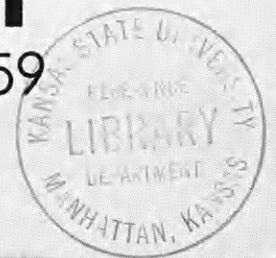


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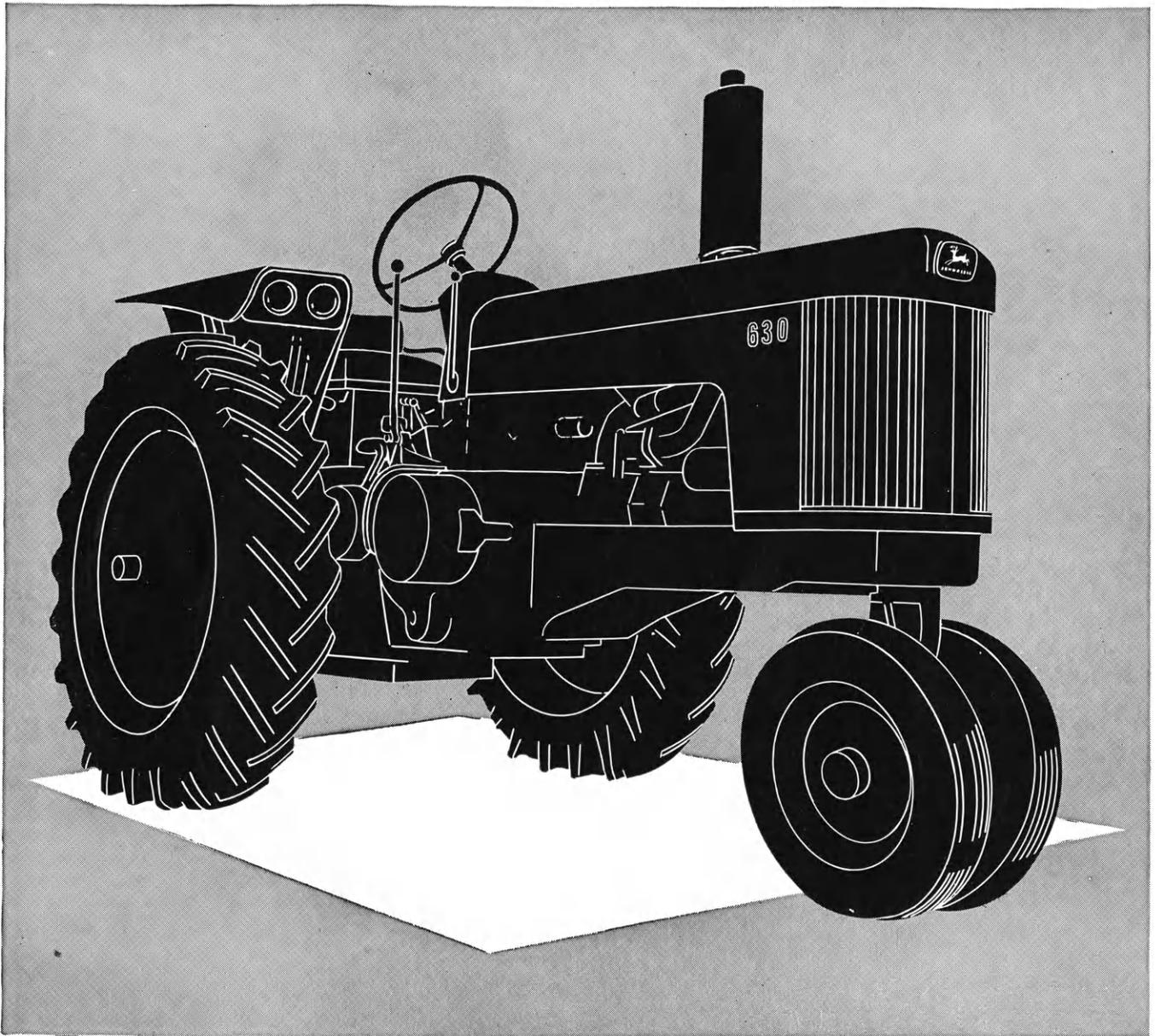
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**"I'm Lucky to Be Alive"**

Page 6

# You can tell a Thoroughbred by *Its Lines*



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# Over the Director's Desk

By C. Peairs Wilson

Director of the School of Agriculture

On behalf of the faculty of the School of Agriculture, I want to welcome all our students, new and old, to the campus.

If you've been on campus before, you'll note much encouraging progress in our physical facilities. (1) The east wing of Waters Hall, seriously damaged by fire two years ago, is being rehabilitated. When completed, there will be more adequate classrooms, offices, and laboratories for the Agronomy department. (2) The new flour mill with associated laboratories and offices is now being constructed at the east end of the Feed Technology wing of Waters Hall. (3) The construction of new men's dormitory to the west of the drill field is making good progress.

Completion of these new physical facilities will greatly improve our programs of instruction, research, and extension in Agriculture. Since the fire,



Director Wilson

many of our faculty have been in extremely crowded offices and some of our teaching has been conducted in less than adequate laboratories and inconvenient classrooms.

Still further improvements in physical facilities can be expected. Up for consideration by the next legislature is the proposal to allocate funds from the Educational Building Fund to construct a Dairy-Poultry building. It would be located west of the present Animal Industries building.

This building would provide modern teaching and research laboratories, including a dairy manufacturing facility that would replace the present obsolete equipment and serve as a model for the industry. When the Dairy Husbandry and Poultry Husbandry departments move into the new building, it's expected that the lower floors of West Waters will be remodeled for the Department of Entomology, now most inadequately housed on the top floor and in the attic of Fairchild Hall.

But, as President McCain pointed out in his first assembly address, physical facilities are of secondary importance in a University. Of first importance is the quality of the faculty. Students can take great pride in the fact that over 50 percent of the School of Agriculture faculty hold the Ph.D. degree, and virtually all the remainder hold the M.S. degree.

We have, on the faculty of the School of Agriculture, men of national and international prominence in their respective fields of specialization. As students in the School of Agriculture, you have the opportunity to study under some of the outstanding professors—scholars and scientists—in the country.

Don't "muff" the opportunity. And although the physical facilities at the moment are less than ideal, due in part to the fire of two years ago, progress is being made. This year's seniors will be leaving us before these new and improved facilities are in full use, but certainly this year's freshmen will benefit from them.

New students in the years to come will find a top-notch faculty teaching in excellent facilities at Kansas State.

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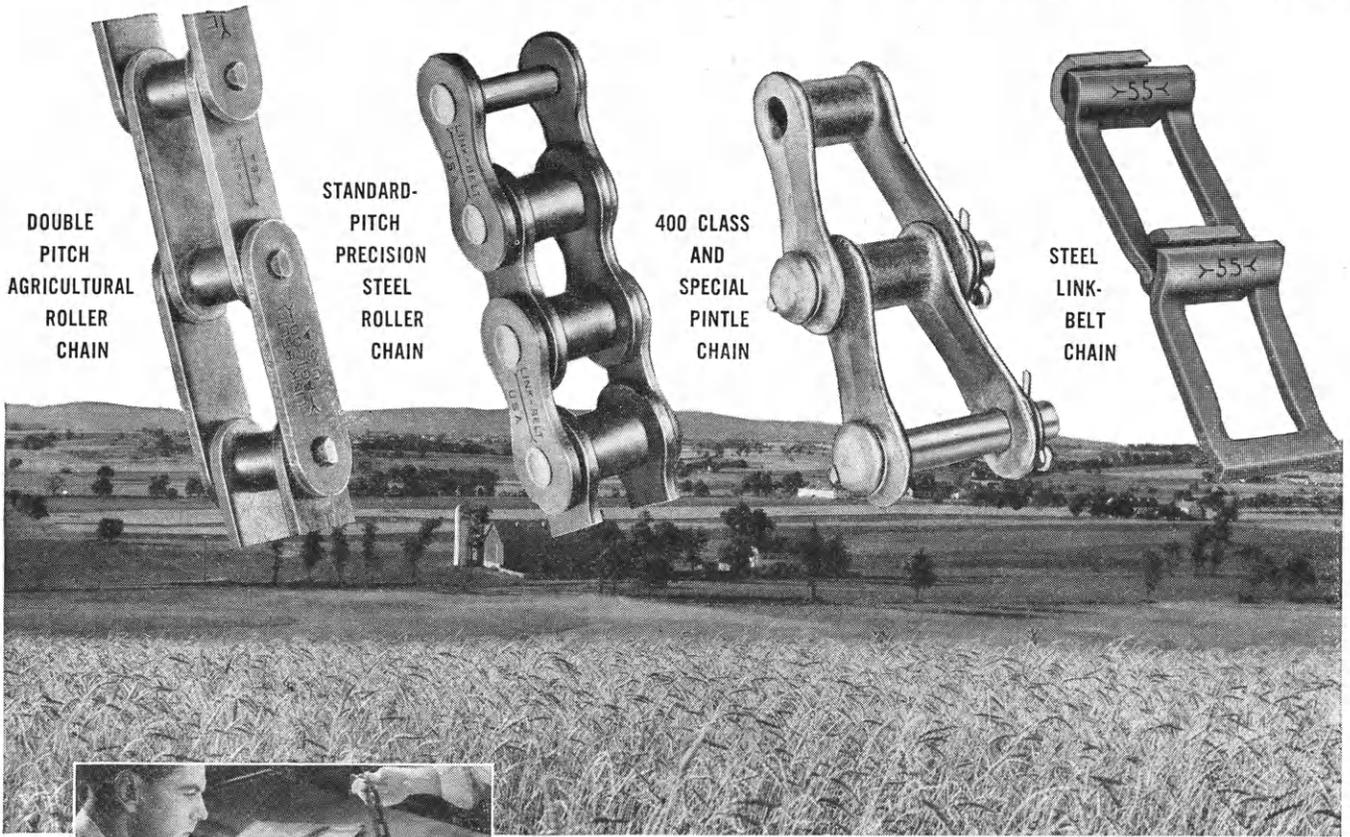
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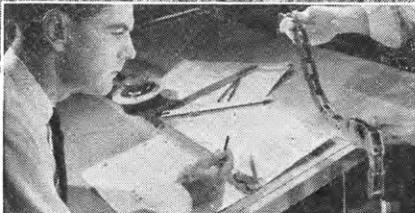


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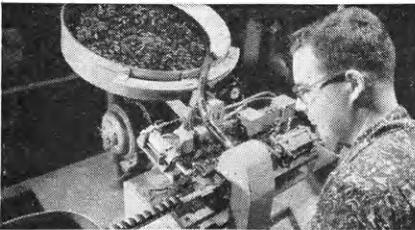
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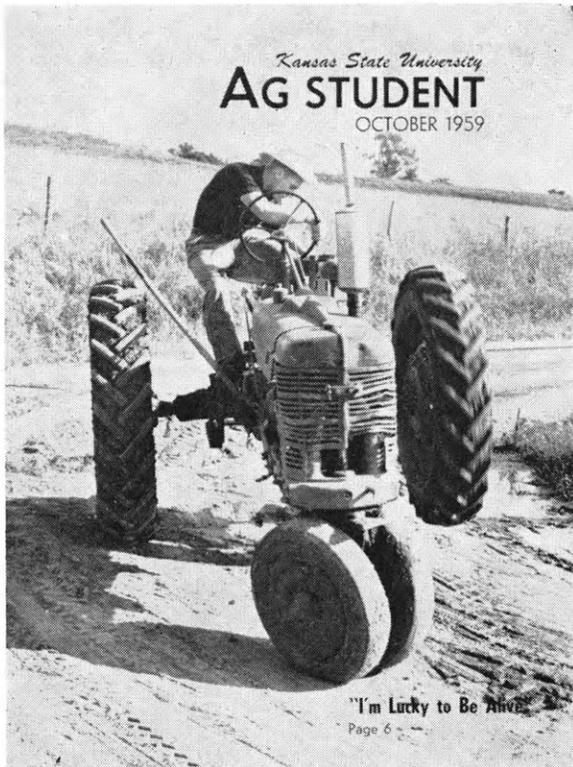
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## On the Cover

It's been raining almost every day now for two weeks, but the last couple of days have been dry. Though your fields are still a bit muddy, you're so far behind with your fall work you have to go out.

You've certainly had your troubles today. This morning one of the tractor tires had to be pumped up, which made you late getting out into the field. Getting stuck about every third round has slowed you down, too.

And now, at 4 p.m., you've broken a bolt. If you can just rush home and find a bolt, you still might be able to squeeze in an hour or so of work before chore time.

Naturally, on the way home you're saving seconds by coaxing your tractor to its utmost in road gear. Here's your entrance lane. But why slow down? You're in a big hurry.

You jerk at the steering wheel. At that moment your left rear wheel slips into a mud-hole and then hits a high spot. In a sudden, blurred rush you find yourself going *over!*

Now things are out of your control and anything can happen to make your life short. If you're not pinned under the tractor, by managing to get thrown clear, you're still not safe. Even if you happen to be the one lucky person in three who lives through such an accident, you may be crippled.

One thing sure, this accident has provided you or your family with the answer to an important question. Was that minute—you almost saved—worth it?—Chester Peterson Jr.

# Kansas State University AG STUDENT

Vol. XXXVI

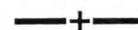
October 1959

No. 11

MANHATTAN, KANSAS

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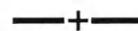


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# 'I'M LUCKY

# TO BE

by Neil Dowlin

**Y**OU'VE only one thought as you see your tractor starting to overturn, "Here we go!"

"Now look what you've done," you whisper to yourself as the up-turned tractor wheels grind to a halt. Attempting to jump hadn't helped you get free of your metal monster, you realize, 'cause you're still pinned securely under the fender and seat.

"And being all alone in this isolated field sure doesn't help my chances of being found either," you murmur. Then the fear of fire hits your mind!

This actually happened to me at a field entrance to a road last summer. The crossing was pretty rough and it bounced me, the driver, around until I lost almost all control of the tractor.

When you're driving your tractor on the road too fast, do you find it easy to sneak up on a sunflower-hidden field entrance? When that happens, do you go on by the turn and then back up, or do you grab the seat with one hand and turn anyway?

## Tractors Cause Many Fatalities

In 1957, Kansas had 50 fatalities caused by farm accidents. Twenty-three of these deaths involved the use of a tractor in some type of agricultural activity. Sixteen of these 23 accidents were cases in which the tractor overturned.

Most of these tractors overturned because they were being operated around creek banks and deep ravines or being used to pull heavy loads up steep slopes.

In one instance a farmer was work-



**A cold motor, no smoking, and a fuel tank away from buildings means safe refueling.**

ing with a manure loader around a dry creek bed when the tractor overbalanced and toppled over backwards as he started up the bank. The tractor dropped 20 feet down the embankment and pinned the man under it.

Another fatality occurred when a farmer was using his tractor and harrow near a high creek bank. The ground gave way, letting both the machinery and man drop 40 feet to the water.

Excessive speed by itself or coupled with careless driving accounts for most fatal farm accidents. No doubt many common mishaps are due to

extremely rough fields and an inexperienced tractor operator.

Some experts think mechanized farming is placing a definite physical and mental strain on the operator. They believe this fatigue to be the cause of many accidents.

An alarming number of fatal tractor accidents occur in the 10- to 19-year-old age group.

## Safety Education Important

Farm organizations, 4-H clubs, and FFA groups have spent many hours promoting farm safety. But have you, a college student or parent, explained to the younger members of your family the dangers involved in riding on the tractor draw-bar?

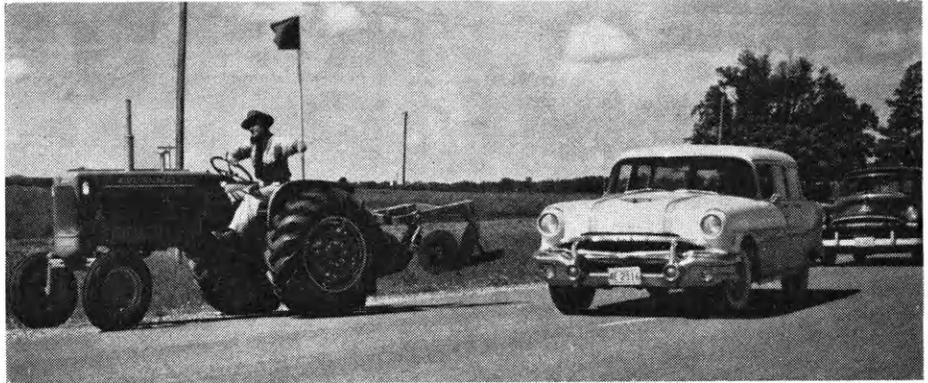
Even if you don't refuel a tractor with the engine running, did you know that a hot engine may ignite any kind of fuel?

Many of the larger and heavier tractors are equipped with wide-base front wheels that make rough fields much easier to drive over. But have you, an owner or experienced operator, told your new hired-hand that these wide wheels may lock in the extreme turned position until the throttle is shut down?

## Be Familiar with Tractor

Had I been informed about this tractor characteristic I wouldn't have had to spend two months in weighted traction and a hospital bed!

Slipping or falling from a moving tractor is another hazard encountered



This farmer will get home for supper tonight. He's following the "rules of the road" by flying a red flag and pulling onto the shoulder to let faster vehicles pass safely.

# ALIVE'

in rough fields or fields with numerous ditches.

A cluttered riding platform also may cause you to trip and fall off.

Because he was wearing muddy boots, one Kansas farmer slipped from the platform and fell under the disk harrow his tractor was pulling. A second man, using a power brush-cutter in a wooded area, was pulled off the tractor by a hanging grapevine into the cutter mechanism.

Both in percentages and actual numbers, agricultural occupational fatalities have been cut in half as

compared to 20 years ago. In this same period, though, tractor accident fatalities have gradually increased.

## Be Extra Cautious in September

The number of tractor accidents and resulting deaths is usually highest during September. April and August are almost as bad. In 1957, the number of deaths due to tractor accidents was highest between 11 a.m. and noon and 4 and 5 p.m., with most happening around 5 p.m.

Prof. G. H. Larson, K-State agri-

cultural engineer, believes manufacturers of farm machinery are striving to design safer machinery for you, the farmer, to work with. A good example of this is the improved power take-off shaft shields introduced during the last few years. These shields have reduced power take-off accidents considerably, according to Professor Larson.

However, as long as humans are needed to operate farm machines, particularly tractors, we will continue to have farm accidents, he points out.

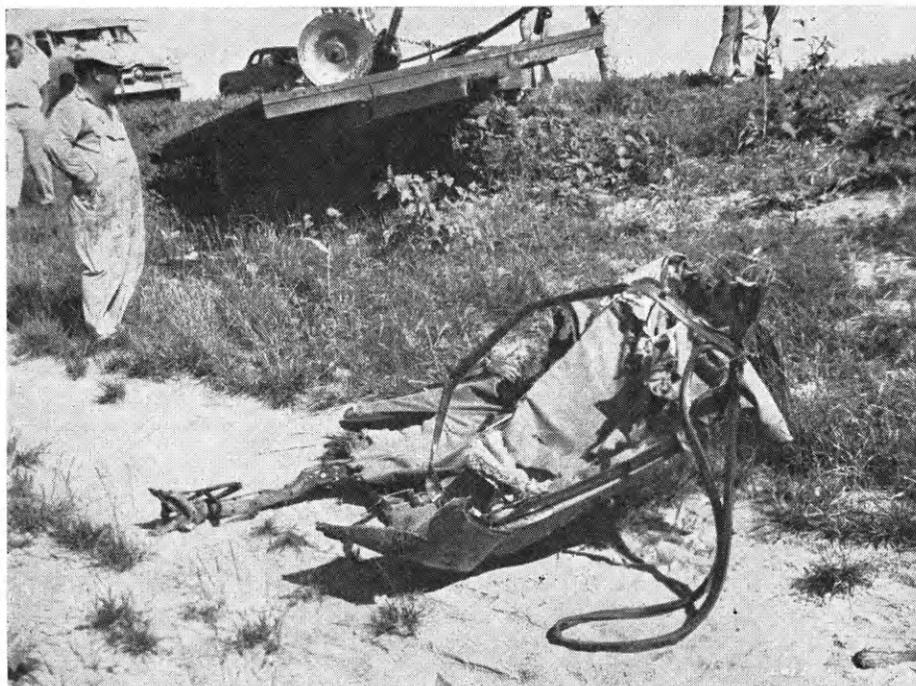
## High Speeds Dangerous

Safety specialists have made us safety conscious by telling us about the dangers of driving at high speeds on rough roads. They've also told us about the danger in pulling heavy loads up steep grades, but it's only continual caution that can really bring the death toll down.

Tractors of the future may be equipped with shock absorbers and so operate without any vibration. Future tractors may even have some sort of a safety cab to prevent the driver from being pinned under his tractor if it rolls.

Until that future times comes, though, it's our job to see that accidents don't have a chance to happen. Remember, operating knowledge and more careful handling of your tractor, coupled with slower speeds in tight spots, may save your life, your hired man's life, or your child's life.

An accident did happen to *me* and it can happen to *YOU!*



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It  
Pays To  
Increase  
Your

# AG | POWER

by John Carlin

Each right answer is worth 20 points. A score of 100 is an A, 80 earns a B, 60 rates a C, 40 squeaks narrowly by with a D, and a score of 20 or less would earn no grade points at K-State.

Correct answers are on page 22.

1. A dairy breed used for milk, meat, and work in its native country is the:  
*a. Jersey. b. Holstein. c. Brown Swiss.*
2. The amount of semen used in the artificial insemination of one cow is:  
*a. 1 ml. of diluted semen. b. 1 c.c. of semen. c. 5 c.c. of semen.*
3. The number of 5½-pound hens that can be housed in a 30 x 30 foot area is approximately: *a. 25. b. 100. c. 250.*
4. A treatment for large intestinal roundworms consists of feeding pigs for one day a mixture containing: *a. Sodium chloride. b. Chlordane. c. Sodium fluoride.*
5. Ketosis in dairy cattle is a: *a. Metabolic disorder. b. Specific disease. c. Another name for shipping fever.*

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# Make In\$urance Dollar\$ Count

by Laurice Margheim

**W**ITH a little planning you can invest your farm insurance dollar where it'll do you the most good.

It's hard to decide whether you should spend more money for insurance, or invest more in your farm business and so increase production at the risk of possible large losses. And there isn't any hard and fast rule that'll tell you what, or how much, insurance to carry.

Before you make a decision on any insurance consider:

1. The chances of a loss occurring on your farm.
2. How great the loss would be if it did occur.
3. How insurance can be used to protect against this loss.
4. How much this insurance will cost you.

When considering the chance of a particular loss occurring, don't be overoptimistic. It could happen to you!

On the other hand, statistics may show there isn't too great a chance of some losses occurring on your farm. You needn't consider these risks then when planning your insurance program.

An example of this type would be insurance against hail damage if hail in your section of the country isn't common.

If a certain loss couldn't be absorbed without undue hardship to your farm business, you should put this risk high on your list of insurance needs. But if a loss can be absorbed with little hardship, it needn't be insured against.

Some losses can be insured against

by more than one method. It may be possible to insure against some losses by just adding endorsement clauses to policies you already have. This eliminates the writing of a new policy.

Some risks may be so unlikely the cost of insurance isn't justified. Also insurance may not be available at reasonable enough rates for the risks involved.

## Rate Your Insurance Needs

While it isn't possible to say which kind of insurance is the most important, a general classification of relative importance can be set up to follow as you expand your insurance program.

At one time fire insurance and life insurance were the most important kinds of insurance for farmers to have. Today, public liability insurance and liability insurance on vehicles used on the road are equally important to you.

Medical and accident insurance for your family, life insurance on your wife, and wind damage insurance on your farm buildings are almost as important.

Car and truck insurance (other than liability), life insurance on your children, and extended coverage (with the exception of wind damage) on farm buildings are losses that, although they would definitely hurt, probably wouldn't cause your financial ruin.

You may rank your insurance needs somewhat differently after you weigh the chances and consequences of possible losses against insurance costs.

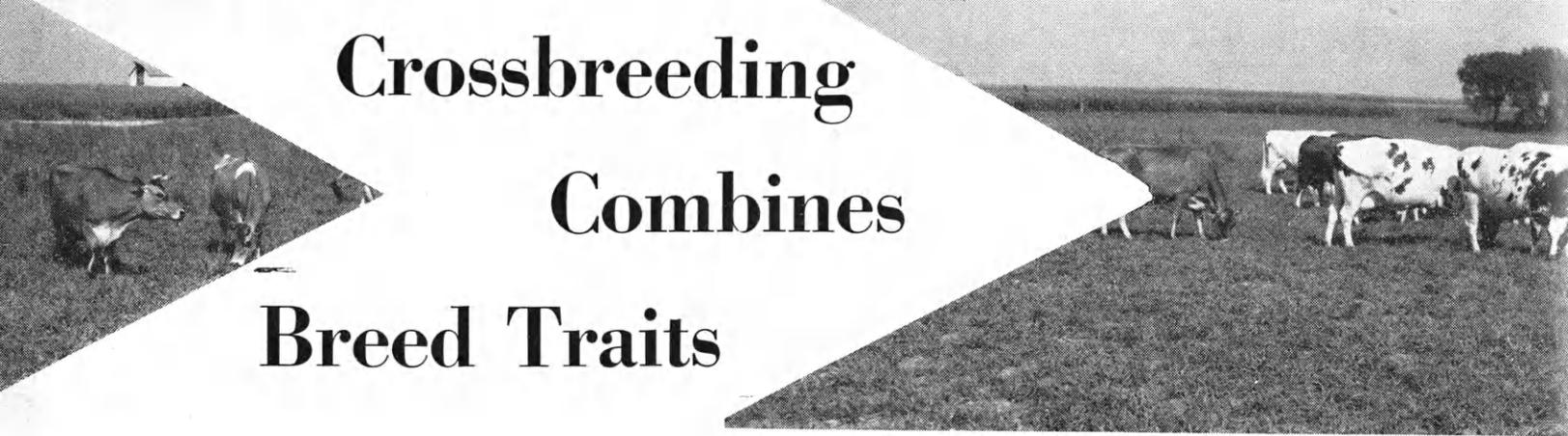
**Watch out, hired man! If she breaks your leg I could be held liable for your injury and I don't have any liability insurance.**

Crop insurance is insurance that varies from one area to another in importance and cost. In the wheat-growing areas of the Great Plains, fire and hail insurance on the growing crop are common. In other areas crop insurance may be unusual.

Increasingly large awards made by courts have made liability insurance more important to you, the farmer, than ever before.

Farm comprehensive liability insurance is designed to protect you from lawsuits arising from your farm business. If a visitor to your farm falls on an icy walk, gets kicked by your horse, bitten by your dog, or hurt in any other way, you are  
(continued on page 21)





# Crossbreeding

## Combines

### Breed Traits

by Arnold Good

**L**IKE THE small child who eyes the street in front of his house and wonders whether to cross, so have livestock experts eyed the breeds of farm livestock and speculated about crossbreeding.

Controlled crossbreeding has been done with sheep for about 30 years, but in other classes of farm livestock it's still in the testing stages. Although crossbreeding is a controversial subject, and not all experimental results agree, some crossbreeding practices are recommended.

#### Hybrid Vigor a Result of Crossing

A few traits commonly associated with crossbreeding are production of individuals with hybrid vigor, production of individuals or breeds suited to certain climatic conditions, and the lumping together of the desirable traits of different breeds. A beef animal with hybrid vigor usually grows and fattens faster than either of its parents. Tests conducted on the crossing of common dairy breeds such as the Holstein and Guernsey show an increase in milk production of from 5 to 25 percent. Because of a lack of uniformity in test methods, many of these results are not dependable. According to Dr. Keith Huston, of the K-State Dairy department, the only tests that have been strictly controlled increased milk production only about five percent.

In one widely publicized experiment, controls were so lax that the purebreds were milked by machine, while the crossbreds were milked by hand.

Because a five percent increase in milk production is about the most that can be expected from crossbreeding, the practice isn't recommended

to the average dairy farmer. Dr. Huston says, however, that apparently crossbred dairy calves grow faster and are able to withstand diseases better than purebreds.

Crossbreeding of beef cattle is just as controversial a topic as in dairy cattle. In Great Britain, crossbreeding beef breeds has been a common practice. These efforts have been confined primarily to producing the ultimate in beef type and carcass characteristics by collecting the best traits of the two breeds used in the cross. Edward Smith, of the K-State Animal Husbandry department, says there is no definite hybrid vigor introduced by crossing British beef breeds.

Results published by the Ohio Experiment Station in 1951 compare purebred Angus and Shorthorn crosses. Although crossbred calves showed a higher livability rate and a slightly higher rate of gain in infancy, this vigor generally didn't carry on into later life. In most cases, crossbred traits were merely an average between the traits of the parent breeds.

#### Question Beef Breed Crossing

The Ohio station made this statement, "Although size wasn't considered in the experiment, some of the results obtained raise the question as to whether there is more opportunity for progress in beef cattle production by paying attention to size and milk production within a breed rather than by crossing beef breeds of the same size."

Crossbreeding has played an important part in the development of heat-resistant animals for grazing in the Gulf Coast states. The cross between the beef-type Shorthorn and

the heat-resistant Brahma has developed into the popular Santa Gertrudis breed. In Kansas, where the climate is more favorable to cattle production, the Brahma is crossed on English breeds in an attempt to develop a larger beef animal.

Sheep producers are probably more active in crossbreeding work, says Carl Menzies, of the Animal Husbandry department at K-State. Although crossbreeding sheep produces some hybrid vigor, it's generally done to combine desirable characteristics of two breeds. Mutton-type rams bred to fine-wool Western ewes are probably the most common cross. Western ewes of predominantly Rambouillet breeding are used to bring in fleece qualities and hardiness, while rams of the Hampshire, Suffolk, or Shropshire breeds are used to add mutton type and size to the offspring.

#### Hybrid Vigor Open to Question

In swine crossbreeding, hybrid vigor is open to question. A USDA experiment and a study by the Minnesota Experiment Station point out that crossbreeding consistently produced hybrid vigor and heavier weaning weights. On the other hand, a 1942 study states that in the majority of cases, no hybrid vigor can be expected.

Like sheep, crossbreeding swine is probably more successful when used to combine the outstanding qualities of several breeds into one litter. Qualities such as litter size, feed efficiency, meat type, percent primal cuts, gaining ability, and hardiness should be kept in mind when planning swine crosses.

Since hybrid vigor due to crossing is questionable, crossbreeding should be judged on a more concrete basis. At present, the lumping together of desirable characteristics of two breeds is crossbreeding's strongest point.

# Your Father's Farm . . .

## How Can It Be Yours?

by Larry Ihrig

**T**ODAY if you want to own a farm you're likely to use a different process of obtaining it from the one used by your father.

You may start out with a project or take over one of the livestock or crop enterprises on your father's farm. For a while you may even work for your father for wages or a share of the income.

When you're ready to give full time to farming, your father may take you into his business on a profit-sharing or partnership basis. Later, you may operate the farm as your own, paying your father rent for its use.

Purposes of getting a son started in farming and keeping the farm in the family are important. The son is often given a better opportunity than he could obtain on another farm. Also, some parents think their son deserves more because he has worked on the farm while growing up. Others feel their son will help them in return, if such help is needed during old age.

### Youth Helps Keep Farm Efficient

Farms tend to grow old with their operators and, often, the long-time welfare of the parents depends on having someone operate and maintain the farm as productively and efficiently as possible. By transferring the farm to a son, capital value as well as earning power is maintained.

The first thing to consider, before making the transfer, is the farm. Can it utilize the labor and abilities of two families? Will the income provide a satisfactory living for both families? If not, can it be made to do so?

It's usually best for both parents and son to share in the entire farm. Transfer agreements should be made early while the father and mother are still active and participating in the farm's operation.

Sharing income and expenses will

Many young men become owners after working on their parents' farm. As this father and son work, they plan for a future when the son will own and run the farm.

encourage the son to take an interest in the success of the farm. This also puts him in the best possible position to operate the farm effectively when his parents retire.

When a young man's parents retire, they may sell the farm to their son or transfer it by contract. The chief advantage of a transfer is that it gives the son assurance he will eventually own the farm.

Fixed money purchase price and fixed payments are the usual type of land-purchase contract. Using this method the son has a contract to purchase the farm at a known price. He makes periodic payments to reduce his obligation under this contract.

The parents usually retain the deed for a while. The son has the use of the farm and such security as the sale contract affords. On completion of 25 to 40 percent of the total payments, the title and deed is passed to the son.

Transfers to a son often involve elements of a gift even when the transfer is called a sale. For example, the farm might be sold at less than its current market

(continued on page 18)



# Be Wise! Modernize!

## Build a Better

*Consider  
annual costs  
before you invest  
in a fence.*

*by John Thomas*

**A**S FEEDING and pasturing methods change, fencing methods also change. Electric fences and steel posts, a common sight on most farms, are still being improved.

In electric fences, for example, a tripod post is beginning to replace the standard, straight-rod type. This new post is easy to make, doesn't have to be driven into the ground, and doesn't require post-pulling equipment when it's moved.

The charged wire is carried through "pigtail" loops on top of the posts. These loops, left open to admit the electric wire, are insulated with a length of polyethylene plastic tubing.

If you have several cows with a yen to hurdle low fences, a longer post with a second loop can be used to carry an extra wire.

New posts can be made at home in your farm shop out of  $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch iron rods by a simple bending and welding process.

The tripod is formed at the lower end of the post by bending the iron rod at an angle and then bending another length of rod at right angles and welding together the corners that are formed. The rod can be bought at a lumberyard for about 6-7 cents a foot.

Experimental use has shown the "hot" wire doesn't have to be heavier than 18-gauge if copper-coated steel is used. However, if you use aluminum wire a heavier gauge is recommended. Posts are best spaced about 30 feet apart.

The tripod post is relatively low in cost, labor saving, and extremely portable.

Because of its shape, however, it requires more storage space than ordinary electric fence posts. And for the same reason, it's less convenient to carry to and from the field.

### Reinforce Fences with Steel

Some dairy and beef men are strengthening their fences with steel. Fences made of pipe and cable cut costs because they are hard to wear out. They'll stand for years without needing repairs, and take abuse from your meanest animal.

Pipe and cable are easily coated with aluminum paint which can make your fence look cleaner and brighter, while preventing rust.

You should consider the cost of wooden fence posts carefully. The actual price of a post may be misleading because a short-lived post isn't a bargain at any price.

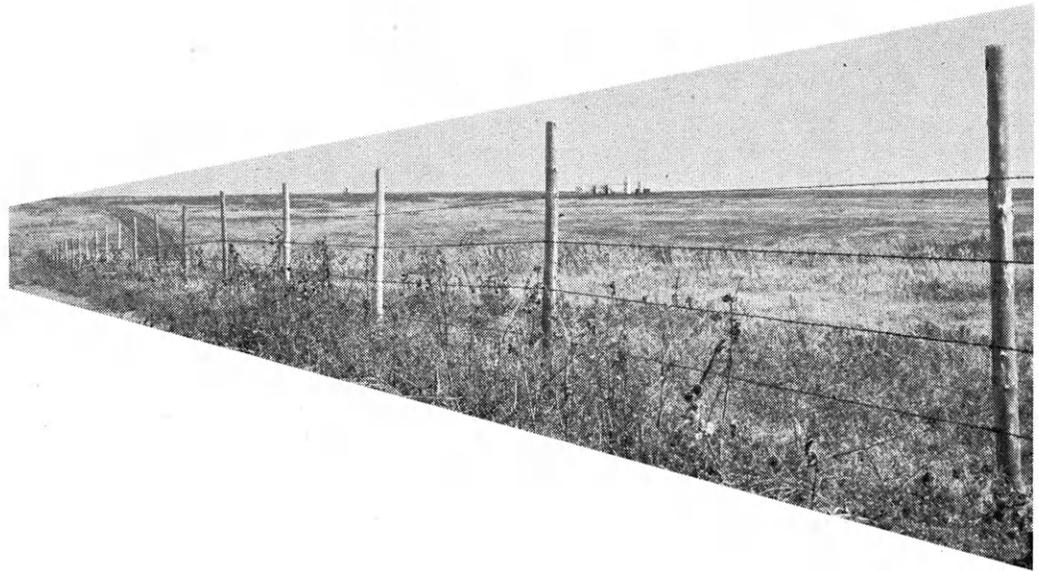
Cost should be figured on a yearly basis. The cost of buying and setting a black locust fence post, for example, may be 75 cents. Such a post may last 25 years, making an annual cost of 3 cents a post. A white oak post might cost you 50 cents but will give only about 10 years of service. Cost per year to you is 5 cents a post.

Poplar and birch posts may be obtained with little cost except the labor of putting them in. But if you have to replace them every three

**Don't neglect your fences. Check them for broken wires or posts and fix immediately.**



# Fence



years, labor alone would make an annual cost to you of 8 cents if installation were considered at 25 cents a post.

You'll find good wood posts cost about the same as steel posts. Cost of a steel post, including installation, would run about \$1.10. This post would be expected to last for about 20 years. This is an annual cost of 5½ cents, not much more than a white oak post.

If your farm has a lot of good fence-post material, treating the posts might be profitable. Short-lived fence posts can be made to last for 15 to 20 years if treated with a wood preservative.

## Preservatives Increase Post Life

The most common preservatives in farm use are hot creosote and oil or pentachlorophenol (penta) and oil. These preservatives prevent or delay

rot resulting from fungi and insect damage.

College and USDA tests have indicated a one-mile fence with untreated white oak posts, because of its short life, costs about twice as much every year as a mile of properly treated posts.

Life of some of the softer, non-durable woods such as black oak, pin oak, cottonwood, pine, and white elm can be increased two to four times with treatment.

While some farmers still treat their home-grown posts by soaking them in hot creosote, more and more farmers are soaking them in penta. This penetrates the posts without being heated.

The posts are soaked for 48 hours in a 5 percent penta solution. The penta leaves the posts a light brown color and doesn't "bleed." Thus the posts can easily be painted.

The material will cost you about 20 cents a post. By adding even 10 years to the life of a post, your annual cost goes up only 2 cents.

In many cases the cost of labor may be too high to make the treatment worth while. But remember, untreated posts may have to be replaced four or five times as often.

## Consider Use and Length of Life

Farm fencing can be a big problem. Before you put in a lot of time and expense on any fencing job, consider its use and expected length of service. Then plan your fence accordingly.

Using turnbuckles at your corner and gate posts makes it possible to string the cables through a long line of posts without tightening the cable at each post. If a sag develops, the turnbuckle can be used to correct it.

A broken cable can be replaced or tightened by you quickly and easily.

Although electric fences and steel posts are common on today's farms, wooden fence posts will probably continue to be a familiar part of your farm.

You should select fence posts with the idea of getting the longest service for the least expense. Trees differ in decay resistance. When you know these differences, you can choose the kind of post that'll give you longest service.

The accompanying table will give you some idea of the life of different kinds of timber used for fence posts.

YEARS OF SERVICE

20 and Up	10 to 20	5 to 10	Up to 5
Black locust	Honey locust	Hemlock	White ash
Red cedar	White and burr oak	Butternut	Red and black oak
(Round or split posts will give equally long lives.)	White cedar	Black cherry	Hard and soft maple
	Osage orange (hedge)		Yellow and white birch
			Pine
			Hickory
			Elm
			Basswood
			Willow
			Poplar
			(Split posts of these woods will have an even shorter life.)

# Read This--

## Before You Buy a Sweater

by Mary Jo Mauler

**S**WEATER wearing time is almost here!

Since sweaters are a fairly expensive item in any budget, it's important that you take special care when selecting sweaters for yourself or others.

The first thing you'll probably consider in buying a new sweater is the fiber. Wool is the natural fiber for sweaters. It's durable, elastic, and warm. All of these qualities are further enhanced by knitting.

It's practically impossible for you to be certain of the actual quality of

the wool in a sweater. However, the Wool Products Labeling Act requires that every wool garment carry a label that states whether it is "wool," "reprocessed wool," or "reused wool."

"Wool" means only new fibers. "Reprocessed wool" means fibers reclaimed from woven or felted materials that have not been used. "Reused wool" means fibers that have been woven or knitted, and worn.

Aside from this factual label and the price range, the only way left for you to estimate the quality of the wool is by feel and appearance. De-

veloping a feel for quality will take practice. It's time well spent when factual information is missing.

You can learn to estimate the quality of new wool by gently squeezing the fabric in your hands. High-grade wool will feel soft, light weight, and lofty (a term which the trade uses to describe a full-bodied, firm feel).

### Softness Depends on Type, Weight

The degree of softness you can expect will depend on the type of sweater you want and the weight of yarn that's practical. A poor-quality wool will feel harsh and scratch against your skin.

Man-made fibers have special qualities that have established them with the sweater industry and with persons who wear sweaters.

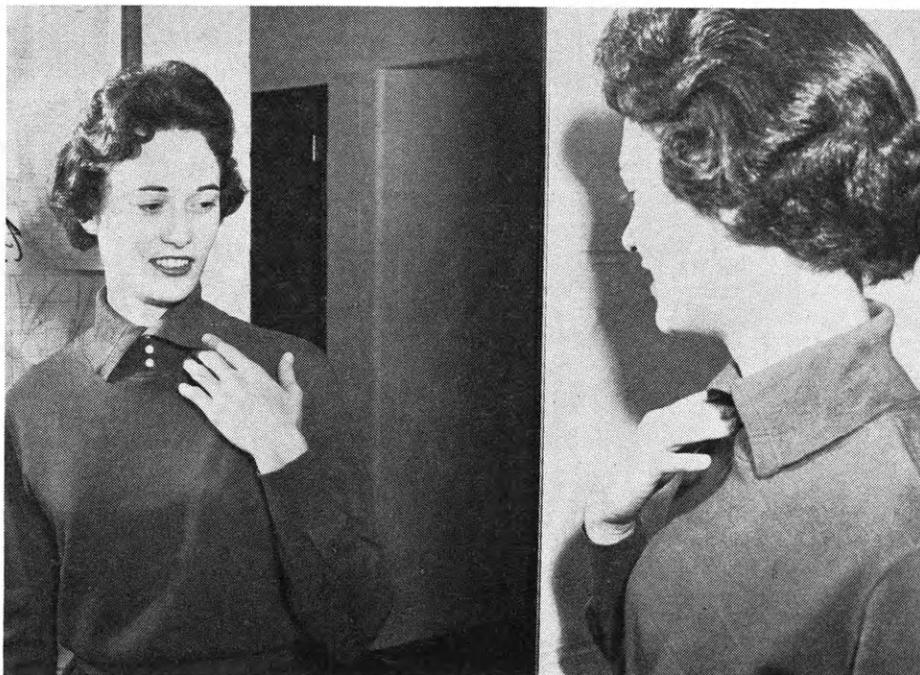
Synthetic-fiber sweaters are easy to wash and they dry more quickly than those of natural fibers. Nylon sweaters keep their shape, need no blocking, and have a soft, comfortable texture. Nylon is also moth-resistant, and perspiration doesn't cause it to mat or felt.

Orlon has many of the same properties as nylon, but dries more quickly and has a softer feel. It is also more resistant to wrinkling.

Workmanship is the next thing you'll want to look for in a sweater. The way the parts are shaped and joined, and the finishing of the neck and front openings are all guides to quality.

Shaping for sweaters is either full-

**The neck and sleeve openings should be checked closely for good workmanship, since they must stand a lot of strain. The double-looped edge is the strongest edge for the neck.**





Do your sweaters shrink or fade? Careful washing and handling will lessen these pitfalls of sweater care.

fashioned, sometimes called hand-fashioned, or cut and sewn. The more expensive sweaters are full-fashioned, a process in which the various parts are knit on flat machines. The machine shapes and binds off the edges as they are knit. This shaping is done by increasing or decreasing the number of stitches, which makes little fashioning marks. You will find these about the armholes, sleeves, sides, and sometimes the neck.

#### Full-Fashioned Sweaters Better

In cut and sewn sweaters, the pieces are cut from knit yardage just as clothes of woven goods are cut. This is much faster and cheaper than full-fashioning. Unless the cutting is done precisely with the wales (lengthwise ribs) and courses (crosswise rows), the sweater will sag and twist.

In full-fashioned sweaters, you'll find the seams joining front, back, and sleeves are made by looping or overlocking.

In a looped seam, the pieces are machine-stitched together just back of the bound-off edges. Since these pieces can't ravel, the seaming stitches may be close to the edges. This will make a fine, soft, flat seam that is elastic and comfortable.

In an overlocked seam, the two bound-off edges are joined with a stitch that looks much like a button-hole stitch. This seam is small and durable, but more noticeable and less flat and flexible than the looped one.

Since the necks of sweaters have to stand a lot of strain, you should be sure they are finished properly. If the neck stretches out of shape, the fit and general appearance is spoiled.

Neck finishes may be either single-looped or double-looped. A single-looped has only one thickness of ribbing along the outer edge. The double-looped has ribbing that's folded on the neck edge. This makes for less stretch, but the neck will keep its shape better.

You'll find that a good front opening follows one of the lengthwise ribs of the sweater. Ribbon facing is most commonly used. It makes a neat finish and is a strong reinforcement for buttons and buttonholes. You have to be careful of its chief disadvantage—shrinkage and fading. Either of these can spoil the appearance of an otherwise good sweater.

Size will be another thing you should consider in the selection of your sweater. Women's sweaters are sized according to bust measurements; men's and children's by chest measurements.

#### Allow for Stretch with a Bigger Size

In most cases you'll find sweater sizes run smaller than those of other ready-made clothing because allowance is made for fabric stretch. For an easy fit, you'll probably need to buy a size or two larger than your usual size.

It'll also be a good idea if you look for factual labels on sweaters before buying. These can be your best means of getting accurate information about the sweater. There are three types of labels that may be found in sweaters—a woven label at the back of the neck, a pin ticket, or a tag hung to a button.

The small woven label usually carries a trade name or manufacturer's name. It may also state the wool content, size, and names of special finishes. Pin tickets most of the time are for store use only. They may also carry size number, a statement of wool content, and the name of the manufacturer. The hang tag usually is the most complete label of the three. It contains any facts given about fiber content, finishing, wearing qualities, size, and care.

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by

Janet

Dawdy

**H**OW LONG has it been since you had a party? Have you been putting off being host or hostess because you get panicky at the thought of having your gang over?

Whether it's a bridge party or a square dance, you can be at ease if you keep a few simple things in mind.

The first secret of successful party-giving is to relax. Your guests will enjoy themselves more if you aren't tense or nervous. Lean toward simplicity, and plan ahead. Choose refreshments you can prepare ahead of time, with a minimum of last-minute fuss.

### Games Add to the Fun

It's important to have some activity planned for the first guests. When the others arrive, keep the party moving. Have plenty of games planned, and start a different one before everyone gets tired of the one being played. It's a good idea not to introduce many new games, because the rule-explaining slows down the fun.

Parties don't have to be expensive! Plan your decorations around things you have, can borrow, or rent. Have "pot-luck" refreshments. Ask each guest to bring refreshments worth 50 cents or less and with you furnishing the drink.

### Bake-off Won't Dent Allowance

An idea for teen-age girls who want to give a party on a slim allowance is to have a 50 cent bake-off with ready-mixes. First invite two or three girl friends over. Have each bring a package of cake or cooky mix, other ingredients, and baking pans.

Next, call the boy friends and invite them to come over about two and a half hours later. Have the goodies all ready when they get there. After refreshments, vote on which was the best of the bake-off. (No

fair telling who baked what until after the voting!)

There's a birthday party for every age. For an adult party, you might choose a hobo theme. Have everyone come in costume, bringing a small gift they think a hobo would need. It could be anything from a can of beans to a toothbrush. The guest of honor will get a big bang out of opening these humorous packages,

**If you plan the party well ahead of time you can be hostess and enjoy yourself too.**



# Let's Have a PARTY!

and everyone else will have fun watching.

A record party for a teen-ager is on the same order, but each guest is asked to bring a "platter" as a gift. Have your record player handy, so your crowd can enjoy dancing to the new records.

A little girl whose doll is her favorite possession would be thrilled to receive doll clothes. The doll may or may not be another of her birthday gifts.

When you just want to get the old gang together, or to welcome someone back, a come-for-dessert hour is a favorite. The menu can remain simple with ice cream sodas, cake, mints, and nuts.

### Future Foretold by 'Fortune Apples'

"Fortune apples" can highlight the party. Each "apple" will contain an astrologist's view (taken from the shelves of your public library) of your friends' personalities, based on their individual birthdates. Not only do these serve as decoration and party favors, but they provide a delightful bit of table-talk nonsense. After your guests have finished eating, clear the table for games or cards, whichever is more popular with your crowd.

Benjamin Franklin once said, "Never put off 'til tomorrow what you can do today." Start planning your party right away!

# Don't Wear Out Your Machinery

## In the Shed

by Don Sumner

**C**ERTAINLY not all farmers have adequate machinery storage, but every farmer can reduce machinery rust, decay, and corrosion on his farm.

Because of the rush of farm work, or just plain neglect, many farmers don't give each machine the important care it needs after its seasonal use.

General things need to be done to all machines but some machines need special considerations. Every machine should be thoroughly cleaned. This prevents rusting, because moisture collects in trash and dirt. A complete lubrication job will help drive moisture and dirt from fittings, and give the metal surface a protective coat of grease or oil.

You should coat all polished parts—plow shares, lister shares, sub-soilers—with grease or oil. A coat of warm linseed oil on wooden parts will help prevent splitting and cracking.

Excess weight should be removed from all tires, and they shouldn't be allowed to deflate. Since fuel will sour, empty your fuel tanks, as well as crankcases and radiators. Check your safety devices to see if they function properly.

Belt tension should be released. You can store flat belts best by rolling them up and placing them on edge so they won't flatten out. If you remove V-belts, remember they hold their shape better when hung from two supports.

It's important to treat your leather belts to keep them soft and pliable. Neatsfoot oil or a mixture of two parts beef tallow and one part cod liver oil can be used. If you remove the chains from a machine, you should clean them in solvent and oil and tie securely in a roll. Then wrap them in burlap.

### Store Your Canvases in a Dry Place After Cleaning

Mend and clean your canvases before storing them in a dry place. To protect from rodents, mildew, and insects, hang them free over a pole suspended from two wires. If you live in one of the drier areas of Kansas you can roll them up. Still they should be kept in a dry place.

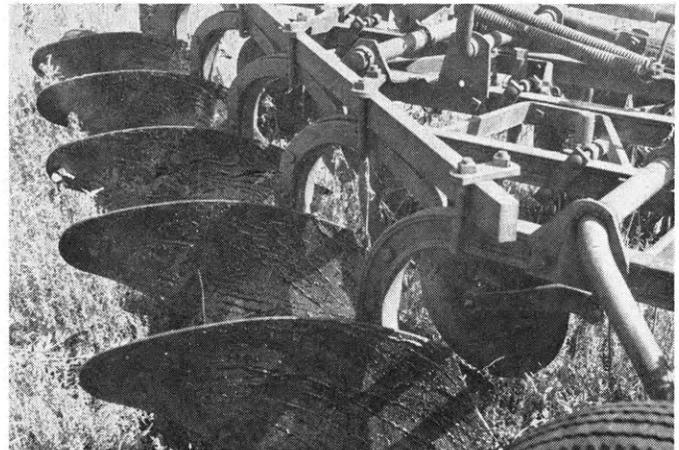
Hydraulic units should have their outlets plugged and the cylinder hose capped. The entire unit should have its oil drained and refilled before you use it next year.

Clean your combine grain augers and elevators. The slip clutch should be greased to prevent rusting. Set

your combine in a position to relieve tension on helper springs.

Take all seed out of grain drill boxes. Touch up worn spots with paint to prevent chemical damage from inoculated seed. Likewise, if your fertilizer box is not cleaned thoroughly, it will corrode. You can use kerosene to clean grain tubes and applicators.

When storing your mower, rest it on the front end of the main frame and the lower standards. The caster wheel can either be taken off or blocked up. If you



**A few minutes spent in protecting implements in the fall will prevent rusting and cut cleanup and repair time in the spring.**

leave your cutter bar in an upright position, a support should be placed under the shoe to relieve lifting parts.

A wooden shield can be fastened over the guards to protect them and prevent injury. You can use baking soda to clean your cutter bar if it's badly gummed.

To keep from losing your connecting linkages and parts, it's a good idea to re-attach or wire them to the machine after it's unhitched from your tractor.

Knotter mechanisms, such as on a baler, need to be cleaned and a coat of grease applied.

When you store your manure spreader wash and clean it to prevent costly corrosion.

After their plow bottoms are greased, some farmers cover them with gunny sacks to keep the grease from being scraped off. Your disk should be pulled up on boards, whether you keep it inside or outside.

Proper care of a machine at the end of its work year will reduce repair bills and save time in the next working season.

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## Farm Transfer

(continued from page 11)

value. Or, little or no interest may be charged.

On the other hand, what appears to be a gift is often a consideration for unpaid services in the past or expected in the future.

From a business viewpoint, transfer of the family farm by a purchase contract is a clear-cut transaction letting all parties know where they stand. The son knows he'll get the farm if he does what he has agreed to do. Interest and principal payments made on the farm can be used to provide for his parents' needs during their retirement.

"That's a hot number," said the steer as the glowing brand was pressed against his hip.

Then there was the engineer who went to Student Health, and asked the Doc: "What's my trouble, Doc?"

"I'm not exactly sure what's wrong with you," replied the doctor, "but if you were a building, you'd be condemned."

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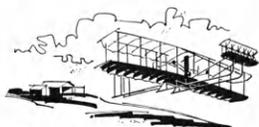
How the oil industry helped the United States to become the world's most productive nation!



**1859** Colonel Drake discovers oil—and the decline of the great whaling industry is in sight as thousands of lamp users turn from whale oil to kerosene.



**1889** The automobile is in its infancy—weak and unpromising. Standard Oil Company is born on June 18, 1889. The following year the company's first research laboratory is opened at Whiting, Indiana.



**1903** Two bicycle mechanics named Wright fly an odd-looking machine at Kitty Hawk. Almost 33,000 autos are on the road, but the horse is still supreme. Standard Oil is building a new refinery at Sugar Creek, Missouri.



**1911** Almost 640,000 motor vehicles are on the road. Dr. William M. Burton and Dr. Robert E. Humphreys, famous Standard Oil scientists, discover the secret of mass producing gasoline economically. The company becomes independent of all other Standard Oil companies.



**1923** The automobile is here to stay. More than 15 million motor vehicles are on the highways. Standard is the first major oil company to sell gasoline containing tetraethyl lead, anti-knock agent.



**1940** The greatest demand in history for aviation fuel is near. Standard Oil puts into operation the world's first catalytic reformer, which produces higher octane gasoline than was possible before.



**1959** The Space Age is dawning. New fuels and lubricants for rockets and jets come from Standard Oil laboratories to help make space exploration possible and to strengthen America's defenses. Standard Oil marks its 70th anniversary.

Here are some important developments by Standard Oil, a leader and a pioneer in petroleum research.

- How to mass produce gasoline economically. This opened the way to modern automotive transportation.
- How to recover more oil from almost-dry wells. This added billions of barrels to America's oil reserves.
- How to eliminate gasoline gumming. This meant lower repair bills for car owners.
- How to dewax motor oils efficiently. This meant better car performance and fewer trips to the repairman.
- How to make clean burning solid fuels for rockets. This was a big step forward in America's missile program.

These, and many other Standard Oil developments, have played an important part in man's progress from the horse-and-buggy age to the Space Age.



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# Insurance Dollars

(continued from page 9)

protected in case of a liability lawsuit.

Your insurance company will defend you in court and pay the damages if you are found liable. Small settlements (usually under \$250) are often made outside of court.

These policies usually contain a property damage clause. If you leave a gate open, thereby allowing your cattle to get out and damage a neighbor's crops, your insurance company will pay for these damages. This insurance will also pay you for any livestock killed by cars or trucks.

Farm comprehensive liability insurance also pays for injuries suffered by your employees or neighbors helping through exchange labor. It won't pay medical expenses for you or your family unless a special endorsement clause is added, however. There usually is a time limit on hired labor coverage, so seasonal employees are covered, but full-time employees aren't.

The cost of farm comprehensive liability insurance varies with the

size of your farm and the liability limits. When the cost of this insurance is compared to the large awards given by courts in personal damage lawsuits, it's easy to see this may be one of your best insurance investments.

Workmen's compensation is available for farmers who hire labor. Rates vary between states and types of farming. A wide range of benefits is given to both you and your hired help when an injury occurs while your employee is engaged in farm work.

Check your insurance occasionally to make sure you aren't under-insured. A \$100,000 liability policy really doesn't cost much more than a \$10,000 policy. If you're carrying the same amount of fire insurance now that you did several years ago, you probably aren't adequately protected from fire loss.

You should increase your insurance as you add improvements and conveniences to your house and other farm buildings. Don't forget it costs more to replace most buildings today, than it originally cost to build them.

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"Mr. Jones," asked the instructor, "how far were you from the correct answer?"

"Only three seats, sir."

Feed Tech major: "May I kiss your hand?"

Home Ec: "What's the matter? My mouth dirty?"

He: "Whisper those three little words that'll set me afire."

She: "Go to hell."

Warden: "What's that prisoner laughing about?"

Inmate: "He just caught the seven-year itch, and they're supposed to hang him tomorrow."

AH major: "Something seems to be wrong with this motor; it . . ."

She: "Don't be foolish; wait until we get off the main road."

An instructor was giving a lecture on forest preservation. "I don't suppose," he said, "that there is one person in this room who has done a single thing to conserve our timber resources."

Silence ruled for several seconds, then a meek Hort freshman's voice came from the rear of the room: "I once shot a woodpecker."

Freshman: "Can a raspberry walk?"

Hort Prof: "Certainly not!"

Freshman: "Then hand me a fly swatter."

Baffled father to wife: "I tried to explain about the birds and the bees, but he kept switching the conversation back to girls."

Confucius probably say: "Who say I say all the things they say I say?"

A young French girl, visiting America for the first time, was introduced at a party one night to a man who was celebrating his golden wedding anniversary.

The French girl appeared confused. "What is this 'golden wedding'? We do not have such a thing in France."

"It means," explained the man, "that this woman and I have lived together for 50 years."

"Ah, that is beautiful," said the French girl. "Now I understand. And now you get married, no?"

Sign in local restaurant:

T-Bone ..... 25c  
With Meat ..... \$1.50

It was 3 a.m. when he staggered home after a vigorous evening. In a few minutes a series of unearthly squawks howled out of the radio. His wife looked into the room and discovered him frantically twisting the dial back and forth.

"For heaven's sake," she exclaimed. "What in the devil are you doing?"

"G'way, g'way. Don't bother me," he yelled. "Some poor devil's locked in the safe and I've forgot the combinasun."

Constant tillage exhausts a field.  
—Ovid.

### INCREASE YOUR AG POWER

#### Answers

1. c—Brown Swiss.
2. a—1 ml. of diluted semen.
3. c—250.
4. c—Sodium fluoride.
5. a—Metabolic disorder.

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Like the NEW IDEA Fertilizer Spreader, each piece of NEW IDEA farm equipment tells its own story of excellence in design, engineering and construction.

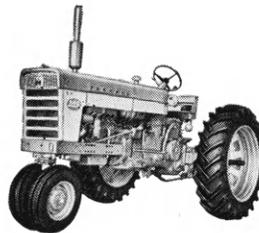
Doesn't this explain why successful farmers always look at NEW IDEA before they buy?

**NEW IDEA** FARM EQUIPMENT COMPANY, COLDWATER, OHIO  
Division **Arco** Distributing Corp.

World's  greatest tractor family gives every farmer top earning power on every job...



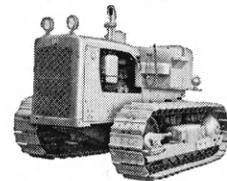
There are six Farmall® power sizes . . . 10 to 65 hp . . . models and options unlimited!



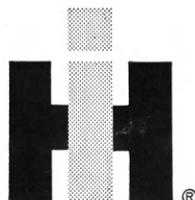
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