Kansas Farmer



LET'S SEE: During a stop at the John Hays farm, tour members examine a stand of alfalfa that had been properly limed before seeding.



IT'S LIKE THIS: Hugh Boyce, left, manager of the Veatch Farm, tells touring farmers about his grass and legume program.

Here's What Grass Can Do!

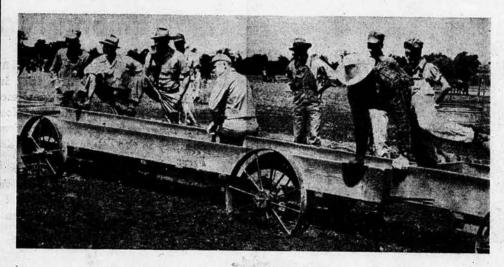
CATTLE work themselves to death on some of our poor pastures,"
L. E. Willoughby, Kansas State College Extension agronomist, recently told members of a crops tour in Douglas county.

After making this statement, he pointed to some fat steers on brome grass on the Walter Thome farm, near Lawrence. It was only about 10 o'clock in the morning, but these cattle already had eaten their fill and were contentedly lying down chewing their cud.

Mr. Thome then told visitors that this brome was 7 years old, and that 100 to 150 pounds of ammonium nitrate an [Continued on Page 32]



GOOD MIDDLEMEN: Deferred-fed steers like these bring the owner more money for his crops than cash grain farming, visiting farmers were told on Douglas county annual crops tour.



- Kansas Clay Is Worth Money......Page 4
- What About Sick Plants? Pages 7 and 10

BALCONY SEAT: Portable feed bunks make a good spot from which to view proceedings at a stop on Douglas county annual crops tour. These men are hearing how the ranch manager markets grass and legumes thru livestock.

Only Me tire gives you all,

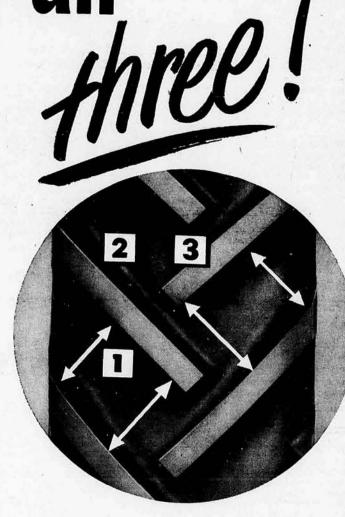
Wedge-Grip Action. Note how Goodyear SUPER-SURE-GRIP lugs are set closer together at the shoulder than at the center—don't flare out as in most tires. *Kesult:* soil is *wedged* between SUPER-SURE-GRIP lugs to give stronger, firmer grip.

Straight Bar Lugs. Because Goodyear's husky lugs are set straight as a ruler, they give you more gripping surface than lugs that toe in. Result: SUPER-SURE-GRIPS give you full-lug pull for their full length and depth.

Self-Cleaning O-P-E-N C-E-N-T-E-R. Only Goodyear gives you this O-P-E-N C-E-N-T-E-R design with straight, even-balanced, equal-size, wedge-grip lugs — and with no mud-collecting connectors, hooks, knobs or elbows. Result: SUPER-SURE-GRIPS give deeper bite, more even pull, smoother ride, longer wear.



Super-Sure-Grip-T.M. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron. Oh'o



That's why Super-Sure-Grips are FIRST CHOICE among Farmers

Only Goodyear SUPER-SURE-GRIPS give you these three important features that insure greater grip in hard going. Farm experience proves they are best for pulling power, best for non-slip traction and best for wear. Farmers from one end of the country to the other voted SUPER-SURE-GRIPS their First Choice tractor tire!

Why not ask your Goodyear farm tire dealer to show you these tires that pull where other tires won't? They cost no more than other tires—make any tractor work better!

GOODFYEAR

Super-Sure-Grip Tractor Tires

Coming, July 1 . . .

What about fertilizers—commercial fertilizers? You will get the complete, up-to-date facts in the July 1, issue of Kansas Farmer. The author, a recognized authority on the subject, says: "Use of fertilizer has increased so rapidly in the last few years it is difficult to even estimate how much further this upward climb will go . . .

"Use of fertilizer in Kansas should move progressively westward . . . It is entirely possible that minor elements will play an important role in fertilizers in Kansas in the near future . . . "

Mark this article for special reading, not once but several times. It will come to you in the July 1, 1950, issue of Kansas Farmer.

Helpful Crop Ideas From Field Day

Must Come First

The phosphate needs of the soil must be taken care of first before nitrogen will bring results on small grains, visitors learned at the field day. Thirty to 40 pounds of available phosphate an acre at seeding time for Eastern Kansas are recommended. It should be applied with a fertilizer attachment to the drill. Nitrogen however, can be put

plied with a fertilizer attachment to the drill. Nitrogen, however, can be put

F YOU want to be reasonably sure of any light test weight wheat, don't use a good oats crop follow these prac- it for seed." a good oats crop follow these prac-tices: fall plowing, early seeding, and purchase of best early-maturing

variety adapted to your area.

That was one bit of advice handed out by agronomists at the 22nd Annual Agronomy Field Days, June 5 and 6, at Manhattan.

Oats Warning

And don't buy any Shelby cats, even if they sound attractive. Shelby, a variety released by Iowa this year, looks beautiful in the field but is too late for Kansas conditions, visitors were

88 Kinds of Rust

Pity the poor research man in trying to breed crops that fit the needs of farmers. "There are 88 varieties of crown rust alone," says E. G. Heyne, plant breeder at the college. "We have been working 5 years to eliminate

Final Proof

"A pedigreè tells you what a bull should be. His type tells you what he seems to be. But only the proving by his offspring tells you what he really is."—From Kansas DHIA Dairy News Letter.

them," Mr. Heyne reports, "and it will take another 10 years. Maybe when we get these rusts whipped something else will bob up and we will have to start all over again."

Breeders are trying to develop an oat variety, he explains, that will not have late tillers, and that will stand up like wheat so it can be combined.

Test Lightweight Seed

In the Manhattan wheat plots, something new is being tried. Samples of 1949 wheat testing all the way from 37 pounds to 60 pounds were gathered and planted side by side. "We wanted to know how light test weight wheat turns out when replanted as seed wheat," Says Dr. H. L. Laude. "We found that light test weight wheat took from 4 to 7 days longer to come up, and that if of test weight wheat took from 4 to 7 days longer to come up, and that it is slower during the growing season. We will follow thru to check yield and milling qualities. With what information we already have we would definitely recommend this: If you have

KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

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Topeka, Kansas

Vol. 87, No. 12

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on at planting time, part at planting and part later as a side-dressing, or all later. "We have found little difference in results from various times of applying nitrogen," says Mr. Heyne. "If you use a mixed fertilizer, however, be sure it has enough phosphorus. Then you can make additional applications of nitrogen at some later date as they are needed."

All Help Brome

Fall, winter and early spring applications of nitrogen will all increase seed production on brome grass, says Kling Anderson, in charge of grass work at the college. "Nitrogen must be applied on brome before growth starts in the spring to increase seed," he points out. Forage production of brome is increased from 3 to 5 times by nitrogen applications, and the protein content of the grass also is somewhat improved. proved.

The Weed Battle

"No chemical is a complete substitute for good farming as a weed eradicator," states Professor J. W. Zahnley. When using chemicals to eradicate bindweed and other noxious perennials, be sure to plan on taking 2 or 3 years to do the job, he says. Too many farmers think one dose will kill anything.

Lose Alfalfa Seed

"You farmers are losing from 35 to 50 per cent of all alfalfa seed produced thru shattering during harvesting,"



"All the nicely-trained ones are mar-ried already!"

lys C. O. Grandfield. Because you are says C. O. Grandfield. Because you are losing so much of the seed, he suggests you do 2 things: spray your alfalfa against bugs to get a maximum seed set. When harvesting, mow and pick up out of the swath for minimum loss of

Senator Capper on Radio

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

JUN 19 1950

How D4 Saves \$600.00 Per Year On Fuel... Farms BETTER Besides ARY

Not counting the profit advantages, a D4 gives by farming better; or by multiplying manpower efficiency; or by giving several bonus years of performance

Kansans figure that the 6-plow "Caterpillar" Diesel Tractor should "buy itself" within 8 average farming seasons — in fuel dollars saved alone! That's compared to the spark-ignition power replaced!

Take your doubts to a D4 owner like Leebert Johnson, Conway, Kansas, to see what you're missing. He has proved for 10

years that the D4 will save 60% to 80% on fuel expense; will pull 5-16s (or 6-14s) all day, at fourth speed, on less than 25 gallons of non-premium fuel.

And that its combination of all-soil, allweather traction and heavy-duty power enables hitching wider, working deeper, ganging-up on jobs! We invite your early visit to talk D4, or the "Caterpillar" Diesel Tractor size you need.



Your KANSAS "CATERPILLAR" DIESEL TRACTOR HEADQUARTERS

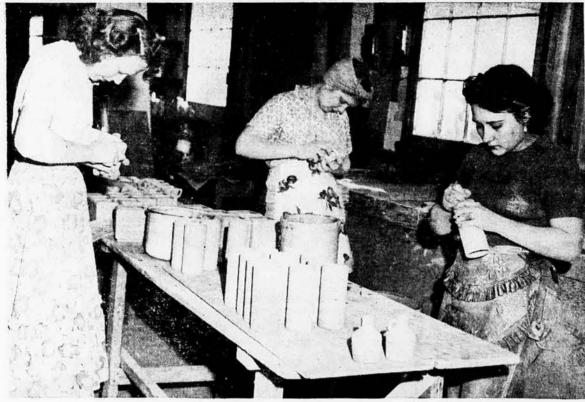
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Preparing pottery for glazing are these 3 farm girls, left to right: Ella Wacker, Cleo Peterman and Twila Peterman.





Joe Zezek, of the Dryden Pottery, Ellsworth, puts the finishing touches on a working mold.

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Kansas Clay Brings a "Pretty Penny"

There are 500 known deposits in the state; turned into pottery it finds good demand in big city stores

By DICK MANN

HERE is something about pottery, and how it is made, that captivates everyone. That is the reason why 4,000 persons left the highways near Ellsworth, Kan., during 1949 and drove into town to hunt up and prowl thru the Dryden Pottery.

"People seemed so interested in what we were doing," says A. J. Dryden, Jr., owner and man-

ager, "that I decided to meet them halfway." Shortly after Christmas Mr. Dryden moved his shortly after Christmas Mr. Dryden moved his pottery plant out to the edge of Highway 40, just north of Ellsworth. "I'm expecting 10,000 visitors at the pottery during 1950," he says.

Mr. Dryden became interested in pottery making as a business after taking a course in ceramics at the

[Continued on Page 36]



Mrs. Don Hokr arranges pottery on racks for putting into the kiln. Glazed pottery has to be baked before and after glazing.



Mrs. Hilda Schroeder dips the pottery into the glazing liquid. The glaze will melt and then harden on the pottery when fired.



Elvy Kent removes a pottery ornament from the mold. Normal output of the Dryden Pottery is 1,000 pieces a day.

FTER I had an editorial for this issue of Kansas Farmer well started, I laid it aside long enough to look over Roger Babson's Washington Forecast of last Monday morning. And I have decided instead to give you Babson's views on Russian infil-

tration into departments of the United States Government, and the Soviet objectives. Incidentally, Babson's goes a long way toward sustaining the charges by Senator McCarthy, of Wisconsin, who was subjected to such bitter attacks when he first made them in the Senate.

So in effect this is partly a guest editorial, as follows:

This week we discuss a subject that involves the lives and fortunes of every one of our clients: The attempted betrayal of America to the enemy of all civilized mankind, the brutal and ruthless Russian Dictatorship," it is stated in Babsons's weekly letter to business clients.

'Perhaps we can best relate this subject to the personal and business affairs of our clients by asking a few questions which they may an-

swer for themselves.
"What would be the effect on them if Russia, aided and guided by American traitors, destroyed by surprise atomic attacks a dozen or more large U. S. cities, including Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Houston, New Orleans, Los Angeles, Seattle and San Fran-

"How solvent would the banks and insurance companies be, whose assets include private mortgages and municipal bonds?

"This is not an unfounded 'scare letter.'

"It is a report based on known facts, and logical deductions from those facts."

Then follows a listing of those "facts," including:

Fact No. 1. The Russian dictators plan the destruction of capitalism and capitalistic coun-

tries, of which the United States is foremost. Fact No. 2. The basic Soviet plan is to bring about the destruction from within enemy coun-

tries, wherever that is possible. Fact No. 3. Evidenced by court and Congressional records, is that Russian spies have infiltrated the most secret and important places in the United States Government, including the War Department, Atomic Energy Commission,

and State Department. "That the Soviet dictators have had one or more 'friends' in (I take it that means with what they call entre to) the White House is now being partially and secretly revealed by the Senate subcommittee which is haltingly and unwillingly investigating the charges made by Senator McCarthy, of Wisconsin," says Bab-

son's, confirming what I declared in radio broad-

casts several months ago.

And the primary need to meet this situation lies in cleaning out of our own Government departments, commissions, boards and agencies. It now is becoming recognized pretty generally, I believe, that Alger Hiss was not the only one holding a "key" position whose first loyalty was not to the United States.

The keynote of Soviet policy, it is pointed out, is to "soften up" countries marked for destruction, by betrayal from within.

Communist and Nazi intrigues "softened up" France before World War II, and left France practically defenseless behind the rotten facade



of what was supposed to be "the finest Army in

China was betrayed from within-"and with the help of U.S. traitors," Babson's makes the flat statement.

I think this analysis is correct. Communist victories have not been achieved by elections. They have been attained by force, treachery

and treason.

"Already it is crystal clear," the Babson report continues, "that important atomic secrets have been betrayed to Russia. We predict that more and worse facts of this nature eventually will be revealed to the public."

Perhaps you remember, as I do, that Mr. Roger Babson, the founder and still head of Babson's business services, sensed this several years ago, made a number of careful studies, and announced his "Magic Circle" of nearest safe place in the United States—centered around Eureka, Kansas. He has a school down there at Eureka now, and I understand keeps some of his most important records and papers in that vicinity.

Also, he has pointed out that more than national physical force or strength will be tested in the next few years or decade;

That there will be another great force-Intelligence.

It was the lack of force (Intelligence) which

caused the tragedy of Pearl Harbor.
"To be plain-spoken," says Babson's, "it was gross stupidity which cost, thru lack of official intelligence (I think 'understanding' might well be substituted or added to 'intelligence'), the lives of many thousands of fine young American boys.

And from Bernard Baruch I quote this warn-

ing:
"I am apprehensive. We cannot arm against incompetence. We must extirpate it."

I believe that my own record, as a publisher, United States Senator, and citizen, shows plainly that I never have indulged in any "witch

But I write now, as I have spoken recently over the radio: The United States Government must clean house-and the State Department should get first attention.

Foot-and-Mouth Safety

.

HAVE some information about foot-andmouth disease protection that will interest you. It concerns the proposed research laboratory to study this dread disease and how to control it. At the direction of Congress, the Secretary of Agriculture has chosen Prudence Island, located in Narragansett Bay, as the location for the laboratory.

I don't need to tell livestock men anything about this disease. It has been known for centuries as one of the world's most far-flung and costly maladies. History shows it never has be-come established in the United States. That is because heroic methods were used to fight it off when it did strike.

The fact is that foot-and-mouth disease has invaded this country 9 times, 6 times in the last half century. Fortunately each outbreak was completely eradicated. The Bureau of Animal Industry shows that since 1929, when our last invasion occurred and was promptly stamped out, the United States has been entirely free of the disease. How-

ever, the serious outbreak down in Mexico in 1946, which still continues, makes a person shudder at its nearness.

I think the toughness of the disease is indicated by the fact it is almost always present in 50 countries of the world. It is one of the most feared infections in the livestock industry and is extremely contagious, the Bureau of Animal Industry states. The U.S. outbreak of 1914, fanning out from the Chicago stockyards, spread to 22 states including Kansas. Outbreaks in California in 1924 and 1929, and in Texas in 1924, were confined to those states. But the fact remains no state is out of the danger zone.

So it seems wise to establish a laboratory for the specific purpose of studying foot-and-mouth disease and how to handle it. With more than half the total farm income in the U.S. derived from livestock we might lose fully 200 million dollars a year from the disease, judging by losses in other countries, the Bureau estimates.

I know farmers and livestockmen are heartily in favor of controlling foot-and-mouth disease. The one fear I have heard expressed is that bringing the virus into this country for study might actually spread it thruout our 48 states. In this connection let me report to you on safety measures the Bureau of Animal Industry states it will put into operation.

First of all the laboratory will be on an island. There will be a protective wall around the compound where infection will be contained.

All research is to be conducted in specially constructed buildings within the compound of 15 acres. This will be enclosed by a high wall of reinforced concrete. Every person who enters the compound must first pass thru an outer locker room where all street clothing and personal belongs will be left. He will don sterilized laboratory clothing and, if he is a worker in the contaminated area, will change again to work clothes in his own unit. Before leaving any unit within the compound, he must take a shower bath and change to laboratory clothes again. At the outer exit, he takes another shower before donning his street clothes.

Only healthy livestock will be taken to the island. They will be dipped to eradicate parasites and held in quarantine 2 weeks, then will be dipped a second time. They will enter the compound thru an air-lock, and after they have served their purpose will be disposed of within the compound. There will be no pastures or open lots and the animals will have no contact with other livestock, birds, insects or even open air.

Such a laboratory probably will pay for it-self over and over in helping to keep the United States free of foot-and-mouth disease. But it will be there to study other serious livestock diseases, also, as the need arises.

Athun Capper

"Don't Call It Inflation; Call It Prosperity"

WASHINGTON, and groups who see in federal spending from Washington the answer to the Leaners' prayer, are in the stratosphere again. Prices are going up. Wages are going up. National income is going up. The parity index (ratio of farm prices received to prices paid by farmers) went up last month after having dropped consistently nearly every month since January, 1948.

By CLIF STRATTON Kansas Farmer's National Affairs Editor

What that last means is 1950-crop wheat loans 2 or 3 cents above the 1949-crop rate; cotton up ½ to ¾ cents a pound; next fall's corn loan 3 to 4 cents higher than last year. Wayne Darrow estimates that barley and rye loans may be set a little higher than

last year; oat and grain sorghum sup-ports at about the same rate; soybean supports between \$1.80 and \$1.85 a

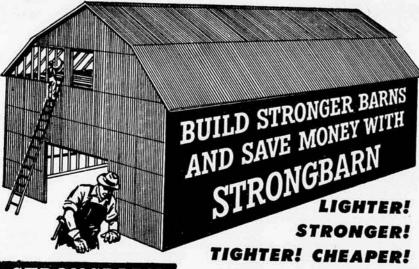
bushel.
Congress is expected to grant the
Commodity Credit Corporation another 2 billion dollars borrowing and

lending power to support farm prices the coming year. Official announce-ments of supports is being withheld until Congress digs up the dough—or rather, the authority to borrow the dough to lend

rather, the authority to borrow the dough to lend.

The 4-point jump in the parity index was due to sharp rises in prices of food, feed and feeder livestock prices.

Washington now is looking forward (Continued on Page 33)



ROMARAR

Granite City's STRONGBARN is an amazing new corrugated roofing and siding that's better than conventional steel by ACTUAL TEST! It's easy to apply, wears longer because it's tougher, can be installed quickly and easily. You can build a better barn with STRONGBARN, so try it soon. You'll never use another kind of siding or roofing.



Here's the Wagon EVERY FARMER NEEDS

for QUICK EASY SAFE **Dumping**



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The highly superior and efficient Corning Quick Lift Wagon is the final answer to the farmer's long-felt need for an economical, dependable and practical heavy duty wagon for general hauling and unloading purposes.

With the Corning Quick Lift, the front of the wagon box is automatically lifted as the tractor is backed and the load is dumped—quickly, easily and with utmost safety. No power take-off, no extra motor or other gadgets necessary. The simply-operated Corning Quick Lift saves time, saves labor, saves expense.

SHIFT TO THE QUICK LIFT WAGON AND SAVE

Order your Corning Quick Lift Wagen Now!
If your Implement or Hardware Dealer does
not have them, write us today for the name
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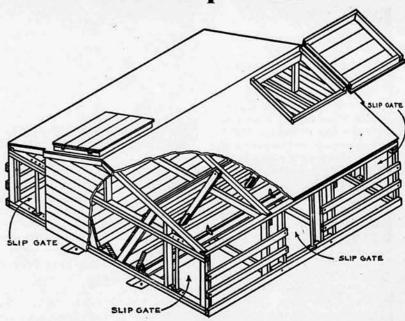
Block rear wheels. Pull safety

NEW MONARCH MACHINE & STAMPING CO. DES MOINES

PLEASE SEND ME COMPLETE INFOR-MATION ON THE NEW CORNING QUICK LIFT WAGON

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New Creep Feeder



SELF-CONTAINED: This new calf creep-feeder designed by Kansas State College Extension engineers has pen, slip gates and feeder all combined into one complete unit. It can be moved from one pasture to another on skids, making it more versatile than a stationary pen. And it requires no more material to build than the old type of feeder with restricted entrances to the trough. This new feeder has not yet been approved but is being tested by cattlemen at several points over the state.

Pig at a Dance **Most Popular "Guest"**

A guest of the evening at a dance sponsored by Red Vermillion 4-H Club at the City Hall in Corning, May

sponsored by Red Vermillion 4-H
Club at the City Hall in Corning, May
27. The pig, however, was no ordinary
pig, but a registered Duroc gilt donated by Gary Dee Schlagel, winner
of last year's Alexander Gilt Contest.
It went to the club member receiving
most votes during the evening.
Henry Melvin, 12, was winner of the
gilt which would be his 4-H project
this year. In turn, Henry must provide
a gilt for next year's contest. A surprise ending to the evening came when
Sidney Schlagel announced he would
give a registered Duroc gilt for the
runner-up. Joyce Nickel, 10, a new
member, was winner.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Alexander, community leaders of the Red Vermillion
4-H Club, originated the plan which
has put the club on a firm financial
footing and is giving their members a
start in good stock. The Alexanders
expressed their appreciation for the
co-operation which the community is
giving the club and its activities.
In addition to Mr. Alexander's gift
of the original gilt, he advises on the
care and management of swine and donates service of a registered boar at
breeding time. "This personal assist-

nates service of a registered boar at breeding time. "This personal assist-

PIG was the most sought-after guest of the evening at a dance sponsored by Red Vermillion 4-H ib at the City Hall in Corning, May ance and interest he gives to this project are probably the biggest factors in its success," says county agent William L. McKnight.

Dedicate New Airstrip

Dedication of the new Kanopolis reservoir airstrip was held Sunday, June 11. After a picnic dinner of fried chicken, dedication ceremonies were begun at 2:30 in the afternoon with Maurice E. Fager, director of the Kansas Industrial Development Commission, as the principal speaker.

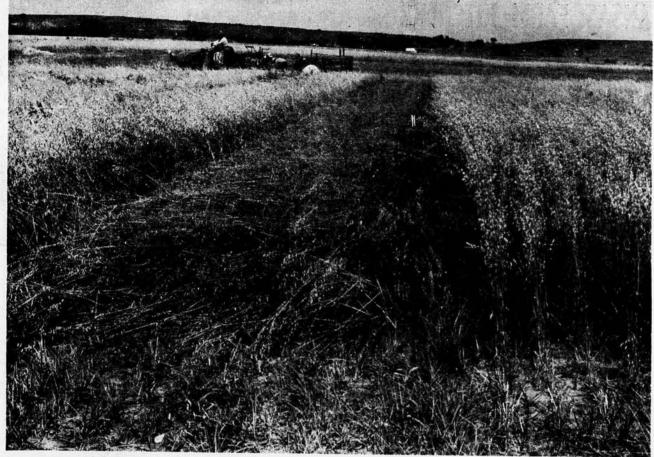
This new airstrip, which is just one mile west of the north end of the dam, is the result of an idea thought up by flying farmers in the area. Riley Whearty, director, division of aeronautics, KIDC, spearheaded the drive to bring the strip to completion.

Army engineers did necessary grading on the new strip where it was needed. And flying farmers provided the mixture of grasses which were seeded on the new Kanopolis airstrip. It is quite evident Kansas Flying Farmers will make good use of this resort airstrip for fly-in events in the future. It can well be the forerunner for similar strips in other locations about Dedication of the new Kanopolis res-

ture. It can well be the forerunner for similar strips in other locations about



THE WINNERS: Henry Melvin, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Alexander, Gary Dee Schlagel, and registered Duroc gilt in crate, snapped at conclusion of annual contest of Red Vermillion 4-H Club. Gary Dee won the first pig donated by the Alexanders and provided the pig won this year by Melvin.



OATS BRED FOR DISEASE RESISTANCE: Victoria blight of oats sed \$2,870,000 loss in Kansas in 1948. Blight ruins a susceptible variety (center). Cherokee (left) is resistant to smut and blight as is Nemaha (on right). These 2 varieties were rele to farmers in 1948 by Kansas State Agricultural College. Note they stand up well under a heavy epidemic of blight.

Reviewing farming progress and looking into the future

Sick Plants Cause 2-Billion-Dollar Loss

But You Can Do Something About It

By L. E. MELCHERS, Head, Department of Botany and Plant Pathology, Kansas State College

REATEST hazards in crop production are unfavorable weather, plant disease epidemics, and insect pests. It has been estimated plant diseases alone cause 2 billion dollars loss a year. Certain ones have been responsible for change of crops and varieties, and even caused movements of people from one area to another

of people from one area to another.

There are still many perplexing problems. Consider plant diseases and problems. Consider plant diseases and their control. We may ask, what progress has been made in the last half century? Is the plant husbandman any better fortified today, and what is in store in the next half century?

The first is not difficult to answer—facts will let the reader judge. What may happen in the future is speculative; yet it is possible to venture what the general trend will be in control of plant diseases in the next 25 years.

Seventy-five years ago it was common to find people whitewashing trunks of trees to control tree cankers and

mon to find people whitewashing trunks of trees to control tree cankers and apple fruit rots. Fifty years ago plant disease control by chemical methods became an accepted practice. Spray schedules for fruit and certain vegetable diseases were used, but for the most part applications of fungicides was by calendar date. This was soon followed by applying fungicides according to development of the crop, such as pre-pink stage, petal-fall stage of the apple blossom. And today, the orchardist is advised by radio when the first discharge of apple scab spores is observed by a microsope in an orchard in his county. This "times" the spray almost up to the minute; a very important matter for apple scab prevention.

For years the most common fungi-For years the most common fungicides used in spray schedules were Bordeaux mixture and lime sulfur. Smut control in cereals was confined to 2 chemicals, formaldehyde and bluestone, both used in water, which required soaking or steeping the wheat or oats for several hours. These treatments were largely in use in Kansas up to 1920-it was the only treatment

Treatments Undergo Changes

Those who are of middle age or older will well remember the difficulties in their use: seed injury at times, swelling of seed, and need for drying. These methods could not be used where large methods could not be used where large quantities of seed were needed. Seed potato treatments for prevention of Rhizoctonia, scab, and blackleg diseases have undergone similar changes. In place of soaking the seed tubers for 1½ hours in formaldehyde or corrosive sublimate, today instantaneous chemical dips have replaced the laborious, time-consuming old practice.

Many Improvements Made

Marked changes have taken place in chemical control of most plant diseases, and much improvement is a direct or indirect result of chemistry used in World War II. The organic chemists have on their laboratory shelves thousands of highly complex compounds which are being tried for fungicides and insecticides. Some of them (a very few) appear promising them (a very few) appear promising and are tried on living plants. They have long names which mean little to the layman. But the chemist knows the chemical structure, and almost at will can add or subtract a molecule and make an entirely different com-

These organic substances have complex formulae and names. Semesan=hydroxymercurichlorophenol; Zerlate=zinc dimethyl dithiocarbamate; Ferbam=ferric dimethyl dithiocarbam-

Bordeaux and lime sulfur have been Bordeaux and lime sulfur have been used a long time for many different fruit and vegetable diseases, but in contrast there seems to be a more specific use for many of the new organic fungicides. The tendency is to have these do a good job of disease control, but the range of their application is generally more limited. For example, in the last 10 years such new, highly-complex organic chemical sprays and dusts have ap-

Ferbam, used for certain fruit and flower diseases;

Zerlate, for early blight of potato; Dithane Z78 and Parzate, for late

blight of potatoes; Crag 341 has proved effective in

some regions for cherry leaf spot;
Puratized spray seems promising
for apple scab control, and Phygon
X-L in eastern states has given good
control of apple scab and brown rot of
stone fruits.

Apple Disease Control

Apple Disease Control

In most cases these can be used most effectively for one or two fruit or vegetable diseases. Apple scab has been for years one of the most troublesome of apple diseases. Now Puratized and Phygon X-L are on the market and perhaps the orchardist is on the road to a satisfactory and dependable means of preventing losses.

No longer are certain cereal smuts to be dreaded. Ceresan M dust is extensively used as a seed treatment for cereal smut and cotton seed treatment. The wheat, oat and sorghum grower has replaced the old wet methods with cheap, efficient, chemical dusts that

cheap, efficient, chemical dusts that cost so little it makes a cheap insurance against loss. Wheat, oat and sorghum seed can be treated for 5 cents a bushel, and it's so easy to do.

Dusts Are Effective

Such chemical dusts as Ceresan M, Spergon and Arasan are "tried and proved" seed treatments used extenproved seed treatments used extensively today for small grains, corn, sorghum, flax, and garden and flower seed for prevention of diseases that are seed-borne. These are great advances over the old, inefficient, laborious and dangerous methods used a few years ago a few years ago.

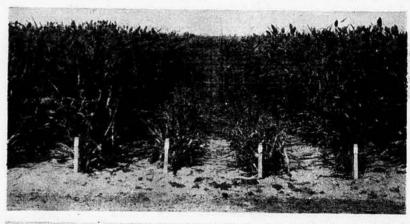
Along with chemical improvements of fungicides are marked improvements of applying the pesticides. The aeroplane, however, has only a limited use in applying fungicideal dusts and use in applying fungicideal dusts and sprays. The very nature of how a plant disease lives and spreads in the field limits the effective and economical use of plane application. They are used in some states in a limited way for such crops as potatoes, tomatoes, and some orchard diseases, but their use is not so extensive as for weed and insect control. However, land operating machinery, the modern sprayers, dusters, and seed treaters for smut control, have been improved almost to the stage of perfection.

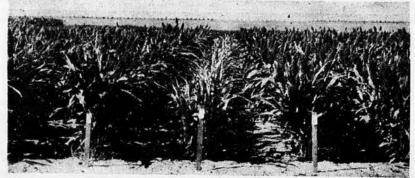
Giving Plants Medicine

Attempts have been made to control Attempts have been made to control diseased plants by internal medication, but this is still in the experimental stage. It has been argued that if one could apply a "medicine" with a fertilizer and allow the plant to take it up, it would be a shortcut method of wide application.

application.

For many years quack tree doctors have tried to use such a method by boring a hole in a tree and filling it with a chemical, the idea being that this "medicine" would bring about disease control. The trouble is, plants and animals have different circulatory systems and their cell structure is not identical. As a result they do not re
(Continued on Page 35)





At top, Dwarf Yellow mile selected for resistance to mile disease on either side of susceptible strain. Below, Westland combine mile bred for resistance to mile disease compared with ordinary Wheatland, center, completely killed by mile

IN THOUSANDS OF KANSAS FARM KITCHENS

Women Prefer Electric Cooking



There's a future on the farm for mother's helper in an all-electric kitchen. Cooking is fun when Reddy Kilowatt does the work for you.



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* Electric heat is as Clean as sunlight. There's no smoke—no soot—no fumes. Walls, ceilings, curtains and drapes remain fresh. Pots and pans stay bright.

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SWITCH TO MODERN ELECTRIC COOKING NOW!

Join the growing number of wise homemakers on Kansas farms who are switching to Modern Electric Cooking because it's clean, fast, automatic, economical and healthful.

ELECTRICITYDoes the Job Better!

Central Kansas Power Company Kansas City Power & Light Company

The Kansas Power and Light Company

Eastern Kansas Utilities, Inc.

Kansas Gas and Electric Company

Western Light & Telephone Company

This Message from the Pioneers of Rural Electrification

What Can We Do?

Did it shock and startle you to read that 560 accidental deaths occurred during the Memorial Day holiday? The president of the National Safety Council called it a massacre.

If a town of that population was swept away by flood or burned to a crisp by fire, it would go down in the history books. At last count 340 of those deaths were due to traffic accidents. Was it due to speed beyond reason, to defective cars or to poor roads?

What do you think the American public can do about it? Write us a letter What do you think the American public can do about it. White and giving us your views. Address your letter to Raymond H. Gilkeson, editor of LTU.

Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

When You Buy A Weed Sprayer

ARE you buying a weed sprayer this year? Many farmers are buying them, as spraying becomes an increasingly important chore on the

What are the important points about a good sprayer? Here are things to look for when you shop for a sprayer, according to Ted Yost, state weed su-pervisor for Kansas:

Pump: The pump is of first importance. Desired pressure for weed work usually will vary from 20 to 40 pounds

per square inch.

There are several types of pumps including gear, impeller, centrifugal and reciprocating. The gear pump is most frequently used and probably the most desirable in the long run.

A pump should be able to deliver 2

to 10 gallons a minute, which would be adequate for any kind of weed sprayer. There should be a pressure relief valve to prevent breakage when the spray is shut off. For the winter, remove pump and store in bath of oil.

Nozzles: No sprayer is better than the nozzles, which are used primarily to reduce the spray solution into fine particles, and provide even distribution

at proper rate of discharge.

The better nozzles are made of brass and should have interchangeable orifice tips so they may be changed when a different rate of application is desired. The nozzle should be provided with 100-mesh cylindrical screen, which will protect the small orifice thru which will protect the small orifice thru which the spray is discharged. For weed spraying, only the slotted opening should be used, which will deliver a fan-shaped spray pattern. Do not buy a cheap nozzle.

Gauge: No weed sprayer should be without a pressure gauge. The gauge should be installed between shut-off valve and boom.

valve and boom.

Pressure-Control Valve: So pressure at nozzles will be steady, the pump should deliver an excess quantity of spray liquid. The pressure valve will handle excess liquid by delivering it back to the supply tank. This return liquid will assist in keeping the solution well agitated and properly mixed. The pressure-control valve can be adjusted by a spring tension.

Boom: Black pipe should not be used for a boom as it rusts readily and will cause trouble by nozzle clogging. Galvanized pipe is more generally used. Pipe made of aluminum has been ob-

jectionable due to breaking from constant vibration. Stainless steel is considered ideal except for high cost. The ½-inch pipe is about the right size for

JUN 19

sidered ideal except for high cost.

½-inch pipe is about the right size for capacity and strength.

Screens: There should be 3 screens in any good weed sprayer in order to reduce trouble from nozzle clogging due to foreign particles. All screens should have no less than 100 mesh per square inch of a durable, non-rust screen. There should be an intake screen where the water enters the intake pipe. Another screen should be in the line between pump and boom, and there should be separate screens in each individual nozzle.

Supply Tank: Any good, durable container can be used as a supply tank provided it is clean, has enough capacity, and can be satisfactorily mounted on the tractor. Since the pump will provide the pressure, the supply tank need not be airtight and

pump will provide the pressure, the supply tank need not be airtight and able to stand high pressure. A good, 50-gallon oil or gas barrel may be used if it can be well cleaned. A barrel with side opening is better for mounting on the side of tractor of the side of tractor of the side of tractor. the side of tractor. If the supply tank is drawn in a trailer, the one opening at the end would be best.

Hose and Pipe Fittings: Ordinary garden hose is considered satisfactory for a weed sprayer. Where the supply tank is mounted on the tractor, 50 feet will be sufficient for all necessary con-nections and leave 25 feet for a hand boom and for refilling the supply tank. All fittings and conections should be of non-corrosive material. Joints should be leaded when assembled.

Hand Boom: Every weed sprayer outfit should be equipped with a hand boom to use where the regular boom cannot be used. The hand boom should not necessarily require a pressure gauge but should have a cut-off valve. The whole boom should be light in weight and should have 3 nozzles which are spaced about 18 inches apart. A %- or ¼-inch pipe is sufficient.

If you watch these points when buy-

ing your sprayer you can be sure of getting one that will do a good job, says Mr. Yost.

Traveling Hint

When traveling, I take a little candle along and seal with its wax all perfume bottles and other expensive lotions after

Double-Duty Waterway



DUAL WATERWAY on Cecil Duver farm, Douglas county. W. V. Combs, veterans instructor for on-the-farm training, Lawrence, stands on ridge that gives the waterway 2 channels instead of one. It keeps from overloading capacity of the grass to handle runoff from both directions. Experiments are being made on this waterway, too, with new grasses. The channel on the left is seeded to Kentucky 31 fescue, while that on right is seeded to Alta fescue.

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- Biggest oven of any household range
- Cooks more food or no more current
- One-piece, all-porcelain oven
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Yes, you can bake ten loaves of bread or six large pies in this huge oven . . . roast the largest turkey in the flock! And it's ONLY

Completely Automatic Model

. . . And there's the "Thrifty Thirty-Five" model with all of the features of the "Thrifty Thirty" PLUS . . . a time clock to make it fully automatic and a beautiful light that adds both beauty and utility. Full-width storage drawer at the bottom holds large uten-

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"ON THE FARM" STORAGE SAFEGUARDS YOUR CROP PROFITS

Crops stored in fire-safe Quonsets assure you of full Government Price Supports

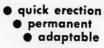
Permanent, all-steel Quonsets provide safe storage for all types of grain. Quonset's archribbed, clear-span design offers maximum usable space, and Quonsets can be partitioned to meet varying crop needs. The durable, versatile Quonset assures you of economical storage for many years to come.



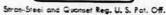
Quonsets provide safe storage for your feed grains . . . and permit you to hold your cash erops for higher prices and rofits! And you can save more of your corn - use your corn picker to best advantage - by drying ear corn in the Quonset corn storage drying building, as illustrated!

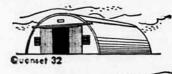


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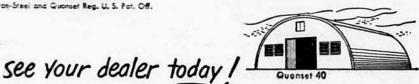












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You can easily find out, by sending samples to the College . . .

What's Wrong With Plants

By WILLIAM G. AMSTEIN, Kansas State College

EVERY mail brings many samples of plants to Kansas State College for identification of various problems. Sometimes it is a weed to be named; other times it is to determine insect or disease damage. During fall, samples of apples to be given a variety name are common. In recent years many samples of 2,4-D damage are included. Within the last few weeks, samples of weather damage have been numerous. In several cases fireblight has been blamed when only wind damage was involved. age was involved.

age was involved.

It is surprising, and often disappointing, to note the poor condition in which many samples arrive. It is not unusual to find no letter of explanation, name or address, attached to the specimen to identify the sender or the question or problem involved. Your sample deserves our careful attention when it arrives, but too often with no letter attached, it is impossible to provide the answer you want. Likewise, running down the letter to match the specimen may take several days, or it may never be found.

Send Plenty of Material

Send Plenty of Material

Send Plenty of Material

In selecting material for mailing, plants showing various stages of the disease or including several insects, are helpful. Include some of the roots if necessary. Send plenty of material. Too often only a small section of a leaf is sent along and it may not be a typical specimen. A good sample to base the answer on is very helpful.

In the case of large plants, such as trees and shrubs, send only the diseased parts, getting representative samples of roots, stems, twigs, leaves, flowers, or fruits, as the need may be. Where cankered or blighted areas occur, care should be taken to include not only diseased portions, but also some surrounding healthy tissue. Include all parts of sick plants showing indications of fungus fruiting bodies. Do not collect specimens in which the symptoms have become obscured or overrun with secondary molds and decays.

Soil is usually not needed in connection with a specimen. It should be

Soil is usually not needed in connection with a specimen. It should be shaken or washed from the roots, even of grass or turf plants. If soil is called for, pack it separately in a tight tin can

Pack Samples Promptly

Pack samples Promptly

Pack samples promptly after collection, while the material is still fresh, and prepare for shipment. Try to avoid shipping them over a week end or holiday, as they may spend a couple of extra days on the road.

Do not pack several specimens together as this invites molds and spoilage. Newspapers or paper towels are

age. Newspapers or paper towels are excellent for wrapping. Waxed paper is usually not advised, especially in hot weather, as it favors excess moisture



and spoilage. Around roots, however, it

and spoilage. Around roots, however, it helps prevent drying out.

Leaves, flowers and twigs can be laid flat between a number of sheets of newspaper, or blotters, and then can be wrapped into a firm package. Leaves so packed tend to dry and press during transit and usually arrive in good condition. Remember rapid drying of pressed leaves helps them keep their natural form and color. Dried, pressed material is recommended for specimens bearing rusts, smuts, mildews, leaf spots, and most leaf, stem, and twig specimens.

In case of fruits, portions of branches or large roots, wrap each specimen separately with plenty of wadded newspaper and pack firmly in package, carton or box. Do not choose specimens that are too badly damaged for there will not be enough of the plant left to recognize it when it is received for inspection.

Sawdust Serves Well

Sawdust Serves Well

Whole diseased plants may be packed

Whole diseased plants may be packed as a nurseryman would prepare live plants for shipping to customers. Sphagnum moss, sawdust or shredded newspaper, properly but not excessively moistened, serves very well as first packing material about the roots. Newspaper or any other heavy paper serves as outer wrapping.

Each specimen should be labeled. Plan to number each specimen and send the descriptions in the form of a separate letter attached to the package. Send information that will aid in identification, such as the variety, a description of the disease, weather, and soil conditions. If the plant has been sprayed or dusted or a seed treatment used or 2,4-D used on it or nearby, give this information, also.

After collecting and packing, ship the specimen directly to the department or specialist concerned at your college or university branch station, rather than to a general address. Write or print address plainly. Do not forget your return address. Attach the letter

or print address plainly. Do not forget your return address. Attach the letter to the package. In this way they will arrive together.

Warning Against Polio

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

Infantile Paralysis leaders have sent Kansas Farmer a special message about Polio, asking us to pass it on to you. They state the United States had a very bad year in 1949 with 42,375 cases reported, making it the nation's worst epidemic. Our own territory did not get the worst of it; but with all that spread of infection less than a year ago, we must be more careful than ever for 1950. So they are already sending a pointed message to parents.

Points of emphasis are: Keep children with their own friends—promiscu-

ous acquaintance is dangerous. Don't let the children get too tired-even at play. Don't allow swimming too long in cold water. Avoid all manner of chilling. If any signs of sickness, call the doctor.

They emphasize calling for medical aid at once if Polio is suspected. Call our own County Chapter of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. "No patient need go without care!" they say. "You pay what you can afford—your Chapter pays the rest of the cost. It is not a loan. The American people

make this service possible by giving to the March of Dimes."
You will have a lot of other questions to ask—all sound, but needing a lot of space. These points are explained in Doctor Lerrigo's "Hints About Infantile Paralysis." Any subscriber desiring a copy should write to Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas, and be sure to send a stamped, self-addressed envelope for reply. No copies can be sent unless the stamped envelope is supplied.

Hailstones

Dear Editor: I was looking thru KANSAS FARMER and saw the picture of the girl holding a dish of hailstones, and thought of mine.

June 17, 1948, I picked up some, the largest 7½ inches. I took a picture of them. My sister got one that measured 10 inches around. Hers was not as round as mine.—Winnie Barnhill, Leon.

Half-pound Hail

Dear Editor: In Kansas Farmer you printed a picture of some hailstones which had fallen in a storm at Topeka, and inquired whether they were record

In 1942 on the night of April 29, a tornado occurred here which did considerable damage. With the tornado came quite a hail storm which damaged car tops. I don't know whether these hallstones are bigger than those that fell in Topeka, but they weighed a trifle more than half a pound.—Shirley Scott, Oberlin.

Just a Sample

Dear Editor: In answer to your question I wish to state: In May, 1932, at Potter, Nebr., a small white cloud passed over at a very high altitude from which a few hailstones fell, some of which measured 16 inches in circumference. Not much of a day for hail at that.—William Lowdon, Downs.

Saved One

Dear Editor: I have a hailstone which fell in a recent storm that is about 5¼ inches around the middle. We have it stored in the deep freeze.—Donna Doll, Ellipwood

Now tell the editor about your big hailstones. The letter need not be a re-port of a recent storm.—R. H. G.

Good Help for Pasture

IN WESTERN KANSAS, where native pasture is short, wheat and Sudan grass grown on a partial fallow program have proved a good sup-plement. Experimental work with wheat and Sudan grass has been car-ried on at the Tribune station since

1935.

In this partial fallow program, 3 fields of equal size are used. Winter wheat is plowed under June 1 for a partial fallow until June 1 of the following year, when Sudan grass is planted. Following the Sudan pasture, the field is fallowed until the latter part of August the following year, when wheat is planted.

Winter wheat, in this rotation, has produced an annual average of 65 days

Winter wheat, in this rotation, has produced an annual average of 65 days of pasture of each head of grown cattle an acre. Sudan has provided an average of 66 days. Winter wheat pasture was better in spring than in fall and usually lasted from April 1 to June 1. Pasture was provided by wheat in favorable years during November and December. Sudan grass usually could be pastured from July 1 until frost arrives.

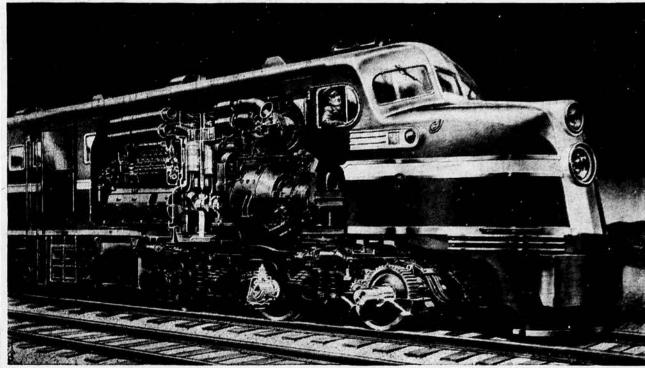
arrives.

This supplementary pasture program increases the carrying capacity of native grass, too, by providing for delayed grazing in spring and protection during late summer.



"Well, if you're getting 75 cents an hour for sitting with me, I'm going to see that you earn it!"

Correct Lubrication Means FULL POWER ON THE TRACK



Operating conditions for Diesel locomotives are unusually severe - so engines need special oils to protect them against deposits and wear. Socony-Vacuum Correct Lubrication provides this protection - assures full-powered, economical performance!

FULL POWER ON THE FARM, T00!

Let your Mobilgas-Mobiloil Man supply your farm—and he'll see that all your equipment gets the Correct Lubrication it needs to run at peak efficiency! His products are tops in quality-endorsed by 72 leading farm machinery builders.

He'll provide the right lubricant for every moving part . . . help you with maintenance problems . . . deliver right to your farm. Get more power-more workfrom all your farm machines with Mobil Farm Lubrication!

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Gives you all 3 modern oil qualities for triple-action performance. You get-Full Protection...Full Power ... Peak Economy!

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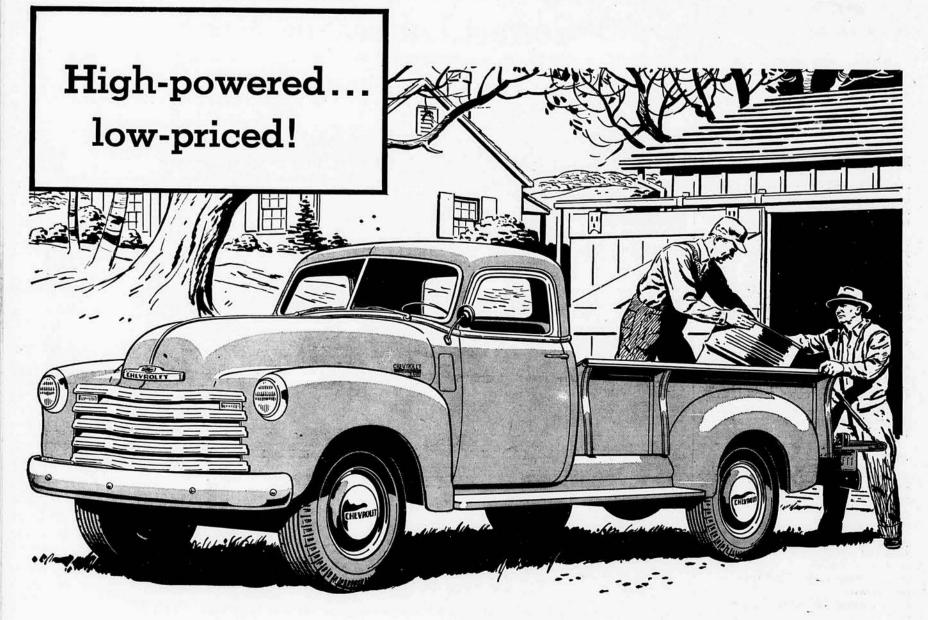
Specially designed to "stay put" under high operating heats and pressures. Seals out dirt, grit, water guards parts against wear!

Mobilube Gear Oil

Assures smooth, trouble-free operation. Protects costly gears against scuffing wear...reduces repairs... prolongs machine life.



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On the hills or on the straightaway, the efficient new Chevrolet P.L trucks are far ahead in performance. They give you high pulling power over a wide range of useable road speeds—and high acceleration to cut down total trip time.

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In every postwar year truck customers have bought more Chevrolets than any other make of truck—convincing proof of the owner satisfaction they have earned through the years—proof that Chevrolet is America's most wanted truck.

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For low operating costs per ton mile, smart buyers choose Chevrolet P*L trucks. They are advance designed to cut running and repair costs. Their rugged construction lets you deliver the goods with real reductions in operating expense.

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From low selling price to high resale value, you're money ahead with Chevrolet trucks. Chevrolet's rock-bottom initial cost—outstandingly low cost of operation and upkeep—and high trade-in value, all add up to the lowest price for you.

Plus all these Plus features: TWO GREAT VALVE-IN-HEAD ENGINES: the new 105-h.p. Load-Master and the improved 92-h.p. Thrift-Master—to give you greater power per gallon, lower cost per load • THE NEW POWER-JET CARBURETOR: smoother, quicker acceleration response • DIAPHRAGM SPRING CLUTCH for easy action engagement • SYNCHRO-MESH TRANSMISSIONS for fast, smooth shifting • HYPOID REAR AXLES—5 times more durable than spiral bevel type • DOUBLE-ARTICULATED BRAKES—for complete driver control • WIDE-BASE WHEELS for increased tire mileage • ADVANCE-DESIGN STYLING with the "Cab that Breathes" • BALL-TYPE STEERING for easier handling • UNIT-DESIGN BODIES—precision built.

Thoughts

Comfort

S OME people broadcast their troubles. Others carry them as if they were secrets. Some people are made better by their troubles; others become bitter because of them. But rich and poor, black and white, men and women-all have their trouble, some burden they must bear. It may be poverty, frustration, physical handicap or affliction, or some enervating responsibility.

True, there is much people ought to do. Peace and prosperity come at a high price. Excellence in the field of morality and technical ability comes as a result of struggle. Fortunately, there are many voices challenging us to put forth greater ef-

But what about the people who are already living heroically, who, despite their burdens, are making a generous contribution to society? They need a message of comfort.

Comfort is a big word meaning different things at different times. On some occasions, it means to empathize. This word is used largely by professional people. It means to enter into the emotions, to understand the lot, of other people. A patient may bare his heart to his physician, or a parishioner to his pastor. How good he feels to get that "prob-lem" off his chest. The counsellor listens without either approving or condemning. Knowing human nature, he understands how people can become so involved. Despite the story he has heard, the counsellor still has confidence in his patient or parishioner, and by his attitude gives him the assurance that he needs to pick up the broken pieces of life and to start building anew.

To comfort is also to sympathize. Sympathy goes farther than empathy. It means "to suffer with." When death strikes, friends of the bereaved family try to comfort them in many ways. They express their sympathy by purchasing flowers or establishing memorials, by making calls or attending the funeral service. Neighbors often supply food to relieve the bereaved family of the responsibility of feeding the relatives and guests from out of town. These things are but expressions of their sympathy. A sorrow shared is cut in half just as a joy that is shared is doubled.

Sympathy teaches people to say "we" instead of "they." During the war, England's rich and poor, her high classes and her low classes were brought together by being subjected to the same danger and suffering. They discovered it was only the superficial things that had formerly separated them. War revealed they were all bound in the same "bundle of life." They were all Englishmen, so they said "we."

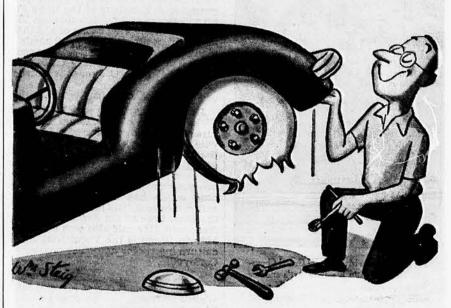
Jesus taught his disciples to pray, "OUR Father." OUR includes the Jew, the gentile, the oriental, the occidental, the black, the white, the male and the female. Segregation was put under death sentence by establishment of a brotherhood supported by the Fatherhood of God. To pray the prayer the Master taught is to sympathize with all people.

Comfort also means to strengthen. Look at its etymology. Con means with, and fortis means strength. To give a person comfort is to endow him with strength. And to strengthen the back is better than to lighten the load, for a man is evaluated on the basis of the burden he bears. The confidence one person has in another often gives him courage, and courage is another form of strength. Sometimes comfort, courage and cheer are used synonymously.

In the Upper Room, Jesus said to his discouraged and disconsolate disciples, "I will not leave you comfortless." And indeed, he did not. Later, near the end of a full and fruitful life, Paul said, "I can do all things thru Christ which strengtheneth me." Many weary and suffering people have relied upon this comfort to see them thru their difficulties. But they have found this comfort leads them not to ease but to excellence. Comfort is not a sedative, but a tonic.

-Larry Schwarz

He's feeling his CHEERIOS.



-the OAT CEREAL that needs No Cooking!

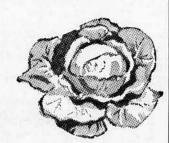
Yes ... a ready-to-eat OAT CEREAL with a whale of a lot of *₹GO* power!

Betty Crocker of General Mills, America's best-known food authority, asks: "Have you discovered the breakfast goodness and energy value of a bowlful of Cheerios with milk and fruit?"

Cheerios are so appetizing-like crunchy little doughnuts with a wonderful fresh toasted-oat flavor. Ask for Cheerios in the new "family-size" package. Contains 50% more Cheerios!



has some interesting relatives



WHAT do you know about cabbage, as common a vegetable as the Irish potato—which is not Irish at all but strictly an American product? Cabbage stems from wild plants growing on the shores of Britain but the cultivated varieties and the many, many species are grown in every temperate zone. From this parent stock has sprung cauliflower and kohlrabi as well as Brussells sprouts. But none of its offspring ever has approached cabbage in popularity.

German people are supposed to be most fond of cabbage, and there is the often-told story of the German-American farm wife who apologized to her guests for not having kraut on the table. "Last year was a bad year," she informed. "We just put by one barrel of kraut for sickness." But the tender, succulent leaf of this fine plant inspires the Frenchman to call his sweetheart "My Little Cabbage!" Equivalent to the American's "Sweetie Pie." The name? Literally "head"—cabbage is HAT do you know about cabbage.

from the Latin "caput," meaning head. How much water would you think a firm, compact head of cabbage carries? Fully 97 per cent of the cabbage plant is water, thus it has comparatively little direct food value. But cabbage served raw or cooked adds to the palatability of a meal, and some believe it serves as a disease preventive. The plant comes in green, red, purple and in a wrinkle-leaved variety known as Savory. A specie of tropical tree is known as the cabbage palm. Grown to some degree as stock food in the U. S. cabbage is a standard crop for cattle in some parts of Europe, and on the Channel Islands a cow cabbage is produced that grows as high as 15 feet. A cabbage palm grown in Florida can top cow cabbage for it towers up to 50 feet, and in the West Indies is a tree of the same species that grows 200 feet tall. What a break for some of us Kansans if a cabbage that tall could be grown in the farm garden and all of it made into kraut!



Gets \$4.35 Per **Pound For His** Champion Barrow

Art Arens' National Grand Champion Duroc Brings \$1,044



n Duroc, Austin Fleetline. Art's another Wheaties eating farm champion. So many active people eat Wheaties! How about you?

HARTINGTON, NEB.—Art Arens really "brought home the bacon" from 1949 National Barrow Show His 240 lb. Duroc barrow topped 1366 other entries to become Grand Champion over all breeds. Sold for \$1,044!

WINNING AWARDS is regular habit for Art. His farm had Junior and Reserve Grand Cham-pion Boar at Neb. State Fair in '47, '48; and Superior Duroc Boar at National Duroc Congress last year. Another regular Arens habit: eating Wheaties. Art has his Wheaties most norning in the week! You getting yours?



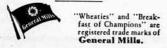
"I KNEW you could do it!"

Son and Daughter take after Art, by winning show ribbons too. Also take after him at breakfast. Really spoon in their Wheaties! Lots of people enjoying Wheaties more than ever these days. Wheaties now come to you fresher, crisper, more delicious, thanks to improved packaging.

Family favorite-that's Wheaties! For flavorpurishment too. Wheaties give you B-vitamins, minerals, protein, food energy. Have 'em tomorrow at your house: milk, fruit and WHEATIES, "Breakfast of Champions!"



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



Vocational Agriculture

By HELEN ANKENY

WINNERS of an attendance contest sponsored by the Lyndon Co-ops, the Lyndon Future Farmers, selected Kirk Anstaett as their mem-ber to receive a week's free trip to Es-tes Park this summer. Kirk is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Anstaett.

About \$6,000 is the value placed on About \$6,000 is the value placed on the combined inventory, January 1, 1950, of net worth and returns from management of the 1949 farming program for 21 members of the Hays Future Farmers of America chapter. The 21 members had a net worth of \$2,145.06 at the beginning of 1948 and made a gain in inventory of \$3,202.33. The combined inventory of January 1, 1949, totaled \$5,347.39. L. C. Jansen is instructor at Hays.

Jim Buchanan, 16-year-old Kindley Field high school Vocational Agriculture student and member of the Coffeyville FFA chapter, doesn't believe in the law of averages that 50 per cent of all animals will be males and 50 per cent females. Jim started his beefbreeding project 5 years ago with a cow, which has borne him 4 heifer calves in a row. The latest came about the same time as the cow's first heifer freshened. Her calf also was a female. Marvin Riggs is the Vocational Agriculture instructor and FFA adviser at Coffeyville.

Jimmy Parsons, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Parsons, was honored recently when he was named outstanding FFA boy of the year of the Harper chapter. Jimmy was presented with a Duroc-Jersey gilt by Lee Drumright, a fellow FFA member who won the award last year.

Necessary equipment for treating Irish seed potatoes for control of scab and other tuber-borne diseases recently was installed in the Vocational Agriculture department of the Osage City high school, under supervision of R. P. Latimer, and in co-operation with W. W. Coffman and Ted Woodbury, veteran training instructors.

Service of the equipment was offered

Service of the equipment was offered free of charge to anyone in the com-munity interested in planting potatoes this spring.

Ray Morrison, Vocational Agriculture instructor at Clay Center, will assist with 2 K-State workshops this summer. One workshop will be for beginning and one for experienced Vocational Agriculture teachers.

Patrons of the Ness City high school had the opportunity of visiting the new Vocational Agriculture department added during the past year. People of Ness City started working for a Vocational Agriculture department some 12 to 15 years ago, when Andrew Schoeppel was a member of the high school board of education, so they are justly proud of the new building. Warren Stone has headed the department the past year.

Gerald Brittain, who attends Sedan high school and enrolled in Vocational Agriculture 3 years ago, is a Future Farmer who is making good in his chosen profession, farming. Gerald's chief interest is raising hogs. When a freshman, his livestock included a dairy cow and 8 hogs. Today he had dairy cow and 8 hogs. Today he had a freshman, his livestock included a dairy cow and 8 hogs. Today he has about 25 registered Durocs and Hampshires, and 35 baby pigs. Other projects he has undertaken besides hogs are 200 certified White Rock chickens. This summer he plans to put in a corn crop and plant alfalfa for hog pasture this fall. Last year Gerald had 25 acres of corn planted. In the high-school farm shop he has built a loading chute, a 2-wheel trailer, a water tank, an alfalfa feeder for hogs, and 6 farrowing houses for sows and pigs. Despite this heavy program, Gerald also finds time to participate in football and track.

"Open House" recently was held for the people of Highland to inspect the new Vocational Agriculture building added this year to the Highland high

school. Much credit is given to the school-board members, Ed Stanton, Fred Smith and Ben Allen, for obtaining the building. Completion of the building was celebrated with a big community supper.

A new Vocational Agriculture building rapidly becoming a show place for visiting principals and boards of education is the building at Lakin. The department is recognized by the State Board for Vocational Education as one of the best equipped and organized departments in the state.

The Seneca Future Farmers, under supervision of their Vocational Agriculture instructor, Grover Adams, recently bought and set out 500 trees for windbreaks. Bill Kuckelman is the newly-elected Seneca FFA president.

The veterans on-the-farm training class at Norcatur, under supervision of their instructor, Clifton L. Dawson, worked out a plan this spring with the Farmers Home Administration office at Oberlin to make a survey of farmstead water supplies in that area. Twenty veterans sent samples to the State Health department to be tested for purity. Fourteen showed Coliform organism present. Twenty samples were sent in by the FHA supervisor, Wilber Hunter, of Oberlin, and were

"I'm afraid we're not for each other —you're AC and I'm DC."

taken from farm ownership farms. Eleven of the samples showed Coliform present, making 62.5 per cent of the total samples sent in showing contamination. Later additional tests were sent in—in all, about 100.

Co-operating with the FFA, the veterans class is requesting the help of the state water facilities engineer, Ralph E. Johnson, in working out better farmstead water supplies. "I believe," said Dawson, "health of these young farm families cannot be overemphasized and should be part of their training."

Card Table for Rug

An old card table frame is fine for holding a hooked rug while being made. It can be folded up and put away and is the right height and size.—Mrs. Fred Fienup.

How to Get Ahead

Dean Peake, Norton County, Planned the Right Way

CONSIDERABLE progress and 2½ years of planning and hard work now are behind Dean Peake, a Norton county veteran enrolled in on-thefarm training.

When he enrolled in January, 1948, Dean was renting 332 acres of farm ground and 388 acres of pasture. Much of the soil was eroded and low in for-

ground and 388 acres of pasture. Much of the soil was eroded and low in fertility. He owned a tractor and a few minor pieces of machinery, 7 cows, 5 heifers, 5 calves, and 5 pigs.

Today, young Peake has 42 head of cattle, 5 registered Duroc gilts, 3 other sows, 23 spring pigs, and has expanded his farming to 720 acres of cropland. In addition to enlarging his livestock program, he bought another tractor, a truck, a one-way and a rod weeder. He uses a purebred Hereford bull and registered Duroc boar. His net worth has increased to more than \$13,500.

Wins County Award

In addition to this material success, Dean also won the 1950 award offered by the Norton County Bankers Soil Conservation Association. Right from the start of his training

course, Peake set up definite plans to increase fertility of the soil he rented, to stop soil erosion, and to enlarge his livestock program.

Soil conservation practices were be-



EXPANDS STOCK PROGRAM: Dean Peake, Norton county GI on-the-farm trainee, feeds some of the registered Duroc gilts that form part of his ex-panded livestock program.



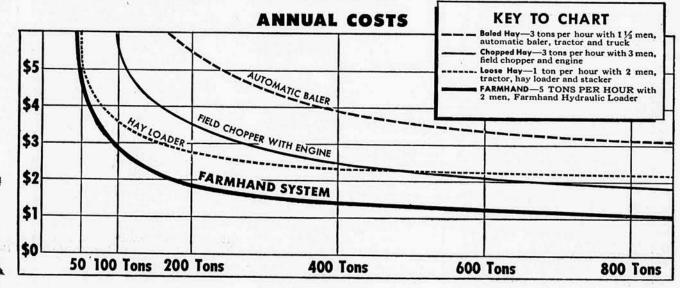
PROTECTS HIS SOIL: Dean Peake, Nor ton county GI, stands in the channel of one of his terraces. He has 14 miles of terraces and 360 acres of contour

gun immediately and he now has 14 miles of terraces constructed. He stripcrops 360 acres and sows 40 acres of sweet clover each year. Dean also has reseeded 15 acres of rough ground to buffalo and blue grama grass. His 388 acres of grass are divided into 3 pastures for rotation grazing.

Dean plans to purchase the farm from his father within the next 2 years. In the meantime, he is improving the farmstead by establishing a lawn, planting shrubs, running concrete walks, and wiring the house and other farm buildings for electricity. Other plans call for rebuilding the barn this year, and to buy a self-propelled combine in the near buy a self-propelled combine in the near

eake was one of the first 4 trainees Peake was one of the first 4 trainees at the Norton County Community High School, when Keith Fish started a veterans class in January, 1948. In September, 1948, the class was enlarged and Roger Hecht was employed as special veterans' instructor. Dean gives Mr. Hecht much credit for helping him set up and carry out his farming program. Here's proof: FARMHAND HAYING costs far less than ANY other method!

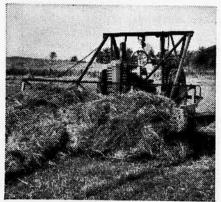
SPECIAL STUDY of hay harvest costs by university extension specialist in farm management reveals relative costs of haying systems—adds to evidence that FARMHAND Haying System is less expensive than any other method. See for yourself!



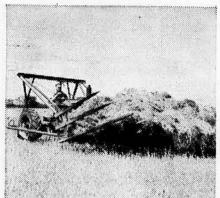
1. HAY HARVEST COSTS FARMHAND SYSTEM

Windrow to field stack

ANNUAL:	Per ton
50 tons	\$2.41
100 tons	\$1.49
200 rons	\$1.02
400 tons	\$0.80
600 tons	\$0.72
800 tons	\$0.67



BUCK WINDROWS up to 15 m.p.h. with your FARMHAND Hydraulic Loader and high-capacity Hay Basket attachment. Clears up to 50 acres a day. Handles a full half-ton to the load.



CARRY HAY direct to field stack as fast as you want to move your tractor. No needless loading and unloading. FARMHAND gives you maneuverability of man with a fork! Self-leveling basket cradles load.

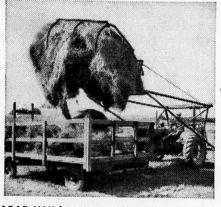


STACK HAY up to 27 feet with your Heavy-Duty FARMHAND Loader and Hydraulic Push-Off on Hay Basket. Lifts half-ton of hay in 30 seconds...builds solid stacks for minimum weathering loss.

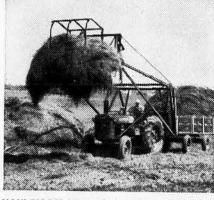
2. HAY HARVEST COSTS FARMHAND SYSTEM

Field stack to wagon to yard stack or to animals (up to 1 mile haul)

ANNUAL:	Per ton
50 tons	\$2.54
100 tons	\$1.43
200 tons	\$0.86
400 tons	\$0.59
600 tons	\$0.50
800 tons	\$0.45



LOAD HAY into wagon for transport with maximum speed and ease! FARMHAND Loader with Grapple Fork grabs huge loads, places them accurately in wagon with flexibility of human hand!



HAUL BIGGER LOADS in less time. A FARM-HAND "90" Wagon takes up to 5 tons of hay... and you can carry nearly half a ton extra in the Grapple Fork while your tractor hauls the wagon!

Name ..



RE-STACK OR FEED as you wish. It's a cinch to unload wagons with the Grapple Fork! Simple, positive controls, plus "Wrist-Action" flexibility do the job with almost human precision.

3. TOTAL COSTS FARMHAND SYSTEM

Windrow to field stack—field stack to wagon to yard stack or to animals (up to 1 mile haul)

ANNUAL.	Per ton
30 rons	\$4.95
100 tons	\$2.92
200 tons	\$1.88
400 tons	\$1.39
600 tons	\$1.22
800 tons	41 12

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giving complete cost analysis of all popular haying systems, including FARMHAND.

Match FARMHAND's low cost record...if you can!

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Superior Separator Company Hopkins, Minnesota Farm Machinery Specialists

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"Heavy-Duty" Hydraulic Loader, FARMHAND
"Special" Loader for smaller tractors and "90"
Wagon.

Ш	Name of my nearest FARMHAND Dealer.	

Address....

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LLOYD BURLINGHAM'S

SKELLY FARM NEWS

Miracles in the **Poultry Business**

It's fabulous, this poultry business. In no other part of the meat-milk-eggs such comparable progress been made in the past quarter century.

Twenty-five years ago the average hen laid 112 eggs in twelve months. Now she beats this by 47%! We've no such gain in productiveness with cattle, hogs or sheep. In 1925 egg production was largely in the spring; we were all but eggless in the fall. Now production is so well evened out during the year that storage stocks have been at the lowest totals in a third of a century. Too, broilers have grown from an insignificant total to big business - 350 million birds per year.

From "keeping a few hens," poultry has developed into a 3½ billion dollar industry. From a level of quality most undependable, we now have both meat and eggs of the very highest merit.

NEW SKELLY GASOLINE BLENDS FIVE BENEFITS

This June, start using Skelly's new Power-Blended gasoline. It gives you not just one but these *five* important

Anti-Knock . . . higher-than-ever octane provides new, knockless power and performance.

Clean Motor . . . lowest gum content assures minimum gum and carbon de-

Long Mileage ... correct distillation range means every drop delivers full power...takes you farther.

Pick Up...volatility for quick traffic get-away...smooth, powerful acceleration.

Instant Starting...in any weather, your motor comes to life lightning-fast, with the first turn of the engine.

There it is folks...the new Skelly Power-Blended gasoline...now available at all Skelly Service stations... and from your Skelly farm serviceman. Get your first tankful today! You'll be back for more.

FREE Mileage Meter . . . quickly measures miles-per-galion. Get yours at any Skelly station during June.



T A G O L E N E Heavy-Duty Motor Oil is made especially for TOUGH FARM JOBS.

Fortified Tagolene H.D. will see your farm truck and tractor through your farm truck and tractor through the grueling, hot summer field-work days safely and efficiently. Keeps en-gines free of carbon, sludge and harmful varnish. So, for longer, trou-ble-free engine life, use Skelly Forti-fied Tagolene H.D. (Heavy Duty).



Getting a tractor refill is J. F. Bentlage (center above), farmer and stockman of Persia, Iowa, and long-time user of Skelly products. On the job making tank wagon deliveries are Skelly job-bers Carl Deupree (left) and Les Steenbock (right) of Persia Oil Company.

Mr. Bentlage started farming near Persia in 1916. Today, on his 266 acres, he raises 500 head of cattle and 200 hogs each year. Mr. Bentlage annually plants about 100 acres of corn and 80 acres of small grain, the rest is in pasture and hay.

Three tractors and a pick-up truck are used in operating the Bentlage farm. And all of them operate on Skelly products.

A good Skelly customer for over twenty years, Mr. Bentlage is proud of the John Deere tracshown above. Purchased in 1938, it has operated perfectly ever since on Skelly products.

Community-minded and a good neighbor, Mr. Bentlage has contributed generously to the Persia school band uniform fund and many other civic projects.

Even though he never had occasion to use it, Mr. Bentlage thinks Skelly's money-back guarantee is a great selling point. He is especially sold on the prompt service of Skellymen Carl Deupree and Les Steenbock, knowing that he can depend on them to bring guaranteed Skelly products right to his door.

Is Your Tractor Short of Breath?

For every gallon of fuel, your tractor needs approximately 9000 gallons of air. So check the air filter and radiator regularly. Removal of clogging dust and dirt will pay off in power.

HINTS for **House and Garden**

Save dishwashing time and work! Keep a pan of sudsy water beside your sink. As you use cooking utensils, drop them

Want to freeze ice cubes faster in your refrigerator? Before sliding the tray into the freezing compartment, pour a little water on the bottom shelf.

Start permanent flowers now! Sow seeds of hardy perennials – delphin-ium, columbine, pinks, balloon-flower and others-for years of bloom.

More and bigger chrysanthemums! Give them an extra feeding now - a light side dressing of balanced fertilizer. Water it in.

Sharpen scissors by cutting a piece of sandpaper once or twice with them.

Burlingham and Dreier Keep You "In Touch"

Each Saturday with Lloyd Burlingham, get the latest farm news and meet another winner of the Skelly Agricultural Achievement Award. Monday through Friday, hear Alex Dreier's penetrating interpretation of world news. Listen at 7:00 a.m. over your local NBC station.

SKELLYLAND'S **Favorite Recipes**

ONE-DISH MEAL Mrs. N. D. Smith, Mt. Vernon, South Dakota, Route 2

large slices ham Butter casserole, arrange layers of potatoes and onions, dusting with pepper and flour. Slice ham in six pieces. Roll in mustard and arrange on top in cas-serole. Cover with milk. Bake in moderate oven 11/2 hours until potatoes are

GOT A SPECIAL PIE FAVORITE?

Your special recipe will bring you \$5 if printed here. Keep a copy because no recipes can be returned, but mail your favorite today. Write Skelly Oil Company, Dept. KF-650, Kansas City, Mo.

See or call your Skelly Farm Service Man today!



SKELLY

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Marketing Viewpoint

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

I have 60 head of fleshy, good-quality whiteface steers that will weigh 600 to 625 pounds. They have been wintered well and are now on a bluegrass and dutch clover pasture. When do you think would be the best time to market this fall?—G. W.

think would be the best time to market this fall?—G. W.

Since your bluegrass pasture probably will begin to dry up by the first of July, it might be desirable to bring these steers into the dry lot and full feed them grain for 60 to 90 days and sell by September.

Prices for the better grades of fed cattle are likely to strengthen between now and early fall. The price trend for the late fall period seems less certain and will depend, to a large extent, on the general trend in business activity which currently is at a very high level. Unless the present upward trend in business activity continues thru the fall months, it seems probable prices for fed cattle will reach a seasonal peak earlier than last fall when prices advanced up until December.

On April 1 there were 8 per cent more cattle on feed in the Corn Belt than a year earlier due largely to an increased number of lightweight cattle. With more light cattle on feed, plus the fact that fed cattle have been slow in returning to market for this year, it is expected there will be more cattle headed toward a late fall market as compared to last year.

When should I plan to sell this year's

When should I plan to sell this year's wheat to get the highest price?—C. A. N.

During 10 of the last 11 years the price of wheat has averaged lowest during or immediately following harvest (July or August). It is expected to be lowest during harvest this year. Since the loan program was initiated in 1938, wheat prices have always reached loan levels sometime during the year.

reached loan levels sometime during the year.

It is impossible to accurately predict when prices will be highest during the 1950-51 crop year beginning July, but wheat sold in July or August probably will bring less than the loan rate, whereas wheat sold later probably will bring a price equal to or better than the support price. the support price.

Farm milk prices have been declining in recent months. What are price prospects for the rest of June?—F. T.

Since the seasonal peak of milk production is usually reached in late May, market supplies of milk should be declining in June. This should tend to stabilize producer milk prices at or near present levels. The government continues to be one of the biggest price-supporting factors in the merical and supporting factors in the market and surplus milk supplies have been diverted to manufacturing uses. Consumer incomes continue strong and the recent upturn in business activity should mean a good summer season for dairy products.

Do you have an idea what per cent of all eggs are purchased on the grade?

—B. K.

According to a study made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in the North Central Region in 1948, replies from 28,000 producers during April plies from 28,000 producers during April and August indicated the predominant marketing practice was to sell eggs ungraded. Almost 60 per cent of the total eggs marketed by producers were sold on this basis. During the later summer a higher proportion of eggs sold on the grade basis were graded for both size and internal quality.

The seasonal increase in grading eggs for internal quality may reflect season-

The seasonal increase in grading eggs for internal quality may reflect seasonally greater efforts of buyers to maintain high quality in eggs purchased. Buyers attempt to induce producers to work for higher quality maintenance either by price differentials or selective purchasing from producers with the best quality eggs.

Make a Bundle Cutter

A bundle cutter may be made by in-serting and riveting a mower section into a slot in a discarded bucksaw handle.-A. B. C.



Most Hens Lay Grade-A Eggs

What Happens to Them Afterwards Is the Problem

By TOM AVERY Department of Poultry Husbandry Kansas State College

UNE, July and August are months when it is impossible to market quality eggs, unless you put forth necessary effort to maintain the

the necessary effort to maintain the original quality of eggs produced. An egg never is quite so good as it was the day it was laid. Practically all hens lay eggs of high quality. However, age, travel and experience do not seem to improve the egg. After it is laid, it is the responsibility of the producer, the wholesaler, and the retailer to do everything within their power to help preserve the egg in its original freshness.

Few people realize how perishable an egg is. Even ideal holding conditions merely tend to retard deterioration that gradually takes place inside the egg. Most Midwest eggs reach the consumer hundreds of miles from the farm where laid Beauty of time involved in

egg. Most Midwest eggs reach the consumer hundreds of miles from the farm where laid. Because of time involved in getting eggs to the consumer, it makes it even more important that poultrymen give a quality-egg program serious consideration.

It is one thing to get acceptable eggs to consumers, but it is quite another matter to get superior eggs to them. As a college professor would put it, it might be compared to 2 students, one barely passing his examination and another making a grade of 100.

In Kansas thousands of dollars are lost annually by egg producers and handlers from inedible or low-grade eggs. Much of this loss can be eliminated by proper management of the flock, and correct care of eggs. The produce buyer can never reform a bad egg—when it is once bad, it is always bad. He can and does eliminate these eggs from his pack before shipping to large markets, but someone must stand the loss—usually the farmer. the loss—usually the farmer.

Hot Weather Problems

We are now entering hot summer

We are now entering hot summer weather which always presents a problem in the Midwest. This brings up the question, "What can the producer do to have better eggs?"

First step in production of high-quality eggs on Kansas farms is breeding. Good breeding alone does not insure good eggs or profitable production. But it is certain these 2 goals cannot be attained without having proper breeding back of the laying hens.

A few egg-quality factors that are inherited are egg size, shell color, firmness of albumen, and incidence of blood spots. Some other factors that are inherited but may also be influenced by the feed, are shell texture, shell strength and yolk color. These factors all have a direct bearing upon size of your egg check and upon net return from your poultry flock. check and upon net return from your poultry flock.

Next and very important step in a

quality-egg program is proper care of eggs. Most eggs when laid will be U. S. Grade-A or better. But in far too many

instances, they deteriorate to U. S. Grade-B or lower before they leave the farm. Few people realize how much an egg will deteriorate during the first 24 hours after being laid. It always is a good idea to take good care of one's market eggs, but this is especially true from this season until early fall. Eggs should be gathered at least twice each day, and preferably 3 times. After gathering, place in a wire basket or on a wire tray and allow to cool as rapidly day, and preferably 3 times. After gathering, place in a wire basket or on a wire tray and allow to cool as rapidly as possible. Experience has shown that if eggs are spread out on wire trays, it takes about 3 hours to cool them to 65 degrees F.; when the room is 50 degrees F., it takes about 20 hours under similar conditions to cool eggs when placed immediately into an egg case.

Another secret to production of quality eggs is getting them marketed a minimum of twice each week, and oftener if possible.

ener if possible.

Practices to Follow

No poultryman can expect to produce 100 per cent clean eggs. But there are certain practices which do much to reduce the percentage of dirty eggs. Some of these are deep, dry litter in the poultry house; screened-off droppings boards or pits; plenty of roomy nests, one nest for every 5 or 6 hens. Our experience at the college has proved that eggs laid in compartment nests show less damage from dirt and breakage than eggs laid in the conventional-type nest. The compartment nest 2 feet wide and 5 feet long and is adequate for 50 birds.

Dirty eggs never bring top prices.

quate for 50 birds.

Dirty eggs never bring top prices. There is probably no single thing which does more to keep the price of eggs down at this season than production of dirty eggs. Poultry houses that are dirty or yards that are muddy make ideal conditions for production of low-quality eggs. Frequent gathering of eggs does much to reduce the number of dirty eggs, but this does not take the

quality eggs. Frequent gathering or eggs does much to reduce the number of dirty eggs, but this does not take the place of a clean house.

Feeding an adequate diet is important toward producting good eggs. Hens in high production need lots of calcium in their diet. This is provided when oyster shell is fed. Plenty of vitamin D must be fed if hens are to lay eggs with well-formed shells.

There will never be a surplus of eggs if you produce only high-quality eggs.

There will never be a surplus of eggs if you produce only high-quality eggs. The consumer is willing to pay for good eggs if he is sure they are going to be good.

Date Changes?

Maturity dates for price-supporting loans and purchase agreements on some small grains may be changed next year. Kansas PMA committee has recommended to the PMA grain branch that maturity dates be staggered to facilitate more orderly movement of grain.

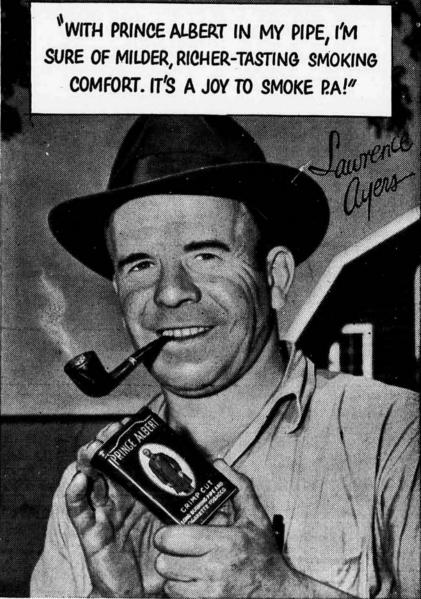
Please Be Careful . . .

A farmer 68 years old was "breaking" a horse, and was thrown to the ground. He suffered a fractured skull and died 3 days later from a cerebral hemorrhage.

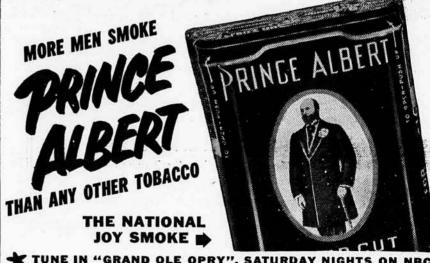
A farmer was crushed to death under his truck, when a platform jack collapsed.

An elderly man was helping a neighbor with haying. He was driving a team of horses pulling a large load of hay with a hay loader attached. The pull was too great for the equipment. The pin holding the doubletree broke, the driver was pulled off the load, and died the same day from head and neck injuries. —The Kansas State Board of Health.

"CRIMP CUT PRINCE ALBERT IS A GREAT PIPE TOBACCO," says LAWRENCE AYERS, FARM SUPERINTENDENT



Prince Albert's choice, crimp cut tobacco is specially treated to insure against tongue bite for greater smoking comfort. And with the humidor-top, P. A. stays flavorfresh for greater smoking joy.



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



GRAIN BLOWERS TRUCK AND STATIONARY MODELS

V-BELT COMBINE CONVERSIONS Immediate Shipment ALL MAKES - ALL MODELS Phone 5-2261 UNIVERSAL PULLEYS

4-H Round-up Record

Keen Interest in New Camp Road

T WAS the biggest 4-H Round-up since 1941," says J. Harold Johnson, state 4-H Club agent, in report-nounced as Greenwood, Barton, Butler, ing on the 26th annual 4-H Club Round-up, held at Manhattan May 31 to June A total of 1,231 delegates attended

the week-long event.

Probably 4-H'ers got the biggest "bang of the week" out of an announcement by Gov. Frank Carlson that the road to Rock Springs, state 4-H Club camp, is being put on the state highway system. This means the road will be widened and improved with an allweather surface.

'The road improvement announcement came just as the 1,231 delegates were moaning over the fact they couldn't visit the camp during Roundup this year because of muddy roads in and to the camp.

Cherokee, Coffey, Dickinson, Franklin, Others commended for fine progress were Harvey, Johnson, Leavenworth, Riley, Reno, Sherman, Seward and Wallace.

A special placque for outstanding service to 4-H was presented to Milton S. Eisenhower, retiring Kansas State College president, by Mary Alys Jean, Iola, one of this year's Washington trip winners. A citation of his service to 4-H was read by Dean Robson, Abilene, another Washington trip winner.

Osborne County Top Winner

Osborne county walked off with the Kansas Bankers Association trophy for the best camp participation. This tro-Three counties—Geary, Haskell and Douglas—received citations for going wover the top" in this year's campaign during Round-up week. The award was

Vacation Fun

Are you planning a vacation? Kansas farm folks take all kinds. Even by airplane anyplace in the good old U. S. A.

But the July 1, 1950, issue of Kansas Farmer will bring you a sparkling story about how a farm family takes a vacation in the average American way. It will be written by Ruth McMillion, of Ashland, in Clark county, and that is recommendation enough for anyone.

Farm wife and mother, Mrs. McMillion is well known to thousands of folks over the state thru her articles in Kansas Farmer. You will thoroly enjoy her vacation story coming to you July 1, in Kansas Farmer.

made by W. D. Kinnaman, Sedan, president of the Kansas Bankers Associa-

Blue ribbon counties in the camp participation contest were Cloud, Ellsworth, Harper, Jewell, Lane, Phillips and Sherman. Red ribbons went to Brown, Clark, Coffey, Clay, Geary, Jackson, Lyon, Nemaha, Ness, Norton, Detautation, Bussell, Status and Participation. Pottawatomie, Russell, Stanton and Sumner.

Duane Traylor, El Dorado, was elected president of the Who's Who Club, an honorary 4-H group of out-standing youth from over the state. Wendell Morrison, Salina, was elected vice-president, and Irma Baresel, Junction City, secretary-treasurer.

New Who's Who Members

Thirty-seven new members were ini-

tiated into Who's Who. They were:
Juanita Boaz, Shawnee; Robert Zentner, Anderson; Earl Lizer, Anderson;
Ralph Rawline, Saline; Dale Fooshee, Anderson; Marion Warbritton, Anderson; Arvid Anderson, Saline; Robert

Neil Holloway, Anderson, Saline; Robert Richter, Saline; Agnes Smith, Saline. Neil Holloway, Anderson; J. B. War-ren, Anderson; Keith Lanhard, Ander-son; Wilma Jean Bowman, Shawnee; Bonnie Hofman, Riley; Shirley Feuer-born, Anderson; Edwin Lanhard, An-derson; Jeanne Beek, Summer Lanhard, Anderson; Joanna Peck, Sumner; Lynn Apperson, Anderson. Benda Rea, Ottawa; Mary Joan Hess,

Allen; Barbara Richardson, Allen;

SPINGER

Joyce Hart, Edwards; Lois Peterson, Geary; Connie Bolliger, Dickinson; Dean Robson, Dickinson; Eugene Ma-

lir, Ellsworth; Mary Slentz, Edwards. Myrtle Snyder, Ford; Darlene Armmyrtle Snyder, Ford; Darlene Armstrong, Sumner; James McCoid, Shawnee; Lois Perry, Shawnee; Marilyn Brown, Shawnee; Max LaRosh, Osborne; Melvin Brose, Jefferson; Garman Brietenbach, Edwards; Dwight Borger, Jewell, and Bruce Ungerer, Marshall.

Look Out, Fish!

Fish will be biting any day now, And every fisherman will welcome the new 1950 edition of booklet, "Fishing—What Tackle and When," published by the South Bend Bait Company. There are 88 pages which contain fishing tips, tackle hints, Skish rules and regulations, instructions for hait and lations, instructions for bait and fly casting, and also full-color illustrations of 37 species of freshand salt-water fish. Another interesting feature is an up-to-date record of all record-breaking freshand salt-water fish taken on rod and reel. A copy of the book will be sent free upon request to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.



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Please mail, free of charge, your color-illustrated booklet that explains how I can harvest more corn by using Spencer Ammonium Nitrate.

(please print)

Loren C. Bell, McDonald, **Heads Flying Farmers**



FLYING PRESIDENT: Loren C. Bell, McDonald, left, was named president of the Kansas Flying Farmers during the fifth annual convention at Topeka. He is being congratulated by William Janssen, McPherson, president last year.

TEW president of the Kansas Flying Farmers is Loren C. Bell, of McDonald. Elected at the annual convention in Topeka June 1 and 2, Mr. Bell is the fifth man to head the flying group. He previously had served as director from his home area, district 4, the 9 Northwest Kansas counties. Last year he also served as one of 3 national delegates from Kansas.

As president of the Flying Farmers, Mr. Bell will continue to serve as a national delegate or director. The other 2 national delegates are William Janssen, McPherson, the immediate-past president, and Eugene Coats, Plains, who was elected to that office at the Topeka meeting. Mr. Coats has been a director from Southwest Kansas 2 years.

Don Von Schriltz, Healy, was named vice-president to succeed Earnest Bressler, Bird City, who served 2 years. Mrs. Charlotte Culbertson, Sterling, was re-elected women's vice-president. was re-elected women's vice-president. She is the only woman in the organization to have held that office, since it was created only one year ago during the annual meeting at Dodge City.

New Secretary Named

Wayne Roesener, Manhattan, was named secretary-treasurer of the Flying Farmers. He succeeds Ed Rupp, Topeka, associate editor of Kansas Farmer, who had been secretary and treasurer of the organization since it was started 4 years ago by Kansas Farmer magazine. Mr. Rupp continues as publicity director for the state flying group.

oup.
For the first time 3 new district For the first time 3 new district directors were elected during the state convention. Districts 2, 4 and 6 named new men to head up activities in their areas. L. V. Baccus, Minneapolis, succeeds Bud Elkins, Wakefield, as director from district 2. Ray Dible, Rexford, was named director from district 4, following Mr. Bell. And Earl Hayes, charter member from Zenith, follows G. A. Bertram, Greensburg, who had served 2 years for district 6.

Representation from the eighth district was too small to hold an election. And a new director will need to be elected from district 5 since Mr. Coats was named national delegate.

Altho thunderstorms thruout the

Altho thunderstorms thruout the south-central area of Kansas prevented

Grape Culture

The American grape is comparatively easy to grow and is adapted to selected sites in all parts of Kansas where soil moisture is Kansas where soil moisture is adequate. A recent publication by Kansas State College Experiment Station, well illustrated, has authentic information on this subject. Some subjects are: varieties, vineyard sites, preparation for planting a vineyard, obtaining the plants, maintenance of fertility, pruning, injurious insects, diseases. A free copy will be sent to anyone interested. Please address Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. many Flying Farmers from attending the fifth annual convention, more than 200 persons registered at Billard municipal airport the first day. And 225 persons attended the annual banquet that night. Heavy rainstorms prevented the arrival of new aircraft from Wichita and Hutchinson which were scheduled to be on display during the first day. The low-level jet attack planned for the first afternoon also was canceled. But sufficient entertainment had been scheduled to keep the throngs busy thruout the 2-day stay.

Wives Meet First Lady

Wives Meet First Lady

Highlight of the first day's activities for the ladies was a tea at the governor's mansion, arranged by Mrs. Frank Carlson. She became acquainted with a large number of these ladies during last winter's Mexico vacation trip.

The annual banquet commemorated The annual banquet commemorated 2 successive winter flights to Mexico. Tables were arranged in cabaret style, and Mexican musicians entertained thruout dinner. There were no formal speeches after the dinner. Speaking was limited to introductions and acknowledgements presented by Mr. Janssen and Virg Hill, Topeka Daily Capital editorial writer.

A sextet of young ladies from the

A sextet of young ladies from the Wakeeney area entertained with a group of numbers immediately after the dinner, and also concluded the evening's program with another group of vocal selections. Members of the sextet were introduced by Mrs. George Galloway, who sings with them. They call themselves the 18th Century Sextet.

Other members of the continuous and the sextet was continuous and the

Other members of the sextet include Mrs. Rex Shearer, Mrs. Max Gaither, Mrs. Marvin Lynd, Mrs. Melvin Folkers, Mrs. C. D. Heckman and Miss Lois Myerly, accompanist. The audience was most appreciative. Conduct of the sextet before a large sudience revealed sextet before a large audience revealed considerable practice in the background of the individual members. It was quite apparent these young ladies love to sing together.

Trumpet Solos Given

Also receiving approval of the audience were several trumpet solos, presented by Bill Culbertson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Culbertson, Sterling. Bill is a sophomore in the state school for blind at Kansas City, Kansas. He won a 1-4 score during won a 1-A score during a regional music festival at Lawrence this spring, and received the highest rating at the state festival later at Emporia.

A heavy downpour the second day cut short a picnic for children of Flying Farmers who came along for the annual convention. Rain also made planned industrial tours of the city in-convenient. Even so, 2 busloads of Flying Farmers were transported out to the Goodyear Tire Company plant on the north edge of Topeka. And a large number visited the statehouse, state historical building and Capper Publi-

Altho dampened by weather, many attending the fifth convention stated they enjoyed the 1950 meeting more than any previous Flying Farmer gettogether.

The Robinson Family Mower!

Everybody in the Robinson family likes to use their new FAIRBANKS-MORSE rotary type power mower:



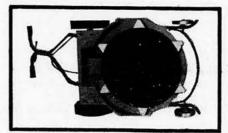
Junior earns spending money with the family's Fairbanks-Morse power mower. He cuts the lawn at the church and keeps the cemetery yard trimmed. And, he keeps the township athletic field in condition!



You'll be glad you bought one, too!

Here is the power lawn mower for you! It's self-propelled and easy to handle on turns. The 6 cutter blades, whirling at high speed, make a mulch of grass clipping. It is designed to let you trim within 1/2 inch of walls, bushes, fences, etc. Mower cuts, moving backward as well as forward. Safety guard in front protects pets and children, and prevents damage to cutter blades.

It pays to buy from your friend and neighbor-your local Fairbanks. Morse dealer. He pays taxes locally. He supports many community projects that interest you. He banks locally, and his money is poured back into projects that make jobs for others locally. He backs his products just as Fairbanks-Morse supports him. If you don't know who in your vicinity sells Fairbanks Morse products, we'll be glad to tell you. Write Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Chicago 5, Ill.



The balanced rotor disc shown here can be removed for sharpening or replacement. When blades on one side are dulled. the rotor may be reversed. Blades are standard MB-333 mower sections.



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K



For Every Occasion

By Florence McKinney

WE ASKED folks all around about their favorite salads and had all kinds of answers, everything from tossed salads, gelatin salads combined with various fruits and vegetables, to cottage cheese with chives or green onions. Dainty or nutritious, heavy or light, gelatin or green leafy, there is a salad for every occasion and one to fit right into the meal, whether noon or night.

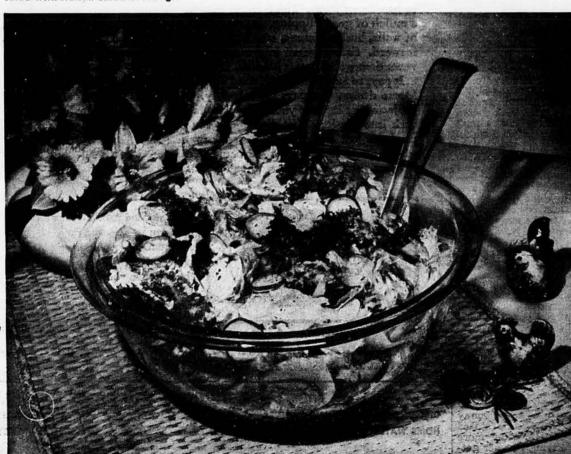
Personally, we think there should be more tossed, green leafy salads served both on the dining room tables at home and in public eating places. And we don't mean those sad affairs of cabbage or lettuce, shredded long since, weighted down with much, too much questionable salad dressing or mayonnaise. The real gourmet expects a tossed salad to be fresh, crisp, made entirely or mostly of green leaves, combined a moment before serving with a French or Italian dressing.

Here's our favorite, and it goes well with almost any luncheon, dinner or supper, providing there are plenty of nutritious main dishes. To be just right, make it in a wooden salad bowl and serve it in small, individual wooden salad bowls.

Tossed Green Salad

To begin, green leaves like lettuce, mustard greens, spinach, endive and water cress, should never be cut or shredded. Break them into edible

MAKE IT CRISP AND COLD: A tossed green alad with Italian salad dressing.





FIT FOR A BRIDE: Melon, grapefruit and orange slices with strawberries.

sizes with the fingers. Into a large wooden bowl, break the leaves of any one or all these leaves, add a finely chopped green onion . . . it's a must. If you wish to add a gay color, slice several bright red radishes from your garden. Or in season for some special event, add chunks of peeled avocado. Slices of hard-cooked eggs add color and plenty of food value, too. Drain off all the water from the leaves and keep them cool. All this process should be done with very cold leaves, cold right from the refrigerator. Nothing is sadder than a warm, wilted leaf of lettuce.

Now place the bowl in the refrigerator to give it a last minute cold treatment. Just the minute before the family sits down to dinner, remove from refrigerator and pour over some of the following salad dressing. The bottle of dressing, we urge, must have already been mixed and ready on the shelf. It it's too cold, the oil becomes thick and too much adheres to the green leaves. Toss the salad, so a little oil covers each leaf.

Italian Salad Dressing

- 1/2 cup salad oil tablespoons A-1
- sauce
- tablespoons sugar or less
- 1/4 cup vinegar teaspoon salt
- garlic clove or a little garlic salt

Combine all ingredients in a bottle or jar with tight lid. After several hours, remove the garlic clove. Shake vigorously before using. Store in refrigerator, but remove so dressing is room temperature before pouring on salad. This dressing is not suitable for fruit . . . best limit it to leafy greens.

Leaf Lettuce With Sour Cream Dressing

Wash and drain tender leaf lettuce and break into pieces. Chill. Fry 4 slices bacon which have been cut into small pieces. Add bacon to lettuce. To the hot bacon fat add about 2 tablespoons vinegar. When it bubbles pour at once over the lettuce. Pour 1/4 cup thick sour cream over lettuce and toss with spoon and fork until each leaf is lightly filmed with the cream.

Marshmallow Pineapple Salad

- 1 cup pineapple chunks
- 1 egg yolk
- 10 marshmallows, cut

1/3 cup whipping cream

- 1 tablespoon flour
- 1/4 cup nuts, chopped
- pinch salt 1 red apple, chopped

Drain pineapple, retain juice. Make salad dressing with pineapple juice, flour, sugar, salt, egg yolk and a little water. Look until slightly thick. Cool. Whip cream and combine whipped cream with dressing. Add cut marshmallows, pineapple, chopped apple and nuts to dressing. [Continued on Page 21] Fold in lightly.

Salads

(Continued from Page 20)

Bride's Salad

A salad pretty enough for a bride's luncheon, as delicious as it is decorative is made of garden fresh tomato and

Peel firm, ripe tomatoes, cutting each into 5 sections, but not quite thru, so that each tomato may be arranged on a lettuce cup like a flower. Then peel and mash one or more avocados and add an equal amount of mayonnaise or cooked salad dressing. Season with salt, pepper, a little onion and lemon juice to taste. Fill the center of each tomato with the avocado dressing. Chill, then serve.

Party Cantaloupe

For real party trimmings, a salad that may double for dessert, is a combination of cantaloupes, grapefruit and orange sections and fresh strawberries. Notch the cantaloupe as shown in the picture, fill with the other fruit. Pour a couple of tablespoons of the following no-oil dressing over it and tuck in a sprig of mint for that cool look.

No-Oil Dressing

½ cup lemon juice ½ teaspoon salt ½ cup light corn ½ teaspoon paprika ½ cup light corn sirup

Combine all ingredients in a jar or bottle and shake well. Other season-ings may be added if desired. This dressing is most popular on fruit

Balls of golden cantaloupe or water-melon may be combined with balls of honeydew melon. Top this with lemon or pineapple ice. This serves as either salad, first course or dessert.

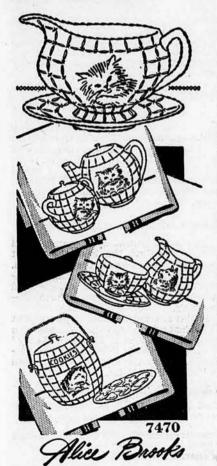
Spread the Berries

Fresh berries keep much better if they have air circulation. Spread them out on an uncovered pan or platter either in or out of the refrigerator. It lessens mold and crushing.

For Pressure Canner

Remove stains on your pressure cooker and canner with a paste made of whiting and vinegar.

Fun to Embroider



New to trim kitchen towels. Fine for the kitchen shower gift. Even a be-ginner can make these. Pattern 7470 has transfer of 6 motifs 5½ by 8 inches. Contains easy-to-see chart and picture and directions.

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



won 12 first prizes for her jams, jellies and preserves at the 1949 Utah State Fair.

"I've been entering jams, jellies, preserves, cakes and cookies in our State Fair for ten years," says Mrs. Musig, "and I've always won prizes. Beet Sugar is the only sugar I ever use. Beet Sugar has always worked perfectly in my prize-winning recipes.

Thousands of U.S. housewives agree wholeheartedly with Mrs. Musig. They know from long experience that there is no better sugar than pure Beet Sugar-for home-canning, baking, and all types of cooking. And for table use, too.

When you buy your sugar for this summer's canning and freezing, tell your grocer that you want Beet Sugar. One or more of the famous Western brands—shown below—are always available in your community.

BERRIES

BERRY JAM PATTERN — has jelly-like consistency

Use blackberries, boysenberries, loganberries or youngberries

6 cups berries In large kettle crush prepared berries with potato masher or bottom of glass tumbler. Boil berries slowly 5 minutes; force through colander or strainer. Measure pulp into kettle and add equal measure of Beet Sugar. Add 1 tbsp. lemon juice for each cup sugar;

Beet Sugar

Lemon juice

mix. Boil rapidly, stirring occasionally. Boil about 20 minutes or until mixture gives jelly test by sheeting from a clean metal spoon (221° F. on candy thermometer). Remove from heat; skim; pour into hot sterilized jelly glasses. Paraffin. Makes about six 8-oz. glasses.

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

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Consumer Service Department Western Beet Sugar Producers, Inc., P. O. Box 3594 San Francisco 19, California

The Poet's Corner

Boy's Request

There's cherry pudding, cherry sauce Cherry juice and ices, Cherry bread and rich preserves And cherry cake in slices.

But this I ask when they are ripe Don't ask the reason why . . . Please put the cherries that I pick In good old cherry pie. By Camilla Walch Wilson.

Joy Enough

I'll pause awhile tho time goes on; Some other day this may be gone, The cup of life is offered now And I must store this up somehow.

A child's soft hand, his eager kiss, Can give a moment of pure bliss, On such delight today I sup; I dine upon this nectared cup.

Life gives us joy enough to last If we imbibe before it's past. By Mary Alice Holden.

Garden Party

When Hubbard squash called honeydew melon,

On early dew melon, short vine, The news leeked out for Brussels sprout Had crisp lettuce leaf on the line.

So sweet corn bent her tender ear, While parsley said to dill, "The pumpkins are giving a dance to-

On the watermelons triplets hill!"

"No bids for us!" sobbed the onion sisters

As garlic blinked at chive, "Well! butter my beans!" sang tender

"Go! bring the bees from the hive!"

So honeybees hummed and green beans snapped

As rhubarb danced the rutabaga, While okra slipped and celery curled Making eyes at sweet potato.

When artichoked on horseradish root Then cauliflower thumped his top, "Don't spoil the sun," said cabbage The beet twins blushed, "Now stop!"

The garden folk began to wilt, 'Twas far past resting time,
"We all need sleep to give us pep," Said mint and tasty thyme.

"Now you stop being an icicle radish! I'll escort you down the hill,"
"I may be green," spoke cucumber,
"But I'm a gentleman, still."

—By Camilla Walch Wilson.

Question of Ethics

A poet mused With a quill in his hand. word? And How should he spell it? No! The problem was worse, He was writing free verse And wondering If he should sell it.

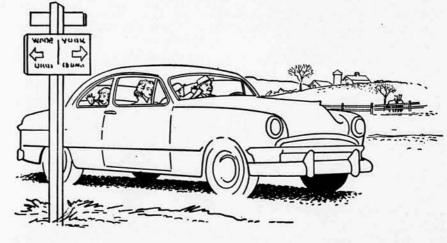
-By Chester Alexander.

Golden-Silver Wedding

What a fine thing to do—cele-brate the parents' or some friends' golden or silver wedding annivergolden or silver wedding anniversary. Entertainment suggestions, invitations, decorations and menu for a family dinner, and refreshments for a reception, are given in our leaflet. A copy of the leaflet, "Golden and Silver Wedding Anniversaries," will be sent upon request to Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and 3c for postage. for postage.

For Pleasant Tripping

Play Games With the Small Fry



Summer is the time for taking that trip . . . and with small fry it's sometimes a problem. After the first half-hour they tire of looking at scenery and start fussing with each other and want to get out to release their unbounded energy.

Here are games for you to play while riding in an automobile, games that will keep them busy, some will teach close observation and all will make a trip more enjoyable for everyone in the car. Best of all they're fun . . . try them on your next trip.

Nursery Rhymes Scramble

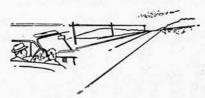
This game will amuse any child who knows his nursery rhymes. They will beg for more until you have exhausted your ideas. Take "Jack and Jill" for a starter. Ask them whether they know it and if they do, then proceed. The idea is to scramble a line to make it sound as senseless as possible. For example, "Jack and Jill went up the hill to fetch a pail of bumblebees." Before you add another word, the children will fairly yell, "No, it was a pail of water."



When you've finished with all the possibilities in that nursery rhyme, go to "The Three Little Mittens." Substitute ear muffs for mittens and a rubber pie for the cherry pie in "Billy Boy." Substitute elephants for the blackbirds in "Four and Twenty Blackbirds." In "Pop Goes the Weasel," use brown bear instead of the weasel. This can go on until you no longer know more rhymes.

Guess How Far

Older children and adults will enjoy this game. From a hilltop select a distant tree, bridge, building or some other landmark. Everyone tries to



guess how many miles it is to the place selected. Each ventures a guess while the driver takes the speedometer read-ings. The winner, of course, is the most accurate guesser.

Coin Game

Anyone except the driver may play this game. Take a coin from pocket or purse, but let no one see it. All players in turn may guess the denomination,

penny, dime or what not. Whoever guesses correctly, then takes the first



guess as to the date on the coin. Winners in this guessing game get to choose the next coin.

Funny Names

As you drive along from town to town you will see wayside restaurants, and hot-dog stands. As for names, they try to outdo each other. Everyone but the driver makes a list. The one with



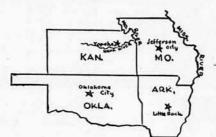
the best and longest list of funny names will enjoy it when the trip is over. You'll run across such names as Wheel Inn, The Hot Griddle, Wiggle Inn, Shady Top, Sugar Bowl and Pete's Pig Pen. Lots of ingenuity has been shown in naming wayside eating places. You'll find intriguing ones.

What's on My Mind

Explain to the young fry in the car this game will require some sharp thinking. Select someone to be "it." Then all the players scan the roadsides carefully for a certain distance. "It" then begins to give hints describing some one object he saw within that distance. He gives added hints until someone guesses the name of the object he has on his mind. The person ject he has on his mind. The person giving the correct guess is rewarded by being "it" the next time.

Towns and Rivers

For middle-size children this will suit. Choose a town or river from any place within your home state, for ex-ample the Osage river in Missouri. The last letter in Osage is E. The next



player answers with a town in the state beginning with that letter, so he may say Excelsior Springs or Eldon. The last letter in Eldon is N, so the The last letter in Eldon is N, so the next player may choose the town of Nevada. If the state of Kansas is chosen, the Kaw river may be selected. The last letter is "W", so the next player may choose Wichita or Winfield. This, as you see, can go on indefinitely, the winner of course, the one hest informed on the state. one best informed on the state.

Books On Review

New Flower Book

To those interested in identifying wild flowers, shrubs and trees, we suggest the new book, "A Traveler's Guide to Roadside Wild Flowers, Shrubs, and Trees of the U. S."

Edited by Kathryn S. Taylor, it contains descriptions of more than 700 plants in flower. Each is illustrated by drawings showing leaf and flower details.

tails.

It is published by Farrar, Straus and Company of New York City. Your public library may have the book or you may find it at your local bookstore. Write to Farrar, Straus, 53 East 34th St., New York City.

The Town

Conrad Richter, eminent author, wrote, "The Town." It is the story of the Wheeler family who settled and helped tame Ohio in the early days, the first half of the 19th century. Born in the wilderness, they reared a big family, one son became Governor, others settled into ways of their own.

From childhood, Mr. Richter has been intensely interested in early American

intensely interested in early American life, and he is a tireless worker, searching out old diaries, account books and newspapers. He has spent hours talknewspapers. He has spent hours talking to old-timers who supplied details for his books. This latest book has received high praise from literary critics. "The Town" is published by Alfred A. Knopf Publishing Company, New York City. Cost \$3.50. See your public library or bookstore.

Families of America

Each of the 9 families described in this book, "Families of America," came from a different corner of the world, in one generation or another. The food they eat, their home town, the way they earn their living, the church they go to, or perhaps the color of their skin differs, but they are all Americans.

You have never heard of them, but they are real, live people who will remind you of folks you know. First there are the Wongs, who live in San Francisco, then the Gonzalez family in San Antonio. Then the author skips to the Offerdahls, a Norwegian farm family in Wisconsin, to the Pomarico family in Connecticut, to the German Wullenwebers in Cincinnati and the Haynes family in Texas, who are Negro farmers. Next to the New York apartment of Jack Golomb, a Jewish sportinggoods manufacturer, then on to the Baronets, Louisiana Creoles who are big rice farmers.

George Sessions Perry, the author, visited all these families, and tells about them in an informal, friendly manner. All the stories have appeared from time to time in The Saturday Evening Post and Country Gentleman.

"Families of America," might well be read and thought about by all of us for it opens up the question of racial minorities. It is published by Whittlesey House, McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York City. Price \$3.

Land of Milk and Honey

This is the true story of young Vasili Kotov, who had the best the Soviet world could offer as an average citizen. Nevertheless he seized an almost miraculous opportunity to escape and take his chances in a western Democracy.

mocracy.

It was not until, as an airplane pilot in the last war, he saw how the western people live. "Land of Milk and Honey" is written by W. L. White, editor of The Emporia Gazette and son of the late

The book is published by Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York City. Cost \$3. Ask for it at your public library or bookstore.

Picnic Fun on the 4th

Planning for a picnic or party on the Fourth of July? Suggestions for games, stunts and refreshments are given in our leaflet. "Fourth of July Frolic." If you'd like to have a copy of the leaflet, please address Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Price 3c.

Kansas Libraries

WOMEN do get things done! If a WOMEN do get things done! If a community wants a thing leave it to the women ... even the men know this. Down in Harper county at Bluff City there is a library all because women got behind the project. Bluff City is a little place but that's not an obstacle when women are organized and have an objective, The following is a letter received from Mrs. James Prouse, of Route 1, Bluff City, in response to our invitation to readers to tell us about their library projects. We invite other readers to write us about the libraries in their communities. Address your letter to the Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Dear Editor: Our town of approximately 225 people has had a public library the last 10 years, one which grew from a few donated books to more than 800 volumes all in good condition. We have no old books or hard-to-read print.

Our library is sponsored by the Study and Civic Club which was or-

Our library is sponsored by the Study and Civic Club which was organized in 1936. It is housed in a small building one-half block from Main

street. The interior is spic-and-span

street. The interior is spic-and-span with hardwood floors, venetian blinds, draperies and new chairs. We have electric lights, too.

It is supervised by a trained librarian who uses the duo-decimal system. The library, altho open only 2 afternoons a week, checked out 690 books and a few magazines last year. More than 30 new books were added. The city pays the salary of our librarian.

From 2 to 4 traveling libraries from the State Library at Topeka are ordered during the year. Once a year during Children's Book Week in November, various organizations over the township buy new books or contribute money.

The husband bay hew books of contribute money.

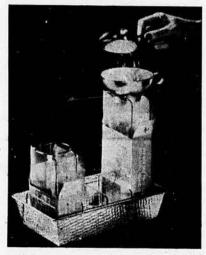
The 16 to 20 club members are federated with the state organization and help with park improvement and other civic enterprises. They raise money with pie suppers, plays, food sales, with help from local merchants.

The husbands have played no small part inasmuch as they moved the building and helped repair it inside and out. Both town men and farmers

have helped build new shelves, paint, carpenter, shingle, water the shrubbery, in fact anything they are called upon to do.

Last year shrubs were planted and this spring trees are to be set in the yard. The club has entered this project in a contest and we hope we win. -By Mrs. James Prouse

Helps in Freezing



Holds cartons upright, prevents spilling of food.

Any homemaker who has tried to fill

Any homemaker who has tried to fill freezer cartons has wished she had at least 4 hands. With one hand to pour and another to hold the funnel, she still needs a hand to keep the liner bag from collapsing and another hand to keep the box from tipping over.

New devices are now on the market that will help immensely with this job, making it swift and efficient. One of these is the "Freez-Pakit" which consists of a pair of wire frames, pint and quart sizes which are inserted into the liner bags and which also hold a round kitchen funnel.

Another frame holds 4 cartons upright in a pan which catches any spillage. Working time is cut in half, spillage is reduced and tearing of liner bags eliminated.

All 4 pieces, the carton holder rack,

All 4 pieces, the carton holder rack,



If birds your ripe cherries should steal,

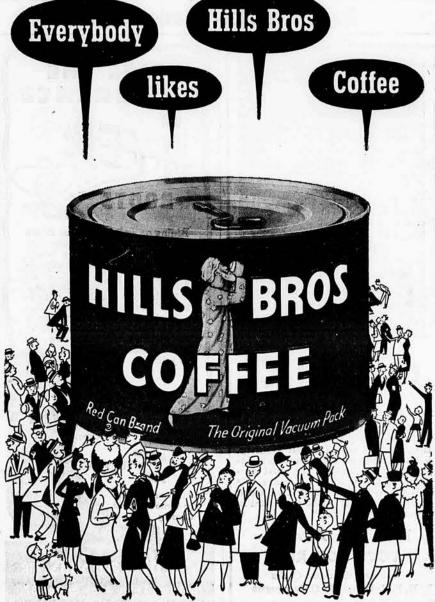
Just fix them a substitute meal; Some corn and fresh suet, Or bread crumbs will do it; Any bird will call that a good deal. —By Margaret Whittemore.

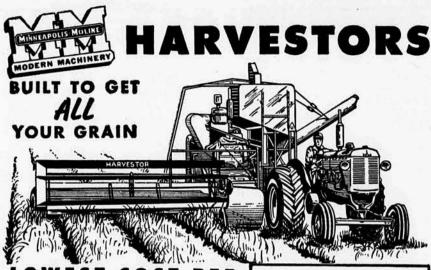
2 wire frames and the overflow pan are condensed into one package for easy storage. The complete Freez-Pakit sells for \$2 at the locker plant or may be ordered directly by mail from Dyer Products Company, 514 Second Street, S. W. Canton, Ohio.

New for Freezing

Something really new for packaging foods for the home freezer is the plastic tubing now on the market. It comes in rolls by the foot. It's pliable, clear and easy to handle. It comes in several widths from 6 inches up. Seal one end with a warm iron, put in the food, tie a string around the other end and your food is ready for the freezer. This product was pioneered by the Archbald Associates, of Buffalo, New York.







Whether you choose the MM G4, the 69, or the mighty Self-Propelled Harvestor with Powerflow Drive, you get the features that count! Exclusive MM cylinder feed eliminates slugging, assures even feeding at all times. Sturdy rasp-bar cylinder and one-piece, all-steel welded concave and grate provide uniformly gentle threshing without cracking the grain or breaking the straw to bits! Exclusive MM grain pan assures a steady, evenly distributed flow of grain toward the cleaning shoe and prevents bunching.

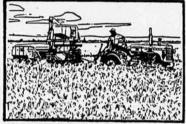
Uni-Matic Power of MM tractors can

Uni-Matic Power of MM tractors can be used for automatically lifting, lowering, and varying the height of cut from 2 to 40 inches on the Harvestor 69, on the G4, or on an MM Windrower.

See your MM dealer or write direct for complete information concerning attachments, prices, and booklets on these and other quality-built MM Modern Machines and MM Visionlined Tractors.



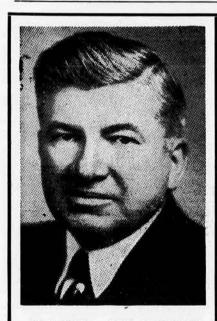
Handy controls on the MM HARVESTORS permit operator to make adjustments safely to fit field conditions "on the go".



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Rice-for-Senator Clubs R. E. Johnson; T. C. Lysaught (Political Advertisement)



Rooms in basement, clever storage walls, sliding panels make this home . . .

Larger Inside Than It Looks



Ben F. Jerman, right, Seward county farmer, relaxes in the living room of his new farm home while visiting with V. S. Crippen, county agent. The picture over the radio was hand painted to match the colors in the drapes.

A FARM home doesn't have to be large if it is planned right. We found this out when we visited in

the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ben F. Jerman, Seward county.

From the outside their new farm home appears to be the regulation 5-room size. But this farm couple actually have 8 rooms because of a finished basement that contains 2 bedrooms and a living or recreation room, complete with fireplace.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerman paid more attention to planning storage space than most folks do. They have an unusual amount of storage area for the size of the house. Most of it is accomplished

thru use of storage walls rather than regulation closets. Sliding panels rather than doors were used for all storage areas, too. The advantage of this is that panels do not interfere with furniture arrangement as doors sometimes do and they never look unsightly if left open.

Windows in the Jerman house do not have blinds. Instead, all windows and doors are equipped with a new-type shutter, attached to the outside of the casements but operated by levers inside. These shutters from the inside look like Venetian blinds but they have a wider use. In winter, those on the (Continued on Page 25)

Here is a bathroom storage wall, with sliding door, in the Ben F. Jerman farm home. All closets and other storage areas in the house are of the storage wall type and have sliding doors so as not to require space for opening into the rooms.



county, shows the corner window and drapery arrangement. The hand-painted oil picture to the left is one of 2 flanking the fireplace. What looks like Venetian blinds actually are new-type shutters outside the house which substitute for awnings and blinds. These shutters can be opened or closed from inside.

north and west can be closed to serve as additional storm protection. At any time of year they can be closed against driving rain or snow. In summer, they keep the sun off the glass, thus serving as awnings.

Mrs. Jerman got the help of her home demonstration agent, Mrs. Ruth Jordan, in decorating her home. She has shown excellent taste in selection of furniture and drapes. One unique decoration in the house is a set of pictures hand painted to order with the idea of matching the drapes in the various rooms. These pictures are all original in design and are very colorful.

Mr. Jerman is especially proud of the basement, which is finished as nice as the ground floor. He has one thing unusual, too. It is an outside fruit- and vegetable-storage cave connected to the basement by a concrete hallway.

"The cellar already was there when we built the house," explains Mr. Jerman.

"It was too good a cellar to abandon

and I never liked the idea of an outside

and I never liked the idea of an outside entrance. I just made the hallway extend on over to the cellar."

We were especially impressed with a simple idea used by Mrs. Jerman in making her linen-storage closet more useful. Many women probably have stood in front of their linen closet while holding an armload of linens and wished strongly they had someplace to set things. Mrs. Jerman has a sliding counter that can be pulled out just below the bottom shelf. She puts her linens on this while filling the shelves, then slides the counter back into place.

Many bathrooms are being built now with a partition between the stool and lavatory for privacy. Mr. and Mrs. Jerman followed this plan but made the idea more valuable by making the partition a storage wall. This wall holds all sorts of things which will not fit into the medicine cabinet. If stored in a separate chest of drawers within the room they take up too much space.



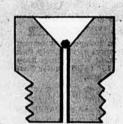
Ben F, Jerman, Seward county. She can put her armload of linens on the counter while filling the shelves, then push the counter back into the cabinet out of the

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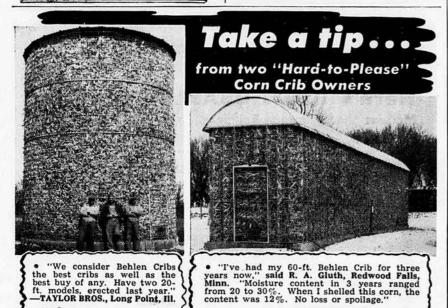


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By CHARLES HOWES

THE writer of this department is proud of himself these days. Not only does he write about things electrical, but he gets so enthused about some of them they become a part of his

some of them they become a part of his home.

For instance, 2 or 3 mentions have been made in past months about remote-control wiring, a system that employs a 25-volt electric circuit to operate switches for lights or machinery from any of several points.

Needing a back-yard light, something that could be controlled from at least 3 places, this reporter acquired a Steber farm lighting unit complete with transformer, special remote-control wire, 3 of the little switches and set to work. One switch is in the garage, a second at the back porch, while a third is in the bedroom. The wire is easy to run under quarter-round, thru walls, atop baseboards or under the ground. Yes, the line running from house to garage is buried under the ground because specifications say the insulating cause specifications say the insulating stuff will withstand dampness and freezing. It is an answer to a lot of problems.

With harvest season right on top of you, why not make up a supply of pas-tries ready for the oven, then put them in the freezer? More than one restau-rant these days is able to serve hot pies during peak rush periods by baking a few at a time. Dough and filling thaw into an oven-ready material some experts say is superior to unfrozen preparations. It's something to keep ahead of a bunch of harvest hands.

A recent visit with Ross Beach, who heads the Central Kansas Power Company with headquarters at Hays, brought out some interesting speculation about television and its possibilities in regions of less dense population. He was more than just mildly interested in the subject. He said, for instance, movies likely will be projected by television someday. A central distribution point, say in Denver or Kansas City, would initiate the show and signal boosters located all over Kansas would take the waves into every sub-A recent visit with Ross Beach, who would take the waves into every sub-scribing movie house. He thinks these boosters might blanket this area, making television as prevalent as radio.

Heard the other day about a new bantam-size fan cabinet for poultry houses that will supply proper ventilation for 100 to 350 birds. Furthermore, according to the advice, the unit requires no maintenance—no oiling, servicing—and is simple to install. Clay Equipment Corporation up in Cedar Falls, Ia., is manufacturing it.

Someone always is making claim for the smallest or largest in some line, and corn shellers are no exception. A company in Ohio has sent word it has the smallest cylinder-type implement

on the market, and that it shells 20 to 25 bushels an hour. For power it uses a 1/3-horsepower electric motor and the operating cost has been figured as low operating cost has be as \(^2\)_-cent per hour.

A cooking school for men is going full blast in Kansas City. A new group of salesmen recently was added to the staff of the Kansas City Power and Light Company, men who were to sell electric ranges and roaster and other cooking equipment. So the company sent the men to cooking school, 2 days a week, 4 hours a day, so they could talk "turkey" and perhaps roast beef with housewives.

Many of you have used an emery wheel to sharpen a knife, but seldom have you done it in the kitchen. Now comes Cory Corporation, of Chicago, with a new-model electric knife sharpener for kitchen use. They find it especially popular in restaurants and meat markets, and it should have a lot of uses on a farm.

A new booklet deserves your attention. It was prepared by the National Adequate Wiring Bureau in New York and asks the question, "Do You Live in a Haunted House?"

a Haunted House?"
With a series of humorous drawings, the booklet depicts the ghost of inadequate wiring that makes fuses blow, causes appliances to heat slowly, makes lights blink for no apparent reason, allows ugly wires to creep along baseboards.

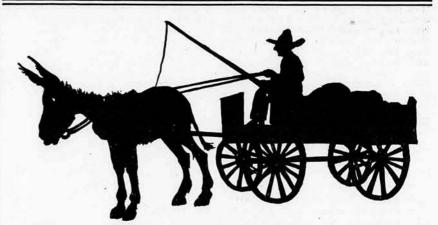
boards.

It also points out that wires entering a home from the transformer may be too small, which prevents efficient operation of lights and appliances and other unseen ghosts which make electrical equipment act strangely.

All summed up it means too many appliances may be drawing upon the sole supply of electricity contained in one circuit with the result that none gets a sufficient supply. A new, adequate wiring job with convenience outlets and enough circuits is very much to be desired.

If you ever thought electricity could be employed to permit reuse of feed bags, you were away ahead of most people. Word is getting around that General Electric has made a few installations of high-frequency heat ov-ens that cook disease germs without harming the burlap. It is comparable, they say, to pasteurization of milk, since it will help farmers safeguard against spreading diseases, only in livestock and poultry instead of humans. The company claims the method is effective against pullorum, Newcastle, pronchitis and contagious abortion

bronchitis and contagious abortion. Each oven can "cure" 250 bags at a time—because this high-frequency method heats the inside just as rapidly as the outside.



So stubborn a beast is the mule. And headstrong, as a general rule, That, like other folks, He's the butt of some jokes, But farmers still think he's a jewel. -By Margaret Whittemore.

Have you heard-?

Notes on New Products and Folks Who Make Them

THE rat problem has come in for THE rat problem has come in for attention from Rocon, Inc., of Denattention from Rocon, Inc., of Denver, for some time, attention mainly for professional exterminators. Now, however, we are told they have adapted some of their equipment for farmers, The devices are of the dispenser variety with the bait and poison contained in a locked box that can be secured to prevent tipping. A series of tained in a locked box that can be secured to prevent tipping. A series of baffles and walls keeps children and domestic animals from contacting the poison accidentally, and there are 3 types of dispensers available. An illustrated folder gives detailed information.

A Milwaukee company has come up ith a stainless-steel milk strainer with an 18-quart capacity using a 6½-inch filter disk. A wide top flange permits easy handling without getting fingers in the bowl, and other advantages are said to be in the well-known durability and sanitary features of stainless steel. Geuder, Paeschke & Frey Company is the manufacturer the manufacturer.

The name Colt long has been seen on automatic weapons. Therefore, much interest arose when information from the Colt Manufacturing Company announced a new .22 automatic. The new gun is available in 2 barrel lengths, 4½ and 6 inches, and is chambered for longs, regulars, high-speeds or high-velocity cartridges. The magazine holds 10 rounds and the over-all length is 10½ inches with the long barrel. Total weight of the larger gun is 32 ounces.

We have 2 communications about generators. The first concerns a new type of generator designed for belt drive and producing high-line-type electricity. There are 3 capacities, 3,000, 5,000, and 10,000 watts that supply 115/230-volt, 60-cycle alternating current. D. W. Onan and Sons, Inc., of Minneapolis, is the manufacturer.

The other announcement is from Fairbanks-Morse and Co., Chicago, who have a 3- and 5-kilowatt generator for belt-drive operation to deliver high-line voltages on stand-by basis or for remote areas.

The Oliver Corporation just an-The Oliver Corporation just announced an electrically manipulated hydraulic control system for mounted and trailer implements. They call it the Oliver Hydra-lectric and claim it makes for finger-tip control of all implements whether the operator is seated or standing. It is available for the row crop and standard Oliver tractor series "66," "77" and "88."

Three companies, manufacturers of farm equipment, went together at the American Royal Dairy Show last month to present to the public a complete package milking parlor. The package was designed to permit a single operator to milk, control entry and exit of the animals, and route the flow of milk thru pipes to cans in the coolers from a single position. The building, a Quonset, was provided by Great Lakes Steel Corporation. International Harvester Company provided the parlor milkers and coolers. Starline, Inc., was the manufacturer of the stalls. International is producing its milking equipment for herds of 10 or more cows and Three companies, manufacturers of

will market it soon. The other items are now available, we understand.

Machinery to wage war against the Machinery to wage war against the corn borer is coming to our attention with great frequency. Latest is the self-propelled sprayer introduced by the new John Bean Division of Food Machinery and Chemical Corporation in Lansing, Mich. This machine, with an 80-inch tread, has a hi-lo spray boom that can be attached either to the front or rear. The company claims it is just as useful in 2-foot field weeds as in 9-foot corn. in 9-foot corn.

An idea from Brower Manufacturing Co., of Quincy, Ill., tells of a 2-foot hog feeder with 4 feeding troughs that has been introduced for farmers who raise hogs on a limited scale. It has a capacity of 10 bushels and will handle up to 20 hogs. Furthermore, the communication says one man can move it about.

An automatic row marker, said to lay off straight rows without assistance from the tractor driver, has been ance from the tractor driver, has been announced by a Dallas manufacturer, Servis Equipment Company. They call it the Hudson Automatic Row Marker and point out it does not interfere with a tractor turning in the vicinity of fences. It consists of a free-swinging boom with a heavy coil spring and disk marker. Servis also is sending out information about a pull-type, power-driven stalk shredder for cotton stalks.

Instead of resharpening a plowshare. Instead of resharpening a plowshare, Farmers Tool and Equipment Company in Emeryville, Calif., suggests a share attachment, a replaceable cutting device that slips over the point and wedge over the heel of the share. Cost is part to approximate that of resharpening, and the information states that changes and the made without special tools. can be made without special tools.

According to Dow Chemical Company, these calcium chloride dehumidifiers (which is a long name meaning room or basement driers) are almost useless if windows and doors remain open. Many folks are hanging 25-pound here of the stuff in dama became to the bags of the stuff in damp basements to absorb the moisture—but Dow, who supplies a large share of the nation's calcium chloride in this form, maintains it is quite impossible to dry the air in the entire outdoors, which would be the case with open doors. Calcium chloride, says Dow, will take on 3 times its weight in moisture.

Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Sales, Inc., has a unique folder that shows how to estimate sheet and accessnows now to estimate sneet and accessory requirements for corrugated aluminum roofing and siding. The company is offering to supply a copy of the guide to folks who will ask for it. Their address: 1924 Broadway, Oakland, Calif. Tell them you heard about it thru Kanege Farmer. it thru Kansas Farmer

It is interesting to note the advertising tiff being waged between the Cane Sugar people and Western Beet Sugar Producers. The Cane backers, notably C-H Sugar and Domino, are offering the slogan "Can With Cane" while the beet sugar boys are selling hard on the use of their product as an adequate canning ingredient. All 3 are advertising this season in Kansas Farmer.

Clean Clothes With Noise?

There seems no limit to what scientists may develop to make our lives more comfortable, and work easier. Latest is about use of sound waves. Imagine! Right now, sound waves are being studied for cleaning clothes, cleaning machinery, killing insects and sterilizing food.

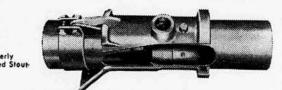
Engineers and entomologists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture found that sound waves, of such high frequency the human ear cannot hear them, kill mosquito larvae in 5 seconds, a full minute for the codling moth. If the worm is in the apple, ultrasonic waves have no effect whatever.

Scientists tried it in controlling fruit fly in citrus fruit and found the waves decreased the vitamin C content of the juice . . . the longer the exposure, the less vitamin remained. What next!



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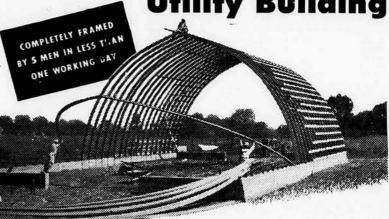
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K

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Balanced Farming Progress Seen on Wabaunsee Tour



BEAUTIFULLY SET among giant oaks and elms, the Elmer Imthurn place, Wabaunsee county, called Half Gircle Bar Ranch, has much natural landscape beauty as well as a variety of plantings including perennials, evergreens and annuals. This fall the town area will be graded and reseded. The Imthurn farm, final stop on the Jane 9 tour, features a large cattle operation with supporting crop program.

More than 600 persons tramped over 3 Wabaunsee county farms
June 9, to see a cross section of results from the Wabaunsee County Balanced Farming Association. A tour of these model farms was sponsored by the Kansas Chamber of Commerce, Kansas State College Extension Service, and the Alma and Extrige chambers of commerce. Warren Rhodes, Wabaunsee county extension agent, was master of ceremonies at the on-the-farm programs. Dalene Currier, Wabaunsee county home demonstration agent, assisted.

Farms visited during the all-day tour were those of G. J. Mueller & Son, tenant farmers for Dr. Lee McComb, Topeka, and J. M. Hubbard.

More than 600 persons tramped water specified to define the first Kansas meeting of the Kansas-Oklahoma section of the American Society of Range Management at Manhattan.

"The damage to American soil thru farm practices that mine the soil fertility is the price we have had to pay to have a free middle-class farm populated. Eighteen leases, 2 father son agreements, 2 partnership agreements were written: including 10 stock share leases, 2 father son agreements, 2 partnership agreements were written: including 10 stock share leases, 2 father son agreements, 2 partnership agreements were written: including 10 stock share leases, 2 father son agreements, 2 partnership agreements were witten: including 10 stock share leases, 2 father son agreements, 2 partnership agreements were witten: including 10 stock share leases, 2 father son agreements, 2 partnership agreements were witten including 10 stock share leases, 2 father son agreements, 2 partnership agreements were witten including 10 stock share leases, 2 father son agreements, 2 partnership agreements were witten including 10 stock share leases, 2 father son agreements, 2 partnership agreements were witten: including 10 stock share leases, 2 father son agreements, 2 partnership agreements, 2

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Farms visited during the all-day tour were those of G. J. Mueller & Son, tenant farmers for Dr. Lee McComb, Topeka, and J. M. Hubbard, Peoria, Ill.; the Walter Hund farm, and the Half Circle Bar Ranch, owned and operated by Elmer Imthurn.

Outstanding results have been made on all 53 farms in the association, For

on all 53 farms in the association. For 1947-48 gross income was increased \$2,000 per farm.

Fifty farmers made changes in livestock plans. Gross income from livestock went up 5 per cent.

Cropland in legumes increased to 30 per cent from a securior section.

per cent from an average of less than 20 per cent. A total of 2,284 acres on the 53 farms

was terraced. Sixty-two waterways were shaped and seeded. The first concrete erosion structures in the area were completed.

There were 29,470 feet of drainage ditch constructed, 1,400 acres of pasture were sprayed or mowed, 34 stock

A sack lunch was prepared for all visitors by Alma and Friendly Neighbors home demonstration units and the Alma Boy Scoupe. Music was provided by the Shawles Sounty 4-H Band. Specialistic Edition and comments were mis a Dean L. C. Williams, director on state Extension service.

Ask Egg Help

Producers of high-quality eggs should be given greater encouragement in price-support plans, announces the PMA poultry advisory committee. The committee is composed of dealers, producers and hatcherymen from over Kansas

Members of the advisory group, during a recent meeting, said egg price supports could not be abandoned without also taking off supports on feed grains and allied products.



INTRODUCING Mrs. G. J. Mueller, native of Wabaunsee county, who finds baking a pleasure in her remodeled kitchen with its color scheme of natural woodwork, soft blue-green walls, and red counter tops. Other major house changes include the new addition, enclosing the back porch to make a utility room, a water system, and converting the old kitchen into a hall, bedroom and bath.

Back to Grass To Correct Mistakes

7E MUST pay more attention to grass," says Wayne Rogler, Chase county rancher. He was one of 97 persons recently attending the first Kansas meeting of the Kansas-Oklahoma section of the American Society

In another featured speech Dean R. In another featured speech Dean R. I. Throckmorton, of Kansas State College, pointed out that Kansas has 3 million acres of cultivated land that should be returned to permanent grass. "Studies in the Missouri River Basin," he said, "show that 10 million acres should be returned to grass, and another 10 million should be growing grass in rotation with other crops instead of being cropped continuously." Officers of the Kansas-Oklahoma section of the society are Jack H. Harlan

Officers of the Kansas-Oklahoma section of the society are Jack H. Harlan, Woodward, Okla., chairman; Andrew Riegel, Hays, vice-chairman; Roy Chessmore, Stillwater, Okla., secretary-treasurer. Councilmen are Red Atkins, Guymon, Okla.; Lester Branson, Manhattan; Walter Hansen, Stillwater, and Rill Painter, Meade. water, and Bill Painter, Meade.

Father and Daughter Win Big Poultry Contest

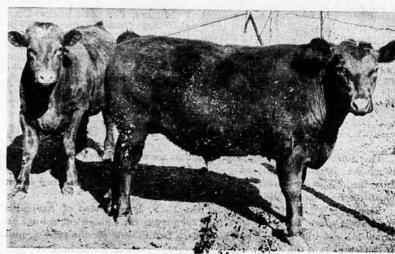
FOUR AND ONE-HALF POUNDS of chicken in 12 weeks! No wonder Gus Liedtke and his daughter, Donna Jean, of Glasco, won first honors with their senior and junior entries in this year's Chicken of Tomorrow contest. The Liedtke entries averaged 4½ pounds a bird.

"It was the biggest show we have had and the quality of entries was much higher than last year," reports G. D. McClaskey, educational director of the Kansas Poultry Institute and chairman of the state contest. The Chicken-of-Tomorrow contest is sponsored by the Atlantic and Pacific Food Stores and supervised by the U. S. De-Stores and supervised by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Forty-nine adult and 71 junior en-

Junior division—second, John Robson, Denison; third, Shirley Apperson, Garnett; fourth, Gerhard Malm, Topeka; fifth, Pauline E. Rau, Wakefield. In 1951 the contest will expand to national levels, with top entrants from the regions sending eggs to a central hatchery, where all chickens will be raised under identical conditions. The national winner will receive \$5,000.

Will Be in Fall Shows



A GOOD SHOWMAN: Fifteen-year-old Shirley D. Shaeffer, of Cherokee county, will be staking her chances in the bally beef shows next fall on these 2 nice calves. This is Shirley's 4th year with fall by beef projects. She placed first in beef at the Joplin Tri-State Junior Beef Show for the last 2 years, and placed second the year before that. the year before that.



STEADY PROGRESS, reflected in an expanding cattle business and an improved STEADT PROGRESS, reflected in an expanding cattle business and an improved home, has rewarded the intelligent planning of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hund, who live in this pleasant white frame house on a 240-acre farm north of Paxico. Following a sack lunch and short program at Alma at noon, the tour crowd made its first afternoon stop at the Hunds. More than half of the cultivated acres are in

CROP Asks Your Help

Food You Donate Will Reach Needy Overseas



KANSAS WHEAT FOR OVERSEAS NEEDY: Posed beside first of 100 trucks which will gather wheat from harvest fields in 50 Kansas counties for CROP overseas shipments are: Clarence J. Malone, Kansas CROP director, Topeka attorney; Rev. Harold Bradshaw, Topeka Council of Churches, Church World Service representative; Rev. Ernest F. Tonsing, Topeka, Lutheran World Relief representative; and Dean L. C. Williams, Kansas CROP chairman.

GIFTS of grain, to further Christian peace and help thruout the world, will be asked during Kansas harvests by CROP, (Christian Rural Overseas Program), according to Kansas CROP chairman, L. C. Williams, Extension dean at Kansas State College.

Trucks will gather wheat from harvest fields under direction of volunteer CROP committees in 50 counties. Other grains will be asked in their harvest.

grains will be asked in their harvest seasons in the remaining counties, Williams said.

Williams said.

"Many people abroad are still desperate for food," he pointed out. "Hungry and hopeless, some may be led away from Christianity and freedom. If we are to further peace and Christianity in the world, we must help."

The 1950 goal of the Kansas CROP Committee is 82½ carloads of food. Kansas gifts last year were valued at \$120,000—a total topped by only 5 other states, Williams said. Most important last year were dried milk donations by Home Demonstration Units, school children, and the Kansas Council of Church Women.

Food given to CROP reaches the

Food given to CROP reaches the needy of many nations in Europe and Asia. Rev. Carl F. Yaeger, Lutheran World Relief representative in Europe, wrote: "CROP goods do reach the

needy. Your program is effective. CROP is the demonstration of the American way of life in action."

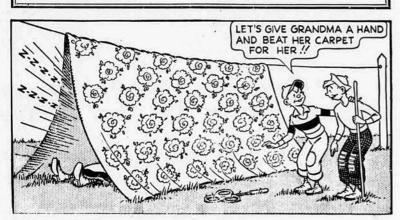
CROP, Williams explained, only collects food for churches. It ships it to overseas officials of the sponsoring church groups, who give it to the neediest, regardless of race or creed. Much goes to church-operated institutions, including those which provide Christian care for 3 million orphans in many lands. Donors may indicate which church agency is to receive their gifts.

CROP, greatest co-operative church effort in world history, is sponsored by Church World Service, the organization of 22 Protestant denominations; the Catholic Rural Life Conference; and Lutheran World Relief. CROP also is aided by leading farm organizations. Solicitation of food in each county is being organized by 6 local ministers and laymen—2 representing each of the 3 sponsors.

Does 2 Jobs

A good way to disinfect your vacuum cleaner and mothproof it at the same time is to sprinkle some moth crystals or flakes over the rug and then run the cleaner over it. This will also moth-proof the rug.—Lillian Todd.

GRANDMA . . . By Charles Kuhn







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Higher Income, Lower Expenses!

Are your "unallotted" acres making you as much money as they did when full grain production was permitted? They can make you more money.

Actually, "allotments" have opened avenues of opportunity. Specialization in livestock or certified-seed production opens the door to those opportunities. Livestock provides a higher return for each acre with less cost for each dollar grossed.

Production and price no longer are the only concerns of the postwar farmer. Operating expenses play a major role now. Livestock, and the type of farming that goes with livestock, provides the simplest means of cutting those costs.

Livestock also holds an advantage in cash returns. Look at the farmer's share of what he produces. He keeps 65 per cent of the final value of poultry and eggs, 61 per cent on meat, 55 per cent on dairy products. Of fruit and regetables he retains 36 per cent. But in grains the farmer's share is only 21 per cent while the middleman gets 79 per cent.

Livestock can be produced on grain land without permanent pasture. With livestock you can make more money year after year from those plowable acres than you can make with straight commercial grain farming. And more livestock demands more high-quality, Kansas-grown grass and legume

*** Starting in the next issue, July 1, 1950, KANSAS FARMER will bring you a special series of 4 articles telling how farmers in Kansas have increased their total income, decreased expenses. Converting Kansasgrown forage and grain into meat, milk and other livestock products is one answer. Increasing acre returns with specialized seed production is another.

Sunstroke Is Heatstroke

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

If you turn to Holy Writ, 2 Kings 4:13, you will find the thrilling story of the first recorded case of sunstroke in harvesttime, and its miraculous heal-

AGRICULTURE

JUN I

1950 E

7OU don't hear so much about "sunstroke" nowadays. Doctors have decided heatstroke and sunstroke are the same thing and the better term is heatstroke. A worker is just as likely to suffer a stroke from heat inin the haymow as by working out in the glare of the sun. Exposure to extreme heat is the real danger. And it means danger to life—heat apoplexy—the most dangerous "stroke" man can suffer can suffer.

means danger to nie—neat apopiexy—the most dangerous "stroke" man can suffer.

The important line of treatment is preventive. There are workers in special trades (mechanics, stokers, firemen) whose daily round takes them into temperatures that exceed 120 degrees. Such work should be brief in duration with frequent intermissions. Workers in high temperatures not only need fluids but also should take salt tablets to replenish the mineral salts lost by heavy perspiration.

Altho heatstroke comes suddenly it is seldom without warning. The man really in standard health need not fear a stroke as he goes to his toil in the sun. But what about the one who is "off his feed"? He has been ill lately—troubled with headaches, lassitude, perhaps nausea, frequency of urination, and other signs that he is not himself; but here is a bright, hot day and work to be done. Little use for the good wife to beg him to stay indoors. The wise thing is to get the verdict of the family doctor. A check of blood pressure, urinalysis and heart action can be managed in short order. A compromise is to go back to army routine—break up the day into spells that give frequent rest periods.

Heatstroke, when it does come, is a deadly calamity. Often the patient is unconscious and may so remain for hours. The victim may recover but

never again will he be the same man. The attack, when it comes, calls for radical and immediate treatment. Get a doctor but do not wait for him. Try to get the heat out of the dry, parched skin. Bring that high temperature down. Don't delay. Have the patient lie down anywhere to escape the violent rays of the sun. Get all his clothing off. Bring cool water into play not only on the head but all over the body (ice water if obtainable). Repeat the treatment until rectal temperature is down to 102 degrees. Until then you are treating an emergency. Let there be no talk about resuming work. It will be many days before a victim of heatstroke will be in fit condition. If you can get him to a hospital, do so by all means. You must remember, too, that this patient will have to guard against getting overheated as long as he lives. he lives

HEAT EXHAUSTION is not a stroke, nor does it require the same treatment. Instead of burning up, the treatment. Instead of burning up, the patient's body is cool, perhaps with clammy sweat. He needs artificial heat and light blankets will usually feel good to him. He, too, should have medical care. The outlook for a short illness and good recovery are much better, but quite often the patient (usually past middle age) needs aid in improving heart action and promoting better circulation.

Near our farm are big stores that are air conditioned. When my baby was very sick last summer I drove to town each day, and by 10 o'clock had my little girl in the air-conditioned playroom. She got well but neighbors thought it might have a reaction. What do you think of the idea?—Mrs. J. T. W.

Excellent. I'm assuming your home small and not favored by insulation. Outdoor temperatures in extreme hot weather are controlled in the modern farm home by insulation and air conditioning. But since you did not have such advantages you used a good substitute.

Niles Wins Skelly Award

THE W. G. Skelly Award for superior achievement in U. S. agriculture was recently presented to an outstanding farmer of eastern Kansas—Herbert Niles, of Coffey county. Mr. Niles was chosen by a committee of awards, made up of 10 distinguished farm leaders, as the farmer best qualified to represent all people fied to represent all people operating farms in the United States. Mr. Niles received his award on June

10 at a community breakfast, at Lebo, before a group of neighbors and friends. The award consisted of a \$100 U. S. Savings Bond, gold lapel pin, and scroll. Personal representatives of Mr.

Skelly attended the breakfast and made the presentation.

According to a statement by the committee on awards, "Through diversified farming, Mr. Niles plays safe; he doesn't have all his acres or all his dollars in any one source of income. Beef and corn are the 2 of greatest importance. On the 1,200 acres he owns, he turns out 100,000 pounds of beef annually and about 3,500 bushels of his No. 1 field crop—corn. He also produces wheat, oats and alfalfa.

"Part of Mr. Niles' diversification of income is production of certified seed.

(Continued on Page 31)

He raises Cherokee oats, Buffalo alfalfa, common red clover, Pawnee wheat, Achenbach brome grass, Madrid sweet clover, and K3399 and K1639 corn. That calls for wise soil care. All cultivated land has been terraced. Stock ponds have been built and pastures are sprayed to kill weeds. Large ton-nages of lime and phosphate fertilizers

are used.
"Herbert Niles and his wife, Anita,
family business. make their farm a family business. There is a lot to do on a 1,200-acre livestock and grain farm, and they work hard together and share their successes. They have plans for a rich future—tied up in a trio of fine youngsters: Cherrill, 6, Douglas, 5, and Jana

County agricultural agent A. D. Spencer rates Mr. Niles as one of the

outstanding farmers in Eastern Kansas. As his own enterprise continues to develop, the prospect is he will be of continuing and increasing helpfulness to his community and county. Already he is a member and a director of the farm management association. He is a township vice-president of the Farm Bureau, a member of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association a supervisor

Bureau, a member of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, a supervisor of the Coffey County Soil Conservation District and a local church trustee.

"The Niles get their farming work done and still have time for whatever may need doing in the community. Herbert Niles is a generous worker with those about him. He is willing to use his own acres and equipment in demonstrating for the community the farmstrating for the community the farming practices which appear to be the best."

Win Top Honors



HAPPILY CLAIMING the Kansas State Bankers Association silver trophy for best participation in the 1950 Kansas 4-H Club Round-up are these members of the Osborne county delegation. Holding the trophy is Marilyn Myles, president of the Osborne County 4-H Club Council, who accepted the honor from W. D. Kinnaman, Sedan, right, president of the bankers association.

Coming **Events**

June 17-Johnson county, wheat field day, Uhlmann farm, Lenexa

June 19-Jackson county dairy tour, Hol-

ton.

June 19—Wabaunsee county garden clinic and tour with W. G. Amstein, Extension horticulturist, assisting.

June 20—Washington county soils and crops field tour, L. E. Willoughby and Harold Stover, leaders.

June 20—Barton county, 4-H clothing judging, Great Bend.

June 20—Elk county, Elizabeth Randle will help 4-H food and nutrition project enrollees.

rollees.

June 20—Pottawatomic county garden tour with W. G. Amstein, KSC specialist.

June 21—Cowley county, Balanced Farm and Family Living contests, with Parks and Seaton, KSC specialists.

June 21—Thomas county, wheat field day, Colby Experiment Station.

Colby Experiment Station.

June 22—Barton county, foods judging,

June 22—Barton county,
Great Bend.
June 22—Jewell county crop and soil conservation tour, with M. B. Powell, L. E.
Willoughby and Harold Stover.
June 22—Jackson county crops and soils

June 22-Cheyenne county wheat field day,

Bird City.
June 23—Osborne county, agronomy field

day at Smith Center.

June 23—Chase county 4-H fried chicken dinner for Cottonwood Falls Chamber of Commerce, Cottonwood Falls.

June 23-30—McPherson county 4-H camp, Pock Springs.

Rock Springs.

June 25-28—4-H camp at Rock Springs

Ranch.

June 26—Pottawatomic county Entomology Day, with Dell Gates, KSC specialist.

June 26-27 — Cowley county, Balanced Farming and Family Living planning, with those taking B.F.F.L.



"Nobody asks me what I want to do when I'm a little boy—just what I want to do when I grow up!"

June 27-28—Johnson county, family life leader training meeting, Olathe. June 28—Elk county, leader training les-son, "Color Harmonies in the Home," Kate

son, "Color Harmonies in the Home," Rate Aicher, leader. June 28-July 1—National meeting of Fu-ture Homemakers of America, Kansas City,

June 28-July 1—Thomas, Sherman, Raw-ns, Cheyenne counties, 4-H camp, Rock

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

Springs.

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

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

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

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

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

township meeting, WHDU Commun.

ter, 8 p. m.

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

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

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

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

July 12-15—Jackson county, 4-H Camp, ock Springs. July 17-19—Shawnee county, eastern dis-

July 17-19—Shawnee county, eastern district summer conference.
July 18—Shawnee county, Rossville township meeting, Twin Rose school.
July 19—Shawnee county, Grove township meeting, Grove Hall.
July 20—Shawnee county, 4-H business men's picnic, Gage Park, Topeka.
July 20-22—Phillips county, summer conference.

ference.

July 20-22 — Northwest summer conference, Salina.

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

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

July 25—Cowley county beef tour, with loss and Taylor, KSC specialists. July 25—Wabaunsee county annual beef

tour and barbecue. July 25—Shawnee county, Soldier-Meno-ken township meeting, Indian Creek Grange

July 26—Shawnee county, Monmouth town-

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

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

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

July 27-29-Lincoln county after-harvest

festival.

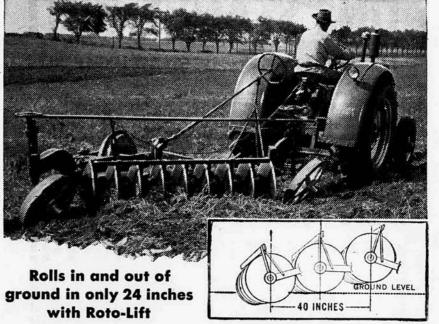
July 28-29—Scott county irrigation demonstration, with Ivan D. Wood and Walter E. Selby. County-wide educational meeting.

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

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

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

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Simple hand wheel adjustment sets the

discs to any depth from 2 to 6 inches. Positive leveling adjustment makes for more uniform performance. Cutting angles may be set to meet various field and soil conditions.

The special floating hitch enables you to back up, turn right or left to meet your needs. Built in two styles—Model 510, 10-inch spacing, in 6, 8½, and 10 ft. widths; Model 509, 9-inch spacing, in 4, 6 and 81/2 ft. widths.

Get the full facts about this revolutionary new tool from your Massey-Harris dealer. Also have him tell you about the Model 55 Tractor shown above—the big, husky 4-5 plow tractor for heavy draw bar and belt jobs. Or, send coupon below.

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ONE STANDS OUT

AMONG IOWA FARM GIRLS IT'S BEVERLY JAYNE HANKEN

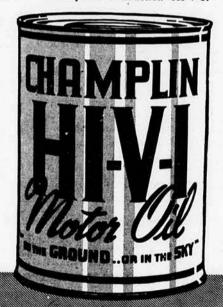
In 4 years of dairy club projects, 17-year-old Beverly Hanken of Monticello, Iowa, has raised 4 purebred Holstein cows who have rewarded her with 7 produce of dam. Her showing activities in 1949 brought Beverly 2 first blues and Grand Champion on 2 animals at the Great Jones County Fair. She showed the second senior yearling at the State Farm Club Dairy Show and her record book was judged Grand Champion in Jones County. Calves shown in picture are 1-r, "Joanie" and "Corliss", whose real names are Joanna Joy of the Dictators and Sunnycrest Iva Fobes Dictator. Beverly plans to study Agricultural Journalism at Iowa State College, next year.





HI-V-I's dependability puts it at the top of the lubrication list with farmers. Dual-processed HI-V-I has an added detergent that cleanses engines of carbon, tar and gum formations as it lubricates. And clean engines are better performers! Go through harvest on less fuel . . . with fewer repair bills . . . with HI-V-I motor oil! HI-V-I will stand up under the most grueling grind . . . no breaking down or "thinning out" to delay work when every minute counts! Refined from 100% pure Mid-Continent crude, HI-V-I is a premium oil with uniform quality in every drop. Try this dependable oil that most farmers prefer . . . Champlin's twin-action HI-V-I!





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These and other advantages such as best quality helicoid flighting, high speed sealed bearings top and bottom, adjustable motor mounts and adjustable carrier upright, assure your com-

"Best on the Market," says a Nebraska farmer.
"Couldn't ask for Anything Better," writes a Kansas owner. "Works Fine on All Grains," reports Ohio user. FREE CIRCULAR, low prices, on request. Write today.

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Type B Bazooka (left), with idle drive . . . in 11-ft. truck unit or 16-ft. hasic length with sectional extensions to 31 feet. Also operates verti-cally,

Type D . . . available on carrier for electric



Basic Length 0, 15 ft. Exten

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Shawnee Crops Tour **Guides Farm Planning**

EVEN after a dry growing period thru most of the spring, both spring and fall seeded small grains in Shawnee county reacted favorably to additions of nitrate and phosphate. That was observed during the annual Shawnee county form tour earlier this Shawnee county farm tour earlier this

County Agent Preston Hale had arranged 3 separate tours during the morning, one north of the Kansas river, the other 2 south of the river. Meeting for lunch at a rural school, the 3 groups joined for a combined tour in the after-

Nitrate and phosphate, particularly Nitrate and phosphate, particularly when used in combination, can be expected to benefit small grains grown on ordinary upland soil in Shawnee county. But there was one exception. That was the wheat fertility plot on the O. G. Nystrom farm. Agronomist L. E. Willoughby, of Kansas State College Extension service, pointed out the L. E. Willoughby, of Kansas State College Extension service, pointed out the wheat on that test plot was as good as he had seen this year. But it was difficult to find the check plot where no fertilizer was added. Mr. Hale pointed out the entire difference was in the method of farming over past years. The difference has been the regular use of legumes in rotation along with addi-

tions of needed plant food for the soil. Thruout the tour the value of better farming methods always was apparent. The benefits from sweet clover in the rotation were particularly outstanding. But even sweet clover, our best soil builder, needs more plant food than ordinary soils can supply. Sweet clover supplies organic matter and nitrogen, but it is a heavy user of lime, phosphorus and potash. For beneficial soil building, those elements must be supplied sweet clover if they are low in the soil. The only way to be sure, Mr. Willoughby pointed out, is to have the soil tested. soil tested.

willoughby pointed out, is to have the soil tested.

And finally, it was apparent that sweet clover, combinations of brome and alfalfa and other legume and grass crops are of doubtful value unless there is good livestock management to go with them. Pointing to an excellent crop of brome and alfalfa on the Harry Engel farm, Mr. Willoughby reminded that the final value of that crop depends on the manner in which it is marketed. Fed to the right kind of livestock, those grass and legume crops would return more for each ere than any kind of grain that could be produced on the same land, he said in concluding his talk at the tour.

Here's What Grass Can Do!

(Continued from Page 1)

acre had been applied each year for the last 4 years. Mr. Thome was one of several farmers called on during the day. All of them, visitors found—both upland and bottom-land farmers—rerelated how grass and legumes are paying them better returns per acre than their former cash grain crops.

Not every farmer on the tour, however, was using the same program. Far

Not every farmer on the tour, however, was using the same program. Far from it. Each farmer had his own grass and legume program, and his own livestock or other program to fit with it. On the Thome farm, for example, Mr. Thome has a wintering program, using grass silage as the main winter roughage. He is experimenting, too, with some new grasses for this area, including Kentucky fescue. He has 65 acres of his best former cropland seeded to grass.

acres of his best former cropland seeded to grass.

Grass and legumes can be farmed on a cash sales plan, too. John Hays, of near Baldwin, has been growing brome grass since 1943 and selling hay and seed as cash crops. He says profits beat those he once made from 60-bushel corn grops.

those he once made from burbushed corn crops.

For highest returns of both seed and forage, Mr. Hays uses 225 pounds of nitrogen an acre each year on brome. Talking about this point, Mr. Willoughby said: "All of our pastures can be benefited by nitrates. Each pound of nitrogen put on grass will return 3 to 5 pounds of seed and the proper amount will treble vegetation."

More Feed in Brome

The Extension specialist then ex-The Extension specialist then explained: "There are more digestible nutrients per acre in an acre of brome grass than in an acre of corn yielding 40 bushels of grain."

Where brome and alfalfa are sown together for hay, it is best to mow when alfalfa is in full bloom so as not to weaken the brome. Mr. Willoughby

together for hay, it is best to mow when alfalfa is in full bloom so as not to weaken the brome, Mr. Willoughby said. When putting nitrogen on brome it is best to make the application in December, January or February to encourage new buds. You won't get maximum results after growth starts.

How about manure on brome? Mr. Willoughby says barnyard manure releases its nitrogen too slowly for brome and should be used instead on row crops. "On thin land, cultivation in summer and early fall ahead of brome seeding will help the organic matter rot and release nitrogen in the soil," he said. "Then use 75 pounds of 45 per cent phosphate at planting time to help get a stand."

At the Veatch Farm, Hugh Boyce, manager, told visitors that putting grass and legumes thru deferred-fed steers was bringing higher returns by far than previous grain crops. "Grasses and legumes also are rebuilding our

far than previous grain crops. "Grasse and legumes also are rebuilding our soil," he stated.

Fred Turner uses his grass and leg-

umes to develop a registered herd of Angus cattle. Brome and red clover are his main crops, plus plenty of good al-

On the Cecil Duver farm, visitors



HOLDS SOIL: Brome grass has a root system that holds soil and builds up organic matter, explains L. E. Will-oughby, Kansas State College Exten-sion agreement sion agronomist.

saw some experiments in building up worn-out bluegrass pasture. These tests are being conducted by the G. I. Vocation Samula classes and the Soil Conservation Service.

The pasture has been divided into plots. Some of these plots are being given various lime and fertilizer treatments. Others are getting seedings of various legumes in with the grass after

Commenting on the experiments to Commenting on the experiments to renovate bluegrass pastures, Mr. Willoughby remarked that even when a full stand is obtained, bluegrass will not produce as much forage as brome and is not as palatable. His recommendation for worn-out bluegrass is to plow it up and replace it with brome or a brome-legume mixture.

or a brome-legume mixture.

Over on the John Vogel farm, visitors found Mr. Vogel had worked out numerous ways to cash in on grass and legumes. He has alfalfa as a dehydrated crop and certified brome on cropland for seed production. A steer wintering and feeding program, and a spring and fall swine program also are built around his grasses and legumes.

After a full day of looking over grass-

After a full day of looking over grass-land farming practices, members of the tour went home convinced that Deal tour went home convinced that Deal Six, Douglas county agent, had picked a good slogan for the tour. The slogan was: "A Day Away Will Sometimes Pay." Certainly, farmers who made the tour were well repaid for the day they took away from their farms to see what others were doing.

Kill Tree Stumps

Best way to kill woody shrubs and trees growing in fence rows and where they are not wanted is to cut them close to the ground and paint the stump. Use a mixture of one part of a 40 to 45 per cent ester of 2,4-D and 3 parts Diesel fuel or kerosene. This will prevent the stump from sprouting up again, say Kansas State agronomists.

"Don't Call It Inflation"

(Continued from Page 5)

to a general price upswing. "Strong, without amounting to a serious inflation," you understand. Washington hates the word inflation. Washington loves the idea of higher price levels (but lower food prices, of course) and higher was retes.

higher wage rates.
Of course, Washington is a "govern-ment town," as Observer Darrow com-

The Truman administration does not The Truman administration does not want inflation to raise its ugly head. That is, it does not want higher wages, higher prices, bigger national income to be hooked up with the idea of deficit spending and inflation resulting from deficit spending. Call it prosperity; don't call it inflation, is the Administration idea. Whoever that ancient, prehistoric (history began in 1933 second historic (history began in 1933 according to the planners) poet was who maintained that you could not make an onion smell sweet by calling it a rose, just had never heard of Lord Keynes or Chairman Keyserling of our Council of Economic Advisers.

What Business Reports Say

As a result of rising prices, including even farm prices, and another round of rising wage levels, the spirit of Washington optimism is extending to the country generally, business service letters report this month.

The "shot in the arm" from stepped-up government spending (deficit the it

The "shot in the arm" from steppedup government spending (deficit the it
may be), including the 2½ billion dollars of "insurance premium refunds"
to veterans, has pepped up the patient
—general business conditions—generally. Corporation profits on the whole
are ahead of last year. Business people,
according to Kiplinger's business service letter, are just beginning to realize
that business is so "good" it promises
to be "excellent" the third quarter of
this year.

e "shot in the arm" from Government spending has pepped up the patient so much, that labor leaders are planning a "shot in the leg" thru forced-up wage scales in the coming months, to keep the patient in good

months, to keep the patient in good spirits.

Kiplinger's Washington letter for last week sees a fresh labor attack on profits this summer and fall. This springs probably from the contract Walter Reuther got from General Motors, after the gruelling punishment handed out to Chrysler over the better part of 3 months of no production from Chrysler's strike-bound plants.

It seems the Reuther victory over General Motors in that 5-year contract was not just 4 cents an hour plus some "fringe" benefits—it really amounts to the equivalent of 19 cents an hour.

So, the general objective will be for a 19-cents-an-hour increase in wages (including pensions of \$200 a month for retired workers, and a 36-hour week with 40-hour pay and feather-bedding a-plenty), with the steel industry the first victim.

The attack on profits will be from a different angle from the past. Profits

The attack on profits will be from a different angle from the past. Profits are not to be denounced as such. Inare not to be denounced as such. Instead an educational campaign is being launched to preach that profits (okay as profits) must be distributed in 3 directions: (1) dividends to stockholders, who will then spend more; (2) in moneys paid out at once for plant expansion—but not set aside as reserves for later expansion or "rainy day" purposes; (3) higher wages and benefits, the most important.

The labor leaders' education campaign against business "hoarding" for a "rainy day" will be backed up by Government. Leon Keyserling, now chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, apparently is in

Economic Advisers, apparently is in full accord with the economic theories

Helpful Bulletins

Do you find it difficult to do a good job of pressing? A leaflet entitled, "Pressing Made Easy," is listed by Kansas State College. It gives pointers on this subject which

are helpful.

Another interesting circular, is
"Kitchen Storage." Many housewives need suggestions along that

line.

Bulletin Service, KANSAS
FARMER, Topeka, can have sent
to you both of these leaflets free on
request.

of Robert Nathan and Walter Reuther—that savings, thrift, are outmoded, and that spending is the basis of prosperity and progress.

These 3 wise men of the West have gone the late Lord Keynes one better. Keynes advocated government deficit spending in periods of depression, to meet an emergency. Keyserling, Reuther and Nathan are advocating spending, backed by government deficit spending, in times of prosperity as well as in emergencies. But such spending on borrowed money, according to the Reuther-Keyserling-Nathan school of economics, must not be confused with economics, must not be confused with inflation. The 2 are entirely dissimilar—just like the Siamese twins.

Now the Kiplinger Washington Agency does an excellent, and accurate, job of reporting what Washington is thinking and planning and doing, from day to day and from week to week. Roger Babson's Washington Bureau, thru its "Washington Forecast," goes further into what today's and this week's thinking and planning and do

goes further into what today's and this week's thinking and planning and doing will mean in the future.

Last week's Washington Forecast from Babson's is in agreement with Wayne Darrow (Farm Letter) and Kiplinger (Washington Letter) as to today's happenings. But it also attempts to look into the crystal ball for the future. tempts to l the future.

the future.

Last week's "Babson's Washington Forecast" is exceedingly interesting, in connection with Wayne Darrow's opinion that the government men are probably right—that the up movement in prices and wages and national income may continue for some time, yet no great harm will be done.

come may continue for some time, yet no great harm will be done.

And in connection with Kiplinger's analysis of the Administration and Labor thinking that a spending nation, instead of a thrifty nation, comes nearer to inducing prosperity.

However, Babson's dubs the coming months of higher prices, higher wages, and increased spending by government and business and industry and individuals, just a plain "boom," as it has been thru the years of recorded history.

Babson's sees now, and for some

Babson's sees now, and for some weeks, perhaps months to come, most pleasurable business conditions, espe-cially when compared to conditions a year ago. This means there is much "excellent" business to be done—in the immediate future.

But it also portends, according to Babson's, that the time is approaching for careful men to prepare for conditions not so rosy.

More for National Defense

If Mr. Babson's crystal ball is correct—and historically that is what has happened in the past—the Administra-tion still has one more shot in its locker for perpetuating the postwar (World War II) "boom"—that is what Babsons's calls it.

That other shot in the locker might be called a "shot in the back," where the insurance refunds were a "shot in the arm" and other government deficit spending (public works and a general increase in government payments, grants and subsidies) were a "shot in the leg."

The "shot in the back" is the same done that Hitler and Muscelini used.

dope that Hitler and Mussolini used— preparations for war. We will not call it preparation for war. We will call it preparations for national defense, with the definition of national defense expanded to include European and Southeastern Asia defense, with Mid-East and South American and shortly Fili-pino and Alaskan defense thrown in for good measure.

The "shot in the arm" plus the "shot in the leg" ought to keep the boom rolling long enough to enable the Administration to win the 1950 Congressional

elections.

The "shot in the back" will have to be a heavy one, and perhaps adminis-tered repeatedly, if it is to assure vic-tory in the 1952 Presidential and Congressional elections.

This observer, despite a personal liking for Jim Patton, head of the National Farmers Union, disagrees with tional Farmers Union, disagrees with the basis of his program to make ev-erybody prosperous and happy thru government grants and government controls. But he has to agree with Mr. Patton that the American farmer— and every other American—"is in poli-tics up to his neck, whether he likes it or not."







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What Is the Difference **Between Corn and Sorghum?**

THAT are the differences between WHAT are the differences between corn and sorghum grains? What is the real difference between a grain and a forage sorghum? Why are forage sorghums "good feed" some years and not other years? What is considered a good stand of sorghum? How can I get a good stand of sorghum? These are questions most frequently asked of A. F. Swanson, agronomist at the Fort Hays Experiment Station, at Hays. So, Kansas Farmer offers these answers by Mr. Swanson.

Hays. So, Kansas Farmer offers these answers by Mr. Swanson.

Sorghum grain is similar to corn in chemical composition, says Mr. Swanson, but contains slightly more protein and slightly less fat. Grain sorghum also is higher in some of the essential vitamins such as riboflavin, niacin and pantothenic acid. Niacin is useful in prevention of digestive disorders, particularly for hogs and poultry. Niacin is found to the extent of 20 to 30 milligrams per gram of dry weight in shelled corn, but in varieties such as Westland and Midland it has averaged 49 milligram per gram of dry weight. Varieties in Hays have been developed that contain from 70 to more than 100 milligrams per gram of dry matter.

grams per gram of dry matter.

Sugar in the Stems

Difference between grain and forage-type sorghums is in the ability of the forage-type to store sugars in the stems. In addition, stems of forage sorghums are always juicy. In contrast, the grain sorghums store little sugar in the stems, since most of it is translocated to form starch in the grain of the heads. Stems since most of it is translocated to form starch in the grain of the heads. Stems of grain sorghums may be either juicy or dry, but only very mildly sweet, if at all. This difference is inherited, Mr. Swanson says. A dry-stalked plant, he explains, is indicated by the leaves having a white mid-vein. The leaves of a juicy plant will have a grey mid-vein. Sucrose and invert sugars are the 2 kinds formed in the stems of the forage sorghums. Sucrose is refined grant-

sorghums. Sucrose is refined granulated sugar like we use for our meals. Invert sugars are closely associated or found in molasses.

found in molasses.

Often in breeding work, explains Mr. Swanson, we taste the sorghum juices to determine whether sucrose or invert sugars predominate. If the taste is tart, we know there is a high proportion of sucrose. If the taste is mild the invert sugars predominate. If we can't tell the difference it is generally safe to say the 2 sugars are quite well in balance.

What happens to sorghum plants during the growing season results in the quality of feed. Here is the way Mr.

during the growing season results in the quality of feed. Here is the way Mr. Swanson explains it:

"Stems of grain sorghums always are low in sugars, since sugars are translocated to the head. When the heads of grain sorghum are blasted by drouth, the nutritive value of the stems will be increased if rains revive growth.

"The amount of total sugars in stems of green forage sorghum varies from about 12 to more than 20 per cent from year to year, depending on the season. Ability of a forage sorghum to build up its sugar content is dependent to a great extent on plenty of rain, with a long growing season and much sunshine. When the sugar content runs 20 per cent or more, total carbohydrate yield is very high per acre.

"When periods of drouth and rainfall are intermittent during the growing season, the amount of sugar stored in the stems may be greatly altered. If heads of either a forage or grain sorghum are h't by drouth and the crop later revived by rainfall, the tonnage yield will be low, but the fodder may be high in nutritive value."

A big problem in growing sorghums is getting a good stand. Mr. Swanson

high in nutritive value."

A big problem in growing sorghums is getting a good stand. Mr. Swanson says a full stand is considered to be a plant every 6 inches in the row, with rows 40 inches apart, or whatever planting will give about 20,000 plants to the acre. Such stands, he says, are generally obtained from planting 3 to 3½ pounds to the acre when the seed has a germination of 90 per cent or higher.

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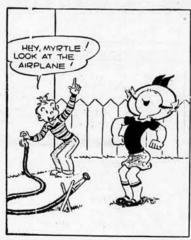
There are advantages and disadvantages to deep planting. If planting is in rather deep lister furrows, says Mr. Swanson, the stands are often lost by being covered or crusted under from heavy rainfall. However, if stands are obtained by deep planting, weed control is more sure, plants will better withstand drouths, and there is less danger of lodging.

withstand drouths, and there is less danger of lodging.

Surest way to get stands, he adds, is to surface plant, preferably in very shallow furrows. Weeding still can be done with certain duckfoot types of machines if properly adjusted to row width. Row width may be from 20 to 30 or more inches apart. The most important thing is to plant at a rate of only 3 to 4 pounds an acre, even if only 3 to 4 pounds an acre, even if wheat drills are used.

MYRTLE . . . Right Around Home

By DUDLEY FISHER









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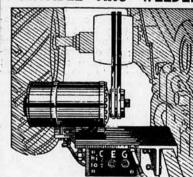
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Sick Plants Cause Loss

(Continued from Page 7)

spond in the same way to medication. spond in the same way to medication. However, who can tell what the future holds when more research is finished. We may discover that some fungous, bacterial, or virus diseases of plants can be treated by chemotherapy. And what an achievement this would be, particularly for perennial plants such as an apple, cherry, or elm tree which has taken many years to grow.

Such a treatment might happen by means of 2 ways: First, by actually curing a sick plant, or secondly, by protecting a tree against infection. However, we should realize that chemotherapy, as far as plant disease control is concerned at present and in the immediate future, must be proclaimed merely a mere possibility and not a probability.

Forecasting Crop Pests

Forecasting Crop Pests

If anyone had predicted 25 years ago that epidemics of late blight of potatoes, tomato blight, or tobacco bluemold could be forecast in time so vast acreages could be protected from heavy losses, even biological scientists would have said, "very skeptical." But that very thing is now in operation.

Plant pests, insects as well as plant diseases, do not suddenly break out without warning, nor do they stay in a localized area. They must have a period of preparation—weeks, months, or even years, during which the pest population is developing and increasing. The epidemic is only the last stage in a chain of developments.

If the early stages are well known, together with an understanding of the influence of weather, the epidemic and its course can be forecast with considerable accuracy.

France and other European countries were first to try forecasting to protect grape and potato crops against mildew. In the United States it was used first to forecast will of sweet corn, and later to work out a way to predict keeping qualities of the cranberry crop.

During the last 10 years K. Starr Chester, formerly plant pathologist of Oklahoma, has forecast wheat leaf rust in the Southwest. During this period the forecasts have been remarkably accurate at harvest time, not only for Oklahoma, but also for some of the Great Plains area. And during the World War II period, forecasting was used to protect potato and tomato crops of this country against loss from late blight and it worked. Following the epidemic of 1943 in which 25 million bushels of potatoes were destroyed, a wartime blight forecasting service was begun and this paved the way for a "warning plant disease service" which was set up under the Research and Marketing Act of Congress in 1947.

Disease-Resistant Plants

Many dangerous plant diseases can-

Disease-Resistant Plants

Many dangerous plant diseases cannot be controlled or prevented by chemicals or cultural practices, such as the rusts of cereals, bacterial and virus diseases. Loose smuts of wheat, cabbage yellows, flax wilt, milo root-rot disease, alfalfa bacterial wilt, and a host of others cannot be controlled by any known chemical treatment or rotation of crops, and there is little likelihood there will be an effective chemical treatment for such diseases.

But the plant pathologist made a fortunate discovery about 30 years ago. He learned he could select and breed disease-resistant varieties of fruits, vegetables, cereal and forage crops, as well as flowers and even trees. And if there is one method of plant disease control that has made an everlasting contribution to a more Many dangerous plant diseases can-

plant disease control that has made an everlasting contribution to a more prosperous agriculture, it is breeding for disease resistance. Accomplishments have been less striking in development of disease-resistance of trees (orchard and shade) because perennial plants are much more difficult to deal with in a breeding program.

gram.

Some achievements in producing disease-resistant crops in Kansas are noteworthy. The Department of Botany and Plant Pathology, of Kansas State College, was among pioneers in breeding for plant-disease resistance. More than 35 years ago studies began with stem rust of wheat. Many will remember Kanred wheat which has much more rust resistance than Turkey. Kanred was released to Kansas farmers in time to play an exceedingly imers in time to play an exceedingly im-

portant part in World War I. Then leaf rust and stem rust of wheat and oats received increased attention, followed by breeding for resistance to bunt or stinking smut and loose smut of wheat. Varieties of oats and wheat that were more resistant to rusts and smuts were necessary and this was later followed by the research on Victoria blight of oats.

College Releases Varieties

As a result of breeding for disease resistance such varieties of wheat as Tenmarq, Kawvale, Pawnee and Comanche, having degrees of resistance to rusts, loose smut, and stinking smut were released by Kansas State College, and these varieties in turn largely replaced older, susceptible varieties. In oats similar accomplishments have been made in the release of Fulton, Osage, Neosho, Cherokee and Nemaha, all of which were bred to make them smut-resistant and more resistant to rusts.

make them smut-resistant resistant to rusts.

When the serious Victoria blight struck the oat crop of the nation, it struck the oat crop of the nation, it became necessary to breed varieties resistant not only to smut, but to blight as well. As a result we have Nemaha and Cherokee, Kansas products of the plant pathologists and agronomists working together.

When alfalfa wilt began to ruin stands, the only practical control was approached by selecting strains from Kansas Common which could resist the disease, so Buffalo alfalfa was the answer.

answer.

Several years ago the milo (sorghum) crop of Western Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas was on the verge of destruction by the devastating root rot or milo disease that increased to such an extent milo could no longer be grown on infested land. Kansas State College investigators studied the problem with precision, and after a few years announced the disease was soil carried, rotations were ineffective, seed treatments were not the answer, and the only possible control would be development of resistant varieties that would stand up even when planted on infested land.

Food Production Increased

After 15 years, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas were growing disease-resistant milos on the same land that no longer could grow the ordinary ones. What did this mean in bushels and dollars—just this. Growing the newly-developed milo disease-resistant varieties in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas for the 5-year period 1941-45 (World War II) increased food production on 19½ million acres to the extent of 175 million dollars. The disease also was present in California, New Mexico, Colorado and Nebraska, and results of this work are now being used in those states. Substitution of resistant strains of milos for the original susceptible ones occurred just as milo root rot became so widespread it appeared the ones occurred just as milo root rot became so widespread it appeared the milo crop was doomed. But prompt recognition of the disease and development of the resistant varieties saved this important industry.

What can be expected in the developments of plant disease control in the next 25 years? The answer can be quite definite, provided financial support is given for research in this neverending work.

Continued progress in development and use of new, improved fungicidal sprays and dusts and better methods of applying them to plants can be expected. Chemotherapy will be investigated more thoroly.

Increased emphasis will be directed

gated more thoroly.

Increased emphasis will be directed by plant pathologists, plant breeders, agronomists, horticulturists, and entomologists to develop and release new varieties of crops that are disease- and insect-resistant. By means of new discoveries in genetics and chemistry, and a more thoro knowledge of the structure and functioning of plants as applied to breeding, we can hope for rich developments in plant-disease control that will directly affect farm life.

Chinch Bug Control

Chlordane, benzene hexachloride, and chlorinated camphene sprays will destroy chinch bugs promptly when they are clustered on corn and sorghum plants. Experimental work is still in progress at Kansas State College on development of chinch bug-resistant varieties of corn and sorghums.

SUMMER WORMING PROTECTS PROFITS

Good Looking Growing Birds Often Worm Infested

Poultry raisers lose thousands of dollars a year because the problem of intestinal worms in poultry is often overlooked. The presence of worms, even in large numbers, in growing birds, is not apparent until they have caused extensive damage.

Worms Retard Growth Reduce Resistance To Disease

Even slightly wormy birds do not get full feed value—growth is retarded, money is wasted. You also run the risk of disease and other troubles beresistance is reduced If worms are left to multiply egg production is lowered and feed waste continues. Worm your birds this summer. "Get the jump" on worms, when easily removed.



Which Bird Is Wormy? Due to improved feed and other aspects of poultry management, it is not always possible to tell, by appearance, if birds need worming. For this reason, every poultry raiser should worm their flock regularly.



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Clay Brings a "Pretty Penny"

(Continued from Page 4)

University of Kansas. He started a or Kansas. He started a small plant at Ellsworth in January, 1946. "But I didn't try to sell any the first year," he remarks. "I spent that first year experimenting with clays in the Ellsworth area and hunting material." rials in the area to use for glazing. My first commercial sale of pottery was to a gift shop at Hutchinson in 1947.

Markets are Expanded

Since then, the Dryden Pottery has been gradually expanding its production and markets until pottery from the plant now is shipped to many states in the union. "Our main market is in Arkansas," Mr. Dryden says. "A large number of tourist courts and other businesses selling to tourists buy our pottery to offer as souvenirs."

Much of the Dryden pottery, how-

Much of the Dryden pottery, how-ever, is sold to some of the large de-partment stores in the East. "Macy's, in New York, buys quite a lot of pottery from us," Mr. Dryden says, as does L. Bamberger & Co., of Newark, N. J." Bamberger's, he explains, is owned by Macy's but does all its own

buying.

People in different parts of the United States have varied tastes as to United States have varied tastes as to the pieces of pottery they prefer, Mr. Dryden says. "Folks here in Kansas like small ivy vases better than any-thing else," he states. "Down in Arkan-sas the favorite piece is a pottery fish, whose open mouth serves as an ash tray. On the east coast we can't keep up with the east coast we can't keep up with the demand for pottery beer steins. Everybody, it seems, wants a set of pottery beer steins. Of course," he adds, "everybody likes ornamental pieces for whatnot shelves and as dec-orations for tables and fireplaces."

1,000 Pieces a Day

Like most of the 1,600 potteries in the United States, the Dryden Pottery is a small business. The normal output is about 1,000 pieces a day. Mr. Dryden does all the designing for new items but hires a sculptor to make the first pattern.

pattern.

The actual process of making pottery is not difficult, but tedious, Mr. tery is not difficult, but tedious, Mr. Dryden explains. Every pottery uses the same methods altho Mr. Dryden has come up with a new type of glaze. He is using volcanic ash from deposits near Ellsworth. "So far as I know," he says, "we are the only ones using volcanic ash in the glazing process." The Dryden plant hires about 20 persons during the busiest part of the season and most all of them are farm people. "People wonder why pottery is some-

and most all of them are farm people. "People wonder why pottery is somewhat expensive since it is made out of cheap materials," says Mr. Dryden. "The reason is the unusual amount of hand labor. From the time a piece of pottery is first poured into the mold until it is shipped it will be handled about 50 times during a period that requires about 48 hours. That's why I say it is tedious work and discouraging at times. Yet, our stuff retails from 40 cents to \$3 an item."

Now that you have some of the background on pottery making, let's follow

ground on pottery making, let's follow a piece thru the process, eliminating a lot of the hand operations and just hitting the main points.

First, the working mold is poured full of slip (liquid clay) and left to stand until a crust forms on the side of the mold. "The mold actually absorbs water out of the clay," says Mr. Dryden. When the semi-hard crust is the desired thickness, the remaining liquid clay in the center is poured out. This process takes about 20 minutes. After another 20 minutes the green clay crust is removed from the mold and air dried for 24 hours. It is then scraped and sponged by hand before being fired for 4 hours at temperatures up to 1,500° F.

Taken from the first firing, the pottery is allowed to cool for 2 hours, then is dipped in glaze and refired in another kiln for 10½ hours at temperatures up to 2,200°. The finished pottery coming out of this kiln needs only additional hand work before being shipped.

"What is glaze?" we asked Mr. Dryden.

"Basic glaze," he explains. "is a mix-

"Basic glaze," he explains, "is a mix-ture of silica and a flux. A flux is something that causes a compound to melt at a lower temperature. In other words, glaze actually is melted sand or ash. The color is added to the glaze in the form of metals."

There are perhaps 500 known deposits of pottery clay in Kansas, Mr. Dryden says, and nobody knows how many remain yet to be discovered.

Other Potteries Listed

Other Potteries Listed

While Kansas is not one of the principal pottery-making states, the idea is growing. At the present time there are 7 other commercial potteries in addition to Dryden's and perhaps as many more semi-commercial plants. The semi-commercial plants are those where pottery is made and sold on a strictly local basis.

Kansas commercial potteries, in addition to Dryden's, include the Wild Rose Pottery, Concordia; Fort Scott Pottery Co., Fort Scott; Pittsburg Pottery Co., Pittsburg; Kelly's Originals, Coronado Hotel, Wichita; Mary Short Potteries, Topeka; Bowman Pottery Division of Gorbutt & Co., Topeka, and the Miltonvale Pottery, Miltonvale.

Altho there are 1,600 potteries in the United States they don't worry too much about competition from each other, we discovered. "Our greatest worry is cheap imports, especially from Japan," Mr. Dryden says. "The Japanese, because of their extremely low labor costs, can ship their pottery to the United States and make a good profit even after paying present tariff rates." profit even after paying present tariff rates."

Makes Fascinating Hobby

Mr. Dryden didn't mention it, but the potteries are beginning to get some competition from hobbyists, too. Many competition from hobbyists, too. Many women, especially, are finding that making pottery is a fascinating hobby and are doing it on a small scale. Some cities, like Topeka, have pottery-making clubs where the women get together to enjoy their hobby.

The next time you and your family are out for a drive, why not visit your nearest pottery. You will find it an interesting experience to get an inside view of this growing Kansas industry.



A. J. Dryden, Jr., owner and manager, personally removes the finished pottery from the kiln.

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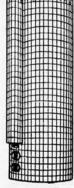


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Methoxychlor and pyrethrum are the 2 residual insecticides recommended for dairy cattle by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Methoxychlor, either as a wettable powder or emulsion spray, containing 0.5 (one-half) per cent methoxychlor, applied in garden-type or power sprayer, 2 quarts to each animal, should control horn flies at least 3 weeks. One per cent methoxychlor is recommended for controlling stable flies.

Pyrethrum residual-type insectiresidual-type insecti-cides, either as emulsion or wettable powder, containing 0.05 per cent py-rethrins and 0.5 per cent activator, as piperonyl butoxide, 2 quarts per ani-mal, are recommended for fly control for a period of about one week.

for a period of about one week.

Occasional treatments of lindane at 0.045 per cent for cattle scab or mange control, and lindane at 0.03 per cent for cattle louse control have been recommended. Methoxychlor, rotenone insecticides and pyrethrum insecticides also are recommended for louse control.

One federal agency recommends that use of lethanes be restricted to space sprays in dairy barns and should not be applied directly on cattle. Py-rethrum insecticides are safe space sprays.

sprays.

For residual barn sprays, methoxychlor at 40 pounds per 100 gallons of water, lindane at 0.1 per cent, and pyrethrum insecticides at 0.1 per cent pyrethrum and 1.0 per cent piperonyl butoxide are recommended. Apply 1 gallon spray to 750 square feet of wall and ceilings. A mixture of 1.0 per cent methoxychlor and 0.03 per centlindane has proved a very effective dairy barn spray.

How About Flies?

Are flies building up resistance to DDT? Such reports are being heard. Investigations by entomologists last year revealed certain strains of flies year revealed certain strains of flies had appeared which seem to tolerate larger doses of DDT than normally re-quired for controlling flies.

Considerable study by state and federal entomologists has disclosed no change in appearance or structure of such flies. One expert says it is likely

The Tale of 2 Cows

Rhymed by ETHEL DURNAL POSEGATE

Capitalism says-if you have 2 cows . . . That the kind of stunt to pull . . . Is keep one cow and sell the other . . . And go out and buy a bull . . . Socialism says-if you have 2 cows . . . That is the self-ish way . . . You must be the big hearted brother . . . Give one of them away . . . Communism saysif you have 2 cows . . . That is too many by 2 . . . You give them both to the government . . . Then they'll give some milk to you . . . Fascism says—if you have 2 cows . . . Why that is fine as silk . . . Sure, you just keep the cows . . . And give the government the milk . . . The New Deal says-if you have 2 cows . . . Shoot one and milk the other . . . Then pour the milk all down the drain . . . We'll pay you well my brother . . . The Fair Deal says—if you have 2 cows . . . Starve 'em you silly man . . . That makes for better business . . . You can buy your milk in a can . . . The Farmer says he has 2 cows . . . And if the government would leave him alone . . . He'd eventually pay off the national debt . . . And have some left for his own.

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the higher the degree of control obtained, the greater will be the DDT deposit required to control the next generation. Flies that survive treatment naturally are the most tolerant, and their offspring may inherit this toler-

Thus, instead of flies building up a resistance, the DDT serves to eliminate the strains most easily killed, leaves only the more-resistant strains.

The newer methoxychlor appears to kill all flies. And the good news is that apparently there will be enough of this new important insecticide this year for

Worry the Hens

Lice can rob poultrymen of egg profits, says M. E. Jackson, Kansas State College Extension poultry specialist. "Lice worry the hens and the nervous reaction will cause egg production to drop," he states.

drop," he states.

He suggests the following control:
Treat roosts with a nicotine sulfate compound just before roosting time.
This compound will be evaporated by the warmth from the hens. Fumes, going thru the feathers, will kill the lice.
This treatment should be repeated in 10 to 12 days so young lice just hatched will be killed.

"Do not use too-heavy application of

"Do not use too-heavy application of nicotine sulfate," Mr. Jackson warns, "as it can cause a loss of hens if the laying house is tight. Adequate ventilation will protect hens."

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JUN 19 1950 S MANHATTAN

"An extra pint of milk with each gallon is about what dairymen can expect from storing grass in the silo instead of field-curing it as hay. Or they can get a bonus of more than a cupful if they cure the hay by storing it moist in the loft and blowing air thru it to take out moisture," says the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This is true when weather is favorable for field curing. In rainy weather the gain from silo storage is greater, because rain at haying time injures field-cured hay, but does not harm grass cut for silage.

Alfalfa allowed to merely wilt in the field can be made into excellent silage which dairy cows relish. Handled this way, alfalfa yielded about 12 per cent more milk than the field-cured hay—an added pint with each gallon—the dairy scientists found. A gain of 12 per cent in milk yield from an acre represents an important advance in dairy efficiency. Putting the first crop of alsents an important advance in dairy efficiency. Putting the first crop of alefficiency. Putting the first crop of al-falfa in the silo is recommended partic-ularly because it is likely to be coarser stemmed than later crops. Also, haying weather is less reliable in spring and early summer than later in the season.

Avoid Bad Eye

Eye cancer in beef cattle probably can be eliminated in your herd thru a

systematic culling program, say U. S. Department of Agriculture scientists. Studies indicate range cattle can inherit a susceptibility to eye cancer.

For control in purebred herds, scientists recommend that progeny of affected mature animals be culled. For the same reason it is important. the same reason, it is important not to select a herd sire with eye cancer in

his ancestry.

Age of animals also is a factor in eye cancer, the studies found. Records of age of cows at time eye cancer developed showed a definite increase at 5 years, and again at 7 years. After that, the occurrence increased only

that, the occurrence increased only slightly each year.

Where an infected animal is found, removal of the diseased eye may pay, especially if the animal is a cow with calf. Removing the eye of the cow with calf. Removing the eye of the cow will prevent the sale value on the market from decreasing still further, while the owner allows the calf to mature sufficiently to bring a reasonable price. At that time the recommendation is that both animals should be sold.

A West Coast Flight

"California here we come." Several

"California here we come." Several hundred flying farmers from Kansas, Colorado and 1 or 2 other central states may take up that chant this fall. An excursion is being planned to the West Coast for sometime after October 1. At the annual meeting in Topeka a large number of Kansas flyers indicated they would like to take part in the flight.

Frank Trumbauer, with the CAA at Kansas City, is heading up arrangements for such a flight. A plane load of CAA men and flying farmers planned to leave June 7 for El Paso and on to California to make preliminary arrangements for the excursion. Expected to make the trip with Mr. Trumbauer were William Janssen, McPherson, appointed by Loren C. Bell, McDonald, pointed by Loren C. Bell, McDonald, president of the Kansas Flying Farmers, and either Al Ward or Claude Craig of the Colorado Flying Farmers.

Simple, Wasn't It?

Because modern hens are laying tore large eggs than their ancestors

more large eggs than their ancestors did 20 years ago, the egg industry faced a packaging problem.

You see, the larger eggs were overcrowding cases that were designed to provide a snug fit for the 1930 eggs. More breakage resulted, with loss to dealers and shippers, and claims for damage in transportation.

The job then, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture, was to find what changes could be made without increasing the cost of packing more than

creasing the cost of packing more than the saving thru less breakage.

As the result of extensive tests—they simply made larger fillers and flats and made a slight change in inside height of cases, as any farmer would have told them to do.

Ash for Bats

What kind of wood is used in making baseball bats? The Forest Service s gests this as a question which will in-terest many persons.

Most baseball bats are made from the relatively lightweight ash wood

that grows under the conditions that exist in New York and Pennsylvania, says the Forest Service. In Ohio and Kentucky, for example, ash grows heavier and a bat made from this wood would be heavier than 30 ounces is about as much weight as the average

player wants in a bat.

Ash for bats is air-cured in a shed where it will dry thoroly in about 2 years. If the wood is not dried thoroly it will not be "lively," and a batter will not like the "feel" of the bat in his bands

After seasoning, the ash wood is turned carefully to produce a straight, evenly-balanced club. Forest products specialists say a factory is fortunate if 30 per cent of the ash wood in a load is suitable for the best quality bats.

Latest on Sweet Potatoes

"Sweet Potatoes in Kansas" is a new "Sweet Potatoes in Kansas" is a new bulletin just issued by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, at Manhattan. You may obtain this Bulletin 341 by writing to the Experiment Station. It is a revision of a former bulletin on this subject.

There is a complete discussion on production and cultural practices of the

production and cultural practices of the sweet potato crop. The bulletin represents research on new developments of certain varieties obtained from Little Stem Jersey and some new selections from Nancy Hall.

O. H. Elmer, author of the publica-tion, has named and described new se-lections that have originated from Litlections that have originated from Little Stem Jersey—Orange Little Stem, Orlis and Rols. These new varieties have a more attractive skin color, better nutritional value, and more palatable flesh. Also, they have a higher vitamin content than the parent from which they originated.

New selections from Nancy Hall are Nancy Gold and Red Nancy. These are improvements over the parent with a more attractive skin, higher carotene content, and better nutritional value.

Among items discussed in the bulletin are insect and disease control, hot-

tin are insect and disease control, hotbeds, improved seed treatments, planting, cultivation, harvesting, marketing, curing, and storage.

Check Moisture

New electric moisture meters for use in grain-inspection work have been in-stalled in county ACA offices in Central Kansas, says Glenn H. Johnson, state PMA chairman.

"Farmers should feel free to bring grain samples to their county ACA committee to check on moisture content,"
Mr. Johnson says. "It is the farmer's
responsibility to protect his grain at all
times even tho it is under a price-support loan."

Delay Feeding

Full-feeding steers on bluestem grass not recommended. R. B. Cathcart, Kansas State College animal husbandry department, says a better practice is to pasture them without grain until the grass dries up about August 1, and then full-feed.

First part of the grain feeding period may be on pasture, he says, but about the last half of the 100-day period should be in the dry lot.

Below Wheat Allotment

Kansas farmers last fall underplanted the 1950 wheat acreage allotment by some 85,502 acres, reports the state PMA office at Manhattan.

The total state allotment originally was about 13,492,502 acres. Another 400,000 extra acres were received.

400,000 extra acres were received under the Hope amendment to Public Law 272. This would have allowed Kansas farmers to plant a total of 13,allowed 890,000 acres but they actually planted only 13,807,000 acres.

Include Your Name!

We receive a few letters and orders for our bulletins with no name or address. Of course, Kan-sas Farmer cannot reply or send requested information or bulletins

requested information or bulletins when this happens.

Please check your cards and letters before mailing to be sure your full name and correct address are given. If you failed to get requested information, maybe you forgot to sign your name, so please write in again.—The Editor.

25 Years on Job

An enterprising county agricultural agent, J. A. Hendriks, is retiring June 30, after 25 years of service in Anderson county. It is believed he has served in one county longer than any other Kansas farm agent. Many KANSAS FARMER readers will remember him as the author of the circular, "Hendriks Method of Feeding Baby Chicks." Wendell A. Moyer, of Kansas City, will succeed Mr. Hendriks as Anderson county agent.

New Side Line

A new side line to the hatchery business is growing in Kansas, reports G. D. McClaskey, educational director, Kansas Poultry Institute.

The new side line is the production and dressing of broilers for the local trade. "We hatch, raise and dress them all right here," reports one hatchery owner.

Public Sales of Livestock

Angus Cattle

October 28-Karl & Henry Zimmerman, Mary-ville, Mo. Ayrshire Cattle

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

Brown Swiss Cattle

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

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

September 4—C. E. Reed Stock Farm, Wichita,
Kan.

November 9—Kansas State Angus Association
Sale, Hutchinson, Kan., State Fairgrounds,
Don Good, Secretary, Kansas State College,
Manhattan, Kan.

November 16—Kansas Aberdeen-Angus Breeders
Sale, Hutchinson, Kan. Don Good, Secretary, Manhattan, Kan.

December 14—Kansas Aberdeen-Angus Breeders'
Association, Dodge City, Chet Bare, Sale
Manager, Protection, Kan.

Hereford Cattle

Hereford Cattle

September 5—F. C. Lundy Dispersion and Red Oak Consignment Sale, Joplin, Mo. (Sale at the Red Oak Angus Farm, Rocky Comfort, Mo.) Donald J. Bowman, Sales Manager, Hamilton, Mo.

September 19—Earl E. Anderson Hereford Dispersion, Lamoni, Ia. Donald J. Bowman, Sales Manager, Hamilton, Mo.

September 20—Davis Hereford Farms, Cameron, Mo. Donald J. Bowman, Sales Manager, Hamilton, Mo.

September 27—The 4-State Registered Hereford Consignment Sale, Joplin, Mo. Donald J. Bowman, Sales Manager, Hamilton, Mo.

October 5—The Pony Express Registered Hereford Consignment Sale, Joplin, Mo. Donald J. Bowman, Sales Manager, Hamilton, Mo.

October 6—The Pony Express Registered Hereford Consignment Sale, St. Joseph, Mo. Donald J. Bowman, Sale Manager, Hamilton, Mo.

October 14—CK Ranch Calf Sale, Brookville, Kan.

November 2—Loren Porter, Quinter, Kan.

November 3—Cowley County Hereford Breeders Sale, Winfield, Kan.

November 7—Flint Hills Hereford Breeders Sale, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

November 14—Sunflower Futurity, Hutchinson, Kan. Gene Watson, Sale Manager.

December 6—All Tredway Hereford Sale, Oakley, Kan.

Phil H. Adrian. Moundridge. Kan.

December 6—All Tredway Hereford Saie, Oakiey, Kan. Secondary Secondary Saie, Newton, Kan. Phil H. Adrian, Moundridge, Kan. December 8—Harvey County Breeders Saie, Newton, Kan. Phil Adrain, Secretary. December 14—Harry Schlickau, Harper, Kan.

Polled Hereford Cattle

October 21—Mid-West Polled Hereford Breeders'
Association Sale, Deshler, Nebr. Fred C.
Duey, Sale Manager, Chester, Nebr.
November 9—Central Kansas Polled Hereford
Association, Herington, Kan. O. J. Schleids,
Secretary.
November 15—John Stump, Bushton, Kan.
December 11—Kansas Polled Hereford Breeders'
Sale, Hutchinson, Kan., Vic Roth, Sales
Manager, Hays, Kan.

Holstein Cattle

Holstein Cattle

June 23—T. A. Burgeson & Son, Grandview, Mo.

Hobart T. McVay, Sales Manager, Nickerson, Kan.

October 23—Central Kansas Holstein Breeders
Sale, Hutchinson, Kan. T. Hobart McVay,
Sale Manager, Nickerson, Kan.

November 2—Kansas State Holstein Sale, Herington, Kan. Raymond Bollman, Edna, Kan.,
Chairman of State Sale Committee.

November 6—North Central Kansas Holstein sale, Washington, Kan. George F. Mueller, chairman sales committee, Hanover, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle

October 26—North Central Kansas Shorthorn, Beloit, Kan. Edwin Hedstrom, Sale Man-ager, Mankato, Kan. November 10—Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Sale, Hutchinson, Kan. Lot Taylor, Sale Manager, Manhattan, Kan.

Milking Shorthorn Cattle

August 30—E. L. Walker Dispersion, Fowler, Kan.
October 20—Kansas State Milking Shorthorn Sale, Hutchinson, Kan. C. O. Heidebrecht, Sale Manager, Inman. Kan.
November 9—McPherson County Milking Shorthorn horn Sale, C. O. Heidebrecht, Secretary, In-man, Kan.

Polled Shorthorn Cattle

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

Hampshire Hogs

October 21-R. E. Bergsten & Sons, Randolph, Kan. Hampshire Sheep

June 19—Wm. F. Renk & Sons, Sun Prairie, Wis. August 5—Northwest Missouri Breeders' Asso-clation, St. Joseph, Mo. F. B. Houghton, Secretary, Maryville, Mo.

Suffolk Sheep June 19—Wm. F. Renk & Sons, Sun Prairie, Wis.

Suffolk and Hampshire Sheep August 11—Beau Geste Farms, Roy B. Warrick, Manager, Oskaloosa, Ia.

Manager, Oskaloosa, Ia.

Sheep—All Breeds

June 23-24—Midwest Stud Ram Show and Sale,
Sedalia, Mo. Rollo E. Singleton, Manager,
Jefferson City, Mo., care of State Dept. of
Agriculture.

June 25-27—National Corn Belt Ram Show and
Sale, Des Moines, Ia. Don Pullin, Sales Manager, Route 1, Waterloo, Ia.

Patronize These Dairy Month Boosters



LOSHIR FARM

MILKING SHORTHORNS

Classified and tested. Very Good and Good Plus. Herd sire Edgewood Farmer Boy classified Excellent also R. M. Our cow herd is of popular breeding. Now offering cows and 2-year-old heifers bred to freshen in October. The herd is calfhood vaccinated and Tb. tested.

LOSHIR FARM

L. MILTON MYERS, Windom, Kansas



JUN-RAY MILKING SHORTHORNS

Classified and tested

The herd sire is Retnuh Royal Master. Our foundation herd was built from the Retnuh and A. N. Johnson herds. Records up to 476 lbs. We have won many first and second prizes at district shows. Would sell a few sons and daughters of Retnuh Royal Master.

RAYMOND LINDHOLM

Windom, Kansas

MOUND MILKING **SHORTHORNS Retnuh Breeding**

Records up to 580 lbs. For sale at this time a tried sire by Royal Robin. We are keeping his daughters in the herd. Also some cows and heifers. The herd is classified and tested. We also have a yearling bull for sale from a Hollindale cow with a 324-lb. record as 2-year-old. He is a grandson of Royal Robin.

MARTIN GOERING

HILLSAND FARM

Milking Shorthorns. Retnuh breeding. Would spare some females, daughters of Retnuh Robin's Judge. Also bull calves.

HAROLD H. GOERING Moundridge, Kansa

HIGHER VIEW DAIRY FARM HOLSTEINS

cated 4 miles north of Hays, on highway 3. Featuring the bloodlines of Clyde Hill dd the Crescent Beauties. We have 125 head our herd. Serviceable age bulls for sale at times. We offer a few females occasion-y. Visitors always welcome. and the control of the leman our herd. Services a few teman all times. We offer a few teman all times. We offer a few teman ally. Visitors always welcome.

J. D. & E. E. FELLERS, Hays, Kan.

J. D. & E. E. FELLERS, Hays, Kan.

BULL CALVES FOR SALE

Ve bred and developed the first and only Hol-n cow in Kansas to produce 1,000 pounds of in 365 consecutive days. Young bulls with a-production dams or granddams. H. A. DRESSI.EB, LEBO, KAN.



LONTREE FARM MILKING SHORTHORNS

Our herd sire is Fox's Marshall a son of Sir Charlie. We showed the junior champion female and reserve junior champion bull calf in the 1950 American Royal Dairy Show in Kansas City. We now have for sale sons and daughters of Fox's Marshall. Herd classified and tested. Records up to 478 lbs

VERN LINDHOLM & SON

Windom, Kansas

RED ACRES FARM

GUERNSEYS



RED ACRES FARM

Roy E. Dillard, Salina, Kan., Route 9

20 Guernsey & Holstein Heifers For Sale

Some close up springers. The heifers come from the high producing herds in Wisconsin. Prices \$200 to \$275.

W. L. SCHULTZ & SON, Hillsboro, Kansa Phone 350, Res. 370.

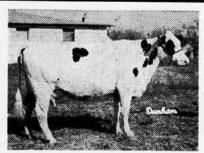


Registered and Pure Bred WISCONSIN HOLSTEIN CALVES For Higher Production Herds

AYRSHIRE BULLS --- All Ages

Select pedigree breeding. Home of the best-ud-dered cow in Kansas. Woodhull foundation breed-ing. TURK-AYR—DAIRY FARM Clarence Beat, Wellington, Kan., Route 2

EARL MARTIN & SON, of DeKalb, Mo., sold Duroc bred gilts at St. Joseph, on May 22. Demand was good from both farmer and breeder angle. Top-selling gilts were bred to "The 49er", the 1949 Nebraska junior champion. Seven gilts bred to this boar averaged \$131 with a top of \$152.50. This top gilt was purchased by R. P. Morrison, Hamilton, Mo. Ben Hook, of Sliver Lake, bought a gilt in this sale. Twenty-nine bred gilts were sold with 22 head being bred to New Idea. These 22 gilts averaged \$76.60. Average on 27 bred gilts was \$89.50. Four fall boars averaged \$64.30 with a top of \$70. Bert Powell was the auctioneer.



The White Hope

All-Kansas 3-year-old, is really kind of special both at home and in the show ring.

Her Sire—Great Mercury Prince 779928, Classified Very Good

- Proven sire: plus 817 lbs. milk plus 39 lbs. fat starting at 418 of fat. 2. First 18 daughters (21 records) averaged 406 lbs. fat.
- 3. 18 daughters classified, 5 Very Good, 10 Good Plus, 3 Good.
- 4. 4 All-Kansas awards (3-year-old cow, 4-year-old cow, first prize produce of dam and junior yearling heifer).
- 5. 1949 herd average, 36 cows 13,432 lbs. milk, 466 lbs. fat.

Where and When: Now is the time to select a bull that will produce real dairy animals like The White Hope.

PHILLIPS BROS., Manhattan, Kan., Rt. 4

HILLTOP HOLSTEIN FARM



J. W. CARLIN, Route 4, Salina, Kan.

THE T. A. BURGESON Complete Dispersal of Registered Holsteins 95 Head at the farm Friday, June 23, 1950



11 A. M. sharp. Just south of Grandview, Mo., junction of highway 71, and east to the farm, on Missouri hwy. 150, to the Burgeson Holstein sign.

One of Missouri's greatest herds dispersing in its entirety, including 48 cows in production, many due at sale time, just right for milk base period.

The herd averaged last year 480 fat in DHIA on 60 head, 1948 herd average 433.6 on over 50 head, 13 Cows selling classified Good Plus and Very Good from 453.8 fat to 721 fat; 11 of these from 523 fat to 721 fat, and 6 of these are classified "Very Good."

The herd is classified for type, tested for production. The herd health is right.

Sale under cover. For catalogs, write for yours now to

T. HOBART McVAY, Sale Manager, Nickerson, Kansas

Holsteins Sunnymer's "BURKE'S!" Senior Sire Rurke Lad Sunnymeade Farm

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

SERVICEABLE AGE HOLSTEIN BULL FOR SALE

nearest dams have a record of 1,011 lbs. fat. GILBERT BEAGEL, Alta Vista, Kan.

BERT POWELL

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

TRIUNE

Registered Holstein Bull Calf born December 9, 1949

Desirable type and color. Sire: Clyde Hill Captain Rock. An inbred son of old "Rock"—Ex. G. M. foundation sire at Clyde Hill and from an 182-lb.—4.1% dam. Dam: A 10-year-old Very Good granddaughter of old "Triune" with consistently good production and reproduction. She has records up to 486 lbs, fat and has now 178 days—329. B. F.—(Inc.) Price \$285. Delivered and guaranteed.

LEWIS TOPLIFF, Formoso, Kan.



IN THE FIELD

MIKE WILSON

Topeka, Kansas Livestock Editor

C. M. CUMMINGS, of Kingsdown, reports they had a half-inch rain last week but that grass has not made much of a start. He lists some Shorthorn cattle for the fall state sale. He notes their cattle are doing well and they have about 50 calves on the ground. He says the "Mercury" bull is getting some good headed calves.

JOHN REECE, Polled Shorthorn breeder of Langdon, says he has the best calf crop this spring he ever had. He says the cattle are looking good because of ample wheat pasture all winter and ideal weather conditions. Mr. Reece has a good full brother in his herd in last year's state reserve champion Polled Shorthorn bull at the annual breeders sale.

DON KLIESEN, of Dodge City, held an auction of purebred Holsteins at the sale pavilion in Dodge City, May 10. Some 160 head of cattle were sold in the auction; 151 head of the offering sold to Kansas breeders and farmers. Average price of \$230 was paid for bulls. Fifty cows averaged \$320. Sixty-five baby calves were sold at an average of \$65.50. Forty head of open and

bred heifers averaged \$170. Weather was fair.
Around 400 dairymen and spectators attended
the sale. Cattle were distributed in the Oklahoma and Colorado territories as well as Kansas.
Several interested folks attended this sale from
Nebraska. Claude E. Wylam, of Waverly, Ia.,
managed the sale.

ROBERT J. CROCKETT, of Kinsley, writes he is getting a good set of ealves from his Mercury Headlight purchased at the 1948 state sale from William Thorne, of Lancaster. He also says the Royal Delegate bull purchased from Arthur Bloomer, also of Lancaster, at the last state sale is developing very well and that he has a few cows and heifers bred to him.

I have a letter from LOT TAYLOR calling the attention of every one interested in the 1950 FALL SALE OF SHORTHORN AND POLLED SHORTHORN cattle. Mr. Taylor is secretary and sale manager of the Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association. Entries in this sale are now due and should be mailed to him at 1436 Legore Lane, Manhattan, as soon as possible.

Legore Lane, Manhattan, as soon as possible.

An all-time high of 13,009 entries from 41 states and the Hawaiian Islands were received in the 1950 NATIONAL DUROC PICTURE JUDGING CONTEST. B. R. Evans, secretary of the United Duroc Record Association has just released the results. This contest, an annual event, is held to teach swine type and selection of breeding animals. Eleven classes of 4 hogs each are used plus a grand champion boar and a grand champion sow.

Ronald Spade, Duroc breeder of Michigan, turned in the top score of 599 out of a possible 600 points. Cecil D. Dodrill, of Perkins, Okla., was the winner in the FFA division. Official instructor was G. R. Carlisle, University of Illinois, Official placings were made by a com-

mittee of 5 top swine judges of the country. Vern V. Albrecht, well-known Duroc breeder of Smith Center, is president of the National Duroc Breeders' Association.

GEORGE J. WETTA, Shorthorn breeder of Andale, made some good sales of breeding stock from his herd recently. Oklahoma breeders, as well as Kansas breeders, getting good selections to add to their herds of breeding cattle. The bulls were all sired by Comrie Captivator, the Wetta herd sire. Mr. Wetta writes that the Sedgwick county breeders and their wives recently met at the home of Vic Rausch, of Andale, president of the Sedgwick County Shorthorn Breeders' Association. Plans for a spring tour and picnic was discussed. Also, it was decided to go out again with a county show herd, and the breeders nominated the prospective calves for the show herd.

To stop rollers on your washing machine wringer from sticking, wrap a cloth about the size of a man's hand-kerchief around the wringer.—Mrs. Leonard Wooden.

Trend of the Markets

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

Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
\$31.50	\$31.00	\$24.50
20.50	20.35	20.35
29.25	29.50	26.50
.18	.18	.24
.28	.28	.43
.53	.53	.54
2.24	2.31 1/2	2.23 1/4
1.51	1.491/4	1.39 1/2
.981/2	.94	.721/2
1.24	1.23	1.09
	30.00	20.00
	14.00	17.00
	Ago \$31.50 20.50 29.25 .18 .28 .53 2.24 1.51 .98 ½	Ago Ago \$31.00 20.50 20.35 29.25 29.50 .18 .18 .28 .28 .53 .53 2.24 2.31½ .98½ .94½ .94½ .1.24 1.23 30.00

Egg Film Ready

"The Good Egg" is the title of a 15-minute sound-color film which was made under sponsorship of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Kansas Poultry Industry Council and Kansas State College.

State College.
Six copies of the film have been made and are available for general use. The film covers the production, marketing and merchandising of quality eggs.

LEE SMITH works in Standard Oil's sales office in Chicago. He met Marion Izquierdo when she was a Standard Oil employee. Now it's Mr. and Mrs. Smith. A new family has been added to the millions of families who have an interest in this company, and in whom we are interested.

HOW TO STAY HAPPY AFTER YOUR WEDDING DAY

We wish Mr. and Mrs. Smith a long and happy married life. Chances are they'll have it, for they both know from experience that one of the best ways to stay happy is to be able to earn a good living at worthwhile work that is enjoyable.

The work done by the 46,700 employees of Standard Oil and its subsidiary companies is worthwhile. It is rewarding, not only

in itself but because last year our employees averaged \$4,600 each in wages and benefits.

We are able to pay our employees well because they make a large volume of good products for us to sell. They are able to make them, not only because of their own skills, but also because we provide good equipment for them to work with. Each of our 46,700 employees—drillers, transportation workers, refiners and marketers—is backed by an average investment of \$30,100 in tools and equipment.

With good tools, good workers can earn good wages. They can provide you with good petroleum products in good supply. The result is that everyone has a larger share of the good things of life.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (INDIANA)



STANDARD OIL candles decorated the church at the Smiths' wedding. Whether the wedding guests came by car, plane or streamliner, Standard Oil products could have helped get them there. We make more than 2,000 petroleum products.



THE SMITHS went on their honeymoon in a car using White Crown Gasoline and Permalube Motor Oil. Both of these, like all of Standard Oil's more than 2,000 products, are constantly improved by research and testing.



LEE CARRIES his bride over the threshold. The use of fuel oil in new homes has helped increase America's demand for petroleum products 59.8% from 1940 to 1949. We're working hard to help meet your growing needs.