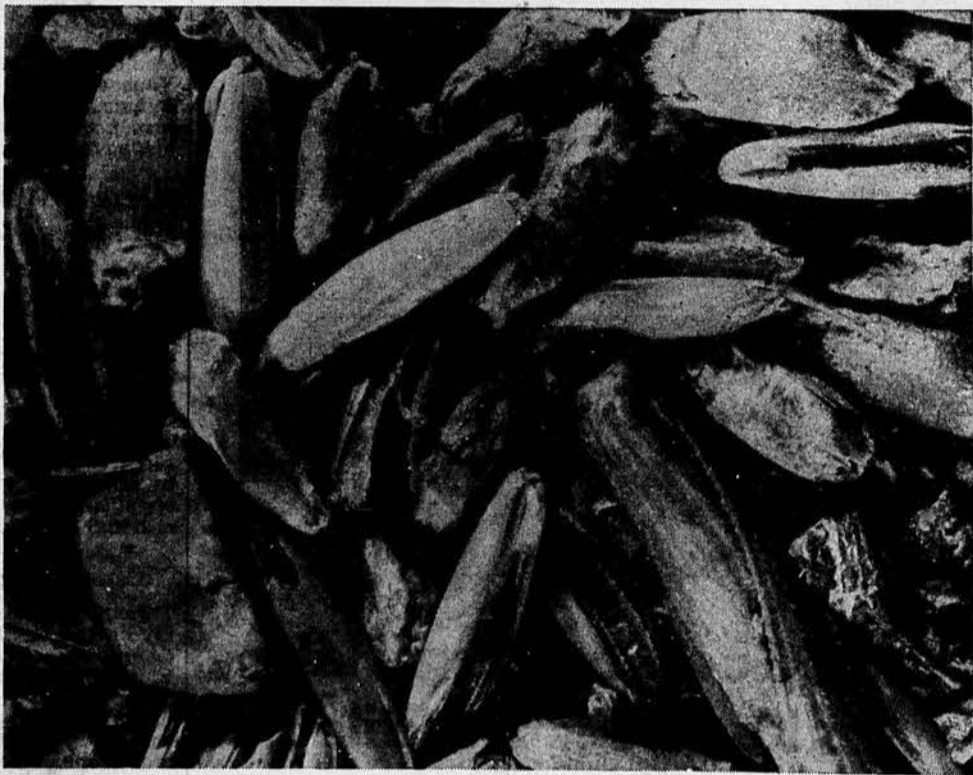


# Kansas Farmer



REMOVING WEED SEEDS from seed grains is first step in weed control. Removal of dirt and chaff enables drill to distribute seed evenly in ground.



HERE IS MODERN seed cleaning and treating plant on Robert Thierolf farm, in Mitchell county. This unit has a disk machine for separating barley, oats and Joint grass, and has a very efficient treater.

## Cleaning, Treating Seed Is Cheap Insurance

By Cliff E. Skiver

Director, Kansas Wheat Improvement Association

**K**ANSAS uses about 10 million bushels of seed wheat annually even with reduced acreage. Servicing—cleaning and treating—this seed is no small chore. Advantages of cleaning seed are:

1. Removes noxious weed seeds.
2. Sizes the seed so drill can give uniform planting distribution.
3. Removes trash and salvages a lot of good animal feed. Feed salvaged as screenings is worth more than enough to pay for the cleaning and treating operation.

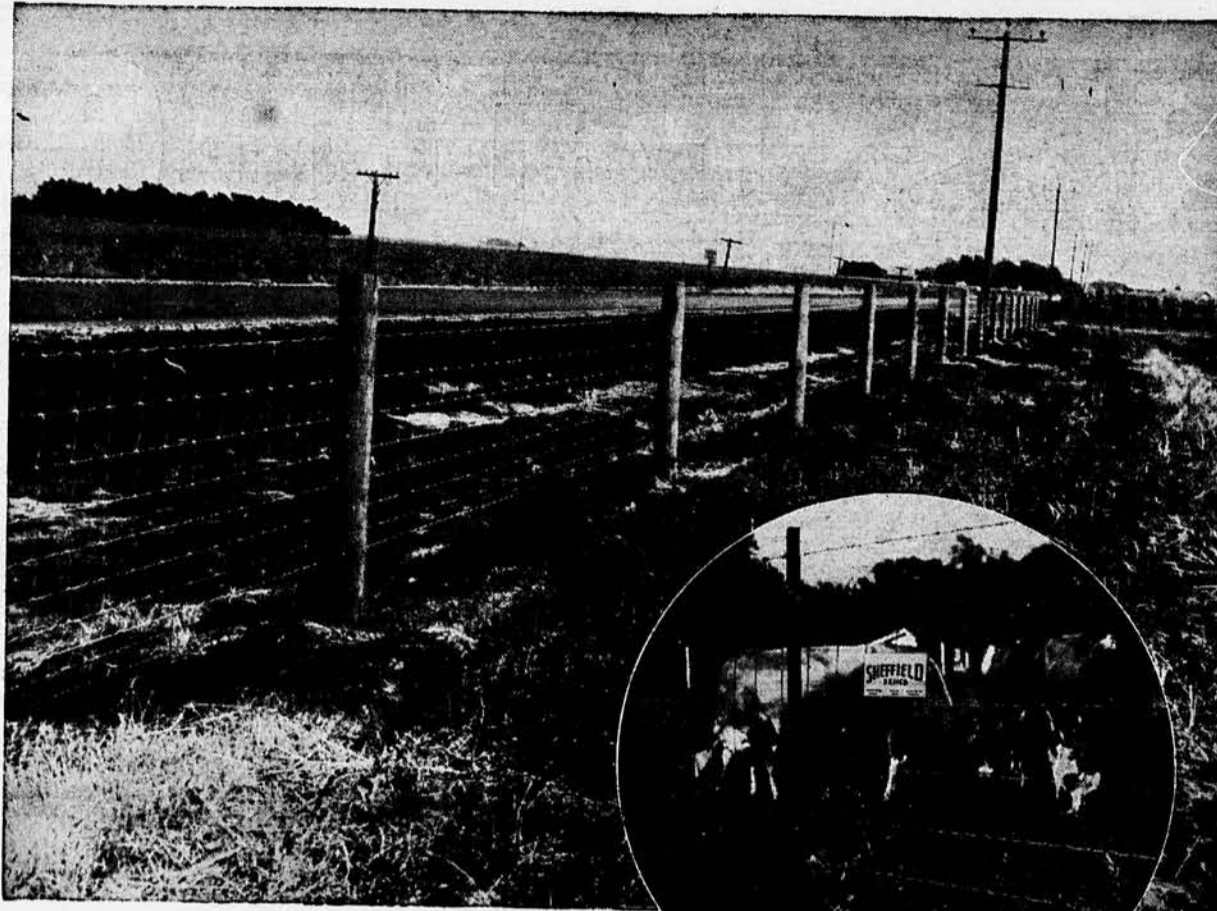
With new, modern equipment it is easy and economical to combine cleaning and treating operations, thus avoiding an extra handling. The disinfectant compound is discharged in the grain line as the cleaned seed leaves the cleaning unit.

Cost of disinfectant for treating seed ranges from 1 cent to 1½ cents a bushel. This is such [Continued on Page 2]



THIS PORTABLE seed cleaner on Enoch Thompson farm, Pawnee county, is one of 83 being used in Kansas today. In the picture Cliff Manry, left, county agent, discusses the job with Mr. Thompson.

- Test County .....Page 4
- See What Poultry Has Done...Page 9
- Our Traveling 4-H'ers...Pages 12-13-26



**SHEFFIELD FENCE**

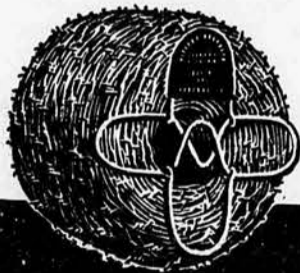
## Good Fencing Helps Keep Land Fertile...

There's hardly any investment you can make on your farm that pays out as well as good fence around your fields and pastures. Rotating crops not only assures you of a good supply of legume roughage and rich pasture but also is just as important to better grain crops as are ample fertilizer and certified seed. The fields you put into hay and grass crops not only will pay out themselves but will contribute to increased grain yields in future years. Farmers report that Sheffield fencing used for crop rotation paid for itself in a single better harvest!

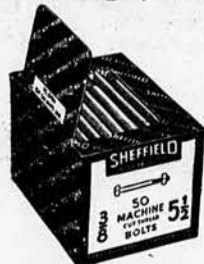
### 5 REASONS WHY THERE IS NO BETTER FENCE MADE!

1. Special Analysis steel for Sheffield Fence made by Sheffield steel makers.
2. Quality Control at the Sheffield Steel plants from furnace to finished fence.
3. Extra wrap on Top and Bottom Strands to add strength where strain is greatest.
4. Longer, tightly wrapped hinge joint knots on the line wire to give it backbone.
5. Heavy Uniform coat of zinc perfectly bonded to steel wire for longer life.

See your neighborhood Sheffield Fence Dealer today — and see for yourself how good Sheffield Fence is. Tell him your fence requirements so that he can be sure of providing you with extra value Sheffield Fence. It takes more steel to make Sheffield Fence — but it costs no more!



**SHEFFIELD Bolts and Nuts Last Longer, Too!**



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

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## Cheap Insurance

(Continued from Page 1)

cheap insurance against the ravages of stinking smut no grower can afford to be without it.

There are 3 companies manufacturing portable units. To the best of our knowledge there are 83 portable units operating in Kansas today. We estimate there are 109 elevators and seed houses that are doing commercial seed cleaning and treating in stationary units.

Last year one company manufacturing farm-size seed cleaner machines told us they had marketed 6 carloads in Kansas, which was double the shipments of any previous year.

*Editor's Note: The Kansas Wheat Improvement Association sparked the seed cleaning and treating program in Kansas thru its use of portable units. But, as Director Skiver says: "We don't care how farmers clean their seed—just so they clean it."*

## Kansas Wheat Acreage Allotment Is Increased

The Kansas wheat acreage allotment for the 1951 crop has been increased 237,937 acres over this year's total of 13,839,120 acres. The state total of 14,077,057 was announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture August 1.

The national allotment for 1951 is 72,784,000 acres. This total is slightly more than the 1950 figure. Increases in allotments are to insure plentiful supplies of wheat in view of the international situation.

## Johnson Grass for Silage

Johnson grass silage will be given a try on the Art Leonard dairy farm in Chautauqua county. He cut about 40 tons from a 6-acre area this summer and put it into a snow-fence silo. He doesn't expect the protein content of this feed to be as high as in most ensilage crops. But there is plenty of Johnson grass available in the area and he intends to try making use of it.

## Market News Reports Made for 36 Years

U. S. Department of Agriculture market news reports are in their 36th year. Beginning with only one office, reporting strawberries, the service has grown to include more than 100 farm commodities.

Purpose of market news reports is to provide latest information on supply, demand, and prices of agricultural products. Timely reporting of market conditions helps promote more orderly marketing. More importantly, it places the buyer and seller on a bargaining basis that's more nearly equal.

Today, reports are issued from 105 year-round offices and 45 seasonal offices. The reports operate thru a nationwide system of field offices.

## Senator Capper on Radio

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

## KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breese

121-123 West 8th St.

Topeka, Kansas

Vol. 87, No. 16

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Member: Audit Bureau of Circulations, Agricultural Publishers Association, National Association of Magazine Publishers.

Published the first and third Saturdays each month at Eighth and Jackson streets, Topeka, Kan., U. S. A. Entered as second class matter at the post office, Topeka, Kan., U. S. A., under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

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

## Coming, September 2

What happened to hogs? Once Kansas ranked 8th among pork producing states. Now we rank 15th. There must have been a reason for this tumble. What is that reason?

We know hog raising in this state is more efficient than ever. We have seen income from hogs improve because of better methods. Then why should we lose out in total production?

What changes have been made in management, feeding, sanitation, breeding?

What has happened in the field of new breeds, crossbreeding, size of hogs marketed?

What does the future hold for Kansas hog production?

All these and other important questions will be answered in your September 2, 1950, issue of *Kansas Farmer*, by one of the top authorities in the United States. Watch for this article—it is timely, complete, worth reading several times—in your September 2, *Kansas Farmer*.

## Sheep Return Investment In One Year

SIXTY ewes paid for themselves the first year. That is what Clarence Westhoff, Crawford county, says about the flock of Western ewes he purchased a year ago. That means in one year they returned original cost plus feed cost for both ewes and lambs. Mr. Westhoff started with a flock of 63 ewes. He lost 3. They were part of about 600 Western ewes shipped in for Crawford county farmers last year. And another 750 were brought in this year.

It was the first time for sheep on this farm. But Mr. Westhoff says he didn't find them particularly difficult to raise. In fact, he reports it takes very little time to care for a flock that size.

His ewes started lambing November 17, and all but 7 arrived before the first of the year. Of the remainder, 6 came in March and 1 lambbed in April.

Mr. Westhoff took 20 lambs to the spring show in Kansas City. They were good enough to rate a price of \$1.50 above the open market. His son, Kenneth, had lambs for a 4-H project which were shown in Kansas City. Eleven out of the 15 he showed landed in first place. Six of those 15 were the ones dropped in March and 5 of them were among the winning 11. The top 11 lambs averaged 86½ pounds, the other 5 averaged 79 pounds.

Mr. Westhoff says his flock of ewes was bred back for October and November lambing. Weather usually is mild at that time of year and the lambs will be up in top condition for the Easter market.

But it takes a combination of fine-wool Western ewes, crossed with mutton-type rams to produce investment-paying results. Wool from the Westerns usually is sufficient to pay feed costs for both ewes and lambs. That leaves selling price of lambs to apply against original investment the first year.

### Profit in Plain Cattle

Few people like to buy plain cattle. The kind you find every fall at local sales. They usually are mixed breeds, everything from dairy calves to just plain reds. But there is money to be made in them.

A. J. Wagner and son, Alf, Labette county, fed 30 head of plain cattle last year and did well with them. Both men

### For Beauty at Home

We can recommend a useful calendar giving up-to-date information for each month of the year as to time for planting, spraying, dusting and pruning trees and shrubs, planting bulbs and grass seed, also making compost heaps and proper care of garden flowers and house plants.

Some suggestions for August are to watch evergreens carefully for red spider, plant perennial seed for Hollyhocks and Gaillardia, plant seed of hardy annuals—Larkspur, Bachelor's Button, Poppies; divide Iris where crowded, start a compost heap. Anyone interested in having a copy of this KSC Extension booklet, please address Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. There is no charge.

point out they prefer to handle more uniform and a better type of feeders, but these cheap-selling calves offer definite possibilities.

Buying calves during August and September, they were pastured thru fall and into December. Then the calves

were put on a short grain ration, 3 to 4 pounds, and fed roughage thru winter. They were brought up to full grain rations for a 60-day period late in winter.

Average gain on the 30 head was 285 pounds and they sold from \$1.40 to \$5.95 higher than the purchase price.

### Give Program Another Try

From year to year the price spread between poor-quality and high-quality cattle is larger in fall than in spring. That provides the basis for the plain-cattle program. It worked well on the Wagner farm last year when they had more feed than cattle. If they have enough feed again this year, they plan to give the plain-cattle program another try. They may even try a larger herd.

### Raymond Fort Is New 4-H Leader

Raymond E. Fort, Kansas State College graduate in agricultural administration in May, has been appointed an assistant state 4-H Club leader at Manhattan. His appointment was effective July 1.

He had been an outstanding 4-H Club member in Grant and Stafford counties prior to attending college. Following his graduation he served as an assistant county club agent. He was born and reared on a farm near St. John. During the war he served in the U. S. Navy.

### Leading Ladies

The Kansas Cow-Belles is an organization of wives and relatives of members of the Kansas Livestock Association.

The "weaker" sex has more than a weak say in the Flint Hills Hereford Association. Mrs. L. C. Hays, of Cedar Vale, is one of 6 directors of the organization.

### Crop Price Supports

Price supports for 1951 crops of grain sorghums, barley, oats and rye have been authorized by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

For grain sorghums, support rates will be 20 to 22 cents below 1949 rates, reflecting the 1950 national average rate of \$1.87 per bushel compared to \$2.09 a year ago.

Price supports in Kansas for barley will be about 1 cent higher this year, the national average rate being \$1.10. For oats, loan rates will be about 2 cents above last year's support level. National average for 1950 is 71 cents.

Supports for rye jumped about 1 to 2 cents in Kansas. The national average rate is \$1.28 per bushel for 1950 compared to \$1.27 in 1949.



The 43-H.P. D4 burns only 2½ gallons of non-premium fuel per hour to pull a heavy subsoiler—on the farm of Alfred Heck & Sons, Lawrence, Kan.

**How Kaw Valley  
Potato Grower  
BEATS HARD-PAN  
...STORES MOISTURE**

Alfred Heck & Sons, Lawrence, Kansas, raise prime quality Kaw Valley potatoes — do an extra good farming job while keeping yields up and costs down.

Here's a big reason! They do their heavy tillage work with a "Caterpillar" Diesel D4 Tractor. Here, the Hecks' 6-plow D4 is pulling a heavy-duty subsoiler.

The big tool is shattering hard-pan 20 inches deep — for winter moisture storage, and to provide a condition that inspires spuds to grow big and yield high!

Non-slip traction, teamed with ample power to employ it, gives Kansas "Caterpillar" Diesel Tractor owners vital profit advantages. They can use this extra pulling power to do deeper work; use wider hitches; or gang up on jobs, with tandem loads! And Kansas owners commonly save 60% to 80% on fuel bills, compared to spark-ignition power replaced.

We invite you to write or visit your "Caterpillar" Dealer, in one of the towns listed below, to secure full information, prices and terms; on the size of "Caterpillar" Diesel Tractor you need.

**CATERPILLAR**  
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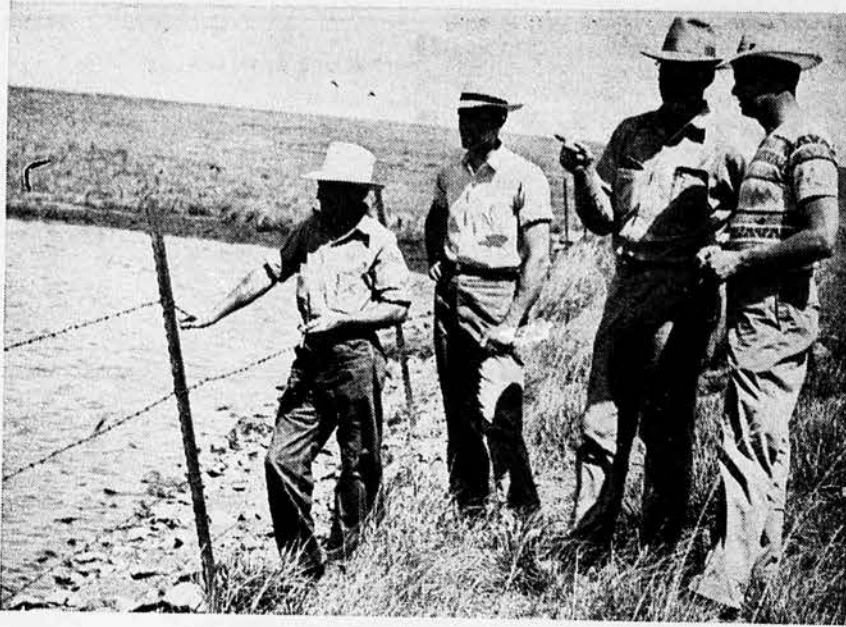
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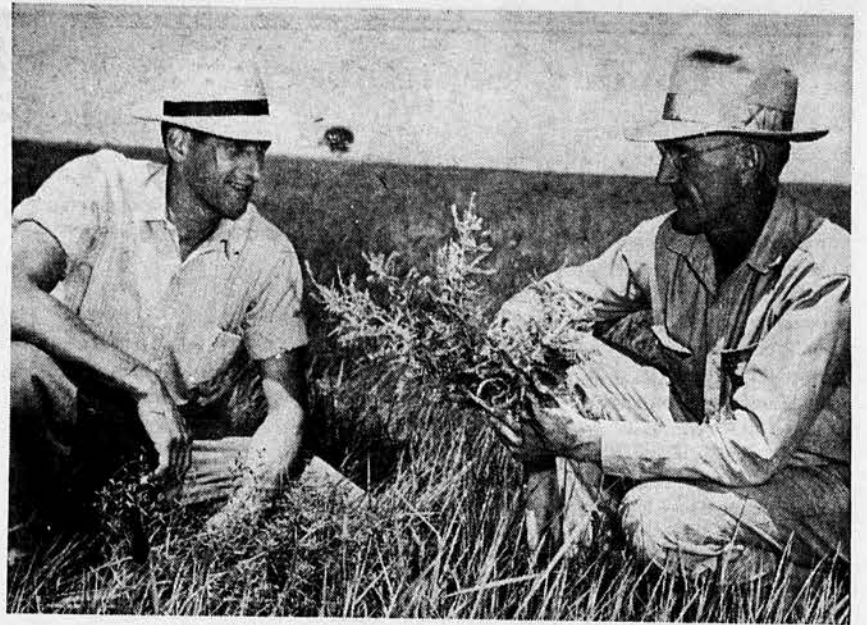
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**STOCK-WATER PONDS** are being pushed in Greenwood County Farmers and Ranchers Conservation Program. Three thousand such ponds are needed in Greenwood county.



**THESE WILD LEGUMES** are desirable, Floyd Worley tells John Storey. Young Storey is a Kansas State College graduate sent to Greenwood county to study the program being conducted there.

# Test County

**They are learning a lot about pasture in Greenwood county**

By **DICK MANN**

**C**AN a group of farmers successfully run their own conservation program? They're trying to find out down in Greenwood county, located in the heart of the famous bluestem grass area.

Greenwood, along with Clark county, was chosen by the Production and Marketing Association last year as a "test county" for what they call "A Farmers and Ranchers Conservation Program."

"It's mostly an educational program," says William H. Rawlings, chairman of the Greenwood county PMA committee. "The idea is that our 39 community committeemen are calling on

their neighbors to talk over their conservation problems, and to ask them to sign up on a 5-year voluntary conservation plan. Several townships already have been canvassed 100 per cent. The program started about April 1, this year, and by July 1 we had work sheets turned in for 1,025 of the 2,561 farms in the county."

Since Greenwood county is primarily a livestock county with about 550,000 acres of native grass, emphasis is being put on range management. Rate of stocking and water supply—thru

building enough ponds to spread grazing over all the grass—are 2 main points stressed.

A school for all community committeemen was held in February. These key farmers and ranchers spent a week learning to identify good and bad pasture grasses, wild legumes and pasture weeds, and studying how to help others plan conservation programs.

"Some of our ranchers who had been riding the range most of their lives found they knew very little about the grasses in their pastures," says Mr. Rawlings. "I was just as surprised as the rest. We thought all that grass out there was bluestem. It was a real shock to find experts could identify half a dozen different kinds. Some of them look like bluestem, but there is a whale of a difference in grazing value."

After they had taken a stiff course in grass identification and conservation practices, community committeemen then were able to help neighbors analyze their problems and work out conservation plans.

Committeemen doing the work on this experimental conservation program are being paid \$6 a day, plus mileage. "None of them could hire a man to take their place at home while they're out calling on neighbors," says Mr. Rawlings. "But these men are not doing it for money. They are interested in the future of the county and are doing the job as a public service."

The 2 mistakes most often made in grass management are overstocking and lack of water distributed in all sec- [Continued on Page 35]



**ALL THAT GROWS** is not good pasture. Floyd Worley, Greenwood county PMA supervisor, identifies some poor pasture grasses. Looking on are Charles Aufdengarten, left, county agent, and Donald Long and John Storey, of the PMA office.

**ABANDONED FARM** land in Greenwood county is being terraced before being seeded back to native pasture. Nearly 17 million feet of terraces are needed in the county.



# Farm Matters

## AS I SEE THEM

IF THE Korean war spreads to other sections of the globe, which Washington sees as a strong probability, farmers will be faced with demands for all-out production. Of course, this will be the effect if the present tense world situation develops into war between the Soviet Union and the United States.

On the other hand, if the wars remain localized, even in scattered parts of the earth, threatened shortages of foodstuffs could become surpluses again, in the course of two or three years. At any rate, farmers can be assured of sizable markets for full production for the coming two years, in my judgment. And very likely a continuation of parity or close to parity price support guarantees, according to present planning in Washington.

Supplies of machinery and farm equipment, as of today, are believed to be adequate. But the war program, whether all-out war or military preparedness on a huge scale, will mean a tightening of metal supplies, and diminished numbers of tractors, trucks, autos, and other farm equipment. But labor will be scarce, wages high, and farm help largely will come under social security. Taxes will demand an increasingly larger share of income at the federal level, altho it appears doubtful that the Administration in Washington will levy high enough tax rates to meet federal expenditures.

In some respects I am as much worried over what seems to be happening on the Washington front as over the Korean situation.

Congress apparently is turning over to the White House as complete powers over the people and whole economy of the United States as is held by dictators in other parts of the world. As this is written, there are some evidences that the Senate will put some strings on the complete grant of power in the House controls bill.

One good feature of the House-passed bill is that the House adopted the suggestion of Sen. Harry F. Byrd, of Virginia, (Democrat) and provided the legislation expire automatically June 30, 1951. I hope the Senate accepts that part of the bill. Without an automatic expiration date, it would require a two-thirds majority in both branches of Congress to override a presidential veto of congressional action to bring the grant of powers to an end. With the automatic expiration date, Congress will get back its legislative powers when the act expires.

The legislation so far written leaves entirely to the discretion of the President when and to what extent and under what conditions and regulations price and wage controls, allocations and rationing controls, shall be applied. It probably is the most complete grant of autocratic powers ever granted a President of the United States. I sincerely hope that President Truman exercises wisdom, instead of snap judgment, in applying the immense authority granted him.

I hope also that one extreme proposal from Dr. E. A. Goldenweiser (Russian-born economist, former statistician with the Federal Reserve Board, now on Princeton faculty) is not adopted. Doctor Goldenweiser recommends that to meet the war programs, after increasing taxes and pushing war savings bond drives,

that the Government borrow money at "nominal rates of interest" from the Federal Reserve Banks.

What that amounts to is the Government resorting to "printing-press money," a highly inflationary proceeding that no government in the past, with as heavy proportionately a national debt as ours, has been able to keep in control.

As I see it, a resort to this device for raising money at the price of a continually cheaper and cheaper currency, is as much a threat from within to our national security as any threat from without.

A "rotting currency"—that's what it would amount to—can rob all of us of the value of our savings—our insurance policies, even our old age pensions. Also it can rob us of the purchasing power of salaries and wages and income, no matter how high these are pushed up in attempts to meet the depleted purchasing power of the dollar.

It would be much better to levy higher taxes now, and at the same time cut down on government spending, except for needed military preparedness, than to take the road of printing-press money to a ruinous inflation.

### The Other Side

I HAVE heard and still hear a great deal about soil and fertility loss. Some of the tales sound rather depressing. So I always am more than eager to keep up-to-date on the other side of the story—what we are doing to stop the damage. There is no denying the fact we have lost tons upon tons of topsoil. Government figures indicate that before our land was put under cultivation, average depth of topsoil was about 9 inches. Now it averages about 5 inches. Nearly half gone, on the average.

So that becomes a very important 5 inches of soil when you think of it as the foundation of every other industry in this nation. Without the food and fiber our fields produce, nothing else could exist.

In early days there was more land available when one piece played out. That is true in some countries today. But in the United States now there are no new frontiers. We must take care of the land we have so it will support us. Not only support the present population but a growing population, also. Figures I have show how the population has grown. Back in 1900 there were some 76 million people living in this country. In 1950 the population is well over 150 million—about double that of 1900. In years just ahead other millions will be added, may double again. So it is a big job our soil has to do.

Now, I am well aware a great deal is being done to stop soil loss. I hear very encouraging reports along this line. Seriousness of the problem is understood. Without all the steps farmers are taking to hold their soil, and conserve its fertility, this country would be on the downgrade in standard of living. We might lose our position in world leadership. But even more can be and must be done.

Fortunately, good farming practices have a capable ally that helps guarantee even better production in the future than we have known in the past. This ally is commercial fertilizers. Here is another example of industry teaming up with agriculture to

do a necessary job. Industry takes the raw materials which nature provides, processes them into usable plant foods. Properly used they can do the double job of helping control erosion and helping build up the soil. "Even on soils of low natural fertility," one government report states, "use of fertilizers and other good management practices make possible a successful agriculture. . . . Under some conditions fertilizer may be used to get an immediate increase in production. Numerous experiments show the yield of corn, hay and other crops may be increased from 50 to more than 200 per cent by one application of fertilizer."

I note Kansas is using increasing amounts of commercial fertilizers right along. The State Board of Agriculture reports that back in 1930 our state used only 4,801 tons. Ten years later this had been increased to 16,031 tons. In 1949 fertilizers sold in Kansas amounted to 136,386 tons. And if I am not mistaken this figure will continue to climb, and use of fertilizers will spread westward in the state.

Looking at the national picture I find The National Fertilizer Association reports more than one fifth of America's farm production now comes from fertilizer use. And it suggests that fertilizers properly used may have to account, in the future, for at least 50 per cent of our total production of most crops.

The association points out that fertilizer is essential to our national security, as well as to a high standard of living in peace times. "Look what happened during World War II," says the report. "Volume of farm production was 28 per cent higher in 1944 than in 1939; output per farm worker was 37 per cent higher in 1944 than in 1939; fertilizer consumption was 48 per cent higher in 1944 than in 1939."

"Our agricultural land is a huge production factory," says the association, "but the number of acres available for supplying the needs of each citizen is declining. In 1850 there were 74 acres for each person, in 1900 it was down to 23 acres, and in 1950 it is down to 11 acres. And plant food is being removed and lost continually from our soils more rapidly than it is being returned. Over the years, clearing of forests and increase in cultivated acreage have speeded up the rate of plant food removal from our soils. Altho the margin between removal and replacement now is wide, farmers today are returning about 2½ times as much as they did 10 years ago."

This side of the story—what is being done to stop soil and fertility loss—is typically American. When we meet a problem everybody—both agriculture and industry—pitches in and solves it.

*Arthur Capper*

Topeka.

## Uneasy About Farm Price Controls

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's National Affairs Editor

WASHINGTON planners are looking forward to price controls for farm products—but hope to stave them off until after the November election. There is an uneasy feeling that farmers don't like controls; and the Administration wants farmer votes to elect a Welfare State Congress that will do the White House bidding without so much argument and so many delaying actions.

Present indications are that Congress, in a panicky mood, may grant the President the widely discretionary "stand-by" powers for price controls and rationing. But these are to be imposed gradually, it is hoped. The House passed its bill last week.

The Senate started work on its measure a few hours later, with prospects of comparatively early action. But then, of course, the U. S. Senate is unpredictable.

According to Wayne Darrow, whose Farmletter reflects pretty accurately

the Department of Agriculture thinking, price controls for farm products are expected to come later than most others—perhaps not until after the first of the year.

Department feels war-scared buying and speculation in the commodity markets are due to recede. Also, that there will be heavy fall marketings in fats and oils and livestock markets.

(Continued on Page 32)



# SAVE 240 HOURS OF WORK EACH YEAR!



**A**N Automatic Electric Water System gives you running water at the turn of a tap . . . for livestock and poultry . . . for household needs.



The average farm family spends at least 240 hours a year pumping and carrying water. Now with an Automatic Electric Water System you can forget this backbreaking chore forever.

An Electric Water System does more than save time and work! It means improved health and sanitation, protection from fire . . . and increased farm production. With all the water they want, cows give 10 to 20 per cent more milk with 6 to 12 per cent more butterfat, hens lay 8 to 10 per cent more eggs.

Running water in the farm home is a blessing, too. With an Automatic Electric Water System you have all the water you need—for cooking, cleaning, washing, bathing. Yes, an Electric Water System does a lot to make life more pleasant on the farm . . . and it costs but a few cents a day to operate.

See your dealer about an Automatic Electric Water System today!



## ELECTRICITY— Does the Job Better!

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

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

This Message from the Pioneers of Rural Electrification

# Thoughts TO LIVE BY

## Honesty

**D**IOGENES, the old Greek philosopher, went about at midday with a lantern in his hand. When asked the reason for this strange conduct, he replied he was looking for an honest man. In any age, an honest man is hard to find.

Children are relatively sincere. Adults become masters of deceit. They try to impress their neighbors by wearing a false front. Self-deception is even more serious. It contributes to the personality problems that drive many people to seek professional help.

Roughly speaking, reactions to honesty may be grouped into three classes.

First, there are a few people who profess little love for the virtue. What honesty they practice results from necessity. Social pressure forces them to exhibit an honesty they do not prefer.

Second, there are those who believe "honesty is the best policy." They have the feeling dishonest people eventually are punished in one way or another, and that honest people are rewarded. Honesty, to them, is good business; it pays good dividends. But what do they do when tempted by a deception that can escape detection? In such a situation, they have no moral incentive. Satan accused Job of being such a person.

The third group believes in honesty because it is required by God. He not only places his stamp of approval upon it, he holds his children responsible for practicing it. Ingratitude to him, and sensing their stewardship, these people prefer honesty because it is pleasing to God. They do not yield to temptation when it appears that no one is look-

ing, for they know someone is always looking. Their conception of God tones up their lives. This is the kind of person Job proved himself to be.

When the value of characteristics is in question, these characteristics can be tested by carrying them to extremes. Suppose everyone lied, cheated and stole, economics would disintegrate, history would be unreliable, and even an institution as fundamental as the family would fall. Chaos would result. On the other hand, if honesty were the universal guide to life, business would flourish, history would be reliable, and the home would stand. Such a contrast places every man under obligation.

Suppose a store was opened that offered credit to everyone. As long as people practiced honesty, it could prosper and customers could enjoy the advantages of credit. Now, suppose half the people took advantage of the situation. They obtained merchandise, but did not pay their bills. The store would have to close. All would suffer, for both the cheaters and the honest customers would lose the advantages of credit. Dishonesty is a parasite. It could not live without preying upon honest people. When it grows so strong that it destroys the honest man, it also destroys itself. Instead of producing security, dishonesty, like greed, brings destruction to everyone.

George Washington was a builder of this nation in more than one way. Honors will continue to be heaped upon the father of our country who is credited with these words: "I hope I shall always possess firmness and virtue enough to maintain what I consider the most enviable of all titles, the character of an 'Honest Man'."

—Larry Schwarz

## 4-H and FFA Members Hear Judging Tips

**D**ON'T be fooled by the finish of an animal in judging livestock. Fat will cover a lot of faults, and you have to be sure to take into consideration all factors that make a fine animal."

These were bits of advice given to 200 4-H Club and FFA students from 13 Eastern Kansas counties who attended the 5th annual 2-day livestock-judging school at Topeka July 27 and 28. The event was sponsored by the Agricultural Service Division of the Topeka Chamber of Commerce and the Shawnee County Farm Bureau.

At the John Morrell Company plant



"A boy becomes a man, son, when he walks around a puddle of water instead of thru it."

beef cattle and hogs were judged, following a tour of the company buildings to see packing operations. At the Kansas Free Fair grounds, horses, sheep and hogs were judged. Dairy cattle were judged at the Topeka State Hospital and the C. L. E. Edwards farm. At the Tomson Brothers farm, shorthorn cattle were inspected and judged. Five classes of Herefords were judged at the Al Engler farm.

Official judges and instructors included Carl G. Elling, Kansas State College livestock specialist; Fred Foreman, Kansas State College dairy specialist; and Merrill Werts, agricultural service manager of the John Morrell Company.

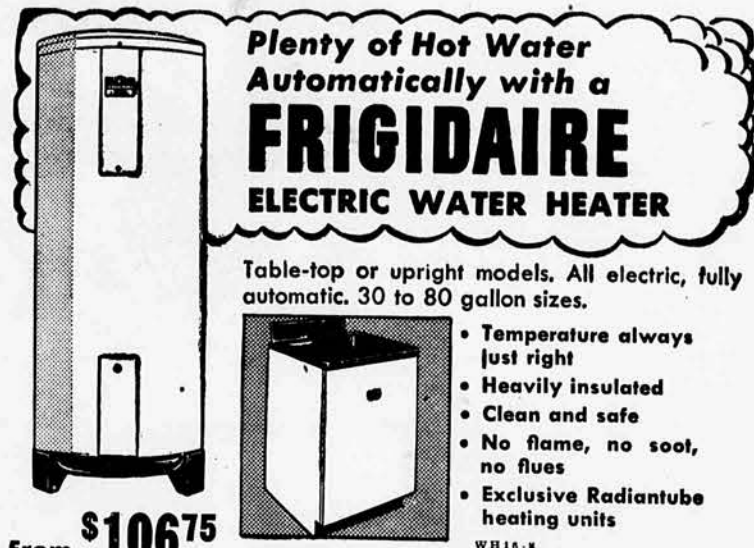
## Entomologist Writes New Book on Insects

Dr. Reginald H. Painter, of Kansas State College entomology department, has authored a new book on insect resistance in crop plants. It will be published by the MacMillan Company.

Results of more than 20 years of research will be included in the book. Altho 2,000 publications are referred to in his work, Doctor Painter's is the first book on the subject. It is not confined to his own studies, but summarizes all available information.

The author began his research in co-operation with the agronomy department of Kansas State and the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1926. One result of this co-operative study was development of Pawnee wheat, a strain resistant to Hessian fly.

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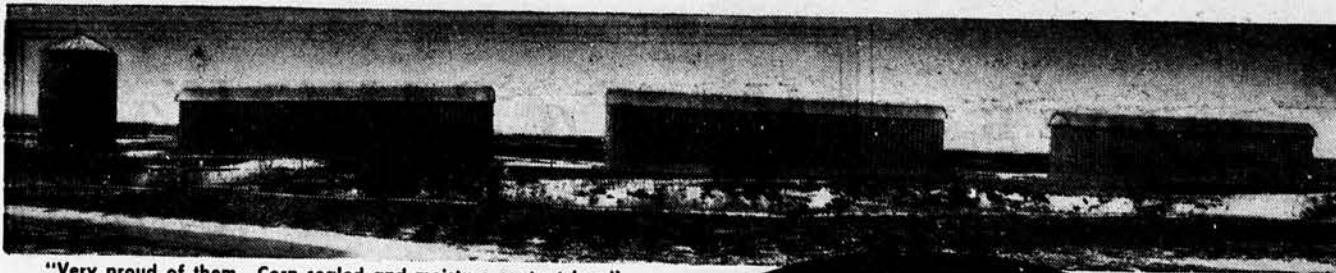
... Also see these other

## FRIGIDAIRE APPLIANCES

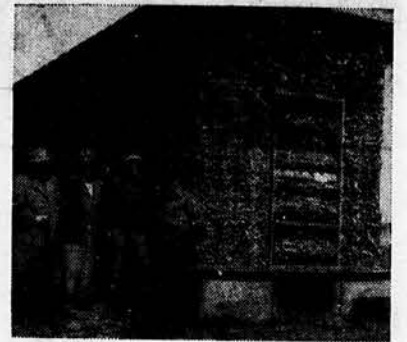
Electric Ranges, Refrigerators, Washers, Freezers, Clothes Dryers, Ironers, Dehumidifiers and Cabinets and Sinks.

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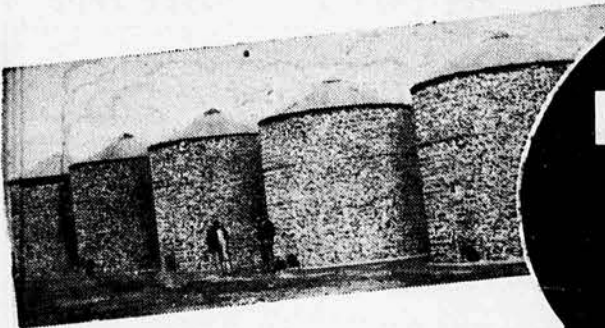
- |   |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|
| <b>ABILENE</b><br>Shockey & Landes              | <b>DIGHTON</b><br>Mull Electric Service        | <b>JUNCTION CITY</b><br>Waters Appl. Store               | <b>OSWEGO</b><br>Williamson Stores, Inc.                                   |
| <b>ALMA</b><br>Hasenbank & LaMar                | <b>DODGE CITY</b><br>Newkirk's                 | <b>KENSINGTON</b><br>Simmons-Olmit                       | <b>OXFORD</b><br>Abildgaard Hdwe. Co.                                      |
| <b>ALTAMONT</b><br>Holmes Hdwe. Co.             | <b>DOUGLASS</b><br>The Electric Store          | <b>KINGMAN</b><br>Kingman Radio Shop                     | <b>PARSONS</b><br>Ellis Radio & Appl. Co.                                  |
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| <b>BAXTER SPRINGS</b><br>Milo Chew Drug Co.     | <b>FLORENCE</b><br>W & R Appliance Co.         | <b>LINCOLNVILLE</b><br>Burkholder Lbr. Co.               | <b>ST. FRANCIS</b><br>Roelke Electric                                      |
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| <b>BLOOM</b><br>Hiscote & Weir Appl.            | <b>FREDONIA</b><br>Hollis Hardware Co.         | <b>LYONS</b><br>Schneider's Furn. Co.                    | <b>SALINA</b><br>Goodhousekeepers Appl., Inc.                              |
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| <b>CHANUTE</b><br>Naff & Bolze Hdwe.            | <b>HAYS</b><br>The Merchandise Mart            | <b>MINNEAPOLIS</b><br>Horner Hardware                    | <b>TIMKEN</b><br>Timken Lumber Co.   |
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| <b>CIBARRON</b><br>Osborn Radio & Elec.         | <b>HOISINGTON</b><br>Gelman Appl. Co.          | <b>MULVANE</b><br>The Electric Store                     | <b>WAKEENY</b><br>Clark Supply Co.   |
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| <b>CONCORDIA</b><br>Culbertson Elec. Co.        | <b>JETMORE</b><br>Setmore Hardware             | <b>OBERLIN</b><br>Anderson & Son                         | <b>WINFIELD</b><br>Winfield Electric Co.                                   |
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"Very proud of them. Corn sealed and moisture content low,"  
Heniker Bros., Mankato, Minn.

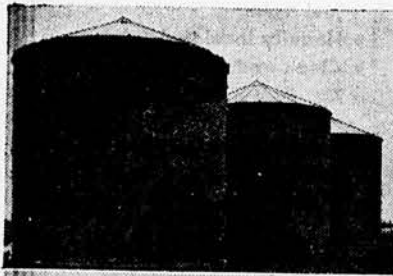


"After using my Behlen crib two years, I am more pleased with it than ever. The custom sheller said my corn was the driest and best that he had shelled all year."  
—Clifton F. Boom, Marble Rock, Iowa

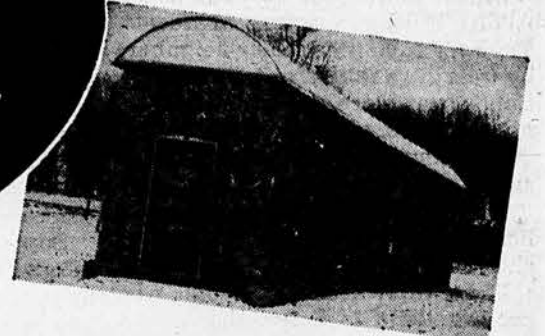
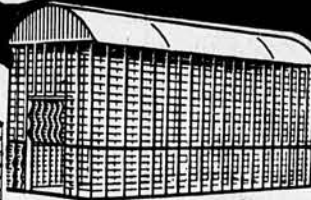
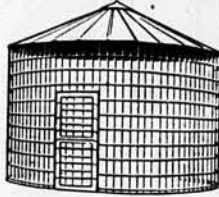


"Withstood 85 m.p.h. wind without damage," Elmer Klute, York, Nebr.

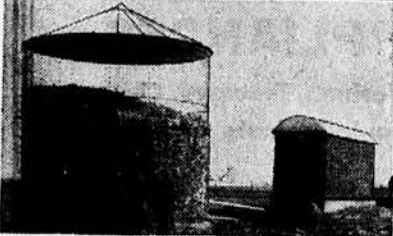
**MORE FARMERS BUY**  
*Behlen*



"By far best buy of all," Wilbur C. Tracy, Princeville, Ill.



"Moisture content only 12% when shelled," R. A. Gluth, Redwood Falls, Minn.



"Am very well pleased with Behlen Crib," Marvin Ensign, Long Point, Ill.

**BUY THE LEADER...**

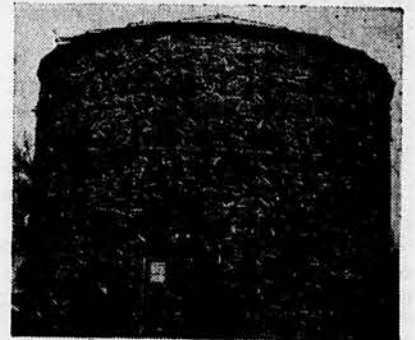
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- **Utmost Ventilation**
- **All-Steel Construction**
- **Galvanized AFTER Welding**
- **Ready to Erect**

More crib for the money. That's the reason behind the spectacular success of Behlen Crib.

Two advantages in particular of the Behlen are most important to you: (1) heavier steel bar, over 1/4 in. thickness; and, (2) galvanized AFTER welding (only Behlen gives this protection against rust).

Two Types. Rectangular, comes in 4-ft. sections which are corrugated for extra strength. Round type, comes in 10, 15, and 20-ft. ht. Write us for full particulars; or see the Behlen dealer near you, at once.



"Most crib for my money," H. W. Busselberg, Hebron, Ind.

**Order Your Crib Today From Your Local Behlen Dealer**

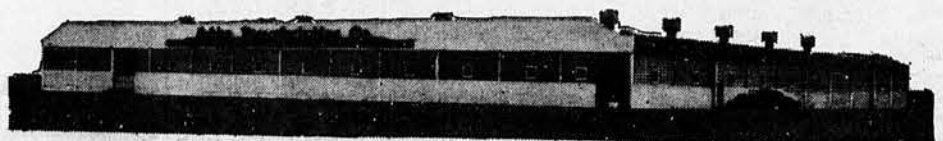
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**MANUFACTURING CO.**  
COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA



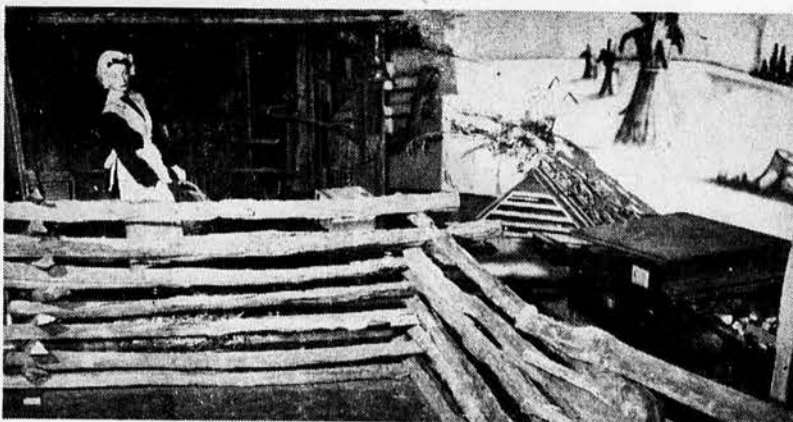


# No. 14 Reviewing farming progress and looking into the future

## Just See What Poultry Has Done!



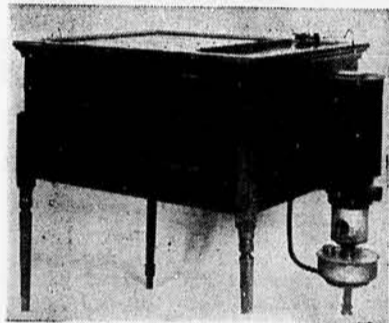
By LOYAL F. PAYNE, Head, Department of Poultry Husbandry  
Kansas State College



TYPICAL POULTRY YARD in 1900. Note slat-front, A-shape coop in center for setting hen, a kerosene-heated artificial brooder on right and dilapidated "hen house" with lantern on door behind lady attendant, as displayed at Fact Finding Conference in Kansas City, last February. (Courtesy of the Poultryman)

THE wildest dreamer in 1900 could not have stretched his imagination to foresee 5-pound broilers in 12 weeks and 300-egg flocks in 1950. At the beginning of the present century the trapnest for poultry had just been invented. Mongrel chickens predominated, the setting hen and the small, kerosene-heated incubator were sources of all baby chicks. Poultry was definitely a sideline on the farm, rustling a living from waste grain about farm buildings, and scraps from the family table. Kansas farm hens averaged about 75 eggs a year, and the bulk of these were produced during spring months. Eggs were seasonal and stewing hens were the only form of poultry meat available thruout the year.

The poultry industry has made tremendous strides during the last 50 years: Development of mammoth incubators, permitting chicks to be shipped by parcel post; introduction of



KEROSENE-HEATED incubator typical of type used on farms and in commercial hatcheries first decade of present century.

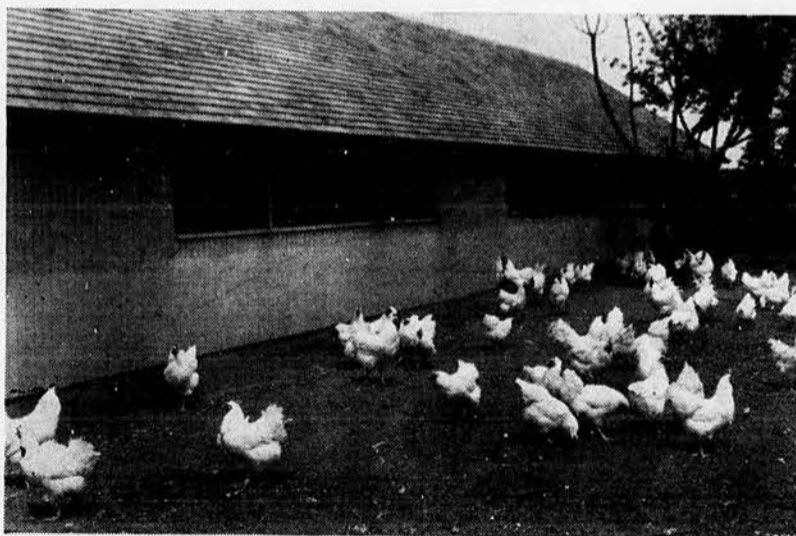
tion, hence the first egg-laying contest in the United States was begun at Kansas State College in 1904 and it continued 3 years, to be followed by similar contests in other states a few years later.

Improvement in small-type incubators resulted in establishment of commercial hatcheries and sale of baby chicks. One such hatchery begun in Ohio about 1900, shipped by express 82,000 chicks in 1907. The first mammoth incubator in this country was constructed in 1911-12 by Milo Hastings, a Kansas State College graduate. Other machines using his principles were later popularized, and these led to establishment of centralized hatcheries and the beginning of a tremendous baby-chick industry. This was further stimulated by authorization of the Postal Department in 1918 to ship chicks by mail. In 1947 about 1,288,334,000 chicks were sold by commercial hatcheries in the U. S. and these comprised about 90 per cent of the total chick crop that year.

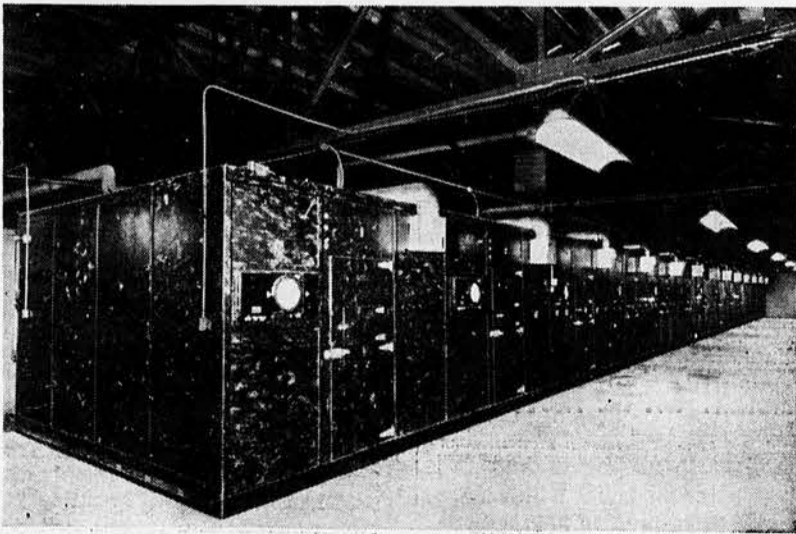
An accurate method of diagnosing and controlling pullorum disease among young chicks about 1915, did much to guarantee success of the baby chick industry.

### Could Pick High Producers

While progress was being made in controlling this most destructive disease, a fairly accurate method of selecting hens for egg production by such external characteristics as pigmentation, molt and physical characteristics was developed. This made it possible to cull non-layers and low producers from flocks and thus maintain higher average production. Systematic culling of poultry flocks, first introduced in 1918, was quickly and generally adopted by poultrymen and farmers thruout the nation.



GABLE-ROOF, straw-loft, open-front 20-by-70-foot laying house which has been popular in Kansas the last 20 years. White Plymouth Rocks are one of leading varieties in the state.



MODERN COMMERCIAL HATCHERY with capacity for setting 3/4 of a million eggs at a time. Such a hatchery can supply several million chicks a season. (Courtesy Chick Master Incubator Co.)

This led to an organized effort to further improve poultry selection and breeding in Kansas as in other states. Kansas was the fourth state in the nation to start a poultry improvement program. This was on November 11, 1921, in Coffey county. Other states were quick to follow and this led to calling a standardization conference of leaders from all states which had adopted some plan for improving poultry selection and breeding. Such a conference was held at Kansas State College, August 10, 1925.

Purpose was to standardize terminology, and draft a national uniform plan for poultry improvement work. This plan, with occasional revisions, has been adopted and is now in use in 47 states. A Poultry Guide to direct this flock-selection work was first prepared in 1934 and revised in 1950 by Kansas State College authors.

### Many Poultry Organizations

With this advancement came need for additional poultry organizations. In 1900 the American Poultry Association was the only existing national organized group. Today there are a dozen or more national groups, membership in some numbering into thousands. Practically all specialized groups such as poultry breeders, hatcheries, equipment companies, feed dealers, and educational groups now have their state, regional or national organiza-

tions. Poultry Industry Councils and Expositions have succeeded the purely exhibition poultry associations and shows of former years, and the Poultry and Egg National Board devotes all of its efforts toward popularizing poultry and eggs to increase consumption of these products. Progress has been made. This is indicated by the fact poultry-meat consumption has increased from 19.4 pounds per capita in 1909, to 33.2 in 1945, a difference of 13.8 pounds or 71 per cent. And egg consumption increased from 309, in 1910 to 397 in 1945, an increase of 88 eggs or 28 per cent.

Consumption of commercial broilers has increased from 1 pound to 6.4 pounds per capita or 540 per cent from 1936 to 1948.

### Progress in Housing

Kansas poultrymen were among leaders in advocating and adopting the straw-loft, open-front laying house. Some 20,000 of these have been constructed in Kansas the last 20 years. The house is cooler in summer and warmer in winter than are houses without overhead insulation. It has been estimated a straw-loft laying house will increase production 12 eggs a hen a year.

Present tendency is to increase width of laying houses to 24 or 26 feet and of sufficient length to accommodate 300 to 500 layers. Latest plans prepared by the Extension service of the college are for a house 26 by 70 feet with a service room 10 by 26 in the middle and an egg cellar under the service room. Two compartment nests each 2 by 10 feet on each side of the workroom enable the caretaker, without entering the pens, to gather all eggs from 500 hens in a few minutes. They are taken directly into the egg cellar below where they are cooled and cased within a few hours. Running water in the house and a double door in each end to admit a truck for the annual cleaning reduces time and motion to a minimum.

### Open New Field

Feeding: Formula feeds got their start about 1905, and pellets some 25 years later. Both are popular and commonly used today. Discovery of vitamins A and D about 1915, and their later use in the poultry diet, opened an entirely new field in poultry production. Scientists at Kansas State College were among the first to demonstrate the need of vitamin D for growing chicks and laying hens in confinement. This led to manufacture of battery brooders and rearing chicks by the millions in total confinement. Vitamin G was later added to be followed by a long list of trace vitamins and minerals which have a definite place in the poultry diet.

Among the latest is the animal protein factor (APF). When used as a supplement with plant protein, such as soybean oil meal, it seems to give as good or better results than rations to which the more expensive animal products, meat scraps and fish meal are added to supply the main source of protein.

### Great Gains in Growth

Perhaps greatest gains have been made in rate of growth. An article in a Kansas State Board of Agriculture report published in 1908, entitled "The Broiler Business," states broilers weighing 1 1/4 to 1 3/4 pounds each were produced in 15 to 18 weeks. The 10th of June this year, Donna Jean Liedtke's winning entry of 15 White Plymouth Rock broilers in the junior division of

(Continued on Page 33)

a definite system of culling and flock selection; commercialization in production of baby chicks; laying flocks and broiler plants together with grading, processing, packaging of poultry products; control of certain diseases, and year-around distribution of poultry products. These are among outstanding advancements made in the poultry industry since 1900.

### What of the Future?

As to the future, we believe the poultry industry will become more commercialized. A smaller percentage of poultry products will come from general farms and a larger proportion from specialized establishments. Further improvements will be made in procuring, grading, packaging and distributing poultry products for home use, freezer lockers and deep-freeze units. A bad egg, and undrawn, pinny dressed poultry will soon be things of the past. High-quality, ready-to-cook broilers, fryers, roasters and turkeys will be available in markets as fresh-killed or frozen the year around either whole or individual parts. Frozen and dried eggs will become more acceptable for home use, hence there will be further increased per capita consumption of both eggs and poultry.

### An 80-Egg Increase

Development of the trapnest made it possible to keep egg production records of the individual hen and her progeny. Thus, the poultry breeder and later the geneticist were able to select families which had ability to transmit high production to their offspring to propagate the strain, and to discard families which did not possess this inherited tendency. This resulted in much more rapid progress than was possible with the empirical methods of a flock selection used previously. As a result breeding, together with better feeding and improved management, have resulted in an average increase of about 80 eggs a hen thruout the nation and somewhat more than that in Kansas during the last half century. It is not uncommon now for large flocks to average 200 eggs a year, occasionally flocks lay 225 or more, and small pens in egg-laying contests have averaged well over 300 eggs per hen a year.

With increased interest in poultry breeding came the element of compe-

It's Here!

# NEW DEARBORN

# ECONOMY PLOW

with

## "RAZOR BLADE" SHARES



**CUT PLOWING COSTS TO THE BONE WITH SHARES YOU NEVER SHARPEN — SO LOW PRICED YOU THROW USED ONES AWAY LIKE RAZOR BLADES**



**BETTER PLOWING — LOWER COST!**

1. Low-priced, easy-attaching "Razor Blade" shares. Come 6 to a box
2. Replaceable moldboard shin. Multiplies moldboard life
3. Extra heavy beams of finest steel
4. Heavy cross shaft mounted above beams for extra clearance
5. Handy adjustment for width of cut
6. Coulters adjustable — up, down or sideways—in front or back positions
7. Newly designed coulters bracket; holds adjustment securely
8. Extra long-lasting coulters hub bearings

(Coulters and jointers sold separately)



Here's the new plow sensation—a plow with new "Razor Blade" shares you never sharpen. Just throw the used ones away! In most soils, each share will plow at least as much land as one of the conventional type before becoming worn—and do it as well or better!

Lower cost plowing—shares cost only a fraction of the price of conventional shares! Better plowing—there's no need to use a share after it's too dull to do good work! No more time wasted and money spent on repointing or re-sharpening. Shares come six in a box—a new, sharp share always handy.

Repeated tests show savings, in shares alone, of up to \$40—and even more—per 100 acres plowed—depending upon the type and condition of the soil. And this saving is only part of your new plowing economy with the Dearborn Economy Plow.

**Ask your Ford Tractor dealer for a Demonstration...**

Begin now to get top quality plowing at a new low cost. See your Ford Tractor dealer and ask for a demonstration. Buy on PROOF that here is a better plow and better plowing—for less money. Remember, too, that your Ford Tractor dealer offers genuine parts, dependable service and a sincere desire to serve you well.

DEARBORN MOTORS CORPORATION • Detroit 3, Michigan

**ONLY the FORD TRACTOR has the PROOF-METER! Get the FACTS Now!**

*Ford Farming* MEANS LESS WORK... MORE INCOME PER ACRE

## It Rained Every Day During July in Kansas

Rainfall of July 1950													KANSAS SCALE STATUTE MILES 0 10 20 30 40 50			
4.04	5.94	5.27	7.66	6.93	7.79	<u>16.63</u>	6.93	12.23	<u>10.64</u>	6.54	8.50	6.66				
2.66	3.70	<u>2.88</u>	7.43	7.39	<u>10.63</u>	<u>13.76</u>	2.63	11.27	<u>12.03</u>	11.23	9.16	9.02				
7.81	<u>10.28</u>	<u>11.04</u>	5.56	6.00	<u>11.06</u>	6.57	<u>10.56</u>	<u>13.65</u>	<u>12.50</u>	<u>13.34</u>	<u>11.35</u>	8.81				
6.20	<u>10.84</u>	<u>13.48</u>	<u>10.64</u>	<u>8.95</u>	<u>8.18</u>	<u>11.01</u>	<u>11.01</u>	8.54	<u>15.33</u>	<u>10.40</u>	9.06	<u>10.06</u>				
5.78		8.04		<u>8.52</u>	<u>2.21</u>	8.37				<u>13.92</u>	<u>14.71</u>	<u>9.02</u>			<u>10.41</u>	
6.40	5.95	4.87	5.57	4.70	<u>6.44</u>		6.63		<u>12.38</u>		7.81	9.58			<u>11.02</u>	<u>11.84</u>
7.23	<u>6.85</u>	<u>10.67</u>	<u>10.76</u>	<u>10.60</u>	<u>10.81</u>	5.70	2.05	11.34	<u>16.38</u>	<u>16.80</u>	11.00	<u>10.44</u>			<u>13.23</u>	
Heaviest July rainfall in county.																

**RAIN RECORD**—See how much rain your county received in July. Figures in each county indicate heaviest rainfall in any spot in the county. Underlined figures indicate the amounts which were highest on record in those counties for July.

JULY, 1950, was the wettest of 763 months of state-wide weather history in Kansas. Difficulty of harvesting with large machinery recalled the summer of 1915, when farmers equipped their binders with beer kegs to "float" them, and with small gas engines to drive the machinery, and then started at the top of the hill and cut round and round as possible when the ground dried sufficiently. During the summer of 1915 more than normal rain fell from May thru August.

In July, just passed, U. S. Weather Bureau records kept by local co-operative observers in all parts of the state, indicate an average of 8.55 inches of rainfall, a little over 2 1/2 times the normal July amount, and only 0.79 inch less than Kansas received as an average during the first 6 months of this year. More than 10 inches fell at 76 stations scattered over Gove, Wichita, Scott and Lane counties, the southern border counties from Seward to Cherokee, the Neosho and lower portion of the Marais des Cygnes valleys, and much of the north-central part of Kansas. Four stations received over 15 inches, Enterprise in Dickinson county 15.13 inches, Dexter in Cowley county 16.38 inches, Jewell in Jewell county 16.63 inches, and the greatest monthly total, 16.80 inches, at Sedan in Chautauqua county. Only one station, St. Francis, had less than an inch of precipitation, 0.92 inch.

Rain was recorded someplace in the state each day of July and a very few places had over 5 inches in 24 hours,

and fewer stations reported 2 falls of 3 inches or over, all of which means that rain was of frequent occurrence.

The accompanying map shows the greatest monthly totals for each county in July, 1950; most all counties have more than one reporting station. The marked amounts indicate that the amount this July was the greatest total of record in that county for the month of July.

In temperature, July averaged cooler by 1.6 degrees than June, the first such occurrence since 1918. The July mean, 73.2 degrees, was 6.4 degrees below normal, making it the coolest July on record for the state. One hundred-degree weather came to only a few north-central stations, and the highest, 103 degrees, at Bison on July 1, was the lowest extreme July maximum reading since 1906. A number of northwestern and east-central stations recorded low marks in the 40's. Atwood reported the lowest, 42 degrees on July 13. This is 10 degrees above the lowest July temperature of record, 32 degrees at Tribune, on July 17, 1888, during a terrific hail storm.

The summer resort temperatures Kansas enjoyed and the unusual rainfall leave a record that will be hard to exceed. If you care to figure the magnitude of rainfall another way, take this problem: Kansas has 82,158 square miles, each square mile has 640 acres. One inch of rain on an acre of ground weighs 113 tons. How many tons of rain fell in Kansas in July, 1950?

## Washed Away Soil



WE HAVE AN AVERAGE OF ONLY ABOUT 6 INCHES OF TOPSOIL LEFT. IF WE LET IT GET AWAY, 500 YEARS WILL NOT BUILD IT BACK.

SOIL SLICE WAS TAKEN FROM A FIELD BROKEN FROM NATIVE SOD IN 1946. DEEP RICH TOPSOIL PRODUCED OVER 50 BUSHELS OF WHEAT PER ACRE.

Here's the soil we have left

THIS SOIL SLICE WAS TAKEN 50 FT. NORTH OF THE OTHER, IN LAND BROKEN OUT AND FARMED SINCE BEFORE 1900. RAINS OF 50 YRS. HAVE WASHED AWAY NEARLY ALL THE GOOD TOPSOIL, LEAVING ABOUT 6 IN. OF POOR TOPSOIL. THIS LAND PRODUCED 5 BUSH. OF WHEAT PER ACRE IN 1948.

FIFTY years of farming have washed away 20 inches of topsoil, according to these soil slices taken by Wilton B. Thomas, Cloud county agent. They give ample evidence why deep-rooted legumes and large applications of fertilizer are necessary for high crop yields.

The soil slice at left was taken from a field that was native sod until 1946. Smaller sample was taken only about 50 feet away from the other and the field had been farmed about 50 years. Mr. Thomas points to a fissure between subsoil and topsoil. About 20 inches of topsoil remain in the left sample, only about 6 inches in sample at right.

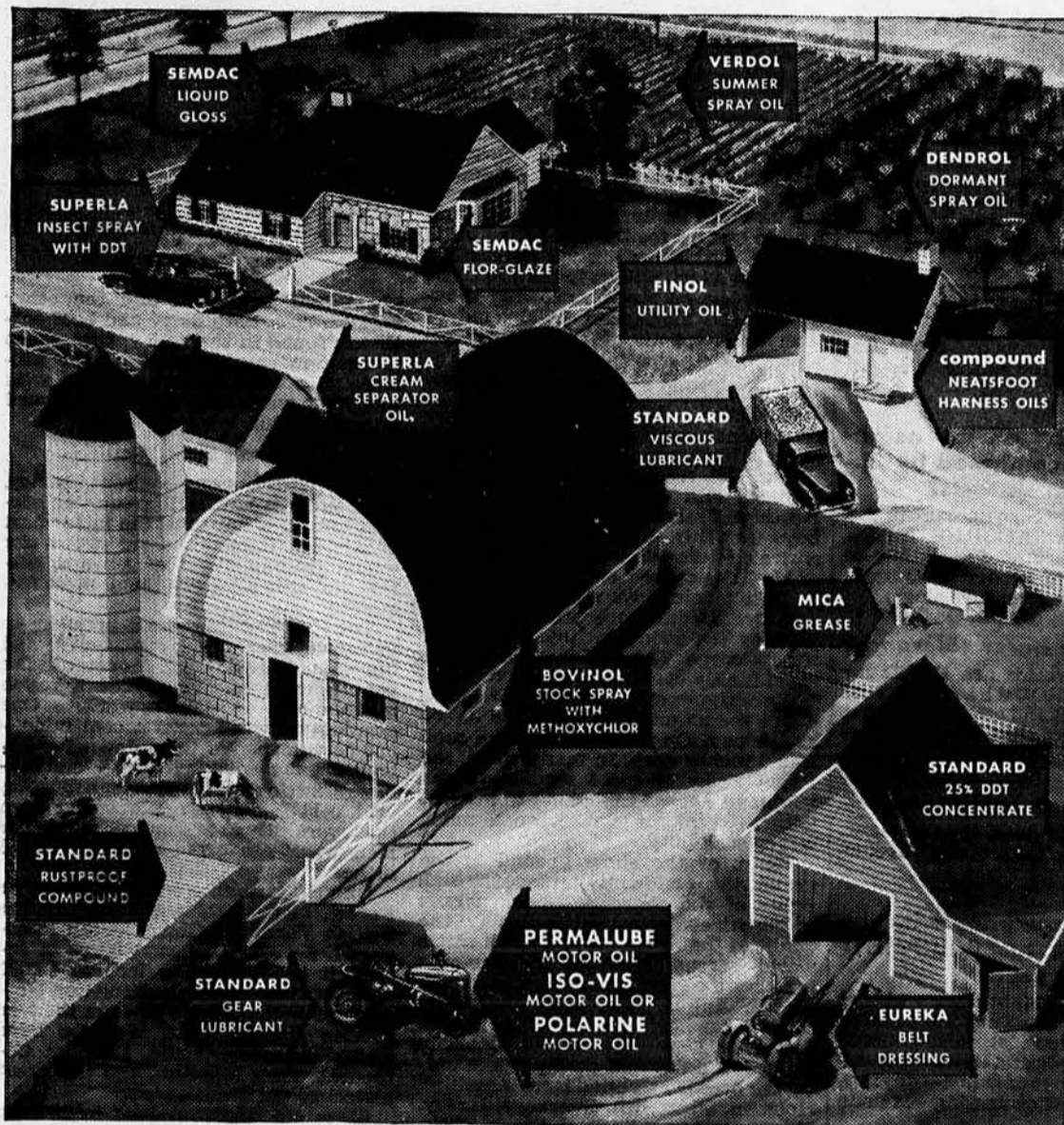
Land from which the left sample was taken produced 50-bushel wheat in 1948. At the same time the adjoining field produced only 5 bushels an acre.

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# Look at these oil bargains

**STANDARD**

## Save money on these needed farm supplies—now!



If you are one of the thousands of farmers who saved real money last year on Standard Oil's Special Farm Deal, then you'll hardly need to be reminded a second time what big savings you can earn again by taking advantage of this generous offer.

But in case you missed out last summer, just look at these *typical orders and average savings*:

- 30 gals. PERMALUBE Motor Oil
- 70 lbs. STANDARD Viscous Lubricant
- 80 lbs. STANDARD Gear Lubricant
- 5 gals. BOVINOL Stock Spray with Methoxychlor

Savings **\$9.32**

- 66 gals. PERMALUBE Motor Oil
- 40 lbs. STANDARD Gear Lubricant
- 2 gals. BOVINOL Stock Spray with Methoxychlor
- 1 gal. SUPERLA Insect Spray with DDT

Savings **\$10.41**

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

Savings **\$14.58**

These three assortments will give you some idea of what you can save. Similar discounts are given on hundreds of other assortments.

Your Standard Oil man has all the details. Ask him to tell you about it today, and learn how much you can save. You pay no money down—just make arrangements for payment at time of delivery.

### CHECK YOUR NEEDS... Order now... Note the needed products shown in this picture!

The picture above gives you some idea of the many uses for Standard Oil products on your farm. All these products are included in Standard Oil's Special Farm Deal which saves you all kinds of money.

Why not check over the list today and call your Standard Oil man? You still have time to cash in on this big bargain in two ways—you save both time and money.

- PERMALUBE Motor Oil—Beats heat • Fights wear • Keeps engines clean • No better motor oil made.
- ISO-VIS Motor Oil—Cuts carbon • Cuts consumption • Reduces wear.

- POLARINE Motor Oil—For forty years a quality motor oil • Low cost • Long engine life.
- STANDARD Gear Lubricant • STANDARD Viscous Lubricant.
- BOVINOL Stock Spray with Methoxychlor • STANDARD 25% DDT Concentrate • SUPERLA Insect Spray with DDT • STANDARD Rustproof Compound • SUPERLA Cream Separator Oil • SEMDAC Flor-Glaze • SEMDAC Liquid Gloss • FINOL Utility Oil • EUREKA Belt Dressing • Compound Neatsfoot Harness Oils • MICA Grease • DENDROL Dormant Spray Oil • VERDOL Summer Spray Oil.

### NO MONEY DOWN... Pay later!

You don't have to part with a single cent when you place your order. Just figure out what you'll need and then place your order for various Standard Oil products.

Your Standard Oil man will help you make

the selection and show you just what you'll save on this Special Farm Deal.

Remember, you pay nothing down—just make arrangements for payment at time of delivery—and you get the best for less!

## STANDARD OIL COMPANY

"I saved a pretty penny on motor oil alone"



says J. Wesley Peterson of Minden, Nebraska, one of the thousands of farmers who got in on this Special Standard Oil Farm Deal last year. Here's what else he had to say:

"When I first heard about Standard Oil's Farm Deal it was hard to believe that I could really save so much money. However, when my Standard Oil man figured out my order I found I could actually save \$23.24. Of course, I'm going in on the deal again this year."



"I sure saved money on my household supplies"

"Yes, I really saved money on this fine Farm Deal and got the best products I believe money can buy," says Miss Lucile Clem of Mooresville, Indiana.

A Worth-while Suggestion from your Neighbor, the

# CORNHUSKER

Dealer:



"For greatest corn profits, choose seed corn that will 'come through' in the tough years . . . and fill your cribs to overflowing in favorable seasons with **BIG, SOUND EARS** that pick easy—shell out more than measure —and  
**W-E-I-G-H  
H-E-A-V-Y!**"

So, Before Ordering Hybrid Seed Corn from Anyone —Get the Answers to these Important Questions:

Your  
**CORN-  
HUSKER**  
Dealer can  
truthfully  
answer  
**"YES"**  
to ALL  
these  
questions

He'll be seeing you soon. It will pay you well to wait for him.

**1 Are these hybrids BRED and TESTED for MY CONDITIONS?**

YES! CORNHUSKER maintains one of the finest research programs in the entire Western Corn Belt.

**2 Are they "doing the job" on my neighbor's farms? And is this confirmed by impartially conducted research tests?**

YES! A larger percentage of corn acreage in this area is planted this season with CORNHUSKER Hybrids than ever before. And for details of CORNHUSKER'S splendid record in Official State Yield Tests, see our current catalog.

**3 Do they have good corn borer tolerance?**

YES! CORNHUSKER Hybrids are BRED for STURDY STALKS, VIGOROUS PLANTS, RESISTANCE TO DISEASES and other traits that enable them to come through with comparatively good yields in spite of the borer.

**4 Do they have good drouth resistance?**

YES! They have the root system, type of plant, amount of leaf area, etc., that "take" drouth to best advantage.

**5 Are they produced by a company with the EXPERIENCE, KNOWLEDGE, and EQUIPMENT that insures high quality seed?**

YES! CORNHUSKER is Nebraska's oldest large-scale seed corn producer. Properly isolated seed fields, planted with foundation seed made from hand-pollinated inbreds and thoroughly detasseled. Every step of processing—drying, grading, treating, germination-testing—is done with painstaking care.

CORNHUSKER HYBRID CO., Fremont, Nebr., Producers of

## CORNHUSKER HYBRIDS

### NEW MILKING SYSTEM AMAZES DAIRYMEN!



Now you can milk without stooping, carrying or pouring. No full cans to lift in and out of milk refrigerator. You can own this system for as little as \$476! Connect milking machine to your T-33 milk refrigerator, and you have the 20TH CENTURY SYSTEM OF VACUUM REFRIGERATED MILK! Puts cow's udder in right spot for milking. Milk flows direct from cow's udder into shipping can in T-33, where it is vacuum refrigerated. Starts cooling instantly. When first can is full, milk automatically by-passes into next can. Keeps milk grade high, bacteria count low, because milk is not touched by hands or exposed to outside contaminated air. Pays for itself in 6 to 12 months! Its easy operation will amaze you. For free literature write:  
**ZERO MFG. CO., 608A DUNCAN AVE., WASHINGTON, MISSOURI.**

## Mary Lou Goes to England

We Are Moving About Every 3 Days and See a Lot of Country; Homes We Visit Are Many Years Old

You remember Kansas Farmer promised to bring you letters from our 3 Kansas 4-H'ers who are spending some time on European farms this summer. Here is the third one from Mary Lou Edwards, of Manhattan, written from Penrith, England.



Mary Lou Edwards

**D**EAR MR. GILKESON: Having settled our heavy suitcases in our compartment, the 9 U. K. delegates relaxed, and began taking note of the beautiful countryside as we sped along on the train from Edinburgh to Oxford. Each delegate was limited to 66 pounds of luggage, since we came over by plane, but I'm sure by this time we're all glad it isn't any heavier!

At Oxford our party of 9 was joined by the 2 judging teams, United States and Canada, and by 4 FFA exchange delegates to the U. K. from the U. S. This group spent the next few days together at the Royal Livestock Show. This year the Royal Show is celebrating its 111th anniversary, and is being held in Oxford for the third time in its history. The show ground covers 150 acres, on which will be found 700 trade and implement stands, showing thousands of exhibits and 4,000 head of livestock competing for prizes and trophies totaling \$60,000.

#### Proud of Our Team

Our dairy judging team from Maryland spent an entire day judging Shorthorns, Holsteins, Guernseys and Ayrshires. Our team placed fourth in the contest, with England, Scotland, and Northern Ireland leading. One of our boys was third-high individual in the entire contest—so we were very proud of him. The other 3 entries in the order of their placings were Canada, Wales, and Eire. Medals were presented to the boys by the Princess Royal, sister of King George. None of the rest of the royal family could be present.

Since the weather was quite bad, we didn't see as much of the show as we had hoped. On the last day the mud was 9 inches deep. In many ways, the Royal Show is quite similar to the Highland Show I told about in my last letter, except, of course, on a much larger scale.

Heart of the show ground is the grand ring, and in it take place the high lights of the show. A 2-hour parade of 350 prize-winning cattle displays the qualities that have made British cattle world-famous. Most of the common breeds we see at home are well-represented, Angus, Shorthorn and Hereford. Other beef breeds include Belted Galloway, Devon and Welsh Black. In classes of dairy and dual-purpose cattle the breeds exhibited were Ayrshire, Holstein, Shorthorn, Guernsey, Jersey, Kerry, Dexter and Welsh Black cattle. All of these compete in milk-yield contests.

#### Excellent Hosts

The Young Farmers were excellent hosts at the Royal Show and their stand, which included a display of all club activities, provided a meeting place for young farmers from all over the world. Contests between young farmers other than the dairy included judging sheep and beef cattle, demonstrating country crafts, and machinery-judging competition. We left the show praising it for its high quality, and the keen enthusiasm of exhibitors.

From Oxford our group traveled to the North of England to visit Yorkshire, Durham, Northumberland and Westmoreland counties. Letters of my experience will probably seem quite different from those of Dale and Ivan, because our group does so much traveling.

Here we are moving about every 3 days, and we stay in farm homes, with one or two delegates on each farm. We are able to see a lot of country and compare agriculture and living of different parts of the country. I have gotten to help in the hayfield 2 days. In Yorkshire I drove a tractor and bucked the hay "pikes" up to be made into a larger stack. Last week I was on a farm where the hay was baled, so I spent one day "timing" on the hay baler—that's all the work I've done for 6 weeks.

The countryside is beautifully green this time of year in England. Farming methods vary immensely in a small area here in the North. Most farms are

about half cultivated and the other half pasture. Both dairy and beef cattle are found in the valley, with sheep grazing more prominent on the hillsides. The hillsides are covered with limestone walls that divide the ground into tiny fields.

#### Harvest This Month

The "corn" crops—wheat, barley, oats, and rye—are still green—as harvest season is not until the latter part of August. Root crops are grown for winter feeding. Potatoes, turnips, carrots and mangolds are found most frequently.

The North of England is noted as an industrial area. Steel, coal, textile and limestone provide work for some of the population here. We toured a rayon mill and had tea with the workers. One evening we went down a coal mine—380 feet deep. We were down for 2½ hours, and saw the pit ponies and stables, electric drilling, and transporting coal in little rail cars. We were shown the layers of coal and spaces where the men work are often as small as 18 inches.

One afternoon we visited Kielder Forest, biggest scheme on which the British Forestry Commission is engaged. Seventy-thousand acres in extent, it is intended to include 40,000 acres of growing trees. Sitna and Norway spruce and Scots pine are the tree species planted most. We also have visited Alnwick Castle, Durham Cathedral, York Museum, and the great historical old Roman wall.

Since our group arrived in London on June 12, it has rained every day—except 3. July 15 was St. Swithin's Day and tradition says if it rains that day, it will continue to rain for the next 40 days. So we all carry our raincoats, because even if the sun is shining brightly in the morning it's sure to rain at least twice before bedtime.

#### Sturdy Houses

Homes of the Young Farmers whom we have been visiting are quite fascinating to our IFYE delegates. Many of them are hundreds of years old, and mostly made from limestone. The home I am visiting in tonight is more than 300 years old and the walls are all 6 feet thick. Most all homes I've stayed in have had electricity, but usually it's their own system. Bathrooms will be found in the majority of these homes. The farm homes are large in comparison to ours in Kansas, usually have 3 social rooms, a large dining room, 4 bedrooms, a kitchen, scullery and a dairy. These homes are above the average farm family.

I have found the most difference in comparison of the kitchens. Only a few homes have gas or electric stoves, the remainder still use an open coal fire. Refrigerators are very few, and the food is stored in the dairy, usually a small room with a concrete floor. Most of the laundry is done by hand in log tubs and put thru a hand wringer; they do use electric irons. Some families send the laundry out.

Since the war most families have been buying bread, and continue to do so today. Some still churn, but usually

(Continued on Page 13)

make only enough butter for the family, and none to sell.

No thought is given to time- or step-saving arrangements. The meal is prepared in 2 or 3 rooms, and supplies are not stored systematically. The meal is then carried down a long hall to the dining room. Despite all the hard work, meals are served elaborately, and the finished product is one any housewife would be proud of. In the average farm home the main meal is dinner, served at noon, and consists of 4 courses—soup, followed by meat, potatoes, one

vegetable, the dessert, and lastly coffee or tea and biscuits. (Biscuits are similar to cookies, except they are not as sweet.)

We've all gotten to be real English tea drinkers. We find most people here drink milk in their tea. They certainly are surprised when we tell them about drinking iced tea on hot summer days back home! They think it's quite a joke!

Next I'll write to you about the Midlands, as we'll be traveling down there soon.

—Mary Lou Edwards.

## Ivan Goes to Germany

Now Reports From the State of Bavaria Which Is Smaller Than Kansas but Has More Farms

You remember Kansas Farmer promised to bring you letters from our 3 Kansas 4-H'ers who are spending some time on European farms this summer. Here is the third one from Ivan W. Schmedemann, Junction City, written from Munich, Germany.

**D**EAR MR. GILKESON: Recently I took a very interesting boat tour down the Rhine river. The Rhine is a very scenic stream that attracts a high number of tourists each year. As the trip progressed from Wiesbaden I was astonished at the great number of castles located along the river. These castles are all many centuries old and



Ivan W. Schmedemann

some of them are still inhabited. Many were built as "robber" castles, making their money by charging boat tolls or seizing boats.

One of my most interesting observations was agriculture along the Rhine. I saw grapes being grown on exceptionally steep hillsides using bench-type terraces to prevent erosion. These hills were so steep they would have been difficult to climb, aside from growing grapes.

As the boat turned to go back to Wiesbaden I was able to see the well-known Lorelei Rock about which the poem Lorelei was written.

Last week I moved to another farm which is located near Munich in the state of Bavaria. Bavaria has a land area of 70,237 square miles while Kansas has 82,279 square miles; on the other hand, Kansas has 141,192 farms while Bavaria has 490,385 farms. After glancing at these figures one can read-

ily realize why 86.1 per cent of the farms are between 1 and 50 acres and only 0.4 per cent are over 247 acres in size. These figures tell why many farmers on the small farms are cutting wheat with a scythe and plowing with oxen and horses. I am sure it would be quite difficult to support a family on a 5- or 10-acre farm and have money left to buy modern farm equipment.

I am now living on the Eugen Hauser farm. This is not an average farm as it is made up of 465 acres of flat river bottom land. The Hauser farm would compare favorably with many American farms.

The house, which is very fine, has all modern conditions for good living.

Mr. Hauser has a nearly complete line of tractor machinery. The three 2-cylinder Diesel tractors are typical of tractors found thruout Germany. Diesel engines are used because they are very economical.

The farm has a large dairy herd as well as swine, poultry and horses.

Main crops grown are wheat, potatoes, rye, sugar beets, oats, barley, corn, clover and some alfalfa. These crops are nearly the same as those produced in different parts of Kansas.

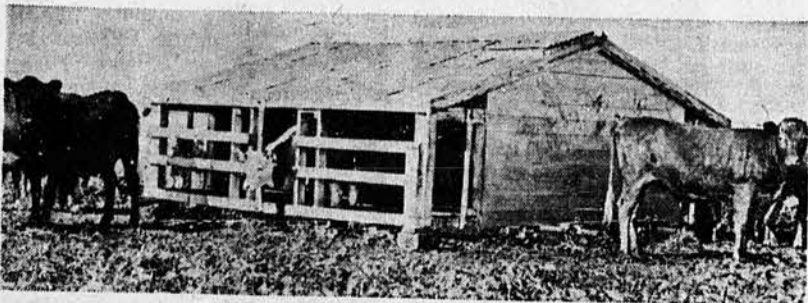
### Hit Different Kind of Harvest

I missed the wheat harvest in Kansas this year for the first time in my life, but I certainly hit it here. It was quite a change from our wheat harvest. There were no combines; in fact, the only combine I have seen since I arrived in Germany was at an exhibition in Frankfurt. Most of the wheat had been bound when I arrived at the farm but the big jobs were still left. My first few days were spent pitching wheat bundles. Usually 2 wagons are hooked behind a tractor with 4 people pitching bundles on and 2 loading each wagon. This is not a harvest crew as one usually pictures but a crew made up of about one-half women. The women work just as hard as the men and many were wearing only old patched stockings on their feet.

After wheat bundles have been hauled into the buildings where they are stored until threshing time, the fields are raked with a common horse-drawn dump-rake. While the straw that has been raked is being loaded onto a wagon, 2 people follow with hand rakes, raking up the few remaining straws so nothing remains but the wheat stubble, which is very short. The straw is next hauled into the threshing machine to be threshed. The threshing machine does not look like the old threshing machines in Kansas, instead it looks more like an overgrown seed cleaner which is powered by a 7-horsepower electric motor.

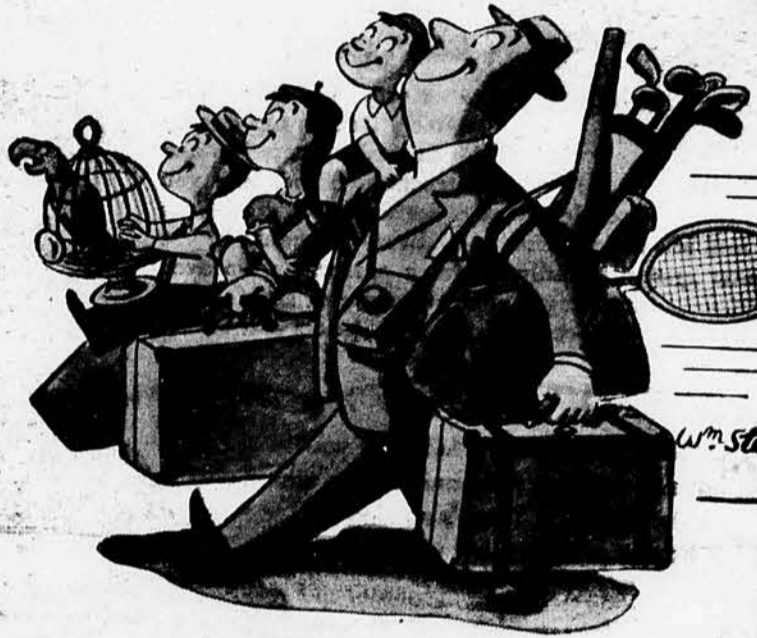
—Ivan W. Schmedemann.

## New Feeder at Work



**SELF-CONTAINED:** This new type creep-feeder takes its slip gates and pens with it when moved to new location. This is the first year it is being used on the Floyd Jacot farm, Chautauqua county. A young Hereford has just had its fill and is leaving. Larger steers outside can't slip thru gates. This new feeder was designed by Kansas State College engineers to prevent breakage by older animals accustomed to using creep-feeders in their younger days. It shows promise of being a better feeder than the old, conventional type.

# 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, says: "For active days start your breakfast with Cheerios, milk and fruit." Cheerios are so appetizing—like crunchy little doughnuts with a fresh toasted-oat flavor. No other cereal has a flavor quite like it! Get the new, "family-size" package.



# Listen in on This PARTY LINE POW-WOW!



Marge! Our new bathroom, sink, and wash tubs are in! And our Fairbanks-Morse water system works so quietly we hardly know it's there!

## BUY ONE!

Every Fairbanks-Morse water system is top quality in design, materials and construction. That's why you get dependable, economical performance and low maintenance cost. Every Fairbanks-Morse water system proudly carries a performance-proved rating tag—your assurance of satisfaction! See your dealer for prices and terms!



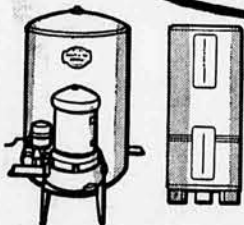
Debbie, that's wonderful! Now you'll have to put in a Fairbanks-Morse water heater like ours. There's nothing like having plenty of hot water on tap!



## BUY TWO!

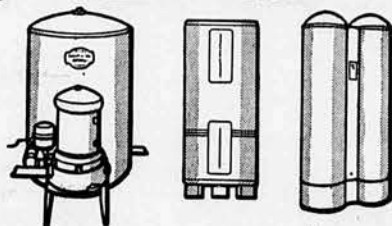
Once your water system is installed, you'll want a dependable Fairbanks-Morse water heater. Our electric water heaters are automatic, fully insulated, have a magnesium anode that lengthens the life of the heater.

Guaranteed 10 years! Gas water heaters also available—for all types of gas. See your dealer for prices and terms!



Just listen to those girls! Wait until they put in a Fairbanks-Morse water softener! Then they'll know real comfort and convenience!

## BUY ALL THREE!



A Fairbanks-Morse water softener will pay for itself sooner than you realize. It saves on chemical water softeners, soaps and detergents: Clothes get cleaner, whiter and brighter with less scrubbing, last longer. It is so simple even a child can operate it! See your dealer for prices and terms!

**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.



# FAIRBANKS-MORSE,

a name worth remembering

DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES AND ENGINES • ELECTRICAL MACHINERY • PUMPS • SCALES  
HOME WATER SERVICE AND HEATING EQUIPMENT • RAIL CARS • FARM MACHINERY

# Have you heard—?

## Notes on New Products and Folks Who Make Them

UP IN THE corn country of Ohio is talk of a sprayer that mounts on the tractor along with standard rear cultivator sweeps. This makes it possible to apply DDT—for corn borer and other pests—at time of the last 2 cultivations. The sprayer holds a 55-gallon drum and nozzles to spray 4 rows. It is made by Engine Parts Manufacturing Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and provides, also, means for using a boom up to 33 feet, if that is desired.

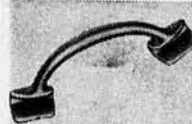
Calhoun Manufacturing Company, Cedar Falls, Iowa, is the maker. The company also markets a tractor step for Oliver 66-77 and 88 tractors and a grease gun bracket to assist in storage of such equipment.

Gilbert and Bennett Mfg. Co., of Georgetown, Conn., has sent in the information they have a new style, or pattern, of poultry wire netting. It is a rectangular welded pattern that assertedly hangs easily in place with practically no stretching. The new design is called Perma-Netting and uses a stiffer wire than formerly. It is made in 2-inch mesh only.

A machine, stated to be a new type of lift disk harrow, has been announced by Aero-Motive Mfg. Co., of Kalamazoo, Mich. It has a flexible main frame as well as flexible gang mounting, and has been designed to fit all tractors using hydraulic lift with 3-point suspension. It is available in 5-, 6½- and 8-foot models.



Somebody has figured how to double the basket-carrying capacity of orchard workers, as well as how to ease the bother of splinters and callouses. That somebody is named Ralph Parks, of North East, Pa., who comes up with an easier way to carry 2 splint baskets than hooking the handles together with the fingers. He fashioned an arched metal handle, having slots at either end so it would grip 2 baskets at the same time. Today he is producing the grips of aluminum on a large scale and promises to have them on counters and shelves of your favorite store very soon.



Want to discourage rabbits from eating your crops, flowers and vegetables? News has come to us from B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, about a new rabbit-repellent. It is called "No-Nib'l." It is packaged in powder form in small cans. Each can contains enough chemical to protect the average small home garden. "No-Nib'l" can be dusted on vegetable plants and flowers or can be mixed with water and used as a spray, the company reports. If heavy rain washes off the repellent, applications should be repeated. Contrary to popular belief, Br'er Rabbit doesn't like carrots as much as other foods. This was discovered when No-Nib'l was tested in Florida on several vegetables and flowers.

International Harvester Company last month came out with an announcement about a new 7 cubic foot freezer with some of their large model features. It has an hermetically sealed refrigeration system with fan that gives sub-zero fast freezing on all 5 interior surfaces. It also has a new coil arrangement that is said to reduce the moisture deposits on the exterior.

A kit, from which to assemble an arc welder, is being offered by an Omaha firm to help bring, as they say, "the advantages of powerful arc welding to the farmer and light production manufacturer."

The kit contains 135 pounds of parts that can be assembled in less than 10 hours with ordinary tools. The completed welder is said to conform to REA and NEMA requirements and will weld up to 3/8-inch steel plate on a single pass. Atomic Arc Welder Company is the manufacturer and claims the knock-down model is based on production models being made in their plant.

Behlen Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Neb., is currently putting a lot of advertising pressure behind their new sheet metal buildings which they have called the Behlen Honeycomb. The units have straight sides and gable-type roof, there are no interior support members to obstruct floor space, and it embodies a new principle in which panels of deep formed sheet metal are extended by means of bolted connections from the floor up and over the eave, over the ridge, and down the opposite side. Thus, the manufacturer says, each panel becomes a complete support arch.

The 1950 model Fox Forage Master has some interesting hay harvester features along the quick-change line. The manufacturers claim the machine can be changed to pickup, mower bar or corn harvester in less than 5 minutes. Each unit can be rolled into place and attached without lifting, and the new model is said to be 700 pounds lighter and 18 inches shorter than the previous machine.

Word of a mechanical corn picker with non-clog features claimed by the manufacturer, is being spread by the Great American Farm Implement Corporation. This machine, it is said, works without gathering chains, substituting instead a series of star-shaped cams that walk the stalks up the snout. Another feature is a leveling device that enables the operator to adjust the husking bed from the tractor seat, solving side-hill problems and contour harvesting.

Some time ago a fellow named J. M. North wrote to this paper from Arnold, Kan., to tell of a grease gun he was marketing. It is a high-pressure gun which can be attached to any 6-volt battery in the field. A 25-inch grease hose enables the lubricant to be injected at any point without moving the gun. It is claimed the device will deliver from 100 to 3,000 pounds of pressure.

A new insulating and splicing tape, now on the market, welds into a continuous elastic skin within a few minutes after wrapping around a cable splice or tool handle. Based on Bakelite polyethylene resins, this new tape is made by Bishop Manufacturing Corporation, 254 West 31st, New York 1, N. Y. The plastic base keeps the self-bonding tape flexible despite severe weather conditions. The seal made with this tape is positive, permanent and moisture and air-tight. It is unaffected by sunlight, ozone, corrosive fumes and oxygen. The manufacturer says it is almost impossible to unwrap or split in layers. Both clear and black forms of the tape are available.



A hoist that is rated to lift a dead weight of 1,000 pounds, yet give complete control at all stages, is now being marketed by the Farmers Tool and Supply Corporation of Denver. Called the Easy Pull hoist, it is supposed to hold securely at any point, using the gear and worm principle.

An Iowa concern is manufacturing a combine wagon hitch which pulls the wagon alongside any towed machine. It is designed, as they assert, to permit quicker combining by eliminating the stops to dump the hopper, adding an estimated 5 extra acres per day. The unit can be attached in one minute.

is positive, permanent and moisture and air-tight. It is unaffected by sunlight, ozone, corrosive fumes and oxygen. The manufacturer says it is almost impossible to unwrap or split in layers. Both clear and black forms of the tape are available.

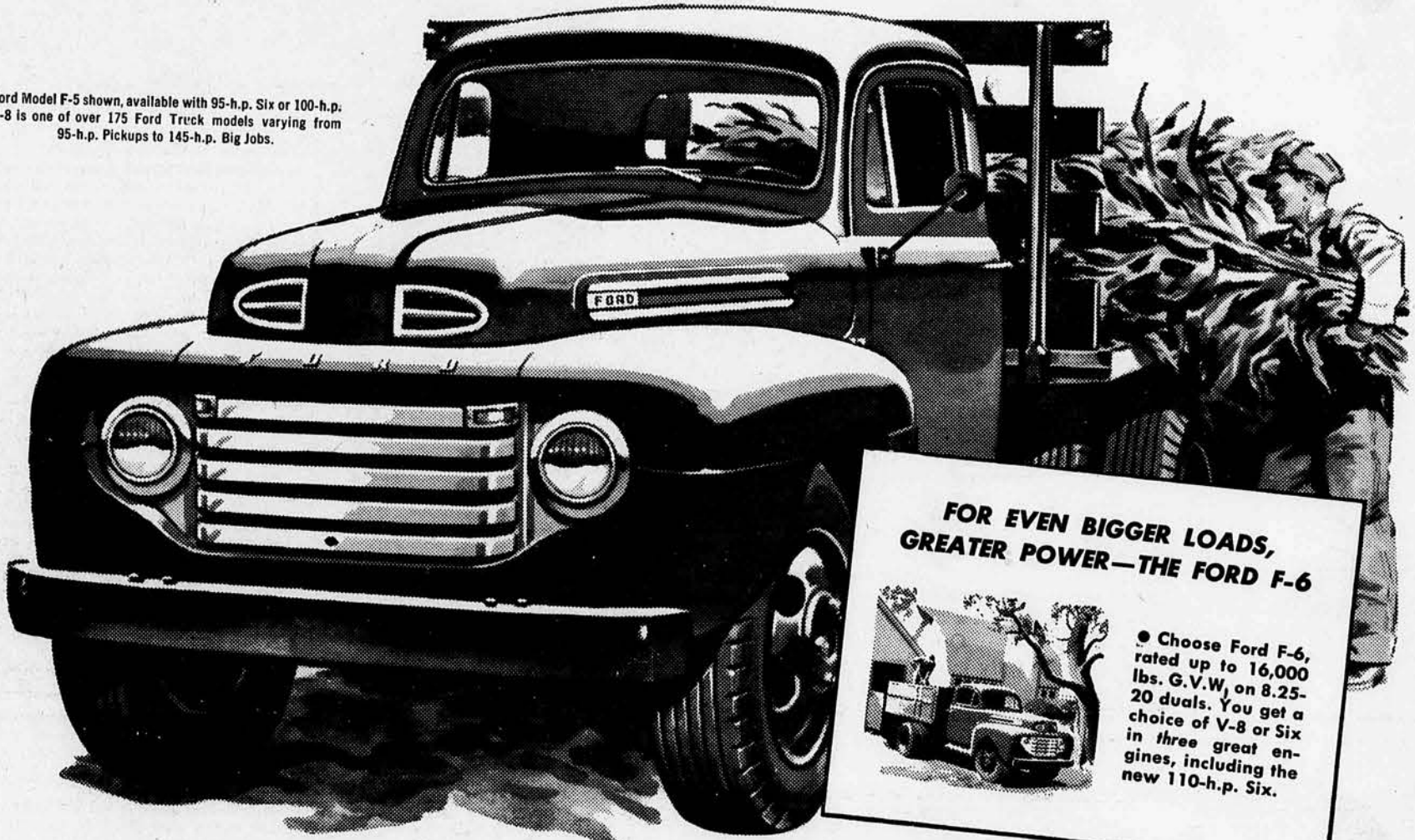
# FIRST IN SALES!

## FORD F-5

**outsells every other truck in the 1½ ton field!**

The first choice of smart truck owners who use 1½ ton trucks is the Ford F-5. National registration figures prove this heavy duty truck has outsold every other make in its class—bar none—in the postwar period. Since the war it has outsold the next leading make by a ratio of 5 to 3. Cash in on the experience of men who know trucks. Switch to Ford and feel the difference—in your pocketbook.

Ford Model F-5 shown, available with 95-h.p. Six or 100-h.p. V-8 is one of over 175 Ford Truck models varying from 95-h.p. Pickups to 145-h.p. Big Jobs.



**FOR EVEN BIGGER LOADS,  
GREATER POWER—THE FORD F-6**



● Choose Ford F-6, rated up to 16,000 lbs. G.V.W. on 8.25-20 duals. You get a choice of V-8 or Six in three great engines, including the new 110-h.p. Six.

# FIRST IN VALUE!

**TEN WAYS BETTER  
than the 4 other leading makes in the 1½ ton field!**

Ford is first in sales because it is first in all-around value. In addition to low first cost, the F-5 offers farmers these 10 advantages over the next four leading makes in the 1½ ton field.

(1) Up to 1,720 lbs. more payload capacity. (2) Up to 1,500 lbs. higher G.V.W. rating. (3) Up to 310 lbs. less chassis dead weight. (4) Widest (3½-inch) rear brake shoe lining. (5) Highest compression ratio. (6) Only Ford offers a choice of V-8 or 6-cylinder engines. (7) Oil Filter at no extra cost. (8) One quart oil bath air cleaner at no extra cost. (9) Biggest clutch lining area. (10) The "Million Dollar" Cab for extra driver comfort, roominess, safety.

In the 1½ ton field and in over 175 other models from 95-h.p. Pickups to 145-h.p. Big Jobs, Ford is America's No. 1 Truck Value. Do what thrifty and experienced farmers are doing all over the country. Switch to Ford Trucks.

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

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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.

*What is the outlook for hog prices this fall?—W. S.*

The international situation, highlighted currently by hostilities in Korea, appears to be an important factor affecting hog prices. Increased spending for national defense will gradually increase the inflationary pressure since our economy already is operating near full capacity. Present proposals for tax increases, if carried out, would reduce inflationary gap between receipts and expenditures by the Federal government but not enough to prevent prices from rising in absence of controls. There is much uncertainty in regard to establishing controls. But there is increasing evidence some type of economic controls will be forthcoming in the next few months.

Even the demand for meat may increase as consumer incomes rise, hog prices probably will decrease near the usual seasonal amount this fall because of the large number of hogs to be marketed. Last spring's pig crop was 3 per cent larger than a year earlier, and is the largest spring crop on record except for 1942 and 1943 when production was stimulated by the war effort.

Supplies of beef this fall also are expected to show an increase over a year ago. Total meat supplies will be up slightly over last fall with the greatest increase in the October-December period. Military purchases of meat probably will not exceed 3 to 4 per cent of total supplies during the remainder of 1950.

The pattern of hog marketing this fall probably will be similar to last fall when early movement was observed. Anticipated price declines make it appear desirable to top out hogs as they reach market weight during the August-November period. Improvement in lard prices may offer some encouragement to feed to heavier weights this fall, particularly if there is soft corn to utilize.

If controls should be placed on livestock prices, seasonal declines in hog prices might be modified. No large rollback in hog prices would appear likely and relationships to feed prices probably would be set so as to encourage hog production.

*What are chances that wheat and corn prices will be held to loan rates in the emergency?—P. M.*

The answer is up to Congress and it is very difficult to tell what will be done. However, there are no signs yet that such strong legislation will be enacted. If price ceilings were established, they probably would be no lower than the full parity price. There are many pros and cons to the problem of establishing ceilings. Inflation probably injures the farmer more than it helps and a general price freeze in the event of a full-scale war would seem to be important.

*What effect will the Korean situation have on prices of dairy products?—D. F.*

The Korean situation already has resulted in more than seasonal increases in prices of milk paid to dairy farmers, and in prices of certain manufactured dairy products.

Fats and oils are always essential products in periods of defense or war, and rise in prices of these products has been reflected in dairy products.

Sugar price increases also have been a contributing factor affecting increase in ice cream prices. It is likely further increases in prices of milk paid to farmers will occur in the next 30 to 60 days.

*What are poultry price prospects for the rest of 1950?—E. B.*

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics summarizes prospects as follows: "Current marketings of chickens from farms are increasing seasonally. With large supplies of broilers being marketed from specialized areas, and a large turkey crop in prospect, poultry meat supplies will be larger than a year ago. Prices for the next few months, however, may continue near or above present levels, in view of a prospective large demand."



## Millions of Hybrid Chicks to Meet Growing Demand

By CORDELL TINDALL



HYBRID GENETICIST Orris J. Osheim, president of Ames In-Cross, Inc., Ames, Ia., right, shows a sixth-generation inbred White Leghorn hen to Dr. J. Holmes Martin, Purdue University, and Roy M. Kottman, Iowa State College.

PERFORMANCE of hybrid chickens, with flocks of hybrid hens laying a higher average of eggs, is responsible for an amazing growth in the hybrid-chick business. Recently, we visited one of the Midwest's larger hybrid-chick companies—Ames In-Cross, Inc., with offices at Ames, Ia., and with production facilities at Roland, Ia. The occasion was a press and radio party held by the company.

Frankly, you don't see anything new or revolutionary when you visit a hybrid-chick company. The biggest story is in the growth of the industry.

For example, the Ames In-Cross company first put about a half-million chicks on the market in 1946. Last year this was up to 4 million, and this year sales hit 7 million chicks, sold thru 400 hatcheries in 13 Midwest states. Next year officials of the company look for sales of 9 million chicks. The big jump is expected in 1952 when an estimated 12 to 14 million chicks will be sold.

What makes a hybrid chick worth more money? Ames breeders emphasize uniformity of breeding that results in higher flock averages. In purebred laying flocks there may be some individuals that will lay more eggs than hybrid chickens. But hybrids all have the same breeding and therefore production is high on the average. Mortality also is reported as being lower.

### The Hybrid Plan

The breeding program that produces hybrid chicks has been explained several times in *Kansas Farmer*. Briefly, inbred lines of chickens are produced by brother-sister matings, and after several generations when the inbred lines become pure they are crossed to produce hybrids.

The present Ames In-Cross chick is the result of 4 inbred lines being crossed—2 Leghorn lines, a New Hampshire line and a Rhode Island Red line.

Hybrid breeders have the advantage of being able to break down the genetic lines to see just what's in the inbreds. Purebred breeders must wait and see what the offspring will do.

The Ames In-Cross company now is working with other lines. One attempt is to produce a white-shelled egg for the Eastern market where white shells will bring a premium. Oddly enough, in some sections brown eggs bring more money.

The company also is working on broiler crosses that will give rapid growth, quick feathering and high feed efficiency.

The story of Ames In-Cross is really the story of Orris J. Osheim, president of the company. He is the geneticist and started out on his own, after working for another company, in 1942. It's remarkable a company that sold 7 million chicks this year should have such a brief history.

Mr. Osheim's home town is the small village of Roland, located in a prosperous Iowa farming community. He has called on local talent for much of the personnel of the new company and the rapidly expanding company had brought added prosperity to the community. All production is carried on at Roland.

### Use a "Warming Board"

A tour of the farms—we made the tour in wagons pulled by tractors because of wet weather experienced in Iowa this summer—revealed several groups of practical poultry-housing units. There's nothing fancy about the plant—nor is there anything special about the way the chickens are handled. Laying houses consist of rows of small pens, one pen for each group of inbreds. Young chickens are out on range in inexpensive shed-type range shelters. One wrinkle we saw in the range shelters was a "warming board"—a solid board in the rear of the range shelter for young chicks to hover beneath when they are first put on range.

Plans for a large-scale contest in record keeping were revealed at the meeting in Ames. The Ames In-Cross people feel that when poultrymen keep accurate records they will know hybrids are making more money. Details of the contest will be announced later.

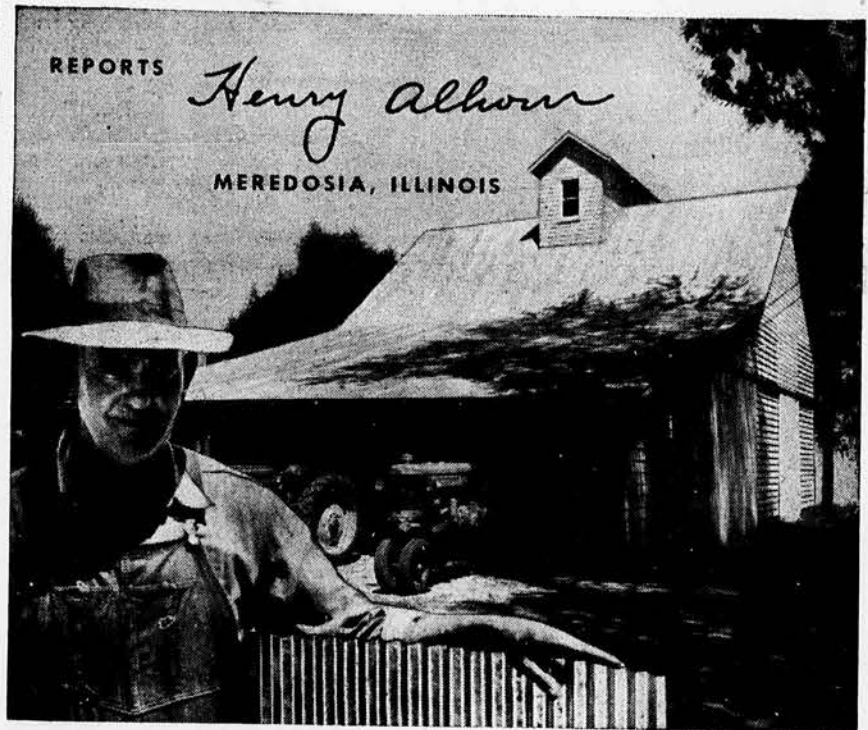
## Gate Within a Gate



FARM SHOP PRODUCT: While Norman Alloway, Labette county, was taking veterans on-the-farm training he built several gates like this. They are handy around corrals on his farm. Notice small gates at right which is a timesaver when walking thru corrals. The young "hands" are Mr. Alloway's 2 oldest boys, Dean at right, Eugene in center.

*"I saved money with Strongbarn.."*

—PATENTED ROOFING AND SIDING—



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

says Mr. Alhorn,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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A  
PRODUCT  
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Handles Everything!  
From Small Grain to Baled Hay

Why break your back during crop storage time! Why leave your crops to the mercy of the weather because you haven't time to handle them... when the revolutionary, fast, versatile Harvey "Red-Hed" Farm Elevator will do the job for you. Think of it... one elevator... one investment... will handle all crop storage from small grain to big bales of hay due to its 4 position, easily adjusted sides. It moves easily... easy to operate... sturdily constructed throughout including an extra tough, long lasting roller chain... folds up for storage in a 20 foot shed. You cannot afford to be without this remarkable time and money saver another season. Why not see your Harvey dealer today!



- Set Sides to 4 Positions
- Full open... for baled hay, boxes, and similar bulky material.
- 1/2-open for ear corn, vegetables, etc.
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- Closed for small grain, shelled corn, beans, etc.

### SAVE TIME! with Harvey "Red-Hed" CORN SHELLER

42% More Shelling Area with Patented KERN-O-LIZER



Here's a corn sheller that quickly pays for itself in more bushels of corn per hour... savings in labor cost... long life service. Shells 140 to 150 bushels per hour... does not choke in fast feeding... does a cleaner job... pushes cobs and husks toward discharge... it is the greatest corn sheller ever built... and Farm Tools, Inc., your old friend in the farm implement business, builds it. It will pay you to look into this.

### SAVE MONEY! with Harvey "RED-HED" HAMMER MILLS

1/2 more grinding per Horsepower Hour

How would you like to make 4 bushels of feed equal 5 in feed value? You can do it with a Harvey Hammer Mill that delivers 80 to 280, 12 ton blows every second... and it doesn't cost you any more than an ordinary hammer mill. Built by Farm Tools, Inc. you know from experience it will do a good job of saving time and money for you. See your dealer today.



MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY!  
FARM TOOLS, INC., Mansfield, Ohio  
Send me complete information on the time and money saving Harvey Farm Elevator, Corn Sheller and Hammer Mill.  
Name \_\_\_\_\_  
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City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

## New Cattle Feeder Wins Achievement Awards Soon Will Need More Cattle to Eat the Roughage



ACHIEVEMENT PLAQUE: Lawrence Crawford, Dickinson county, holds the Outstanding Achievement Award plaque presented him for deferred-fed yearlings. It was only the second time he had fed calves on the Kansas deferred-fed plan.

DEFERRED feeding is worth twice as much an acre as wheat. That is the way Lawrence Crawford, Dickinson county, feels about the program after 3 years for comparison. He is one of 4 men in the state to win the 1949 Outstanding Achievement Award for deferred-fed yearlings. The annual contest is sponsored by Kansas State College and the Kansas City chamber of commerce.

It goes without saying Mr. Crawford is proud to receive the award. He feels fortunate to break into the "outstanding" column so quickly. But he also points out that a few years ago he was afraid it would be the end of everything if he borrowed enough money to buy 10 calves for a deferred program. As Lawrence puts it, "I had the feeling 10 steers would bankrupt me for life." He didn't take the steers. A neighbor accepted them.

### Deferred Feeding Paid

The following year Mr. Crawford took the big step. He bought 25 head of steer calves. He had difficulty holding the herd the full length of the program. But he won out and the calves made money.

He came right back and bought more calves in fall. This time he bought 60 head, 30 steer calves and 30 heifer calves. Heifers were run thru on the short program. Winter roughage, 30 days on grass and 45 days on grain feeding. Steers were run thru the full deferred program. With those steers he won the achievement award.

Now Mr. Crawford is sold to the hilt on deferred feeding. As evidence he bought 57 head of steers for this year's program. Purchased in November at 452 pounds, these steers went to grass last spring at 682 pounds. Two weeks of pasture on 30 acres of brome grass, wheat and barley returned him the equivalent of 30-bushel wheat an acre and he didn't need to harvest it.

About his winning herd: Mr. Crawford says they weighed 520 pounds when purchased. Average cost was

\$166.40. That is 32 cents a pound. Cost of wintering was \$27.57 each for 242 days at an average daily gain of 1.2 pounds.

These steers were grazed from April 4 to July 18 on sweet clover and native grass. They gained another 1.8 pounds a day for the 108-day period at a cost of \$8.50 a steer. They were put in dry lot until October 18 for another gain of 2.3 pounds a day at a cost of \$35.97. Final weight was 1,075 pounds.

These deferred calves sold for \$28 a hundred, \$4 a hundred below the purchase price, but still returned \$52.20 a head more than total cost. They could have gone at a sale price of \$23.15 to break even; return purchase price, pay for feed and interest on investment.

Little wonder Mr. Crawford is seeding more sweet clover, planning to use more early-seeded cereal grains to provide more moisture. As he puts it, he is getting in shape so the only thing he will need is more cattle to eat the roughage he can produce.

### Huge Milk Increase

Good herd sires really are an asset. Look what is happening to the Beezley Holstein herd in Crawford county. The first 5 heifers sired by their Burke bull, R. C. Beezley tells us, showed an increase over their dams of 160 pounds of butterfat and 4,140 pounds of milk. That is some increase. More of an increase in one generation, Mr. Beezley notes, than his herd averaged when he started dairying about 30 years ago.

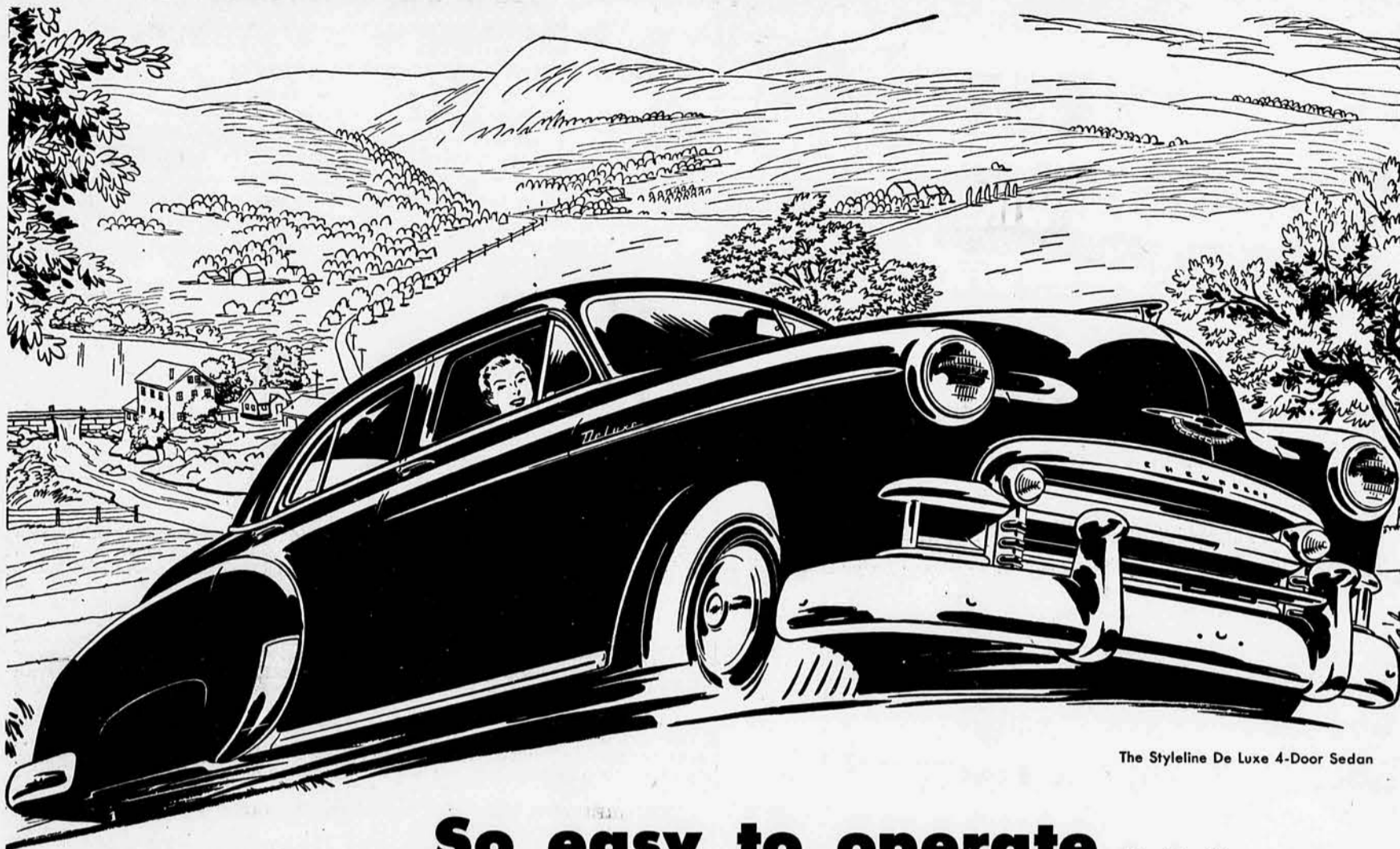
### "Sacred Cow" Crossbred

The first arrival of Brahman cattle to America was more than 100 years ago—as a gift of the British government to a Charleston, S. C., doctor. Today, this "sacred cow" of India has become popular in crossbreeding work. A cross which has found favor is the Brangus—a Brahman-Aberdeen-Angus cross. Two others being developed are the Braford and the Brahorn.

### A Kansas Beauty Spot



A KANSAS BEAUTY SPOT is the Fall River reservoir, Greenwood county. This view is looking northwest from a spot a few hundred feet above the dam. The area around the lake is being developed for all kinds of recreation.



The Styleline De Luxe 4-Door Sedan

**So easy to operate . . .  
so economical to own!**

You get a thrill of pleasure every time you see the sleek good looks of your Chevrolet! It's a thrill you'll enjoy for years, too, for Chevrolet has the kind of styling that lasts. Fourteen smart Styleline and Fleetline body types are offered, in a wide variety of sparkling color combinations.



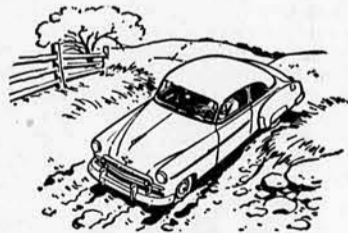
You see where you're going and you like the way you go in Chevrolet! The wide curved windshield and generous window area give you vision that's tops for sightseeing . . . tops for safety. You're free to enjoy the luxury of "five-foot seats" . . . that rich Fisher Body interior.



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## Smart Dog Contest Winners



Here are winning stories in the Smart Dog Contest. Judging from the many letters received, Kansas farms have a lot of intelligent dogs that are either helping with the work or making life a little brighter each day. Most common duties seem to be watch-dog, cattle dog, or bringing in the mail. There were many fine letters that couldn't be in the top 10 but the owners of these smart dogs are just as proud of their pets as owners of "prize-winning" dogs.



### Pal, a Friend to All

A pal, a friend to all, a helper, a lifesaver is my dog, Trooper. Trooper is a thoroughbred shepherd, all black except for a white star at the middle of his forehead, and 4 white feet.

I think one of his heroic deeds occurred when my 2 sisters and brother were in the pasture bringing up the cows for the evening. Our bull, like other bulls, happened to be feeling very mean when he saw the children. He charged at them with a rush of flying hoofs and lowered horns.

Seeing the bull coming, the children ran for the fence which was several yards away. The bull was almost upon them when a streaking black-and-white form shot at the bull and turned his course from the children.

Trooper's charge angered the bull only more. He turned abruptly and charged at the dog. Jumping quickly aside, Trooper let the angry bull pass and then followed in pursuit at his heels. Across the field they went; dog chasing the bull, whose only course now was to get away from the black-and-white fury.

Soon Trooper returned to his young masters to be greeted with praise and hugs. Again Trooper had come to the rescue and lived up to his courageous name. No other dog could take his place here on the farm or in our hearts. To us, he is priceless!—Dola Powell, Cherryvale.

### Does Hoop Tricks

I am Bonnie Clary, age 6. I have a dog named Ted that will throw up a hoop and catch it on his nose. He holds it between his paws and makes it stand up so he can get it started. He also chases hawks away from the chickens without being told.—Bonnie Jean Clary, Wathena.

### Fuzzy Saves a Life

Our farm dog saved my life. Fuzzy has had no training, but in my estimation he is invaluable.

I was working alone cutting wood about a mile from our house in the timber. I missed the log and cut my foot, splitting it wide open. The blood was just pouring, and I was unable to walk. For a while I thought I was gone. I cried for help, but the wind was carrying my voice the other way. Then I thought of Fuzzy. Calling him to me, I tied my sock on his collar, scolding him. I told him to go home. As he had no training, I thought it was hopeless. But thank God, he went home.

My 6-year-old brother saw the bloody sock on the dog and called my mother. Mother, almost frantic, came rushing and took me to the doctor. It took several stitches to close the wound. The doctor said it was sure a close call, thanks to Fuzzy. He should get the reward.—Dean Hamill, Lawrence.

### Sleeps on Calves

In the winter my dog sleeps on top of the calves. She does this to keep warm.—Winifred Feather, Minneapolis.

### Our Dog Rex

We believe we have one of the best all-around farm dogs in the country. He is part Shepherd and Airedale and has white curly hair with 2 brown spots on his head. Any chore you give him is done either with cattle, hogs, chickens, geese or killing a rattlesnake or rat.

One day a cousin who lived in town had a hutch of white New Zealand rabbits he wanted us to have as he was moving to another town. We brought them home on a truck and some had young rabbits. In moving the rabbits I guess it rather upset the old mothers, and 6 or 8 of the very small ones fell thru the back of the wire mesh. When-

ever we brought anything like a new cat or such on the place we would just show it to Rex and stroke him and let him smell it, and this we did with the rabbits.

One day passed and no one saw Rex. We called but he did not come. When we went to feed the rabbits we happened to notice him lying behind the hutch. Between his front paws he had 7 little baby rabbits which did not have their eyes open yet, protecting them. We thought this a very commendable deed.

On another occasion a relative was visiting us who had a small daughter 3 years old. We had a goose that had a nest near a small building and the little girl walked past. Of course, the old gander grabbed the child right by the seat and quicker than a flash, Rex grabbed the gander right by his downy seat. As the child came screaming with fright toward the house the gander did not let go nor did Rex. The goose was suspended in the air until the child reached the door where we were and then received a severe shaking by Rex.—Mrs. Julius Karleskint, Fort Scott.

### Brownie Likes to Fish

We think our dog is the smartest dog. Last year, just before harvest, my husband had a piece of bread he offered the dog. He would not eat it. I don't know why, but he just would not eat it. He tried several times to get him to eat it, but no. Then my husband said, "All right, you can't ride in the truck during harvest next week." Then Brownie ate that bread like he was hungry! He just loves to ride in the truck, sits on the seat, looks out the windows, and enjoys his ride.

This spring our 12-year-old boy fished a lot. He set a few bank poles. The dog went with him. Louis said, "Come on Brownie, there's nothing there." Brownie whined. "Oh, come on, there's nothing there." The dog whined again. So Louis looked and there was a fish. Brownie is a fisher, too!

He's the best ratter. Just show him a rat and he hunts them, too! We have an old iron pile rats get into. He can't get them out so he stands and barks, wanting us to come and help him get them out so he can catch them.

He is such a pet we let him come in the house sometimes. He never touches anything. In the morning when he wants in he scratches on the door or goes to a window. He knows where his master sleeps. He watches patiently for him to get up. We think Brownie is very intelligent, don't you?—Mrs. Murry E. Rice, St. Clere.

### Curly and the Toolbox

We think our dog named Curly is smart. My husband had a toolbox made and bolted it onto the frame of his tractor. He carried an empty coffee can in it and when he takes a drink, he puts some water in the coffee can for Curly. One day he took a drink from his water jug and did not get around to putting some in Curly's can. Curly ran around to the toolbox and reared up and put his feet on it. He tried to raise the lid, but couldn't as he had his feet on it. He looked at my husband and whined. No doubt he was trying to say, "Come on, mister, I'm thirsty, too."—Mrs. J. D. Sandlin, Palco.

### Macie, Cookie and Taffy

My collies are inclined to provoke one and act as dense as a primeval forest. They are very careful not to overdo the learning angle. They insist they are dogs and not monkeys on a string. Still they can boast quite a few accomplishments.

Macie and her whelp, Cookie, can howl a "duet" to flute or piano. Macie used to sing high but when Cookie came (Continued on Page 21)

along with a sweetly "soprano" howl she immediately pitched hers low and hasn't sung a high note since. All can sit down and also shake hands, tho Cookie would rather not. She scoffs at such an easy trick. Taffy will shake hands, sit on a chair, or take to the mantel, if necessary, for her morsel or bone. Taffy would do anything ridiculous or sublime for a really good bone.

In her prime, Macie could jump over a stick held high; jump into the car window and jump thru your arms. Cookie and Macie proudly sail thru their hoop in the yard fence. Macie doesn't need a butler or doorman. She goes in or out to please her slightest whim and notion.

They all understand English so thoroly I wish I had a few stock phrases in Dutch. All by themselves, they are learning the words that I resort to spelling. I think Cookie could understand "mailbox" in 7 languages.

Cookie will carry things to upstairs rooms, and would have been glad to carry my clothespin basket except that I always laugh and if "that's the way I feel about it, I can carry it myself."

**Butch Saves a Cow**

Butch, our mail cocker spaniel dog, is our handy man. One night as my father and I came home from the field we heard the dog bark. We called him as he had been barking at turtles and snakes. When he did not come we went to see what he had and found a registered cow in a mudhole, not able to get up. After we came he left. We worked until about 12:00 P. M. to get her out. About a month later the cow brought a healthy heifer calf. All the credit of saving the cow's life goes to Butch.—Jeanette McIntosh, Hays.

**Our Dog Sport Is Good Protector**

Just as we were leaving town one day it began to snow and by the time we got home a blizzard was on. We had a sow and 9 tiny pigs in the cow shed and as it was snowing in on them, my husband and I built a shelter inside the shed and covered it with hay for them. That took about 2 hours and I was plenty cold. Our chickens were scattered all over and I started to drive them from the haystacks at the barn. Sport was by my side and helped get them all to the henhouse. Then I went to the corncrib where others were huddled and he drove those in. Some were under machinery and he chased them all out and helped get them in the henhouse, too.

Sport chases chickens out of the garage and away from the path of the car whenever we come home, never touching them. He never allows them to get in my flower beds by the house.

One night during a bad ice storm in 1948 he woke us barking and it was an unusual sound. When my husband went out to see what was the matter, limbs were cracking and falling all around his house. Sport was tied so he was turned loose. Next morning my husband had to cut his way thru to the pump. After he dragged the first limb out of the way Sport would grab some and drag them away, too.

During the summer whenever my husband is ready to milk the cows he calls to me, "Send Sport after the cows." I step out in the yard, wave my hand, and say, "Sport, go get the cows." He takes them right to the milking pen. These are only some of the smart things credited to Sport.—Mrs. Ellis A. Harbaugh, Belleville.

**'Had Sheep for Side Line Makes Them Major Project**

**S**HEEP bring a quick return on investment. Usually one year is enough. Glenn Miksch, Labette county, had an 85 per cent lamb crop from 60 head of Southwest ewes last season. With those lambs and wool from the ewes, income was enough to pay off the investment in one year.

There have been sheep on the Miksch farm many years. But they were always a side line. We had enough around to clean up weeds, says Mr. Miksch, but never more than 25 to 50 head at a time. Last year he bought 60 head. They did so well a new barn is being built and Mr. Miksch is thinking about bringing the flock up to twice the present size, making a major livestock program out of sheep.

Lambs began arriving early last year. Most of them were dropped in November and December. Some strag-

gled out to February. A few more than 30 lambs were ready for the market last May at an average weight of 92 pounds. The remainder went to market the first week in July. An average of 11 pounds of wool from the ewes paid for the first year's feed bill.

About 40 acres of native pasture are available for the sheep program on the Miksch farm, but that is supplemented with temporary pasture. Last fall barley pasture was used. It provided excellent grazing and Mr. Miksch believes that type of pasture helps improve the wool crop.

Ewes were bred back this year for early lambs, November and December. In place of a Hampshire ram he used a Shropshire this time. The Shrop has a slightly narrower head and he believes the result will be less trouble at lambing time.

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As we get older, stress and strain, over-exertion, excessive smoking or exposure to cold sometimes slows down kidney function. This may lead many folks to complain of nagging backache, loss of pep and energy, headaches and dizziness. Getting up nights or frequent passages may result from minor bladder irritations due to cold, dampness or dietary indiscretions. If your discomforts are due to these causes, don't wait, try Doan's Pills, a mild diuretic. Used successfully by millions for over 50 years. While these symptoms may often otherwise occur, it's amazing how many times Doan's give happy relief—help the 15 miles of kidney tubes and filters flush out waste. Get Doan's Pills today!

see **FAIRBANKS-MORSE** pg. 14  
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of all creeds and races receive treatment through the Capper Foundation. Your contribution will be appreciated if sent to **The Capper Foundation for Crippled Children, Topeka, Kansas.**

**GRANDMA . . . By Charles Kuhn**



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**CONTINENTAL AIR LINES**



Photos courtesy Enameled Utensil Manufacturers Council

**SIT WHILE YOU CAN:** Take it easy while doing certain canning jobs. Collect all needed equipment.

**Go All Out With...**

# Tomatoes

**Canned, Preserves,  
Marmalades and Conserves**

**By Florence McKinney**

**C**ANNED tomatoes are just the beginning . . . one actually can go all out with that most popular of all vegetables. They double for fruit in making all sorts of preserves. As for canning, even the June bride can take advantage of the tomato crop for it is the easiest of all garden vegetables that go into a jar. Even with that reputation, the job must be done right.

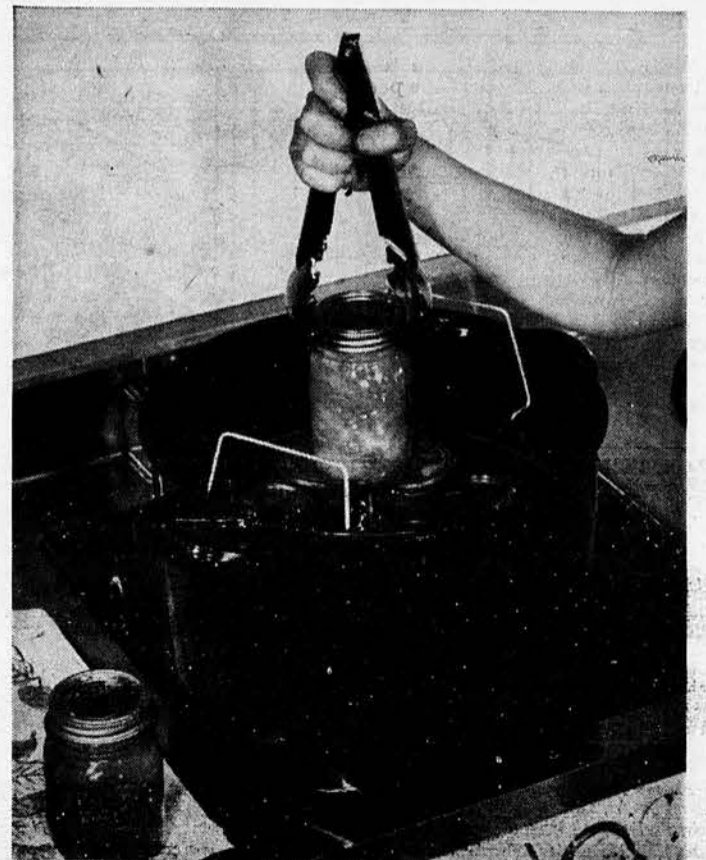
Only a small amount of equipment is needed to can tomatoes. A boiling-water bath canner is a must, to be on the safe side, one with a tight cover and a rack to fit into the bottom.

Use your porcelain enameled pans in which to handle tomatoes. They resist the acid and are ideal for fruits as well. Now to begin. Most authorities now recommend the cold-pack way. Results by this method justify this high praise.

After washing the tomatoes, dip a few into boiling water for about a half minute to loosen the skins, then into cold water. Cut out stem ends and peel. Quarter or leave whole as you choose and pack into jars, pressing slightly to fill spaces. Add salt to jars,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon to pints and 1 teaspoon to each quart. Wipe jar edges very clean. Now adjust lids according to type you use. Two-

[Continued on Page 23]

**USE JAR TONGS:** Once you use tongs to lower into and remove jars from the canner, you'll never do otherwise.



piece lids should be closed tightly and one-piece lids slightly loose. For the latter, close tightly, then turn back a quarter turn. Place the rack in the canner and add hot water, hot but not boiling or the jars will crack.

Lower jars into canner and add more hot water, enough to cover jars an inch over tops. Cover canner, bring quickly to a rolling boil and then start timing. Boil pints for 35 and quarts for 45 minutes.

When time is up, remove jars and set on cloth-covered table to cool away from drafts. Now is the time to tighten one-piece lids. The following day, test jars for perfect seal and store in a cool, dry place.

But don't can all your tomato crop. Plan for some preserves.

### Tomato Preserves

Select the small tomatoes for preserves. Wash and drain. Dip into boiling water, then cold water and peel. To each pound of tomatoes, allow ¼ cup of water, ¼ pound of sugar (beet or cane), ¼ lemon, thinly sliced and one piece of gingerroot. Boil the lemon for 5 minutes in part of the water. Boil the remainder of the water with the sugar for 5 minutes to make a sirup. Add the tomatoes, the gingerroot, lemon and the liquid in which the lemon was cooked. Boil the tomato mixture until the tomatoes are clear and the sirup somewhat thick. Remove the scum, then pour at once into hot sterilized jars and seal.

### Tomato Marmalade

4 quarts tomatoes (measured whole)	sugar (beet or cane)
2 oranges	¼ ounce whole cloves
2 lemons	½ ounce cinnamon stick

Wash and peel tomatoes and slice them. Slice oranges and lemons very thin and quarter the slices. Pour off half the juice from the tomatoes. Weigh the tomatoes and add an equal amount of sugar. Stir until the sugar is dissolved. Add oranges, lemons and spices which have been tied loosely in a cheese-cloth bag. Place the mixture over high heat and boil rapidly, stirring often. Cook until somewhat clear and thick. This will require about 20 to 25 minutes. Pour into hot sterilized jars and seal while hot.

### Ripe Tomato Conserve

18 cups tomatoes (chunks)	6 cups sugar (beet or cane)
3 teaspoons ginger	3 lemons

Cook tomatoes 1 hour and 15 minutes. Then add sugar, thinly sliced lemon and ginger. Cook until thick and smooth, then pour into hot sterilized jars and seal while hot.

### Green Tomato Marmalade

4 pounds green tomatoes (small pieces)	2 pounds sugar
	½ teaspoon salt
	5 lemons
	1 cup water

Wash, trim and cut green tomatoes into small pieces. Remove the peel from the lemons, cut it into small strips and boil 5 minutes in the water. Discard the water and repeat parboiling if the bitter flavor in the rind is not desired. Slice the lemon pulp and remove seeds.

Combine the tomatoes, sugar, salt, sliced lemon and drained lemon peel. Heat slowly and stir until the sugar is dissolved. Continue stirring and boil for about 1 hour or until the mixture is somewhat thick and the fruit clear. Pour at once into hot sterilized jars and seal.

### Use Twine

It's sometimes very difficult to remove old varnish from tiny grooves on the arms and legs of furniture. Dip a piece of twine in the paint and varnish remover and see-saw back and forth thru the groove or rings.

### It's Pickle Time

Many readers have requested a bulletin on making pickles and relishes. Perhaps many others need similar information. The College of Agriculture has a bulletin, No. E571—"Pickles and Relishes," suggesting several kinds of pickles and many recipes. For a free copy, please address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.



MRS. LAURA WARD of Hutchinson, Kansas, won first prize for her jelly collection at the 1949 Kansas State Fair.

BEST AT THE FAIR  
...made with  
BEET SUGAR

"To enter a collection," says Mrs. Ward, "we have to make seven different kinds of jelly, and last summer my collection was best at the Fair. I used Beet Sugar in every recipe."

"Altogether I won thirteen prizes for my jams, jellies, and baked goods. One thing I always get first on is my applesauce cake, also made with Beet Sugar. I say that if you want perfect results in all kinds of cooking, use Beet Sugar."

Prize-winners like Mrs. Ward and housewives everywhere buy Beet Sugar because they know there is no better sugar—for home-canning, baking, or any other type of cooking. For table use, too. So next time you buy sugar, tell your grocer you want the sugar prize-winners use—pure Beet Sugar. One or more of the famous brands—shown below—are always available in your community.

### GRAPE JELLY

5 lbs. (about 3 qts. stemmed) Concord grapes or 5 cups grape juice	2 lbsps. lemon juice 4 cups Beet Sugar
--	---

Wash and stem grapes. Place in large kettle, crush slightly and cook 10 minutes, stirring frequently. Drain through dampened jelly bag. Add lemon juice and Beet Sugar; stir until sugar is dissolved and no sugar adheres to sides of kettle. Boil rapidly until mixture gives jelly test by sheeting from clean metal spoon (219° to 221° F.). Remove from heat, skim and pour into hot sterilized jelly glasses; paraffin at once. Makes about four 8-oz. glasses.

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HERE'S A NEW TWIST  
AND A TIME-SAVER, TOO



### UNCOOKED GRAPE JELLY

Select slightly underripe grapes and prepare juice as for Grape Jelly in the recipe at the left. Measure juice and heat to boiling. At once, add 1½ cups Beet Sugar to each cup juice. Stir until sugar is completely dissolved. Pour into hot sterilized jelly glasses and paraffin at once. Makes about six 8-oz. glasses. (Warning: sometimes several days are required before uncooked jelly becomes firm.)

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# Kansas Libraries



**I**N RECENT months information on Kansas libraries and the State Library has been printed in this column. Now we give you information on the library facilities in and around Sharon Springs, in sparsely settled Wallace county.

If any reader is interested in getting books for the cost of postage on the subject of child rearing and family life, we suggest you write for "A Book List for Parents," from the State Library, Topeka. From this list you may ask that the books or pamphlets you select be mailed to you.

Dear Editor: I am happy to write you about our library facilities in Wallace county. Here is our situation.

We have a public library in our county, sponsored by the American Legion Auxiliary. There are at present 1,791 volumes in the library, including books for both children and adults. This library has been operating since 1937. There is a pay shelf for the new books and the charge is 5 cents a week for each book. This money goes to purchase new books.

The county superintendent of schools has another 200 books in her office library and anyone can check out these books. Our high schools have good libraries but they are for students only.

Our public library is open to the public 4 hours each week on Saturday aft-

ernoon, the city paying the salary of the librarian, who says that only about 25 people visit the library during this period.

This seems to be the drawback. If we could make arrangements to keep it open every afternoon, many more would use it.

Some of our home demonstration units have felt the need of better library facilities and have started to buy books recommended by the Extension service. These books will be placed in the Farm Bureau-Extension office.

We have helped with the public library expenses in the past and are considering a plan to keep it open more days in the week. The Extension women feel there is much room for improvement in all our libraries in Wallace county. Perhaps our farm women should do more good reading. We have some very good home libraries. Most of our people think a small tax would be favored in the support of better libraries.

We need a building with more room and a more favorable location where people could visit the library easily. Bookmobile service could well be the answer in our county as so many live long distances from the county seat. It would be quite an advantage for our rural schools as well as the rural homes.

—By Mrs. Harvey E. Cox,  
Sharon Springs.

## Women Go to Europe Five Represent Farm Bureau



**WOMEN EUROPE-BOUND:** Associated Women of Kansas Farm Bureau delegates to ACWW conference in Copenhagen. Upper row, left to right: Mrs. E. J. Richards, Belleville; Mrs. Ralph Colman, Lawrence; Mrs. John Shaw, Washington. Below: Mrs. Sam Coburn, Mentor; Mrs. Lawrence House, Goodland; Joyce House, Goodland.

**W**HEN the S.S. Washington sails from New York on August 23, there will be aboard 5 farm women representing the Associated Women of Kansas Farm Bureau, on their way to the Sixth Triennial Conference of the Associated Country Women of the World. The meeting will be held in Copenhagen, Denmark, September 9 to 23. An additional member of the group is 12-year-old Joyce House, a 4-H member from Goodland, daughter of Mrs. Lawrence House, an official delegate.

Heading the delegation will be Mrs. Ralph Colman, of Lawrence, state chairman of the organization. Others in the party include Mrs. E. J. Richards, Belleville, vice-chairman; Mrs. Sam Coburn, Mentor; Mrs. Lawrence

House, Goodland and Mrs. John Shaw, Washington.

Excitement is running high in these families as departure time nears. Last-minute home duties are interspersed with necessary shopping as well as concentrated study of Denmark, the hostess country. The trip abroad is anticipated as a thrilling experience, not only because of new and interesting sights to see but because of the privilege of taking part in the great international assembly of country women working for friendship and better understanding.

For Mrs. House and her daughter, the journey will have special significance, for their post-conference tour of Europe will be spent in renewing acquaintance with relatives and friends.

Mrs. House was born in Germany. Her mother was Danish, her father German. While still very young, the family came to America and she has never been back to her native land. Mr. and Mrs. House and children, Lawrence, Jr., Phyllis and Joyce, own 1,760 acres and operate 3,200 acres in all. Both Mr. and Mrs. House are active in Farm Bureau work and both are 4-H Club leaders. She has been a member of her home demonstration unit 15 years.

Mrs. Sam Coburn has lived in Saline county on the family 300-acre farm near Mentor 45 years. They have 2 children, Jo Ann and William. Mr. and Mrs. Coburn operate a general farm, have fruit trees and garden. The home freezer is amply stocked with good things to eat to help daughter Jo Ann with the meal planning and cooking while her mother is in Europe.

Long engaged in Farm Bureau activities on the local, state and national level, Mrs. Ralph Colman of Lawrence was the unanimous choice of the state committee to head the Denmark delegation. Mrs. Colman has many hobbies and interests, not the least is her modern home and collection of African violets. Mrs. Colman is looking forward to her trip and its far-reaching program for country women the world around.

Mrs. John Shaw, Washington, is studying about Denmark and the other countries to be visited and preparing to make a photographic record of her tour. With a farm background, plus experience as a schoolteacher and emergency home demonstration agent, she is well versed in rural life. She and Mr. Shaw own and operate 520 acres specializing in a deferred-feeding cattle program. She assists her husband as general agent for the Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Company and is looking forward with enthusiasm to her first trip abroad.

Also from the northern part of Kansas is Mrs. E. J. Richards. She and Mr. Richards own and operate a 440-acre farm in Republic county and both have been active Farm Bureau leaders for many years. They are active in community, school and church work. A special hobby and interest of Mr. Richards is raising, training and exhibiting fine saddle horses.

Summarizing the hopes of the delegates to the international conference, Mrs. Richards says, "I am thrilled with the thought of the trip. I expect it to be one of the highlights of my life. I would like to do what one rural woman can do to show the women of other lands that we want to work with them for a peaceful world."

## Women Provide Lighting



**PEORIA PLODDERS PROVIDE LIGHTING:** Women of the home demonstration unit are, back row left to right, Mrs. Earl Anderson, Mrs. L. H. Wickman, Mrs. Ross Bird, Mrs. Art Meisel, Mrs. R. E. Hensley, Mrs. Ray Evans, Mrs. Georgia Manlove, Mrs. George Conley and Mrs. Ollie Ingles. Front row: Mrs. Gardner Finch, Mrs. Z. K. Evans, Mrs. F. A. Perkins, Mrs. Mary Mock, Mrs. J. S. Hilton and Sharyl Manlove, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Manlove, granddaughter of Mrs. J. S. Hilton.

**T**HE Peoria Plodders, newest of Franklin county's 32 home demonstration units, organized last February, chose a unique community project. They obtained street lights for Peoria.

Their home town is a small community 6½ miles southwest of Ottawa with a general store, a garage, church and school. Residents all had their homes and outbuildings wired for electricity but the street was dark.

The Kansas Power and Light Company which supplies the power was

most co-operative. Thru them arrangements were made for the poles, brackets, wire, switches and the labor for installing them. Since Peoria is not incorporated, it was necessary that lights be attached to meters already in use. Lights were installed at the garage, school, church and 2 at the store. The home demonstration unit will pay the electric bill each month.

Formal celebration and turning on of the lights occurred June 28. The community held a parade, an auction, and lunch was served to all.

## Women Sail August 23

**T**WELVE Kansas farm women will sail from New York harbor, August 23, to attend the 1950 Triennial Conference of the Associated Country Women of the World in Copenhagen. Sight-seeing on the Continent and British Isles is a part of the trip.

Deborah Sharp, Ford county home demonstration agent, will take the place of Mrs. Ray Taylor, of Parsons, who was unable to go as one of the official delegates. Mrs. Earl Simmons, Ashland, president-elect of the Kansas Home Demonstration Council, who takes office on January 1, 1951, is a delegate. Others are Georgiana Smurthwaite, state home demonstration leader, Mrs. M. F. Miller, La Crosse and Mrs. R. E. Mehl, Kinsley.

Non-voting or courtesy delegates now planning to go include Mrs. John Schuler, Topeka; Mrs. Christina Shrivise, Hoisington; Mrs. Ernest Wulfkuhle, Lecompton; Mrs. Muriel Gardner, Ashland; Mrs. Sam Coburn, Mentor; Mrs. Martha Ross, Tribune, and Mrs. Nova L. Alcorn, Wichita. These women are filling out the quotas of other states.

The women will arrive in South-

hampton on August 30. Two days will be spent sight-seeing in and near London before going across the channel and arrival at Brussels on September 4. The Hague and Amsterdam also are on the itinerary enroute to Copenhagen.

Actual dates of the Copenhagen conference are September 9 to 16. From September 17 to 23, the women will go on tours of rural Denmark under auspices of the Danish committee. The Kansas women will have their choice of 3 post-convention tours. These include stops and sightseeing in Germany, Switzerland, France and Italy. The first tour permits leaving Le Havre on October 6, while those who take the other 2 trips will sail a week later on October 13, arriving in New York on October 20.

## For Rolling Crackers

Plastic bags have more and more uses. They are ideal for rolling crackers and cookies for crumbs. The zipper type is more convenient but the open-end type may be used if the end is folded and fastened with paper clips.



## Mixes Become Popular

**D**RY mixes for biscuits and other quick breads are time and labor savers, as every homemaker knows. Mixes made at home are fast becoming popular. Now that dry milk powder, both whole and skim is coming on the market as one of the agricultural surpluses, it is helpful in making these mixes. Here are 2 mixes which can be made up and stored in the cupboard, ready to be used on a moments notice.

### Biscuit Mix

8 cups sifted flour	4 tablespoons
1 cup dry milk, whole or skim	baking powder
	3 teaspoons salt
	1 cup fat

Sift dry ingredients together 3 times. Cut or rub in fat until well mixed. Place mix in glass jar without packing. Close tightly and store on shelf. Use a fat that does not need refrigeration.

### To Make Biscuits

Measure 1 cup mix and add about 1/2 cup of milk to make a soft dough. Turn out on a slightly floured board and knead a few times. Pat or roll to the desired thickness and cut with a floured cutter. Bake in a hot oven (450° F.) 12 to 15 biscuits. Makes 6 medium-sized biscuits.

### Quick Bread Mix

This is the ready-mix for muffins, griddlecakes and waffles.

6 cups sifted flour	4 tablespoons
1 cup dry milk, whole or skim	baking powder
2 teaspoons salt	1/2 cup sugar
	3/4 cup fat

Sift dry ingredients together 3 times. Cut or rub in fat until well mixed. Place in glass jars without packing down. Close tightly and store on shelf. It is necessary to use a fat that needs no refrigeration.

### Ready-Mix Muffins

Measure 2 cups ready-mix. Add 3/4 cup water or milk and 2 beaten eggs. Mix lightly. Fill greased muffin tins not more than 3/4 full. Bake in a hot oven (400° F.) about 20 minutes. Makes 10 small muffins.

### Ready-Mix Waffles

Measure 2 cups ready-mix. Add 1 1/2 cups water or milk and 2 beaten egg yolks. Beat 2 egg whites until very

light and fold in. Bake in hot waffle iron. Makes 4 large waffles.

### Ready-Mix Griddle Cakes

Measure 2 cups ready-mix. Add 1 1/2 to 2 cups water or milk. Add 2 beaten eggs. Mix well. Drop batter by spoonfuls onto a hot griddle. Cook slowly until surface is covered with bubbles. Turn and brown other side. Makes 14 medium-sized griddle cakes.

## The Poet's Corner

### The Voice of Experience

Seems as tho I'd learn a thing  
From granny grown so old,  
She warns me not to wash the quilts,  
And said, "The day won't hold!"

But stubbornly I washed those quilts,  
At the breaking of the day  
And now they're flapping in the wind,  
And the rain is on the way.

I'd listened to the last broadcast,  
The voice on Kay Dee Oh  
But granny said, "It's going to rain,  
Don't trust that radio."

—By Camilla Walch Wilson.

### He'll Make a Real Man

He's into everything he sees  
From early morning until night!  
The many things he does to tease  
Are really an amazing sight!

While I hide jam and pick up toys  
I find this comfort: I know when  
They need much watching when they're boys  
They'll be worth watching when they're men!

—By May Smith.

### Worship at Dawn

Winter is a fitting time for prayerful thought  
When silence reigns and fields are soft with snow,  
When tender branches bow in strange humility  
And sunrise sets the eastern sky aglow.

—By Mary Holman Grimes.

## Fall Into Winter



4992—This shirtfrocks is a favorite with its notch collar and pocket-in-panels. Sizes 14 to 20 and 32 to 42. Size 16 requires 4 1/2 yards of 35-inch material.

4894—Jumper and blouse... just one main pattern part for each piece. Sizes 2 to 10. Size 6 jumper requires 2 yards and blouse 3/4 yard of 39-inch material.

9152—Slenderizing 2-piece with soft lines. Sizes 34 to 50. Size 36 requires 4 1/4 yards of 39-inch material.

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

## These Things I Wore

These are the things I used to wear;  
A circle comb in my slicked-back hair.

No shoes at all in the summertime;  
Wool underwear 'gainst winter's clime.

Striped stockings I knit myself;  
Freckles galore, like any elf.

A pink sunbonnet tied under my chin  
Served only to shut the freckles in.

Gingham dresses or calico,  
Which reached to my shoes, I'd have you know.

The shoes sometimes had copper toes  
Which helped to lighten my childish woes.

Pinafores finished my uniform;  
Pantalettes were "out" before I was born.

But don't think for a minute I had no fun  
Even tho I was born in '71!

—By Fanny Waugh Davis.



### So Much to Love

What childhood joys do kiddies miss  
If they must live away from farms?  
They never hear the tame geese hiss  
Or hold lamb orphans in their arms;  
They never get to gather eggs  
In sirup pails bought at the store,  
Or see our Rover when he begs  
To chase the cows and to adore  
Wee squealy pigs we raise by hand...  
The weak ones that get shoved from troughs,  
Or have bare feet all warm and tanned;  
Or jump in fragrant hay in lofts.

What childhood joys do kiddies miss  
Who never thrill to joy like this?

—By May Smith.

### Small Fry's Version

Some day's aren't fun but others are fine;  
Take club day for instance, we sure have a time,  
Us kids just a-laughin', a-giggin' and yellin'  
While our Mama's discuss, there ain't no tellin'!  
Anyway it's somethin' to bore kids to tears  
But they say it grows interestin' when you're up in years,  
Anyway, I like club day just dandy and fine  
There are good things to eat and we sure have a time!

—By Pauline Bender Rhoden.

Everybody  
likes

its rich aroma  
its delicious flavor  
its never-varying  
quality



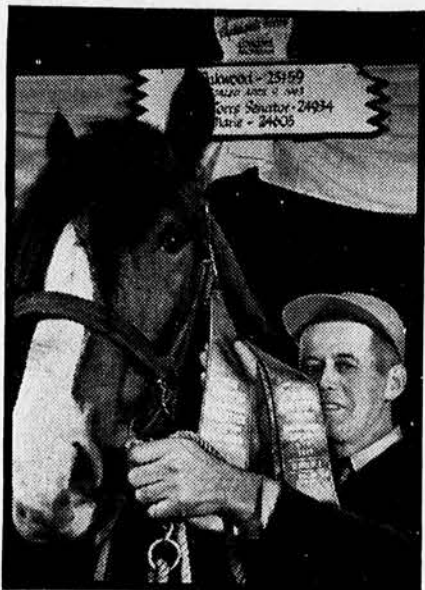
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# Wins 3 International Grand Championships On The Same Horse

Calls Showing His Prize Clydesdales "A Hobby"



Chester Weston shows his great stallion, Oakwood. Chester is another of many farm champions who gets farm-size breakfast nourishment from Wheaties. Your farm family getting their Wheaties?

CONCORD, MICH.—Chester Weston calls showing Clydesdale horses his "hobby." He's riding his hobby to fame! Won International Grand Championship with his stallion, Oakwood, three times—at exhibitions in '46, '48 and '49.

\*\*\*

REGULAR WINNER, Chester has brought home over 700 trophies and awards since 1935. Regular Wheaties man too! He fills his bowl with these delicious flakes almost every morning. Fine dish, with milk and fruit or berries!



"What makes you so sure the threshing crew is coming?"

Chester's daughters are champions too, just like dad. Each developed a colt that became International Junior Champion. They follow dad's lead at breakfast too. Both Wheaties fans! Whole Weston family enjoys Wheaties, America's favorite whole wheat flakes.

Fine family dish—Wheaties. 100% whole wheat, with all the healthful bran and wheat germ. Give you B-vitamins, minerals, protein, food energy. Put real farm-size breakfast nourishment on your table tomorrow: Wheaties, "Breakfast of Champions!"



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



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

# Dale Goes to Finland

How Would You Like Blueberry Juice Over Porridge? To Iron With Wooden Rollers? Finns Are Athletic



Here are little Lasu and his aunt, Panu, Finnish bird dogs. Heikki, at left, is wearing a track sweat suit typical of farm boys. Kalle has a Finnish stocking cap.

Remember, Kansas Farmer promised to bring you letters from our 3 Kansas 4-H'ers who are spending some time on European farms this summer. Here is the third one from H. Dale Johnson, of Salina, written from Kainanto, Finland.

DEAR MR. GILKESON: Finnish homes, food and clothes are of necessity different than those a Kansan knows. My upstairs room here at the Tiitolas is small but has 2 large windows. There are geraniums, begonias, a bleeding heart, one orange tree, and a rubber plant on the window sill. A large stuffed hawk, a duck, and a colorful Finnish bird stare at me with glassy eyes. A single bed, 2 chairs, and a table are the furniture. The brown walls are hung with 5 pastoral paintings and photograph of C. G. E. Mannerheim, who is dear to every Finn's heart. A long rag rug covers part of the floor. There are electric lights.

The 2 sliding doors of my room open into the sitting room. A large fireplace with a raised hearth is in the west wall. The china cupboard is painted chocolate brown, and trimmed in turquoise blue and bright yellow. There are 3 benches, a table, and several rocking chairs. A colorful tapestry, guns, powder horns, and copper utensils hang on the walls. Flowers, a prickly pear, cactus among them, fill the windows. Full-length doors open onto a balcony and a beautiful view.

Four more bedrooms, several closets, and a lavatory occupy the remainder of the second story.

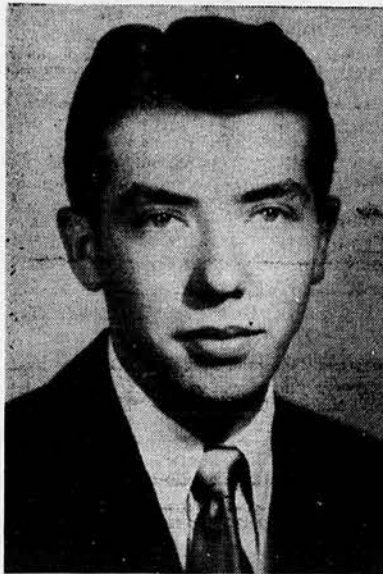
From the ground-floor entrance hall one can go to Mr. Tiitola's office and library. After a master bedroom and nursery, the lower floor is mostly kitchen, and what a kitchen it is!

Along the west side of this large room is a long, wooden table with 2 benches. Built-in cupboards line the south of the room. A copper sink with a cold-water faucet is found at the end of the cabinet counter. A wood-burning stove is in the center of the east wall. Immediately behind this is the big brick baking oven. Round loaves are placed

in the oven compartments with a long-handled wooden paddle. Baking is done on Saturday; fresh loaves are stacked in a storage closet.

A fluorescent fixture lights the kitchen. Altho they own an electric mixer, the women prefer to beat most things with a bundle of birch twigs. Leafy birch branches are tied together and used for a broom.

Table foods are kept cold in an English-made ice box. Milk is cooled by



H. Dale Johnson

lake ice preserved in sawdust for such summer use.

Potatoes are the basic food, potatoes boiled in their skins, mashed potatoes, potato carresoles and potato soup.

Ham is served at every noon and evening meal. Fish is on the table often. Their smoked hog head is very good. Eggs are served a lot boiled, as omelets, and in gravy. We have had fried eggs once, for Sunday dinner. I have

(Continued on Page 27)



The Tiitola house is a 10-room stucco home built in 1934. My room is on the back left-hand side.

## Attention Wheat Farmers Still Using Conventional Drills

You are constantly risking crop losses because of:

- (1) Blowoff due to after planting drought
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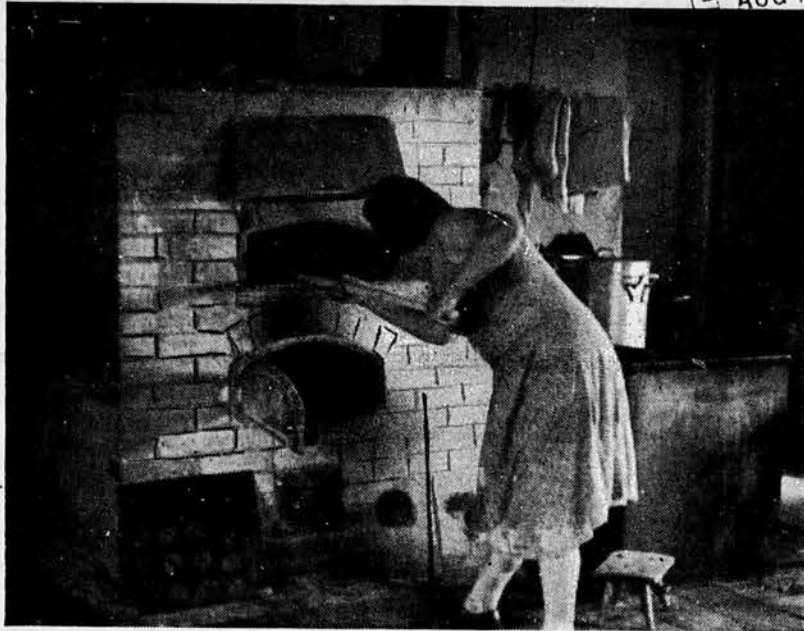
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Mrs. Tiitola is putting rye bread into the brick baking oven with a long wooden paddle.

not eaten fried chicken here; we have had cold chicken cut into bits and covered with a dressing.

From the garden we are getting lettuce and spinach, cucumbers are grown in hotbeds. Pieces of green dill are used for flavoring and decoration on many dishes.

Several kinds of bread are served, sweet and sour rye breads, white bread, and a type of rye cracker.

Porridge is the most common dessert. It is covered with blueberry juice or milk and sugar and then eaten from soup bowls with tablespoons. Sour milk which has been mixed with an oat-pea-barley meal is another favorite. At first I did not care for it, but now I can eat it as well as a Finn. The thin pancakes covered with sugar are a delicious Finnish tradition. Rhubarb mixed with a clear gelatin is eaten a lot. Ice cream made with milk, eggs, and a little sugar is Sunday dinner dessert.

Milk and butter are plentiful. With this diet all the family is healthy.

Finnish want to be healthy and athletic. Everyone is well sun-tanned. The boys wear track sweat suits and oxford-type tennis shoes. People swim

every sunny day; the javelin and shot-put are used very often. Much of the time the family goes barefoot. Boys wear small stocking caps from morning until night; flat caps are for dress up.

Laundrying clothes is quite a job. First clothes are churned in the small electric washing machine. Then they are hauled to the lake and there rinsed from the pier. After drying, the shirts and dresses are ironed with an electric iron.

Flat pieces are ironed by the Finnish version of a mangle. The piece is wrapped on a long, round wooden roller. On top of 2 such rollers is a box filled with heavy stones. This box is pulled back and forth, thus pressing out the wrinkles.

I am finding that Finnish agriculture is different, also. I hope to learn a lot about it.

Next time I plan to tell about the fields, crops and livestock; later I will tell some of the interesting experiences I've enjoyed on my trip.

We developed and printed the pictures here at the Tiitolas. I hope you can use them.

—H. Dale Johnson.

## C-K Ranch Judging School Attracts 950

THE ANNUAL C-K HEREFORD RANCH judging school and field day at Brookville, always proves a great drawing card for both young and old livestock breeders. About 950 persons attended this year's event, held August 2.

The contests were largest in the history of the event. There were 21 FFA teams and 76 individuals; 43 4-H Club teams and 200 individuals; and 322 adult individuals. Conducting the contests were C. W. Pence, Saline county agent, and R. W. Winger, Saline county 4-H Club agent. Co-operating in staging the annual event are the C-K Ranch, Saline County Extension service, and the agricultural committee of the Salina Chamber of Commerce.

Six classes of Herefords were judged, consisting of cows, yearling heifers, heifer calves, yearling range bulls, summer yearling bulls and bull classes.

Type demonstrations and discussions of classes judged were given. J. J. Vanier, owner of the ranch, welcomed the group.

C-K Ranch is one of the largest Hereford breeding establishments in the Midwest. A demonstration on slaughtered steers was given, followed by group discussion. Gene Sundgren, ranch manager, toured visitors around the ranch showing them pasture practices carried out.

### Top 4-H Club Teams

Cash prizes were awarded to 4-H teams and individuals and adult individuals. Trophies were awarded to FFA individuals and teams. Top winners in the 4-H team class were Dickinson, Republic, Sumner, Ellsworth and Pawnee counties. High 4-H individuals were M. D. Casey, Morris county; Eugene Riffel, Dickinson county; Eldon Johnson, Saline county; Jane Shoemaker, Ellsworth county; and Arlis Rusk, Sumner county.

In FFA team competition, 5 high teams were from Miltonvale, Ellsworth, Newton, Stockton and Winfield. High FFA individuals were Ralph Wait, Winfield; Richard Baker, Hays; Bill Denio and Harold Cooper, Stockton; John Lee Tanzer, Miltonvale; and Bill Reed, Belleville.

High placings in adult judging division went to Mrs. J. F. Komarek, Bavaria; Mrs. Gordon Rush, Geneseo; Dick Chase, El Dorado; Hartzell Woolley, Salina, and Waldmen Hanke, Waterville.

Arrangements for classes judged were made by Paul Swoffor and Frank Wilson, American Hereford Association; Gene Watson, secretary of the Kansas Hereford Association; Lot Taylor, Bass Powell, and Ray Haas, Kansas State College livestock specialists; Lysle Roberts, American Hereford Journal; and Gene Sundgren.



"Well, Dad—how much a month do we have to pay on THAT?"

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# One Stands Out

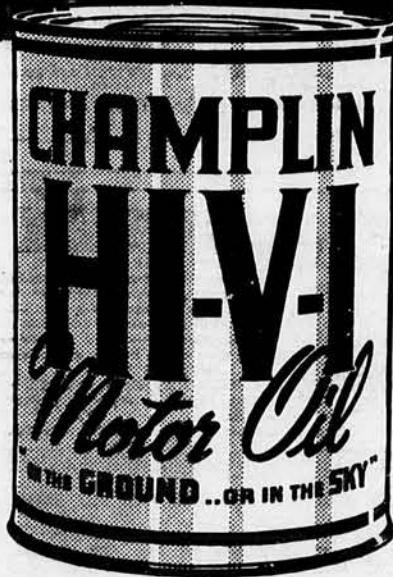
In Kansas It's  
**BERNARD D. KAPP**

Bernard Dale Kapp of Liberal, Kansas, has had 4 years Farm Club work. He showed the Grand Champion Baby Beef at the 5-State Free Fair in Liberal for 2 years . . . Blue Ribbon Hereford at Kansas State Fair in Hutchinson and was judged Best Groomed Farm Club Boy at this Fair. Just now Bernard has a Registered Hereford Breeding project as well as projects on Chickens and Maize.



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## Minerals Important in Livestock Health

Reporting a Visit to One of Largest Manufacturers

By CORDELL TINDALL

**I**N THE last few years we have come to appreciate the importance of minerals, particularly the minor or trace minerals, that are necessary for livestock health. Soil scientists are applying minerals to the soil to watch their effect on livestock eating the crops grown on this treated land. Kansas has led in this work. Every indication is that the public is vitally interested in this subject.

Necessary minerals for animal health also can be fed directly to animals as part of their feed. Research in this field is extensive—much is to be learned. Today, livestock mineral mixtures are recognized as a method of supplying vital mineral elements. Mineral mixtures are recognized as being more than "stock powders" that will rid the animal of all kinds of parasites and cure all kinds of ills.

Recently, we visited one of the nation's largest manufacturers of livestock mineral feeds, the Moorman Manufacturing Company.

Their plant is located in Quincy, Ill., just across the Mississippi river from Missouri. Along with other farm paper editors of the Midwest, we were shown the modern plant where Moorman minerals and protein supplements are mixed, also the experimental farm where minerals and feeds are tested under farm conditions. Part of the day's program was a big picnic with fried chicken prominent on the menu.

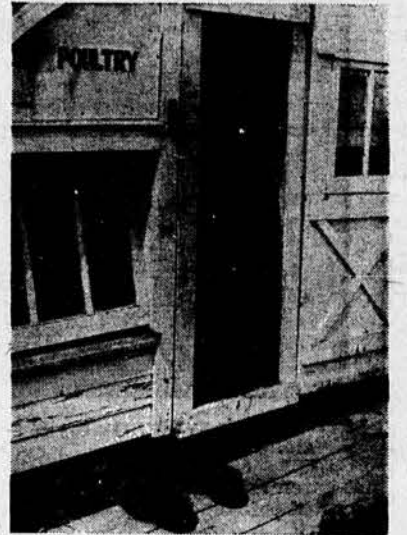
### Extreme Care in Mixing

We were impressed with the large-scale operations in obtaining mineral and feed ingredients from all over the world, the extreme care shown in mixing, the exacting testing of the product, and the practical approach to the farmer's problems in livestock feeds. The spic-and-span modern plant, with dust-free air and gleaming machines, was pleasant to visit. Difficult to put your finger on, we also could see evidence of "good character" on the part of the organization producing the Moorman products. An example: every executive in the company is paid a "bonus" that must go to some good work or charity. Thus the men that work for Moorman's take an active role in community and church organizations.

The Moorman "story" is this: supply the farmer with the vital feed minerals and protein supplements he cannot grow on his farm to mix with the grains he does grow. Moorman's do their biggest protein supplement business in the Midwest where home-grown grains are produced.

### From Far Places

Both minerals and protein supplement ingredients are gathered from far places and diverse sources. For example, for phosphate the company buys mineral phosphate from the island of Curacao off the coast of South America.



**SANITATION IDEA** at Moorman Experimental Farm. Overshoes are left at door of each brooder house for use by attendants every time they enter the houses. This is even more necessary here because studies are being made of coccidiosis treatments. Chickens actually are exposed to coccidiosis on purpose.

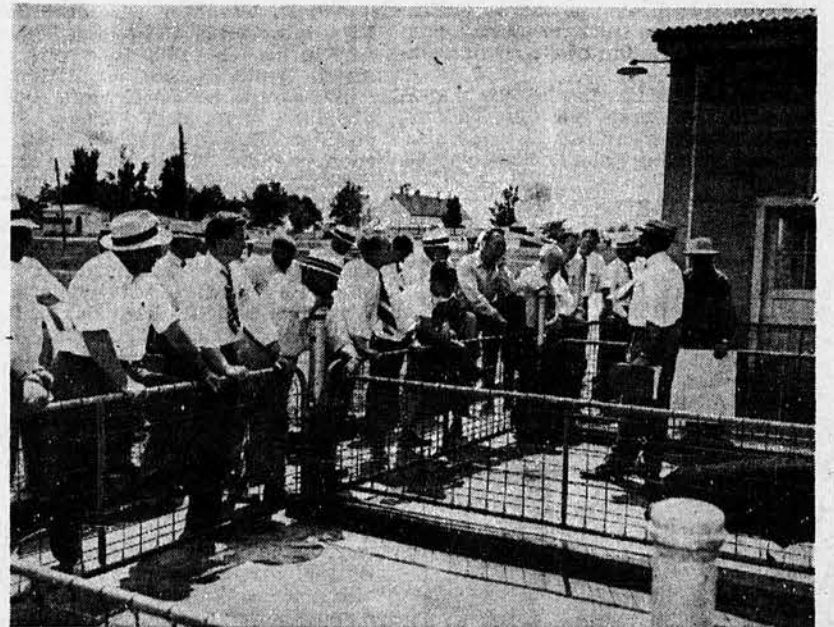
This phosphate is the purest known. In a mineral mixture designed for baby chicks there are a total of 31 ingredients, including both minerals and vitamins. By-products such as corn distiller's solubles, penicillium meal, and brewer's dried yeast supply vitamins that are necessary to growth. Sources of protein supplements include fish meal, packing house by-products and vegetable proteins.

The mechanics of mixing minerals and supplements proved highly interesting. Ingredients are shipped to the new plant in freight cars which are unloaded in the plant. Pneumatic unloaders can be used in some cases, but some freight cars must be scooped out by hand. Conveyors take these ingredients to large overhead bins for storage.

### Each Ingredient Weighed

Actual mixing is done with a "batching" cart. Ingredients from weigh-up bins pass thru chutes to the batching cart, each ingredient being carefully weighed. Incidentally, a unique system is used to convey ingredients from storage bins to weigh-up bins. Two big electric overhead cranes do this job with claw-type scoops. The usual type of conveyors, such as augers or belts, were discarded because of contamination.

Most minerals are bagged loose, but some are pelleted or pressed into blocks. A big press is used for the blocks, exerting great pressure on the  
(Continued on Page 29)



**HOG FEEDING** is studied at Moorman Experimental Farm, Quincy, Ill. Work with swine is being explained here by Roger Mittelberg, superintendent of the farm, to farm paper editors. Cordell Tindall was present to represent Kansas Farmer.



**POULTRY BUILDING** at Moorman Experimental Farm, Quincy, where Moorman company has extensive tests for its products. This farm attempts to simulate conditions found on the average farm.

dry mixture that contains molasses as a binder.

The company maintains its laboratory (a new building is being completed), and not only tests contents of each batch of feed and mineral mixture but carries on experimental work with small animals.

Another laboratory is operated by the veterinary section—in which chemicals are tested that might be used for killing both external and internal parasites and livestock pests. For example, hog worms are obtained from packing houses and kept alive in warm water so new chemicals can be tested on them.

Incidentally, the Moorman company gets credit for discovering the use of sodium fluoride for killing worms in hogs.

Other tests are being carried on with fly sprays, and resistant strains of flies from California are being used to determine the killing power of new fly sprays. At present, a combination of DDT and methoxychlor is giving the

best kill—about 95 per cent of the flies in a few hours.

Another test with dairy fly spray—it doesn't contain DDT—is being carried on at the farm. Cows are being sprayed daily with this spray and flies are confined in glass containers next to the skin of the cow to note whether there is any residual effect. So far, none has been noted.

This latter test is being conducted at Moorman Experimental Farm, a workaday farm that provides average farm conditions. The work here, under direction of Roger Mittelberg, includes feed tests with poultry, both chickens and turkeys, beef cattle, dairy cattle, hogs and sheep.

In one test hens are confined to individual coops in large batteries in a laying house. This is a new trend in some poultry sections. The hens have no nests, the coops are about 2 feet square. Production actually seems to be a little higher under this system. It has been noted that occasionally a hen will lay 2 eggs in a day.

### Coming Events

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

August 21-23—McPherson county 4-H county fair, McPherson.

August 22—Kearny county, farm management outlook meeting, with Norman Whitehair, KSC Extension economist, and Gladys Myers, home economist, Lakin.

August 23—Shawnee county, Monmouth township meeting, Disney school.

August 23-25—Barton county 4-H county fair.

August 24-26—Morris county 4-H fair, Camp Fremont, Council Grove.

August 24-26—Cowley county, Arkansas City achievement fair for 4-H members, Arkansas City.

August 25-26—Labette county, Altamont Institute, Altamont.

August 26-29—Pottawatomie county fair, Onaga.

August 29—Shawnee county, Soldier-Menoken township meeting, Indian Creek Grange Hall.

August 29-30—Barton county home demonstration units women's camp, Hoisington.

August 30—Barton county Farm Bureau picnic, Lake Barton.

August 30-September 1—Geary county 4-H show.

August 30-September 4—Five-state free fair and race meet, Liberal, Kan.

September 1—Wabaunsee and Pottawatomie counties fall agronomy field day.

September 1-2—Stevens county 4-H fair, Hugoton.

September 6—Wabaunsee county landscaping tour with Collins and Parks, KSC specialists.

September 7—Phillips county, animal husbandry meeting, with M. B. Powell, KSC specialist.

September 8—Thomas county, fall outlook meeting for Farm Management members.

September 8—Dickinson county, Farm Management Association members outlook meeting, Abilene.

September 8—Shawnee county, Yard and garden tour with Mrs. Mary Ziegler, Home Demonstration agent.

September 9-15—Kansas Free Fair, Topeka.

September 17-22—Kansas State Fair.

September 11—Phillips county, home management leader training, Gladys Meyer, specialist.

September 12-13—National plowing matches and conservation field days, Urbana, Ohio.

September 25—Thomas county beef tour, with Bass Powell.

September 25—Norton county, landscape and shelterbelt tour.

September 26—Leavenworth county, fall field day, with L. E. Willoughby.

September 26—Sedgwick county, fall field day.

September 26—Pottawatomie 4-H leaders select 4-H champions.

September 28—Ford county, sorghum field day, Dodge City experimental field.

September 30—Pottawatomie county 4-H'ers on Radio Station KSAC.

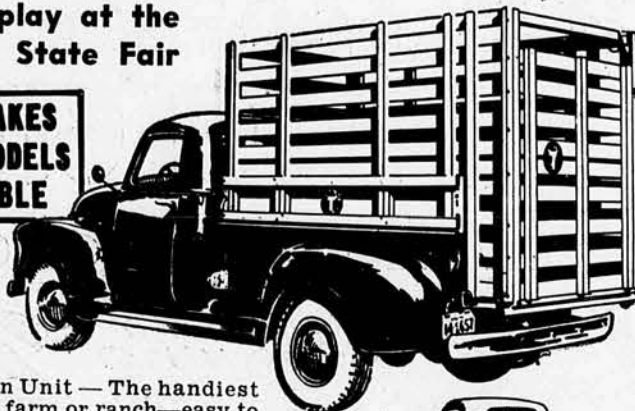
October 10—Pottawatomie county corn field day.

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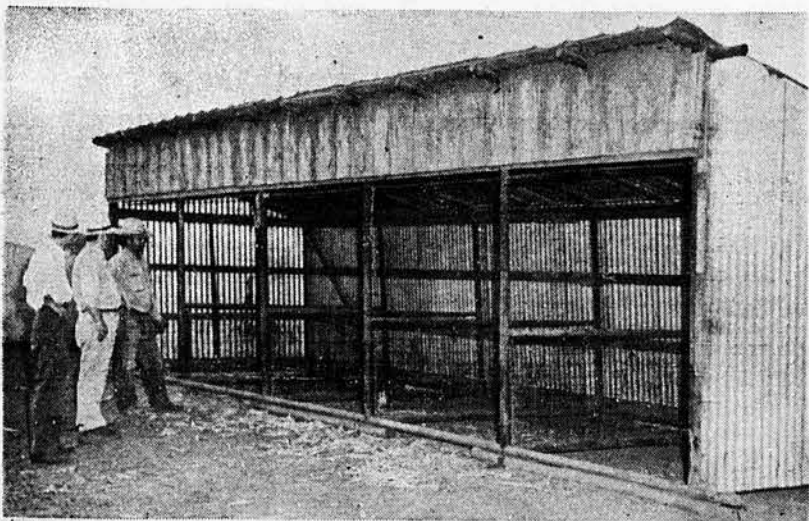
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### Just Right for Hogs



**THIS PORTABLE hog house** was made in the Elwood King farm shop, Butler county. It has five 6- by 8-foot pens. Frame of building is 2-inch pipe. Panels are made by using woven wire between cross pipes. The house also is used for shade on summer pasture.



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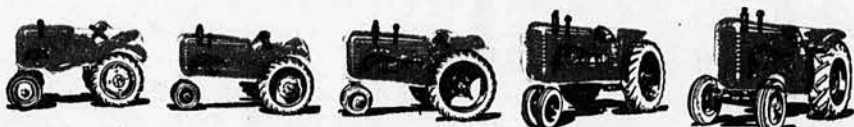
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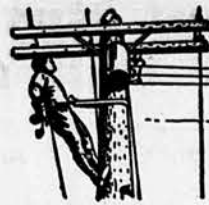
Add them all up—power, economy, traction, comfort, ease of handling, good work—the "22" is in a class by itself. So arrange with your Massey-Harris dealer for a demonstration on your own farm, in your own conditions, with you at the wheel. You'll join the ever increasing number of farmers who say "Make it a Massey-Harris." The Massey-Harris Company, Quality Avenue, Racine, Wisconsin.

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# Make it a Massey-Harris



## Now That You Have Electricity

By CHARLES HOWES

THIS department has been collecting items about electricity almost 3 years and passing them on to you for whatever they are worth. None of these items, however, has carried more appeal and value than a few mentions of the heat pump. For this item, we venture, is the most revolutionary piece of home equipment to come from the postwar period.

The heat pump is a device to heat and cool a home or building from a single unit. The mechanism that will heat a home in winter also will cool a home in summer, both situations being thermostatically controlled.

There actually are a few heat pumps operating in Kansas. An experimental unit has been in service near Manhattan several months. One is reported in a home near Concordia. Others are said to be in use in Reno county. Its rural importance lies in its relation to the problems of rural electric distribution and costs.

As you know, carrying small amounts of electricity over long lines is expensive. Carrying greater amounts regularly over these lines to perform useful farm service lowers the unit cost of electricity to a point of economic soundness. The heat pump's year-around demand can put electricity in a competitive position with other methods of heating a home and lower the costs of operating other appliances.

At present, not too strong recommendation is given to installing of a heat pump without a good supply of ground water. Operation of the pump transfers heat from this water to a liquid refrigerant piped thru coils in the water, then in turn transfers this heat to a room. Or in summer the process is reversed, the room heat is removed and transferred to the water. That is why a milk cooler can be used to heat the milking parlor in winter. That is why an ordinary room air conditioner also can, in certain instances, serve as a heat pump. By connecting the unit to a water source, adapting it with valves to control the direction of flow from water to unit, a heat pump has been achieved. Look for it. The heat pump is coming your way.

Turkey raisers may have noticed a recent ad in magazines telling of an electric method of keeping poults at exactly the right temperature during the critical first days. Actually, the device embodies Pyrex glass and a thin, transparent film which conducts electricity and gives off heat. By bonding the film to the glass, the unit can be suspended just over the birds in the brooder to supply an even heat for the entire area. Experiments are said to have increased life chances of the poults many times.

Incidentally, that transparent film offers some wonderful opportunities to speculate on new uses. Wouldn't it be possible to coat a coffee maker with that material and speed up the heating process? Or how about lining the sides and bottom of a bathtub with the material to keep the water warm on a cold

day and also heat the air? It has great possibilities. If you think of any more uses for this film, send them to me.

An article in a home-furnishing magazine tells us electric clothes driers form the quickest growing appliance group in the market. According to the article, the reason lies partly in the great wave of popularity of automatic washers and mostly in the actual utility of the device. Here are advantages listed: 1. You can plug in the sun anytime and dry your clothes. 2. It's easy. Just one step from washer to drier. Set the dial. Let 'er go. 3. Clothes are easier to iron, they smell fresh, they're soft and fluffy. 4. It does away with that backbreaking job of carrying heavy baskets of wet clothes upstairs or out to the line. Just imagine an appliance that has dared to do away with woman's most ancient aid, the common clothespin.

You now can get an electronic baby sitter to watch over baby. It is a small radio transmitter that sits by baby's bed and broadcasts any cries, gurgles or yips baby may make. All you have to do is turn on any radio within 300 feet or so of the young one's room and listen in. The transmitter uses an unoccupied frequency which you may select and has such a limited range that authorities pay it no mind.

Wouldn't it be something to pull your own electric fan from your coat pocket, plug it in, and turn it on? A palm-size unit is now on the market that obtains power from flashlight batteries, and it is conceivable a plug-in model will show up soon. We could say a 6-volt job might be carried along in a car or tractor to freshen the air on a hot day.

A neighbor has acquired one of these automatic refrigerator defrosters and reports considerable pleasure from it. The small, white plastic piece receives the refrigerator electric plug. It in turn is plugged into the convenience outlet. You simply set the dial to the time each day when it is desirable to defrost. The clock mechanism takes care of the rest, turning the refrigerator on at the end of the period.

With Christmas only a few months away, we might call attention to a small unit that can be purchased for testing Christmas tree light bulbs. It is placed in operation by plugging into a standard 110-volt outlet, and can also be used for a night light or to test photographers flash bulbs.

Something else new under the tree comes in a spotlighter gadget that provides multicolored revolving light to change the tree lighting effects.

Introduction of infrared cooking has brought a commercial oven to the market that uses this method. The device fits into any of several kitchen corners or shelves and can cook or warm while the major items are occupying the oven. The infrared method is supposed to cook deeper and quicker because of greater penetration.

## For Silage and Hay



SKID BUNKS like these are made in the Elwood King farm shop, Butler county. Bunks are 4 by 16 feet and are used for silage and hay. Kick boards are of native lumber.

## An Important Move Coming for Pullets



Make Their Quarters Clean as a Pin, and Give Them Plenty of Room

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

TIME is near when pullets will be transferred to the laying house. This is a much more important event than you might realize. There is no particular advantage in housing pullets before they start to lay. So many poultrymen move their birds to laying quarters when the first pullet egg is found.

It is at this season all old hens not to be kept the second year should be sold. After hens are sold and before new pullets are housed, remove all poultry manure and litter. Scrape the house thoroly and dry clean. If water pressure is available, use a hose and wet down the inside of the house; then scrape, scrub, and flush the house out until all dirt and filth have been removed. Litter and droppings should be removed to a distant part of the farm where chickens will not range.

After the poultry house has been thoroly cleaned, it is desirable to scrub floors, walls, and all interior fixtures with boiling-hot lye water, using one pound of lye to 6 gallons of water. It is very important to clean all cracks and crevices thoroly. All dirt and material should be removed from all surfaces before they can be effectively disinfected.

### Then You are Ready

No poultry house can be called clean unless every step has been taken to treat it for red mites. Roosts, roost supports, dropboards or drop-pit side walls all should be painted with red-mite paint. Whitewash on feed hoppers, nests, and sidewalls brightens up the interior and helps destroy mites. When the house has had time to dry, litter should be added and all is ready for new pullets.

A much better clean-up job can be done, and a more complete disease-control program carried on, if all old stock in every pen in the house has been removed. It cannot be overlooked that old stock carried over will constitute a greater disease hazard than will house or equipment. Much effort used in cleaning and disinfecting the house will be lost if pullets are placed in houses with old birds.

Dry houses during the winter result from proper construction and ventilation, with a definite litter management program. Many successful poultrymen have shifted to deep litter. This not only saves labor in cleaning, but it is felt by many it provides a drier house during winter.

As soon as pullets are housed, start preparing deep litter for next winter. A good litter must be fine, dry and light. It must have millions of broken edges that can absorb or give off moisture readily as conditions change. A deep litter started now gives hens an opportunity to break and pound up the material. It allows an opportunity for thoro drying and mixing, which in some respects makes the material better than new litter just taken from the bale. Litter should be added at fre-

quent intervals during fall to accumulate 6 inches or more of fine, dry litter. Fresh droppings on this type of litter dry out, break up and disappear, while fresh droppings on thin litter tend to slick over the top and cause litter to cake with no opportunity for drying.

Extensive poultry house repairs may be difficult to make because of a shortage of labor or material, but there are some repairs that cannot be overlooked. Poultry house roofs must be kept watertight. Loose roofing nails should

be driven tight or removed. Sidewall coverings should be repaired or patched wherever there is a possibility of wind leakage during the winter. Broken window glass should be replaced, and door hinges and latches repaired. Straw-loft houses should be checked to be sure rats and birds are not getting in—check straw for depth.

During the clean-up program, hammer and nails should be nearby to repair feeders, nests, broody coops, and other equipment that may be out of condition. The water system, float valves, and drains should be checked against leakage, stoppage, or possible frost damage during winter.

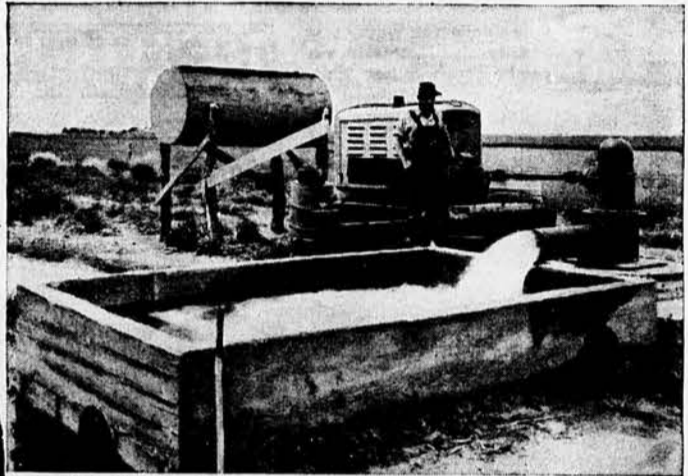
Little will be gained if elaborate steps are taken to properly clean the house if pullets are going to be overcrowded. Overcrowding is very harmful even under ideal conditions. If birds are to be confined permanently to the laying house, then 3 square feet of floor space per bird is recommended for Leghorns and 4 square feet for the heavier breeds.

Pullets will be disturbed the least if moving can be done at night. Be sure the feeders and waterers are located so they can be easily seen. If pullets

### Capon Information

Poultry raisers interested in capon production will find reliable and up-to-date information on the subject in the 44-page Kansas State College bulletin, "Capon Production." The purpose of caponizing is described, preparation of birds, equipment necessary, rations for growing capons, marketing, and many other details of interest to the poultry raiser. The supply of this bulletin is limited, but an early order will insure reserving a copy for you. Please address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and ask for No. B335. There is no charge.

on range have been eating from feeders on the ground level, then it would be foolish to put all feed in feeders that are elevated when they are first moved to the laying house. Elevated feeders are fine, but make the change gradually. The first few days in the laying house are important ones.



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## Farm Price Controls

(Continued from Page 5)

Rep. Clifford Hope, of Garden City, Fifth Kansas, ranking Republican member of the House Agriculture committee, says there is little in the House-passed control bill that need worry farmers—unduly.

There seems to be general agreement that when farm products prices are put under controls, the ceiling will be not less than parity.

Beef ceilings probably will be well above parity. To roll these back to parity would require rolling prices back (down) nearly one-third. That would be very difficult from the viewpoint of administration; and more than very difficult politically. Also, the big wartime demand for meat will center on beef. Darrow estimates ceilings on hogs might well be set at parity—\$19.30 at the farm as of July 15.

War developments may call for higher total meat production—with some kind of price guarantee.

Offset to a greatly increased production of meats is there is no lend-lease program—yet—calling for high meat exports. If the war is localized in the Far East, Australia can be called upon for beef for the Far East armed forces, if these continue relatively small.

The Kiplinger Agricultural Letter is not as optimistic over long delay in slapping price controls on some farm products. A further upswing in farm prices, greater than in July, could lead to a "demand" from the consuming public for early imposition of controls.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics July index showed a 16-point jump over June—from 247 to 263. That 263 is the highest level the index has reached in a year and a half.

Hogs, cotton and eggs moved up most rapidly. Cotton and eggs may go higher—alho some believe cotton is approaching its peak. Hogs could slide later. Cattle, calves and chickens showed a steady rise; expected to stay high couple-a months, maybe thruout the year.

### Shortages Coming

Farm equipment is plentiful, as of today. But Government plans to divert many metals from civilian production into armament plants, right away. Means new machinery will be scarcer and scarcer for a considerable time to come. Cut-backs will come on all sorts of things needed in farm production and marketing. Autos and trucks will get the first squeeze. Later farm tractors, bulldozers, plows will go on the scarce list. Big supplies now on the market, but replacements will be slowed down; may cease almost entirely as the armament program grows. Metal construction for barns and new houses will be cut. There will be less, later still less, structural steel, copper pipe, plumbing and heating units.

Home appliances are mostly considered on the non-essential list already. Factory output will be slowed as plants go to war work. First noticeable shortages expected in washing machines, refrigerators, home freezers. Then on radios, flatirons, toasters.

The military is taking a lot of wheelbarrows, shovels, and other metal tools.

Government munitions programs will draw heavily on chemicals used in making insecticides—chlorine and benzol, for example. Fertilizers should be fairly plentiful for some time to come; probably will be listed as essential to heavy food production.

Brannan Plan advocates are seeking a way to slip production payments into the farm program thru the backdoor—if Government asks increased hog production, proposal is that direct payments to farmers sufficient to guarantee 90 per cent, perhaps 100 per cent, of parity be promised. Congress seems to be "off" the Brannan Plan—but congressmen seem to many observers to be panicky; a great number of them looking for a chance to pass their responsibilities on to the "strong arm" of the White House.

However, Babson's Washington Forecast, which has been ahead of the field the past year on international developments, sees the "panic" in Congress as superficial. Underneath, it is held, the Congress is beginning to reassert its power and regain its position as at least a junior partner in the field of foreign relations.

The military disaster and diplomatic disgrace of the United States in the Orient—particularly in the Korean affair—have shaken the childlike confidence Congressional leaders in the past decade have placed in the State Department.

It can be pointed out that a Congress with a Democrat majority has taken steps "beyond" those planned by the Administration toward preventing disastrous inflation; toward "saving" Spain as a valuable ally; toward preventing the further "liquidation" of Chiang Kai-shek's anti-Communist forces in Formosa.

For months before the Korean debacle, Congress had prodded the Administration to save the valuable remnants of Chiang's forces in Formosa—without effect, however. Last year, Congress directed establishment of a 70-group Air Force. The directive was ignored.

There is some self-criticism in some Congressional circles, also. When Navy officers were demoted for giving honest testimony before Congressional committees, the committees made little real effort to defend them. The Senate Committee on Armed Service spent a good part of the session "exonerating"—that is "white-washing"—the State Department of the McCarthy charges.

Also, in Congress there is an awareness that America is where it is today largely because of secret Presidential agreements made at Yalta, Teheran, and elsewhere—agreements that Congress was not informed of until months and years afterwards. Of course, this possible resurgence of Congress in government will not emerge into actuality if the voters elect Truman congressmen in November. The Congressional elections are highly important.

## Deferred Feeding Takes Less Work

DEFERRED feeding looks like a safe program to Fred Harper, Cloud county cattleman. And there is more money in it than running a cow herd on limited acreage. Until a few years ago, he had a commercial herd of about 50 cows. After an injury he had to make a change in programs. He decided on the deferred program because it is easier.

Last fall he bought 94 head of calves, never more than 6 at a time. Average weight was 419 pounds at an average price of \$20.30 a hundred. He selected the top 59 for his deferred program and ran the others thru winter on full feed.

The lighter calves did well. They averaged 815 pounds and sold for \$28.50 last May 22. But, as Mr. Harper points out, you never can tell when you will have a year like that. Ordinarily a lot of fat cattle from the Corn Belt hit market in spring. That lends emphasis to the deferred program. Deferred calves go to market in fall when fat cattle are more in demand.

The 59 head he planned to hold thru summer and into fall weighed 632 pounds in mid-April. And that was

after they had been on washy pasture for a week which made them gaunt, Mr. Harper says.

This winter gain was made on a low outlay of feed. These steer calves were fed 3 pounds of corn, 1/2 pound of cake and all the alfalfa hay and sorgo stover they wanted. After about 4 months of pasture the plan was to put them into the dry lot for about 100 days.

Mr. Harper feels that is a far safer program than full feeding thru winter.

To help reduce wintering costs he has 20 acres of brome grass that will take quite a large number of calves into winter as well as provide more spring grazing before native pasture becomes available. Then, too, he plans to provide more temporary pasture like sweet clover to reduce feeding expenses.

### Use for Filter Pads

I learned a new use for milk filter pads when I watched my young neighbor strain her small baby's orange juice thru one. She explained it left no orange particles to clog the bottle nipple.—D. A. K.



## What Poultry Has Done

(Continued from Page 9)

the Kansas Chicken-of-Tomorrow contest, in Topeka, weighed 75 pounds at 12 weeks old. This was an average of 5 pounds per bird. Many of the other 70 entries averaged well over 4 pounds each, and such growth is being made on less than 3 pounds of feed per pound gain.

### Keep Layers Confined

**Management:** With the feeding of more complete rations, better results are now being obtained where layers are confined in the house thruout the year. This practice provides more uniform conditions, reduces exercise, increases egg production having better appearance and more uniform quality, and reduces mortality. To obtain these results, one should allow 3 to 4 square feet of floor space per bird, provide deep litter, and adequate diet and good management.

With this system the flock is under control at all times. Chickens scratching up the flowers and vegetables, or making themselves a nuisance in the pig pen, horse stall or cow barn is avoided.

### Loss Has Been Reduced

**Disease control:** At the beginning of the century diseases took a heavy toll. Pullorum and coccidiosis were responsible for major losses among growing chicks, while fowl pox, laryngotracheitis and tuberculosis prevailed among adult birds. Control measures for all of these including Newcastle, a more recent invader, have been developed by poultry-disease specialists.

**Dr. F. R. Beaudette, a Kansas State College graduate** in veterinary medicine, and now at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J., developed vaccines for preventing "tracheitis" and Newcastle disease. Fowl paralysis, which has been and is a serious disease among chickens is still rampant. While vast sums have been spent studying this disease, its control baffles the best of scientists.

**Marketing:** Exchanging a few dozen stale eggs for a pound of coffee, a package of sugar and a box of crackers at the grocery store is rapidly passing out of the picture. In fact, many stores now refuse to buy eggs direct from the farmer. They prefer to obtain all their eggs from one source, where they are fresh, accurately graded as to size, quality, and cleanliness and cartoned in 6 to 12 eggs per package. Such eggs kept in refrigerated cases in the retail store satisfy the consuming public.

### Now Have Egg Routes

In certain areas of Eastern Kansas, enclosed trucks cover established egg routes twice a week and pick up the farmer's eggs at his home. Such eggs are promptly processed in a concentration plant and shipped by rapid transportation to both the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard markets. One company supplies a carload a week to Hawaii. Eggs processed in this plant Wednesday arrive in Honolulu on Friday, 9 days later. This is good, but it is not within reach of a sufficient number of Kansas producers. It is hoped the future will see general improvement over the entire state in marketing poultry products.

Gross income from chickens, eggs, baby chicks, turkeys and commercial broilers in Kansas in 1947 was \$96,-

688,000. A sizable income from the humble hen. About 38 per cent of the Kansas egg crop is consumed in the state. Value of the poultry industry in the United States exceeds 3 billion dollars annually including home consumption, equal to one tenth of the nation's entire agricultural income—producing the only agricultural crop grown in every county in the nation.

**What of the Future:** Indications are the poultry industry in the future will drift more towards specialization. This policy was followed in the duck industry years ago. It is rapidly taking place among turkey growers, and 7 broiler areas in the United States last year produced 315,403,000 broilers or about 70 per cent of all commercial broilers produced in the nation, not to mention egg-producing factories where 50,000 to 300,000 layers are kept in one plant.

The farmer's demand for sexed pullet chicks is about to eliminate the 4th-of-July frying chickens as a source of market poultry from rural areas. Sexed cockerels are going to commercial broiler growers, or they are being fed in hatcheries until 10 to 12 weeks old and sold to local customers. As pointed out in an earlier paragraph, further improvements will be made in quality of poultry and eggs supplied by the producer and this quality will be maintained thru various channels of distribution to the consumer. This will result in a further increase in consumption per capita of both poultry and eggs.

It will be those who dare to dream far beyond the present, who will carry the poultry industry thru the next 50 years with the phenomenal progress made during the last half century.

### D-D Chemical Is Good Soil Fumigant

Research work with the pineapple in Hawaii is benefiting American farmers with soil and plant problems. A method of fumigating the soil, tested several years by the Pineapple Research Institute of Hawaii in Honolulu, is being used in America.

Many growers of a wide variety of crop are fumigating their soil with a chemical D-D. Satisfactory yields of good-quality crops can be realized from soil infested with nematodes and other organisms which previously prevented or reduced plant growth. D-D is a promising chemical for use against Anomala beetle larvae, harmful insects, bacteria, and pythiaceus and other fungi. This soil fumigant is expected to restore to productivity large acreages not now commercially usable. Plant growth in D-D-treated soil is greatly improved. Roots of plants are more extensive and numerous compared to plants in untreated soil.

### Watch Those Weeds!

During hot days of August special attention should be given to keeping weeds cut out around fruit plants. Ronald W. Campbell, Kansas State College horticulturist, says this is important, as weeds compete with plants for moisture and plant nutrients.

Weeds also harbor insect and disease pests. Removing them supplements chemical spraying of the fruit plants.



PORTION of William Lake's 4,500 market turkeys, near Marysville. This flock harvested 20 acres of corn last fall when it was broken down as needed with tractor pulling double disk shown in background.

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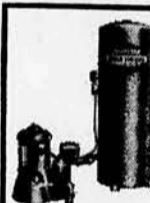
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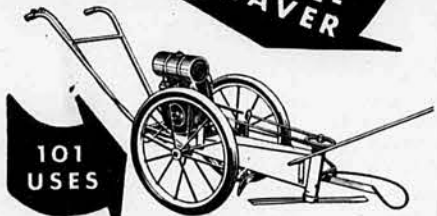
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Young German boy adjusts himself for . . .

**A Year in Kansas**

By ED RUPP

WIDE-OPEN spaces. So much time for fun. Those were among the first things noticed by Herman Jorgeling when he came to Kansas from Germany. His home is in a village northwest of Frankfurt. He arrived July 1, to spend a year at the Harry Daniels farm, near Independence.

Herman looks in the pink of condition. His blue-grey eyes are clear and bright. There is the bloom of youth on his cheeks. Apparently he has done well on the 5 meals a day which are customary in his home. However, his homeland fare seemed a little heavy on starches. It seemed a little light on fresh fruits and vegetables to a native Kansan accustomed to seeing those items on the table nearly 3 times a day.

That 5-meals-a-day plan worried Mrs. Daniels at first. She was afraid Herman would not get enough to eat. But, he explains, they don't eat any more at home, they just eat more often. The meals are lighter, less varied or complete than ours.

This 16-year-old German youth has adapted himself rapidly to his home for a year. He was in a group of 120 boys and girls who sailed from Bremerhaven, June 18 and arrived at New York, June 27. When leaving Germany, Herman had about as much knowledge of the English language as the average American boy has of German. But he has progressed rapidly. Within 2 weeks after arriving at the Daniels home he was conversing quite well in English. Not just making himself understood but also understanding others.

**Prefers Country to City**

His first impression of the United States? Well, Herman prefers the country to the cities, especially New York City where he landed. He doesn't care for those crowded conditions. At the same time, the wide-open spaces in Kansas left their impression on him, too. There is very little waste land near his home. Every available inch is used. For that reason few weeds can be seen. The many weeds growing along roadsides, fence rows and in pasture lands over here seem to have caused him a little concern.

Farms near his home are small, 7 to 10 hectare. That figures out to 30 or 40 acres. Little wonder they try not to waste land. Their crops are similar to ours. Wheat, barley, "roggen," red clover, lespedeza, sugar beets, potatoes, hogs and cattle. The cattle are of a different kind, mostly Simmental. They are bred to produce both meat and milk. And in some areas they are used for work, too.

Wheat in his homeland is used for cakes while roggen is used for bread. Roggen, he says, is similar to our wheat. It is a cereal grain, but grows taller than wheat and makes a darker flour. He couldn't think of the English name, but after some time we realized it was rye.

As for meat, sausages, you know, are famous among Germans. We managed a wide smile from Herman when

suggesting "liver wurst," "braut wurst" and "blut wurst." The first is well-known here. The second is a particularly flavored type of country sausage while the latter, directly translated, means blood sausage, but actually is more appetizing than it sounds.

Time for fun is scarce. The workday lasts from 4:30 in the morning until 9:30 at night. They take time off from work on Sundays and holidays only. Then the most popular recreation is dancing. Herman and Jack Daniels, 13-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniels, attended a 4-H square dance one night soon after his arrival. Herman enjoyed the evening and Jack reports his friend got along in good style.

His year in the United States will serve as credit toward his schooling when he returns to Germany. He is studying to be a farmer or farm manager in his homeland. That requires the basic and compulsory 8 years of schooling, comparable to our grade-school course. After that they specialize. Herman selected agriculture, which requires 3 years in school with 2 summers spent on the farm. From there the student goes on to a higher school, but that is dependent on personal finances.

**Herman Joins a 4-H Club**

Herman will be a 4-H Club member while in Kansas. And a pig project is already in the books for him. This comes natural since Jack Daniels is quite a hog enthusiast himself. And Harry Daniels once was a Capper pig club boy. After 3 years in club work, Jack already has a whole book full of ribbons, most of them blue and a large number of them from pig projects. These boys get along well. It is a great experience for both of them. But when it comes to the pig project, Jack is frank to admit there will be no quarter given. He is out to capture top honors for himself if he can.

Herman also is taking livestock judging. During his first 2 weeks he joined other 4-H'ers in the community judging a class of beef bulls. Herman scored well, even the Hereford cattle are strange to him. When he returned home that evening he took out a drawing tablet and produced from memory a freehand drawing of the first-place bull. It was a good drawing and will serve to show friends and neighbors in his home community what type of cattle are produced here.

This German boy's parents are not farmers. But Herman likes the country. He has made up his mind to be a farmer and it looks like he will be a good one. His heart and soul are in livestock and crops. He is learning about the American way of life and the true definition of capitalism.

Naturally, Mr. and Mrs. Daniels wondered at first just how the arrangement would work out. But any concern they may have had was quickly suppressed at the start of the first meal Herman took with them. It gave them a feeling of joy to have Herman voluntarily say grace before the meal.



**CLUB PROJECTS:** Both Herman Jorgeling, left, and Jack Daniels have pig projects. In 3 years of club work, Jack already is a veteran at showing pigs, but Herman is going to give him competition.

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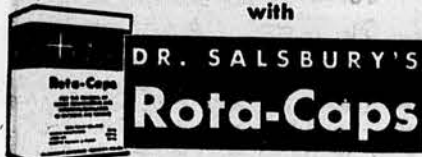
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## Test County

(Continued from Page 4)

tions of the pasture, says Floyd Worley, chief supervisor for the Greenwood county PMA program.

"Whenever cattle eat more than half the year's growth of bluestem during a grazing season your pasture is going down hill," says Mr. Worley.

"There are 12 poor grasses that invade pastures when they are overgrazed," states Mr. Worley. "These grasses turn green in the spring and give about the same cover as bluestem. To all appearances you have a good pasture when actually your good grasses are gradually dying out."

Mr. Worley then went on to say there are 10 prairie legumes that decrease under poor grazing use, 11 pasture weeds that increase under overgrazing, 8 good prairie grasses that decrease under overgrazing and 10 prairie grasses that actually increase under overgrazing. These hardy-type prairie grasses are not as good beef producers, tho, as the bluestems.

To finance the experimental program in Greenwood county, the state PMA stepped up the county's allotment this year from \$120,000 to \$150,000. "Payments to farmers under the program are the same as they are in any other county," says Mr. Rawlings. "Most of the extra money will be taken to pay salaries and mileage for community committeemen.

### Pleased With Results

"We are well pleased so far with results," Mr. Rawlings says. "Farmers never before following any kind of conservation practices are now turning in work sheets and applying for money to carry out recommended practices.

"When this program first was offered to us," he continues, "we folks on the county committee were almost afraid to take it on for fear it would stop any effort to get a soil conservation district established. As a matter of fact, the program has had the opposite effect. More farmers have been made aware of the need for conservation and the district has been voted in. I would like to see our stepped-up program continued one more year," says Mr. Rawlings. "By then the new SCS district should be staffed and ready to take over."

Altho the PMA program has placed considerable emphasis on range management, the budget actually calls for more money to be spent on improving crop land.

The 2 biggest items in the county budget, for instance, are \$35,000 for terracing and \$27,000 for using superphosphate on grasses and legumes in crop rotations. Another \$18,000 is being spent to get lime spread ahead of legumes, \$1,500 to get legumes plowed un-

der as green manure, and \$10,000 for getting more biennial and perennial legumes seeded.

For pasture improvement, biggest item is \$26,500 for stock-water dams and ponds. Another \$2,100 is allotted for seeding land back to permanent pasture, \$450 for pasture clearing, \$1,400 for fencing pastures for rotation grazing, \$2,500 for mowing weeds. A sum of \$9,000 will be paid out this year for grazing-land management practices in addition to those listed.

### Did a Good Job

Even without a soil conservation district, Greenwood county farmers and ranchers have done a good job of adopting conservation practices under PMA encouragement.

Records in the local PMA office show that from January 1 up to July 1, this year, the county had completed 554,343 feet of terraces. Since 1946 the county has built a total of 3,749,673 feet of terraces. "The county needs about 17 million feet of terraces," says Mr. Worley.

A total of 1,039 stock-water ponds have been built under the PMA program. Eighty new ones were built this year by July 1 and a total of 120 are planned for the year. "We need 3,000, which would give us one pond for every quarter section of grass," says Mr. Worley.

The engineering work in laying out terraces and ponds under the PMA program is being done by Mr. Worley, while actual work of construction is thru private contractors.

"We are pretty proud of our county's record to date," adds Mr. Rawlings. "With the educational program we are carrying out this year, I think Greenwood county will really go to town on conservation practices when our SCS district gets to rolling. We'll be glad to let the SCS carry the ball from then on."

### Tries Bluestem Silage

What kind of silage will bluestem grass make? Herman Steinbuchel, Marion county, is going to find out. He cut several acres late in June and put the chopped grass into a trench silo. There was some surface spoilage, due largely to the long slope left in the silo when cutting was stopped. But down underneath the bluestem looks like it is "pickling" in fine condition.

Cutting in June should insure a fairly high protein content for the silage. And it did wonders for the pasture. It nipped weeds in the bud and the new grass coming along after the cutting was clean as a whistle.

## A Winning Smile

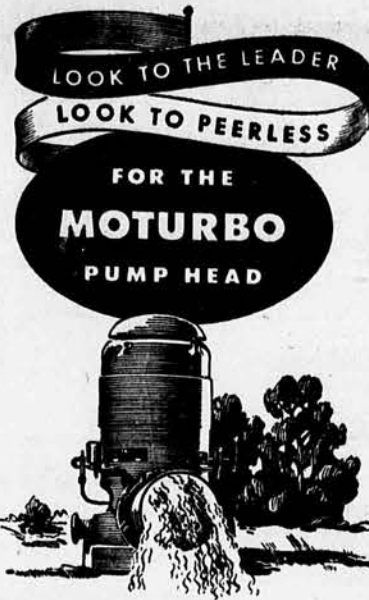


**GUS LIEDTKE**, right, of Glasco, smilingly accepts trophy for 1950 Chicken-of-Tomorrow contest championship, as his White Plymouth Rock entry was judged best in state finals at Topeka. H. C. Weddendorf, left, is vice-president of A & P Food Stores, sponsor of the nation-wide breeding contest for production of improved meat-type poultry.

In the Southwest Regional contest June 12, at Shawnee, Okla., Mr. Liedtke placed sixth, also with White Rocks.

Two of the judges were Kansans. They were Prof. T. B. Avery, of the poultry department at Kansas State College, and G. D. McClaskey, of the Kansas Poultry Institute, at Topeka.

Donna Jean Liedtke, daughter of the Kansas champion, was the first-place winner in the junior division of the Kansas contest while her father was winner of the senior division. Only the top 5 entries in the senior division were shipped to Shawnee for the regional contest.



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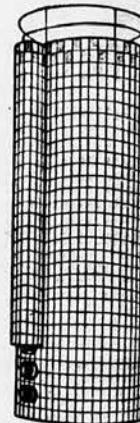


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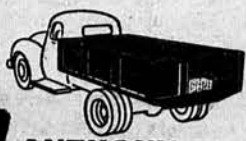
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**ANTHONY**

**ANTHONY CO.**  
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## KANSAS FARMER Classified Advertising

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Black English Shepherds, Breeder 25 years. Shipped on approval. 10c for pictures and description. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan.

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#### CONCRETE STAVE SILOS

Manufactured from Water-Proofed Cement. A size to fit your needs.  
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1929 Kansas Ave. Topeka, Kansas

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McPHERSON CONCRETE PRODUCTS CO.  
904-1126 West Euclid, McPherson, Kansas

Grain Bins . . . Only \$397! Circular steel, 2,250 bu. capacity, 18' dia., 11' high. Made of galvanized corrugated steel, incl. floor. Easy to erect. Bins pay for themselves several times over! While they last . . . Write: Steelcraft Mfg. Co., Dept. J, Rossmoyne, Ohio. (near Cincinnati)

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

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Will Trade Complete semi-portable primary and secondary rock plant, equipped to make lime, road rock, and cherts, located in Kansas, for good farm or pasture land in Kansas. Reason for selling, all rock crushed present location. A money maker. Cooke Sales & Service, Inc., Chillicothe, Mo.

You Can Build over a mile of terraces per day with a Terra-Tiller. Also, build road beds, water ways and diversion ditches. Write for information. Kiowa Mfg. Co., Kiowa, Kan.

New and Used Tractor Parts—Write for big, free 1950 catalog, tremendous savings. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Tractor Parts Company, Des Moines 3, Ia.

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### HOME EQUIPMENT

Parts for All Stoves, ranges, heaters, furnaces back to 1886. Fit guaranteed. Write for prices. Give make, model and part number. Blue Belle Co., Dept. C, 1307 Howard, Omaha, Nebr.

### KANSAS CERTIFIED SEED

## 5,000 BUSHELS

Improved Pawnee and Triumph Wheat Certified and Uncertified Discounts on large orders  
WALTER A. HUNT  
Arkansas City, Kan.  
5 miles north and 3/4 mile west of U. S. 77

## WICHITA WHEAT

Certified 98 per cent germination, 99.23 per cent purity. Price \$2.75 per bushel in bulk. Discount on large orders.  
WALTER DOHM, Grinnell, Kansas

Certified Seeds Grown in the famous Kaw Valley. Pawnee Wheat, Cherokee Oats, Chester A. Spray, Rt. 1, Lawrence, Kan.

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Wichita Wheat. Germination 98%. Purity 99.84%. Price \$2.75 per bushel. Leonard C. Brown, St. Francis, Kan.

Certified Pawnee Wheat. Sacked or bulk. Overhead bins. Dale E. Leichter, Nickerson, Kan.

### ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

32-Volt Appliances! Select from the World's largest line. Enjoy city conveniences. High quality. Low prices. Catalog free. Haines Corp., Dept. F, Minneapolis 2, Minn.

For Sale! Army Surplus Power Plant, 3 KW—60 cps, 110-115 volts, new condition \$195.00. J. E. Wolfe, Route 5, Manhattan, Kan.

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Iris! 400 Varieties, 12 varieties each labeled. \$1.00 or 18 varieties unlabeled, \$1.00. Postpaid. Sunnyside, Madison, Nebr.

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Great News! Price reduction on our famous Century Jumbo Oversize finishing. Our new Chicago plant makes these reductions possible, and new improved equipment, exclusive with Century, produces sensationally magnificent quality work. Any 8-exposure roll finished deluxe style only 30c. 12-exposure, 45c. 16-exposure, 55c. 36-exposure, \$1.25. All oversize reprints, 4c each. Free mailers. Send us your next order, you will be delighted with results. Century Photo Service, Box 5208, Chicago 80, Ill.

16 for 25c. Any standard 8-exposure roll developed with 16 velox deckledge prints, 25c. 10c package mounting corners and enlargement coupon free with this ad. Skrudland, 6444-F Diversey, Chicago, Ill.

Eight-exposure Roll printed one of each 25c; two each 35c; one each Jumbo 35c. Star Photo, Denver, Colo.

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#### AUCTION SCHOOL

Learn Auctioneering America's Leading Auctioneers Teach You. Students sell actual sales. Largest school in world. 17 years in operation. Don't be misled. Term soon. Free catalog. Write REISCH AUCTION SCHOOL, Mason City, Iowa

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#### FIRE AND AUTOMOBILE

See our local agent.  
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Alliance Mutual Casualty Co.  
McPherson, Kansas

### WANTED TO BUY

Farmers: Increase your profits. Ship your Cream to Farmers Produce, 203 W. 10th St. Hays, Kansas.

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Bees for Profit. Pollinate your crops. Increase yield many times with bees on your farm plus profit from sale honey and beeswax. Full strength colonies ready to work, any quantity, extra supers for honey included. Loading point, Minatare, Nebr. Fall or spring delivery. Write Bradshaw & Sons, Wendell, Idaho, for details.

### SAVINGS AND LOANS

Let the Mailman help you save. Our advertisement in this issue tells how you can save by mail and earn 3% at the current rate. We'll be glad to send you full particulars. Max Noble, president, United Building & Loan Association, 217 East Williams, Wichita, Kan.

### AGENTS AND SALESMEN

At Last! Something new and sensational in Christmas cards. Show gorgeous satins, velours and metallics never before offered. Gets easy orders fast! Pays up to 100% cash profit. Free samples of 30 Christmas cards with name, 50 for \$1.00 up. 80 assortments. Personalized book matches and stationery, gift items, 2 assortments on approval. Write Puro Co., 2801 Locust, Dept. 087-K, St. Louis, Mo.

### OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Outdoor Toilets, Cesspools, Septic Tanks cleaned, deodorized with amazing new product. Just mix dry powder with water; pour into toilet. Safe, no poisons. Save digging and pumping costs. Postcard brings free details. Bursom Laboratories, Dept. V-18, 955 Willard Ct., Chicago 22, Ill.

Fairmount Maternity Hospital—Seclusion and delivery service for unmarried girls. Adoptions arranged; low rates; confidential. 1414 East 27th St., Kansas City, Missouri.

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

### FOR THE TABLE

## COMB HONEY

Cut Comb Clover Honey. Packed in 10-lb. pail. Prepaid to 600 miles. \$3.50

#### HAHN APIARIES

1715 Lane St. Topeka, Kan.

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

### FARMS—MISCELLANEOUS

Own a Farm in the agricultural center of the United States. Write for new 1950 catalog describing many productive farms. Suiter Farm Company, Realtors, 1016 Baltimore, Kansas City, Mo.

Strout's New Catalog. Farms, Homes, Country Businesses. World's largest! 3029 outstanding bargains, 31 states. Mailed free. Save thru, Strout, 20 West 9th St., Kansas City 6, Mo.

Big Free Fall Catalog, farm bargains, many equipped, illustrated, many states! United Farm Agency, 428-KF BMA Bldg., Kansas City 8, Mo.

### OF INTEREST TO ALL

Read Capper's Weekly and receive a gift. It's the most interesting and informative weekly newspaper you have ever seen. Write Capper's Weekly for details. Circulation Department K, Topeka, Kansas.

Save Chicken Feed! Don't feed the sparrows high priced chicken-feed. My homemade trap guaranteed to catch them by the dozens. Easy to make. Plans 10c and stamp. Sparrowman, 1715 Lane, Topeka, Kan.

Fish Bait—Over 20 recipes and suggestions only 10c and stamp. Many favorable reports received. K. P. Fisherman, 1715 Lane, Topeka, Kan.

## Double Grain Price With Creep-fed Calves

**C**REEP-FEEDING beef calves puts an extra 100 pounds on each one of them at weaning time, according to Jack and Bob Bolton, Chautauqua county. They have a Hereford herd of about 50 cows, and have been following a strict creep-feeding plan about 4 years. Before that they tried it out occasionally just to see results.

That 100 pounds of extra beef only costs between \$10 and \$12 at present prices, they point out. They can double their investment in feed just by figuring the extra pounds of gain. But actually at year's end, they have gained more than that.

They start with November and December calves. Cows stay on range most all winter. They get a little hay and when weather is bad a little cottonseed cake to help them along. Their cows may get 1 pound of cake before calving, then 2 or 3 to increase milk flow after calves arrive.

These calves soon learn to use creep-feeders. It doesn't take them long to get started eating oats. Later the calves get a mixture of oats and corn-and-cob meal, which prepares them for 60 days of grain feeding.

That final 60-day finishing period really puts a bloom on creep-fed calves.

The grain they got in the creep-feeder along with the short dry-lot period, puts them up a grade higher in quality. That means a few cents extra in price on the full weight of the 800-pound yearlings, along with the 100 pounds of extra gain.

### Spring Pig Crop

The 1950 spring pig crop in Kansas was largest since 1945 and an increase of 6 per cent over last year's, report Kansas State Board of Agriculture and U. S. Bureau of Agriculture Economics. Estimated 1950 crop is 1,157,000 pigs.

On June 1, number of hogs on United States farms was estimated at 23,474,000. This figure includes brood sows and hogs 6 months old and over. This was 658,000 head or 3 per cent more than on June 1 last year. This overall increase is due to a 6 per cent increase in the Corn Belt and a slight increase in the South Atlantic states.

Number of Kansas pigs saved in the spring season of 1950 (December 1949, to June, 1950) is estimated at 1,157. A total of 181,000 sows farrowed and there was an average of 6 pigs per litter.

## Putting Whole Farm To Grass and Legumes

Then Will Have 2 Major Livestock Projects

**I** AM GOING to seed the whole farm down to grass and legumes," says Don Charles, of Republic county, who already has started on a complete overhaul job for his 428 acres.

Under his new farming program, Mr. Charles plans to depend on pasture, hay and silage produced on the farm, while buying all or nearly all of his grain.

"With the plan I have in mind," Mr. Charles says, "I will have 2 major livestock projects—deferred-fed steers, and a ewe flock. Within the next 10 years my farm will be in the proposed Bostwick irrigation area. I want to get the farm completely over to a grass, legume and livestock program before irrigation arrives. Then, by putting part or all of my grass and legumes under irrigation, I can greatly increase the carrying capacity."

In his ewe flock management program, Mr. Charles plans to follow a

different plan than most farmers. He wants 300 ewes but will divide them into flocks of 150 ewes each, with one-half bred for early spring lambs and one-half bred for fall lambs.

"I believe I can handle the ewes with less labor if divided," he says. "Other advantages I think will be helpful are that I can do a better job of rotating pastures, and will have my marketing spread over a larger period for protection against a very low market at any one time."

Mr. Charles says all manure will go back on the soil, thus helping maintain the fertility level of the land. "In the future, in this area," he says, "I believe we should plan to farm as close to nature's way as possible. I can remember when I was a boy the soil on this farm did not wash badly. But, in the last few years, as fertility was used up, the soil has begun to wash badly."



GRASS MAN: Don Charles, Republic county farmer, with 2 lambs from his spring crop. He uses Texas ewes bred to Suffolk rams to get large, upstanding lambs.

**SHEEP**

**BUY MISSOURI HAMPSHIRE SHEEP**

30 Rams (Mostly yearlings) 50 Ewes (Mostly yearlings and 2-year-olds) sell at Fayette, Mo., Sept. 11 in new sales pavilion.

Get your breeding stock from one of the best known Hampshire Sheep Associations in Missouri. Most popular bloodlines including some imported ewes.

For sale catalog write E. C. Dugan, Booneville, Mo., Secretary of the CENTRAL MISSOURI HAMPSHIRE SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSN. Auctioneer: Bert Powell Donald Bowman with this publication

**Complete Dispersal HAMPSHIRE SHEEP at Private Treaty**

- 60 Mature Ewes
- 20 Yearling Ewes
- 70 Spring Lambs
- 2 Mature Rams

Desirable type, well developed, popular bloodlines. Call, wire or write.

**DANNEN RESEARCH FARM**  
Box 429 St. Joseph, Mo.

**SHEEP SALE Hampshires, Suffolks Corriedales**

250 Rams — 50 Ewes  
Las Animas, Colo.  
Saturday, September 9

1:00 P. M. — Fair Grounds  
This offering will include rams and ewes from the top flocks in Colorado.  
Frank Ray—Auctioneer  
Write for catalog or mail bids to TOM W. BEGDE, Secretary S. E. Colo. Sheep and Swine Breeders Assn., Las Animas, Colo.

**Chappell's Shropshires**

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

**Yearling Shropshire Rams**  
Another bunch of husky rams ready to go. D. V. SPOHN, Superior, Nebr.

**HOGS**

**EXCELLENT DUROC GILTS**

Bred for August and September farrow to King of Diamonds, Perfect Trend, Deets King, Choice Fall and Spring Boars of popular breeding unequalled for ability to reproduce top quality and conformation. Write today for complete information and prices, or come. Durocs only since 1904.  
G. M. SHEPHERD, Lyons, Kansas

**DUROC BRED GILTS**

From a top sow herd and bred to Royal Fleet Line 1st and the 49er Nebraska Junior Champion. A few are bred to New Design. Also spring pigs.  
B. M. HOOK & SON, Silver Lake, Kansas

**SPOTTED POLAND BRED GILTS**

For Sale—Purebred Spotted Poland China bred gilts. Tops in quality and breeding. Inquire of  
CARL BILLMAN, Holton, Kansas

**REGISTERED SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS**  
Choice Spring Boars and Gilts with plenty of length, deep sides and deep full hams, sired by Pawnee King and Blue Ace. Four merit litters, double immune.  
J. V. CUNDIFF, Talmage, Kan. (4 1/2 miles N.)

**ETHYLEDALE FARM**  
Improved for type and bigger litters. Best of breeding. Choice fall boars and fall gilts ready to go.  
DALE SCHEEL, Emporia, Kan., Rt. 2

**REGISTERED MINNESOTA No. 1 SPRING BOARS AND GILTS**  
Sired by boar from University of Minnesota herd with excellent record of production. Gained 100 lbs. on 285 lbs. of feed.  
GERALD FARR, Beloit, Kansas

**Dual-Purpose CATTLE**

**WANTED TO BUY**  
Milking Shorthorn 2-year-old heifers and Milking Shorthorn heifer calves or yearlings.  
BART J. BRUNSWIG, Tribune, Kansas

**Overgrazed Pastures Spring Back to Life**

By ED RUPP



**AND STILL GREEN:** Even after the ripe heads had been clipped from this field of Kentucky 31 fescue, the grass beneath was bright green. Showing the grass is Herman Steinbuchel, left, Marion county farmer. At right is Allen Risinger, county agent.

LUSH crops of grass are a thing of beauty to Herman Steinbuchel, Marion county. Especially when his registered Angus are grazing on it. He is getting a lot of enjoyment in watching overgrazed bluestem pastures come back to higher productivity with lighter treatment. And he is laying the foundation for what can be valuable grass seed crops on some of his plowland.

A Wichita real-estate and insurance man, Mr. Steinbuchel says he has seen too many of his friends plainly kill themselves by trying to do everything in one lifetime. He is going to try a different route. He bought 2 farms near Florence close enough together to make a single unit. One farm hadn't changed hands in 48 years. The other had stayed in one family 60 years.

The large farmhouse has been modernized and now he and Mrs. Steinbuchel are ready for living. And he places accent on the word living.

There is a lot of bluestem pasture on these places. And a big spring at one end of them never runs dry. It's an ideal place for wintering cattle. But pastures needed attention. They seemed to be running out. A little rest is doing wonders for them. And his Angus herd is coming along. He now has more pasture than he needs for his herd. But he is giving them a chance to grow back while the herd is building up.

There are bare spots here and there in his pastures. Grass eventually might fill them in, but Mr. Steinbuchel is not waiting for that. Like a modern-day Johnny Appleseed he scatters a variety of seed here and there as he finds the spots. Most of those seeds are legumes, Korean lespedeza, lespedeza sericea, sweet clover, birdsfoot trefoil. Some of them are beginning to get

started and may make a difference in those small areas where they have been scattered.

There are some excellent bottomland fields on these farms, too. The kind of fields that produced 47 bushels of wheat an acre this year. Tame and cool-season grasses are being tried in some of these fields. Intermediate wheat grass was seeded in one small place. Kentucky 31 fescue was seeded in 2 other places which added up to about 15 acres.

**Rates of Seeding**

The Kentucky 31 was seeded at the rate of 12 to 15 pounds an acre last fall. It came up but looked pretty bad last February, Mr. Steinbuchel recalls. Then weeds ran it a close race during spring and early summer. But early in July a heavy seed crop set on this grass. One area of about 4 acres where weeds had been held under control produced enough seed the first year to nearly pay the price of the land.

This fescue is a peculiar grass. Even when the seed is ripe enough to harvest, grass below the heads is extremely green. After harvest it could be put up for hay or silage. Then it stays green, too, even after snowfall. It may have a place in pasture rotation by providing green forage for late fall and winter.

In other areas where the weeds grew unchecked, the fescue nevertheless made a thick cover that was 18 inches to 2 feet tall. Beneath the grass the soil was literally blanketed with seed. In another year Mr. Steinbuchel intends to keep those weeds under control should they appear in the grass again. It will be interesting to watch the crop, see what this comparatively new grass really will do.

**Mighty Good Place For Deferred Feeding**

SOUTHEAST Kansas is ideal for deferred feeding of cattle because our grass comes on so early," says Gordon Wiltse, of Wilson county. He is handling some steers and heifers on modified deferred-feeding now as an experiment. He is well satisfied with results.

"In the future I think I will handle heifers exclusively," he says. "I plan to graze them on sweet clover and brome grass from about April 1 to June 15, then put them in the feed lot for 90 to 100 days. I believe with mostly a grass and legume program I can handle 100 head on 400 acres of pasture and cropland."

Mr. Wiltse says he had 47 acres of wheat and 40 acres of corn this year. "I want to drop corn entirely and plant enough sorgo for silage to winter the heifers," he says. "Sweet clover will be sowed in wheat and barley. I will winter pasture the wheat when possible and use alfalfa hay, sorgo ensilage, and cottonseed cake for my wintering ration."

Mr. Wiltse has 40 acres of native grass and 55 acres of bluegrass. At

present, this is supplemented by 76 acres of second-year sweet clover, 8 acres of brome-alfalfa and 12 acres of brome-sweet clover. "I had 80 head of cattle on 18 acres of sweet clover for 2 weeks last spring. That's a lot of pasturing off 18 acres," says Mr. Wiltse.

**Weeds on Increase**

Wild buckwheat, dock and hedge bindweed seem to be on the increase in Washington county, wheat, oats, sweet clover and brome grass fields, says E. L. McClelland, county agent.

These weeds were the reason for several fields not being approved recently for certification by the Kansas Crop Improvement Association. During the last few years several cars of seed oats have been shipped in from northern states. Most of these oats were heavily contaminated with wild buckwheat.

It pays to pay attention to the weed problem in growing small grain and also in sources of seed supply.

**Dairy CATTLE**

**REG. JERSEY DISPERSAL & SADDLE HORSE SALE**

At the Cecil B. Smith farm 6 miles S. W. of Sterling, Kansas  
**Wednesday, August 23**

11 a. m.  
Saddle Horse Sale, Palomino mares and colts. American saddle bred golden registered stallions, mares, colts, parade, show pleasure type.

1 P. M.  
Registered Jersey Dispersal of 30 producing or heavy cows, 10 bred heifers, 15 heifer calves (some good 4-H project prospects) 5, 4, and 3 star herd sires. Several bull calves. Top production, good type. Health certificates. All milking equipment (grade A). 7' Clipper combine, trailers, misc.  
CECIL B. SMITH, Owner, Sterling, Kan.  
Auctioneer: Pat Keenan  
Clerk: Walter Roth

**BULL CALVES FOR SALE**

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



Registered and Pure Bred  
**WISCONSIN HOLSTEIN CALVES**  
For Higher Production Herds

Exceptional offering of registered and pure bred Holstein, Guernsey and Brown Swiss heifers and bulls from the finest herds. Tested, vaccinated. Well started—no milk required. Fine selection always on hand. Approval shipment. Write today.

Lowest Prices on  
**HOLSTEIN**  
Cows and Bulls  
**J. M. McFARLAND & Son**  
Watertown | 2 Wisconsin

**HIGHER VIEW DAIRY FARM HOLSTEINS**

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

**We Now Have for Sale a Fine Group of YOUNG BULLS**

Ranging in age from 10 to 14 months old. Nice reds and roans and bred by Prince William 20th. See our show herd at Belleville and Topeka.  
GLENN E. LACY & SON  
Miltonvale, Kansas

**HYCREST FARM GUERNSEYS**

Offering 2 good yearling bulls out of tested dams. They are sired by a bull whose dam 682 lbs. fat 2X 305 days. His first daughters will finish with over 400 lbs. as 2-year-olds 2X 305 days.  
HYCREST FARM, Olathe, Kansas

**REGISTERED GUERNSEY COWS AND HEIFERS**

for sale. Some fall fresheners.  
**SUNFLOWER GUERNSEY FARM**  
Hillsboro, Kansas  
Art. Penner Dan Wohlgenuth

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1529 Plass Avenue Topeka, Kan.

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

**Livestock Advertising Rates**

1/2 Column inch (5 lines) ... \$3.00 per issue  
1 Column inch ... 8.40 per issue  
The ad costing \$3.00 is the smallest accepted.

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

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



# REGISTERED HEREFORD DISPERSAL

## Independence, Kan. --- August 24

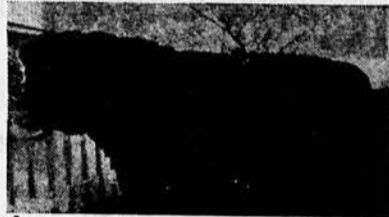
1:30 P. M. at the H & C Sale Barn, West Main Street

**30 COWS** — 16 Cows have calves at side, 14 Open Heifers 4 to calve soon. 2 bred heifers and 6 open heifers. Also selling is the herd sire George Tone 2nd. He is of WHR Domino and Anxiety breeding. The females in the sale are strong in Domino breeding.

For catalog write C. E. Gordon, Owner, Rt. 1, Independence, Kan. or Harold Tonn, Haven, Kan., Auctioneer and Sale Manager

# NAGELY QUALITY SHORTHORNS

Now have for sale a dark red, 18-months-old bull, sired by our great herd sire Curtiss Candy Calypso and out of Sni-a-Bar Augusta dam. This is one of the best bulls we have ever produced. We also have other red and roan bulls ready for service.



If you want size and quality as well as breeding you will find it in this set of good rugged Mercury bred cattle. Remember we still sell beef by the pound.

This offering of bulls are half brothers to the bull pictured that was one of the high-selling bulls in the Mid-Kansas spring sale last April. Visit our herd any time.

Farm is located 8 miles south and 2 miles west of Abilene, Kan., on all-weather road.

**MILTON NAGELY, RFD 3, Abilene, Kansas**

# ARTESIAN VALLEY HERD

Reg. Milking Shorthorns Complete Dispersal at the farm, 3 miles northwest of

## Fowler, Kan., Wed., Aug. 30

**60 HEAD**—24 Cows and Heifers in milk. 23 Bulls and Heifer Calves. 8 Yearling Heifers. 3 Yearling Bulls. 1 Herd Sire

English and Canadian bloodlines. The offering is headed by the imported sire, Red Baron. The yearlings and calves are all sired by him, nearly all of the cows are rebred to him. In our 1948 reduction sale, 5 daughters of Northlynd Victory V averaged \$863.00; 12 more of them are in this dispersal, in milk. Everything goes.

For catalog ready August 20, write to E. L. WALKER, Fowler, Kan. Auctioneers: Art McAnarney & Son, Haviland, Kan.

# PRODUCTION TESTED BRED GILT SALE

## Saturday, AUGUST 26

125 head of production tested Hampshires will make up the offering. They are mated to our champion sires for August and September farrow. 30 head of purebred off-belted bred gilts and some boars and open gilts. Come early and look around the ranch.



Tradewind

**SALE  
AUG. 26**

Everyone Invited

**O'BRYAN RANCH - Hiattville, Kansas**

### Beef CATTLE

## WALNUT VALLEY HEREFORD RANCH

Bulls—Registered Herefords—Heifers 12 bulls one year old, several herd bull prospects and top range bulls. Popular bloodlines and prices. 10 open heifers 15 months old, a quality set.

**WAITE BROTHERS, Winfield, Kansas**

## DISPERSING on Account of My Age and Planned Retirement at PRIVATE TREATY

Registered Herefords—Straight Hazlett and WHR Star Domino breeding. 47 cows, 17 two-year old open heifers, 21 yearling heifers, and 25 bulls.

**P. F. HANSEN, Hillsboro, Kansas**

### AMERICA'S FASTEST GROWING BEEF BREED

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



### Beef CATTLE

## POLLED HEREFORD BULLS and HEIFERS 9 to 15 months old.

**GEORGE L. RIFFEL  
& SON  
Hope, Kansas**

## POLLED HEREFORDS FOR SALE

Reg. bred cows and heifers, some with calves at side. Good quality and top line breeding.

**WESLEY WALKER & SONS, Fowler, Kansas**

**POLLED HEREFORDS FOR SALE**  
Featuring the get of M. P. Domino 88th. 5 Bulls and 7 Heifers, weaning age. 5 Cows Advanced Domino breeding.

**Glenn J. Biberstein & Son, Attila, Kan., Ph. 3708**

## September 2 Will Be Our Next Issue

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

**Friday, August 25**

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



## IN THE FIELD

**MIKE WILSON**  
Topeka, Kansas  
Livestock Editor

**ROBERT B. HOFERER**, St. Marys, writes us that plans are being made and indications point to a record sale of Red Polled cattle to be sponsored by the Kansas Red Polled Breeders' Association. The sale will be held in Topeka. As the sale date approaches, Mr. Hoferer will have valuable information to pass on to those interested.

**ED KNEEL & SON**, Carthage, Mo., made an average of \$105 on Duroc-bred gilts with a top of \$200. This price was paid by Lester Maddox, Dover, Mo. 1950-farrowed boars sold up to \$80 with open gilts farrowed this year selling up to \$70. Ed Knell had been breeding registered Durocs since 1914 but this was his first sale. The offering went to several states with Kansas buyers taking several head. Bert Powell was the auctioneer.

**PEARL G. NIETO**, of Hutchinson, who is publicity director for the Kansas Ayrshire Breeders' Association calls my attention to the fact that the National Ayrshire Breeders' Association Meeting and Sale will be held May 4 and 5, 1951, in Hutchinson. This is the first time a national event of this kind has ever been held in Kansas. Kansas Ayrshire Breeders have been doing a great job and have worked very hard to bring this meeting to our great Sunflower State.

**CARL BILLMAN**, of Holton, for many years has been a breeder of top registered Spotted Poland Chinas, and the past few years a producer of quality hybrid seed corn. He is always striving to make what he has better. Mr. Billman spares no money or time in selecting and securing top breeding stock for his herd of registered spots. Any one in the vicinity of Holton over in Jackson county will be well paid for their time to stop in at the Billman farm and look over one of the finest groups of spring pigs this firm has ever produced.

**HARRY RIFFEL & SON**, breeders of Polled Hereford cattle, located near Hope, report a very thriving business recently for their great breed. This firm recently shipped 7 head of registered heifers to Andy F. Bass, of Siloam Springs, Ark. Mr. Bass selected these heifers as a foundation herd in which to build from. The Riffels have sold a number of bulls in single lots to various breeders thruout Kansas. Mr. Riffel states Polled Hereford business is good, and also Kansas Farmer advertising is getting the job done for him.

**C. E. REED**, Aberdeen-Angus breeder, of Wichita, invites all Angus breeders and those interested in Aberdeen-Angus cattle to be present at the big promotion picnic held at his farm, 3 miles west of Wichita, on September 4. There will be a big noon dinner and the day will be chock-full of interesting activities. Col. Roy G. Johnson, of Belton, Mo., will be master of ceremonies. Some of those appearing on the program will be Dean W. L. Blizard and Prof. Carl Thompson, of Oklahoma A & M College. There is no doubt this will be a great day at the Reed farm.

A letter came to this office from W. G. (BILL) BUFFINGTON, one of the old-timers, of Arkansas City. Mr. Buffington has been breeding registered Shorthorns and Durocs for many many years in that locality. He and Mrs. Buffington enjoy one of the finest rural homes in southern Kansas. At the present time he is in the process of expanding his registered livestock business. He also tells me feed crops in that section of the country are the finest they have been in years. Moisture is plentiful and everything looks like a banner year for agriculture in southern Kansas.

**TOMSON BROTHERS**, Shorthorn breeders of Wakarusa, were the hosts to a number of breeders, families and friends at the Annual Field day held at their farm on July 22. A type demonstration was presented in the morning, followed by a judging contest. The afternoon program consisted of talks and discussions. Lot F. Taylor, Kansas State College beef cattle specialist, had general supervision of the activities. Don Good, of Kansas State College, gave a demonstration and made official placings of the cattle. Speakers for the day were Dr. E. R. Frank, KSC, and Dr. Rufus F. Cox, head of the animal husbandry department there. Ted Aegerter represented the National Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

**MILTON NAGELY**, of Abilene, has been interested in registered Shorthorns for some time. In building his herd he always has kept in mind the value of good breeding as well as good individuals. Mr. Nagely started with a small but choice group of females. Today his herd numbers around 80 head. In making his selection of herd sires he has purchased them from some of the most noted herds of the breed. For instance at the present time, the head of his herd is a good bull bought from the Curtiss Candy Company herd. He has consigned animals to some of the country's best consignment sales and his consignments always sell among the tops. Mr. Nagely feels one important thing we should remember in this business is that we still sell commercial beef by the pound. The Nagely breeding herd is pleasing to the eye of the most critical spectator.

More than 400 ABERDEEN-ANGUS BREEDERS and enthusiasts attended the ANNUAL BREED GET-TOGETHER at the A. J. Gorges farm, southwest of Fall River on July 31. This meeting was sponsored by the Kansas Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association. An early morning rain made it rather difficult for some visitors to get there. However, the weather thru the day was ideal for an event of this kind. The visitors came from Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas, Hawaii and Kansas. Prof. A. E. Darlow, head of animal husbandry work at Oklahoma A & M College, presented a type demonstration to open the program. A judging contest was held with James B. Hollinger, Chapman, and Phil Ljungdahl, of Miami, Okla., acting as judges. Paul Stinson, Humboldt, and Irl Ramage, Little River, tied for first place in the adult class. The junior class judging was won by Bill Ericson, Marquette. A barbecue dinner was served by the host A. J.

Gorges, J. P. Walker, Angus breeder of Tulsa, Okla., gave a brief talk on establishing a registered Angus herd. Professor Darlow also spoke very briefly on the contribution of beef to the health of our nation. Urban Simon, vice president of the association, presided at the meeting in the health of our nation. Urban Simon, vice-president Jess Cooper represented the national association.

Forty-nine registered Hampshire sheep were sold in the NORTHWEST MISSOURI HAMPSHIRE SHEEP BREEDERS sale, St. Joseph, Mo., on August 5. Kansas buyers purchased 15 rams and 2 ewes and Missouri buyers took the remaining 32 head. Harold Zimmers, Horton, bought 10 rams and was the buyer of the largest number in the sale. Other Kansas buyers were Earl F. Williams, Hoyt; Mrs. Bert Vernon & Son, Simpson; M. W. Wendmeyer, Highland; Dean Banks, Easton; and Dale Hawks, Osborn. Ernest Meyers, Bendena, bought 3 head—a ram and 2 ewes. The top-selling ewe at \$67.50 went to Ernest Meyer but the higher-selling rams all went to Missouri buyers. Top ram sold for \$265 to Dean Norman, Cowgill, Mo. He was consigned by Glen Armentrout, Norborne, Mo. N. R. Trout, Polo, Mo.; had the second highest-selling ram at \$175. Ted Reed, Stanberry, Mo.; was the buyer. Thirty-nine rams averaged \$88 and 10 ewes averaged \$47.75. Bert Powell was the auctioneer.

Hereford breeders will be pleased to hear that GLENN I. GIBBS, of Manchester, is back into the business of producing good registered Hereford cattle again. Three years ago Mr. Gibbs apparently lost his health and dispersed his herd of registered cattle. Since then, he has undergone a serious major operation and has regained his health 100 per cent. In 1949 he began to look for good quality and good individual females upon which to build a new herd. This he has started. He visited many of the top sales thruout the Midwest and at those auctions he purchased only the top females being offered. After the females were assembled at the Gibbs farm the next move was the biggest job in the livestock business—the selection of a herd sire. He visited many outstanding herds in the country. He finally selected a wonderful bull from the Charles Bianchi herd of Macon, Mo. The new herd bull is chock-full of WHR breeding and has many Record of Merit sires represented in his pedigree. We are sure this bull will prove a great investment.

### Dairy Herds Classified

Forty Kansas herds of registered Holstein-Friesian dairy cattle recently have been inspected and classified under an improvement program of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

Herds and their owners are: W. G. Bircher & Sons, Ellsworth; J. W. Carlin, Salina; Carman Brothers, St. Francis; A. M. Davis, Hutchinson; R. L. Evans & Son, Hutchinson; Girls' Industrial School, Beloit; Albert W. Ohlde, Linn.

E. A. Ohlde, Linn; Phillips Brothers, Manhattan; Ernest A. Reed & Sons, Lyons; State Sanatorium for Tuberculosis, Norton; Henry Topliff & Son, Formosa; Albert Ackerman, Sabetha; Harvey Bechtelheimer, Sabetha; Wallace J. Beckner, Belle Plaine.

William J. Brink, Lawrence; Mrs. H. D. Burger, Seneca; P. G. Hiebert, Hillsboro; Vernice Hobson, Liberty; Roy, Donald & Doris Hopkins, Clearwater; Cecil F. Hornbaker, Stafford; Leo H. Hostetler, Harper.

Earl J. Kerschen, Conway Springs; Charles E. Kirkpatrick, Stafford; Ambrose Koelzer, Seneca; Harold B. McDaniel, Wichita; Rudolph Mueller & Son, Halstead; W. C. Neihart, Lyndon; Luther Shetlar, Conway Springs; Lloyd Shultz, Pretty Prairie.

Wilbur C. Sloan, Cleveland; George E. Stone, Sharon; E. E. Strickler, Iola; Topeka State Hospital, Topeka; Clarence & Herman Torkelson, Everest; Francis R. Wempe, Lawrence; W. W. Wempe, Lawrence; K. Dale Werner, Sharon; Clarence Zarnowski, Halstead, and Jake Zarnowski, Newton.

Type classification, when combined with production testing, is used as a means of improving the Holstein breed thru locating outstanding sires and dams from a standpoint of body conformation as well as inheritance for milk production.

### Proteins for Animals

The amount of protein an animal eats has a direct bearing on its resistance to disease.

Dr. Paul R. Cannon, a University of Chicago scientist, reported this statement in the latest issue of the Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association. He said if an animal's diet does not contain enough proteins, the body is unable to manufacture sufficient disease-fighting antibodies to protect itself against invading disease germs.

Unless other nutritional elements are fed to an animal, its body is unable to store up supplies of protein for future use. In other cases, altho the diet is adequate, various types of illness may prevent protein storage. This leaves an animal easy prey to infectious diseases.

If an animal has been well nourished in the past, protein deficiency does not develop quickly. After a long period of bad nourishment, animals then lose their defenses against infections.

**Public Sales of Livestock**

**Aberdeen-Angus Cattle**  
 August 28—Pioneer Coal Co., Walker, Mo. Sale at Silver Top Farm, Belton, Mo. J. B. McCorkle, Sales Manager, 3850 A.I.U. Bldg., Columbus, O.  
 September 23—Harrison County Missouri Breeders' Association, Bethany, Mo. H. R. Sheets, Manager, Eagleville, Mo.  
 October 1—Northeast Kansas Aberdeen-Angus Association, Harry Dandliker, Sale Manager, Hiawatha, Kan.  
 October 18—Heart of America Show and Sale, American Royal Building, Kansas City, Mo. Donald J. Bowman, Sales Manager, Hamilton, Mo.  
 October 28—Karl & Henry Zimmerman, Maryville, Mo.  
 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.

**Ayrshire Cattle**  
 September 23—Nebraska Ayrshire Breeders' Association Sale, Lincoln, Nebr.  
 September 28—Hand's Ayrshires, Walter D. Hand, Mulvane, Kan.  
 October 24—Mid-Kansas Ayrshire Sale, Newton, Kan.

**Brown Swiss Cattle**  
 October 18—Tri State Breeders' Sale, Topeka, Kan. Ross R. Zimmerman, Secretary, Abbyville, Kan.

**Cuernsey Cattle**  
 October 4—W. W. Graber, Pretty Prairie, Kan.  
 October 25—Kansas State Guernsey Sale, Hutchinson, Kan. Write C. J. Graber, Newton, Kan., for catalogs.

**Hereford Cattle**  
 August 24—C. E. Gordon, Independence, Kan.  
 September 2—Davis Hereford Farms, Cameron, Mo. Donald J. Bowman, Sales Manager, Hamilton, Mo.  
 September 27—The 4-State Registered Hereford Consignment Sale, Joplin, Mo. Donald J. Bowman, Sales Manager, Hamilton, Mo.  
 October 5—The Pony Express Registered Hereford Consignment Sale, St. Joseph, Mo. Donald J. Bowman, Sale Manager, Hamilton, Mo.  
 October 14—CK Ranch Calf Sale, Brookville, Kan.  
 October 20—R. D. Ely Hereford Production Sale, Attila, Kan.  
 October 30—John Spencer Dispersal, Wetmore, Kan. Sale at Marysville, Kan.  
 November 2—Loren Porter, Quinter, Kan.  
 November 3—Covley County Hereford Breeders Sale, Arkansas City, Kan.  
 November 9—Flint Hills Hereford Sale, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.  
 November 11—W. H. Tonn & Son, Haven, Kan.  
 November 14—Sunflower Futurity, Hutchinson, Kan. Gene Watson, Sale Manager.  
 November 18—Dickinson County Hereford Breeders Sale, Abilene, Kan. V. E. McAdams, Secretary, Abilene, Kan.  
 November 27—Al J. Schuetz and Wm. Belden, Horton, Kan.  
 November 27—Sumner County Hereford Breeders' Association, Caldwell, Kan.  
 December 6—All Tredway Hereford Sale, Oakley, Kan.  
 December 8—South Central Sale, Newton, Kan. Phil H. Adrian, Moundridge, Kan.  
 December 8—Highway County Breeders Sale, Newton, Kan. Phil Adrian, Secretary.  
 December 14—Harry Schlickau, Harper, Kan.

**Polled Hereford Cattle**  
 September 21—J. H. Pullman Dispersion, Sidney, Ia. (Sale at Shenandoah Ia. Donald J. Bowman, Sales Manager, Hamilton, Mo.)  
 October 10—John Stumps & Son Dispersion Sale, Bushton, Kan.  
 October 21—Mid-West Polled Hereford Breeders' Association Sale, Deshler, Nebr. Fred C. Duesy, Sale Manager, Chester, Nebr.  
 November 15—Central Kansas Polled Hereford Association, Herington, Kan. O. J. Shields, Secretary.  
 December 11—Kansas Polled Hereford Breeders' Sale, Hutchinson, Kan., Vic Roth, Sales Manager, Hays, Kan.

**Holstein Cattle**  
 September 6—Neihart Farms Dispersal, Lyndon, Manager, Nickerson, Kan.  
 October 4—W. W. Graber, Pretty Prairie, 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 Boliman, Edna, Kan., Chairman of State Sale Committee.  
 November 6—North Central Kansas Holstein sale, Washington, Kan. George F. Mueller, chairman sales committee, Hanover, Kan.

**Jersey Cattle**  
 August 23—Cecil B. Smith Farm Jersey Dispersal, Saddle horse sale, Cecil B. Smith, Sterling, Kan.

**Shorthorn Cattle**  
 October 26—North Central Kansas Shorthorn, Beloit, Kan. Edwin Hedstrom, Sale Manager, Mankato, Kan.  
 October 31—Mid-Kansas Breeders' Association, Salina, Kan. Mervin F. Aegerter, Sales Manager, Seward, Nebr.  
 November 4—Hartley Stock Farm, Baxter Springs, Kan. Mervin F. Aegerter, Manager, Seward, Nebr.  
 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.  
 October 21—Nebraska State Milking Shorthorn Sale, Fairbury, Nebr.  
 October 21—Nebraska Milking Shorthorn Fall Sale, Fairbury, Nebr. Max Kimmerling, Sale Manager, Beatrice, Nebr.  
 October 25—North Central Kansas District Milking Shorthorn sale, Salina, Kan.  
 November 9—McPherson County Milking Shorthorn Sale, C. O. Heidebrecht, Secretary, Inman, Kan.

**Polled Shorthorn Cattle**  
 November 9—Kansas State Polled Shorthorn Breeders Sale, Hutchinson, Kan. Lot Taylor, Sale Manager, Manhattan, Kan.

**Chester White Hogs**  
 October 10—(Night Sale) Roy Koch, Bremen, Kan. Sale at Marysville.

**Duroc Hogs**  
 October 7—Willis Huston, Americus, Kan.  
 October 11—(Night sale) Fred Farris, Faucett, Mo.  
 October 23—Irvin French, Sparks, Kan.

**Spotted Poland China**  
 October 24—K. F. H. W. Spotted Poland China consignment sale, State fair grounds, Hutchinson, Kan. Dale Konkel, Manager, Haviland, Kan.  
 October 31—Kansas Spotted Poland China Breeders, H. E. Holiday, Secretary, Richland.

**Poland China Hogs**  
 October 20—Kansas State Poland China Breeders Sale, Hutchinson, Kan. Ray Saxley, Sale Manager, Manhattan, Kan.

**Hampshire Hogs**  
 August 26—O'Bryan Ranch, Hiattville, Mo.  
 October 21—R. E. Bergsten & Sons, Randolph, Kan.  
 November 25—Northwest Missouri Breeders' Association, St. Joseph, Mo. F. B. Houghton, Secretary, Maryville, Mo.

**O I C Hogs**  
 October 26 and 27—"The United States Mid-Western O I C Swine sale, Hutchinson, Kan. State fair grounds, Vernon Zimmerman, Sale Manager, Inman, Kan.

**Yorkshire Hogs**  
 August 21—Kansas Breeders' Association, Iola, Kan.

**Hampshire Sheep**  
 September 11—Central Missouri Breeders' Association, Fayette, Mo. E. C. Dugan, Secretary, Boonville, Mo.

**Trend of the Markets**

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed .....	\$31.50	\$31.00	\$28.75
Hogs .....	24.10	24.65	23.60
Lambs .....	27.50	27.00	23.00
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs. ....	.25	.25	.23
Eggs, Standards ....	.34 1/2	.34 1/2	.46 1/2
Butterfat, No. 1 .....	.51	.51	.55
Wheat, No. 2, Hard ...	2.29 1/2	2.39 1/2	2.15
Corn, No. 2, Yellow ...	1.49 1/2	1.56 1/2	1.25 1/2
Oats, No. 2, White ...	.80 1/2	.85	.67 1/2
Barley, No. 2 .....	1.23	1.34	1.04
Alfalfa, No. 1 .....	24.00	24.00	24.00
Prairie, No. 1 .....	14.00	14.00	15.00

**Holsteins Win Awards**

Several dairy animals in Kansas have recently set records with the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, or have been honored by that organization as outstanding animals.

Mackimum Pat Bev Vanity, registered Holstein-Friesian cow owned by Abram B. Thut, of Clearwater, set a new state production record. "Pat" takes the lead in the Yearly Division, Advanced Registry Test, for all of Kansas' 2-year-old Holsteins milked twice daily. She produced 616 pounds of butterfat from 17,369 pounds of milk.

Onabank Gem Gypsie, registered Holstein-Friesian cow owned by Lloyd Shultz, of Pretty Prairie, has completed a 365-day production test. Her record is 611 pounds of butterfat and 15,742 pounds of milk testing 3.9 per cent made in Herd Improvement Registry.

Sir Bess Tidy, owned by St. Joseph's Orphan Home, of Abilene, has been awarded highest honor a Holstein-Friesian sire can attain. He recently was designated as a Gold Medal Proven Sire. To qualify as a Gold Medal Sire, daughters of this bull must have reached a high peak of milk production. They also must have attained high standards of body conformation according to the ideal Holstein-Friesian score card. Most of Sir Bess Tidy's daughters have set records and won many honors.

**Milk Billions**

Milk sold off farms in 1949 totaled 98.7 billion pounds, second highest of record. Milk consumed on farms where produced reached 12.5 billion pounds. Also, farms used 5.6 billion pounds for butter making and 3.2 billion pounds in calf feeding.

Fully 73 billion pounds of milk sold off farms were delivered as whole milk, of which 45 billion pounds were consumed direct in cities and villages.

A drop of 15 per cent in cash returns from sales of milk and dairy products was noted in 1949. Average returns to farms were 96.2 cents per pound of butterfat in all products sold, \$3.96 per hundredweight for whole milk delivered to dealers and plants, and \$8.63 per hundredweight for retail delivered milk.

**Hunt Sorghum Varieties**

Several organizations in America are working together to make chemistry provide increased income for farmers.

An example of such a co-operative venture is the work of the Midwest Research Institute to develop new varieties of sorghum grain specially suited to industrial processing.

Co-operating are 4 state experiment stations, a scientific research institute, a U. S. Department of Agriculture regional laboratory, and the research laboratory and processing plant of a great corporation. At Kansas State College the sorghum agronomy research fellowship is under the direction of A. F. Swanson.



**W. C. Neihart Holstein Dispersal**

at the farm

**Lyndon, Kan. --- Wednesday, Sept. 6**

**53 Head Registered and Grade Holsteins**

**32 COWS AND BRED HEIFERS  
 20 YEARLING HEIFERS**

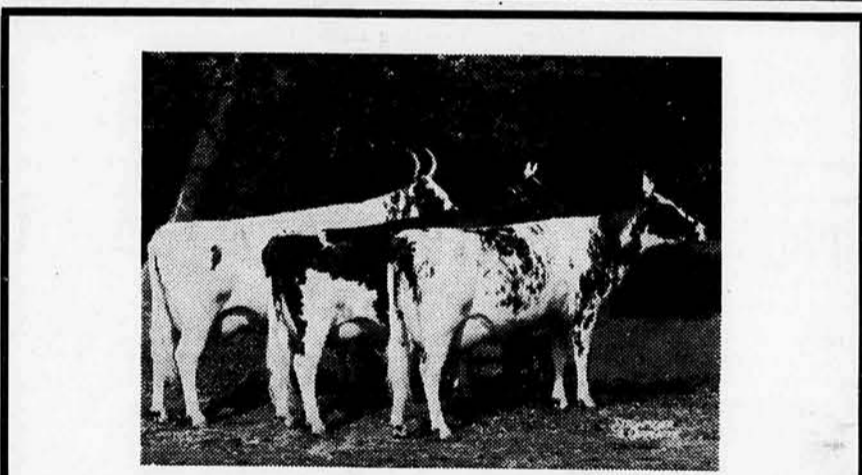
**2 cows over 600 lbs. fat, 10 cows over 500 lbs. fat.**

**There will be daughters of Dunloggin X7th, Right Royal Design and Weber Hazelwood Burke Raven.**

**Classified for type — 486.9 lbs. fat DHIA average**

Health charts furnished.

**Auctioneers: Bert Powell, Jim Wilson E. A. Dawdy, Boxman  
 Mike Wilson for Kansas Farmer**



**Complete Dispersal Meade Ayr Farms  
 REGISTERED AYRSHIRES  
 Meade, Kan., Monday, September 25**

at 12 Noon

**75 OF THE BREEDS BEST**

Consisting of 71 females, 4 bulls including the \$6,250 Shirley Ayr Headman, son of the \$8,200 Penschurst Jim and his dam the \$5,700 Neshaminy Headline also Shirley Ayr Penochio he by Jim and his dam a daughter of the \$16,300 Neshaminy Golden Boy, also the great imported from Scotland Fention Barns Retzel. There are daughters of the \$7,000 Penschurst Donell, \$3,600 Glengary Sir Burton, as well as many other leading sires.

This is one of the nations best herds and an opportunity of a lifetime to buy them at your own price. Foundation stock, calf club heifers, herd building animals from baby heifer calves to the breeds best living sires.

Health—Tb. and Bang's tested.

**BYRON FISHER, Owner**

For catalog write to—Frank V. Lille, Sale Manager, Bellefontaine, Ohio  
 Aucts.: Col. George Roberts, Meade, Kan.; Col. Joe Lille, Bellefontaine, O.

**MAKE A BIRTHDAY GIFT to Crippled Children**

The Capper Foundation for Crippled Children, Topeka, Kansas

**MORE FARMERS  
ARE GROWING**

**PIONEER**

**HYBRID CORN**

*this year than  
ever before  
in history!*



**In '51  
Plant the  
Number 1  
Hybrid ...  
PIONEER**

No finer testimonial could be written in behalf of PIONEER. No stronger recommendation could be made for you to plant PIONEER. Let your local PIONEER Salesman help you select the best adapted varieties for your farm.

**GARST & THOMAS**  
Hybrid Corn Company  
Coon Rapids, Iowa

**Plant PIONEER... the Hybrid of Proved Performance**