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KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE

JULY 5, 1947



Wheat Counties Will Celebrate . . . See Page 3

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HARVESTER

Capper Birthday Party July 14

Free Rides and Plenty of Ice Cream for All

MONDAY, July 14, will be a red-letter day. It marks Senator Capper's 40th annual birthday celebration for children from all over Kansas. The picnic this year again will be at Ripley park in Topeka.

Senator Capper will be 82 years old that day and will attend if at all possible. Whether he will be home by that time depends on how soon Congress will be able to adjourn. As much as he would like to attend his birthday party, he will remain in Washington, D. C., if it is necessary. As chairman of the important Senate Agriculture Committee, he will not leave Washington until all business matters have been completed for the present session.

There will be 4 free rides at this year's picnic. Charles D. Johnson, Capper employee in charge of the picnic, has arranged for a merry-go-round, Ferris wheel, merry mixer and a kiddie-ride. The kiddie-ride will be for the very young children.

Then there will be ice cream, too, plenty of it. Altho there will be enough ice cream for all, those attending are encouraged to bring their lunches so they can make a full day of it. The picnic will begin at 9:30 o'clock in the morning and continue all day.

L. P. Dittmore, Topeka playgrounds supervisor, will be in charge of the athletic games and contests for the day. Softball games will be the main dish in this department. And the WIBW entertainers will be in the bandstand to provide music and other entertainment for those attending the picnic.

Mr. Johnson recalls the first birthday party for the children was held in front of the Capper Publications building. There were about 150 in attendance. The next year the line-up stretched from the Capper building across Kansas Avenue, Topeka's main street. After that the picnic was held in parks in the city to provide sufficient room. The last few years the crowds have numbered 12,000 to 15,000 persons.

Guests come from far and near. Children from all over Kansas are invited. And occasionally some come from other states. All over the Midwest they have heard of Senator Capper's annual birthday celebration. This accounts for tourists visiting the picnic while driving thru Topeka.

Remember the date. Monday, July 14.

Packer Insures Stand

Using a tandem culti-packer when seeding red clover is insurance for a good crop, according to Nick Thome, Douglas county. He seeds large acreages of red clover each year for silage. Mr. Thome broadcasts the seed with a grain drill, raising the disks above the ground and permitting the seed to fall free. He pulls a packer behind the drill to make certain the seed is packed into the soil. He has used this method 3 or 4 years and has had excellent results.

Grass Silage Needs Care

Legumes must be just about right when putting them in the silo or it will cause trouble, according to Emil Heck, Jr., Douglas county. Six years ago, he recalls, they put alfalfa into their silo, using molasses as a preservative. He believes the alfalfa was put in too soon because nearly all the molasses was

forced out below. The ensilage was preserved all right.

Then a few years ago they put sweet clover in the silo. It was quite dry when put in and molded badly. It looks like crops can be too dry as well as too wet.

Last year they tried alfalfa again, putting about 200 bushels of ground ear corn with 175 tons of ensilage. It made excellent feed but they had no way of comparing it with straight corn silage for feeding quality.

American Royal October 18 to 25

THE annual American Royal Live Stock and Horse Show will open its doors on October 18, and continue thru October 25, 1947.

President Harry Darby and the board of directors announce that more than \$50,000 will be offered in cash prizes, trophies, and ribbons for cattle, swine, sheep, draft horses, mules, wool, livestock-judging contests, meat-judging contests, wool-judging contest, and many other educational events.

A feature of the American Royal is the competition, exhibition and sales of fat calves, fat pigs, and fat lambs, fed and cared for as school and home projects by 4-H Club members and Future Farmers of America under leadership of the county agricultural

The Cover Picture

This year nearly every wheat county will be holding a wheat-harvest festival to pick county wheat kings and queens. Kansas Farmer starts things off by choosing a double queen to grace this issue of the magazine. Pictured on the cover are Virginia, left, and Vivian Armstrong, twin daughters of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Armstrong, of Sumner county.

Outstanding in 4-H Club work, the Armstrong twins took time off to show their pleasure in the beautiful wheat harvest. Their 4-H Club projects have been mostly in home economics, altho they each had a calf project last year.

Money raised by the various wheat festivals this summer will be divided, part for expanding the state 4-H Club camp at Rock Springs, and part for local 4-H Club activities.

agents and the vocational agricultural teachers.

Auction and private sales of purebred breeding animals will again be features of the American Royal, thus affording livestock producers opportunity to obtain the best in breeding animals to improve their herds and flocks.

There will be 16 horse-show performances and the best in the land will vie for tanbark honors, cash prizes, ribbons and trophies.

Kansas City will be the livestock capital of the world on October 18 to 25. It will be 8 days and nights full to the brim of educational events that will portray to the public the best in livestock production and allied interests so vital to the nation.

Premium lists will be available about July 15. These lists and other information may be obtained by writing A. M. Paterson, secretary-manager, 400 Live Stock Exchange Building, Kansas City 15, Mo.

Big Farm Week

The dates of November 29 thru December 7 have been officially proclaimed as National Farm Week in Chicago.

Activities during the week will include the National Farm Show at the Chicago Coliseum, the 4-H Club Congress, and the International Live Stock Show. The National Farm Show, according to Dell Rhea, president, will present the first big showing of farm, dairy and poultry equipment.

Senator Capper on Radio

Every Sunday afternoon at 3:45 o'clock Senator Arthur Capper discusses national questions over WIBW radio station.



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Continuing Mail & Breeze
Topeka, Kansas

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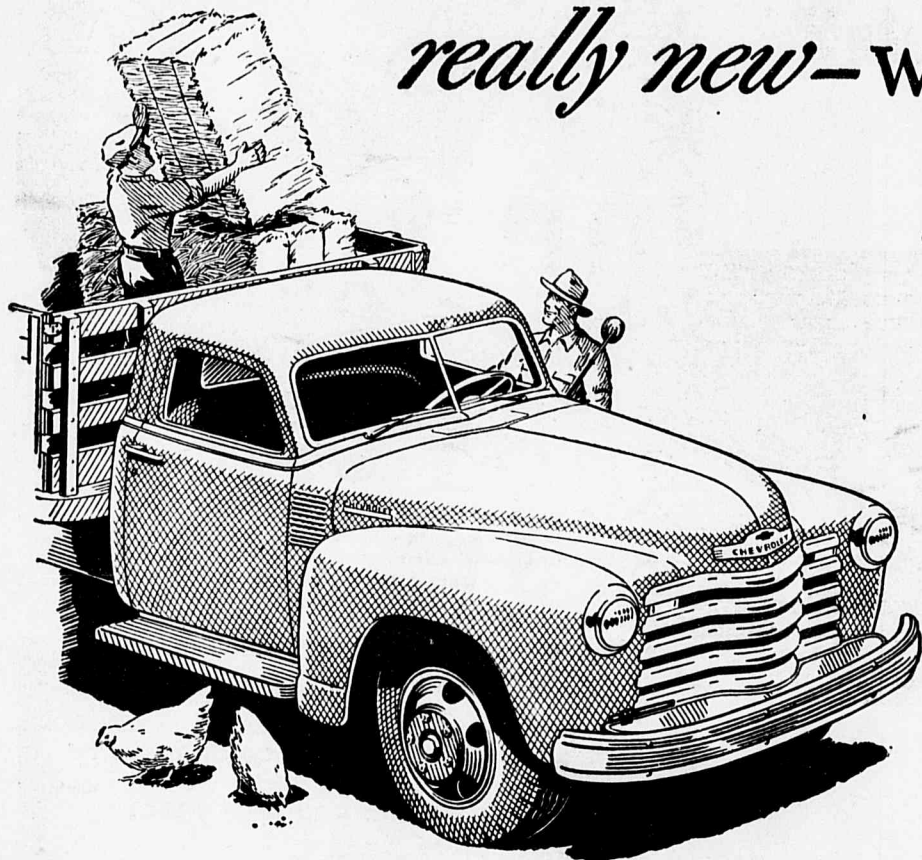
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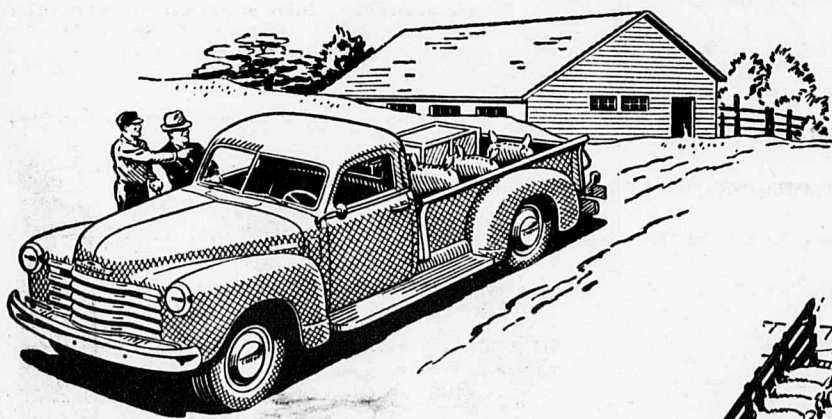
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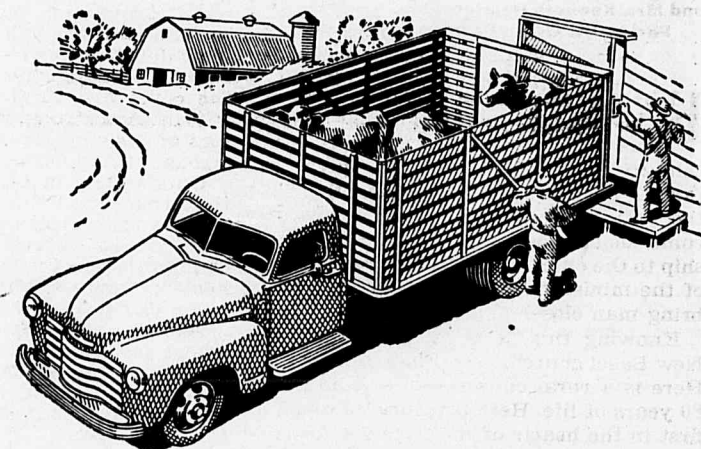
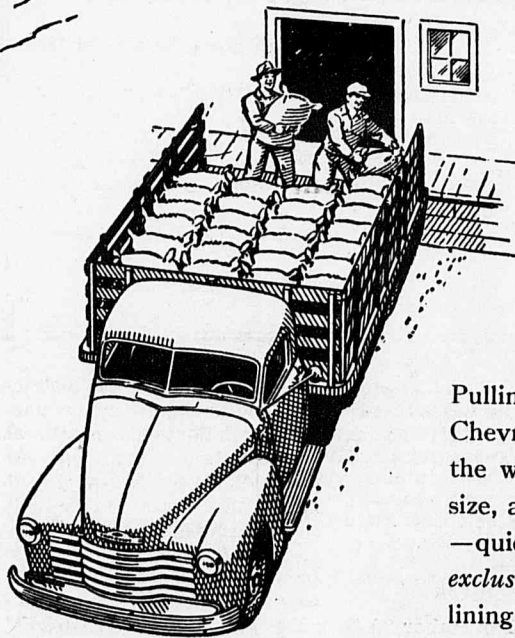
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How Would You Measure a Church?

By DICK MANN



Present junior and senior choirs rehearse with Emanuel Denny, director, and Mrs. John Parks, Jr., pianist. Choir members, left to right, first row, are: Velda Jean Reiff, Joann Reiff, John Meuli, Jr., Maynard Beemer, Lowell Barten, Shirley Sandow, Clarren Reiff and Nelda Hoffman. Second row: Mrs. Clara Sandow, Mrs. Carl Bross, Mrs. Chris Reiff, Eunice Barten, Betty Ann Beemer, Phyllis Reiff and Mrs. Kenneth Hassler. Third row: Mrs. John Meuli, Mrs. Harold Herman, John Parks, Jr., Oscar Hoffman, Carl Bross, Wayne Beemer and Leon Geisert.

RURAL churches everywhere are said to be in need of a pulmotor to keep them alive. Yet health of the rural church is vitally important to the welfare of this country. Just as the farmer feeds the nation, so the rural church feeds the nation's religious hunger. From rural areas come the members who bring new blood and leadership to the cities. Also, from rural areas come most of the ministers. Living close to the soil seems to bring man closer to God.

Knowing this, it is an inspiration to visit the New Basel church, near Elmo in Dickinson county. Here is a rural church that still is growing after 80 years of life. Here is a rural church that stands first in the hearts of its people, whose loyalty and energy have made it what it is today—one of the outstanding rural churches in America.

Now there are several ways to measure a church. Growth in number of members is one. According to church records, New Basel had 97 members in 1905, and 168 members 10 years later. By 1942 the number had grown to 294. Today there are 317 members, the largest number in the 80-year history of the church.

Average attendance at services is another good measure. Despite poor rural roads and natural slumps due to seasonal farm work, New Basel church has an average year-around Sunday school attendance of 165 to 170 and morning worship attendance of 175 to 180. This is a considerably higher percentage than for city churches, regardless of size.

Has New Basel church produced its share of religious leaders? Well, here is the record. All of the following men are products of New Basel church. Dr. T. P. Bolliger, retired, was a minister and

Still growing after 80 years, New Basel church, in Dickinson county, is an outstanding example for Rural America to follow. It has produced many religious leaders of note, gives generously to worthy causes, has enlarged its own plant 3 times, is out of debt, its program is varied, members are loyal. Farm ownership in the community is high.

served as superintendent of the northwest district of the Reformed church. Orville Egbert now is pastor at Oshkosh, Wis. Herbert Barten is pastor at Gladbrook, Ia., and Ernest Lauer, who was ordained last year, is a pastor at Hiawatha. Oscar Hoffman is teaching at Elmhurst College and previously taught at Mission House College and Theological Seminary, at Plymouth, Wis. Both are Evangelical and Reformed church schools. Elmer Herman, a former teacher at Mission House College, now is em-

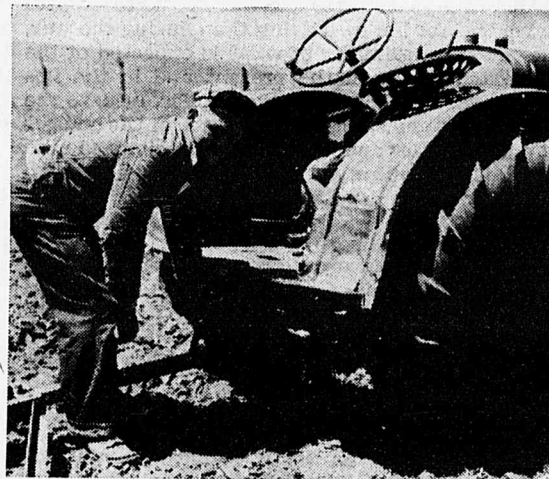
The first men's chorus at New Basel church was organized by Rev. Elias Baumann, founder. These men are, left to right, first row: Christian Barten, Adolph Luxinger, Reverend Baumann and John Yahn. Second row: Adam Gantenbein, Michael Hoffman, John Senn, Jacob Tobler, Andrew Gantenbein, Herman Stadler, Leonard Hoffman and Matthew Hoffman.



New Basel church, Dickinson county, has been growing steadily for 80 years, now has one of the outstanding rural church programs in the United States.



Reverend and Mrs. John Niensted and their children, Timothy, 4, and Ann, 2. Reverend Niensted is 13th pastor in 80-year history of New Basel church.



Alden Barten, president of the Youth Fellowship, is a third-generation member of New Basel church.

ployed by the state government of Wisconsin. Many ministers will tell you the real measure of a church is its missionary spirit. If that is true New Basel church should have a front seat in the missionary "Hall of Fame." For this church annually contributes more money to missionary work and benevolences than it spends for the local budget.

During 1946, for instance, the local budget was \$3,202.26 but benevolences totaled \$3,567.24, not including an additional sum of about \$800 raised by the Sunday school, and \$400 raised by organizations within the church. Last year, in a campaign by 11 churches to assemble a carload of wheat for world relief, New Basel church donated nearly half of the total. During the last 3-year period members have oversubscribed their quotas for world relief by 400 per cent.

Does this mean they are neglecting their own church plant? It does not. During the history of the church the physical plant has been enlarged 3 times, and a campaign [Continued on Page 18]

Farm Matters

AS I SEE THEM

THINGS are happening all over the world today which vitally affect, and will affect for a long time to come, the American farmer.

Floods in the Mississippi-Missouri valley; distressing conditions in Europe unduly prolonged by political maneuvering for control of that unhappy continent—perhaps on the way toward becoming only a westward extension of Asia; threatened collapse of any kind of civil government in China; death throes of European colonial controls in India and Indonesia, and other parts of the world; desperate struggles of independent peoples in Western Europe to preserve some form democratic government as against state police government; emergence of Soviet Russia as the dominant power of a world island that includes Europe, accompanied by the virtual disappearance of Britain as the balance of power in Europe; the problem of whether the United States should, or can, replace Britain, (or in alliance with Britain and Western Europe reclaim) as the balance of power in Europe; struggles to prevent monopolistic control of our own economy either by management, by labor or by Government itself—

All these vitally affect the American farmer, as a farmer, as an American citizen, and as an individual interested in maintaining the freedom of the individual in a republic as against the serfdom of the individual in the police state. The police state, no matter under what pseudonym of so-called "democracy" it may masquerade, is not an advance in the status of mankind; it is a return to Oriental despotism.

I believe there is the real struggle all over the world today; to prevent the return in the Old World, the emergence in the New World, of the police state. If you will think of communism as the ideology which at present is the other name for the police state, and remember it is the police state in any form against which we must protect ourselves and against which we must fight to the last ditch, I believe you will have a clearer and more accurate picture of what the struggle is all about, than if you think just of fighting communism.

Add to the foregoing picture the fact that millions upon millions of persons over much of the world today actually face starvation; add that Europe in 2 years after the war seems to be producing less for her own living than during the war, and you get a glimmer of what is expected of the American farmer in the present and in the immediate future. And the same applies, also, to the American producers of coal, of steel, of the endless list of necessities and "helpfuls" that civilized man has come to require; without which he will return toward or to the dark ages.

All these, and more, are back of the almost frantic efforts being made to find solutions for world problems which will not also engulf America and the Western Hemisphere in the slough of despond and despair, and the "what's the use" attitude of most of the Old World today.

That is the why of the relief programs which Congress has been and is working on; the underlying reasons for the Truman doctrine, which is beginning by itself to look futile; and for the so-called Marshall plan, which as yet has been only suggested, and not at all defined or explained.

The immediate need, so far as farmers are concerned, is for maximum production, and for a national farm program that will provide adjustments of American agriculture to conditions that will prevail when—and if—the rest of the world gets back into production. So far as prices in the immediate future are concerned, while food is so

scarce these are bound to be high. That applies both to prices farmers receive and prices consumers pay. And provided also that marketing and distribution facilities (and industrial production and full employment) are adequate.

Labor-management conflicts that interfere with production under these conditions, can wreck our Government, our way of life, perhaps the chances for world recovery.

Now, friends, just a personal word. One week from next Monday, July 14, I will be 82 years young; 32 of these years have been spent in public service as Governor and Senator for my native state of Kansas. I have enjoyed living. I have enjoyed serving. I hope you feel that my service has been worthwhile and satisfactory. I regret I cannot be home to observe my birthday anniversary. There is still a lot of work to be done here in Washington.

Our Farm Plant

I THINK all of us can well take a closer look at our great farm plant. What is it made of? Why has our soil provided a higher standard of living than any other country enjoys? How does it happen that productiveness of our soil has given us the responsibility of world leadership? That leadership demonstrated today in the fact that so many other countries seek our help—mainly our food and other products of the soil.

Looking at our U. S. agriculture from a world viewpoint, we don't make too large a spot on the map. For example, the earth's surface contains about 200,000,000 square miles. That would be 128,000,000,000 acres.

Two thirds of that is water and one third land. Compared to the world surface area, the 1,905,000,000 acres in land area in the United States isn't so large. Even that figure looks big, however, when we get down to actual crop acres here in the United States.

According to official figures here is what we have: Three fourths of our 1,905,000,000 acres are used for crop and livestock production. Cropland, pasture and grazing land add up to nearly 1,500,000,000 acres. About 260,000,000 acres are in forests, used primarily for producing lumber, pulpwood and fuel. So crops, pasture and timber take up about 1,700,000,000 acres, or 90 per cent of the Nation's land area. The other 10 per cent, or about 94,000,000 acres, is in deserts, rocky areas, swamps and mountains. Little of it worth much for farming. But, of course, some of these lands contain mineral and oil. Not to be overlooked are some 87,000,000 acres in parks, game refuges, railroads, highways, farmsteads and, military lands. And there also are about 13,000,000 acres in cities and towns.

Getting right down to cases, U. S. figures show that only about one fifth of our land area, or around 400,000,000 acres, is used for crop production. In recent years about 350,000,000 acres have been planted in crops. So our record production has been made on something less than one fifth of our land area. Now compare that with the total surface area of the world and I think you will agree our crop acres do not make too large a spot on the map. I think that gives a clear answer, however,

to the first question as to what our farm plant is made of.

Now, I think there are several reasons why our soil provides a higher standard of living than other countries enjoy. We have focused attention on how small our crop acreage is compared to world area. But when we compare per capita acreage in this country with that in other countries the picture is different. For every man, woman and child in the U. S. we have 3 or 4 acres of cultivated cropland, plus 3 to 4 acres of grazing land. But just consider the cultivated land. Where we have 3 to 4 acres for each person in the U. S. we find that Great Britain has only 0.26 acres of arable land per capita; Holland, 0.3 acres; Denmark, 1.7; France, 1.7; Asia, 0.4, and Japan, 0.2 acres of cultivated land per capita. So larger acreage to the person is our good fortune.

However, that is only part of the answer. Unquestionably, farmers in this country have been more alert to improve their methods of farming. Our farms are mechanized more fully than farms in other countries. Work can be done in less time. I might say in the nick of time many seasons, thus reducing the weather hazard. Once proved successful our farmers turn to new crop varieties more industriously than is the case elsewhere. Let me cite the recent example of the change-over to hybrid corn. Our farmers are growing 20 per cent more bushels of corn on 10 per cent fewer acres now than they did 10 years ago. Biggest reason is hybrid corn. I am not forgetting that mechanical power, wide use of fertilizer, good crop rotations, terracing and contouring all added their parts. In agriculture, as in industry, our mass production is on a very high level.

Briefly, our soil provides a higher standard of living simply because our farmers use their farm plant to better advantage.

Coming to the last question, I believe the answer has the deepest meaning of all. Why has the productiveness of our soil given us the responsibility of world leadership? First, last and always, it is the men and women behind this soil. They are so imbued with the spirit of freedom, the fact of freedom, on which this country was founded and has developed, that nothing has stood in their way of progress. Freedom to choose agriculture as their way of life; freedom to plant and harvest as they see fit; the healthy, invigorating fact of competition; all these have inspired the best efforts.

Families born and reared in an atmosphere of unlimited opportunities, based on freedom of work and thought and action, are bound to develop leadership. Individual initiative given full sway, as enjoyed in this country, discovers new things, new values. For the most part they are used for improvement, betterment, advancement—products of a free people.

Remember, this country was settled and developed by farm people seeking freedom. All other things in this country were built on that foundation; all things still rest on that firm foundation. Farm people, to my way of thinking, are largely responsible for the stability of our country, its progress, its way of placing high values on life and good living. For its stature among nations. And farm people of the U. S. are responsible for the fact that when other starving countries look to us for aid they are not turned away. Our way of life in a free United States seems to breed compassion.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

May Ask Extension of Support Prices

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Farm organizations may ask next session of Congress to extend the support-price program for 2 years after the "cessation of the Truman-Marshall foreign relief program," in place of the present 2 years after the "cessation of hostilities" as proclaimed by President Truman. Present law guarantees support prices of at least 90 per cent of parity or comparable price for a score of principal commodities, and the 2-year period ends December 31, 1947.

Present drift in Washington thinking—to be sold to the American people this fall so when Congress returns it will get the necessary legislative okay and appropriations—calls for 5 or 6 billion dollars a year for 4 or 5 years, to rejuvenate the rest of the world.

Such a program presumably would

assure continuance of export trade upwards of 15 billion dollars a year; with accompanying high prices, high taxes, full employment as long as the Lend-Lease (it also is a program of world leadership) funds are supplied. The post-program drop in exports, especially of agricultural products, might be drastic in both volume and speed.

Hence, farm organization argument will be that the real need for support prices will be several years later than was anticipated when the support legislation was adopted.

Right now the foreign loan (loan by courtesy only—it will be an expenditure) program and the 1947 corn crop look like major factors in the farm-price situation this fall and winter. Last month's \$2 corn was taken by the
(Continued on Page 21)

The Best Buy in Wiring

By RALPH LIPPER

WIRING supplies are soon to be available. Then will be the time to do that job of wiring for electricity you've been planning. Are you ready to get started? Be sure you know what you want and what you need before you begin.

Your problem is to get a safe, adequate and economical wiring job. You know you want the best you can get for your money. Perhaps you have never had any experience with electricity. But you know what you want electricity to do for you.

The first thing to do is to plan. It is important to know exactly what kinds of service you want and where you want them. The technical problems of wiring may be left up to your contractor.

The simplest way to decide where your outlets and lights are to be located is to take a tour of your farmstead. That's what C. E. Bellinger, living near Manhattan, did.

The Bellinger farmhouse is built of native stone. This presented a real problem for the wireman. It also required some compromises between the ideal location and the possible location of circuits. However, the Bellingers' general plans were followed by the electrician who did the actual wiring.

Changed Their Plans

They took into consideration the number and location of the outlets in each room. They planned no overhead light for their combination living room and dining room. Their electrician suggested an overhead light would be convenient over the dining table. So that went into the plans.

They decided against wiring the poultry houses at present. The barn and the farm shop have been wired.

In such a way they decided what they wanted in each room and in each building.

C. E. Parker, another farmer living near Manhattan, planned the location of his porch light to draw bugs away from the door.

Such planning in advance is a good idea. It also is advisable to think in terms of the future in planning. If an electric range is one of the things you want later, your wireman can install the special outlet necessary.

Planning the wiring job extends to the farm buildings. The first consideration is the location of a meter pole. It should be in a central location. From it will radiate the wires to all parts of the farm buildings and the house.

In the dairy barn, thought should be given to the possibilities of using milking machines. The milkhouse may have cream separators and a churn run by electricity. The henhouse may be wired for poultry illumination. The brooder may be electrically operated. A livestock barn may have an outlet for shearing, clipping or feed grinding. In the farm shop outlets for motors used for a power saw, drill press or grinding wheel should be provided. An electric welder will require a special duty outlet.

Your check list of uses for electricity will grow. With each addition you will have to make a decision. Do you want it now? Or can it wait?

After planning where you want your wiring talk it over with your friends. You'll learn a lot by their experiences.

Then Ask a Contractor

Now take your plans to a reputable contractor. Ask him how much it will cost. Some contractors will make a flat bid to do the job. Others prefer to present their bills after the work is completed.

In general it is better to have a contractor do the job than to try it yourself. First of all, your time on your own job may be more valuable to you than time spent at a job at which you are an amateur. Secondly, inexperienced technique will waste precious materials. The professional wireman will know how to make your job safe from fire hazard. And lastly, most wiring is inspected before the customer is allowed to hook up to the "juice." His job will pass the first inspection. Yours may require several revisions at additional cost.

Also you do not intend to do the wiring yourself, you should know how to judge a good wiring job.

Your investment must be in keeping with the work to be performed. For

some jobs electricity is a necessity, for some a convenience. Consider the dollar-and-cent value of the job against the expense of installation and upkeep.

If you feel you must economize on your initial wiring, make provision for later additions. Leave out a complete circuit. Lights and convenience outlets are often on separate circuits. Figure that 10 lighting outlets or 10 convenience outlets at 175 watts per outlet make a circuit. If you must cut out one circuit, pick out the one which you will miss the least. Mr. Parker plans on remodeling his chicken houses. He will wire them later.

The important thing to remember is that in wiring, quality counts. The first economy your well-meaning advisers will suggest is on wire size. The wire size needed depends on the load it will carry. The size you use must be carefully considered.

When electricity flows thru wire it meets a certain resistance. This causes a drop in the electrical pressure or voltage. If the wire is too small for the amount of current, the wire will get hot. This heat is lost. It's just as if you were slogging thru mud from the house to the barn. You get the same place on a dry day. On the rainy day, the mud holds you back, makes you hotter and tires you out.

Length and size go hand in hand. In a water pipe you know the longer the pipe the less pressure there is. In electricity the same thing is true. The farther the electricity is used from the source of supply, the greater the voltage drop. That is the reason your meter pole should be centrally located.

For the sake of economy, lines carrying heavy loads should be shortest. Voltage drop makes your motors have less power. Because of overheating, serious damage may result. Just as your automobile engine gets hot without any oil, so will the motor heat up without enough "juice." Voltage drop also will dim your lights. Your electric power supplier can recommend publications with charts for figuring voltage drop.

Wire size is important in interior

wiring, also. Many old homes wired with number 18 wire have burned to the ground because of overloads. Modern electrical gadgets are attractive and convenient, but too many on a light circuit will blow a fuse. Or a short circuit or overheating may occur, resulting in fire. Number 12 or 14 wire is recommended for most house circuits.

In addition to correct size, a different type of wire is used in interior wiring. Knob and tube wiring is cheapest. It must be installed so the wires will be protected. It is, therefore, best installed only in a new building between joists or studding. If installed on the surface, the bare wires may lose their insulation by weathering or rubbing. Thus another fire hazard is created.

Armored cable protects the wires from physical injury, is easily handled, and is durable. It is more expensive than other types but in many places on the farm is indispensable.

Non-metallic sheathed cable is generally used in wiring a house. It is less expensive than armored cable. Neither is suited to damp places.

In wet places wires are put thru pipe known as conduit. It is specially constructed for the purpose. Such wiring must be grounded for safety and fire protection.

The type and size of wire is one problem. Another is an effective protective device. A good fuse box or fuseless circuit breaker is your assurance of safe loads of electricity. A fuse is a safety device to shut off the current when something goes wrong in the circuit. The circuit breaker serves the same purpose except that there are no fuses to burn out. A switch automatically shuts off the current until the trouble is corrected. Then a flip of the switch resets the circuit breaker. It is just as safe as a fuse and more convenient. The extra initial expense may be a saving in the end.

In using a fuse box, a delayed-action fuse is a handy gadget on the circuit which powers small motors. A motor will take more juice to start than it will need to run. If the fuse is small enough to protect the motor, it will blow out every time the motor is started. A larger size will allow the motor to start but will not protect it from overloads. A delayed-action fuse takes care of this by allowing an over-

load while the motor is being started.

The next thing to consider is the type of switches and convenience outlets to be used. Many persons who have not had the experience of living with electricity believe that the overhead pull-chain light is adequate. After fumbling in the dark for the chain a few times, they will change their minds. Not only is the wall switch near the door more convenient, it is also safest. With correctly placed switches it is possible to light hallways and stairways ahead and to turn them off behind you. This is accomplished by 3-way switches. Mr. Parker has a 3-way switch from the garage to the house. This will allow him to turn on the porch light from the garage and turn off the garage light from the porch.

Many Kinds of Outlets

Convenience outlets are of many kinds. They range from the old-fashioned screw-plug flush receptacle to the latest plug-in strips. In some places a duplex receptacle is adequate. Switch-controlled outlets are convenient for irons and washing machines. In the Parker home there will be no overhead light in the living room, but a switch-controlled outlet will light a lamp from the doorway.

Duplex receptacles will handle 2 pieces of equipment at a time. In the kitchen a 5-plug receptacle may be handy for simultaneous use of the juicer, the toaster, the coffeepot, and an electric fan.

In the living room, where the homemaker likes to rearrange the furniture, the plug-in strip is convenient. Then, no matter where she moves the divan, table or chairs, the lamps can be plugged into the strip just above the baseboard wherever most convenient. In this type of outlet some of the plugs are always available.

The screw-plug receptacles are the least convenient and most likely to be hazardous. Shocks are common in removing the plugs.

The question of location of the convenience outlets is a personal one. For the use of floor lamps and the sweeper they should be near the floor. In the kitchen the one used for appliances should be table high.

In the farm workshop the outlets should be the height of the workbench. In the barns they are best kept away from the floor. In the brooder house an outlet for the brooder might be located in the ceiling. This would keep the cord out of the way of the worker and away from dampness on the floor.

The number of outlets needed can be estimated roughly as one for every 20 feet of horizontal wall space. Or, each room in the home needs 2. The living room needs at least 4. It is seldom possible to have too many for convenience sake. Long cords on appliances are dangerous.

All materials used should be marked with the label of the Underwriters' Laboratories. It means they have been inspected and approved for your use.

The problem of fixtures is more concerned with interior decoration than with electrical wiring. They should meet the requirements of beauty as well as give adequate light.

Just Remember Three Points

And as you figure out the best way to wire your farmstead. Keep in mind these 3 things:

First, there should be adequate capacity for additional equipment. Use the best size for future uses.

Second, it must give you convenient and efficient use of electricity. A hired hand who does not work well is a luxury.

Third, it must meet the standards for the National Electric Code. A good electrical contractor will be familiar with the code.

Make your plans for this job. Then talk them over with your local power company. Change your plans while they are still on paper. Visit someone else to see how they worked it out. Then check to see whether they got the right answer. Profit by the experiences of your friends and neighbors. You can't change the location of switch boxes after they are installed as easily as you can light bulbs. Get the best for your money the first time.

Ralph Lipper, author of this article, "The Best Buy in Wiring," is research engineer for the Kansas Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture. He is with the department of agricultural engineering, Kansas State College, Manhattan.—Editor.

Modern Dairies Need Equipment

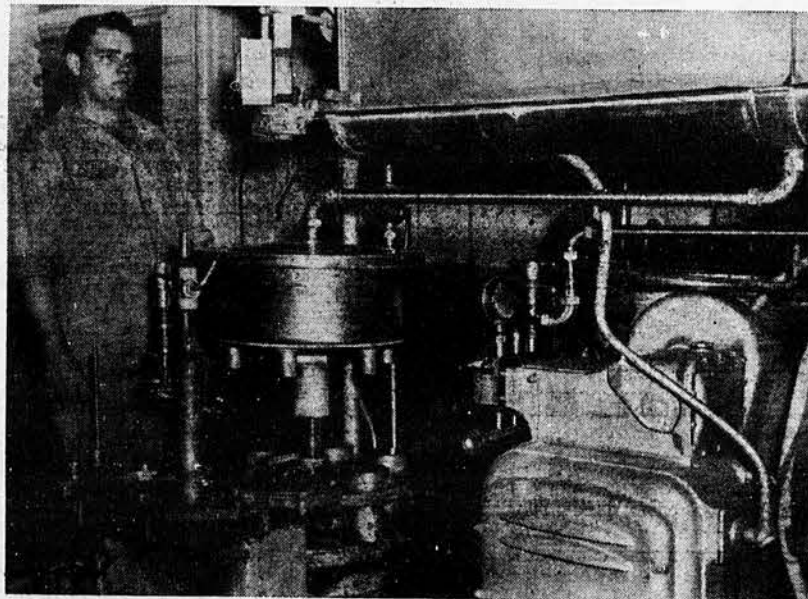
DAIRYMEN of the future will need more modern equipment to meet consumer demands and competition. That is the way Arthur Jensen feels about it. He owns Olathe View Dairy Farm in Johnson county. Helping him operate the dairy are his 2 sons, George and Arthur, Jr.

The last few years Mr. Jensen realized a demand for homogenized milk. A number of boys coming back from military service wanted it. They had become accustomed to its use. Last January he received delivery on a homogenizer with a capacity of 150 to 200 gallons an hour. Soon 60 per cent of the milk was homogenized.

Mr. Jensen is probably the first dairyman in the state to install this modern equipment to homogenize milk produced only on one farm. He produces all the milk he sells.

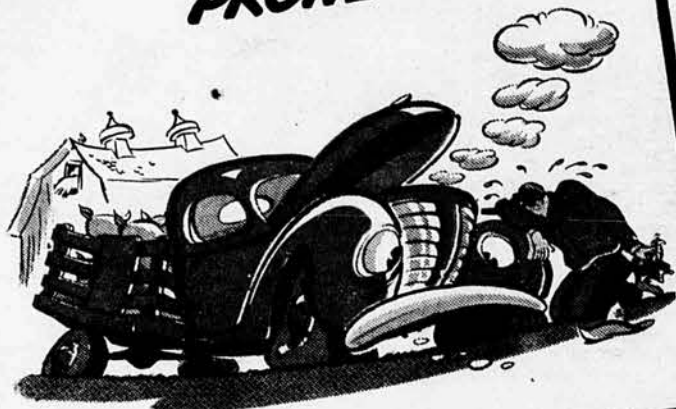
From his herd of 90 Holsteins he sells about 300 gallons of milk a day. He needs modern equipment to handle this production adequately. His equipment includes 2 pasteurizing vats, one 225-gallon and a 165-gallon size, the homogenizer, an aerator and automatic bottling machine.

Consumers are demanding pasteurized and homogenized milk. Dairymen like Mr. Jensen are keeping in stride with the times.



This picture of the milk-processing room on the Olathe View Dairy Farm, in Johnson county, shows some of the modern equipment. George Jensen, son of owner, Arthur Jensen, is standing behind the bottling machine. The aerator is at the top. At the lower right-hand corner of the picture is their new homogenizer installed early this year. One of their pasteurizing vats is in the background.

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Is Grass Silage Better?

Some Farmers Believe It Is; U. S. D. A. Says Yes

By ED RUPP



Charles E. Banning, Douglas county, holds several stalks of first-crop alfalfa he plucked from his field showing the long stems and small number of leaves. This would make stemmy hay but excellent silage. Putting this crop in the silo is some insurance against rainy weather, too.

HOW are you harvesting your hay crop this year? Several Kansas farmers are putting legumes in their silos. There is less danger of spoilage from rainy weather and they believe it makes better feed.

Charles E. Banning, Douglas county, put both red clover and alfalfa in his concrete silo last year and fed the ensilage to 12 dairy cows. He believes they milked better than ever on legume ensilage and they were in good flesh when ready to turn dry. He continued to feed alfalfa hay with the ensilage but cut down on the amount considerably. The cows would not go for dry hay very well, he says.

Five acres of red clover that was nearly waist high, and 4 acres of alfalfa that had been fertilized with 100 pounds of 20 per cent phosphate to the acre, were put in his 12- by 30-foot silo. Those 9 acres brought the ensilage to within 4 feet of the top before it settled. About 3 hours of good sunshine was sufficient to wilt the crop for silage. He used no preservative with it.

Mr. Banning says he likes to use the first cutting for the silo since this crop is quite stemmy and makes a poor grade of hay. Then, too, there is considerable danger of losing that first crop when putting it up for hay because of frequent rains at that time of year.

His neighbors, Nick Thome and son, Walter E. Thome, are equally enthusiastic about the quality of legume ensilage. The elder Mr. Thome has been a cattle feeder for a number of years. Last year they fed both corn and red clover silage. He believes his steers did better on the legume than on corn.

Mr. Thome takes the soil-saving angle into account, also. Corn requires fertile soil and drains heavily on the land. But clover is seeded along with small-grain crops and has soil-building qualities. Clover reduces erosion possibilities where corn encourages them.

We get as much as 7 tons an acre

for silage from red clover, Mr. Thome says. They like it so well they built a new 21- by 50-foot silo this spring specifically for grass silage. They put extra reinforcement hoops around this huge concrete stave structure. A steel ring was set every 10 inches on the lower half, and 15 inches on the upper.

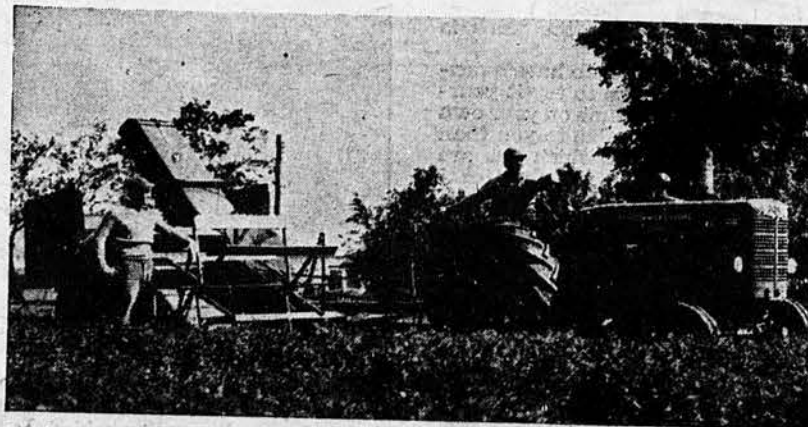
Forty acres of second-year red clover on their farm was destined for the silo this year. In addition they have 80 acres of new clover seeded with wheat this spring that will make more ensilage. Mixed some with wheat straw, this clover will not come up to the second-year crop in quality. But it still will be good feed.

Mr. Thome says they use the wilt method, too. It has been very satisfactory. When putting red clover in the silo he suggests cutting it a little earlier than when putting it up for hay. Don't let the clover mature quite as long, he says.

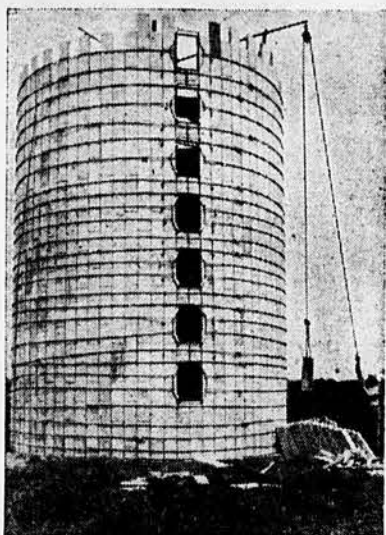
You can make money feeding roughage to cattle, Mr. Thome says, but he wants it to be good roughage. In years past he has fed as much as 80 bushels of corn a head but does not feed more than 25 bushels now. With good roughage it is possible to feed thru winter cheaper than to rent pasture in summer, he believes. His pasture space is limited. He has 40 acres of brome grass, but reserves it to wind up his feeding season. Usually he buys calves in fall and has them ready for market the following August.

Legumes can be cut and hauled to the ensilage cutter with the same equipment farmers have used when putting it up for hay. But new forage harvesters and field cutters simplify the job and put less strain on the farmer's back.

Warren Banning, son of Charles Banning, and a neighbor, Dale Powell, have purchased modern equipment with which they are doing custom work in Douglas county. Their forage clipper can be used to cut, chop and load the clover into a trailer. Their first job this



Ready to start cutting alfalfa that will go into the silo are Dale Powell, on the tractor, and Warren Banning, both of Douglas county. With this equipment they can get chopped forage to the silo in short order with little manual labor.



Nick Thome, Douglas county beef feeder, built this 21- by 50-foot silo this spring to store red-clover silage. Hoops on the bottom half will be 10 inches apart, 15 inches on top.

spring was for George Lown, putting alfalfa into a silo. Since it was not wilted, some ground oats and corn was put with it.

Since their field cutter cuts a comparatively narrow swath, they prefer to mow and rake the crop. Using the pickup attachment on their field cutter, they can clean up a field in short order. With this method they have an opportunity to wilt the crop which many believe is the safer way to do it.

The same equipment is used by these young contractors to harvest peas in the Lawrence area. The only change required is to lift the cylinder up and out of the way, letting the peas go straight thru the machine.

Powell and Banning do custom baling, too, but when it comes to harvesting their legumes they prefer to put them in the silo.

Found Way to Unload

To unload the trailers full of cut legume feed, they first tried lifting the forward end with a hoist. They found it took considerable time to lift each trailer and when they did get it in the air, the fodder would not slide down to the blower. They now have a false endgate in each trailer with 2 cables attached to the gate. Attaching a tractor to these cables, they can unload their 14- by 8-foot trailers with one pull and do it as rapidly as they desire. To increase the effectiveness of the device, 4 crossbars are attached to the cables. These crossbars lie on the floor of the trailer and help move the load.

But are these men on the right track, putting hay in the silo? According to preliminary tests by the U. S. D. A. they are. The agricultural research administration is conducting tests of hay curing that will last several years. First-year results indicate grass or legume silage may be best, barn-cured hay second and field-cured hay last.

This research project was designed to check the amount of protein saved by each method, the parts of carotene preserved and the amount of available dry matter retained for final feeding. Tests last year were conducted with first and second cuttings of alfalfa. Some ladino clover was growing in the field but accounted for only about 15 per cent of the hay.

Putting alfalfa in the silo they were able to save an average of 86 per cent

of the protein in the original crop for feeding. In barn curing the amount of protein saved dropped to 74 per cent. In field-cured hay an average of 68 per cent of original protein remained when ready for feeding. The protein loss was reduced by more than half when putting it in the silo.

The most outstanding difference between the 3 methods was evident in preservation of carotene. It is carotene which directly effects the vitamin A value of butterfat. The first cutting of alfalfa put in the silo contained 286 micrograms of carotene in each gram of dry matter. When fed it still had 156 micrograms of carotene. The barn-cured hay had 288 parts of carotene when cut but only 50 parts when fed. The field-cured hay when cut contained 277 parts of carotene. Part of it was put up without difficulty and contained 14 parts of carotene when fed. But 0.66 inches of rain fell on the last half of the first cutting and the carotene content of this hay dropped to 5 parts from 277.

The second cutting compared like this: Silage, when cut, 304 parts of carotene; when fed 80 parts. Barn-cured, when cut, 308; when fed, 22. Field-cured, when cut, 297; when fed, 12.

Here is what carotene in the hay does for the vitamin A content of milk: Cows on grass silage remained relatively close to the pasture level thru-out the winter. But milk produced by cows on U. S. No. 2 alfalfa hay dropped to less than half that produced at pasture level.

In a controlled feeding experiment, the 3 kinds of roughage were tested accurately. Cows that received alfalfa

U. S. D. A. Bulletins

A post-card request will bring any one or all of the following bulletins to Kansas Farmer readers:

No. AWI-16—Cheese in Your Meals.

No. AWI-65—Take Care of Pressure Canners.

No. AWI-70—Kitchen Intruders. Why Tolerate Them (insect pests)?

No. AWI-89—Egg Dishes for Any Meal.

Please address Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and order by number.

silage produced slightly more milk, 3 per cent; gained more live weight and produced 100 pounds of milk at a lower feed requirement than when they received either of the other kinds of hay.

Legume silage also accounts for a larger saving of dry matter. When put in the silo they found 92.5 per cent of the original crop was used for silage and 82 per cent was fed. With barn-cured hay 85.5 per cent of the forage was taken off the field and 81 per cent was fed. Field-cured hay was low again. Only 81 per cent was taken off the field and 76.5 per cent was fed.

These advantages were obtained with very little if any additional labor or use of machinery for harvesting and preserving the crop. Thirty minutes of curing in the windrow in good drying weather is usually enough for making silage. With preservative it can be used without drying.

The barn-curing method is not as efficient as the silage method. But it is considerably more efficient than field curing. However, it required the additional expense of fan operation.

The advantages of silage and barn-curing methods could easily have been greater if rainy weather had occurred during the harvesting periods. That often happens in Kansas.

Best for Soil Job

Legumes do the best job of combining all phases of soil and water conservation, believes Walter T. Finlayson, Washington county farmer. Last summer he plowed under 8 acres of sweet clover and, in addition, harvested 2,039 pounds of seed from about 53.6 acres of sweet clover and alfalfa.

After turning under his sweet clover, Mr. Finlayson planted the ground to millet. He received a better yield from that field than from ground that had not received the green manure treatment. Such additional yields from crops following legumes are just added rewards for conservation practices, thinks Mr. Finlayson.

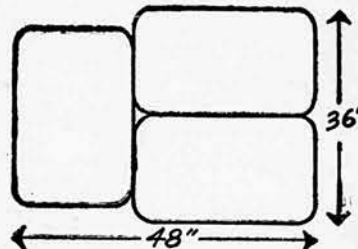
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POCATELLO, IDAHO



"Did you bring Pop's slippers to leave as evidence?"



Ride 'em, cowboy! This may be a vacation for some folks. The tenderfoot is likely to remember it longest.

ARE you vacationing this summer?" That is a most likely query. Better than opening with the weather and a sure-fire invitation to talk about yours.

Too, some vacations are better talked about before, than aft. To net one requires co-operation and tolerance from one and from all.

A vacation should be a holiday. The children must have their moments, Mom must have hers, and even Dad must be honored despite his empty creel. Frequently vacation time is not peak fishing time and Dad's "Murcery Minnow" or "Sparkle-Eyed Wobbler" may not land a fish, but they'll hook a grand vacation for his harvest-worn soul.

Last summer atop Monarch Pass a beaming father pointed out the merits of his new de luxe aluminum trailer amid Mom and two teen-agers who kept chiming in. All the way from Illinois they had come, all in a happy mood. Yellowstone was their ultimate goal, yet they were headed south going to Bryce Canyon, Utah, hundreds of miles out of their way on behalf of their eager off-springs. "The kids have their heart set on it," Papa grinned. And they were off on their merry way.

If it's to be a mountain vacation for Mom, her ready brood going along, ten to one she'll be up with the dawn frying bacon and eggs. Fortune permitting, at the next meal she'll fry a wee trout or two and on it goes. Vacation means a "change" but even the most conservative will admit it means more than a change of cookstoves. Take Mom out to dine. A picnic is fun and good eating but it's not tea-table talk. Usher Mom into the Golden Lantern or Corner Cupboard. A "Recommended by Duncan Hines" sign usually will guarantee you good food and, too, when Mom gets home she'll have real chit-chat to drop to the girls.

One noon last summer in Cody, Wyo., we browsed for a likely eating place. We spied "Recommended by Duncan Hines" and considered it a promise of good food. However, the meal was just fair. We were a bit put out at Mr. Hines. Later meandering we noticed a restaurant thriving with patrons. In their window also was a sign. This one read "Recommended by Duncan Hines in 1946." How long the other place had been coasting on past laurels I do not know.

Most women feel they are rushed by places of interest. Idling thru souvenir-laden shops is as justifiable for the fair sex as is plying up and down a trout stream for the hopeful Ike Walton.

Out-of-the-way places are intriguing. Stop frequently and let the contents pour forth from the car. All will be merrier and it will head off quarrels and petulant moods.

Last summer I was seeking beaded baby moccasins to bring back as gifts. The Indians are making fewer moccasins. This was particularly true during the war because they were unable to obtain beads. However, the North Dakota Sioux were encamped at the rodeo grounds in North Cheyenne so we drove there and I bought from the Indians themselves.

One thing which baffled me was how to knock on a tent flap. Some Indian would direct me to a tent and say "go on in." Manners would tell me not to, particularly so when I'd get a peek at two huge moccasins, beautifully beaded, on a formidable sleeping warrier. I would shuffle about in indecision, but always an Indian woman would silently appear and graciously bid me enter. Usually her English consisted in "three dollars" or "four dollars," words however as miraculous as "Open

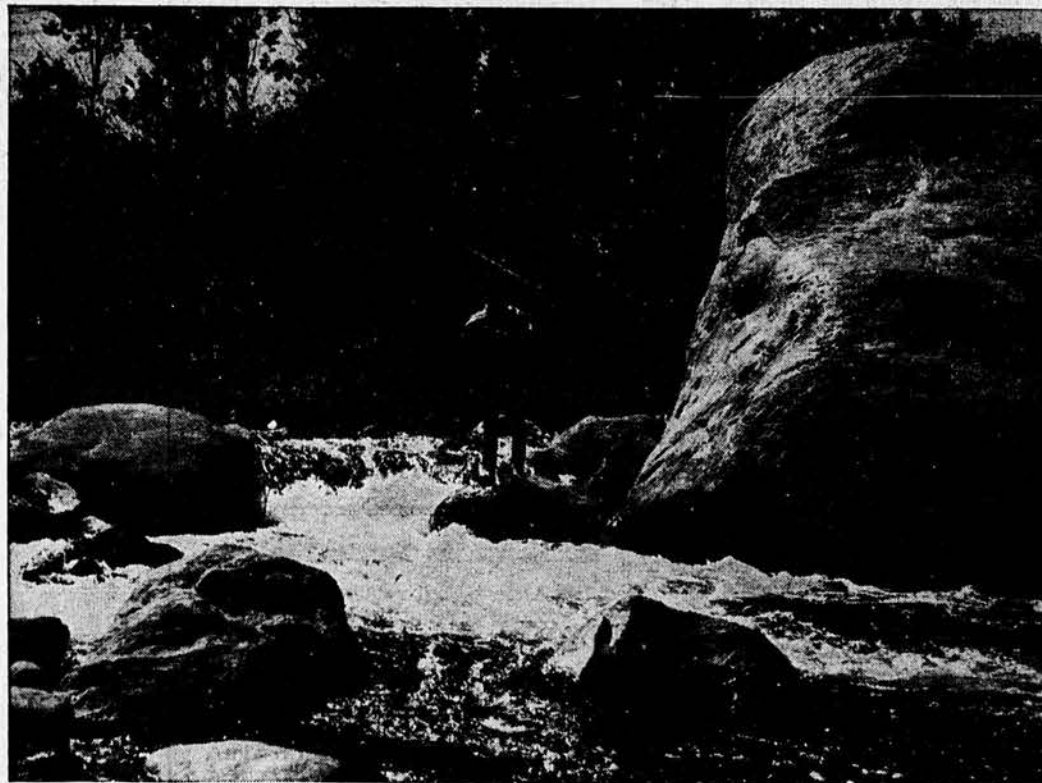


While Maria and Julian are famous for their black pottery, they have made the light, highly decorated pots such as Maria is holding. The gray pots are all unfinished, ready for their final slip of clay. This picture was taken in New Mexico.

Come What May

Take a Vacation

By RUTH McMILLION



Even if you miss peak fishing time, Dad can hook a grand rest—at least a change—for his harvest-worn soul.

Sesame." The instant they were spoken the sealed eyes of the sleeping warrier would automatically fly wide.

Squatted on the blanket-covered ground I visited with one of the most charming women I ever have met. She was a fullblood Sioux, originally from Pennsylvania. She had been educated at Haskell Institute, at Lawrence, Kan., and spoke several languages fluently.

Unmindful of her man-son inert on the blanket beside us she emptied the contents of her small trunk. Her beadwork was beautiful and I bought two tiny pairs of moccasins. One pair exquisitely covered with vivid red beads she would not sell. They had been made in anticipation of a little papoose soon to make his debut into the Sioux tribe.

Previously I had bought some Shoshone Indian moccasins, made with a tiny welt around the sole which is characteristic of their work. Upon arriving home I had them all dry cleaned and they made unusual gifts.

Trying incidents needn't spoil a vacation. They can punctuate any day, and next winter they'll enable you to hold forth most of the evening, if you're surrounded by tolerant friends. Then those mishaps will egress as the most amusing part of your trip.

Last summer in Yellowstone, it being the first tourist season since the war, man's first and uttermost thought was a place to pillow his head. Enjoying oneself was secondary. Granting you had out-manuevered for a place to lay your weary bones, conscience would not permit you to use it. Up in the wee hours of morn you must race for the next station to spy for a cabin; ready to jump in should some thoughtless soul step out to breathe deeply of the fine mountain air. It was a game of

[Continued on Page 11]

Take a Vacation

(Continued from Page 10)

musical chairs. If you couldn't grab one you were left out.

At Lake we were left out. Not easily discouraged we consulted the Ranger. He suggested we drive outside the park. There were lodges and dude ranches, or we might have to make Cody, 50 miles to the east. We were disheartened. We had dashed down from Mammoth that morn, but sluggards we were. We now realized that our scanty repose had been our undoing.

We drove east. After 26 miles we came to Pahuska Teepee, Bill Cody's old private hunting lodge, and there we spent one of the most delightful nights of our trip. The lodge was most interesting. There are no keys to the rooms; everyone is honor bound. Relics and pictures of Bill Cody decorate the walls. A huge center fireplace beckons all in the cool of the evening.

One man (there is one in every crowd) gave a dissertation regarding himself and his marksmanship. Eventually all were getting hot under the collar. But his stories made his blood run cold; he had to don his jacket, which incidentally was bedecked with small medals and patches he dauntlessly had won.

Most vacationers manage to spend themselves in one way or another. If they can't get a sunstroke, they'll do something else. Any dismal adventure makes jolly reminiscing.

Wife spying tiers and tiers of wooden steps leading down to the top of lower Yellowstone Falls was, of course, no longer content with viewing it from the canyon brink. Assuring her husband the trek down should not be missed she eagerly lead forth. Doubtfully he trailed. Down, down, down they went. A pretty mother was pulling up with a child on her hip. They urged her to wait and they'd assist coming back. But a cramp somewhat akin to a Charley horse was a dim suspicion in the masculine mind, so he did not insist.

By the time they had reached bottom, 494 steps down, friend husband was looking for the great wall of China. The splendor of Yellowstone Falls, twice as high as Niagara, was some-

what dimmed as they contemplated their heavenward ascent.

Four-hundred-and-ninety-four steps back. The canyon was hot. Thank goodness there were landings where some thoughtful architect had made benches so one might fully stretch out. Later, puffing skyward, they remarked on the unusual stamina of the little mother who had made it by her own might and main. Both sighed with relief.

Embarrassing predicaments will assail you. But laugh them sickly away. For they befuddle the most bona fide traveler if they catch him off-guard, and always there will be obnoxious souls who, allergic even to themselves, will jab below the belt.

Here are two incidents which happened the same day. They did not aid digestion, but proved right smart entertainment for alerted ears 'round about.

Pie for Home Folks Only

Having foregone any trips during the war two couples maneuvered themselves into their vacation-laden car for a sashay into the Rockies. Perhaps they jumped the gun. Howbeit one restaurant was not ready for them. Clad in slacks which verified their tourist status they entered a homey restaurant one Sunday noon. At long last the proprietress planted beside them. She was short of most everything.

"Pie? No, certainly no pie," she informed them. Yet pie, an abundance of it, warm and succulent was spotted on yon counter. Elated they beckoned, revealing her oversight to the formidable cupbearer. They were instantly warned by her stance she was displeased with their find. Her ladyship glared. These greedy outlanders. She had all she could do to care for her own. Erupting with indignation she verbally fired.

"Well then why don't you get it?" And having boomed forth her challenge she flounced her retreat.

Later that night the hungry nomads reached their destination and oh what a crowd. A harassed waitress portaged their food. Laden with 4 coffees, with creamers perched on each saucer edge she juggled to serve. Like bombs from the blue three tiny pitchers came showering down. Jumping to their feet the party managed to contain themselves as they dabbed at suede coats. Put out, the waitress turned back for more. Again she advanced, again creamers piled high. Suddenly two elfin creamers not to be outdone, dived forth spattering sundry and all. One male, one word, softly gave vent to their all.

Now come what may, Indians, starvation, sunstroke or exhaustion; take your vacation. Something which will further add to the enjoyment is a planned route. Map out your itinerary. This with the unexpected will make vacationing complete. So long now, and good luck.

For the Women

We have selected these U. S. D. A. publications for the woman who sews. The information is reliable and most helpful. Please address your order, with remittance, to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and it will receive prompt attention.

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Nominate a Homemaker

EVERY reader of Kansas Farmer has a chance now to help in selecting the 1948 class of Master Farm Homemakers.

With the 1947 class recently announced, Kansas Farmer is starting immediately to select the 1948 group.

On this page you will find one of the Master Farm Homemaker nomination blanks. Choose some neighbor you think worthy of this recognition and place her name and address on the nomination blank. Be sure to mail it immediately to Kansas Farmer. Also, include your name and address on the nomination blank so we will have it merely as a matter of record.

When considering someone for nom-

ination as a Master Farm Homemaker remember that emphasis is placed upon use she has made of the material things placed at her disposal, upon her influence in the home and among neighbors and friends, and the responsibility she has assumed in her church and other community affairs.

Nominations should be sent in promptly as it takes many months to get work sheets completed by the nominees concerning their home and community activities, and to call on them personally. Your name and that of the woman you nominate for this honor will be kept in strict confidence. So fill out the blank and mail it today to Kansas Farmer at Topeka.

MASTER FARM HOMEMAKER NOMINATION BLANK

I wish to nominate

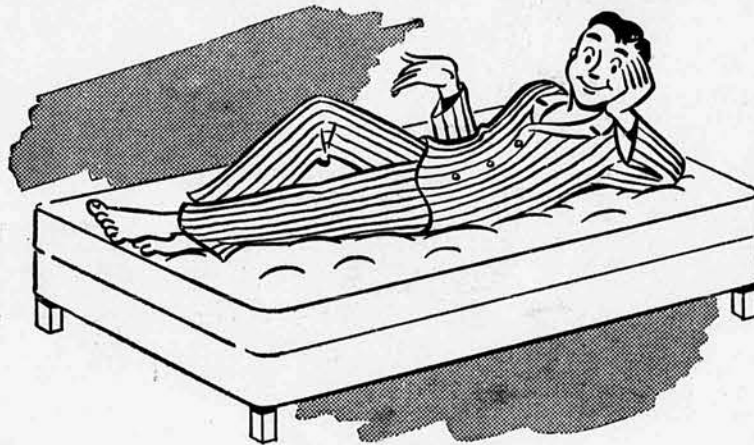
(Name of candidate)

.....
(Address of candidate, county and post office)

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(Name and address of person making nomination)

All nominations must be mailed to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, by September 1, 1947

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It has advanced less than 1/3 of a cent per lb. in the last ten years.

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\$1.35 more for 450 lbs. of steel for Nails in a G. I. Home.

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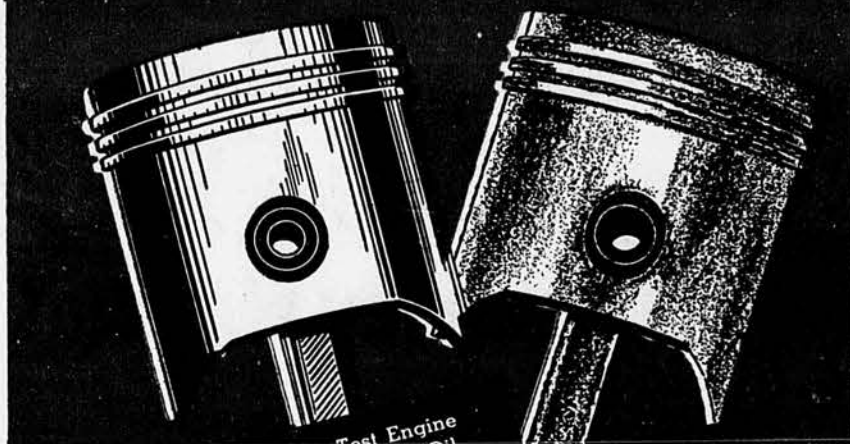
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Do Strawberries Pay?

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

WITH the strawberry season in Doniphan county ended, growers now can look back over those strenuous days and decide whether they have been adequately compensated for all the work, worry and sleepless nights. To many growers, harvesting this crop has been a nightmare. From the very start pickers were hard to get. Growers having insufficient help to get over their patches quickly had overripe berries on their hands. When the daily output reached 3,000 crates all markets in this area were glutted.

Then came some hot days and strong winds, followed by several rainy days, when it was impossible to get in a full day of picking. Result was poor-quality fruit. Berries were unfit to ship and had to be sold at the processing plant in St. Joseph, where they brought as little as \$4 a crate. After the market broke, berries of the best quality sold for only \$6 a crate. Growers paid \$1.25 a crate to get their berries picked and empty crates cost 75 cents each.

It is impossible to kid oneself into the belief that he is making money on strawberries with such prices. Many, no doubt, will get disgusted and go out of the strawberry business.

A Very Expensive Crop

Strawberries have become such an expensive crop to raise that good prices are absolutely necessary if the grower is to break even. And who wants to do all this work merely to break even? If a reasonable profit cannot be made it is better to quit raising strawberries. It takes 2 years to produce a crop. The first year the land brings no returns whatever. The constant hoeing and cultivating necessary runs into considerable money at the prices growers now pay for labor.

In addition to all this there is a new expense that has been added in recent years. Strawberry patches must now be sprayed to control leafroller, a troublesome pest that early strawberry growers in this section knew nothing about. As soon as the last berries were picked, the patches were sprayed either with DDT or arsenate of lead and summer-oil emulsion. Leafroller can do a great deal of damage if not controlled. The moth lays her eggs on the underside of the strawberry leaf. The eggs hatch in about a week, and it is the small green larvae that does the damage by folding the leaf about itself. There can be 3 broods in one growing season and this can mean much ruin.

If the outcome of the 1947 strawberry deal can be considered a forecast of what is in store for other fruit crops to follow, prospects for a profitable year are none too good. But the end of sugar rationing may change this gloomy picture to a bright one. Altho the peach crop in Kansas is negligible this year there promises to be another record yield over the country

as a whole. The U. S. D. A. estimates the crop at 89,183,000 bushels as compared with 86,643,000 bushels last year, 81,548,000 bushels in 1945, and 62,936,000 bushels the 10-year average. Very seldom do we have 3 record peach crops in succession. In Georgia harvest of early peaches is under way.

H. L. Drake, of Bethel, has sent in to the Kansas State Horticultural Society an interesting report regarding peaches in his district. He has in his orchard a variety called the Raritan Rose. These trees, he says, will bear a good half crop this year and there are some limbs that will have enough peaches on to make a good crop. According to Mr. Drake, these trees are in an orchard where the old stand-bys for hardiness, like Georgia Belle, Red Bird, Rochester, South Haven, Hardee and Sun Gold, were 100 per cent killed by the low temperatures in January. The report describes the Raritan Rose as a beautiful, highly colored, white freestone, very close to the new Red Haven in season. Maybe Mr. Drake has something here of value to Kansas peach growers.

This year in the United States 108,430,000 bushels of apples will be produced. This is an estimate made by delegates from 35 apple-producing states at the annual meeting of the National Apple Institute in Wenatchee, Wash., on June 12 and 13. Of this number it is estimated 800,000 bushels will be harvested in Kansas.

Good Demand Anticipated

There is expected to be an improvement in the demand for all kinds of fruit this summer on account of the end of sugar rationing. Additional sugar for household canning will prevent the extensive fruit waste that has been experienced the last 2 years. It will bolster trade drives to sell only best-quality fruit in the fresh markets. Instead of the 5- and 10-pound packages consumers were accustomed to, housewives are now buying sugar in 20- and 40-pound quantities in preparation for the summer's canning.

Removal of restrictions on sugar at this time may be credited partly to the fruit trade, which had been urging such a move to spur fruit consumption. The shortage of sugar hampering the demand for fresh fruit has been one of the major problems confronting American fruit growers ever since the beginning of the war. But supplies are adequate now, it is said.

The International Emergency Food Council has announced that the United States will get 350,000 extra tons of sugar from Cuba. Java will offer 200,000 tons of sugar to the world markets. There are prospects of a sharp increase in European production of beet sugar for their own consumption, which should help the situation considerably. Uninhibited production of beet sugar in this country might not be a bad idea.

Gets Brome Stand



Marvin Rankin, Johnson county, believes he struck on a good method of seeding brome grass last fall. After taking hay and seed crop from a 17-acre field of red clover, he disked early in August. After harrowing and rolling, he seeded 15 pounds of brome and 4 or 5 pounds of alfalfa along with 50 pounds of 45 per cent phosphate. He rolled it again after seeding and waited for results. A good stand came up last fall and early last May it was tall enough to hide a calf. He is shown examining the crop. It is over his shoe tops.

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TIDE does what's never been done before—washes clothes cleaner than any soap, yet leaves colors brighter! It's a modern *miracle* that was made possible through wartime research. You'll know Tide is a completely NEW product the minute you make suds with it. Those wonder suds *look* different . . . *feel* different . . . and even in *hardest* water, they billow up so thick and fast you'll be amazed! Only Tide can make all these promises:

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Yes, cleaner than any soap made! *Everything* comes cleaner—even the grimest work clothes. Tide leaves clothes free—not only from ordinary dirt—but from gray, dingy soap film as well.

2. Actually brightens colors!



Brightness perks up like magic as Tide makes soap film disappear. Washable colors that have become soap-dulled actually come out brighter with Tide!



3. Never "yellows" white things!

What a blessing for shirts, sheets, pillowcases! No matter how often you wash them or how long you store them, Tide *can't* turn them yellow!

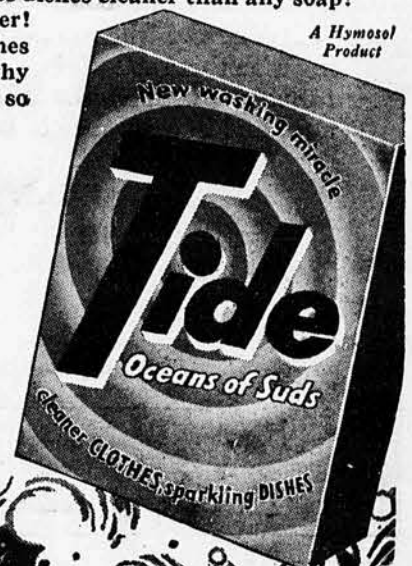
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Yes, if you have hard water, Tide is a dream come true! Tide's performance in hard water is so amazing, you have to see it to believe it! Oceans of rich, long-lasting suds billow up instantly—even in *hardest* water. No water softeners needed—Tide does it all!



NO OTHER WASHING PRODUCT KNOWN CAN MAKE THIS STATEMENT

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**GETS CLOTHES CLEANER
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—yet actually
LEAVES COLORS BRIGHTER

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TIDE IS A WONDER FOR CLEANING MILKING UTENSILS, TOO . . . QUICK! EASY! NO SCUM OR MILKSTONE!



TODAY *this is good plowing*

STUBBLE MULCHING HOLDS THIS SOIL

Clean plowing used to be considered the best way to till all the land.

Nowadays, though, farmers have made many acres more productive by stubble mulching the soil instead.

Grain and other crop stubble and ground cover . . . even weeds . . . help the soil absorb more rain when they are left partly above ground rather than turned under completely. Stubble mulched land also suffers less from wind erosion and water runoff, and the mulching prevents baking and hardening of the soil.

Most farmers who have improved their yields by stubble mulching also use other conservation methods to save soil and increase farm income. Contoured crop rows and contour furrows in pastures also help hold water and prevent gullies. Terraces achieve the same result on long or steep slopes. Strip-cropping on hillsides also saves soil and crops. Many progressive farmers keep their steepest lands in grass, trees, and cover crops. On flat lands, practical farmers ditch and drain land to take away excess water.

The farmer who fits his regular crop rotation to farming with these soil-saving methods does his nation a good turn along with himself. His work pays off in better crops now, and in assurance of better crops in the future.

FOR FULL PRODUCTION USE LAND AND WATER WISELY

See your

Soil Conservation District Supervisor, or
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This advertisement contributed by this magazine as a public service

Improve Your Herds!

Scan the pages of livestock advertising in this issue of the Kansas Farmer. If you need better breeding stock, write the livestock advertisers.

YOU CAN DEPEND ON THEM

Howdy, Mr. Cub

Small-Acreage Tractor Makes Bow to Public

THE sturdy Farmall Cub tractor was introduced thruout the U. S. June 23-25. Thousands of farmers heard it described in complete detail, saw colored pictures and charts of every working part, and saw its full line of easy-to-attach, matched implements demonstrated. Then everyone who wished to do so was invited to climb aboard the Farmall Cub and try it out, with any choice of implement.

International Harvester Company, in producing the Farmall Cub with an implement for almost every job, certainly has come to the aid of 3 million U. S. farmers who have comparatively small acreages. Volume production of this new, small, low-cost tractor and its implements will provide economical, practical and complete mechanization for the small farm operator. In addition, the Cub is bound to find wide use as an auxiliary machine on thousands of larger farms.

The Farmall Cub, pulling a single 12-inch moldboard plow, can plow up to 3½ acres in 10 hours in most soils. It will cultivate 1 to 4 rows of crops at a rate of better than 1 acre an hour. Fuel consumption of this 4-cylinder, 4-cycle engine under maximum load is considerably less than 1 gallon of gas-



International Harvester's new Farmall Cub offers low-cost mechanization for small-acreage farmers. Here it is with a Cub 193 moldboard plow turning a 12-inch furrow.

are designed for quick change and easy operation.

C. H. Wiley, branch manager for International Harvester Company, was in charge of the Farmall Cub Day program at Topeka. Aply assisting from the company were: J. A. Bronson, G. D. Wagstaff, H. C. Rook, S. B. DeBaun, C. L. Kelly and F. P. Douglass.

These folks had a platform built in their demonstration tent. Cub tractors, with implements attached, were driven on this stage so company experts could explain all details of tractor and implements to visitors. The whole show went off like clockwork, but plenty of time was allowed for questions.



Designed to handle all field and garden crop operations, the Farmall Cub all-purpose tractor is shown here with a No. 22 mower cutting a 4½-foot swath of alfalfa.

oline an hour. The Cub weighs 1,200 pounds and has about 9¼ horsepower on the belt and 8 on the drawbar.

Among attachments for the Cub tractor are a belt pulley, a power-take-off shaft, electric starter and lights, and a swinging drawbar. Rubber tires are standard equipment. Ample crop clearance of 20 inches is provided under the chassis of the tractor. There are 3 forward speeds at 2, 3 and 6 miles an hour; reverse, 2¼ miles an hour. Wheel treads are adjustable to spacings of 40, 44, 48, 52 and 56 inches to meet all row-crop requirements.

The full line of implements, engineered for every region, is being produced at various company plants for use with the Farmall Cub tractor. These include: One- and two-way moldboard plows, disk plow, harrow plow, disk harrow, mower, cotton and corn planters, vegetable planters, corn and cotton cultivator, sugar-beet and commercial-bean cultivator, and a vegetable cultivator. All of these tools

What Postholes Proved

A lot has been said about sweet clover and what it will do to build up soil fertility. Homer Hatch, Coffey county farmer, reports a rather unusual observation on his farm.

Recently he was putting a new fence line in on the contour. Postholes were being dug with a power auger mounted on a tractor. "It was really tough going most of the way," says Mr. Hatch, "as the soil was extremely hard. But there was one strip we crossed on which the holes went down just like cutting cheese. The difference was so striking I stopped to figure out the reason. Then it occurred to me that this strip had been in sweet clover. We could tell the minute we hit the sweet-clover strip and the minute we left it. Where the clover had been the soil was mellow the entire depth of the holes, which was 3 feet. Every place else in the field there was an underlying hardpan just under the surface."

More Rabies

It has been announced by the Bureau of Animal Industry that rabies is on the increase. Last year there were 10,872 reported cases. Twenty-two of these were in humans, 8,384 in dogs, 926 in cattle, 44 in horses, 15 in sheep, 22 in swine, 455 in cats, 12 in goats.



Of interest to farmers is this new Cub 172 planter with corn hopper and fertilizer attachment shown planting corn. The Farmall Cub tractor has just been introduced to farmers thruout the entire United States.

Three Wheats Lead

Recognized for Excellent Milling Qualities

PAWNEE, Comanche, and Wichita, 3 new and improved varieties of winter wheat, comprise 43 per cent of the total acreage seeded to wheat in Kansas last fall, according to a survey by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture in co-operation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. In 1944, the year of the last Kansas wheat variety survey, none of these varieties made up as much as 1 per cent of the wheat acreage seeded in any county.

All recognized for their desirable milling qualities, Pawnee, Tenmarq and Comanche are the 3 most important winter wheat varieties in the order named. These, together with Wichita, also an excellent milling wheat, make up about three fifths of the total Kansas wheat acreage. Other wheat varieties with relatively large acreages this year are Early Blackhull, Blackhull and Red Chief. Acreages of Tenmarq, Blackhull, Turkey, Chiefkan and Kawvale have declined sharply since 1944. Pawnee is replacing Kawvale and Tenmarq in the east and Tenmarq, Blackhull, Turkey and Chiefkan in central counties. Tenmarq continues to be the leading variety in the northwest, but Comanche and Wichita are rapidly replacing Blackhull, Tenmarq and Turkey over much of the western third of the state.

The report shows that Pawnee was first this year, with 24.7 per cent of the acreage for the 1947 Kansas wheat crop. Tenmarq was second, accounting for 16.9 per cent of the acreage, and Comanche was third with 14.1 per cent. The percentage of Red Chief showed some increase since 1944, but the com-

bined percentage of Red Chief and Chiefkan this year amounts to only about two thirds of that in 1944. Turkey wheat has declined from 82 per cent of the total in 1919 to 15 per cent in 1944, and 3.7 per cent this year. Kanred, from a peak of 19 per cent in 1924, has been almost entirely replaced by other varieties. There is considerable interest in several south central counties in Triumph wheat, a recently developed variety.

The almost phenomenal rise in popularity of Pawnee wheat, a variety unknown on most Kansas farms in 1944, to about one fourth of the state's total wheat acreage this year; and the widespread acceptance of Comanche and Wichita show the interest of growers in the production of improved varieties well adapted to the climatic conditions and soil types of the state. Kansas wheat growers are especially variety conscious as less than 1 per cent of the wheat acreage reported was not identified by a variety name.

Hard winter wheat varieties comprised 96.2 per cent of the total acreage seeded to wheat in Kansas for harvest this year. Soft winter wheat varieties, seeded mostly in the eastern part of the state, make up only 3.8 per cent of the total.

These figures are based upon information supplied by more than 9,000 farmers, mill and elevator operators, and others who reported on the varieties of wheat grown in their localities and acreages of different varieties grown on their farms. Enumerative surveys of individual farms were made in a number of counties over the state.

Marketing Viewpoint

By C. P. Wilson, Livestock; Paul L. Kelley, Poultry, Eggs and Dairy.

I have more cattle than grass and would like to know which kind of cattle to sell and which to keep. I have some cows with calves, some dry cows, some light yearlings, and some 900-pound steers.—A. D. M.

Dry cows on grass should be in good flesh by now and further gains probably would be slight. Prices of cows are higher now than they will be at any time in the next several months. Unless you want to keep these cows for breeding purposes, they probably should be the first to go to market. Next to go probably should be the 900-pound steers. They should be in good flesh and prices are high. This would leave the cows with calves and light yearlings, both of which probably will grow or gain enough to offset price declines in the immediate future.

Can a man afford to contract western feeder lambs at 18 cents for fall delivery?—M. P.

With high feed prices and considerable uncertainty as to fat lamb prices 6 to 8 months from now, there would be considerable risk involved. If you have assurance of wheat pasture next fall and winter, it might be worth the risk, but otherwise, probably not. This year it would seem best to wait until fall to purchase feeder lambs. Of course, you may run the risk of not

Cooking for a Crowd

For the club banquet or Farm Bureau gatherings, church supper or picnic, a well-organized planning of the meal is essential in order that it may be well balanced and that there is no shortage of food or an oversupply. Our leaflet, "Quantity Foods," will be found most helpful to the manager or person in charge of preparing and serving such a meal. Besides many recipes for quantity cooking in this 9-page bulletin, there are suggestions as to amount of food to buy for serving a given number of people; also a measuring table that is helpful in quantity cooking. A copy of the bulletin will be sent upon request to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Price 5c.

being able to get the kind of lambs you want or prices may be no lower, but that would seem preferable to contracting this far ahead at 18 cents.

Is there a support price for eggs during July?—V. C.

The Government announced recently that the 35-cent support price which existed in June also will be in operation during July. This means that processors who sell dried or frozen eggs to the Government must pay producers in this area 35 cents a dozen for eggs during July if these eggs are applied on Government contracts.

Saving the Soil

About half of all the land in Coffey county now is under a soil-conservation program, according to Carl Conger, district conservationist.

During 1946 the Coffey county district completed 232 miles of terraces and 7 miles of diversion terraces. About 13,500 acres were put under contour farming, 74 farm ponds were constructed and 880 acres were drained. Seventeen acres of farmstead windbreaks were established on 22 farms, 40 acres were seeded to outlets and watercourses.

A total of 109 farm plans were put on a maintenance basis during the year. On January 1, 1947, there were 589 active conservation plans in the county. This total has been increased by more than 100 additional plans since January 1.

One hundred thirty-six farm plans were developed during 1946 and an additional 120 applications for service received. These also are about completed, says Mr. Conger. Ten ponds were stocked with fish during 1946. Thirty-four farmstead windbreaks already have been established in the county this year.

Bindweed Charges

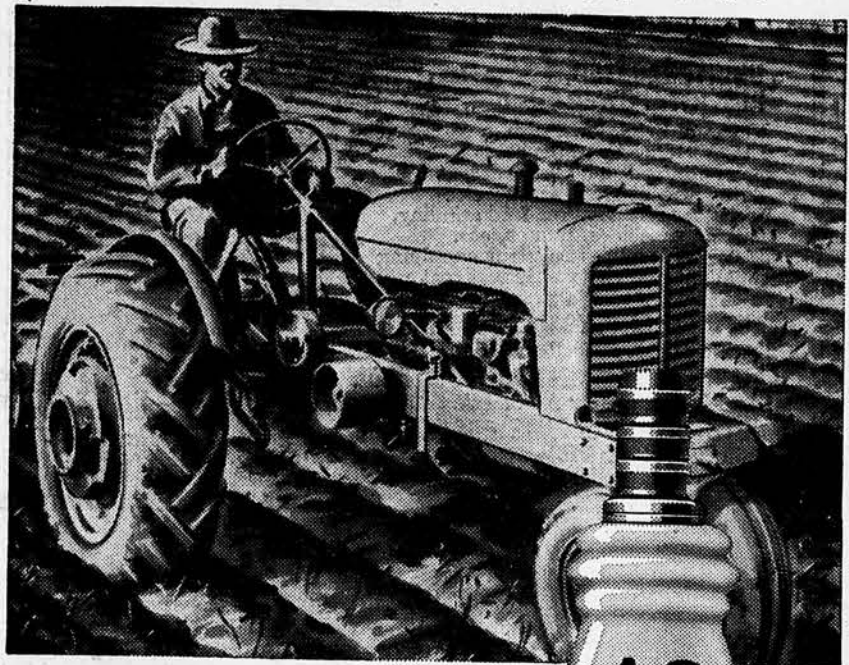
State and county weed supervisors are trying to work out uniform prices for chemicals and charges for services in weed eradication, it is announced by Ted Yost, state weed supervisor, Topeka.

Working with county commissioners, the supervisors have set up a proposed scale which they hope will be adopted by all counties in the state. It is believed such uniformity would add public support and respect for the entire weed eradication program, states Mr. Yost.

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(a plus value of "Wider Heat Range per plug")



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These improved AC plugs reduce your spark plug expense. They stay clean longer. They maintain engine power over a wider range of operating conditions, saving money because they make full use of the fuel. Try these longer-lived AC's. They resist cracking, splitting and blistering. They adapt themselves to changing engine temperatures, and that means sure-fire performance for starting and idling, as well as for heavy loads.

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Plant is Completely Automatic

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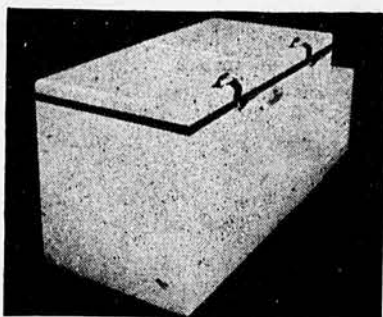
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Now, for the first time, protection of your valuable crops against loss is sure and simple. Octa-Klor brand of Chlordane gives complete control of grasshopper infestations in 24 hours or less—plus continued protection against new invaders for 3 weeks or longer.

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IT STOPPED THE
MORMON
CRICKETS IN
OREGON LAST
MONTH WHEN
EVERYTHING
ELSE HAD
FAILED!

It's Fun Flying

White Family Take Turns With "Dad"



Here are members of the A. E. White family ready to take turns on a "hop" with Dad. Mr. White is in back. Delpha is at left, Mrs. White at center, Donna at right, and Larry is out front.

HERE is another flying family. Mr. and Mrs. A. E. White, son Larry, and daughters Donna (right) and Delpha (left) took time to pose for a snap before taking turns for a Sunday afternoon hop with Mr. White at the controls. The hangar for their plane was built by the family at their farm 9 miles west of Hutchinson, north of highway 50S, where Mr. White has lived the last 34 years.

Their new Ercoupe, 2-passenger, takes off from a half-mile landing strip located to the rear of the hangar. Altho Mr. White flew with the Signal Corps in World War I, not until he was past 50 years old did he learn to pilot. He is a member of the Kansas Flying Farmers, having joined at the recent meeting held in Hutchinson.

When the alfalfa fields are in full bloom in Salt Creek and Center townships in Reno county and farmers have

started cutting hay, Mr. White sums up his seasonal work from the air. For more than 40 years he has baled hay. He has seen the advent of hay-baling change in every detail from the old horsepower to the stationary power and to the present pickup.

Since 1919 he has done custom baling in the community. The last 5 years with his pickup Mr. White has baled on the average of 50,000 bales a year for farmers. This year promises to be one of his busiest in many a year, with the first cutting turning out far above average tonnage.

The Whites farm 200 acres, raise wheat, alfalfa, and row crops, including feed for their dairy herd they have kept for 20 years.

Recreation and work go hand in hand at their farm. The Whites enjoy turns as a twosome, flying on the average of 4 days a week in "Daisy May."

Aerial Detective Spots Plant Disease

MARK up another use for the airplane in agriculture. W. V. Allington, plant pathologist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is using an aerial survey to spot evidence of a fungus disease—brown stem rot—that is reducing soybean yields in the Midwest.

Allington, who is stationed at the Regional Soybean Laboratory, Urbana, Ill., used his privately owned plane to make aerial photographs of soybean acreage over a wide area late last summer. In the pictures, plants in infected fields show up much lighter in color than those in non-infected fields.

Photographs serve as the basis of a survey of the disease. By comparing his aerial pictures with road maps, Allington locates the fields where the fungus infection appears to be most serious. Then he follows up with a visit to the farm.

The survey made last summer has

provided clues which may lead to the solution of this soybean-disease problem.

Many of the photographs show a sharp line of demarcation between healthy and diseased areas. The line of separation usually coincides with the boundary of an adjoining field. Ground inspection and cropping history disclose, in every case, that the diseased fields were cropped to soybeans the last 3 years. On the non-infected fields, the farmer as a rule had practiced a 4-year rotation, such as corn, soybeans, oats, and clover.

The sudden appearance and destructiveness of brown stem rot, which is a soil-borne fungus disease, appears to be a direct result of the wartime practice of alternating corn and soybean crops with no small grain intervening. Agricultural scientists believe good rotation practices will probably enable farmers to control brown stem rot.

Help Pick a Master Farmer

DO YOU have a neighbor who should be honored as a Master Farmer? If so, fill out the Master Farmer nomination blank on this page and send the name of your nominee immediately to Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Prompt action on your part will be a big help in completing selections, as it takes months to call on all nominees personally and to gather the information used in making Master Farmer selections.

Kansas Farmer readers are invited to share again in the pleasant task of

annually honoring 5 leaders in Kansas agriculture. Remember, in making a nomination, your farm friend must be more than just a good farmer. He also must be a good husband, a good father, and a definite influence for good in community affairs. He must have provided a good home and educational advantages for his family, be respected by his neighbors, and known for his honesty.

So, fill out your nomination blank today and mail it to Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Your name and that of your nominee will be kept in confidence.

MASTER FARMER NOMINATION BLANK

I wish to nominate _____
(Name of candidate)

(Post office and county address of candidate)

(Name and address of person making nomination)

All nominations must be mailed to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, by September 1, 1947.

What Test Plots Show

Hays Visitors Talk Over Field Experience, Too

FOLKS attending the Farmers' Wheat Day program, June 12, at the Fort Hays experiment station had a chance to see first-hand results of tillage practices and cereal crop investigations.

Following a tour of the experiment station, visitors took part in a round-table discussion, in which they exchanged actual field experiences in regard to the practices viewed earlier.

Handling heavy straw of a wheat crop following fallow, in preparing the next seedbed, came in for considerable discussion. Most farmers did not approve burning straw every year but did feel it was necessary some years. They felt, however, that all straw should be incorporated in the soil if at all possible.

Oneway tiller plows with 26-inch discs or heavy tandem discs were regarded by farmers as most practical implements to handle taller stubble. A few farmers in the eastern part of the wheat area still favored the moldboard plow.

Deep chiseling to open up the ground 8 to 10 inches deep did not pay for the additional cost of doing the work, experiments at the station showed. Over a long period of years about as much wheat will be grown on continuously cropped land in the Hays territory as in alternate fallow, if the fallow yields are divided by the total number of years in the experiment.

On the other hand, experiments show that fallow once every 3 or 4 years is a more stable practice. No account was taken as to cost of fallowing as compared to continuous cropping.

Use of manure on wheat land at the station has not increased yields of wheat. It was pointed out, however, that these plots are on rather level land and that manure or fertilizers might be helpful on slopes where water erosion has cut down soil nutrients.

In the wheat-variety talks, farmers were told that Comanche has better adaptation to the area west of Hays and Pawnee east of Hays. Pawnee in the western part of the state has shown some tendency to shatter, it was reported. Comanche, on the other hand, is somewhat subject to lodging, particularly on bottom land where heavy rainfall occurs.

It was pointed out that Comanche and Pawnee, however, yield from 20 to 25 per cent more than the older standard varieties, such as Turkey and Kanred, on which Kansas built its reputation more than 25 years ago.

This increase in yield, farmers were told, can be credited to improvements made by plant-breeding methods. Also, the higher yields are somewhat due to the fact currently grown popular wheats are a little earlier than the Kanred and Turkey types.

Both the Hays and Manhattan stations, according to A. F. Swanson, agronomist at the Hays station, are giving a great deal of attention to varieties with greater stiffness of straw and, of course, yield and milling and baking qualities. Several new varieties at Hays are somewhat dwarf and do have stiff straw. No seed of these varieties is yet available, and further observations and testing will have to be made as to their adaptation, Mr. Swanson said.

Discuss Freeze Damage

Damage caused by the May 29 freeze came in for considerable discussion. Observations of experiment station specialists and farmers were exchanged. All agreed that low areas suffered more than high areas and that the earliest varieties suffered more than later varieties. Enough data are at hand now to indicate that there always will be some damage when temperatures drop for several hours below 32 degrees when the crop is pollinating. In certain areas on bottom-land fields this year damage ran from 75 to 100 per cent.

Farmers at the field day gave a great deal of thought to utilization of wheat injured by frost. It was pointed out that such wheat would be highly desirable as a hay crop because the nutrients would still be in the straw that could not be translocated into the heads. Best method of utilizing the crop as hay, farmers learned, was to swath the wheat with an old header or swathers on combines, followed by a pickup baler.

It was pointed out that it would not be desirable to cut green wheat with a binder as the bundles would not cure out properly. Also, it is rather difficult to bind green wheat successfully.

Fulton and Kanota are still good oats for Western Kansas, but Osage also is favorably regarded because of its stiff straw and freedom from stem and crown rusts. Osage is a little late for the Hays area and also is subject to helminthosporium, which has been rather serious this year in the eastern oats belt. Two new varieties from the Manhattan station look promising at Hays and are said to be resistant to the helminthosporium. These 2 new oats varieties are not ready for releases, however.

Reno winter barley is replacing spring barley in the Western Kansas area, but the amount of either type is greatly limited in the territory this year. High yields of both barley and oats are indicated at the Hays station, and wheat promises a good yield if lodging does not become too severe.

Picnic Games

That delightful time of year is here—picnic season! Our leaflet, "Games for Outdoors," suggests entertainment for young and old. For a copy of the leaflet, please address Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Price 3c.

Cricket Eats Its Weight Daily

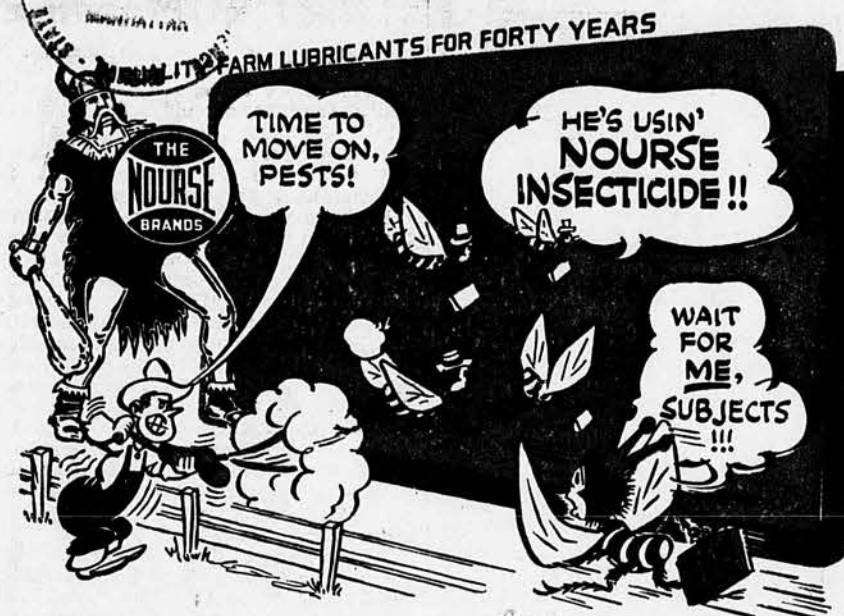
STEAKS would be scarcer than they were under wartime point rationing if a steer had an appetite that compared with that of a grasshopper or a Mormon cricket, and did not make more efficient use of his feed. This is evident from recent studies by U. S. Department of Agriculture entomologists, working to control the ravages of these insects, so forage will be preserved for steers.

A beef animal on good range will eat his own weight in grass in 7 or 8 days. These insects consume green forage roughly 8 times as rapidly in proportion to their weight. An adult grasshopper will eat its own weight in about 16 hours and a Mormon cricket in about

18. If human appetite was on the same scale, the world-wide food shortage would be far more acute with a 150-pound person devouring 150 pounds of food daily.

"A migratory appetite" is the impression the Mormon cricket leaves with western farmers and ranchers who have had experience with the pest. This cricket does not fly—as do some of the equally active feeders among the grasshoppers—but it gets around by hopping and crawling. A cricket invasion can cause havoc to wheat, alfalfa, sugar beets, and garden crops, and is able to strip range lands of grasses and weedy forage so cattle and sheep may go hungry. It is on this account that ranchers favor cricket control by spreading poison bait in the path of migrating cricket bands.

A cricket that eats a bait of bran mash poisoned with sodium fluosilicate ceases to eat crop and forage plants and that leaves the plants for harvest or grazing. For baiting grasshoppers, sodium arsenite was formerly used widely, but crickets dislike this chemical and will not touch arsenite baits. Sodium fluosilicate baits are effective against both Mormon crickets and grasshoppers, the entomologists report.



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See your Nourse dealer today. He will advise you and supply you with the Nourse Spray for your needs. Nourse Water Soluble Spray contains 25% D.D.T. Mix this spray with water for economical spraying. Nourse Red Label Spray contains 5% D.D.T. and 3% Pyrin for instant knock down and lasting results. Nourse Knock-Em-Kold contains no D.D.T. and is the ideal spray for dairy barns and cattle.

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In this country we have raw material, manufacturing facilities, engineering ability, great scientific institutions—everything we need, seemingly. But if the people of this country do not believe in American industry, American industry will not last.—Fowler McCormick, chairman of the board, International Harvester Company.



8000 RIBBONS and trophies is the approximate collection of Champion Willard Bitzer, Washington Court House, Ohio. During '46, he showed Dorset Sheep in six shows—won 42 firsts, including 6 top awards at the International Livestock Show.

TROPHIES IN HALF DOZENS and Wheaties by the bowlfuls—that's the regular thing for Champion Bitzer. Like so many show ring champs he's a Wheaties fan. Says he usually takes a couple bowls at each sitting.

BEEN DOING IT SO LONG he's forgotten when he first tasted those good whole wheat flakes. "Wheaties make a swell breakfast dish," says Mr. Bitzer. "And I'm particularly fond of them between meals and before bed." Yes, anytime's the time for Wheaties. Nourishing, and delicious. Famous "Breakfast of Champions."

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SPECIAL A box of Wheaties for farm folks: the new Extra-Big-Pak. Holds 50% more than the regular package. Try it. Your family will want plenty of those swell-tasting, good-eating Wheaties.

Measure a Church

(Continued from Page 5)

to raise more funds for expansion of church facilities soon is to be launched. "Raise the money, then build," has been almost a church motto. Indebtedness for expansion or improvement is frowned upon as poor business.

Perhaps you would like to measure the church by its influence on the community. We did and this is what we found. In the memory of church officials only one member in good standing ever has been arrested. The community has one of the lowest divorce rates in the United States. There is no juvenile delinquency. The present pastor, John Niensted, never has preached a temperance sermon. "It isn't needed," he says. "And there is no question how members of the congregation would vote on the liquor question. They know what liquor can do to community morals."

We discussed this lack of crime with one of the members, who remarked: "No member of the church should need to be arrested." This answer illustrates the religious sincerity of the New Basel community. Just as another little incident we encountered illustrates the community's philosophy. We stopped at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Harshman to get information on the church history. Altho Mrs. Harshman had only our word for identity and purpose of the visit, she freely turned over valuable family records and pictures which never could be replaced if lost. "Why would you let a perfect stranger take away such valuable relics?" we couldn't help but ask. Mrs. Harshman smiled, and replied: "My father used to say that people who do not have faith in others do not have faith in themselves."

Yes, religious beliefs are deep-rooted in New Basel and church membership is not to be taken lightly. It is necessary to go into the history and present program of the church to understand why this is true.

Three Families Came First

According to a history of the church, as compiled by Reverend W. J. Becker, pastor from 1929 to 1945, the community first was settled in the late 1850's by the 3 large families of Leonard Hoffman, Stephen Rohrer and Paul Tischhauser, all from Switzerland. Many more from Switzerland and Germany came into the community in the next 20 years. They suffered all the hardships typical of pioneer days.

Members of the community were brought closely together thru their common European ancestry and the hardships of the time. Most of them also had the common bond of religion, since they had been members of the Reformed church in the Old Country.

Imagine their joy when they learned there was a Reformed church in America. Thru a letter from Mrs. Paul Tischhauser to the editor of the national church paper, contact was established with church headquarters telling of the community's need for religious teaching.

In the summer of 1867 a missionary, Reverend Elias Baumann, arrived to gather these settlers into a congregation and to preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ and His salvation. Meetings were held in the first public school building in Dickinson county. Services

were in the German language and the only musical instrument was a zither played by Mrs. Paul Tischhauser. A zither is an instrument having 30 or 40 strings stretched across a shallow sounding board. This zither now is in a Los Angeles museum. Those attending the first services usually stayed for dinner at the Mike Hoffman home, where food consisted of frugal pioneer fare—salt pork and corn mush or corn bread.

But the church grew and its first frame church building was erected in 1872-73. However, it was financed personally by Reverend Baumann until the hard-pressed pioneers could pay him back. The congregation received mission aid until 1888, when it went to self-support.

From there on it has made steady growth. The only other historical note we need consider is that the Reformed church merged nationally with the Evangelical synod in 1934. This merger meant considerable adjustment of the 2 traditions in working out a program satisfactory to both.

With this sketchy history as a background, let's examine the New Basel church program as it is today.

Sunday school classes are divided into age groups, with more strict age division of adults than customary in most churches. For married couples, average age of man and wife is used to determine class membership. Advancement is automatic when a class age limit is reached.

Hold Church Family Nights

Dignified church worship services are held every Sunday morning with everything built around the sermon topic but with little ritual. Evening worship is held 2 Sundays each month in the form of church family nights. A 45-minute religious service is standard. It may consist of an outside speaker, a slide lecture, or a discussion subject lead by the local pastor. Music for the evening service is provided by the fine junior choir of 12 members, directed by Mrs. Niensted, wife of the pastor. Junior choir members range from 10 to 15 years old.

Following worship service there are games designed for all members of the family and lead by the pastor, then light refreshments. This Sunday evening family-type service has trebled evening worship attendance, which had dropped very low. Evening attendance now averages 50 to 60 members. Most city churches have dropped evening services for lack of interest and attendance.

On 2 Sunday nights a month the Youth Fellowship group meets for worship service, and one night a month is set aside for planned recreation. In addition to seasonal parties, the group has volley-ball parties, hay rides, swimming parties, scavenger hunts, taffy pulls. Every spring there is a "clean-up" party. Then the tennis and volley-ball court is put in condition for the season's play. The group has an organized basketball team that plays scheduled games with other teams over the country.

Last year these young people donated a heifer to help rebuild a livestock program in Holland. This year

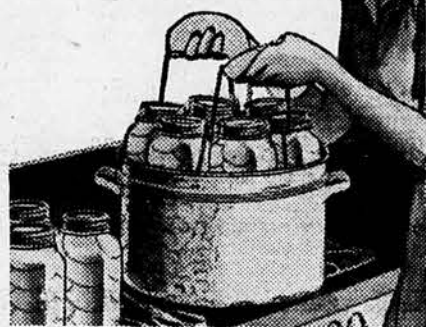
(Continued on Page 19)



Oldest living former elder of New Basel church is Fred Bross, shown here with Mrs. Bross in their garden. He also has served the church as deacon and as Sunday school superintendent.

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Measure a Church

(Continued from Page 18)

each earned \$1 to send to Ecuador to help establish a new United Mission, a non-sectarian project.

One of the finest things the group has sponsored was the confirmation reunion held last Palm Sunday. On that date pictures of all the confirmation classes down thru the years were displayed, roll call of each class was held, and a candle lighted for each class.

Henry Rutz, now living in Texas, was the oldest member present. Confirmed with the class of 1880, he made the long trip from Texas to attend the reunion. Six members of the Golden Anniversary class were present. They were Henry Kamm, Leonard Hoffman, Mrs. Fred Bross, Mrs. Lee Harshman, Henry Gantenbein and Mrs. Mary Glahn.

New Basel church has no financial drives either for the local budget or for benevolences. The local budget is decided upon and announced at the annual congregational meeting. Members voluntarily figure out and contribute their share. No collection plate is passed during church services for money for local expenses. Only collections taken are for benevolences. Neither are money-raising dinners and other projects sanctioned. All money raised during the year, for whatever purpose, is from voluntary contributions by members.

Many Retain Membership

Members who have moved away may retain membership by contributing to benevolences. Many in far-distant places retain membership at New Basel and contribute regularly to both local budget and benevolences. A considerable number now living in Abilene drive back to New Basel regularly for services, altho the church is more than 12 miles from town. Such loyalty to a country church is unusual.

The senior choir, directed by Emanuel Denny, adds much to the morning service. Altho he has no formal musical education, Mr. Denny has built up and maintained a fine choir, which he has directed, except for short periods, since 1935. Son of a former minister at New Basel, Mr. Denny says he started singing in his mother's church choir when he was 8 years old. "She was always using me to fill out the alto section," he recalls. When Reverend Denny came to New Basel his wife directed the choir there. Now their son is carrying on. For many years their daughter, now Mrs. Carl Bross, was the official pianist. It is no wonder, then, that members claim the church owes most of its musical progress to the Denny family.

The strong pull this community has on all who live there, even briefly, is indicated by the fact that 2 other members of the church, John C. Bolliger and Mrs. Lydia Meuli, also are children of former pastors.

One strong point in the church program is insistence on a course of instruction on fundamentals of the faith before anyone is admitted to membership. At one time this course was for 2 years, but since has been modified. Another point is insistence on well-prepared pastors. The church requires a high standard of knowledge, including a college degree and 3 years of theological seminary. Many pastors take post-graduate work beyond that.

Before licensed to preach, they must appear before the church board of ex-

aminers, which determines their fitness for the ministry, and sees to it they are placed in communities where they are most likely to succeed. Reverend Niensted is a member of this examining board.

That the system works is indicated by the fact that Reverend Niensted is only the 13th pastor in the 80-year history of New Basel church.

For many years New Basel operated on a patriarchal system. That is, all important offices in the church were held by the oldest members. This no longer is true. Younger members are taking over many of the offices now and their influence in church affairs is constantly growing.

This was demonstrated just recently. For many years older members have looked forward to installing a pipe organ in the church. When the question of a pipe organ came up in a meeting of the churchmen's brotherhood younger men countered afterwards that the community had greater need of a parish hall, which they said would be most beneficial in keeping community interest centered in the church.

Older men bowed to the wishes of the younger members. And so the new parish hall will be sponsored by the church's newest organization, the churchmen's brotherhood. It will be church property but designed for use of the entire community. Some day, perhaps, there will be a pipe organ, too, since these people are ambitious to make their church an outstanding worship center.

Plans for the new parish hall include a full-size basketball court for the team, a stage for community and church plays and programs and a fully-equipped kitchen. The auditorium part also will be used for large banquets which already have outgrown church facilities.

New Basel No Exception

No church would be complete without the Ladies' Aid and Womens' Guild societies. New Basel church is no exception. Mrs. Carl Bross is president of the Ladies' Aid. Mrs. Lee Harshman has been treasurer continuously since 1914 and is the unofficial church historian. Her memory of church history dates back to its beginning, since Reverend Baumann, founder and first pastor at New Basel, stayed with Mrs. Harshman's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Hoffman, and it was at their home the congregation usually dined following Sunday services.

Mrs. Karl Harshman is president of the Womens' Guild, which replaces the former missionary society. The group regularly contributes to an orphanage at Ft. Wayne, Ind., a school for orphans in Missouri, and sends money to India and Honduras for mission work.

Annual mother-daughter and father-son banquets are sponsored jointly by the 2 women's groups. This year they completely furnished a guest room in the parsonage for visiting speakers and members of the clergy.

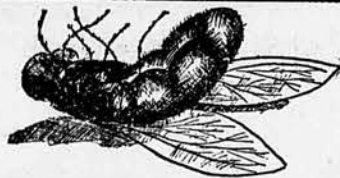
Reverend Niensted has started a marriage counseling service that is worthwhile. Before marrying any couple he insists on at least a 2-hour conference, during which he counsels both parties on all phases of married life. During the year he also makes at least one call on every member. More, if needed.

"This is one advantage of a church of

(Continued on Page 20)



This modern parsonage at New Basel has attractive surroundings and would be a credit to many city churches.



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IT'S MORE THAN ORDINARY DDT

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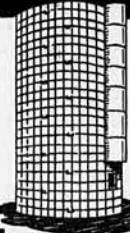
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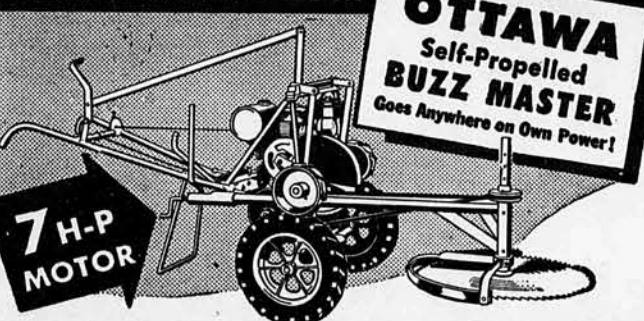
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School Law Is Killed

Supreme Court Declares It Unconstitutional

THE entire Kansas school reorganization program has been in a turmoil since June 28, when the Kansas Supreme Court declared the Reorganization School Laws of 1945 and 1947 unconstitutional. The vote for throwing out the laws was 5 to 2. "We don't know where to go from here," stated L. W. Brooks, state superintendent of public instruction.

In the majority opinion on its decision, the Supreme Court said "The school reorganization act of 1945 does not contain an adequate standard upon which the school reorganization committees, provided for therein, can exercise the authority conferred upon them and constitutes an improper delegation of legislative power in violation of Section 1, Article 2, of the Constitution of Kansas."

Since all sections of the 1945 act were connected in the general plan of the act and could not be separated without violating the evident intent of the legislature, all were declared void by the Supreme Court, which also threw out the 1947 law for the same reason.

These Will Stand

Some 2,000 districts that reorganized under the 1945 act prior to March 1 of this year apparently will stand, state school officials said. These reorganized districts were validated by direct action of the 1947 legislature and were not questioned in the challenge of the law itself.

Just how far-reaching the Supreme Court decision will be is not yet known. Tax problems will be affected, state school officials believe, and it may be some time before the issues are clear enough for some kind of solution.

In the meantime, it is said, rural districts could go ahead with consolidations under the old consolidation law in force for the last 35 or 40 years.

The Kansas legislature always has had the power to create or change districts, and county superintendents have considerable power along this line.

Weak points in the 1945 and 1947 laws, authorities believe, were that there was no state agency other than the courts to settle local disputes, and residents of districts were not allowed an election to vote on proposed new districts.

State superintendents at a recent meeting in Wisconsin had looked to the new Kansas laws as models for reorganization and were planning to study them in regard to their problems, reports L. W. Brooks, Kansas superintendent.

Mr. Brooks said some of the Southern states had made outstanding progress in reorganization under township, county and state plans. For instance, Georgia now has a single school board in each county that handles all school problems, and taxes are levied on a county-wide basis.

North Carolina has solved the transportation problem, he says, by the state handling all transportation with state-owned busses. Transportation costs under this system have been about \$20 a pupil a year, Mr. Brooks reported, compared to that much a month in some Kansas districts.

Favored by state school officials is a long-range study of the entire Kansas school problem by a legislative commission, with the help of some professional agency or individual, plus a simultaneous study of the resulting tax problems.

"Whatever is done," Mr. Brooks believes, "should be on a long-range basis for the best interests of the people in rural districts. And should be so set up as not to be subject to change in case of a change in administrations at the statehouse."

Measure a Church

(Continued from Page 19)

this size," he adds. "The pastor can have a much more intimate association with all members than can the pastor of a large city church."

Under the patriarchal system followed for many years, officers often held over for very long terms. For instance, Fred Bross, oldest living former elder, served in that capacity for 28 years. Before that he was a deacon and Sunday school superintendent. Now elders are limited to 2 terms of 4 years each. "It is a good thing," says Mr. Bross. "The church is benefited by new blood."

One pride of members is the well-kept cemetery, just back of the church. Members are paid out of church funds to do maintenance work. "A better job is done when keeping up the cemetery is not left to chance," says Reverend Niensted.

New Basel community has a higher percentage of farm ownership than average for the state. This stability has had its favorable influence on the church and the church, in turn, has

helped stabilize the farming population.

It is significant that New Basel church is so closely allied with the history of almost every family in the community. As Reverend Becker points out in his history of the church, there is no way to separate the church and the community as the history of one is the history of the other. An examination of church records of the 1870's and of today will reveal a great majority of the same family names.

Young fellows like Lowell Lauer, president of the churchmen's brotherhood, and Alden Barten, president of the youth fellowship, are not new to the church. Their parents and grandparents were members. As older members retire from farming and from active work in church affairs their sons, their daughters and their grandchildren take up the reins.

At New Basel members have a deep reverence for the past, but their eyes are on the future. Surely a church like this shall never die!

Can Raise Corn Prefer Legumes

WE CAN raise 60-bushel corn on this hilly farm," say John and Harold Stuckey, Leavenworth county. But they seldom do. The reason is that they have planted corn only twice in the last 10 or 12 years. They never figure on corn for silage any more. They prefer to use red clover and alfalfa in their silo. They don't stop there. They use a mixture of brome and alfalfa, too, and seed oats into a thinning alfalfa field to be used for silage.

On their 432-acre farm they seed 60 to 80 acres of red clover a year into wheat. When alfalfa becomes thin they drill in oats and lespedeza. They mow it off for ensilage, then the lespedeza and alfalfa come back for pasture. They like to see a crop growing on their fields in summer and they do not plow any more than is positively necessary. It all cuts down on erosion.

This family has a lot of respect for red clover. "We didn't get any place until we started raising clover," says their father, William R. Stuckey. If

the weather is right when the clover is ready to cut, they may put up some for hay. If it looks risky, they put it in the silo. And it only takes about 12 acres to fill a 12- by 50-foot silo.

Mr. Stuckey has his own ideas about raising alfalfa, too. "To raise alfalfa," he says, "plow red clover under in June, work it down until you can drive a car on it 60 miles an hour. Then seed in August, using a packer before and after seeding."

The Stuckeys had an 18-acre patch of alfalfa with about a fourth of a stand left. Instead of plowing it under, they worked it with a disk and seeded brome. It never did produce pasture like they thought it should, so they put on 40 bags of 37 per cent nitrogen. They put 60 head of cattle on the pasture this spring and after 2 weeks the grass still was holding its own.

They are not conventional in their methods of farming, but they raise a lot of feed and pasture. At the same time, they keep that soil from slipping away.

May Ask Extension of Support Prices

(Continued from Page 6)

metropolitan press as indicating almost a corn crop failure. At the time it looked more like forced buying by short sellers in the futures market. A sizable corn crop—2.8 or 2.9 billion bushels—still was a possibility as of the end of last week. Hybrid corn, tractor planting, and a factor sometimes ignored, extension of the Corn Belt nearly 100 miles westward in the last few years, have lessened time between starting of planting and harvest by several weeks. An early frost, however, could really do damage.

Wayne Darrow presents an easy way for one to see whether the big terminal markets are reflecting either parity or support prices on wheat. Just add the following to the U. S. wheat parity (now \$2.02) to the U. S. interim loan rate (\$1.80):

Kansas City, 20 cents; Portland, 15; Minneapolis, 22; Chicago-St. Louis, 25; Gulf points, 28; Louisville, 27; Philadelphia-Baltimore, 36; Albany, 35 cents. The foregoing reflect differentials based on the changed freight rates.

Wheat and flour mill interests put in some uneasy hours and considerable work last week over the extension of export controls. The State Department sent up an extension proposal by which it could "direct" all export shipments. To the trade this just meant that the State Department wanted authority to, and intended to, divert flour exports to Latin-American countries to Europe this fall and winter. The Latin-American countries buy considerable flour from the United States, and the American millers hope to hold the trade, and even increase it. But if for the coming year or two this flour would be diverted to Europe, which will not be a market for much American flour when Europe gets back into production, United States might stand to lose much of its Latin-American market. Trade isn't quite sure yet it has the State Department program blocked. State Department has a reputation for sacrificing American exports in the interest of international trade in the agricultural trades, whether the reputation is earned or not.

If the foreign-policy program finally worked out is anywhere near the magnitude indicated by Secretary of State Marshall and Benjamin F. Cohen, who seems to be one of State's closest economic advisors (Cohen of the WPA days), it is highly probable that a return to a number of the wartime controls will be necessary, not only for exports, but also inside the United States itself. Exports of foodstuffs and steel, particularly, would be a heavy drain on United States supplies.

Indications at this writing are that the Senate will restore the full \$300,000,000 for soil-conservation payments for 1947 (House allowed \$150,000,000); up the House figure for school-lunch program from \$45,000,000 to \$75,000,000; and increase considerably the al-

location of \$40,000,000 from customs receipts for disposal of farm surpluses. Conference fight is expected to be bitter, perhaps prolonged, but the House is expected to yield on conservation payments and Section 32 custom receipts allocation; compromise on school-lunch appropriations.

When the House sustained President Truman's veto of the tax-reduction bill, it put considerable of a crimp in the Republican Congress' program of reducing expenditures. House leadership had set a goal of cutting \$6,000,000,000 below the \$37,500,000,000 insisted upon by President Truman; Senate program was more modest—a \$4,500,000,000 reduction.

There has been a noticeable "let-down" in economy drive enthusiasm since the veto was sustained. There is more of a "what's the use" attitude; "Administration is going to collect the money anyway, and will find some way of spending it; why not Congress at least decide where it shall be spent," and so on.

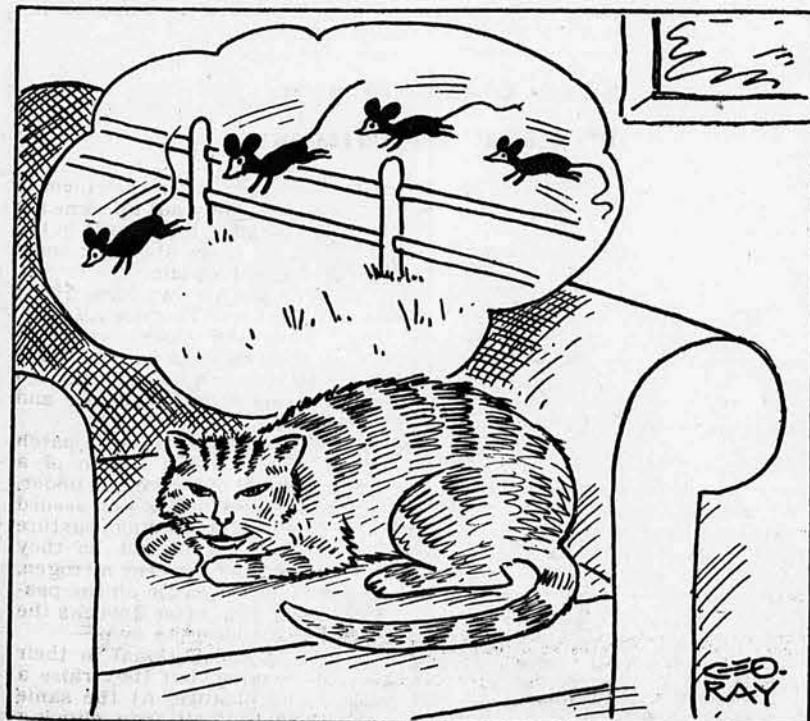
Before this session adjourns, Congress is expected to authorize GI terminal leave bonds to be cashed at holder's pleasure. House passed such a bill last year, but Senate insisted upon issuing 5-year bonds, 2½ per cent interest. This will add somewhere between \$2,000,000,000 and \$2,500,000,000 spending money for GI's this fall; average is about \$200 per veteran.

Hardly likely there will be any real shortage of gasoline or fuel oil for necessary farm work this summer and fall. There may be a shortage of fuel oil for heating next winter, but even that may not materialize. However, demands for gasoline and oil are far beyond anything anticipated. And, of course, if John Lewis's coal miners go on any prolonged strike, all bets will be off on industrial production and transportation.

Organized labor leaders are mad—angry is too mild a term—over the Congress' action overriding President Truman's veto of the Ives-Taft-Hartley labor bill, and would provoke a showdown this year on whether labor is above the law or not—if certain that the country might not get "mad" in its turn. Look for plenty of labor turmoil in the next few months. Despite threats, at this time it does not seem likely that a nation-wide general strike will be attempted, altho there may be some of these in some cities and some areas.

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MIDWEST APPLIANCE STORE
608 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas

How Chicks Save Horses

CHICKS killed by a specific virus 10 days before they hatch are the source of the vaccine that prevents encephalomyelitis (sleeping sickness) in horses, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture. H. W. Schoenig, Bureau of Animal Industry, describes the steps of this method that kills half-hatched chicks to save horses from a disease that may also attack men.

After eggs have been incubated for 10 days, candling reveals the ones in which life has developed in the embryo. A skilled operator uses equipment similar to a dentist's drill to grind away shell at the side of such an egg, taking care not to puncture the membrane that lines the shell and encloses the egg material. A similar opening in the large end of the shell is ground away to allow for expansion when the injection needle is forced in.

Next the operator forces the needle of a hypodermic syringe thru the outer membrane of the egg and into the membrane that surrounds and feeds the developing embryo. He injects a small dose of the infective virus material, withdraws the needle, seals the 2 holes in the shell with paraffin, and returns the egg to the incubator for 18 hours.

The virus develops and affects the embryo within the 18 hours. The eggs are then opened; the embryos are removed and ground fine, and added to a salt solution. A weak formalin solution is then added to kill the virus, and the material is allowed a week to settle in a refrigerator. The clear fluid after settling is the vaccine that is injected into horses to provide the protection against the virus.

The vaccine gets results because the vaccinated animal proceeds to develop the protective "antibodies" that are also found in the blood of animals that have recovered from the disease. Following a second injection of vaccine, enough killed virus is injected to further stimulate the development of more of the antibodies—enough to take care of any load of virus likely to attack the horse as the result of bites by virus-carrying insects.

For the Fisherman

An empty match cover makes a good fishhook holder. Push the hook points into the cover flap so they are inside, put the flap in place to close the book and the hooks will not stick your fingers or tear your clothes.—M. N. O.

Shoes for Stepladder

Stepladders will not slip from under you or mar the rugs and floors when they are provided with a pair of shoes. Strips of inner tubes tacked to the bottom of the ladder legs are ideally satisfactory shoes.—Mrs. C. B.

To Control Hog Lice

A subject of much interest to farmers is "Hog Lice and Hog Mange," which is the title of a bulletin recently published by the U. S. D. A. This 22-page booklet, with many illustrations, suggests methods of control and eradication of lice and mange, as well as construction of hog wallows and dipping plants. Anyone interested in obtaining a copy of this bulletin may write Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and ask for FB 1085.

● FARMS—KANSAS

Well-Equipped 64-acre Kansas farm within easy hour Topeka, only \$5,200 including 5 cows, calf, 3 gilts, 2 horses, pony, 60 hens, growing crops, garden, farming implements. Gravel RFD road, school bus, phone line. 4 miles high school depot town; 16 cultivated, 5 alfalfa, 28 pasture, 11 fruit trees, 40 grapevines; 5-room frame house, enclosed porch, phone, well, 30x30 lumber barn, henhouse, garage, hog house, scale house, cave; real low-cost value \$5,200 complete terms. Details big free catalog 19 states. United Farm Agency, 428 B.M.A. Bldg., Kansas City 8, Missouri.

For Sale: Farms in Brown-Nemaha and Jefferson counties: 234 acres choice Brown county farm, well improved, electricity, all-weather road. 320-acre well improved, electricity, on U. S. 36, 120 acres good pasture, balance cropland. Let us hear from you. No trades. Breitweiser & Sewell, Sabetha, Kansas.

Farm for Sale. About one mile from Monument, Kansas, and eight west of Oakley, Kansas, less than 1/2 mile from U. S. 40 Highway, on school bus route. Consists of 1/4 section, 205 acres under cultivation, balance good pasture. All fenced and cross fenced, windmill, stock tanks and cattle shed. Possession this fall. A. M. Sondberg, Owner, Monument, Kansas.

Good Stock Farm—360 acres, 4 miles town. 200 acres pasture, balance alfalfa and broom and crops. Good buildings, electricity, \$40. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

HOGS

For Top Market Quality depend on

BERKSHIRES

For list of Breeders write
KANSAS BERKSHIRE ASSOCIATION
Kenneth Bohnenblust, Sec., Bala, Kansas

Extra Choice DUROC SOWS

To farrow in August and September to the service of Kansas Knockout and Royal Leader 1st. Spring gilts and boars. Immured. Registered.
GEORGE L. SEELY, New Cambria, Kansas

Offering Duroc Bred Gilts

Outstanding fall gilts by Square Sensation and bred to Arrese Market Sensation for September and October farrow. Good group to choose from. Ship on approval.
HERMAN POPP, Haven, Kansas

CLASSY DUROC GILTS

Most of them sired are sired by Reconstruction 2nd and Hercules. Bred for September litters to Topper, an outstanding individual and high-selling son of Arrese Market Topper.
G. F. GERMANN & SON, Manhattan, Kansas

Extra Choice Duroc Gilts

Sired by Lo-Down-Fancy Knockout and bred to Kansas Market Topper for August and September farrow.
FRANK ALEXANDER, Corning, Kansas

Offering Duroc Fall Boars

Best of breeding and conformation. Registered and Immured. Shipped on approval. Write for full particulars.
WILLIS HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS

DUROC BOARS ALL AGES

By Red Star and Fancy Cardinal. Choice gilts bred to Top Crown by Crown Prince, Illinois Champion boar. Fall pigs by Top Crown and Orion Reconstruction.
B. M. HOOK & SON, SILVER LAKE, KAN.

SHEPHERD'S SUPERIOR DUROCS
All bred gilts sold until June and later farrowing, bred to Le Thickmaster and Super Spot Light. Fall pigs by Proud Cherry Orion and Uneeda Broadway. Double Immured. Registered. Kansas' oldest herd.
G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

Offering HEREFORD BOARS

Spring pigs of Choice Goods, Frize Goods, Fashion Model, Prince Marauder and other leading bloodlines. P. V. F. Marauder is our herd boar, and he is being mated with sows for fall farrow. Will ship boars on approval.
THE BAR A L RANCH
9 miles north of HOLA, KANSAS

HEREFORD HOGS Expressed C. O. D. subject to your approval. High-winning herd National show. Bred gilts. Boars. Unrelated pigs. Circular.
YALEHURST FARMS, PEORIA, ILL.



**Registered Blocky
Type Pigs**
PETERSON & SONS
Osage City, Kansas.

ETHYLEDALE FARM

Herds Sires
BRIGHT GLOBE
SPOTLIGHT SUPREME
SPOTLIGHT JR.
100 fall pigs, boars and gilts, ready for new homes.
HAMPSHIRE Dale Scheel, Emporia, Kan.

YORKSHIRE HOGS

The lean-meat, post-war breed. Bred gilts, unrelated pigs. Write for illustrated circular.
Yalehurst Yorkshire Farms, Peoria, Illinois

REG. HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Now offering choice September boar pigs. Various bloodlines. Immune.
R. E. BERGSTEN & SONS, Randolph, Kansas.

Beef CATTLE

BEEFMAKER BULLS

Are Breed Improving Aberdeen-Angus Bulls—Come see the proof—their calves. Herd Battery—Six bulls in use. The top Aberdeen-Angus bloodlines and definitely reproducing their own kind. Comparison is invited with any other cattle. The "Jingle" in your pocket will warm the heart. Use them and prosper. Inquire of C. E. REED, 4114 East Central Ave., Wichita 6, Kansas. Telephones 68313 residence; farm 5-3868.

Offering Shorthorn Herd Bull Symbol's Matchless Sire of champions and sale topers. 3 yrs. old. Keeping his heifers the only reason for selling. Nice red and sired by Goldfinger's Symbol. Mr. and Mrs. Webster G. Olson, Clements, Kansas.

SHORTHORN BULLS For Sale

10 to 14 months old. Nice dark roans. Low-set, thick fellows. Best of breeding. Herd established 40 years. Also females.
J. H. BOWSER, Abilene, Kansas

Dairy CATTLE**LOCUST LEA FARM
AYRSHIRES**

Bulls 2 and 3 years old. Sired by Woodhull Sunny Jim, approved sire. Also bulls from 2 weeks to serviceable ages by Neshaminy Enterprise, son of Penhurst Jim, the approved sire. Write us your wants or better, come and see us.

John C. Keas, Effingham, Kansas

THE SONS OF "BURKE"

Now in use at
SUNNYMEDE FARM
PABST BURKE LAD STAR
Senior Sire
PABST BURKE NED
Junior Sire

Sons of these sires now available. Herd on 17th consecutive year of Holstein-Friesian Improvement Test.
O. L. E. EDWARDS, Topeka, Kansas

MORE MILK AT LESS COST

Holsteins hold all world records for milk production. Having greater feed capacity, they can consume large amounts of home-grown roughage, assuring their owners greater profits. Also, they continue to produce consistently at 12 and 15 years of age or longer.

FREE
ILLUSTRATED
HOLSTEIN
JUDGING MANUAL
VAL. WHITE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASS'N
OF AMERICA • Brattleboro, Vermont • Box 1038

Smoky Valley Holsteins

Carnation Countryman in Service. Bull calves for sale.
W. G. BIRCHER & SONS, Ellsworth, Kansas

2 Young Holstein Cows

to freshen in October. Granddaughters of "Old Triune," 3-way tested. Together \$415.00.
ALVIN HIEBERT, Hillsboro, Kansas

BULL CALVES FOR SALE

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

REGISTERED GUERNSEYS

Since 1906 High Production. Correct Type. Popular Bloodlines.
Ransom Farm, Homewood (Franklin Co.), Kan.

Throughout Jerseydom**ROTHERWOOD JERSEYS**

Are recognized as Superior!
ROTHERWOOD, LAND OF OZ
Hutchinson, Kansas

JERSEY BULL CALVES (Reg.)

Up to 4-Star rating. Sired by outstanding group of sires headed by King Wonderful Aim—Highest rated Jersey bull in service in the United States. Write for low delivered prices.
RIDGE RUN FARMS, Box 261, Aurora, Mo.

Dual-Purpose CATTLE**REGISTERED
MILKING SHORTHORNS**

4 Young Cows, also 4 bull calves from 1 to 6 months of age for sale. These are well-bred cattle.
E. E. ROBERTSON
1178 Oakley, Topeka, Kan., Phone 3-2103

SHEEP**Nebraska Sheep Breeders'
Eleventh Annual
RAM AND EWE SALE**

Friday, August 1, 1947

State Fair Grounds

Lincoln, Nebraska

80 RAMS — 50 EWES

All yearlings—Hampshire, Shropshire, South-down, Cheviot, and Corriedale

10:00 A. M.—Judging Sale Sheep, Hampshire Sheep Type Conference and Sheep Information.

1:00 P. M.—Auction Sale of Sheep
Mail Orders Filled

CHARLEY CORKLE, Auctioneer

M. A. ALEXANDER, Secretary
College of Agriculture, Lincoln 1, Nebraska

SHROPSHIRE RAMS

Yearlings. Big, husky, reg. Rams.
D. V. SPOHN, Superior, Neb.

July 19

Will Be Our Next Issue

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

Saturday, July 12

IN THE FIELD

Jesse R. Johnson
Topeka, Kansas
Livestock Editor

and MIKE WILSON, Livestock Fieldman,
Muscotah, Kansas.

I am in receipt of a very interesting letter from KENNETH BOHNENBLUST, of Bala. He is secretary of the KANSAS BERKSHIRE SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION. This newly organized association now has more than 40 members, and arrangements are now being made to hold a big fall show and sale at Salina next October.

HERMAN POPP reports good success with his spring crop of pigs on his farm near Haven, in Reno county. He is growing some of the best Durocs to be found anywhere in the state. Last spring he bred 30 fall gilts to the top boar sold in the Artese & Son sale. Mr. Popp says he has some outstanding pigs among litters farrowed this spring as well as last fall.

June 17 at the Richmond fair grounds, the SOUTHEAST KANSAS ANGUS BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION held its annual field day. Several breeders in that territory had on display a number of animals from their herds. The afternoon was taken up with judging contests, weight guessing contest and type demonstrations. The demonstration was conducted by Phil Ljungdahl, representative of the Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association. Following this a business meeting of the directors of the association was held and plans were discussed for a fall sale. The date will be announced later.

The KANSAS HAMPSHIRE HOG BREEDERS ASSOCIATION held its annual picnic June 18, at the Dale Scheel farm at Emporia. A basket dinner was served at noon. Following the dinner a business meeting of the breeders was held, and Joe O'Bryan was re-elected president; R. E. Bergsten, of Randolph, first vice-president; Hal Ramsbottom, Munden, second vice-president, and Dale Scheel, secretary-treasurer. It was decided at this meeting to hold a fall sale on Tuesday of fair week at Hutchinson. Anyone wishing to make entries in this sale should contact C. G. Elling, sale manager, at K. S. A. C., Manhattan.

Public Sales of Livestock**Guernsey Cattle**

October 17—Kansas Breeder's State Association, Topeka, Kan.

Angus Cattle

September 22—Northeast Kansas Breeders' Association at Hiawatha. Harry Dandliker, Manager.

Hereford Cattle

October 10—CK Ranch, Brookville, Kan.
October 28—Miller Herefords, St. Marys, Kan.
October 28—L. J. Bodine, Great Bend, Kan.
November 4—North Central Kansas Hereford Association Show and Sale, Concordia, Kan.
November 11—W. H. Tonn & Son, Haven, Kan.
November 12—J. H. Banker, Salina, Kan.
November 18—Wabunsee County Hereford Breeders' Association, Alma, Kan., Howard C. Meyers, Secretary.
December 13—Pint Hills Hereford Association, Cottonwood Falls, Kan. R. R. Melton, Secretary, Marion, Kan.

Holstein Cattle

July 9—R. A. Stevens, Lenexa, Kan.
July 21—Willow Springs Holstein Dispersal, Mt. Morrison, Colo. A. W. Petersen, Sale Manager, Oconomowoc, Wis.
October 27—Kansas Holstein State Sale, Abilene, Kan., John Heersche, Chairman, Mulvane, Kan.
November 10—Central Kansas Holstein Breeders' Sale, Hutchinson, Kan. T. Hobart McVay, Sales Manager.

Polled Hereford Cattle

October 27—Mid-West Polled Hereford Breeders, Marysville, Kan. Bernard Hart, Sale Manager, Blue Rapids, Kan.
November 14—Plain View Farms, Jesse Riffel & Sons, Enterprise, Kan.
December 6—Roy E. Dillard, Salina, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle

October 31—North Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Beloit, Kan. Ed Hedstrom, Secretary, Mankato, Kan.

Milking Shorthorn Cattle

October 22—Hutchinson, Kan. C. O. Heidebrecht, Secretary, Innan, Kan.
November 13—McPherson-Rice County Breeders, sale at McPherson.

Hampshire Hogs

August 22—Glovers Acres, Raytown, Mo.
August 23—O'Bryan Ranch, Hiattville, Kan.

Berkshire Hogs

October 15—Kansas Berkshire Association Show and Sale, Salina, Kan. Kenneth Bohnenblust, Secretary, Bala, Kan.

Duroc Hogs

August 12—Ralph Schulte, Little River, Kan. Sale at Hutchinson, Kan.
August 13—B. M. Seaman & Son, Wilmore, Kan., and W. Fred Bolt, Isabel, Kan. Sale at Bolt farm.
August 20—Willis Huston, Americus, Kan.

Hereford Hogs

August 6, 1947—State Hereford Hog Sale, Marysville, Kan. Milt Haag, Sale Manager, Holton.

O I C Hogs

October 29—Kansas O I C Breeders' Association, Sale and Show at Hutchinson, Kan., Marvin J. Hostetler, Secretary, McPherson, Kan.

Hampshire Sheep

July 24—Northern Colorado Breeders' Show and Sale, Greeley, Colo. Ward R. Smith, Manager, Fort Collins, Colo.
August 4—Southwest Missouri Breeders' Association, Springfield, Mo. Rollo E. Singleton, Sales Manager, Department of Agriculture, Jefferson City, Mo.
August 5—Southwest Missouri Breeders' Association, Joplin, Mo. Rollo E. Singleton, Sales Manager, Department of Agriculture, Jefferson City, Mo.
August 7—Clifton H. Davis, Archie, Mo.

Sheep—All Breeds

August 1—Nebraska Sheep Breeders, Lincoln, Neb.

The WILLOW SPRINGS DISPERSAL

★ TB Accredited

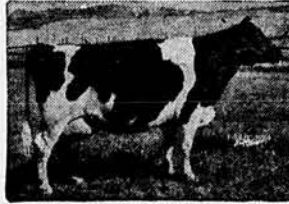
Bang's Tested KANSAS Earhood Vaccinated

12 Daughters Sell!



DUNLOGGIN GOLDEN CROSS
Former Willow Springs Herd Sire

One of the "Excellent" Cows



Crescent Beauty Princess Marita

100 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

Selling at Auction

Established several years ago with real "tops," WILLOW SPRINGS HERD has made real strides in successful showings at leading shows and in production tests... several matrons recently finishing records from 650 to 806 lbs. fat in AR. Sale of the Ranch is now being consummated, and this is complete dispersal of the entire herd, including the show string.

MON., JULY 21, MT. MORRISON, COLO.

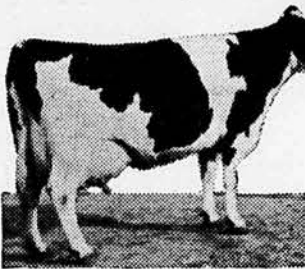
Starting 10:30 A. M. 16 Miles S. W. of Denver

EXCEPTIONAL OFFERING...

The bloodline is distinctive; Crescent-Beauty and Admiral Ormsby Fobes, and already "set" through intensive Line-breeding. Dunloggin Golden Cross (left) is former herd-sire. Herd Officially Classified for type and one of the highest scoring herds in the nation... 6 "Excellent"... 15 "Very Good"... 13 "Good Plus"... 3 "Good." The 1947 Willow Springs Show Herd is now "in fit" and ready to go places for the fellow who wants the Best in Show Holsteins.

Sale at Willow Springs Ranch, just off U. S. 285, 16 mi. s.w. of Denver... Headquarters Motel: The Shirley-Savoy, in Denver... The Catalogue, ready about 10 days before sale, sent by 1st class mail at 50c per copy.

A. W. PETERSEN, Sale Mgr. Oconomowoc, Wis.

**R. A. Stevens Complete
Dairy Dispersal Sale**

Held at the farm 3 1/4 miles northwest of Lenexa, Kan., or 6 miles north of Olathe, Kan., and 4 miles south of Turner, Kan.

Sale starts at 10:30

Wednesday, July 9

136 Head of Holstein Cattle

THE SALES OFFERING: These cows are all large type northern Holsteins and above the average. Some purebreds and some grades. These cows have been selected for vigor, stamina, size and high production. They were selected from the better herds thruout the country and will be a valuable asset to any herd of dairy cattle. 8 head of fine Holstein heifers from 4 months to one year.

OTHER LIVESTOCK—5 head saddle horses. 4 head good brood sows with pigs. DAIRY EQUIPMENT—DeLaval milking machine and other dairy equipment. MISCELLANEOUS—4 new saddles, bridles, etc.

SALES ORDER: Horses, hogs, miscellaneous to be sold at 10:30. Dairy cattle auction at 12:30 prompt. Lunch on Ground—Sale Held Rain or Shine—Terms Cash. Clerk—First National Bank, Olathe, Kan. Auctioneers—Roy Johnston and Ray Simms

R. A. STEVENS, Owner

**KANSAS HEREFORD HOG BREEDERS
ASSOCIATION SALE**

SALE PAVILION

Marysville, Kansas, Wednesday, August 6, 1947

For Catalog and particulars write

Milt Haag, Holton, Kan.

Bert Powell, Auctioneer.

Mike Wilson, Kansas Farmer

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE

Production Tested, Packer-Farmer Type.
Housewife Approved. Weaned pigs for sale.

O'BRYAN RANCH

Hiattville (Bourbon Co.) Kansas

Bred Gilt Sale August 23

**Trend of the Markets**

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$28.50	\$27.00	\$22.50
Hogs	24.85	25.00	20.00
Lambs	23.50	26.00	17.25
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	.24	.24	.27
Eggs, Standards	.41 1/2	.39	.34 1/2
Butterfat, No. 1	.60	.54	.56
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	2.41 1/2	2.60 1/2	2.07
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	2.34 1/2	2.06	2.25
Oats, No. 2, White	1.05 1/2	1.07	1.02
Barley, No. 2	1.66	1.64	1.69
Alfalfa, No. 1	25.00	35.00	30.00
Prairie, No. 1	27.00	27.00	14.00

Paint Won't Splatter

When painting sash frames and screens, slip a rubber band over the paintbrush bristles. Grip the bristles of the brush tightly and slip the band on a short distance from the end of the brush. This holds the brush tight and paint will not get on adjacent sections.—M. N. O.

• AUCTIONEERS •**COL. CARSON E. HANSEN**

Your Auctioneer

Purebred Livestock, Farm Sales, Real Estate. A World War Veteran. Your business appreciated.

Phone, wire or write.

BELOIT, KANSAS

**Willis A. Darg, Auctioneer**

Purebred livestock, real estate and farm sales. Available for ring work.

Bennington, Kansas

Charles W. Cole

Livestock Auctioneer

WELLINGTON, KANSAS

Frank C. Mills, Auctioneer

Alden, Kansas

Ross B. Schaulis, Auctioneer

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

CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

BERT POWELL

AUCTIONEER

LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE
1529 Plass Avenue Topeka, Kan.



The Tank Truck

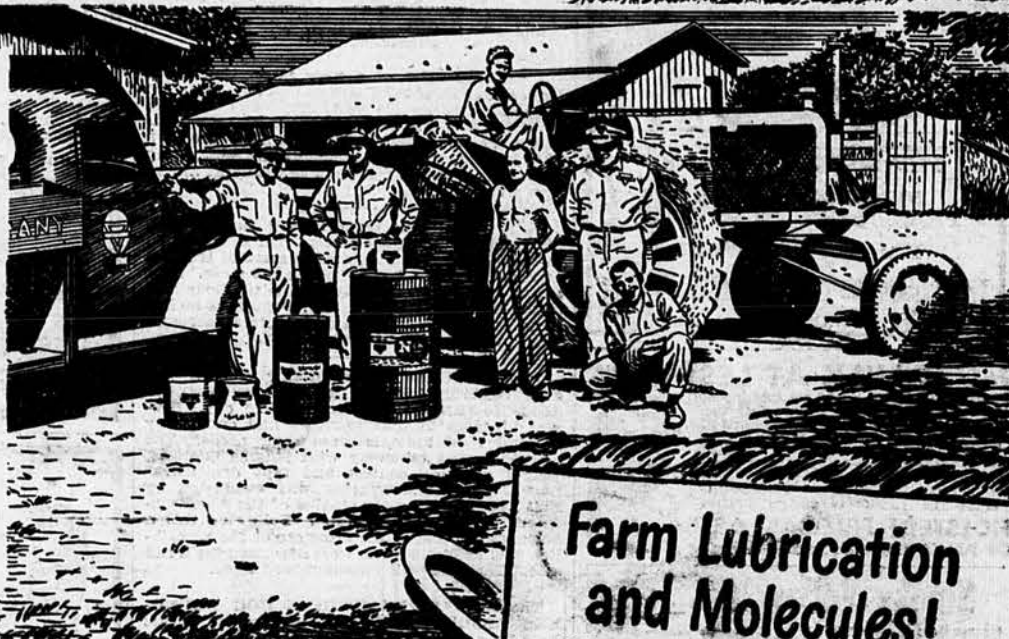


280 Acres of Sugar Land with One Tractor!

From Broussard, Louisiana, Eulage Landry writes to Burl Logan, his Conoco Agent:

"Mr. Logan, we never did stop to realize how satisfied we were and are with your service here on the farm, and most of all with the wonderful performance your Conoco Nth motor oil and the other lubricants from Conoco have given us. I am farming 280 acres of sugar land . . . a heavy load for one tractor. . . During the past four years I have never had any serious breakdowns, and I can attribute that chiefly to the quality of the lubricants I have been using."

In the picture here are, left to right: Willis Mathews, tank truck salesman; Eulage Landry; his son, Emery; Alvin Cross, driving the tractor; Burl Logan; and Ernest Williams.



Farm Lubrication and Molecules!



It seems a far cry from molecules to farming—yet it was through research into the molecule that Conoco scientists developed Conoco Nth motor oil. Nth is a superior farm lubricant based on the discovery of a remarkable ingredient that puts molecular attraction to work inside your engines! That molecular attraction bonds extra lubricant to metal so closely that fine-finished engine parts are actually OIL-PLATED! And because OIL-PLATING doesn't all drain down to the crankcase, even overnight, you get extra protection from wear—extra protection from carbon . . . sludge . . . breakdowns . . . caused by wear!

Just ask some of your neighbors who use Nth oil what they think of it—then phone Your Conoco Agent for your supply of this oil that OIL-PLATES your engines! Call him today!

90,000 Bushels of Feed!



Carl Lippold, seen here with son Carl, Jr., and Conoco Agent Carl Elkin, farms 200 acres near Le Claire, Iowa, on which he raises

and grinds his own feed for up to 250 head of prize beef. He writes about his experience with Conoco lubricants:

"Our 1938 Farmall has had only minor repairs since it was new and the 1941 Oliver has

run EVERY day since September of 1941. We use it to grind 50 bushels of feed every day plus all the other farmyard chores and it has never been down for repairs.

"Of course we have used nothing but Conoco Nth oil and Conoco N-tane in them and give credit for this excellent performance to Conoco's excellent products. And we urge our neighbors to use Nth oil and N-tane gasoline."

According to our way of figuring it, Mr. Lippold's Oliver tractor had ground some 90,000 bushels of feed up to the day he wrote those words—and that's a lot of steaks from his prize steers!

16 Years a Conoco User!



Sixteen years teaches a man plenty about farming—and P. A. Mannahan writes from Wellington, Texas, that it's taught him plenty about Conoco farm lubricants, too! He farms 270 acres with one Case tractor, and he writes: "I purchased my Case Tractor in 1936 and it has given me excellent service and very few repair bills, thanks to the 100% use of Conoco products and especially to Conoco Nth motor oil. . . I started using Conoco products because the Conoco Agent, O. D. Holton, kept telling me how good they were. Sixteen years' use proves he was right."

YOUR CONOCO AGENT



FARM KITCHEN

Our 1st Prize Winner ...LEMON LUSCIOUS PIE

Mrs. Jens Carlsen of Elk Horn, Iowa, sends this recipe for sugarless lemon pie.



Take the juice and grated rind of 1-1/2 lemons; add as much cold water as you have juice. Put in double boiler, add 25 marshmallows. When thoroughly melted add 3 beaten egg yolks. Cook until thick. Add whites of 3 eggs beaten with pinch of salt. Cool slightly. Pour into baked pie

shell. Serve with whipped cream.

Send your favorite recipe to Mrs. Annie Lee Wheeler, Conoco Cafeteria, Ponca City, Okla. Get \$5 for each one printed here with your name. If duplicates are received, the one published shall be determined solely by Mrs. Wheeler. All recipes become property of Continental Oil Company.

The Grease Veteran Says:



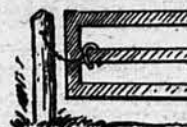
"Along about this time of year, most everybody's got about as much work as he can handle, and a little job of greasing might seem like the straw that broke the camel's back. Still, tractors and other machines are working plenty hard, too, and a little lack

of grease could be the straw that broke a tractor's back. For my money I'd rather have the 'straw' of making sure my equipment was getting the right care—no matter how tired or hot or fussed I was—than to have a broken-down machine in the middle of the busy season! If you ask us, that's hard but common-sense advice!"

Copyright 1947, Continental Oil Co.

Concrete Stock-Watering Tank!

Vera Andrews writes from Gentry, Arkansas: "We bought a 36-inch cement joint (used for culverts) from a cement construction company and one sack of cement, dug a mold one foot deep the size of joint. Set it in end-wise, mixed cement, poured in to seal bottom . . . and had satisfaction of knowing our livestock had ample supply of water at all times."



Gate Latch

From Green Forest, Arkansas, E. E. Swor sent this sketch of a horseshoe gate-latch.

DOLLARS FOR IDEAS!

Ideas are worth money. Send your original ideas to *The Tank Truck* in care of this paper—and get \$5.00 for every one that's printed.