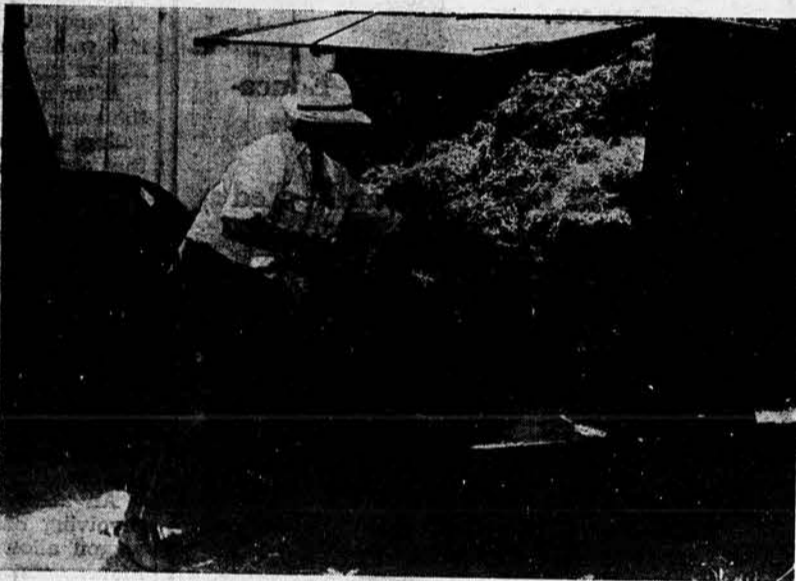


Kansas Farmer



▲ **PUTTING UP HAY** is a one-man job on the Fred Kohler farm, Miami county. Here Mr. Kohler is picking up hay out of windrow with a field cutter.



◀ **IT TOOK JUST 8½ MINUTES** to get this 2-ton load of hay off wagon and blown into barn. Mr. Kohler can put up hay by himself at rate of 4 to 5 acres daily. Chains wrapping around shaft at back of wagon pull false endgate from front to rear for unloading hay.

One-Man "Crew" Beats Labor Shortage

"I think I have the help problem whipped for putting up hay," says Fred Kohler, Miami county

BEATING labor shortage is becoming a major problem on the farm. This is especially true for putting up hay or silage, when crews of men are needed for short periods. On the Fred Kohler farm, Miami county, Mr. Kohler is his own "one-man crew" for the job of putting up hay. "I think I have the labor problem whipped on haying with the equipment I am using now," he says. Here is how Mr. Kohler does the haying job without any outside help.

He mows and rakes today the amount of hay he can put in the barn tomorrow, still leaving him [Continued on Page 2]



AT BARN MR. KOHLER connects an unloader on the hay wagon to gears on the blower so he can control rate of unloading.

- **Bindweed Losing Out** **Page 3**
- **Thousands of Trees** **Page 4**
- **Our Traveling 4-H'ers** **Pages 8 and 18**

Vote for WAYNE RYAN Republican Candidate for LT. GOVERNOR



Veteran of State Legislature — both House and Senate.

Native Kansan, Age 46—Lawyer.



Senator Wayne Ryan and his family at their Clay Center farm home.

(Political Advertisement)

Married, 5 Children.

Trustee of Presbyterian Church, Clay Center.

Past President Clay Center Lions Club and Chamber of Commerce.

Vice-President Board of Education.

Active in Boy Scout and—Red Cross Work.

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Subject to Republican Primaries
Tuesday, August 5

This Space Paid For By
FRIENDS of WAYNE RYAN

Brown County Holds Soil Field Day

A watershed control and conservation field day will be held August 14, on the Wille and Boss farms, 2½ miles east of Robinson, starting at 7:30 A. M. Sponsors of the event are the board of supervisors of the Brown County Soil Conservation District.

Program includes shaping 2 waterways, seedbed preparation, fertilization, seeding; 8,750 feet of terraces will be constructed; 10 acres of bluegrass pasture will be seeded to brome and alfalfa; 2,400 feet of diversion ditches will be constructed; a skilled tractor driving exhibition will be given by 4-H Clubs of the county.

There will be adequate parking facilities and an airstrip is available for flying farmers.

New 4-H Awards

Two college scholarships of \$250 each have been set up by the Santa Fe Railway for Kansas 4-H members. Winners will be selected on the basis of leadership, achievement, length of membership and participation in community affairs.

One-Man "Crew"

(Continued from Page 1)

enough time to mow and rake for the third day's operations. He has been mowing, raking, chopping and unloading about 4 two-ton loads of hay a day. "I could step that up to 6 loads a day if I wanted to work that hard," Mr. Kohler says.

After hay is wilted in the windrow the same amount of time allowed for baling, he uses a pickup field cutter that chops the hay and blows it back into special hay wagons he constructed himself. He has 2 wagons built just alike. They are equipped with false endgates for unloading.

From the time Mr. Kohler drives up to the barn and starts setting up to unload, until the 2-ton load is off and in the barn, only 14 or 15 minutes elapse. We put a stop watch on him after he actually started unloading and it took him just 8½ minutes to get the hay off the wagon, run thru the blower and into the barn.

An attachment from blower to a revolving shaft at back of the hay wagon allows Mr. Kohler to control movements of the false endgate during unloading. The blower is operated by a belt attached to the tractor belt pulley.

Mr. Kohler has 31 acres of alfalfa and can put it up by himself at the rate of 4 to 5 acres a day. "I could put my hay up a lot faster with a baling crew if I had the crew," he says, "but this way I can go ahead when the alfalfa is ready and don't have to wait for any outside help."

With help harder and harder to find, Mr. Kohler may have something there.

KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breese

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121-123 West 8th St.
Topeka, Kansas

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Are You in the Market for Farm Equipment?

It's easy to do a little "shopping" in the advertising columns of this particular issue.

When you find the item you want, read the manufacturers' description and then hunt up your local dealer. Likely he has the product in stock you have been reading about in Kansas Farmer.

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No. 9 in special series telling how scientists at Kansas State College improve your crops

Bindweed and Woody Brush Pests Losing Out, Says K-State's Zahnley



J. W. Zahnley

proximately a year later usually completes the kill. There may be scattered plants which survive, but they will be so weakened it will take several years before they need another spraying. On larger trees such as elm and hackberry, a basal treatment is recommended. This is treating the tree with 2,4-D or 2,4,5-T from the base up the trunk 15 or 18 inches. This method has proved extremely effective, Zahnley says. On extra large trees it is well to knock off some of the outer bark. A 35-pound pressure and wetting the tree to the runoff stage has given best results. Winter or early spring before leaves appear is the time to use the

basal treatment, experiments have shown.

Another K-State research project disclosed that the chemical TCA will eradicate prickly pear cactus which infests many Western Kansas pastures. A recommended dilution rate is one pound of trichloroacetate (TCA) to one gallon of water. The cactus should be sprayed to the point of runoff, tests indicate.

There still are jobs to be done, Zahnley emphasizes. Gray dogweed, for instance, is becoming more of a pest in Kansas. Unless controlled it might eventually equal mesquite which infests millions of acres in Texas.

Research with dormant sprays and basal treatment of dogweed at Kansas State is encouraging, and it may be possible to make definite recommendations soon.

New 4-H Agents

Five new county 4-H Club agents have been announced. They are Kenneth Visser, Riley, to Marshall county;

John Feight, Clyde, Atchison county; Joseph Turney, Hugo, Okla., Labette county; Richard Jameson, Olathe, Franklin county; Mrs. Rachel Palmer, former associate home agent in Sedgwick county, has been named temporary associate county 4-H agent there.

Two IFYE Boys Return Home

William H. McOsker, Wichita youth who spent several months as an International Farm Youth Exchange delegate in Chile, has returned to his home. Bill, who lives on a small truck crop farm, is an agricultural student at Friends University in Wichita.

Keith Burt, Concordia, who spent 6 months in Australia, also has returned to his farm home. A New Zealand youth, Fred Jackson, will be in Kansas this summer as an IFYE delegate. He will be with the Ralph Perkins family of Howard for 3 weeks, then move to the C. E. Lindholm farm near Cheney.

A LONG-TIME STRUGGLE to control field bindweed, woody small brush, and other unwanted trees and vegetation has been or is being won, thanks largely to agricultural research at Kansas State College and other land-grant institutions.

Kansas Farmer in its issue of June 1, 1909, told of the Kansas State experiments to control field bindweed on the farm of Andrew W. Sander, near Victoria, Kan. Other tests were started at Dodge City and Hays.

"The discovery in 1925 at Kansas State that sodium chlorate is effective in controlling bindweed really 'started the fire' in the study of chemicals," J. W. Zahnley reports. Zahnley and W. L. Atshaw did the research and published their findings in 1927, two years after making their initial discovery.

Within 2 years every state in the Union and several foreign countries were using sodium chlorate on noxious plants, Zahnley recalls. It also controlled Russian knapweed, a serious pest in the state.

Kansas State scientists started working with chemicals as possible controls for small woody plants and undesirable trees in 1944. By that time buckbrush, sumac, skunkbrush and other shrubs and larger trees were reducing the carrying capacity of some pastures as much as 25 to 50 per cent.

A year's work with several esters resulted in discovery that 2,4-D is effective in eradicating small brush. It was likewise found, Zahnley says, that this chemical is ineffective on Osage hedge, wild hackberry, and persimmons. A different chemical, 2,4,5-T, however, was found able to kill these trees.

Further research has disclosed the best rates and methods of applications. Spraying small brush in pastures before the end of May when plants are in full leaf, but before signs of bloom appear, has been found the best date. The pressure should not exceed 35 pounds for best results. A second spraying ap-

... for 13 straight years

MORE FARMERS HAVE PLANTED

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The only real proof of a product's worth is the popularity it enjoys year after year! The fact that **MORE FARMERS HAVE PLANTED DEKALB SEED CORN THAN ANY OTHER**—not for 1 year—not for 5—but for 13 straight years—certainly must mean that **DEKALB CORN** is making money for the farmers who grow it. It must mean that DeKalb Seed plants accurately and economically—that it grows fast—tolerates disease and insect attacks—matures correctly—dries out properly and turns out yields that fill up more cribs with high quality corn from less acres.

A good farming tip is to see your DeKalb Dealer. He'll not only tell you about DeKalb's many varieties of seed corn but he'll tell you all about the **NEW DEKALB CHIX**—the Chix the whole country is talking about. See him today!

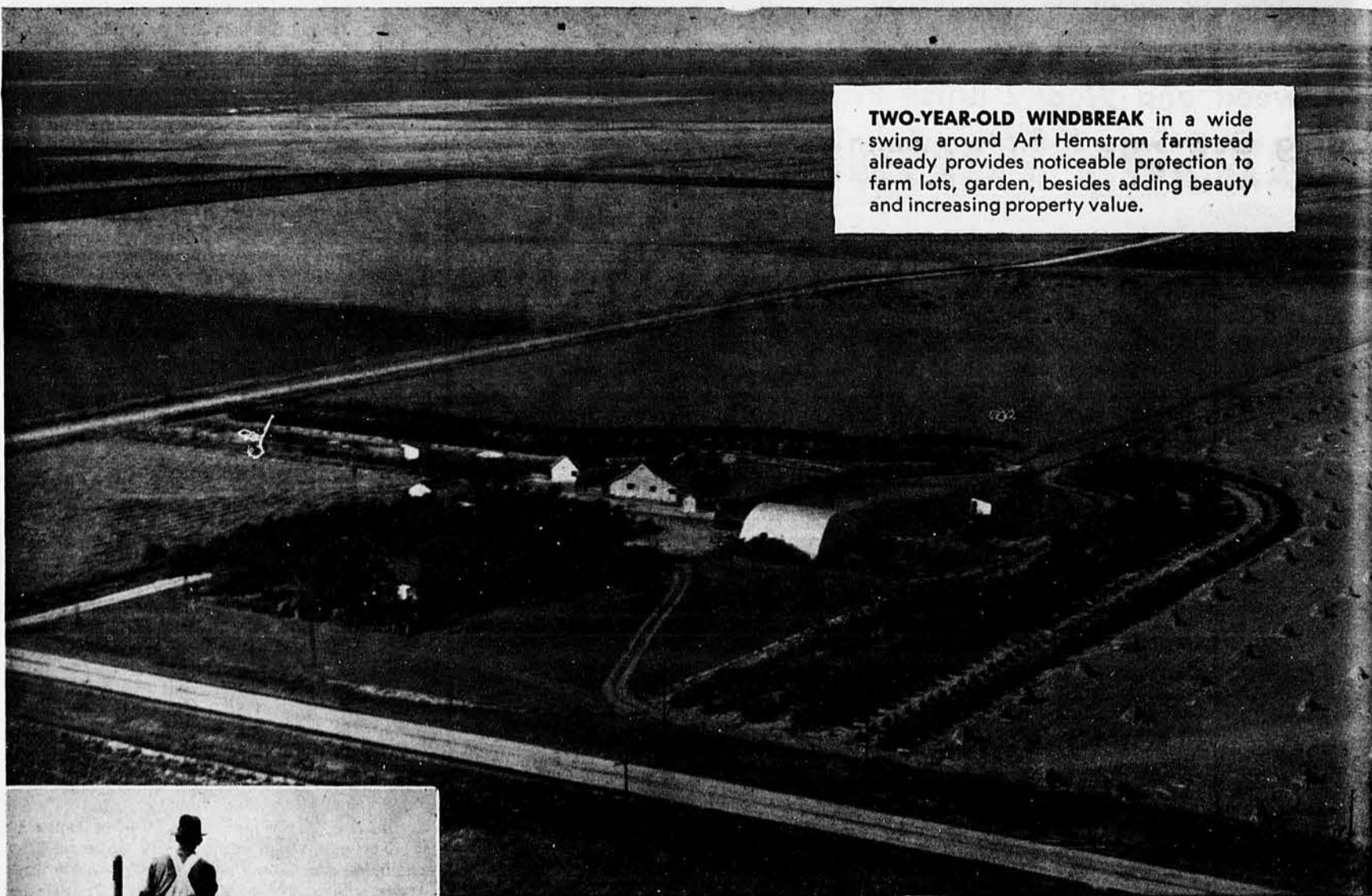
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and when I told the Ag Agent I preferred straight furrow to contour plowing all he said was 'Gully.'



TWO-YEAR-OLD WINDBREAK in a wide swing around Art Hemstrom farmstead already provides noticeable protection to farm lots, garden, besides adding beauty and increasing property value.



FRAN FOCKE, Ludell, pulls tree planter that sets out 800 trees per hour. Harley Kathka, Rawlins county SCS technician, places trees in row. A bucket filled with mud protects roots until trees are planted.

Thousands of Trees Going in Every Year

By **MIKE BURNS**

TOO BAD FOLKS can't take out a full-grown windbreak for their farm on a "30-day trial basis." There would be the most amazing race to plant trees, especially in the great plains area, we ever saw.

You'll agree, too, after talking to a few owners of mature windbreaks. Actually, the value of windbreaks has been generally realized for more than half a century now, but it's that initial bit of effort in getting them planted and

growing that seems to be the delaying factor on many farms.

Planted as windbreaks they protect livestock, reduce fuel costs, shield farmstead and home from winter storms, burning summer winds

Yet a lot of trees are going in each year. In Rawlins county, the work unit conservationist, Al Koch, says 78,000 trees have been put into windbreaks since 1947, more than 19,000 this year.

If your livestock could talk, they would be 100 per cent for windbreaks and they would show it in your [Continued on Page 30]



MR. AND MRS. HEMSTROM faithfully maintain clean cultivation in their windbreak to conserve moisture for trees. Mr. Hemstrom is pulling duckfoot cultivator in row. Weeds between trees in rows are hoed out by hand. Good growth of trees is evidence of their care. Plum crop was among rewards.



MR. AND MRS. ELVIN GRISWOLD inspect their windbreak planted on terraced land to keep dust erosion out of their Thomas county home and garden. Trees will halt drifting soil which in years past completely buried water tank near their home. Entire Griswold program stresses soil conservation.

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Kansas Farmer

News and Comment

Hybrid Corn Record

KANSAS CORN growers have set a record with acreage planted to hybrid seed. The record high is 91.5 per cent of the 1952 corn acreage, according to the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. This total is 5.5 per cent higher than in 1951; amounts to 2,631,000 acres planted to hybrid seed corn out of a total of 2,875,000 acres in 1952. An increase in hybrid acreage was shown in every section of Kansas.

Kansas acreage planted with hybrids increased rapidly from 1939 to 1947, has continued to increase. For U. S., 5 out of 6 acres planted to corn for 1952 crop were hybrids.

Lower Wheat Goal

A WHEAT CROP for 1953 about 8 per cent less than this year's harvest is recommended by Secretary of Agriculture Charles Brannan. To achieve this he sets a goal for Kansas of 13,750,000 acres which he judges will yield 177,354,000 bushels. But you never can tell about Kansas. That many acres seeded this fall for harvest in 1953 might do like the crop this year. Some 15,216,000 acres seeded last fall looked early in the season like they might yield 235 million bushels. But you know what happened. Conditions being what they were, this year's crop jumped up to better than 300 million bushels. One thing Mr. Brannan doesn't need to worry about, if weather conditions are right, is getting his goal of 177,354,000 bushels of wheat in Kansas next season.

Of course, wheat crops can go the other way, also. In 1949 Kansas got 164,208,000 bushels from 16,244,000 seeded acres. Back in 1933-34-35 we harvested 57½ to 79½ million bushels from around 11 to 12 million acres. But if rainfall is sufficient we will have another good wheat crop next year. Good seedbeds and improved wheat varieties are 2 chief factors which will see to that.

Savings Bonds Are Changed

SEVERAL CHANGES have been made in U. S. Savings Bonds which should come to the attention of citizens interested in investment of money. With news that the state is having a bumper wheat crop—maybe to be the biggest on record—Kansas farmers are urged to purchase large Savings Bonds this year, as a general backlog against future years when the situation may not be as bright.

Now for the changes. All changes went into effect, May 1, except the new Series-H Bond

which went on sale June 1. Series E Bond now has an investment yield of 3 per cent compounded semi-annually when held to maturity instead of 2.9 per cent; matures in 9 years and 8 months instead of 10 years; still returns \$4 for every \$3 invested; redemption value is greater. New H Bond is to make available, to individuals only, a current income bond bearing an investment yield about equal to that of the E Bond; is available in \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000 (maturity value); matures in 9 years 8 months. Series J Bond is an appreciation bond replacing Series F, and designed for the same market; is issued at \$72 instead of \$74; investment yield to 12-year maturity has been increased from 2.53 per cent to 2.76 per cent; available in denominations of \$25, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000 and \$100,000 (maturity value).

Series K Bond is a current income bond replacing Series G, and designed for same market; investment yield at 12-year maturity increased from 2.5 per cent to 2.76 per cent; available in denominations of \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000 and \$100,000 (maturity value). Changes in detail are available by writing U. S. Savings Bond Division, 208 Federal Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

Our Territorial Farms

HEARING DELEGATES from Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico vote at the national political conventions got us to thinking about farming in our territorial lands. How much is there? And here is the answer. Outlying areas total one-fifth as much land as Continental United States. We are indebted to H. H. Wooten, U. S. Department of Agriculture, for this information.

In addition to the agricultural lands in the United States, there is the land in the 4 outlying territories and 9 small islands, or groups of islands, forming the remainder of the Nation's land area.

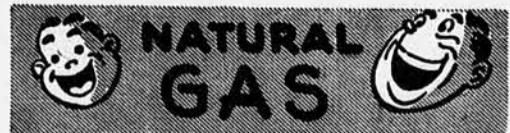
These territories and islands consist of Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Panama Canal Zone, Guam, Midway, American Samoa, Wake, and 6 other smaller inhabited islands. The territories contain about one-fifth as much land as continental United States. Some 365 million of the 372 million acres of our territorial land are in Alaska—largest but least populous of our territories, more than twice as large as Texas.

Hawaii is second largest of the territories. The 6 principal islands and several smaller islands making up Hawaii include about 4,100,000 acres, being slightly less than New Jersey in size. Puerto Rico, third territory in size, contains 2,191,000 acres, about two-thirds the size of Connecticut.

Other smaller areas include the Panama Canal Zone; the Virgin Islands, in the Caribbean Sea; and American Samoa, Guam, Midway, Wake, and 6 other small islands in the Pacific ocean. All of these smaller areas combined contain about 600,000 acres, being smaller than Rhode Island in area.

About half of the land of Alaska is forest and wild grassland. Much of the remaining half is treeless tundra. About a million acres are believed suitable for crop production. Another 4 million might make fair to good summer pastures.

In Hawaii 500,000 acres are in cropland. One third is cropland harvested annually, one third in pasture, and one third is fallow or growing crops not harvested. Sugar cane takes nearly



"Happiness is a butterfly—if you chase it you seldom catch it but if you sit down quietly it may alight upon you."

"One of the best articles of dress one can put on in the morning is good humor."

"The most people don't believe in love at first sight they do believe in taking a second look."

"The best teacher of humanity is the life of a great man."

"If life hands you a lemon, make lemonade with it."

"Some of us can't say much for our skin, but we can say we have pocketbooks 'they love to touch'."

"When jealousy comes in thru the door, philosophy flies out the window."

"The man who will keep on pulling on the oars won't have time to rock the boat."

one half of the cropland, vegetables, fruits and feed crops a good share of the balance. There are 5,748 farms in Hawaii averaging about 423 acres.

Puerto Rico has 55,519 farms averaging 35 acres, altho some sugar plantations are very large. There are a million acres in crops including sugar cane, vegetables and fruits. Agriculture of the Pacific islands, American Samoa, Guam and others consists largely of tropical fruits and vegetables. Copra is an important product produced for outside markets.

A Costly Disease

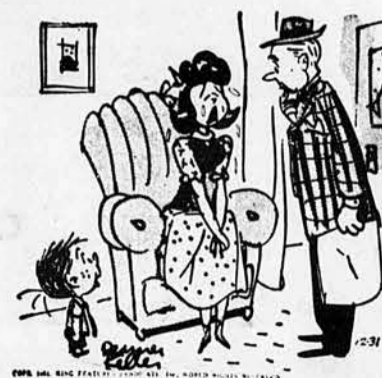
SECRETARIES OF AGRICULTURE from a dozen North Central States met in Topeka recently for their annual get-together. In their meetings they discuss agricultural problems most serious in their states. In this year's July 14 to 17 meeting, at which Roy Freeland, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture acted as host, one of the tough problems was brucellosis, the infectious disease affecting domestic animals and man.

It was brought out the disease is costing the livestock industry more than 100 million dollars a year thru loss of calves and lowered livestock production, and is one of the most widespread of diseases in livestock.

In this connection, the editors hope you have been reading the series of articles in *Kansas Farmer* under the heading, "What Other States Are Doing to Eliminate Brucellosis Disease." The fifth article can be found in this issue, on page 7. Ideas from other states can help us.



"Before I put the penny in, I just love to stand here and watch it read zero."



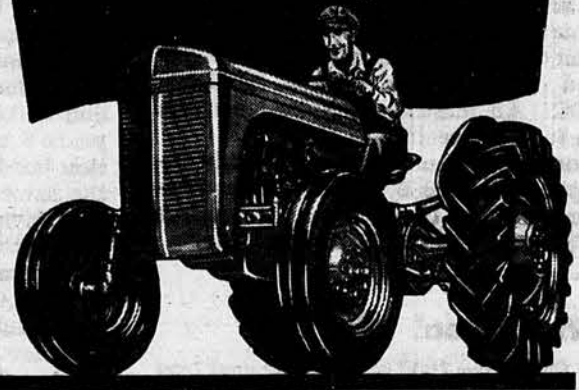
"We won't be able to go out tonight! Mother won't mind Junior and dad won't let us have the car!"

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If you want the *advantages* of the Ferguson System, the Ferguson "30" is the *only* tractor that can give them to you. And remember this . . .

The Ferguson System is far more than 3-point linkage. True, this is the part of the Ferguson System most easily recognized, but . . .

The Ferguson System control center is inside the tractor . . . the very heart of the machine!

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Your Ferguson Dealer will gladly arrange a "Showdown" demonstration of the far more powerful Ferguson "30" on your farm . . . to *prove* the unmatched advantages of the *complete* Ferguson System with *exclusive Suction Side Control!*

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Important facts about the Ferguson System and *Suction Side Control* are clearly and simply stated in this new booklet. Ask your Ferguson Dealer for a copy of "The *Inside Story* of the Ferguson System with *Exclusive Suction Side Control!*"



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What Other States Are Doing To Eliminate Brucellosis Disease

By DICK MANN

Editor's Note: This is the 5th of a series of articles on brucellosis (Bang's disease). Previous articles have dealt with control and eradication programs in several states. This article outlines the work being done nationally.

"RESEARCH HAS PROVIDED the tools for brucellosis eradication," says A. K. Kuttler, D.V.M., in charge of the Brucellosis & Tubercular Eradication Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

In a recent report on progress being made toward this goal, Doctor Kuttler says:

"In 27 states laws have been enacted which provide authority to state livestock sanitary officials to require compliance with the procedures considered best suited for the herd or area. Compulsion, in most cases, is used when owners of 75 per cent of the cattle have placed their herds under supervision for brucellosis eradication or have petitioned for service in this connection.

"Brucellosis eradication is being conducted on an area basis in 702 counties.

"In all except one state calves are identified when vaccinated. In 40 states tattooing or a combination of tagging and tattooing is used and in the rest only ear tags are used.

These Marks Are Used

"In 43 states a permanent mark is used for identifying reactor animals. In 29 states animals vaccinated as adults are permanently identified. Several states do not recognize adult vaccination. The remainder use only ear tags on adult vaccinates. As calf vaccination increases it is likely adult vaccination will decrease.

"Of the 47 states with age limitations for vaccination of calves, 9 have separate age limitations for dairy and beef calves; 38 have one age limitation.

"When infected animals are found in a herd, only 15 states quarantine entire herd. In 23 states only reactors and suspects are quarantined, and 2 states have certain restrictions concerning reactors in some herds. No quarantines are issued in the remaining 9 states. Quarantines are definitely enforced in 24 states and an attempt is made for enforcement in 7 states. In 9 states where quarantines are issued no enforcement is attempted.

"Reactors held in herds operating under Plans B or D are accounted for less carefully in most states than are those sent for immediate slaughter. Two of the most important points in livestock disease eradication are locating the carrier and preventing it from moving for purposes other than slaughter.

"Twenty-two states do not pay indemnities. Federal indemnities are made only where state or other local agencies also make such payments and in no case is the federal indemnity more than \$25 for grade and \$50 for purebred animals.

"Fifteen states have enacted laws requiring a negative test of cattle moved for purposes other than slaughter, except in the case of certified brucellosis-free herds or in the case of calves vaccinated officially which have not yet

reached a specified age. With the exception of California, every state plus Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico have restrictions on acceptance of cattle from other states so far as brucellosis is concerned. There should be greater uniformity in the regulations than now exist.

"In 45 states, part or all of the services in connection with brucellosis eradication project are paid for by state or federal government. In many states the owner is required to pay for the vaccine and in most instances he pays for services when he employs his practicing veterinarian. The decision as to who should pay for services on brucellosis eradication will have a marked influence on the future of the project. In several states some very influential groups have made an issue over this insisting that services at state or federal expense is socialized medicine and contrary to the basic concepts of our way of life. However, facts show that in successful livestock disease eradication projects of the last 60 years, service has been made available to the owner without expense to him except for handling his livestock. States where least progress has been made all fall into the group where owner pays for service.

May Expand Use

"Non-veterinary personnel participate in the field in the brucellosis eradication project in 15 states, with limitations as to tasks performed. In these states plans are being made to expand use of non-veterinary personnel.

"There are state brucellosis committees in 28 and county brucellosis committees in 15 of the states.

"The milk ring test has been approved as an official test in both individual herds and area testing.

"There are now 728 federal employees working on brucellosis and tuberculosis eradication projects in the field as compared to 1,299 in 1940, or a reduction of 44 per cent. We cannot hope to reach our goal by reducing the number of official persons fighting for eradication. If we are to eradicate brucellosis we must provide more supervisory personnel.

"The states have increased their expenditures considerably. Total appropriations for all states in 1940 was \$3,503,500. In 1952 it is \$8,288,176.63. Federal appropriations in 1940 were \$5,164,000 and for 1952 are \$3,727,000.

"In 39 states interest in brucellosis eradication is good to excellent. In 9 there is little chance for progress. With a reduction of about 28 per cent in federal funds and a large increase in all costs there is little hope of expanding the program.

To Reach Our Goal

"A 1949 survey shows there are about 40 million breeding cows and 10 million heifer calves in this country. We shall have to come a lot nearer getting all these animals into a brucellosis eradication project than previously if we are to reach our goal. It would require employment of at least 4,000 full-time men to put all these animals under an eradication program.

"A few states are making exceptional progress. North Carolina, New Hampshire and Maine have reached the goal of brucellosis-free status, which means that no more than 1 per cent of the cattle and 5 per cent of the herds are infected. Other states making real progress include New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, North Dakota, Washington, Oregon, California, New Jersey and Florida.

The next, and final article in the series will be "Some Brucellosis Observations and Recommendations," by Professor C. G. Bradt, Extension animal husbandman at Cornell University, N. Y.

Now Is Time to . . .

September is the month to dig gladiolus bulbs when tops start to dry. For reliable information on gardening tips, write us for a copy of "Landscape Calendar," a Kansas State College Extension publication. There are tips for each month of the year. Address your request to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. No charge.

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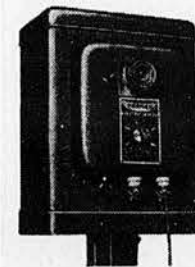
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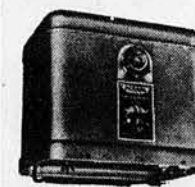
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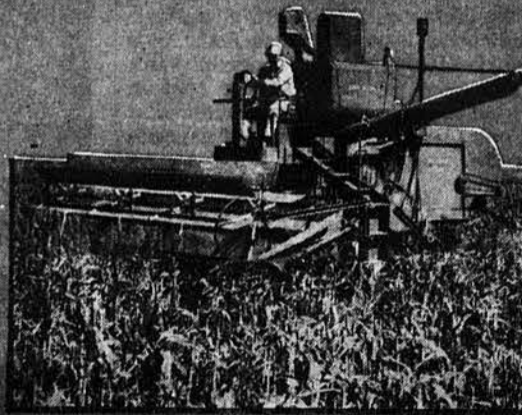
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Above: Harvesting maize with the John Deere No. 12-A Six-Foot Combine. Platform cuts from 1-1/2 to 40 inches from the ground.

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DANIEL GOES TO GREECE

We visited a "reclaimed" area, now considered the most fertile land in Greece

Remember, Kansas Farmer promised to bring you letters from 2 of our Kansas 4-H'ers who are spending some time on farms overseas this summer. Here is the second one from Daniel Petracek, of Oberlin, who has gone to Greece.



Daniel Petracek

DEAR MR. GILKESON: (July 13, 1952.) We have finally been given a little time to ourselves again, so I will try to let you know how we are getting along. We have been in Greece now about 2 1/2 weeks, and we have been kept busy nearly every minute.

Arriving in Athens the last week in June, we spent nearly 2 weeks there before coming up to Salonica last Tuesday, July 8. We are now staying at the American Farm School, which is about 3 kilometers west of Salonica. This is a school for boys between the ages of 14 and 24, and teaches 4 years of secondary study. It certainly is a great thing here in Greece, giving farm boys a chance to receive a good education, along with obtaining practical farm experience.

Nearly everywhere we have been in Greece so far we have run into young farmers who have attended the farm school and can speak English. They have a 3-month farm machinery course going on right now with about 50 boys attending between the ages of 18 and 30. They are a swell bunch of fellows, and altho we have difficulty with languages, we have managed to have a swell time. Last Wednesday evening we showed them some colored slides of America and one of the professors interpreted for us.

We have just returned here to the farm after a 2-day field trip about 70 kilometers west of Salonica in the Berria area. This is an area that has been reclaimed only a few years ago, and is considered the most fertile land in Greece. It was formerly an old lake bed. A great deal of this sort of work is being done thru funds from the Marshall Plan and the Near East Foundation thruout Greece. What the Greek farmer lacks most of all is land, so every acre they can reclaim will help them a great deal. Average-size farm in Greece is only 6 acres, which isn't

very much when he has to keep a family and pay terrifically high taxes.

Another one of Greece's greatest problems is lack of rainfall, the average being only about 15 inches in most areas. Greatest difficulty with this is most of it comes in winter, very little in summer when crops really need it. When you put these problems of small acreage, low rainfall and very poor soil, together you can see the Greek farmer really has a rough time of it. This doesn't discourage the Greek, tho—he is thankful to have what he does, and shows it thru his generous hospitality.

The 3 of us will remain together here at Salonica 2 more days and then we will be separated and each will be on his own for the next 3 months. I will remain here at Salonica a few more days, then go down in the Thessaly Plains area of central Greece where I will stay about a month before coming back up to Barria. This is the "breadbasket" of Greece, the main crop grown being wheat.

I have had a very interesting experience in Greece so far, and I am looking forward to next few months.

—Daniel Petracek.

If Weeds Bother Your Strawberries Try Geese and Chemicals

By WILLIAM G. AMSTEIN, Kansas State College

WEEDING STRAWBERRIES has increased in interest with introduction of chemicals and geese to replace hand hoeing and weeding. While some results reported are hard to duplicate locally, interest and questions on the subject of weeding continue. Part of the problem in chemical weeding in home gardens results from the injury hazard to other crops in the area not tolerant of the chemicals.

Weeding strawberries with geese has appealed to many strawberry growers. It is a case where you can use them as hired help all season and finish up with them as the main holiday dish at Thanksgiving and Christmas. In the last few years W. W. Magill, of the University of Kentucky, has appeared on many programs describing this management method. Several Kansas growers have used it with good success.

Main points to recall in handling strawberries with geese is to place feed, water and shelter in different areas of strawberry field. This will require geese to range wider and thus do a more complete job of weeding. Geese raised on grass are better than those brought up in dry lot. They will leave strawberry plants alone, yet keep down grass and weeds.

Control of weeds in strawberries can be tedious and expensive. In a wet year many strawberry plantings are lost or

abandoned because it is not possible to keep the planting tended. Likewise cost of hired labor together with obtaining it has cut down on acreage devoted to strawberries in Kansas. Yet there is no fruit with more universal family appeal or wider application in the state. Plantings near towns and cities have proved especially profitable where customers do their own harvesting.

Several years ago it was discovered strawberries are somewhat resistant to 2,4-D. While many tests by various groups were made results were quite variable. After rather wide testing it has been found most varieties of strawberries are somewhat resistant to 2,4-D sprayed on them and that most weeds in the patch will be controlled. However, stage of growth of weeds has considerable to do with results. It is necessary to remember there are periods in the growth of the strawberry plant when use of 2,4-D is likely to result in damage. Items such as temperature, moisture and soil types have something to do with the variation in results obtained. Spraying for weed control in strawberries will not answer all questions or take out all weeds.

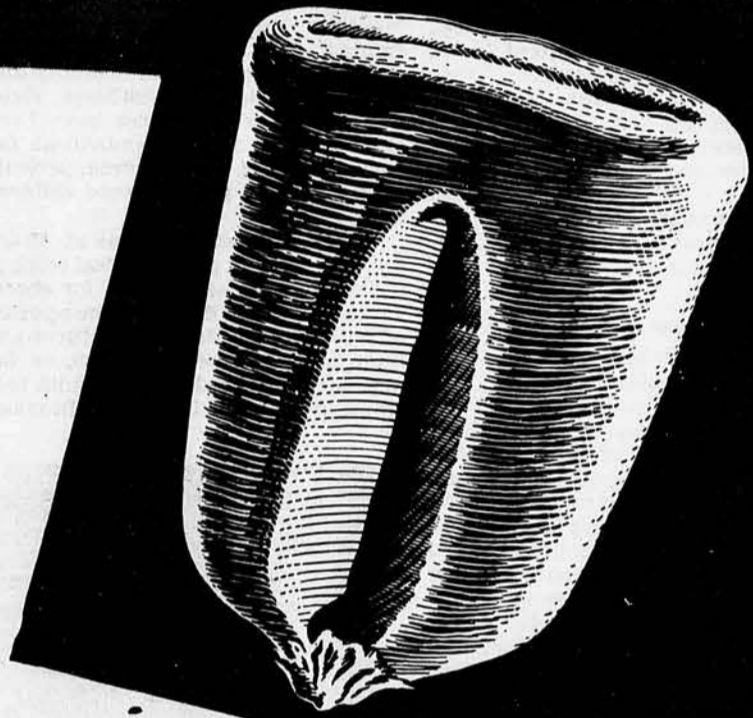
There are several distinct stages in use of chemicals such as 2,4-D, Crag and others on strawberries. In treating ahead of planting time, good results

(Continued on Page 11)

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FIGHTING FOR CHILD HEALTH!

Crusade to "get something done" regarding mentally and emotionally disturbed youth led by prominent farm people

By DICK MANN

Editor's Note: This is the first of a series of articles on child mental health problems in Kansas. It is intended to point out the present need for some kind of state-wide program to treat children suffering from social, mental and emotional difficulties.

WHY DO WE always go at our human problems backwards? We know if we want a good corn crop we take care of our weed problem when the corn is still small. If we don't get the weeds killed by the time our corn is "laid by" we can expect the crop to be seriously damaged by weed competition. But how do we attack our mental health problem? We wait until a mentally or emotionally disturbed person has reached a critical point where he may be a menace to himself or society, then we have him committed to an institution—sometimes for life.

In other words, we wait until his life has been ruined and, in some cases, until he also has taken the lives of others or caused untold suffering and damage to society around him. We have been guilty of letting the weeds of mental disturbances seriously hamper development of our most valuable crop—our children.

No Thought of Treatment

Until recently our answer to any mental health problem was to isolate the victim from society. There was no thought of treatment or rehabilitation. Now, in the state hospital at Topeka, a real effort is being made to treat and rehabilitate patients. And the community is taking an active part thru volunteer service at the hospital and thru arranging for patients to attend many community events. As one doctor at the hospital puts it: "We no longer believe in isolation for the mentally and emotionally handicapped patient except in the most extreme cases. We are working out programs to bring the public to the hospital and to extend our mental health services to patients outside the hospital."

But, what is the situation in regard to Kansas children? The Kansas Council for Children and Youth, an organization representing many varied groups interested in care and welfare of children, has been trying for years to get something done.

This fight to "get something done" is being led by a farm woman, Mrs. G. W. Bennington, of El Dorado. Mrs. Bennington is chairman of the Kansas Council for Children and Youth. As a member of that council she represents the Associated Women of the Kansas

Farm Bureau. She is vice-president of that group and chairman of its health committee.

Another prominent farm personality taking a leading part is Harold Staadt, of Ottawa, a certified-seed producer and present member of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

In a 1950 report, the council stated: "While the state now is providing treatment for some mentally and emotionally disturbed adults, no treatment facilities are provided for children. Except in a very few cases where special arrangements have been made for treatment in private agencies, and for a few cases accepted at the Topeka State Hospital, none of the inmates of children's institutions are receiving treatment at present.

"Moreover," the report continues, "juvenile courts frequently are confronted with the problem of what to do with emotionally and mentally disturbed or maladjusted children. Even where diagnostic services have been obtained, and recommendations for treatment have been secured, juvenile courts have no place to send children for treatment.

"A State Receiving Home at Atchison does conduct psychological testing. Children are received there for observation, study and diagnosis for a period of 4 to 6 weeks, and then returned to their homes for rehabilitation, or for placement by social agencies, with recommendations for treatment. In many

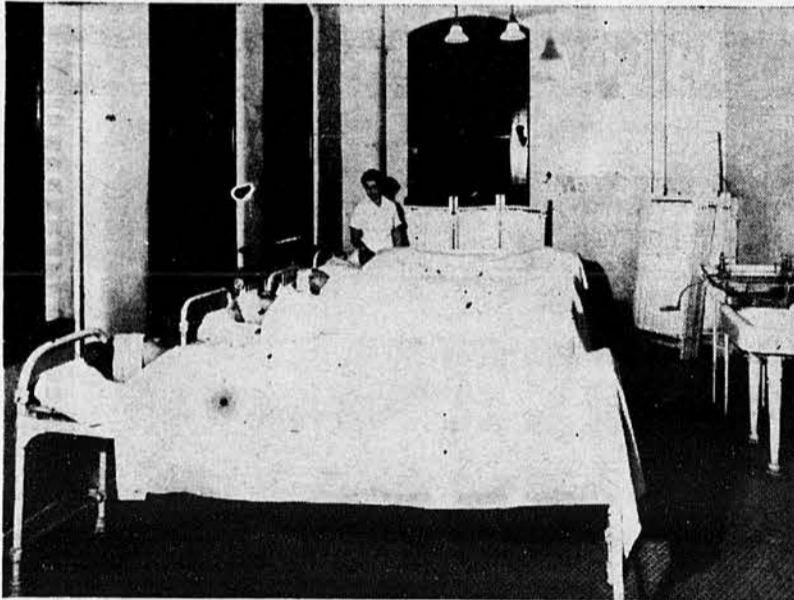


CHAIRMAN of Kansas Council for Children and Youth is Mrs. G. W. Bennington, a farm woman of Butler county. She has worked years to improve the handling of mentally disturbed children in Kansas.

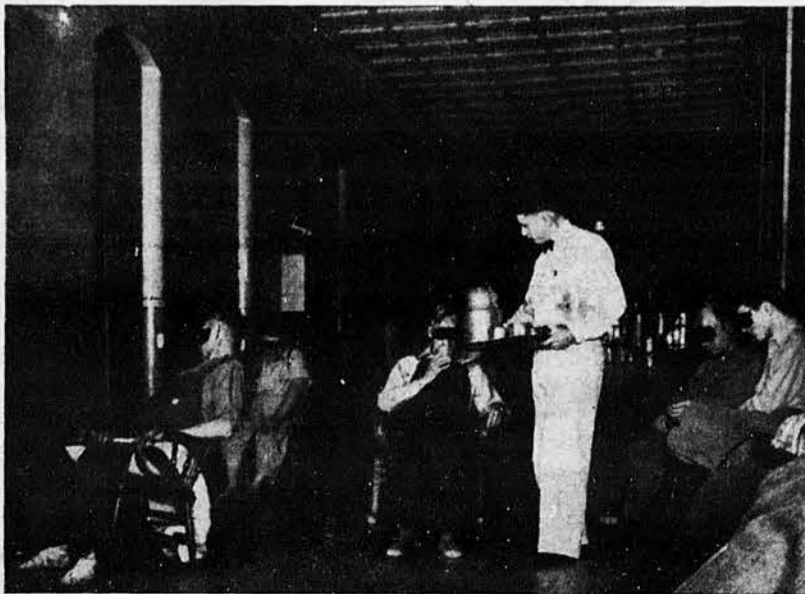
cases, however, special treatment is impossible as there is no place to send them.

"The Receiving Home has a capacity of 19 beds, but this will be increased to 42 as soon as 2 new cottages have been completed. About 200 children a year are screened at the home. About 10 per cent of these need to be sent to some kind of treatment center, but none is available now."

What evidence is there that Kansas has a serious child mental health problem? Well, according to the council's



COST OF CARING for mental patients whose troubles are allowed to accumulate until they are adults is excessive and prolonged.



MANY KANSAS CHILDREN of today may be doomed to wasteful adult life in mental institutions, unless they can be helped during early stages of their problems.

Right here it might be a good idea to define what an emotionally disturbed child is. Herbert C. Miller, M.D., professor of pediatrics and chairman of the department of pediatrics, University of Kansas School of Medicine, defines children suffering social, mental and emotional difficulties as:

1. "Children who are so socially maladjusted as to bring them into juvenile and probate courts of Kansas.
2. "Children who are so mentally handicapped as to prevent their admission to, or normal progress thru, grade school.
3. "Children who are so emotionally disturbed they are unable to attend school and participate in other childhood activities."

What will become of today's children who fall under these classifications, if no state-wide program is provided?

According to the council's report they will end up in our reform schools, our courts, penitentiary and hospital.

Cost Runs High

Right now about 15,000 mentally ill and mentally defective persons are being treated in Kansas by state, veterans and private hospitals, clinics and boarding homes. Cost per patient at the Topeka State Hospital runs above \$5 a day. It is much higher in the private institutions. An estimated 45,000 Kansans go to regular hospitals during the year for organic illness caused in large part by emotional problems.

Some progress toward a child mental health program is now being made but there is a long way to go. The Kan-

Your Name and Address

Recently we have received several letters and orders for bulletins with no name or address. Of course, *Kansas Farmer*, Topeka, cannot reply or send requested information or bulletins when this happens. Please be sure to check cards and letters before mailing.

sas Receiving Home for Children, at Atchison, previously mentioned, was the first step. Established in 1944, it now is undergoing expansion. However, this home is not easily accessible to most areas in Kansas and is now screening only a small part of the most serious cases.

An important step was taken at the University of Kansas Medical Center last July when a Child Study Unit was started as a result of 1951 legislative action. This unit, now a part of the university, is to train professional personnel in care of emotional problems of children. These individuals may have had basic experience in pediatrics, psychiatry, psychology, or social service.

Following their training at the university, they should be available to serve local Kansas communities. Dr. Paul Laybourne, assistant professor of psychiatry and pediatrics, is acting director of this new training program. Since shortage of trained personnel is one of the main stumbling blocks to any mental health program, the service there will be a tremendous help.

A full clinic team has been operating a child mental health program for the Wichita area for some time and this center has been very successful. There also are small clinics now in Atchison, Topeka, Kansas City, Lawrence and Manhattan. These are locally sponsored, are not fully staffed as yet, and are limited in service they can offer. But they do represent an awakening to the need for child mental health programs.

One of the most recent advancements is establishment of a child mental health out-patient clinic at the Topeka State Hospital. This service is available to anyone in the state. A thoro discussion of this new clinic—what it does, how it operates, and how to use its services—will be given in our second article. A third article will outline a proposed state-wide, long-range program for child mental health and will explain what you can do to help obtain such a program.

1950 report, there is plenty of evidence.

For instance, when the report was made there were 300 boys in the State Reformatory at Hutchinson and 175 expected to be sent there during 1951. Three hundred more were at the Boys Industrial School, Topeka, with another 100 expected in 1951. Twenty were being cared for at the State Receiving Home, Atchison, with 150 on the waiting list; 130 at the State Orphan Home, Atchison, with 25 to be admitted; 900 at the State Training School, Winfield, with 80 to be admitted.

That's bad enough but "more than 3,000 children were charged with juvenile delinquency in 97 Kansas courts during 1949," the report states. "And about 1,000 neglected and dependent children were under care of the Department of Social Welfare."

In addition to all these, the Division of Special Education of the state superintendent's office estimates 1,000 emotionally disturbed children started to Kansas schools for the first time in 1951, and that possibly 11,000 Kansas children of school age have serious mental or emotional problems.

If Weeds Bother

(Continued from Page 8)

have been reported. However, a period of 3 or 4 weeks should elapse after planting before any weed sprays are applied. During early summer in average years cultivation and some hand hoeing will keep plants clean. After runners start to develop, hoeing and cleaning in the row are more of a problem.

Spraying in the row will help handle weeds and much of the grass. Summer treatment may hinder runner development. However, many varieties such as Blakemore grow too many runners, so cutting down on number of plants in this variety would not be a hazard but could in most years prove a benefit.

Strawberries make their fruit buds for next year's crop in the fall. Spraying for weed control is not suggested from late August to late October. Spraying during this period of plant growth may result in lower yield, deformed fruit, runners and leaves. However, a spray could be applied after fruit bud formation has taken place. Many overwintering weeds can be handled in this spray and grass growth will be checked.

For Extra Profits

A well-managed wood lot can mean extra profits each year. Other advantages: game cover and soil protection. If you have areas of woodlands on your farm, we have 2 publications available which give valuable information. Write Farm Service Editor, *Kansas Farmer*, Topeka, Kan., for a free copy of these Kansas State College publications:

- Cir. 201 "Farm Wood Lot Management in Kansas"
- Bul. 285 "Woodlands of Kansas"

Cliff Skiver

Resigns Duties

After 7 years as director of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Association, Cliff Skiver is resigning, effective September 1. He plans to devote full time to personal interests in Michigan and Kansas.

Mr. Skiver came to Kansas from Indiana, where for 15 years he was a wheat improvement specialist with Purdue University. Previous to that he had been with Michigan State College.

He is considered dean of commercial wheat improvers in the United States. Practices he fostered for cleaning and treating seed have become almost standard in both Indiana and Kansas. He created "Kernel Wheat Speaks," a crop reporting service that also spoke up for more wheat research and practices to improve wheat. He was one of the organizers and is a director of the Kansas Wheat Quality Council. Recently, his efforts have been to obtain more and better control of weevils.

Vinegar for Stains

To remove brown stains from the steel fittings of gas range, use a cloth saturated with vinegar.—Mrs. L. H. Moore.

Time for Patriotism

This year of 1952 is a great year to think more about America's wonderful freedoms and your patriotic duties. *Kansas Farmer*, has 2 leaflets which are appropriate for the times. Both are free and may be obtained by writing Entertainment Editor *Kansas Farmer*, Topeka, Kan.

- "Patriotic Music in Story and Song"
- "A United Nations Party"

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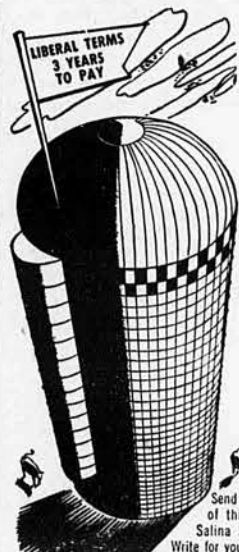
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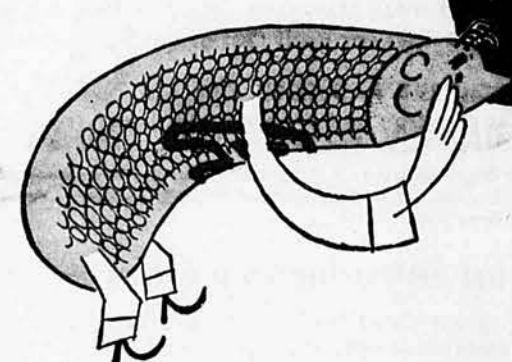
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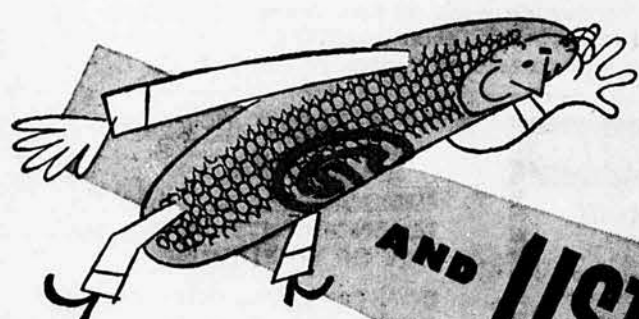


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Illinois "Golden Acre" Contest, 1951		World record yield — 256.9 bu. per acre — from one acre!
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Donald R. Van Ornam, Hardy, Nebraska



"In the Fall of 1950 I sold my neighbor 711 bu. 10 lbs. by weight, Genuine Pfister Hybrid Corn in the ear to feed his steers. For some reason he changed his mind and sold the steers. He then shelled this corn and hauled it to the elevator and they paid him for 853 bu. 37 lbs. This corn gained 142 bu. 27 lbs. by shelling and represents an over-run of 20%. My neighbor paid me back with a check for split in the increase. We plant Genuine Pfister Hybrids 100%."
Harold Knarr, Jewell, Kansas



"I like Genuine Pfister Hybrids because for some time I have planted several kinds of hybrids. Two years ago I tried Genuine Pfister Hybrid Corn. I compared yield, standability and shelling percentage. I found Genuine Pfister to be an answer to good qualities I look for in hybrid corn."
Lester Colson, Mankato, Kansas



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Thoughts TO LIVE BY

"The Word of Life in Living Language"

THE REVISED Standard Version of the Bible will be available on September 30, 1952. When a new version of the Bible is news, there must be a reason for it. There is. It will put the fruits of scholarship in conversational language.

When Moses presented the Ten Commandments to the Children of Israel, they were written in Hebrew, the language used by the entire community. When Paul preached on Mars Hill, he spoke boldly in the Greek vernacular, which was readily understood by all the people in Athens. When Jerome made his translation of the Bible, he expressed its message in Latin, the language so common that it was considered vulgar, hence the name the Latin Vulgate. Altho Latin remained familiar to scholars, by the 14th century, there were people in many lands who knew only their native, national language. So Wycliffe translated the Bible into contemporary English. That gradually became obsolete, so at the beginning of the 17th century, King James authorized a new version. It was published in 1611. Written in the beautiful and vigorous language of Shakespeare, it has exerted a profound influence upon the English-speaking world.

Since its publication, 2 things have happened: 1. Manuscripts have been found which are centuries older than those which were available for the King James version. This made for textual improvements. 2. The meaning of words changed, and many words became obsolete. For these reasons, there have been many modern versions.

The Revised Standard Version is different. It will be the product of representative scholars from various denominations appointed by the International Council of Religious Education (now part of the National Council of Churches of Christ in

America). It will indeed be an authorized version. Because of the ancient manuscripts now available, the text will be the best yet produced. Wherever possible, the words of the beautiful King James Version will be used. But there will be many changes, for example: The "charger" of the King James Bible has become a "platter" and is so translated in Mark 6:25. In I Thes. 4:15 "prevent" was used in the older Bible according to its Latin meaning, *to go before*. To us, prevent means hinder, so in the new version precede is used. In the King James Version we read, "Suffer little children, and forbid them not, to come unto me." The Revised Standard Version translates Matt. 19:14, "Let the children come to me and do not hinder them."

So the Bible is being given to us in the vernacular just as the gospel was first proclaimed in Palestine.

The New Testament of the Revised Standard Version was published in 1946. With the advent of the Old Testament, the complete Bible will be available.

September 30, is a significant date for the publication of this Bible for it is the 500th anniversary of the printing of the first book—Gutenberg's Bible. Churches thruout the land will join in celebrating the appearance of this new and authorized version. The theme of the celebration which will begin September 30, and run thru October 5, is "The Word of Life in Living Language."

This will be the biggest book-publishing project in history. There will be nearly a million volumes in the first printing. More than 1,000 tons of paper and 2,000 gallons of ink will be used. "Stacked in one pile, the Bibles would tower 24 miles into the stratosphere." But the depth of influence this version will exert, no one can measure.

—Larry Schwarz.

GRANDMA By Charles Kuhn



Turn Bar holds long stalks in position for proper clearance through snapping rolls. Rotating drum cuts off ears from broken stalks.

Husking Rolls and six floating presser wheels are fully adjustable to damp or dry conditions. Corn saver delivers clean, shelled kernels to wagon.

Weight is carefully balanced and distributed on large ground wheels. Controls are within easy reach of operator.

Floating Points hug ground contours. Slip under down or crooked stalks to guide them surely to gathering chains.

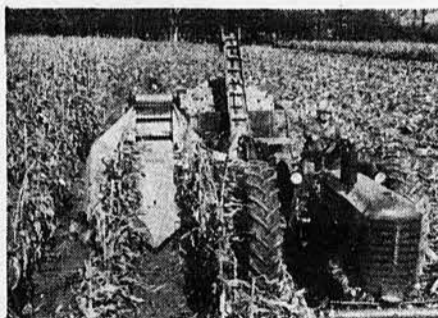
Three low-reaching gathering chains give positive delivery to fully adjustable snapping rolls. Short lower chain and gate keep smaller ears from sliding out.

More Ears... Fewer Husks Faster Picking

Here's the NEW IDEA Picker that best met the field, weather, and crop conditions in winning the 1951 National Corn Picking Contest, as well as all official State contests.

Easy-to-reach-and-make adjustments at snapper rolls and husking bed, along with other corn-wise mechanical features, make NEW IDEA Corn Pickers masters of good and tough conditions.

Why not make a visit to your NEW IDEA dealer your next step toward owning a champion NEW IDEA one or two-row picker? He can give you a thorough, step-by-step explanation of why these



NEW IDEA one-man pickers are tops in efficiency. You'll be interested to see why NEW IDEA Pickers harvest more ears... fewer husks... faster.

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Dept. 669, Coldwater, Ohio

Mail Coupon today for free folders!

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Dwight Hull SAYS . . .

A "Forward Look" in Dairying Brings Success If Our Goals Are Chosen Wisely

WHILE LISTING in corn this spring my son said to me, "Dad I don't see how you make such straight rows." My reply was, "Well, son, in order to make a straight row you have to have a 'forward look.'" Explaining that as you start your row it is necessary to fix your eyes on an object somewhat in advance of you, then keep them there, without looking elsewhere. A sideglance or a backward look, will invariably make a crooked row. Your success in making a straight row depends on how well you can keep your eyes on the goal you have ahead of you.

As we continued listing corn this thought of a "forward look" kept wandering around in our mind. As dairymen, could we be successful without a "forward look"? And does the degree of success depend upon the goals we choose? One by one we began thinking of a dairyman's problems. Dairying is a complicated business. That is why it is so interesting. If our goals are chosen wisely, problems become challenges. If we do not have goals and a "forward look" in dairying, problems become difficult and uninteresting.

To many farmers, dairying is the last word in hard work and drudgery, all because they have not accepted the problems as a challenge to their best ability and endeavor. If you spend a few minutes talking with a successful dairyman you discover at once he is looking forward to goals he has set for himself. The first of which probably will be his production and herd average.

Wanted the Facts

He started many years ago on a testing program because he honestly wanted to know the production ability of each cow in his herd. He had a goal, and how else could he reach it but to have an accurate and complete record of the performance of each cow in his herd. As you look over his herd with him, he very accurately tells you how many pounds of milk and butterfat each cow has produced in a year. To him, then, the problems involved in the care and management of his cows become a challenge to him to use his best efforts to obtain maximum production ability of his herd. So the day-by-day drudgery, as some would call it, becomes interesting and delightful as he watches the production records unfold. This despite the fact many records may be low and to some most discouraging. Low records could cause a crooked road to success if one does not have a "forward look."

A large proportion of a cow's production ability depends upon care and management; the kind and quality of feed she gets, water she drinks, shelter she has, regularity of care and milking. This requires a "forward look" as pasture programs must be developed, ways and means of increasing quality of roughage and efficiency of management considered. A "forward look" because today's abundant, luscious pastures

Hidden Treasure

A treasury of new ideas for the amateur and professional gardener is "A Little Power—A Lot of Living." It's a new 64-page booklet published by Rototiller, Inc., makers of lawn, garden and field equipment. For a copy send your name and address to Farm Service Editor, *Kansas Farmer*, Topeka. No charge.

just don't happen. A year or sometimes several years must go into the planning of a good pasture and a good pasture program. High production and a good pasture program follow a pretty straight row to successful dairying.

The answer to a successful pasture program is not a simple one. That is why it is interesting. The goal for a pasture program has been set high for use, as we hear of dairymen in New Zealand getting yearly production of 500 to 600 pounds of butterfat from pasture and roughage alone.

While the large proportion of a cow's ability to produce comes from care and management, no small proportion comes from breeding. Breeding becomes highly important, as it is quite often the extra 10 or 15 per cent we get from our cows that represents the profit. This successful dairyman we were talking about is constantly looking forward in his breeding program, for he knows a mistake here means a crooked row that might

Simple Upholstering

We still have a supply of the little booklet, "How to Upholster It Yourself with Du Pont Fabrilite," for free distribution. It is well-illustrated and the many suggestions are practical and helpful. Send for your free copy to Home Editor, *Kansas Farmer*, Topeka.

take years to straighten. This breeding problem challenges one's best thought and effort. To increase a herd average one must have developed heifers capable of producing more than their dams. There is no sure way, and no one knows all the answers. Only sure answer I know is that if we pay no attention to the inherent ability of our herd sire to reproduce high production, our chances of success are very slim. Many, too many, dairymen feel it is all luck to have a sire whose daughters show increases over their dams. Perhaps there is some luck, but it seems to me this problem presents a most interesting

challenge for a great deal of thoughtful consideration.

It's not just one problem, but many problems wrapped up in one. Even artificial breeding should not eliminate this problem as one should get all the information possible about the sires he is using and watch thru records the influence the various sires have on his herd. The dairyman using his own sire should always be looking forward for a sire with greater reproduction ability than the one he has. While there is no sure way to do this, there are many, many things to look for that serve well as guides, if one is willing to interest himself by looking for them.

And so we might go thru the list of a dairyman's problems and in each one find the necessity for a "forward look."

Report from the Wichita milkshed show each month 10 or 15 or maybe 20 men who have been dairying have quit and about that many new ones take their places. So the increase is hardly taking care of the increase in demand for milk. On the other hand there are a good many dairymen who have continued thru many years. The difference being the successful, continuous dairymen, not only have goals they are working toward, but continually have a "forward look" toward a more successful goal.

Do You Know Enough to Be Your Doctor? Don't Tinker With Your Health

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M.D.

DOCTOR NEIGHBOR used to say if the man who was his own lawyer had a fool for a client, the fellow who was his own doctor had a fool for a patient and a fool for a doctor, too. "You've no business tinkering with your health," said he. "Leave it for the expert."

It was good advice then. It is good advice today. No one has any business tinkering with his health. But today we know that altho it is rank folly to be pouring drugs into our internal mechanism in an experimental way, it is very good sense, indeed, to acquire an education in public health that will teach us how to keep well.

Aside altogether from the question of expense or suffering, there is no rule of living so valuable as that little one "keep well." Agreeing that illness may have a certain disciplinary action, so that some lives have not only withstood its depression, but have even grown sweeter and stronger under the experience, the fact remains that the average individual simply withers under it.

He drags along thru his duties, performing them in a perfunctory manner, without joy in the work, merely to get it done. He is irritable with all of his fellows, thereby creating a bad atmosphere for the entire family. He is a kill-joy and general distributor of gloom.

If I have a pet peeve of my own it is for the man who says he "never gives up. I'll keep on going till I drop," says he. And the poor nitwit thinks nothing of the fact he may be exposing others to an infectious disease; he thinks nothing of the fact he is thrusting an extra burden upon his heart when it is fully occupied trying to fight disease; apparently he thinks nothing at all.

Doctors are useful citizens in the main. It will be money in your pocket

to keep in touch with them. Among our latter-day blessings I hail the formation of Blue Shield and Blue Cross groups. They break down the money barrier which has done so much to spoil the family doctor relationship. The doctor of your own choice will be one of those who enter into the Blue Shield agreement. You will not be held back by fear of the bill.

Need Better Care

I am 64 years old and have always been in good health. Am a farmer's wife. The last year have been tired out but the last 5 weeks I take some kind of spells I can't describe. It seems to be in my throat or the back of my tongue—a weakening so I can't talk, but the spells soon get over. One doctor said it was nervousness and I must have rest. I consulted another doctor and he said diabetes. Another thing, my voice or speech is affected. I can't say the thing I want to say and very often do not say what I expect to say. If you can give me some advice I will be very grateful.
—R. J. M.

There undoubtedly is some disturbance of the central nervous system. The doctor who diagnosed the trouble as diabetes may be right too, because both may exist at the same time. I do not feel satisfied you have had the very best treatment. Your blood pressure should be tested and you need a very careful examination.

Only Safe Way

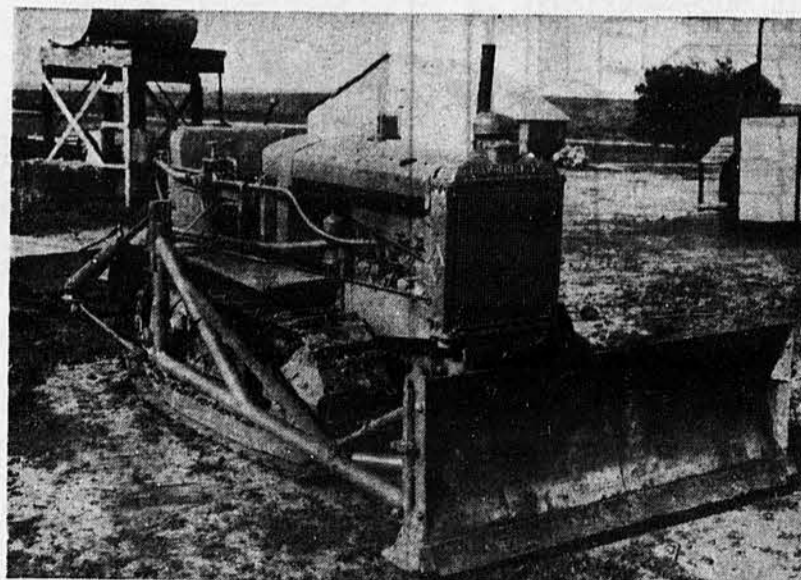
Could you tell me what causes neuralgia pains around the heart? I will watch for my answer in the Kansas Farmer.—Mrs. W. S. C.

There is such a thing as neuralgia of the heart but it is very rare. How do you know that is the trouble? Where the heart is concerned, the only safe way is a careful examination by a doctor who knows his business.

Is It True?

Is it true as long ago as 1600 the importance of women in the field of agriculture was being boosted and commended? Yes, according to a recent report by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in telling the story of Oliver de Serres. He was a famous French farm writer born in 1538. When he died, he left practical working observations on farming which ran into 19 editions between the years 1600 and 1675. He lived during turbulent renaissance times when agricultural teaching did not exist. "To satisfy the current need, de Serres 'created' agricultural education on his estate called Le Pradel." He wrote an encyclopedia on farming which covered everything previously known in France, as well as new discoveries. His wife shared his interests and taste for farm living. She inspired her husband to praise the importance of women in agriculture. As a modern saying goes, "Don't underestimate the power of a woman."

ONLY A 3-MINUTE JOB



THIS DOZER BLADE comes off in less than 3 minutes. It was built by Frank Sawyer, Atwood. Detaches by pulling 4 pins and backing away. Mr. Sawyer bought a blade welded from wheel of a steam engine and built rest of outfit 3 years ago. Worked-over tractor has 4-speed transmission power take-off with a winch on back for 200 feet of cable to pull trees and machinery.

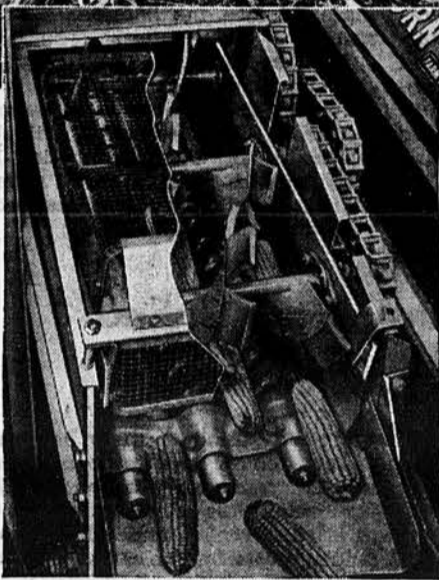


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- VALLEY FALLS—Modern Tractor & Implement Co.
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- WAMEGO—C. J. Wentz Sales Co.
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- WELLINGTON—Sumner County Tractor & Impl. Co.
- WICHITA—Taylor Tractor Co.
- WINFIELD—Stuber Tractor & Impl. Co.

WITH THE ONE-ROW DEARBORN-WOOD BROS. CORN PICKER!



The Big 6-Roll Husking Bed HAS SPARE CAPACITY... TO KEEP AHEAD

Here's the big capacity husking heart (effective area 13 1/4" wide by 36" long!) — a major reason why the Dearborn-Wood Bros. Corn Picker *clean husks* so much corn per hour. Three "flexible fingered" spirals feed corn evenly to this 6-roll husking bed.



In 'most any cornfield you put the one-row Dearborn-Wood Bros. Corn Picker, it can beat 6 to 8 champion hand shuckers! And that means in clean picking; in clean husking; and in bushels of corn put on the wagon.

Because of the positive, yet gentle, action of the exclusive rotary snapping bar the gentlest of snapping rolls are used. This assures a minimum of shelling, positive snapping and a steady uninterrupted flow of corn through the picker—even under tough conditions.

And the Dearborn-Wood Bros. Corn Picker is the one with a full sized 6-roll husking bed. Rubber husking rolls teamed with steel ones are evenly fed by patented "flexible fingered" spirals—all helping to give great husking capacity, with another big reduction in shelling, or scuffing of ears.

No wonder this light-draft, one-row picker more than keeps haulers humping—commonly husks 8 to 10 acres of high yielding hybrid corn, per 8 or 9 hour day. Operate it with your Ford Tractor, or any other 2-plow tractor.

Be ready to cash in this fall with your Dearborn-Wood Bros. Corn Picker. See your nearby Ford Tractor dealer soon.

DEARBORN MOTORS CORPORATION
Birmingham, Michigan

National Marketing Organization for the Ford Tractor and Dearborn Farm Equipment



Successful Packaged Pork Auction To Be Repeated in August

By MIKE BURNS



PACKAGED PORK that brought young M. J. Fiel, left, \$351.50 last year is shown here at Narka picnic. Supervising the event were, left to right, Wayne Davis, Vern Hardenburger, Henry Novak, Hal Ramsbottom, and Al Brabec.

WHILE TOP HOGS at the biggest shows in the country were bringing 4-H Club showmen less and less reward for their efforts last year, due to advancing inflation, a little show and sale in Narka community, Republic county, attracted wide attention. Top barrow at that show brought the thrilled young man who showed him \$351.50.

The show was an experiment, based on the suggestion of a purebred Spotted Poland and Duroc breeder, Wayne L. Davis, of Mahaska. It proved to be so successful it is being repeated and enlarged this year. A local freezer locker plant was asked to co-operate by cutting the porker into small pieces and freezer packing them. Packaged meat was then auctioned off, piece by piece.

This appealed to the large block of smaller business firms priced right out of the bidding when at previous sales the entire animal went on the block. Bidders were assured more opportunity for recognition at the sale and the idea of buying a handy-size package of meat all ready for the freezer had great appeal. Competition for the really big prize aroused a lot of interest and competitive spirit among Club members.

More Will Compete

Now that young folks have seen what possibilities are, the number planning to compete this year has increased many times over and the affair has been opened to 4 counties—Washington and Republic in Kansas and Thayer and Jefferson in Nebraska.

The show and sale, part of a 3-day picnic headquartered at Narka city park, is scheduled for August 14, 15 and 16. The first morning, a 4-H Club and FFA swine judging contest, open to any 4-H or FFA judging team or individual members interested, will be held at the park and continue at the farm of Vern Hardenburger, purebred

Duroc breeder. Top team will receive a registered fall breeding gilt and 3 high individuals in each organization will receive medals. County Agent H. J. Adams and Carl Byers, Vocational Agriculture instructor, Belleville, will be in charge.

R. B. "Rocky" Elling, of the Wichita Chamber of Commerce, will then judge barrow show entries. That night, the grand champion will be sent to the Belleville locker plant. There he will be slaughtered and choice cuts will go into 1-pound packages with roasts going into 3-pound packages, ready for the sale. Several runners-up in the barrow show will receive special prizes of breeding stock. All entrants will receive some cash award.

The community picnic will continue the 2nd and 3rd day with parades, a

Good Pickle Recipes

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

horse-pulling contest, saddle club show, sewing contest, pet show, amateur contest, dances and carnival atmosphere.

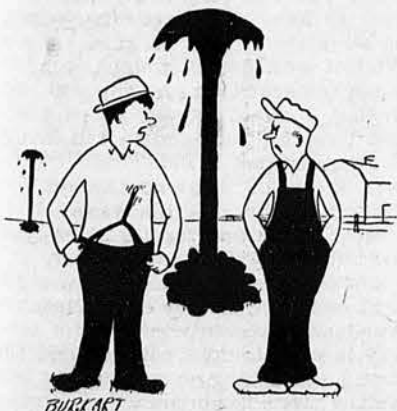
Climax of the celebration is scheduled the evening of the 3rd day when cuts from the champion barrow are auctioned off. Last year, the 68 cuts from a 320-pound barrow brought from \$10 to \$17 apiece, high bid going for a package of pork chops. Auction is to start at 9 p. m.

Auctioneers Donate Time

Several local auctioneers donate their time for the sale, which is to be held at the park bandstand or in the community building if it rains. More than 1,000 persons attended the sale last year when the winning barrow owned by M. J. Fiel, Narka, was sold.

The packaged meat idea, Mr. Davis points out, has great possibilities at any of our local fairs. Bidders like the idea of being represented at a price they can afford, local locker plants are glad to co-operate for the publicity they receive, and it gives young folks a real goal to shoot at and certainly stimulates interest in quality hog production.

Managing this year's event—Narka Mayor Roy Baker, Henry Novak, Lee Fiel and Carl McKenzie, Narka, and Mr. Davis. Al Brabec is superintendent of the picnic's swine division with Hal Ramsbottom and Mr. Hardenburger assisting.



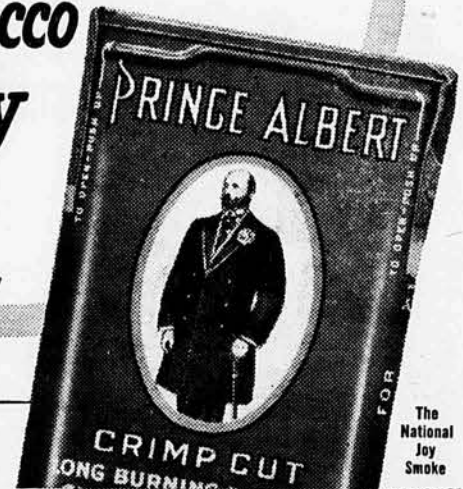
"Darn it, Herb, it ain't my fault if it keeps coming up oil instead of water every time I get an indication."

BITE'S OUT PLEASURES IN

More Tobacco in Every Tin!

Prince Albert's patented* "No-Bite" process means real pipe-smoking enjoyment with every puff!

*Process patented July 30, 1907



The National Joy Smoke

"PRINCE ALBERT IS A COOL, MILD SMOKE...IT'S A RICH, FLAVORFUL ONE, TOO."

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Young ballad singer and "Grand Ole Opry" star!



MORE PIPE SMOKERS are getting more pipe smoking enjoyment from P. A. than any other tobacco because Prince Albert is specially treated to insure against tongue bite! P. A.'s choice tobacco smokes cool and mild. No wonder it's the favorite of pipe smokers and roll-your-owners, too!

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

MORE MEN SMOKE

PRINCE ALBERT

THAN ANY OTHER TOBACCO

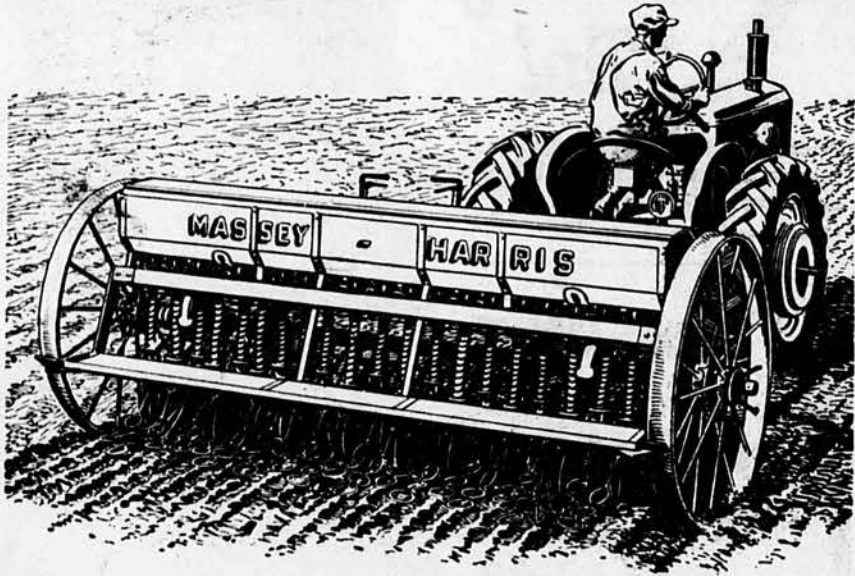
Tune in "Grand Ole Opry", Saturday Nights on NBC

Read the Ads in This Issue

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

Boost Your Yields!

WITH MASSEY-HARRIS SEED-SAVING GRAIN DRILLS

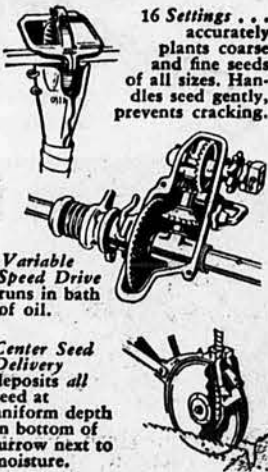


HERE'S a tested, proved drill preferred by experienced farmers. It is a drill you can depend on for uniform seeding . . . full stands . . . bigger yields . . . less seed waste.

Center seed delivery deposits all seed in the bottom of the furrow where moisture germinates them quickly. Individual coil springs on each disc insure a uniform depth of seeding even on rough land. That's why you get even stands with a Massey-Harris Drill, using less seed.

Double feed run handles coarse or fine seeds . . . 16 settings for accurate control of rate of seeding . . . factory tested for accuracy. Drive gears run in bath of oil, last for years. Large seed-tight hopper . . . you can plant more acres between refills. Dust-proof disc bearings turn easier, last longer. Quick-acting power lift . . . hydraulic attachments available.

See your Massey-Harris dealer for full details. Complete range of sizes and attachments — 6, 7, or 8-inch spacings in 16, 18, 20, 22, or 24 rows. Fertilizer models also available. For free catalogs, send coupon below.



Make it a Massey-Harris

THE MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY, Quality Avenue, Racine, Wis., Dept. H-75

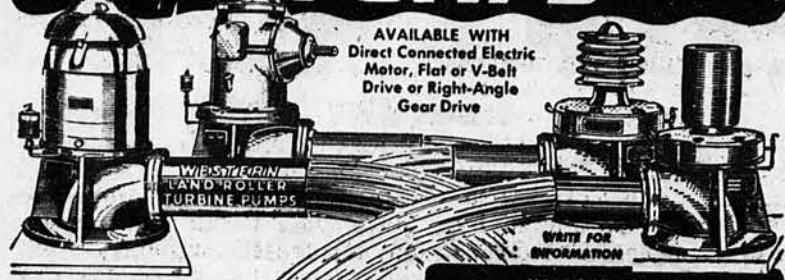
Please send me the booklets I have checked.
 Buyer's Guide showing complete line of Massey-Harris equipment.
 Tuffy Tractor Book — for children 6 to 8.



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Western Land Roller PUMPS

CENTRIFUGAL and TURBINE FOR IRRIGATION



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

MANUFACTURED BY Western Land Roller Co. HASTINGS, NEBRASKA

JACK GOES TO NORWAY

I've been here 2 weeks and it hasn't been dark yet. How do hens know when to go to roost?

Remember, Kansas Farmer promised to bring you letters from our two 4-H'ers who are spending some time on farms overseas this summer. Here is the second one from Jack Grier, of Pratt, who has gone to Norway.



Jack Grier

DEAR MR. GILKESON: (July 11, 1952.) Here in Norway, Katy Adkins (Georgia), Marjorie Hattan (Idaho) and I have been busy every minute since we arrived 2 weeks ago. The farm where I am staying is on a large lake shore surrounded by small mountains, about 90 miles northwest of Oslo. My host family, Mr. and Mrs. Ringnes and their 4-year-old son, couldn't be friendlier to me.

Climate here in Norway is the best I ever have seen at this time of year. The sun shines practically all the time and the temperature usually is around 70 or 75 degrees. I've been here 2 weeks now and it hasn't become dark yet. I'd think it would drive the chickens crazy deciding when to go to roost.

First week I was here there was little work to be done. I helped with chores, also assisted a neighbor carpenter build some hen nests and a roost in Mr. Ringnes's barn. After I had been here one week I helped the host family of Katy Adkins take some dairy cows and calves up to a mountain farm.

He Climbs a Mountain

While at this farm I climbed to the top of a mountain near there. On that day, July 3, I slid down steep banks of snow, also made a snowman. Top of the mountain is about 4,500 feet above the level my host's farm is on. Next day Katy and I left for Norway's National 4-H camp which was held near Gjouik. The camp is situated on the shore of the big lake Mjosa, largest in Norway.

There were 230 4-H members from every part of Norway at the camp. Auslang Engnaes, 4-H consultant in Norway, introduced us to the group and they gave us a standing ovation.

Organize 4-H Clubs

The 4-H Club was just organized in Norway about 5 years ago. A few years earlier Lars Karvald visited the U. S. and studied our 4-H Clubs with the idea of starting them in Norway when he returned. Four-H'ers in Norway are between 10 and 18. These at the camp were between 13 and 18. Lars Karvald was head of the 4-H movement quite some time, and is now principal of an agricultural school at Tom, Norway.

There were 5 countries represented at the camp: Norway, Sweden, Denmark, England and the United States. Every evening at retreat a member would lower the flag of his own country. I thought it an honor and a great privilege to represent the U. S. by lowering the Stars and Stripes the first evening I was there.

One day during camp the 4-H'ers went out to work on different farms nearby to earn money to help assist in payment of the cost of the camp. Many times during the camp we 3 IFYE's would join in with 4-H'ers in playing games and similar activities. Two of the Norwegian instructors at the camp were IFYE's to the U. S. in 1949 and I enjoyed meeting them.

When the camp was over we returned to our previous farms and will be on them until the last of July. Farms in this part of Norway are mostly devoted to forestry. Timber is cut in spring and winter and trucked or floated to a woodpulp mill nearby. The farm I am on consists of 20 acres arable soil, 7 acres native pasture, and 1,000 acres of timber.

Dairy Cattle Popular

In this region of Norway there are no beef cattle. There are 3 types of dairy cattle—Red Polled, Norwegian

Red Fe, and Telemark. The latter being the most popular breed. The average cow in Norway gives about 4 gallons of milk a day, testing about 4 per cent butterfat. One farm we visited while at camp had 22 dairy cows and the owner kept dairy records, also everything was very clean. Instead of using straw or hay for floor litter here they use sawdust. It seems to serve the purpose very well. Practically every farm that has a dairy herd of any size has a milking machine. Electric power is very cheap here. Norway has the largest hydroelectric power of any country its size in the whole world.

There is only one breed of swine here in Norway, the people call them grease. The pigs are white, have small heads, and are a bacon-type hog. About the only variety of poultry here is Leg-horns, called White Italians.

Like Farm Tractors

Tractors and modern machinery of various types are increasing in Norway every day. Mr. Ringnes has a new Ferguson tractor with a few essential implements to go with it. Most farmers don't have tractors. Main crops grown over here are oats, barley, wheat; no corn or rye in this part of Norway. I don't see how they ever farm on some of the steep hillsides. Some are so steep you can hardly walk up them. Barns here are built on a 3-story basis. The top story is for storing machinery and few implements, middle story is where hay and stock are housed, and ground story is where animal manure is put until it can be spread on the fields.

The evening of the day we returned from camp Mr. A. G. Kettunen, of the International Farm Youth Exchange from Michigan, visited Katy and me at our farms. He is traveling thru Europe this summer visiting IFYE's.

People here do not have much to do in the way of social functions and such similar activities. One night I went to a program across the lake, which was much like our community meets we used to have at our country schoolhouse when I was in grade school. While I was there a woman came up to me and asked me something in Norwegian, I didn't know what she said and I finally managed to tell her in Norwegian that I didn't understand, then she said, "I speak English, too, I'm from Minnesota." She was a school-teacher who came from a Norwegian community and was a vacationer.

I have not seen much of Norway yet but I can see why they call it Nature's Wonderland. Seventy per cent of Norway is mountainous country and the farm I am staying on could not be in a prettier place. Tomorrow we start mowing hay and will be putting it up to dry and putting it in barn for next 5 or 6 days. So long (Morna) for now.

—Jack Grier.

PURINA

CHECKERBOARD NEWS



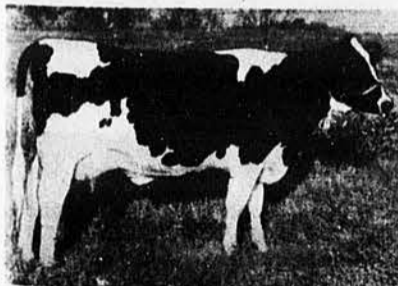
Around the
PURINA
FARM with
ELMER POWELL
DIRECTOR RESEARCH DEPT.

How much is a sow like a cow? We wondered too, so we did some testing at the Research Farm. Their needs are more alike than you might have guessed, especially through the gestation period.

We've talked a lot about how and why cows should be built up while dry so they'll freshen with less trouble and produce more milk. Now similar tests show sows built up in body condition farrowed 3.43 more pigs per litter than mates not conditioned before breeding and during gestation. There was an even bigger difference in number of pigs weaned and in weight of weaned pigs.

We regard cow "907" as a "young cow." Actually she's in her 8th lactation and has a great granddaughter now in our milking herd. In 7 complete lactations "907" produced a total of 107,055 lbs. of milk. She is one of 23 cows to produce in excess of 100,000 lbs. of milk in a lifetime.

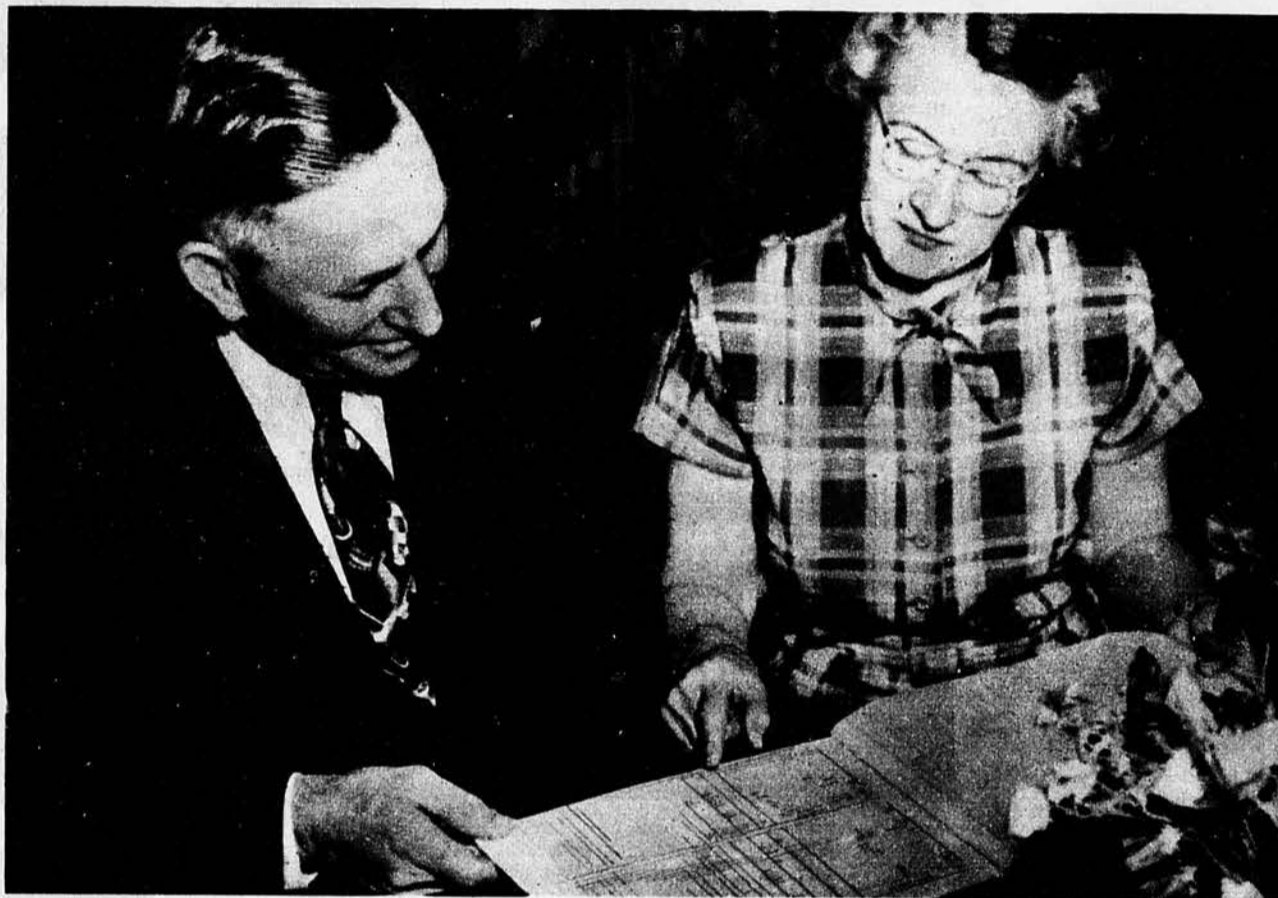
"907's" daughter, "1108," produced 44,418 lbs. of milk in her first 3 lactations and now is milking in her fourth. A granddaughter, "1173," produced 12,543 lbs. in her first lactation. The great granddaughter, "1195," has been fresh only a short time. These are all



In her first lactation "1173" produced 12,543 lbs. of milk with 440.52 lbs. of butterfat.

grade cows—no better bred than the cows in thousands of herds throughout the country. Their long life and high production shows what good cows can do when encouraged with good feed and care.

Beltsville White turkey broilers recently marketed from our Nashua, New Hampshire, Research Farm show the kind of growth and feed efficiency growers can expect in this new turkey business. At 14 weeks of age one lot of 248 birds averaged 7.43 lbs. on a 50-50 sex basis and returned one pound of turkey meat for each 3.52 pounds of feed. Feathering and condition were excellent.



Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Dosiens check the production record on their flock. Through the years they have worked out some homespun rules on how to make poultry pay. Perhaps their ideas will help others make money.

Kansas Poultry Contest Winner nets \$5.26 per hen

by Chet Frazier

VALLEY CENTER, KANS.—C. C. Dosiens says, "My wife and I were mighty pleased to be named a first-place winner in the annual Kansas Poultry Flock Improvement Contest.

"It was quite an honor. We got \$50 and a certificate, too, but our real prize was the labor profit we made per hen. During the contest year, 1950-51, our 255-bird flock averaged 224 eggs per hen. After expenses were deducted, we averaged \$5.26 labor profit per hen."

The Dosiens are serious about this hard-money day-in-day-out contest to make every hen pay her board, plus. They've been making a success of it for years. Here are some of the proved rules they follow:

1. **QUALITY CHICKS** are the first important step in a successful poultry operation.

"We get our chicks from our Purina dealer, J. O. Coombs & Son, in Sedgwick, because we know his chicks have the bred-in ability to lay lots of eggs. Just a few extra eggs per bird makes a big difference in profits for a year's time," the Dosiens emphasize.

From the time the chicks are started early in the spring, the Dosiens strive for one objective—lots of eggs in the fall when prices are usually highest.

During the hatching season they sell practically all their eggs to a local hatchery. Their eggs show a high hatchability record, making them a premium over Wichita current receipts. In the off season eggs are sold to a large number of customers that have been established over the years.

2. **GOOD MANAGEMENT** is another must for the profit-wise poultryman.

Mr. and Mrs. Dosiens make sure that the birds aren't overcrowded and that they have plenty of feeder and waterer space. If the weather permits the pullets are moved out to clean range when they are about 6 weeks of age. Pullets are wormed at about 10 to 12 weeks and again before going into the laying house, if needed.

The Valley Center couple have capitalized on the Purina Program and the help offered by their Purina dealer. The dealer has at his disposal information from the Purina Research Farms

and Laboratory telling how poultrymen can produce more efficiently and economically.

3. **SANITATION** is of extreme importance in raising poultry. If the grower is careless, the entire flock may become affected before a disease can be checked.

"Last year we started 275 chicks and housed 272 pullets," Dosiens explains.

This serves as proof that a sound sanitation program pays off. Of course it's easy to neglect the birds, but not if you follow the plan the Dosiens use. When Clarence is busy at other chores on their 280-acre farm his wife looks after the hens. He generally checks and feeds the birds in the morning, and she gathers the eggs and watches the birds during the day.

4. **GOOD FEEDING** helps pave the profit road. Seventeen years ago the Dosiens decided to follow the Purina Program. They found it profitable and have used it exclusively ever since.

As I sat in the living room of the Dosiens' attractively furnished and decorated home it was quite evident that their day-in-day-out contest for poultry-profit dollars was paying off for this energetic Valley Center couple.



12 CALVINGS
173,610.0 LBS. MILK



9 CALVINGS
115,233.7 LBS. MILK



7 CALVINGS
104,902.8 LBS. MILK



9 CALVINGS
128,433.6 LBS. MILK



7 CALVINGS
100,861.9 LBS. MILK



8 CALVINGS
122,503.2 LBS. MILK



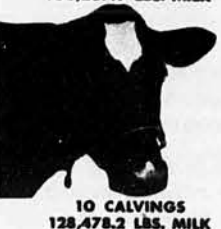
7 CALVINGS
111,968.9 LBS. MILK



8 CALVINGS
106,390.6 LBS. MILK



7 CALVINGS
106,267.9 LBS. MILK



10 CALVINGS
128,478.2 LBS. MILK



9 CALVINGS
110,303.8 LBS. MILK



11 CALVINGS
147,190.4 LBS. MILK



8 CALVINGS
110,474.7 LBS. MILK



7 CALVINGS
108,245.2 LBS. MILK



8 CALVINGS
116,328.9 LBS. MILK



8 CALVINGS
113,476.7 LBS. MILK



9 CALVINGS
110,723.5 LBS. MILK



9 CALVINGS
100,511.0 LBS. MILK

23
OLD COWS
AT PURINA
RESEARCH
FARM
each produced over
100,000 lbs.
MILK

Turn low cost
GRAIN
into high priced
MILK



by E. B. (TINY) PRATT,
Manager, Purina Dairy Chows

Last summer a number of my good friends found an easy, practical way to turn grain into milk. Most of these friends are general farmers milking 5 to 15 cows.

These men wanted a ration that was easy to feed, one that would keep their cows in good condition, and one that would make the best possible use of grain they had raised.

Some of these farmers asked their Purina dealer to grind 1500 lbs. of grain and mix 500 lbs. of Bulky Las with it. They fed 1 gallon of this mixture to 2 gallons of milk. Others merely fed 1 gallon of Bulky Las per cow daily on top of whatever else was being fed.

Manasses Beachy of Kokomo, Ind., is typical of these farmers. Manasses says: "I like the sheen and excellent condition of my cows, and I like the way they're putting milk in the pail."

Willis Hochstedler, Kokomo, Ind., said: "I've been using this Bulky Las program 2 years. I especially like the way my cows hold up in body weight."

Lawrence Conner, Jr., Peru, Ind., expressed it differently. He said: "When you want your cows in at night you'd better open the door and stand back—they'll be coming with a rush."

Albert Miller, Kokomo, Ind., said: "My cows really like this program. They hold up on milk longer than on the high protein ration previously fed."

Each has made over \$2,000 profit above feed cost in her lifetime

YES, cows can make good profits these days. Just look at the money these 23 "old grannies" have made for the Purina Research Farm.

Through a quarter century of operation of the Research herd, 23 old cows have each given over 100,000 lbs. of milk. All made more than \$2,000 profit above feed cost. One made over \$3,000.

Every cow in the group had dropped from 7 to 11 husky calves. They have been so regular in their breeding that the whole group has averaged a calf every 13 months clear through their lifetimes.

Saying it another way, each cow has averaged almost half a can of milk a day through their whole milking lives (two-month dry periods excepted).

Yet these are just grade cows. They are handled under regular farm conditions—not pampered or pushed in any way.

They show more than anything we could possibly say that good care, plus good Purina milking and dry cow rations can make a big difference in the way cows milk. And a big difference in the profit.

Your own Purina Dealer will be glad to show you the Purina Chows that made these records possible. Whether you have a small grade herd or a purebred herd, he can tell you about the Purina Plan for making dairy profits. If you grow grain, he has Purina supplements and concentrates to balance your crops at low cost. Why not drop in and see him this week?



Remember...
YOUR PURINA STORE IS ALSO DOG FOOD HEADQUARTERS

You farmers who have been feeding farm animals from the Checkerboard bag know that Purina always means quality in farm feeds. Why not buy your dog food at the feed store, too... from people with years of animal nutrition experience. Purina Dog Chow is built to help keep your dogs in the pink. Next time you order your other Purina Chows tell 'em to send along some Dog Chow, too.

Note: It's a 2-in-1 ration. Purina Dog Chow is the one nationally sold dog food to offer a properly mixed blend of kibbled biscuit (palatability) and meal (nutrition) in a single ration.



CUSTOM MIX MIKE Sez:



Your grain will make
... twice as much pork
... twice as many eggs
... 30% more milk
when properly mixed with Purina Concentrates.
Ask your Purina dealer about Purina approved formulas and his grinding and mixing service.

Purina can help get up to 2 DOZEN EXTRA EGGS per hen while egg prices are high

AS EVERY poultrykeeper knows, we're fast approaching the four months of highest egg profits. Back through the years, September, October, November and December have almost always been way ahead of the rest of the year in egg prices.

This year, these four months may bring higher prices than usual. Many folks got scared of the spring break in egg prices and held back on chicks or didn't start at all. They'll have few eggs to sell until after Christmas.

During these four fall months most farmers' pullets and hens poke along laying only 11 or 12 eggs a month.

The Purina Research Farm has worked for years to help solve this problem. And they do have many of the answers. Flocks kept there under usual farm conditions consistently average at least 6 more eggs per hen per month than most folks get during the high-price season.

That's 2 dozen extra eggs over U.S. average over the four peak-price months—right when 2 dozen eggs probably will bring you 80c or more.

And remember, this is only the beginning, our best-bred flocks go up as high as 3 dozen extra eggs during these same four months.

Providing your pullets were started reasonably early and were well-grown, then the laying feed



you use will make a difference in the eggs you'll get this fall. You'll probably use your own grain for half the ration. This is excellent energy feed. What you need is the right egg-making balancer to go with the grain.

For 26 years, Purina Research has worked on the problem of the right balancer for grain. More than 68,000 hens have been used in the tests. Here are some of the things we have found out:

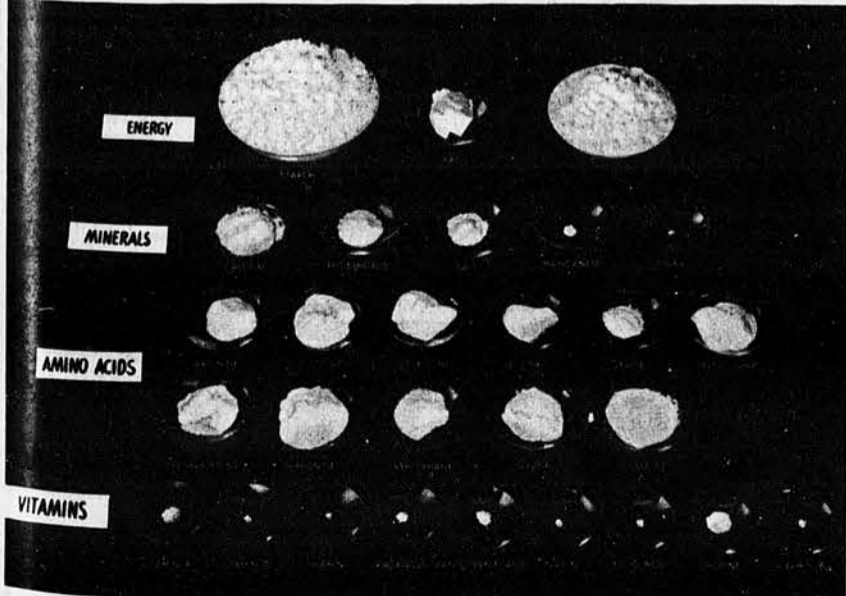
1. PROTEIN QUALITY. Most of the proteins in egg mashes come from vegetable meals, meat meals and fish meals. Some of these are far better than others in their ability to make marketable eggs.

2. VITAMINS. Hens must rely on the mash for most of their egg-making vitamins. Our hens have shown us which vitamins are needed and our chemists have learned how to test for them to be sure they are there. This can make a whale of a difference in whether hens lay 12 eggs or 18 or 19 eggs a month.

3. MINERALS. Not only the shell, but also the interior of an egg contains various minerals. When just one or two of these minerals is short in the ration, the hen simply has to lay fewer eggs than she is bred to lay. Our hens have told us just which minerals and how much are needed for heavy egg production. And you can be sure those minerals are in Purina Laying Chows.

Yes, research has a lot to do with the way pullets and hens can lay. Why don't you try for those 2 dozen extra eggs over average during these four months of peak prices? Perhaps you can be richer by 80c for every hen you keep by the end of the year. See your Purina dealer and let him help you pick out the Purina Laying Chow best suited to your needs. Whether you have a lot of grain, a little grain, or none at all, he can supply just what you need.

And don't forget to ask him about Purina Booster Checkers, the wonderful new feed to sprinkle on top of the mash once a day. These Checkers help to build up pullets' bodies during the months of peak production... help keep them in shape so they can lay more eggs clear through the winter.



Approximately 50 different amino acids, minerals, vitamins, fats and carbohydrates are needed to keep birds laying at their peak all fall and winter. Twenty-seven of these are pictured here. Years and years of feeding tests have found the right combination to make 2 dozen more eggs than U. S. average in the four fall months.

Use PURINA CARTONS
to get higher egg prices



If you're a Purina customer, and follow the Purina Plan, you're entitled to use the new Purina Checkerboard carton to help you get good egg prices.

Most Purina dealers now have a supply of these cartons and will sell them to you at a real bargain price. They can also show you how to get new road signs, grocery stickers and other aids to help you sell Purina Eggs. Be sure to see your Purina dealer about this new plan. It may mean a good many extra dollars in your pocket.

WORM PULLETS BEFORE HOUSING

Worming the Chek-R-Ton way is so easy, effective and economical there's no reason to put it off. Simply mix Chek-R-Ton (meal) for a short period, or substitute Chek-R-Ton Granules for the mash for two days. Catching and handling birds is unnecessary with this program, and the danger of throwing birds into a molt is extremely remote. Ask your Purina dealer for further details.



Get this Swiftly Iron for only \$5.95!

Here's a friendly bargain for folks who use Purina Laying Chows, and for you thousands of folks who want to try Purina. It's a Swiftly electric iron with automatic heat control. Full size but light weight. Made by Eastern Metal Products Co. to sell for \$12.95, but we've made this deal for you.

After you've bought five bags of any Purina Laying Chow, ask your Purina Dealer to give you a signed sales slip. (You don't have to buy the bags all together.) Send the slip with this coupon and check or money order for \$5.95. You'll get the iron postage paid.

Enclosed is sales slip signed by my Purina Dealer for 5 bags of Purina Laying Chow. Also my check or money order for \$5.95. Please send electric iron to:

PLEASE PRINT
NAME.....
ADDRESS.....
TOWN..... STATE.....
Offer closes Dec. 31, 1952. Good only in continental U. S.



FIND YOUR PURINA DEALER LISTED HERE

HENS ARE LAYING IN PURINA DEALERS' STORES

Make it a point to see the "Lay and Pay Demonstration" soon to be in thousands of Purina dealers' stores. Dealers are selecting good hens and are feeding Purina Laying Chows to show how many eggs they produce. Records are kept every day. Drop in and see it real soon.



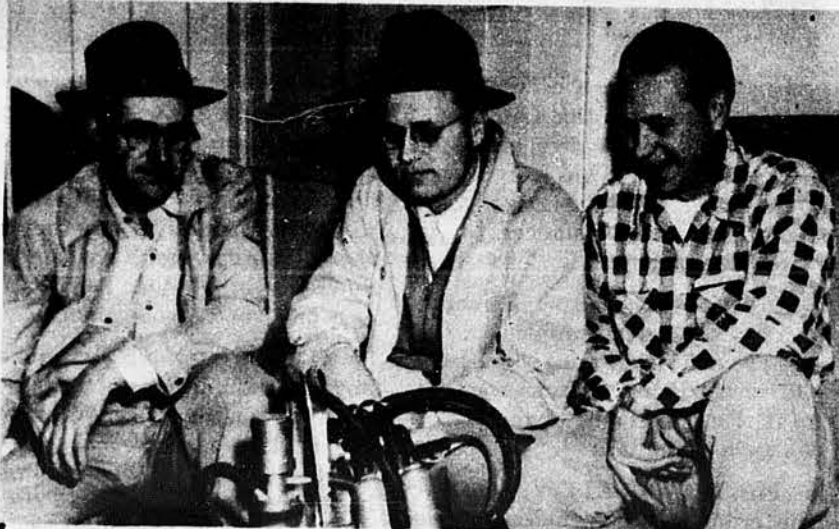
Take your feeding problems to your friendly Purina Dealer

KANSAS

- ABBEVILLE, The Farmers Grain Co., Inc.
- ABILENE, Garden Mark Elevator Co.
- ALDEN, Farmers Coop. Assn.
- ALMA, Schulte Produce
- ANDALE, Andale Farmers Elevator
- ANDOVER, L. S. Dack
- ANTHONY, Thurman Hatchery
- ARGONIA, Balkin Grain Co.
- ARKANSAS CITY, Arbeck's Hatchery & Fd. Co.
- ASHLAND, Wallingford Elevator
- ATCHISON, Barry Bros. Hatchery
- ATTICA, Imperial Flour Mills Co.
- AUGUSTA, Furlong Hatchery & Feed
- BALDWIN, Hardy's Hatchery
- BALDWIN, Hunt Farm Supply
- BAXTER SPRINGS, Gaines Feed Store
- BELLE PLAINE, Halls Produce & Feed
- BELLEVILLE, Hall Mill & Elevator
- BELOIT, Jones Feed & Seed Co.
- BLUE MOUND, Mulkey Produce
- BONNER SPRINGS, Banner Feed & Fuel Co.
- BURLINGTON, Sobhy's Feed & Seed Store
- BURNS, Burns Feed Store
- BURTON, Honsley Oil & Feeds
- CANEY, Halligan Feed & Produce
- CANTON, Canton Grain Co.
- CARBONDALE, Surber Grain Co.
- CEDARVALE, L. C. Adam Mercantile Co.
- CHANUTE, Farm Service Store
- CHANUTE, Floyd R. Potter
- CHENEY, Ball Produce & Hatchery
- CHERRYVALE, Cherryvale Grain Co.
- CHETOPA, Kams Grain Products Co.
- CLAY CENTER, Garden Mark Elevator
- CLEARWATER, Hugh R. Wilk
- CLYDE, Derousseau's Hatchery
- COFFEYVILLE, C. C. Feeders Supply
- COLBY, Thomas County Grain Co.
- COLDWATER, Wallingford Grain Corp.
- COLUMBUS, Columbus Hatchery
- COLWICH, Andale Farmers Elevator
- CONWAY SPRINGS, Farmers Union Coop. Assn.
- COTTONWOOD FALLS, Schoop Poultry & Egg Co.
- COUNCIL GROVE, Scholes Feed Store
- DELEVAN, Farmers Grain & Supply Co.
- DENISON, Farmers Elevator
- DESOTO, Goodrum Grain Co.
- DODGE CITY, Casterline Grain & Seed, Inc.
- DWIGHT, Dwight Feed Co.
- EDGERTON, Edgerton Grain Co.
- EDNA, Edna Produce
- EL DORADO, The Home Grain Co., Inc.
- ELK FALLS, O & B Oil Co.
- ELKHART, Elkhart Coop. Equity Exchange
- ELLS, The Wheatland Elevator
- EMPORIA, The Kansas Soya Products Co., Inc.
- ESBON, Eason Feed & Seed Co.
- ESKIDGE, Converse Farm Service Co.
- EUREKA, C. T. Agrilus Feed Co.
- FONTANA, Barnes Feed & Seed Store
- FORD, Security Elevator Co.
- FT. SCOTT, Chas. Leist Feed & Seed Co.
- FREDONIA, Cox Produce & Grain Co.
- GARDEN CITY, Western Terminal
- GARDNER, Gardner Grain Co.
- GARLAND, Pfeiffer Produce
- GARNETT, A. H. Fawkes & Sons
- GAS CITY, Goodsell Hatchery
- GIRARD, Potter's Hatchery
- GOODLAND, Terminal Grain Co.
- GREAT BEND, Barton County Hatchery
- GREELEY, Rommelfanger Produce
- GREENSBURG, Security Elevator Co.
- GRENOULA, Gwinup's Produce
- HALSTEAD, Farmers Coop. Grain & Merc. Co.
- HAMMOND, Bruce General Mds.
- HARTFORD, The Kansas Soya Products Co., Inc.
- HARPER, The Imperial Flour Mills Co.
- HARVEYVILLE, Harveyville Grange Coop. Business Association

- HAYS, Engel Hatchery
- HAYSVILLE, Haysville Elevator & Supply Co.
- HERINGTON, Wilkerson Grain Co.
- HIAWATHA, Wolf Feed & Grain Co.
- HIGHLAND, Moore Farm Supply
- HILLSDALE, Fessenden Grain Co.
- HOLTON, Farmers Union Coop. Assn.
- HOPE, The Farmers Coop. Elev. & Sup. Co.
- HUGOTON, Security Elevator Co.
- HUMBOLDT, Humboldt Coop. Assn.
- HUTCHINSON, Barry's Hatchery & Feed Store
- HUTCHINSON, Orth's Feed & Seed Co.
- HUTCHINSON, Salt City Hatchery
- HUTCHINSON, Security Elevator Co. B.
- INDEPENDENCE, Star Mill Co., Inc.
- IOLA, Allen County Feed & Prod.
- IONIA, Ionia Produce
- JUNCTION CITY, Hart Bartlett Sturtevant Gr. Co.
- KANSAS CITY, Crawford Hatcheries
- KANSAS CITY, Dyer & Co.
- KANSAS CITY, Kelley Feed Store
- KANSAS CITY, Midwest Hatchery
- KANSAS CITY, State Ave. Merc. Farm Store
- KANSAS CITY, Frank Walls Feed Store
- KANSAS CITY, KANS., Busch's Feed Store
- KANSAS CITY, KANS., Prechl's Feed & Seed, 740 Kansas Ave.
- KANSAS CITY, KANS., Rockhill Market, 4710 Metropolitan
- KENNINGTON, Levin Bros.
- KENNAUD, Dunlap Produce
- KINGMAN, Goenner Hatchery
- KIOWA, OK Coop. Grain & Mercantile Co.
- LA CROSSE, Farmer's Union Coop. Merc. & Elev. Co.
- LA CYGNE, Farmers Produce
- LANE, Gartin Breeder Hatchery
- LATHAM, Morgan's Produce
- LAWRENCE, Caldwell Hatchery
- LAWRENCE, Douglas County Hatchery
- LEAVENWORTH, Hibbs Farm Service
- LEBO, Lebo Grain Co., Inc.
- LENEXA, Jennings Feed & Coal Co.
- LEOTI, Herb J. Barr & Sons Grain & Supply Co.
- LIBERAL, Security Elevator Co.
- LITTLE RIVER, Thompson Produce, Inc.
- LOGAN, The Logan Grain Co.
- LOUISBURG, Owens Feed & Produce

- LYONS, Lyons Independent Produce
- LYONS, W. S. Dayton Hatchery
- MAIZE, Maize Mills, Inc.
- MANHATTAN, Johnson Feed & Seed
- MANKATO, Levin Bros.
- MARION, Seymour Packing Co.
- MARQUETTE, Rodney Milling Co.
- MARYSVILLE, Muchow-Richter Impl. Co., Inc.
- MAYETTA, Farmers Union Coop. Assn.
- MELROSE, Melrose Grain Co.
- MELROSE, Community Feed & Seed
- MEDICINE LODGE, Kansas Milling Co.
- MERRIAM, Leland Wilson Hatchery
- MICHIGAN VALLEY, Bulmer Grain Co.
- MINNEAPOLIS, Golden Rule Hatchery
- MINNEOLA, Minneola Coop. Exchange
- MONTEZUMA, Security Elevator Co.
- MONUMENT, Wheatland Elevator
- MORAN, Louie Benbrook Produce
- MORSE, Morse Grain Co.
- MOUND CITY, Ward Produce
- MOUNDRIIDGE, Moundridge Coop. Elev. Assn.
- MT. HOPE, Independent Produce
- MULVANE, Moore Grain Co.
- MUNOE, J. E. Puett
- NEODESHA, Shacklett Hatchery & Feed
- NEWTON, Barry's Feed & Supply Store
- NICKERSON, Farmers Coop. Elevator Co.
- NORTON, N. L. Johnson Grain Co.
- NORWICH, Goenner Hatchery
- OAKLEY, Wheatland Elevator
- OVERLIN, Earl C. Wilson & Sons
- OLATHE, Farmers Coop. Union
- OSAGE CITY, Lafferty Grain & Produce Co.
- OSAGE CITY, Steinhoff & Son
- OSAWATOMIE, Osawatomie Feed & Produce Co.
- OSBORNE, L. M. Newman
- OSKALOOSA, Coto Feed Store
- OSWEGO, Kams Grain Products Co.
- OTTAWA, Ottawa Produce Co.
- OVERLAND PARK, Jennings Feed & Coal
- PAOLA, Washburn Hatchery
- PARKER, Lockhart Station
- PEABODY, Peabody Coop. Equity Exchange
- PECK, Moore Grain, Inc.
- PENALOSA, E. W. Tarrant
- PERRY, Heck & Seyler



John Weir, Jr., dairyman from Geuda Springs (left), Purina Salesman Clyde King and Dale Arbuckle, Purina dealer in Arkansas City, discuss good feeding and management practices in relation to milk production. Weir, who has produced five "Ton of Gold" cows (those producing 2,000 lbs. of fat in four consecutive years), has been on the Purina Dairy Program about five years.



Jimmie Goodman is the star of the show sponsored by Purina dealers on *KIND, Independence, Kansas*. Jimmie and his gang of Arkansas Playboys are heard in a quarter-hour of music and favorite folk songs each day, Monday through Friday, at 12:45 p.m.

Other programs by your Purina dealer include top radio farm directors. *Wes Seyler, of WIBW, Topeka*, gives the markets at 12:20 p.m. every day, Monday through Saturday.

On *KFH, Wichita*, *Bruce Behymer* presents farm news at 12:45 p.m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Ed Mason is the Purina market reporter on *KXXX, Colby*, Monday through Friday, at 12:45 p.m. You can hear the songs of *Eddy Arnold* at 12:40 p.m., Monday through Friday, over *KGAR, Garden City*.



Ed Mason

CALAMITY CAL...



by ed smyth & bill sims



Marketing Viewpoint

LEONARD W. SCHRUBEN, Feed Grains
L. W. VAN MEIR, Livestock

We would like your advice on when you think would be a good time to buy protein feed such as 41 per cent. cottonseed cake.—H. J. B.

I want to preface my remarks by pointing out that forecasting protein feed prices is especially hazardous inasmuch as there are many erratic fluctuations in prices. If I were feeding cattle I would buy an adequate supply of high-protein feeds to last to mid-December within the next several weeks. I would do this to insure supply; not because I think prices will increase very much, if any. From an over-all basis, I think there will be enough cottonseed and soybean meal but local shortages may develop. Much of the

uncertainty depends upon our livestock population and prices. Will the steel strike continue? Will we have better crop weather?

Do you feel replacement cattle prices will drop any more in light of the drop that already has occurred?—L. S.

Yes, I feel the price of replacement cattle will go lower sometime during the latter part of summer. There are large numbers of cattle on range. In many areas these cattle did not make normal gains thru June and early July due to the dry weather. In addition the feed and wild hay crops over much of the Great Plains area have been seriously damaged by dry weather. This means heavy marketings of light cattle will occur in late summer. When range to market movement of cattle takes place the price of replacement cattle will be forced down from what it is at present. Extent of this decrease in price will depend largely on amount of rainfall between now and September and October.

COMING EVENTS

- August 3-5—Nemaha county, 4-H fair, Seneca.
- August 3-9—Barber county 4-H summer camp, Seneca City, Okla.
- August 4—Rice county, community farm tour, balanced farming feature, Galt and Odessa.
- August 4—Washington county, unit lesson on washing and ironing, Ethel Self, Washington.
- August 4—Pottawatomie county, beef tour.
- August 4-9—Rush county, junior leadership camp, Rock Springs.
- August 5—Wabaunsee county, beef tour.
- August 5—Washington county, 4-H leader food reservation school, Elizabeth Randle, Washington.
- August 5—Wabaunsee county, beef tour and barbecue, Kermit Roth farm, Maple Hill.
- August 5-9—Graham county Pioneer Days celebration, Hill City.
- August 5-6—Brown county 4-H fair, Fairview.
- August 5-6—Finney county, land judging school.
- August 6—Rice county, community farm tour, balanced farming feature, Sterling.
- August 6—Sedgwick county, dairy pasture and management tour.
- August 6-7—McPherson county, 4-H and community fair, Moundridge.
- August 6-8—Jefferson county, 4-H Camp, Sycamore Springs.
- August 7—Sedgwick county, annual picnic.
- August 7—Rice county, community farm tour, balanced farming feature, Victoria, Harrison.
- August 7—Barton county, home economics 4-H judging contest.
- August 7-8—Chase county, Council Grove judging.
- August 7-8—Barton county, land judging school.
- August 7-8—Morris county, district judging school for 4-H'ers, Camp Freemont, Council Grove.
- August 7-9—Cloud county, Clyde annual free watermelon carnival.
- August 8—Finney county, annual homemakers overnight camp.
- August 8-10—Logan county, Oakley 64th birthday celebration.
- August 10—Rawlins county, business men's picnic.
- August 11-15—State Conservation Camp.
- August 12—Butler county, land judging school, El Dorado, 10 a. m.
- August 12-13—Brown county, Fairview picnic.
- August 12-14—Barton county 4-H fair.
- August 12-14—Sedgwick county, 4-H Club fair.
- August 13—Morton county, livestock judging school.
- August 13—Wichita county, frozen foods training school, Wichita County Community high school, Leoti.
- August 14—Brown county, soil conservation field day, Ben Willie farm, Robinson.
- August 14-16—Comanche county 4-H fair.
- August 14-16—Wyandotte county 4-H Fair, Bonner Springs.
- August 15-16—Kearny county, 4-H fair, Louck's Park, Lakin.
- August 17-23—Sixth International Grassland Congress, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.
- August 18-19—Reno county, Pioneer Days, Turon.
- August 18-19—Kiowa county, 4-H fair, Greensburg.
- August 18-20—Shawnee county, 4-H Club fair.
- August 18-20—McPherson county, 4-H fair, McPherson.
- August 18-23—Central Kansas 4-H fair, Abilene.
- August 19—Rice county, community farm tour, balanced farming feature, Raymond Bell, Valley Center.
- August 19-20—Wichita county Old Settlers' picnic and fair.
- August 19-21—Pawnee county 4-H fair, Larned.
- August 19-22—Montgomery county, 4-H fair, Independence.
- August 20-21—Finney-Haskell counties Old Settlers' picnic, Garden City.
- August 20-21—Edwards county, 4-H fair, Kinsley.
- August 20-21—Morris county, 4-H fair and sale.
- August 21-22—Rawlins county, 4-H and FFA fair.

No. 2 in Series of farm biographies of agricultural "greats"

WILLIAM H. HATCH

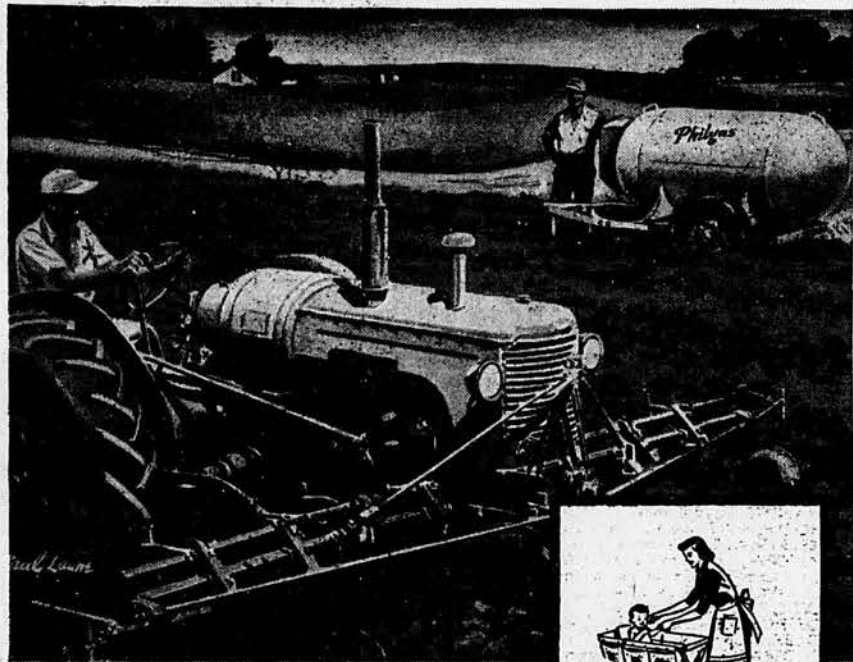
William Henry Hatch was born in Georgetown, Ky., September 11, 1833. He died near Hannibal, December 23, 1896. His greatest service to agriculture was his leadership in obtaining passage of the Experiment Station bill.

In 1854 he was admitted to the bar, and practiced law in Kentucky and Missouri. During the Civil War he served in the Confederate army. After the war he returned to law practice in Missouri, was elected to Congress in 1878. He served 16 years, developing into a national leader in agricultural activities. Much of the time he was chairman of the Committee on Agriculture.

He was an ardent supporter of all legislation looking to the upbuilding of the new U. S. Department of Agriculture. He rendered good service in establishing the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry. He served as president of the National Dairy Union, always was a booster in cause of better agriculture. His support of the bill making possible establishment of state agricultural experiment stations was an outstanding achievement. Results of agricultural research have increased crop and livestock production and farm profits, made for better living, and a healthier Nation.



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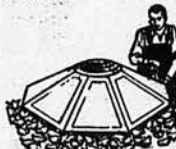
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Kansas Farm Home and Family

FLORENCE MCKINNEY, Editor



QUICK SLICED PICKLES, they're sweet, sour, spicy and everything good.

Time for Pickles and Relishes

PICKLES and relishes add that zip and zest to meals we all like. Now is the time to add these tempting extras to your year-round supply of canned foods. Many pickles and relishes use the tag ends of summer and fall gardens.

Remember acids attack metal, so use enamel kettles and enamel or wooden spoons.

Nearly every homemaker at one time or another has had experience with shriveled pickles or those that soften or get hollow. Shriveling is caused by using too much salt or sugar or vinegar that is too strong. Soft pickles result when the brine is too weak or when pickles are exposed above the brine. If pickles are held too long before they are placed in brine they may become hollow. Sometimes faulty development in growing causes them to become hollow.

Quick Sliced Pickles

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 3 quarts sliced cucumbers | 2 tablespoons mustard seed |
| 3 onions, sliced | 1 teaspoon turmeric |
| 5 1/2 cups vinegar | 1/2 tablespoon celery seed |
| 3 cups brown sugar | 1 piece horseradish |
| 1 hot, red pepper | 1/2 teaspoon alum |
| 1 teaspoon cinnamon | |
| 1/2 teaspoon ginger | |

Soak cucumbers and onions (separately) 5

to 10 hours in brine made by dissolving 1/2 cup salt in 1/2 gallon cool water. Drain well. Add onions, 2 1/2 cups vinegar and 2 1/2 cups water to the cucumbers. Simmer about 10 minutes. Do not cook until soft. Drain. Discard liquid. Make sirup by boiling brown sugar and all the spices with the remaining 3 cups vinegar and 1 cup water for 10 minutes. Then add alum. Pack well-drained cucumbers and onions in hot clean jars, cover with boiling sirup. Seal.

Dill Pickles

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| 35 to 40 cucumbers | 2 cups salt |
| 2 tablespoons mixed spices | 2 gallons water |
| 1/2 pound dill | 2 cups vinegar |

Wash and dry fresh cucumbers. Put a layer of dill and one half the spices in a stone jar. Add the cucumbers. Put remaining spices and dill on the top of cucumbers. Boil salt, water and vinegar 2 minutes. Cool to room temperature and pour over cucumbers. Cover with a plate weighted down to hold cucumbers under the brine. Keep at an even temperature (68° to 72°). Remove scum each day. The pickles are ready to can when they are crisp, uniform in color and well-flavored with dill. This usually requires from 2 to 4 weeks. Pack the cured pickles into hot jars, cover with hot brine and

seal at once. If they are to be stored for a long time, dill pickles should be processed in the water bath 15 minutes at simmering.

Ripe Cucumber Pickles

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| ripe cucumbers | salt |
| 1 quart vinegar | 2 1/4 cups sugar |
| 1 ounce cinnamon | 1/2 ounce cloves |

Peel and remove seeds from ripe cucumbers. Cut into fourths, cutting lengthwise. Soak for 24 hours in salt solution, using 1 cup of salt to 1 gallon of water. Then soak in vinegar and water for 24 hours, using 1 cup of vinegar to 1 gallon of water. Make a sirup of 1 quart of vinegar, 2 1/4 cups sugar, cinnamon and cloves. Add cucumbers and cook until clear and tender. Place in clean, hot jars and seal.

Corn Relish

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 2 quarts corn | 1 quart sugar |
| 12 sweet green peppers | 1/2 cup salt |
| 3 sweet red peppers | 2 tablespoons celery seed |
| 1 quart onions | 1 tablespoon mustard seed |
| 1 quart ripe cucumbers | 1 tablespoon turmeric powder |
| 2 quarts medium-ripe tomatoes | |
| 2 quarts cider vinegar | |

Grind all vegetables, drain, add seasonings, sugar and vinegar. Cook 40 minutes, place in hot jars and seal.

It Need Not Be Expensive To Be Fun

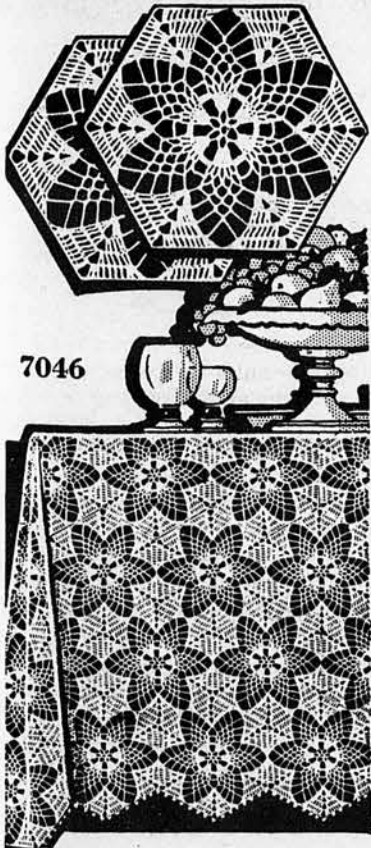


DON'T WAIT FOR OUTDOOR FIREPLACE. Use your old wheelbarrow. Now it's ready to barbecue and pan-broil steaks and fry a huge skillet of potatoes.

IT NEED NOT BE EXPENSIVE to be fun. That is . . . outdoor cooking equipment. Looking thru the gay, colored magazines with their tempting displays may discourage many who would like to participate but hesitate to indulge. Don't let that expensive equipment dismay you. Plan now on inviting your neighbors and friends over for a steak or hamburger fry that might well be the envy of the Joneses!

There are few farms indeed where the common wheelbarrow is not stowed away in an obscure corner and used only on special occasions. And now, a hamburger fry can be one of those special occasions! Just wheel it out to the desired location for the picnic supper. Heap some fine kindling and lumps of charcoal in it and start a good fire going. When the smoke has died away and the charcoal lies in glowing embers, put a discarded oven rack across the top of the wheelbarrow.

Pretty Medallions



7046

Medallions that go fast in crochet. Just right for tablecloth and bedspread. Two balls No. 30 cotton for 14- by 33-inch scarf. Pattern 7046 includes crochet directions for these easy-to-make medallions.

Pattern 25 cents. Address Needlework Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Twenty cents more for new Needlework Catalog with complete pattern printed in catalog.

You may need 2 iron supports to hold it in place. Then you are ready to barbecue or pan-broil your meats and fry a huge skillet of potatoes. Have on the serving table a platter of sliced tomatoes, a salad, bread and butter and a huge jug of iced tea. You can't beat that kind of food and the companionship that goes with it!

And to make the evening perfect, of course ice-cold watermelon or homemade ice cream will be ready for dessert. Many farm women are learning that their electric ice cream freezer is one of their choicest possessions. Two or 3 batches are made at one time and stored in family-size containers in the home food freezer.

More and more, the back yard of the farm home is becoming the center of living for the family. Here is the place to relax and visit and enjoy perfect food with the least possible effort of time and expense. So if your back yard does not boast a fireplace and your time or pocketbook does not allow one, be not dismayed. Just brush off that old wheelbarrow, the former beast of burden, and watch it take on a new glamorous role, the center of attraction.

—By a Farmer's Wife.

When Your Home Freezer Stops

What to do when the electric current to your home freezer stops is explained in detail in a new leaflet prepared by the Extension Service of USDA. To get this free leaflet address Home Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Ask for Leaflet No. 321, "What to Do When Your Home Freezer Stops."

We Make a Change

We promised you a story about an ideal kitchen arrangement in this issue, but because Kansas has been so hot and gardens are drying earlier than usual, we are presenting several tried and true recipes on pickles and relishes. They use many of the ordinary garden produce. The model kitchen story will appear in the next issue of Kansas Farmer, August 16.

Announce Engagement

Our leaflet, "Announcing the Engagement," may be just the information you need for that announcement party. Besides several ideas for the party, the leaflet includes menus. Write to Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, for your copy. Price 3c.



Senior winner, Grand National Baking Contest, Waldorf-Astoria, Mrs. Dean Barney, Shoshone, Idaho

TABLE TALK ROLLS

BAKE at 375° F. for 15 to 20 minutes.
MAKES about 2½ dozen rolls.

DISSOLVE 2 packages RED STAR Special Active Dry Yeast (or 2 cakes Red Star Compressed Yeast**) in ½ cup warm water (110° to 115° F.). COMBINE ½ cup sugar, 1 tablespoon salt, ½ cup scalded top milk in large bowl. ADD ¼ cup cold water; cool to lukewarm. BLEND IN 2 eggs, 2 teaspoons grated lemon rind and the dissolved yeast. ADD GRADUALLY 4¼ cups sifted Pillsbury's Best Enriched Flour*; mix until smooth. Place, in greased bowl and cover. LET RISE in warm place (85° to 90° F.) until double in bulk, about 1½ hours. DIVIDE

dough into four parts. Pat each portion into a square ½-inch thick. Cut each into 6 or 8 rolls. COAT each roll with flour. Place on lightly floured baking sheet. LET RISE in warm place until double in bulk, about 30 minutes to 1 hour. BAKE in moderate oven (375° F.) 15 to 20 minutes.

*If you use Pillsbury's Best Enriched Self-Rising Flour, omit salt.

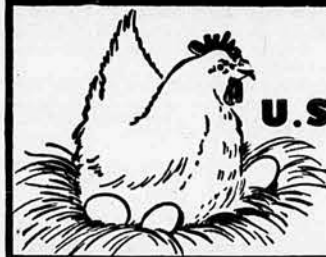
**If compressed yeast is used, dissolve in ½ cup lukewarm water.

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This we cherish...

Farming is more than a business; its rewards are not measured solely in dollar profits. And that's fortunate. Otherwise we'd have some thin years, indeed. But, for those who know the real values of country living, every year's a good one.

So far as anyone can be independent in these times, people on the soil are on their own. If they put in long hours, it is under their own direction, not by the order of someone else. If they make mistakes in their farming operations, they pay for them; when they do a job with special skill, the extra rewards come direct to them. A farmer knows what it means to be "your own man."

Farming has its best results when men are free to plan and to operate on their own initiative. That way our Nation is best assured of continuing food productions of tremendous volume. Agriculture is at its best when under minimum restrictions—when it has full freedom. This we seek... this we cherish.



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Mrs. Charles Burnett
RFD #3, Rockville, Indiana

Skelgas Families' FAVORITE RECIPES

Mrs. J. W. Green of Clifton, Kansas, sends us this interesting recipe for hominy, which she calls CHEESE BAKED HOMINY. I'm sure if you try it you'll find it will be a favorite with your family as it is with Mrs. Green's family. This full size recipe will serve 10 to 12 people.

- 2 No. 2 cans hominy, drained
- 1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
- 1 teaspoon grated cheese
- 1/2 teaspoon dry mustard
- 3 tablespoons butter
- 1/2 teaspoon grated onion
- 1 small can tomato soup
- 6 tablespoons flour
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 2 cups milk
- 1/3 cup dry bread crumbs

Place hominy in well greased 1 1/2 quart baking dish. Cover with sauce made by blending flour, salt and dry mustard into melted butter. Add milk a little at a time and cook over hot water until smooth and thickened. Add tomato soup, onion and Worcestershire sauce. Melt cheese in sauce and pour over hominy. Top with bread crumbs and bake in moderate oven (350°F.) for 30 minutes, or until browned.

Mrs. J. W. Green
Clifton, Kansas

Your favorite recipe will win \$5 if it's published here. Please keep a copy for yourself. Just send your recipe to Dept. F-852.

"VISIT US AT THE SKELGAS BOOTH AT THE STATE FAIR"

Ham— on RIGHT?



Recently, a New York restaurant offered "left-side" ham sandwiches for \$1.50 versus only 55c for sandwiches made from "right-side" portions of the hog.

The theory? That hogs are in the habit of scratching with their right legs, thereby exercising right legs into muscle-bound toughness.

Packers quickly scotched the theory, pointing out that their observations prove that hogs scratch with both legs when they feel like it. Most of the time an itchy hog just leans against a post and rubs away his troubles.

HINTS for House and Garden

For washing dishes in scalding-hot water, use an ordinary vegetable brush instead of a dish cloth. Your hands need never touch hot water with this method.

Grease fire in frying pan? Extinguish it quickly by sprinkling fire with baking soda or table salt.

Protect that peach tree this fall. Stack corn stalks around and against trunk. Keeps peach buds from swelling too early in spring, guards fruit against frost.



It broils... from the inside out!

Choice T-Bones or low-cost hamburgers really treat you royally when they're cooked in the Broil-Master Broiler of the new Skelgas Constellation Range—and here's the astonishing reason why! The Broil-Master cooks the meat with intensely hot infrared rays, actually cooks from the inside out, sealing in all the flavor-rich juices that ordinary cooking burns away. Skelgas gives you truly smokeless broiling, too, clean as baking a cake!

See all the amazing features of the great new Skelgas Constellation Range. Trade in your old stove now and GO MODERN—GET SKELGAS!



COOL FASHIONS



4533
SIZES
14 1/2—24 1/2



9313
SIZES
12—20
30—42



9091
ONE SIZE
MEDIUM

4533—Smart, cool frock in half sizes for shorter, fuller figure. Sizes 14 1/2 to 24 1/2. Size 16 1/2 takes 3 3/4 yards 39-inch fabric. Transfer included.

9313—Wear it as sundress or jumper with its own blouse. Sizes 12 to 20 and 30 to 42. Size 16 jumper, 3 1/2 yards 35-inch; blouse, 1 1/2 yards.



9187
SIZES
12—20
30—42

9380
WAIST
24"—28"



4843
SIZES
2—10

9091—Two aprons in one pattern. Bib apron takes one 98-lb. feed bag or 1 1/2 yards 35-inch; small apron takes 7/8 yard; 1/2 yard contrast. One size, medium; transfer.

9380—New fashion details on easy-sew skirt. Back fastening, simple sewing, no side seams. Waist sizes 24 to 28. One yard 54-inch.

9187—Long, flattering lines on new shirt-frock. Rounded lapels, pocket edges to match. Sizes 12 to 20; 30 to 42. Size 16 takes 4 3/4 yards 35-inch.

4843—Dress, pinafore, jacket to mix and match. Child's sizes 2 to 10. Size 6 pinafore, 1 3/4 yards 35-inch; 1 1/2 yards 3-inch eyelet; dress 1 3/4 yards 35-inch; jacket 1 1/2 yards.

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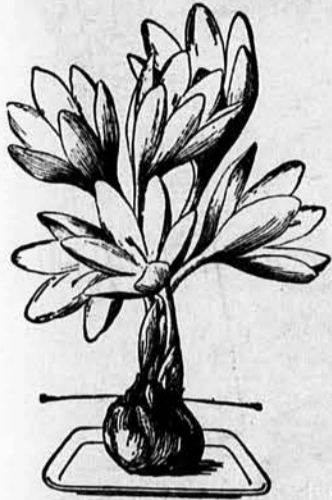


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Extra Gift with every \$1 order, a colorful imported French Lily Bulb (\$2 orders receive 2 gifts—\$3 orders 3 gifts).

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OLATHE, KANSAS

You're missing half the joys of modern meal-making if you pass up these taste-tickling recipes.

Food Delights From Your Refrigerator

GETTING TIRED of the utility fare that goes with haying and grain harvest? Hot weather got your appetite? Need something to bring you to the table? Yearn for a tasty dish to top off the meal? Like a snack of something different now and then or maybe a treat at bedtime?



INTO THE refrigerator goes that foundation for the all-time favorite, pie a-la-mode. The ice cream is upstairs in the freezer compartment. Cook? Mrs. Albert Blahut, Lyon county.

Peppermint Ice Cream

- 1 pound peppermint stick candy
- 2 cups milk
- 2 cups whipping cream

Soak candy in milk overnight. Whip cream, combine with candy and milk.

Pour into refrigerator tray and freeze. Serves about 6.

Apricot Frozen Dessert

- 2 1/2 cups apricots, sieved
- 6 tablespoons lemon juice
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 3 teaspoons gelatin
- 3 tablespoons cold water
- 1 1/2 cups whipping cream
- 1/2 cup confectioners' sugar
- 1 1/2 teaspoons vanilla

Add lemon juice and sugar to apricots, stir until dissolved. Soak 1 1/2 teaspoons gelatin in 1 1/2 tablespoons water, dissolve over hot water. Add to apricot mixture. Pour into 2 refrigerator trays, place in refrigerator. Whip cream until it holds shape, add vanilla and sugar. Soak remaining gelatin in remaining water, dissolve over hot water. Cool and add to cream. Spread whipped cream mixture over apricot mixture and freeze in refrigerator.

Mint Julep

- 9-oz. can crushed pineapple
- 3/4 cup sugar
- 3 drops peppermint essence or few mint leaves
- 1/4 teaspoon green coloring
- vanilla ice cream
- ginger ale

Drain 1/2 cup juice from pineapple. Add sugar to juice and simmer until sirup spins a thread. Add peppermint and green vegetable coloring and pineapple. Makes 1 cup. Store overnight in refrigerator. Serve in ice tea glasses. Put 1 tablespoon minted pineapple in glass, top with dipper of vanilla ice cream, another tablespoon minted pineapple and another dipper of ice cream. Add ginger ale and garnish with mint leaf and a speck of minted pineapple.

Occasionally mothers and fathers forget that helping with the work can be fun for the children. Families in which all share in the budget planning, in the income, in the work and in the problems are the most closely knit. Their members are on equal terms and have a mutual interest in one another. This makes happy, well-adjusted adults.

Parsons Hospital a Township Project

Seeking a project on which to work, the Abel home demonstration unit members gave a tea and invited the members of the 9 other units in Baker township. Crawford county, as guests. Of the 29 units in the county, 10 of them are in Baker township, making a sizable and powerful force to undertake any project. They invited Mrs. John White of the Federated Women's Clubs as speaker and she told them of the needs of children at the State Hospital for Epileptics at Parsons. Representatives from each unit visited the hospital and saw the situation for themselves. Then the 10 units voted to support a plan to provide furniture, toys, clothing and books, but furniture most of all.

Furniture for the children's lounge room has received the major amount of time and money. A Baker township committee has been organized and they are now buying and otherwise collecting furniture suitable for children. Plastic-covered furniture was recommended especially and some has already been purchased.

Washington home demonstration unit members are re-upholstering a divan. The township committee has raised \$200 with which to buy more furniture and work will continue all summer. In September, the women plan to deliver their furniture and equipment to the hospital. Then they expect to raise even more money. So far the units have had a bake sale, a rummage sale and a ba-

zaar. Pleasant Prairie unit started in immediately after the visit to the hospital to make clothing for the children. Altogether they made 150 garments, both outer and undergarments and night clothing in a wide variety of sizes. A good many of the units sent toys and books to the hospital at Christmas.

Dried Sweet Corn

We have received several requests for a dried corn recipe which appeared in this column several years ago. Here we repeat it again. It is superior in flavor to ordinary dried corn and will cook in a very few minutes.

- 16 cups corn
- 1/2 cup sugar or slightly less
- 1/4 cup salt
- 1 cup milk or 1/2 cup cream

Cut corn and scrape the cobs. To 16 cups add the other ingredients. Stir together in a shallow pan until well mixed and cook 20 minutes. Stir to prevent burning. Dry thoroly in low oven or sun, stirring frequently.

When ready to use the corn, add a little water and cook without soaking. It will cook in a few minutes. Add a dash of pepper, a little butter or cream for seasoning.

Our Home

Having small Betty and Billy around Keeps things upset and astir, I have found, But I prefer chaos and children's affection To wearying silence and chilling perfection.

—By Bertha R. Hudelson.

NOTES FROM THE
BEET SUGAR KITCHEN
by Nancy Haven



Viva Plum Catsup
Buon Gusto with MEATS

Put up this different, delightful catsup now while these purple plums are at their height. Or freeze the plum pulp and finish catsup when convenient.

- 5 pounds (50 medium) purple plums
- 2 cups cider vinegar
- 4 cups Beet Sugar
- 3 teaspoons ground cinnamon
- 1 teaspoon each, ground allspice, cloves
- 1/2 teaspoon ground cayenne

Place washed plums and vinegar in large preserving kettle. Boil 12 minutes (skins will break and fruit will become soft). Press fruit and liquid through colander or coarse sieve; measure 8 1/2 cups pulp. Combine with remaining ingredients in preserving kettle. Bring to boil; cook on medium heat until thickened, about 30 minutes (or until two thick, heavy drops run together off clean metal spoon), stirring occasionally. Remove from heat; skim. Pour into hot, sterilized jars; seal at once. Makes about 4 pints.

BEATING THE HEAT

Freeze and Store

Finish when Wanted

Prepare plum pulp as above. Add 1/2 cup Beet Sugar for each 1 cup pulp; stir well. Cool mixture well. Seal in containers; label. Fast freeze; store at 0° F. Combine partially thawed, sugared pulp with 1 1/2 cups Beet Sugar. Add spices and proceed as for above.

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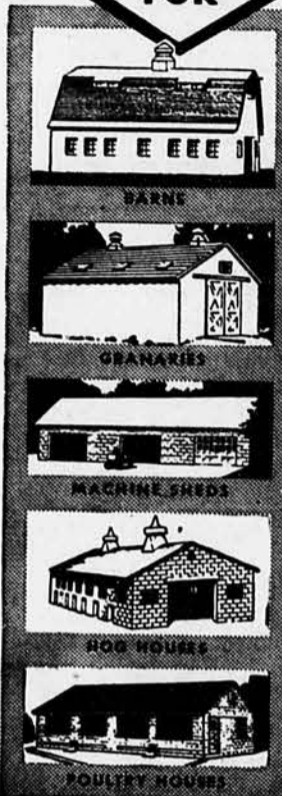
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FOR



Changing Tangled Mass of Trees and Brush to Carpet of Grass in 2 Years

By MIKE BURNS



ARMY HALF-TRACK serves in war on brush as 2 men operating guns spraying 10 gallons per minute each under 800 pounds pressure treat growth with 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T. In extremely heavy brush, a third gun can be aimed the opposite direction. Ordinarily, crew of 3 operate this outfit owned by Blackman & Nelson, Hutchinson, Kan. J. A. Powell was chemical superintendent for the demonstration.

HOW TO CHANGE a tangled mass of trees and underbrush to a velvety carpet of grass in just 2 years, and keep it that way, was effectively demonstrated recently during a day of spraying demonstrations at the H. L. Bryan farm, near Kansas City.

New equipment for spraying livestock, pastures, brush, and trees was operated for the group of farmers com-

ing from a several-county area, and for utility representatives coming from far distant corners of Missouri.

Chemical control of trees and brush has meant the difference between profit and loss to many a small utility, especially rural telephone lines, pointed out R. H. Nelson, of Blackman & Nelson Co., Hutchinson, Kan., which demon-

(Continued on Page 8)

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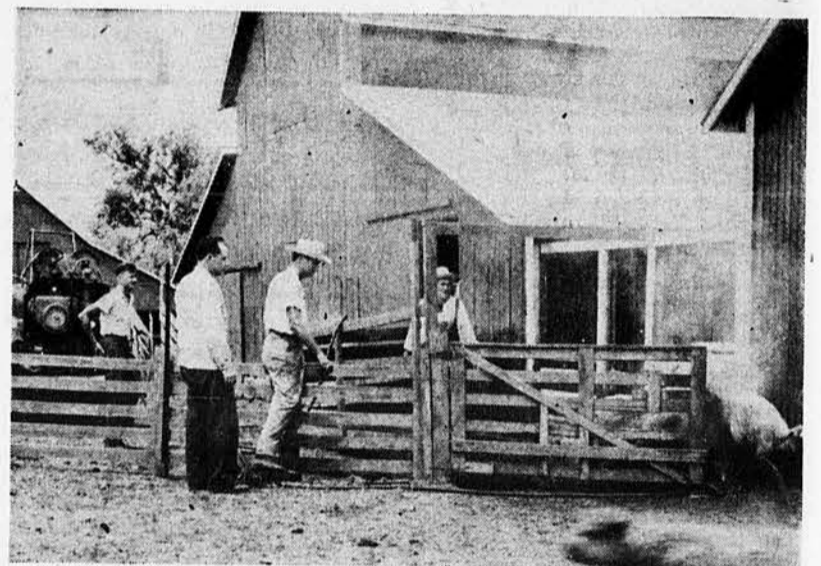
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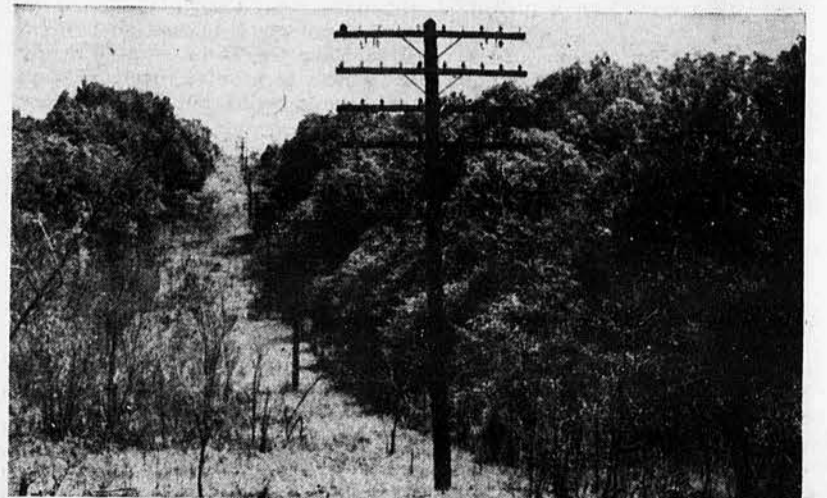
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SHEEP AT RIGHT is getting underline spray, operated by foot pedal by man at left with hat on, after Ray Cuff, in pen, has demonstrated pressure spraying of backs of animals. Spray rig is in pickup truck at left.



TWO YEARS after spraying, path of this utility line on Bryan farm is evidence of effectiveness of treatment. Before spraying, growth was as dense as that at right.

ated chemical control of brush under power lines. Results of such treatment are impressive. The area sprayed was so dense man could hardly walk thru it. In addition, it was on a rocky slope. With air spray equipment mounted on an army half-track, the crew was able to reach even these areas. A similar area under power lines, sprayed 2 years ago, was seen to be completely free of brushy growth and covered with a good grass stand. Trees treated just a year ago showed signs of cell breakdown and were easily broken to pieces.

First Year for Half-track

The half-track is equipped with spray under 800 pounds pressure; 35-gallon-per-minute output thru 3 guns. Tank holds 615 gallons. Nozzles can be adjusted to spray an area 50 to 100 feet wide, depending on growth conditions. This is the first year the half-track has been used. So far it is the only practical mobile unit found that would carry sufficient load of chemical and still maneuver the ground. Mr. Nelson reported their firm has 2 more outfits under construction, plans 6 by summer's end. Spray used is a 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T combination, 3/4 to 1 gallon of brush killer to 100 gallons water.

Outfits such as this are spraying telephone lines from Omaha to Kansas City this year for the first time. Where they follow roads, spray equipment is put on trailer, pulled by a Jeep.

Growth Regulator Spray

"This 'growth regulator' type of spray is meeting wide acceptance," Mr. Nelson said, "because it is non-toxic to animals and only with cotton or alfalfa does special care have to be taken to avoid crop damage."

Method of clearing land of brush followed by the spray was demonstrated by a utility cutter rotary mower mounted on a power-lift tractor, also several types of chain saws. The cutter makes a fine mulch of treated brush. A spray-restored pasture, formerly infested with ironweed, was seen. Effectiveness of basal treatment of trees can be accurately measured with a new dye which is added to the spray mixture, shows up in tissues of tree as spray progresses. This was demonstrated and explained by Mr. Bryan, representative of Western Mercantile Co., which with Dow Chemical Co., sponsored the event.

Saves Time and Labor

Spraying sheep can be as effective as dipping in a vat, uses less material and saves a lot of time and labor, Ray Cuff, livestock sanitary commissioner at the Kansas City stockyards, explained. He demonstrated requirements for effective sheep spraying, using 600 pounds pressure per square inch—just enough to break the wool. Spray stream could be directed up one side of the animal, not being afraid to spray the head, then up the other side. An under-spray is used as sheep are released from spray pen. This sprays from ground level as sheep pass over it. Only 10 gallons of spray were needed to soak 20 sheep to the skin and job was completed in less than 20 minutes. Spray equipment was mounted on a pickup truck.

Letting flies get out of control can quickly spread anthrax during this hot weather, Mr. Cuff pointed out. DDT is also less effective when temperatures get up around 100 degrees, but BHC becomes more active, he said. He recommended a mixture of: 3 pounds bentonite sulfur; 4 pounds 12 per cent gamma isomer BHC; 8 pounds 50 per cent wettable DDT, and 100 gallons water. The bentonite sulfur acts as a spreader and sticker and also as a hair conditioner, he said. For horseflies, he recommended 8 pounds each of DDT and BHC.

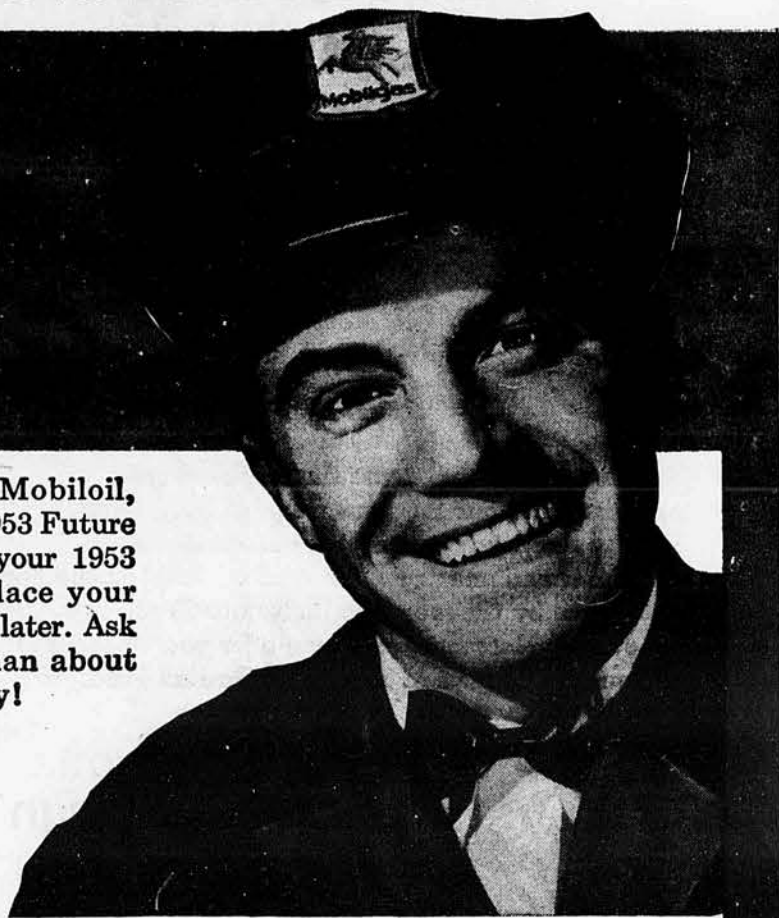
He used the same spray on cattle as on sheep, using a 3-nozzle spray head to cover wider area. He recommended an 8-foot alley for cattle spraying where the operator can get up and spray down on the animals. Plans for such a utility alley are now in the making.

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Thousands of Trees

(Continued from Page 4)



HARLEY KATHKA AND AL KOCH, of Rawlins county, check supply of trees that were planted in windbreaks this spring. Windbreak plantings in the county total 78,000 trees since 1947.

operation results. Art Hemstrom, Colby, for example, has a windbreak just 2 years along, yet his calves already notice the protection of the planting and go to it for shelter. More than that, Hemstroms are already harvesting a bountiful supply of plums grown right in their windbreak.

Heating costs show a big difference, too, Lloyd Nims, Oakley, says. His windbreak is now 11 years old and giving full protection to his whole farmstead. He adds that windbreaks keep heavy snow from breaking down machinery, hot winds from burning up the garden and while weight of snow occasionally breaks down some cedars, they always have grown up again.

Mrs. Elvin Griswold, Gem, has a lot to say, too, in favor of windbreaks and conservation measures that go along with them. Her best efforts in drier seasons couldn't keep the dust and dirt from piling up in the Griswold home. Then heavy rains sent big gullies chewing their way thru her garden area and into a fast-disappearing lawn around the house. More than that, Mr. Griswold discovered a 6-foot water tank completely buried by dust in the farm lot.

Results Were Convincing

He one-wayed terraces on land above the house and planted a windbreak on top of them, protecting the farmstead on the north and west. Results were certainly convincing. A healthy lawn has been established, Mrs. Griswold's housecleaning has been greatly simplified, and prospects for dust storm damage in that area look pretty slim.

But just how much of a job is it to start a windbreak? In the western part of the state, following windbreak land a year before planting and preparing land as you would for a grain crop comes first. Planting on contours, with terracing where necessary, will also prove worthwhile, Thomas county Soil Conservation Service representative Darwin Asper points out.

Many SCS districts have special tree planters handling 800 trees an hour.

The implement includes a lister plow which opens a furrow. The operator next sets trees in place on signal from an automatic spacing timer. Discs close furrow around tree and some have packer wheels behind to pack soil around trees.

Trees are planted in early spring roots can grow before leaves appear. Trees are spaced to form a solid barrier in the row when they have reached full growth—usually spaced 6 to 10 feet apart—with rows 16 to 20 feet apart, depending on cultivation tools available.

Proper location is important, too. Windbreaks give best protection when located at least 100 feet from buildings so snow will not drift into barn lots and there will be room for good air circulation in summer. Plans want to keep driveways free of drifts as well.

Location Is Important

Properly locating trees in windbreak is also important. Hemstroms lost some small cedars when larger trees to the north dumped heavy load of snow on top of the evergreens. Many were broken down before Hemstroms discovered damage. Al Koch, SCS representative at Atwood, recommends a row of shrubs on north, next a row of mulberry, then a fast grower such as Chinese elm, a 4th row of Russian Olive or Buffalo berry and last, cherries or apricots.

Planted on land with a good supply of subsoil moisture and with clean cultivation the rule, trees will survive a season of little rainfall. The Nims plowed fallow a year before planting and then only watered cedars after planting and those only twice.

Griswolds stress the importance of fencing the windbreak. Stock broke thru and quickly cleaned out a number of trees before they were discovered. Rabbit damage is prevented by wrapping or painting tree trunks.

Hemstroms use an 11-foot duckfoot cultivator on a cub-size tractor, also hoe weeds between trees in row 4 to



NEW POND TO DRAIN 200 acres of pasture land is another part of Hemstrom's complete soil conservation program. Water will supply livestock needs.

... a year to assure trees of moisture supply. Clean cultivation is necessary 3 to 5 years to assure enough moisture getting to trees. Trees are planted only enough to facilitate cultivation.

Who can estimate the value to a farmstead in beauty, protection and increased property worth as a windbreak grows up and at such a low original cost! Nims bought 117 Chinese pines, 2-year-olds, for \$1. They all grew.

When to Thin

By the 10th year, windbreaks begin to give maximum protection and should be thinned out as crowns of trees crowd each other. SCS keeps careful check of progress made by various trees and shrubs and can tell you which ones will be best in your area. In the Hemstrom windbreak, Nanking cherries look especially good this year and the fruit is edible. Other trees in their planting include tamarax, honeysuckle, wild plum, hackberry, Chinese elm, white pine, American elm, thornless locust. Griswolds have multiflora rose in their planting, supplied by the Fish and Game Commission, plus Russian olive, plums and others obtained thru SCS. Nims has some Rocky Mountain cedars in their planting and especially like them because they stay green all winter.

On each of these farms, windbreaks are just part of well-rounded conservation programs, Lester E. Brown, Thomas county work unit conservator, points out. Hemstroms recently completed a 27-acre-foot capacity pond, draining 400 acres of grassland, to supply water for their livestock. Top of

the dam was planted to buffalo grass, crested and Western wheat grasses. Sand ditches near the pond are being planted to trees for a pheasant preserve. "And there was just one tree on the place when Mrs. Hemstrom moved here," her husband exclaims.

Griswolds started with no fences or buildings and no windmill 9 years ago. Now their entire 1,080 acres are under SCS program. They have 55 acres in crested wheat grass and sandlove grass, 36 acres in buffalo and blue grama and they have plans for another 20 acres in crested wheat and sandlove. Their start with sand love was with seed given them by SCS on an experimental basis. They are also trying dryland alfalfa.

New 4-wire fence with posts a rod apart is a major part of the Griswold plan. Their wheat is showing plenty of evidence of benefits of terracing and summer fallowing and their neighbors like the idea, too. Now every neighbor but one has his place terraced and one is now hooking on to Griswold terraces.

Mr. Nims was one of 3 or 4 from Thomas county to attend a demonstration some years ago in the southwestern part of the state showing adjoining fields, one terraced and the other without. All who attended came home and built terraces based on what they had seen. "Since then they have paid off too, not so much in holding moisture as in holding the land from gullying," Mr. Nims explained.

He favors broad-base terraces, has 4 1/2 to 5 miles of terraces on every quarter, the last of them completed 2 years ago. He now plans to widen some of the first ones that were built.

No. 6 in a series on interesting facts about Kansas crops . . .

THE STORY OF BARLEY

By GORDON WEST

BARLEY has a wider range of distribution than any other cereal crop. This popular and valuable crop first was cultivated in ancient Egypt by the Greeks and Romans, nearly 2,000 years before the Christian era. It has an earlier history than oats or rye.



The Egyptians thought so highly of the crop they used it as decorations on their coins, and it was honored by being placed in Egyptian tombs with other valuables. Pliny, historian of early days, thought barley the most ancient food of mankind.

Since barley grows wild in Asia, many think the crop had its first beginnings in that area. Chinese found many uses for barley, grew it as far back as 2,000 B.C.

There is one outstanding demonstration of the ability of the crop to grow about anywhere on the earth. The Himalaya barley is a very hardy variety, can grow at an elevation of 14,000 feet above the sea!

Perhaps the most unusual barley in the world is the F-13 variety grown in Alaska. It was first introduced in August, 1945, when a group of members of the Fairbanks Rotary Club made a tour of the University of Alaska Experimental Farm. They were the first to hear of F-13, a sensational new 66-day barley for Alaska. They also heard that in 4 decades, there never has been a crop failure in standard varieties of barley, wheat, oats and rye in the interior of Alaska!

Then, in 1951, Edda barley was rec-

ommended for all barley-growing areas in Alaska. The variety is early, stiff-stawed, high-yielding and of good quality. Results indicate the variety possesses a greater number of desirable qualities than Olli or Trapmar barley for Alaska. With new varieties of crops coming on, the Matanuska Valley of Alaska is growing in importance as an outstanding agricultural area.

The term "barley-corn" is one of the oldest. It means a grain of barley and thus a measure. Barley-corn has been personified as representing the malt liquor made from barley, as in Robert Burns' famous song, "John Barley-corn."

In the United States, barley was first cultivated in Virginia and in the Massachusetts colony.

In 1866, a total of 7,916,342 bushels of barley were harvested, and in 1950 the figure was 301,009,000 bushels!

A versatile crop, barley can be found on the market in at least 6 forms—meal, grits, flour, cream of barley, rolled barley and pearled barley.

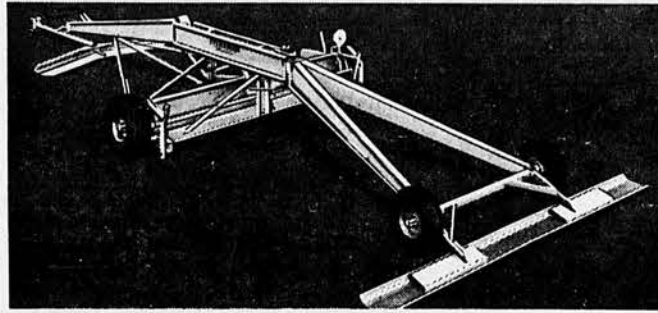
Set 1953 Wheat Goals

The national 1953 wheat goal is set at 72,000,000 acres, which would result in a crop of about 1,080,000,000 bushels, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This would be about 170,000,000 bushels below the 1952 estimate, or an 8 per cent reduction.

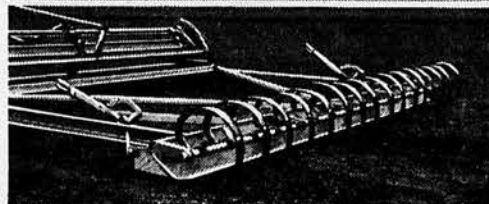
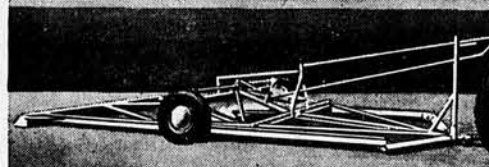
According to the Secretary of Agriculture, the 1953 goal would meet all anticipated requirements for wheat, both domestic and export, and probably add some to the reserves.

Kansas 1953 acreage is set at 13,750,000 acres with 177,354,000 bushels produced. Seeded acreage last fall for 1952 crop was 15,216,000 acres and 1952 estimated yield has been set at 302,000,000 bushels. For comments on Kansas wheat crops, see editorial page in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

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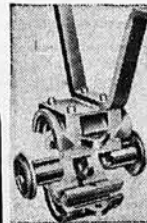
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Let's Take Another Good Look at Parts of Republican and Democrat Platforms

By CLIF STRATTON, Kansas Farmer's National Affairs Editor

REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT national conventions have come and gone. Their candidates and platforms point to the 1952 presidential campaign as a contest between the "Ins" and the "Outs," rather than a contest between 2 major political parties differing on clear-cut issues. Foregoing applies particularly to foreign policy; there are some differences on domestic policies and programs—rather on programs than policies.

In the field of foreign affairs, both parties now are officially internationalist parties, with internationalist candidates and internationalist platforms. As David Lawrence and other commentators have been pointing out for 3 weeks now, the Republican party has become also a "liberal party," in the 20th century usage of the term. Both parties promise the Federal Government will be responsible for the welfare of the individual.

Foreign Policy Planks:

Republicans: Supreme goal is peace; platform supports U.N., Voice of America, collective security of free nations; neglect of Far East to be ended. Secret commitments at Yalta to be repudiated.

Democrats: "Peace with honor"; all-out support of U.N., Voice of America, collective security in Europe and Pacific, final recognition of Nationalist China (Chiang Kai-shek) and Formosa essential to U. S. security; eventual world disarmament.

On National Defense

Republicans: A military force in fact, not "on paper." More emphasis on air power, but left to the executive and Joint Chiefs of Staff to decide what is "adequate" air power; co-ordinated air, land and sea forces.

Democrats: Strong, balanced defense forces—land, sea and air: the nation can afford expanded military and civil defense forces.

Monetary and Taxation Policies

Republicans: Would combat inflation by reducing Federal expenditures, so budget can be balanced and taxes cut; remove Federal Reserve Board from administration control, and dollar to be on a "fully convertible gold basis."

Democrats: Combat inflation thru controls and pay-as-you-go taxation; oppose federal sales tax; favor tax reductions.

Labor

Republicans: Retain Taft-Hartley, with amendments. Presidential seizure of private property condemned.

Democrats: Repeal Taft-Hartley; study labor legislation fair to labor and management.

On Social Security

Republicans: Would extend coverage of social security act to some classes of citizens now not covered. Study pay-as-you-go pension plans.

Democrats: Goes into detail in setting forth who—practically everybody—will get more and increased benefit payments and other advantages. (Comment: proposed to end status of Indians as government wards, just in time again to become wards of government along with all other persons.)

Public Health

Republicans: Federal compulsory health insurance denounced, but public health is matter of Federal concern; Federal support scientific research approved.

Democrats: Federal aid to research, medical education, hospitals, health centers, "day nurseries for working mothers," approved; a resolute attack on meeting heavy medical expenses pledged.

Civil Rights

Republicans: States primarily responsible, but Federal Government

should take action against discrimination "when necessary."

Democrats: Federal legislation to outlaw discrimination in employment, in political activities, exercise of personal liberty. (Carefully avoids use of words, "Fair Employment Practices Commission," but ADA-CIO holds that is what the plank means; left out specific FEPC to placate Southern States Rights crowd.)

Democrats wrote a separate plank promising to abrogate filibustering in Senate, thru allowing majority, not two thirds, to force a vote after certain number of days debate. Republicans carried nothing on filibusters.

Housing

Republicans would provide federal aid for slum clearance, under local control. Democrats advocated "fulfillment" of programs for public housing, slum clearance, urban redevelopment, farm housing; additional legislation to provide housing for defense workers and migratory workers.

Communism

Republicans: No compromise with Communism; prevent Communists infiltrating into Government; rigid enforcement of anti-subversive laws.

Democrats: President Truman's loyalty program has prevented infiltration of the Government by subversives and has protected innocent public servants from "malicious" attacks.

Agriculture

Republicans—"We condemn as a fraud on both the farmer and consumer the Brannan plan scheme to pay direct subsidies from the Treasury in lieu of prices to producers.

"We favor a farm program aimed at full parity prices for all farm products in the market place. Our program includes commodity loans on non-perishable products, 'on-the-farm' storage, sufficient farm credit and voluntary self-supporting crop insurance. Where Government action on perishable commodities is desirable, we recommend locally-controlled marketing agreements and other voluntary methods. Flood control programs should include application of sound land use, reforestation, and water management on each watershed. These, so far as feasible, should be decentralized and locally controlled to insure economy and effective soil conservation. . . . Promotion of world trade must be on a basis of fair competition. . . ."

Democrats—Promise not less than 90 per cent parity (old or transitional, whichever is higher) price supports at farm level for all basic commodities; also for non-basics where necessary to get increased production or prevent hardships for producers. Continuance and expansion of soil conservation programs, crop insurance programs, rural electrification pledged; development of river valleys along line of Tennessee Valley Authority advocated, including a Missouri Valley Authority. In a long platform plank, platform sets out "gains" to agriculture and farmer during 20 years of Democrat rule; direct payments to farmers to insure adequate farm income, based on fair share of national income rather than sales of farm commodities in market place; (amounts to endorsement of Brannan Plan).

In effect, the Republican platform aims at the "flexible parity" of the Hope-Aiken bill, and is more in line with Allen Kline (American Farm Bureau Federation) and National Grange programs than with the Brannan-James Patton (National Farmers Union) program, altho Patton wants 100 per cent parity price supports where supports are used, with main dependence upon treasury payments to farmers to insure farmers a "fair share" of the national income, and at the same time provide cheap food for consumers.

PORTABLE Sprinkler IRRIGATION
Ask about the Speed-TOW System
Engineered by Rocky Mountain Irrigation Sales
ROCKY MOUNTAIN IRRIGATION SALES PLAN FOR YOUR FARM
Write for our FREE Survey
Your portable irrigation system is the "fireman" on your farm which not only keeps your crops from burning out but which keeps them growing into profits. But to have a system which gives you absolute crop insurance, your system must be designed for your farm. Rocky Mountain Irrigation sales engineers are thoroughly experienced in Western irrigation methods. Keep your crops growing. The investment may be less than you think. Get full details and estimated investment at no obligation to you. Send, today, for our literature and our easily answered survey form, for a proposed system for your farm.
WRITE
ROCKY MOUNTAIN IRRIGATION SALES CO.
2035 SO. MOLLY ST. DENVER, COLORADO

Finest Values NOW!
ALFALFA
Berry's GRO-COATED BRAND **RANGER \$28.20**
FALO ALFALFA \$28.80 bu. CORN-BELT ALFALFA \$24.90 GRIM \$27.90. Also Certified Stock at low prices. Many other values in alfalfa, timothy, clover, alfalfa, timothy, bromo grass, reed canary grass, orchard grass, winter vetch, etc. Sold and guaranteed satisfactory. FREE SAMPLES. Ask for the Berry's GRO-COATED brand samples you are interested in. Berry's Big Seed Bulletin and complete money saving price list FREE with direct order. BERRY SEED CO. Box 384 Clarinda, Iowa

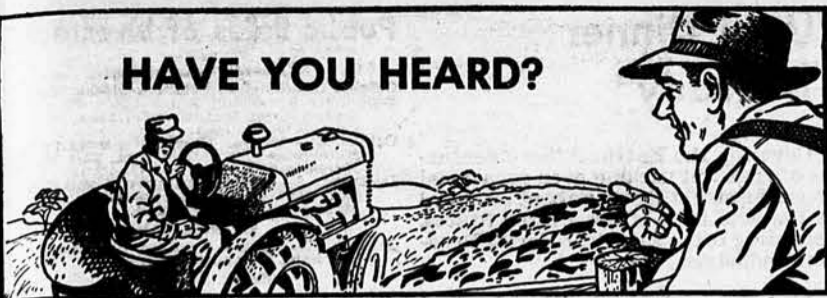
The Story of THE CAPPER FOUNDATION
tells of crippled children made whole. Of sad parents made happy! Of more and more handicapped children to be made "like other boys and girls." It tells how you may do something worthy of the best there is in you by helping in this ever widening mission of healing! Get your free copy of this story. Write today to THE CAPPER FOUNDATION for CRIPPLED CHILDREN, Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

B-M-B Utility Cutter
CUTS SHREDS MOWS
Quickly and easily attached to any 3-point hook-up tractor. Cuts corn stalks, weeds, crop residue, buck brush, heavy growth of all kinds. Cuts a swath 42" or 60" wide, 1-18" high. Operates forward or reverse. Save time! Save work! Save money! If your dealer can't supply you, call or write.
BMB COMPANY, INC.
Dept. 53 Holton 1, Kansas
DISTRIBUTED BY: K. C. Tractor & Implement Co., 1340 Burlington North Kansas City, Mo., Telephone Norclay 4700

KOSCH SIDE MOUNTED MOWER
You've always wanted a Side Mounted Mower. Now it's here. With a Kosch, you see where you're going—see where you're mowing. Mount in a few minutes. Never before has mowing been so fast and easy. Kosch Mower has standard cutter bar and pitman, easily maintained with the Parts, Thousands satisfied users. Learn why **KOSCH MOWER** is Best. Available for Farmall H, M, A, C, Super A and C, Reg. & F-20; John Deere A & B; Allis Chalmers WC & WD; Ford, Ford-Ferguson, Ferguson, and other tractors. Get all the facts. Specify make and model. Write for FREE literature today.
KOSCH MFG. CO. Dept. 7 Columbus, Neb.

TOP PERFORMER AT LOWER PRICES!
AS LOW AS \$139.50
Factory F.O.B.
18' to 50'
4 models — for corn or hay — 16 gauge galv. — see before you buy.
WIN-POWER
NEWTON, IOWA
WRITE FOR FREE FOLDER TODAY!

HAVE YOU HEARD?



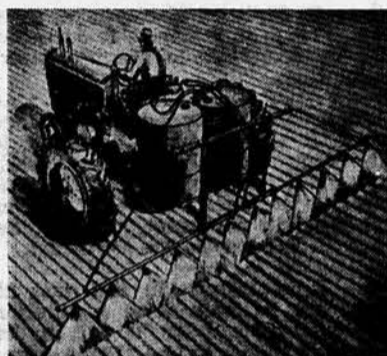
Notes on New Products and Folks Who Make Them

Knoedler Manufacturers, Inc., Streator, Ill., have a new portable burr mill designed for attachment to tractors with hydraulic lifts. Labor- and time-

equal to gains of hogs receiving supplemental antibiotics. Supplies of new substance are not available to general public at present.

Harry Ferguson announces a new farm implement—a unit which converts the Ferguson 2-disc plow into a 3-disc implement. The 3rd disc adds 10 inches to the normal cutting width of 20 inches. Also, it enables operator to utilize more efficiently the increased power of the new Ferguson 30 tractor. The 3 discs can be adjusted vertically to meet changing soil conditions.

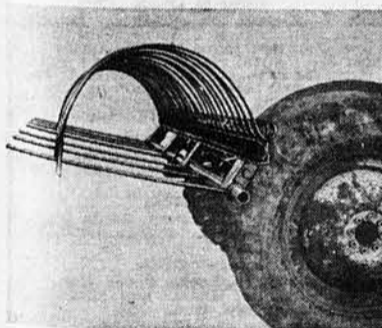
"Special 20" Sprayer is announced by **O. W. Kromer Company**, Minn., Minn. The new sprayer is a low priced, heavy duty barrel-mount sprayer. Features



saving features—low, shovel-height hopper that can be simply and easily swiveled 270 degrees; an auger type elevator with a 4-foot discharge that swings in a full circle; a positive-action adjusting wheel which gives either coarse or fine grind, as desired.

Dry Sparx Baby pig food is milk replacer, contains antibiotic and B₁₂ supplement. Dry Sparx is recommended for baby pigs that are taken from the sow at anywhere from 2 days to 3 weeks old. Dry Sparx comes with trace minerals, antibiotics, vitamins and other nutrients for young pigs.

Servis Dump Type Hay Rake of Servis Equipment Co., Dallas, Tex., has new features, embodying a stronger truss-like main frame and heavier 7/16-inch diameter tines. Rake is made in



8 1/2-foot and 12 1/2-foot widths. Fast lifting and lowering features permit raking and dumping without operator stopping tractor. Picture shows rake in dumping position.

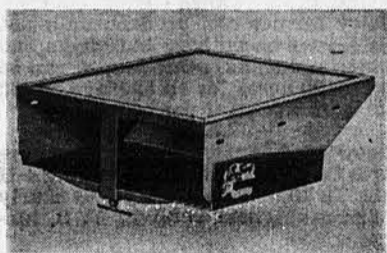
The first complete line of tractor-driven, self-priming centrifugal pumps for tractors for use in irrigation, crop spraying and many other farm pumping jobs is announced by **Barnes Mfg. Co.**, Mansfield, O. "Since the pump is driven by the tractor, the cost of an additional engine, amounting to as much as \$1,000, is eliminated." The new pump has a special, factory-built mounting which makes attaching and detaching easy and speedy.

Ethomid C/15, a new substance produced by **Armour and Co.**, Chicago, which is being used in swine feeding tests, has been quite successful in stimulating growth. Michigan State College tests show Ethomid C/15 added to feed produced gains similar to those from antibiotics. More work is being conducted, and further tests may reveal other substances which may stimulate animal growth. Gains in pigs fed a balanced ration plus Ethomid C/15 were

heavy galvanized booms mounted on Kromer safety break-away hinge; Kromer wyde angle fan type nozzles; Kromer steady flow pressure regulator for uniform spray coverage; chemical resistant spray hose; Kromer power-take-off driven pump, and a universal 2-barrel mount.

The **Schwitzer-Cummins Co.**,—manufacturers of blowers and ventilating fans—have 2 new folders on their lines for 1952. Many of their products find their way into dairy and horse barns, poultry establishments, corn and grain drying, tobacco farming, farm workshops. Write to the company at 1125 Mass. Ave., Indianapolis 7, Ind.

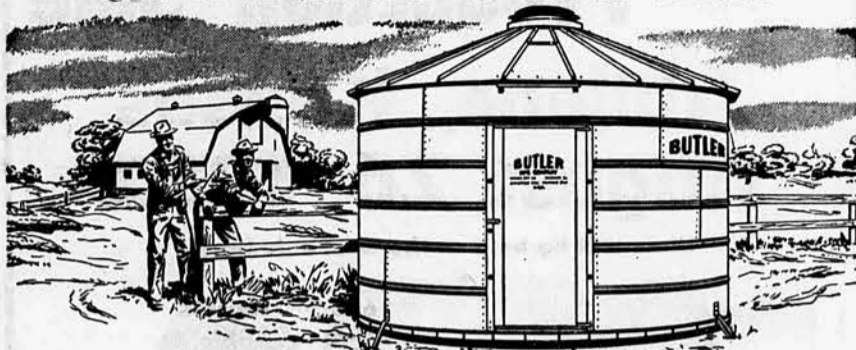
Jiffy-Dump, all-steel unloading outlet for grain and corn which can be simply installed in any wood farm wagon, is newest addition to **Corson Bros., Inc.**, line of "faster farming" equipment. Jiffy-Dump consists of a



heavy steel grain slide which is installed toward center of wagon so farmer need merely push corn or grain toward grain spout for unloading onto conveyor or elevator. **Corson Bros., Inc.**, Indianapolis, Ind., says Jiffy-Dump saves labor costs, eases operation of rolling corn into the dump, rather than scooping, many times over.

Fort Dodge Laboratories, Inc., Fort Dodge, Ia., has been granted a patent for features of its modified live virus hog cholera vaccine. The vaccine is designed to be used with small simultaneous injections of anti-hog cholera serum—provides immediate, long-lasting protection to swine, with no danger of spreading the disease.

Your Profits Grow When Your Grain Is Safe in a Butler Grain Bin!



WATCH YOUR PROFITS GROW when you store your grain in safe, sturdy **Butler Grain Bins**. Throughout the years, farmers who have been able to hold their grain three, five or seven months

beyond harvest time usually have been able to market their grain at a much higher cash price. Adequate on-the-farm storage facilities makes the difference. Take a look at the chart below.

THESE 10 YEAR AVERAGES TELL THE PROFIT STORY

Average Cash Prices for No. 2 Dark and Hard Wheat, Kansas City Grain Market (Source: "Grain Market Review")

Years	June 15	Sept. 15	Nov. 15	Jan. 15
1942-43	1.15%	1.22	1.25%	1.38%
1943-44	1.38%	1.48%	1.56%	1.66
1944-45	1.60%	1.59	1.65	1.67
1945-46	1.75%	1.70	1.73%	1.75%
1946-47	1.94	2.02	2.16%	2.14%
1947-48	2.29%	2.94	3.17	3.28%
1948-49	2.30%	2.23%	2.31	2.26%
1949-50	2.16%	2.25	2.25%	2.24
1950-51	2.17%	2.26%	2.27%	2.38%
1951-52	2.41	2.46	2.60%	2.55%

BANK YOUR GRAIN IN A BUTLER GRAIN BIN AND WATCH YOUR PROFITS GROW

- Fire-safe, weathertight, rodent-proof
- Fast, easy to erect
- Low-cost erection
- Rugged, long-life construction
- Easy to fill, easy to empty
- 500, 1000, 1330, 2200 and 3276 bu. capacities
- Proved in use for more than 40 years
- More farmers are using Butler Grain Bins than any other make

BUTLER STEEL PRODUCTS

BUTLER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
Galesburg, Illinois
Richmond, California
Birmingham, Alabama
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Address: **BUTLER MANUFACTURING COMPANY**
7409 E. 13th St., Kansas City 3E, Missouri

Please send me complete information on Butler Grain Bins.

Name _____

P.O. _____

R.F.D. _____ State _____

That's for Me!

This man is about to make a good investment! He's going to buy an **INTERLOCKING STAVE SILO**. He'll cut his feed costs, produce better beef and have an investment that will pay for itself many times over in the years to come! Send for **FREE folder TODAY!**

NOW AVAILABLE
14-, 16-, and 18-foot Galvanized Iron Roofs

\$35 DOWN PAYMENT
INTERLOCKING STAVE SILO CO.
701 E. Murdock • Wichita, Kansas

I would like information on the following:

HOGS GRAIN AND INDUSTRIAL STORAGE SILAGE BLOWER

VAN DALE BEAR CAT 2-ROW FORAGE HARVESTER

SILO UNLOADER

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

Buy U. S. Savings Bonds

BUY DIRECT FROM FACTORY AND SAVE

After 10 years of building Lawn Mowers, we have developed a sickle type mower that will cut fine grass or large weeds. Will cut grass as short as 1 in. Especially built for Cemeteries, Parks and Schools. Mower has I.H.C. Le-pedera guards and sickle, which gives double cutting capacity. Center drive on sickle permits close cutting around curbs and shrubbery. When answering this ad state type of mowing: Yards, Parks or Cemeteries.

SPECIFICATIONS

Width of Cut—36 in. Bearings—Timken.
Power—3 H.P. Briggs & Stratton.
Frame—Fabricated Electric Welded Steel.
Differential—Auto Type Drives From Both Wheels.
Drive—Standard Auto V-Belt. Gear—Machine Cut.
Tires—400x8 Pneumatic. Self Propelled.

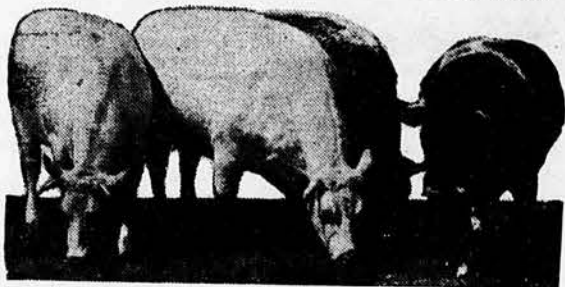
The F & H heavy duty 24" self-propelled rotary type lawn mower cuts fine grass or large weeds. Powered by a Briggs & Stratton 3 H. P. air-cooled engine. V-belt and roller chain drive. Timkin bearing spindle. Electric welded steel frame. No castings to break. Auto type differential, pulls from both wheels. Fool proof V-belt clutch. All bearings and gears are unconditionally guaranteed for one year. Drive wheel 12"x3.00 semi-pneumatic puncture proof. Front wheel 10"x2.00. Two blades with each machine. Only one nut to remove to change blades. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Manufacturers of Power Equipment**

Foushee & Heckendorn
Cedar Point, Kans.

Stoffer Shorthorn Production Sale

Abilene, Kansas August 26, 1952

(Sale will be held at the west sale barn.)



120 HEAD SELL

60 Registered Cattle

20 registered cows and calves by Beau Mercury. 40 daughters of Beau Mercury with calves sired by Curtiss Calypso 2nd. 8 registered cows and heifers to calve soon. In this group there is 11 heifers and 20 calves sired by the great breeding bull Beau Mercury. This great bull Beau Mercury sells. He is a son of Edellyn Modoc Mercury, and out of a dam of the famous Augusta family. This is one of the top breeding bulls for sale anywhere today. Nearly all the females carry the service of Curtiss Calypso, our junior herd sire. He is a son of Curtiss Candy Calypso, the good bull at the Milton Nagely herd.

60 Commercial Shorthorns

20 grade cows with calves, by Beau Mercury and 4 heifers with calves, by Curtiss Calypso 20. This will be an opportunity to obtain a top set of commercial cows, heifers and steer calves. They will be selling in pasture condition.

Attention 4-H Club members

This will be an opportunity for you to obtain next year's project.

For catalog write

EARL STOFFER, Route 4, Abilene, Kansas

J. E. Halsey, Auctioneer

Mike Wilson for Kansas Farmer

Dairy CATTLE

HOME FARM DAIRY

For Sale — 12 large, nicely marked, 2-year-old Guernsey heifers, start to calve in September, 4 of them purebred but not registered.

PAT CHESTNUT

Denison, Kansas

Phone 8F55

82 HEAD OF JERSEY AND GUERNSEY HEIFERS

Good quality, yearling. **MACK MORRIS, Phone 983, Rogerville, Mo.**

WISCONSIN DAIRY CATTLE

Choice Holstein, Guernsey and Brown Swiss Calves, Yearlings and Springing Heifers. Delivered to your farm C.O.D. **Dennis R. Grosse, York, Nebr., Bx. 48, Ph. 1419**

Dairy CATTLE

**A. Lewis Oswald
John C. Oswald**

Rotherwood JERSEYS

Hutchinson, Kansas

"Until Dinner Is Ready"

Covering the Earth: After 3 centuries of constant use and even occasional abuse, forests still cover about one third of the land area of the United States, according to the American Forest Products Industries, Inc.

Life Span: Average life of wheel tractors bought before January 1, 1948, was from 19 to 20 years, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This is about 50 per cent above the average life estimate for tractors on farms January 1, 1941.

Busy Man-month: In the U. S. a man-month of labor produces about 350 bushels of wheat as compared with about 200 on Mexican farms with tractors. The U. S. Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations says Mexican farms depending on oxen or mules for power produce only 25 up to 65 bushels per man-month of labor.

Fighting Forest Fires: Television has been used in efficient combat of forest fires, says Forestry Digest. In fighting a fire in South Africa, an airplane carried a television camera. In an office several miles away, the forest inspector watched the fire, enabling him to more effectively direct operations.

Smooth Sailing: Half of the rural road mileage in America is surfaced, says the Automobile Manufacturers Association.

Water, Water Everywhere: More than half of Missouri's boundary is waterfront—560 miles of the Mississippi on the east, 208 miles of the Missouri thru the state, 50 miles of the Des Moines on the northeast, and 50 miles of the St. Frances on the southeast.

The Crystal Ball: In the next 25 years, the nation's total population could well rise to 90,000,000, under average conditions. The USDA comments the expected increase will mean important increases in the market for agricultural products.

There'll Be Changes Made: The shift in America from animal to mechanical power since 1910 has made it possible to divert 63 million acres of land from production of feed for horses and mules to growing food for humans, states American Petroleum Institute.

Solving Your Problems: Don't go to the doctor with every distemper or to the lawyer with every quarrel, or to the pot for every thirst—from Ben Franklin's Poor Richard's Almanac.

Fat Pocketbook: During the last 25 years, agricultural research has added 10 billion dollars a year to the income of American farmers by increasing productivity and cutting losses from insects and diseases. About 40 per cent of that 10 billion dollars is net profit, or \$4 billion a year.

Dairying "Down Under": In New Zealand, in the "Down Under" country, a dairy farmer can produce milk 365 days a year on nothing but silage and pasture and no hay. One farmer ran 66 cows on 99 acres for an average of 403 pounds of butterfat per cow.

Growing 4-H'ers: More rural young people than ever before are joining 4-H Clubs. In 1951 membership was nearly 2 million—highest total in U. S. history.

T-Bones From Corncocks: Purdue research men report beef steaks and roasts of future will be made largely from corncocks, soybean straw, oat straw, cornstalks, cottonseed hulls, corn silage, grass silage and range forages.

Livestock Advertising Rates

Effective February 1, 1951

1/2 Column inch (5 lines) ... \$3.50 per issue
1 Column inch ... \$9.80 per issue
The ad costing \$3.50 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

Public Sales of Livestock

- Aberdeen-Angus Cattle**
October 22—Blackpost Ranch, Olathe, Kan.
September 27—Black Ridge Stock Farms Pasture to Profit Sale, Wayne Ukena, Sale Manager, Everest, Kan.
- October 29—Kansas Breeders' Association Sale, Hutchinson, Kan. Don Good, Sale Manager, Manhattan, Kan.**
- December 8—Annual Commercial and Purebred Sale, Dodge City, Kan. Chester I. Bare, Sale Manager, Protection, Kan.**
- Ayrshire Cattle**
October 17—Kansas Ayrshire Breeders Production Sale, Hutchinson, Kan.
- Brown Swiss Cattle**
August 4—Rocky Mountain Brown Swiss Association Sale, Island Grove Park, Greeley, Colo.
August 5—Don Townsend Dispersion, Fort Morgan, Colo.
- October 15—Tri-State Brown Swiss Association, Topeka, Kan. Ross Zimmerman, Sale Secretary, Abbyville, Kan.**
- Dairy Cattle—All Breeds**
September 15 & 16—M.F.A. Artificially sired female sale, Springfield, Mo. J. Warren Nordyke, Manager.
- Guernsey Cattle**
October 21—Kansas Guernsey Breeders' Association, Hutchinson, Kan. C. J. Graber, Secretary, Newton, Kan.
- Hereford Cattle**
September 3—Chas. and Mary Condell Dixon, Leon, Kan.
September 5—Lull Hereford Farms, Smith Center, Kan.
September 11, 12 and 13—L. L. Jones & Son Dispersion, Garden City, Kan.
September 16—Clyde E. Holman Registered Hereford Herd Reduction Sale, Richmond, Mo. Donald J. Bowman, Sales Manager, Hamilton, Mo.
- September 18—Fritz Kerbs & Sons, Otis, Kan.**
September 27—O'Bryan Ranch Annual 4-H and Hereford Calf Sale, Hiattville, Kan.
September 29—John W. Spencer, Straight Creek Farms, Whiting, Kan. Sale at Marysville, Kan.
- October 2—Wendell Intermill, Mankato, Kan.**
October 3—Frazier Hereford Farm Production Sale, St. Joe, Mo. Donald J. Bowman, Sales Manager, Hamilton, Mo.
- October 3—North Central Kansas Hereford Breeders Show and Sale, Belleville, Kan. George C. Wreath, Sale Manager, Belleville, Kan.**
- October 6—Hiland Stock Farms, Superior, Nebr. Melvin Schiermeyer, Owner.**
October 9—Jim Riffel, Junction City, Kan.
October 9—Belly Acres Ranch, Paxico, Kan.
October 19—C.K. Ranch, Brookville, Kan.
October 21—Twin Oak Farm, Moundridge, Kan.
October 25—Belden & Scheutz, Horton, Kan.
October 28—O'Bryan Ranch Annual Polled Hereford Sale, Hiattville, Kan.
October 30—Flint Hills Association, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.
October 31—Ely Hereford Ranch, Attica, Kan.
November 1—K Sale, Hutchinson, Kan.
November 6—Lincoln County, Sylvan Grove, Kan.
- November 7—Cowley County Hereford Breeders' Association Sale, Arkansas City, Kan. Charles H. Cloud, Sale Manager, Winfield, Kan.**
- November 11—Tonn & Fishburn, Haven, Kan.**
November 11—Solomon Valley Hereford Sale, Osborne, Kan.
- November 12—Central Kansas Polled Hereford Sale, Herington, Kan.**
- November 18 and 19—Sundowner Futurity, Hutchinson, Kan.**
- November 21—Golden Willow Polled Hereford Sale, Pittsburg, Kan.**
- November 24—Sumner County Hereford Breeders' Association Sale, Wellington, Kan. Paul M. Philippi, Secretary-Treasurer, Argonia, Kan.**
- November 25—Frank Matheson, Natoma, Kan. and Jake Reich & Son, Paradise, Kan. Sale at Natoma.**
- December 5—South Central Kansas Hereford Association, Newton, Kan. Phil H. Adrain, Sale Manager, Moundridge, Kan.**
December 6—A. R. Schlickau & Sons, Haven, Kan.
December 10—B-K Herefords, Longford, Kan. Sale at Minneapolis, Kan.
- Polled Hereford Cattle**
September 20—Duey & Kilmer, sale at Hebron, Nebr.
- October 20—Cowgill Polled Hereford Ranch, Millard, Mo.**
- November 14—Mid-West Polled Hereford Association Show & Sale, DeWitt, Nebr. Fred C. Duey, Manager, Chester, Nebr.**
- Holstein Cattle**
October 8—Kansas State Holstein Association Sale, Herington, Kan. R. L. Evans, Hutchinson, Kan. Chairman State Sale Committee.
- October 23—Central Kansas Breeders Fall Consignment Sale, Hutchinson, Kan. T. Hobart McVay, Sale Manager, Nickerson, Kan.**
- October 27—North Central Kansas Holstein Sale, Washington, Kan. Earl N. Phillips, Chairman, Manhattan, Kan.**
- October 29—Nebraska State Holstein Association Sale, Lincoln, Nebr. Robt. Koehler, Fremont, Nebr. Secretary. T. Hobart McVay, Sale Manager, Nickerson, Kan.**
- Jersey Cattle**
September 1—Missouri Jersey Cattle Club, St. Joseph, Mo. Ivan N. Gates, Sales Manager, West Liberty, Iowa.
- Red Poll Cattle**
September 24—G. W. Locke, Burns, Kan.
October 31—Annual Kansas and Missouri Red Poll Sale, Topeka, Kan.
- Milking Shorthorn Cattle**
October 31—Kansas State Milking Shorthorn Society Annual Sale, State Fairgrounds, Hutchinson, Kan.
- November 13—McPherson County Milking Shorthorn Breeders' Association Sale, C. O. Heidebrecht, Sale Manager, Inman.**
- Shorthorn Cattle**
October 31—Mid-Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Show and Sale, Salina, Kan. Mervin Aegeter, Sale Manager, Seward, Nebr.
November 6—State Polled Shorthorn Sale, Hutchinson, Kan.
November 7—State Shorthorn Sale, Hutchinson, Kan.
- Hampshire Hogs**
October 21—C. E. McClure, Republic, Kan. (night sale), Belleville fairgrounds.
- Poland China Hogs**
October 20—C. R. Rowe & Sons, Scranton, Kan.
- Duroc Hogs**
October 11—Willis Huston, Americus, Kan.
- Sheep**
August 11—Annual August Hampshire and Suffolk ram and ewe sale, Beau Geste Farms, Oskaloosa, Ia.
- Hampshire Sheep**
August 4—Northwest Missouri Hampshire Sheep Association, St. Joseph, Mo. F. B. Houghton, Secretary, Maryville, Mo.

Here Is Low-Cost Advertising! ONLY 10c A WORD

Kansas Farmer has 118,311 subscribers, and reaches an average of over four out of every five farm homes in the state. It is printed twice each month on the first and third Saturday. The Classified rates are:

Regular Classified—10c a word (12 words Minimum)

Display Classified—\$9.80 a column inch

\$4.90 a half inch

(Black Face Type used in these ads but no cuts)

Mail Your Ad to

KANSAS FARMER

912 Kansas Avenue

Topeka, Kansas

August 16

Will Be Our Next Issue

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

Friday August 8

If your ad is late, send it in Special Delivery to 912 Kansas Ave. Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Why Not Take Children on Vacation With You?

By EILEEN DERR

"WHY CAN'T WE GO, TOO?" Any parent who has ever gone on a vacation trip and left children behind has heard this sorrowful question. And many parents refusing to leave their children just don't go together, have put off until they were grown, the long-cherished trip to ocean or mountains. Whether they leave them behind or postpone the trip they are robbing themselves and their children.

Parents in leaving a child behind on a vacation trip are generally considering the welfare of the child. Questions such as "How is he going to get his rest in strange places?" or "Won't it be hard for him to have the things he should eat and at the right time?" arise in the parent's mind.

Most children, if they are fairly healthy individuals, adjust themselves to any situation. It is the older person who misses his familiar bed or finds himself upset by climatic changes.

Much Easier This Way

Many parents are perturbed about the trouble it is going to be to take the children along. For my part it is much easier to take them along than to leave them behind. There are arrangements to be made for their care. Explanations are forthcoming as to why they are not going along so they will be happy and satisfied while you are away. Even at that the final get-away is generally amid tears and wails.

Then there is the worrying to be done. The question, "I wonder how the

no one trip would it be possible to see all that is worth seeing in any one national park.

Dress for Comfort

For the child's comfort and that of the parents children should be dressed in jeans, tee shirts, and comfortable sturdy shoes. And if children desire, shoes and shirts may come off while riding. It will rest them and keep them cool. On a trip, clothes should be the least of all worries and ruffles and doodads have no place. We generally take 2 standard-size suitcases and a laundry bag for soiled clothes to accommodate our family of 6 for 2 weeks. An occasional stop along the way at a service yourself laundry helps keep clothes in condition. Besides extra changes of clothing, pajamas, a light wrap, sun glasses and maps for all, a pair of binoculars, a camera, and a first-aid kit comprise the rest of our equipment.

A 5-gallon cream can filled with chipped ice and city-approved water settles the "I want a drink" demand. And "Everybody out!" when Daddy services the car or stops for directions solves the bathroom puzzle.

A 5-dollar bill can generally get AAA-approved motel accommodations for 4 for night lodging. Extra bedding and pillows folded on the back seat put children up higher "the better to see out" during the day, and provide beds in the car or on the floor for 2 of the shorter members of the family. A person hasn't really lived until he has bedded down on the floor.

Motel night lodging simplifies the



FRIENDS. Noel and little Sioux Indian boy.

food situation. Using our plentifully supplied grocery box it is easy to get a family breakfast and supper just as if we were at home. Everyone helps with preparation and dishes. Lunch-meat sandwiches, fresh fruit and pasteurized milk or canned fruit juices chilled in our cream can refrigerator make it easy to have a picnic lunch at any beautiful spot along the road.

Afternoon naptime comes easily while motoring and leaves the smaller ones refreshed come what may.

It has proved an interesting and enlightening experience for us to include our small fry on our summer vacations. And we feel we have enriched our relationship with them by letting them share both fun and responsibility.

Likes Reed's Grass For Overflow Land

Dear Editor: In your March 1 *Kansas Farmer*, in a story on "Dairymen Asked These Questions," it was stated brome grass is better than Reed canary grass for land that catches several inches of silt each June. I would like to give you my experiences with the 2 grasses.

In the fall of 1943, I seeded a patch of low-lying ground that was on the banks of a creek that frequently overflowed, leaving a silt deposit. This field also was subject to overflow from the Delaware river. This field was seeded to brome grass and I got an excellent stand. As I was not living on this farm at that time, the brome got off to a good start as it was not pastured until I moved there in the spring of 1945. It was wet then and we had 2 floods from the Delaware, also several floods from that creek. My brome was all killed and I turned my 8 cows into a small field about 1/2-acre of Reed canary grass I had at that time. The cows soon had that small patch pastured down and tramped into the mud until it looked nothing like pasture. Today, that little patch of Reed's is still good pasture.

When He Seeded

The next spring I seeded the field that had been brome to oats, and following fall seeded it to Reed's.

Since 1946 we have had numerous overflows with a large silt deposit as results. Stumps from trees that I cut about that time are silted under and I have had to raise the wire on some of my fences. Today, that Reed canary grass I seeded in 1946 is better than ever and I thought the 1951 flood would kill it if anything would. But it was as green and healthy as ever, altho weeds all died from too much moisture and silting.

I don't know what Reed's has done for others, but as far as I am concerned it is the only grass for land that overflows and silts, and I feel your article does not give Reed's the position it deserves for flood ground. I like brome but for me, not for overflow ground.—L. F. Hefty, Arrington, Atchison county.



LOOK OUT! Big wave coming. Lyle, Noel and Keith wading in Pacific Ocean.

children are?" pops up in your mind entirely too many times to count. You'll find yourself wondering whether Aunt Jane will be able to understand Johnny who is just beginning to talk, or if she will feed Agnes eggs when she is so allergic to them.

A vacation trip taken as a family unit can be a time of happy remembrance for all. Half the fun in taking a trip is hashing over all the happenings after you get home. And with the entire family to hash them over for many years to come, it is bound to be twice the fun of going alone. It is so much easier to have family fun away from daily routine. I believe children and parents actually get to see another side of one another while on the road.

Good Means of Education

Vacation can mean education to the child who goes along. Our smallest boy, aged 7, now a veteran of 5 vacations, already has made his acquaintance with the prehistoric reptiles of Rapid City, S. D. He has eaten breakfast atop Capulin Mountain, the extinct volcano of New Mexico. He has fished in Oregon mountain streams, eaten huckleberries and played with little Sioux Indian boys. He has picked cotton and waded in rice fields, hunted for red crayfish and run races with Pacific Ocean waves. He has made snowballs in August, and watched an old bear box her cubs away from a spouting geyser. He has navigated a lost river deep in a cave in the earth.

Our older boys are reading about many of these places in school, and have a great deal more interest in their studies because they are familiar with the things about which they read.

Best way to travel with children is by motor and simply. Our 28 national parks and 85 national monuments easily solve the problem of where to go. On

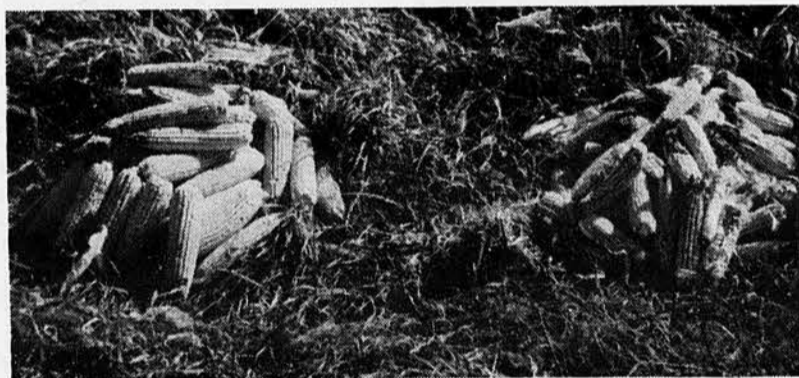
Sweet Clover in Rotation Boosts Corn Yield

SWEET CLOVER ahead of corn has a double effect — increased yield and improved quality — says L. E. Willoughby, Kansas State College Extension agronomist.

Examination of one experimental field showed sweet clover land made 65.8 bushels of corn an acre while non-sweet clover land made 36.4 bushels. Sweet clover land produced ears of

corn that were large, well matured, and of excellent quality. Corn grown on land that had not been in sweet clover had many inferior nubbins of poor quality.

"This is another example," says Mr. Willoughby, "where sweet clover nearly doubled yield and more than doubled quantity of good quality corn." See yield results in pictures.

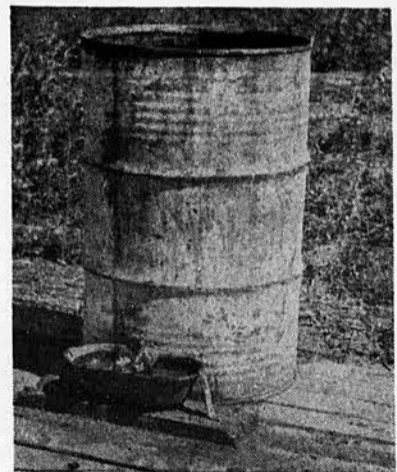


CORN FROM this field, without sweet clover in rotation, made 36.4 bushels an acre. Note large number of nubbins and poor quality ears on pile at right.



SWEET CLOVER in rotation on same field produced 65.8 bushels an acre and more than doubled number of good ears, as illustrated by these 2 piles of corn.

Hog Waterer



HERE IS a cheap but very satisfactory watering set-up for hogs on range. Barrel is mounted on board platform to prevent watering area from becoming mud-hole, and so it can be moved quickly to new location. This set-up is being used by A. D. Worcester, Graham county.

Sorghum "Cookies" For Cattle

Sweet sorghum pellets are making nutritious and palatable "cookies" for cattle! Chemurgic Digest states dehydrating sweet sorghum promises a better way of feeding animals one of the best forage crops in the Central Great Plains. According to USDA, the dehydrated product may have 30 per cent or more of sugar, as sweet as cookies, too. Several Kansas commercial companies already are dehydrating and pelleting sweet sorghum. Several new sweet sorgho varieties are ideal for dehydration. Such sorghum meal pellets are easy to handle, store and transport. They can be handled in bulk like grain.

Article No. 6

We Are Seeing America West and Southwest

By FRANCIS R. WILLIAMS



He's feeling his CHEERIOS...

-THE OAT CEREAL THAT NEEDS NO COOKING!

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

For a better breakfast every day, include *Cheerios*. You'll serve up that wonderful oat energy that hard-working folks want at breakfast time... and do it so easily. *Cheerios* is the oat cereal that needs *no cooking!* Deliciously different. Shaped like golden, little doughnuts, with a crisp, fresh, toasted oat flavor. No other cereal has a flavor quite like it. Get a package. Ask for *Cheerios*... the one and only famous ready-to-eat cereal made from energy-packed oats!



IN REGULAR AND FAMILY SIZE

BUILT ON THE TERRACES of ancient Lake Bonneville, sprawling Salt Lake City, Utah, is surrounded on 3 sides by peaks and canyons of the Wasatch range. Focal point of the city is Temple Square, a 10-acre plaza enclosed by a high wall, containing the great Mormon Temple, world shrine of the Mormon religion, and the famous Tabernacle.

On our first visit to the city, we took a sight-seeing bus tour. Our first stop, the capitol building is of recent construction. Native stone was used for exterior walls, the dome covered with copper. Marble slabs and painted murals make the interior very attractive. Corridors of the first floor have displays of mineral wealth, manufactured and agricultural products. Visitors are conducted thru the Gold Room, reception room of the governor, which is furnished and decorated with all the lavishness of a king's palace. A splendid view of the entire city is obtained from the capitol.

Celebrated 100th Anniversary

July 24, 1947, Salt Lake City and the Mormon world celebrated the 100th anniversary of the arrival of a band of ragged, tattered Latter Day Saints under leadership of Brigham Young. When he and his followers, after the 1,200-mile trek across arid plains, thru mountain passes, finally emerged from Emigration Canyon, sighting the desolate valley which lay before them, Young struck the ground with his staff and exclaimed, "This is the place." Formerly a small stone marked the spot, but to commemorate the centennial, a magnificent marble memorial was erected.

The guide on a sight-seeing tour points out places of interest, mentions historical events. Former holdings of Brigham Young were pointed out—the Bee-Hive House, once the headquarters of the Church; and Lion House.

The Tabernacle, one of several buildings in the square, is a house of public worship. This oval-shaped structure was planned by Mr. Young, even to the smallest detail. No structural changes were necessary when the balcony was installed or when electricity and broadcasting facilities were added. The building completed in the late 1960s has been in use ever since. The dome-shaped roof is self-supporting, without a single pillar to obstruct the view. Wooden pegs and rawhide strips were used to fasten the timbers, in lieu of nails and spikes, which were scarce and expensive in those days. The roof, third in the history of the building, is aluminum. Seating capacity of the Tabernacle is more than 10,000 persons. The acoustics are perfect. One is able to hear a pin dropped from the pulpit, altho standing at the back of the building under the balcony.

World-famous Organ

Three different organists present midday concerts. The organ is considered one of the world's finest and contains 7,000 pipes. Constructed by the early Mormons under direction of Mr. Young, it has been in use since its dedication. Wood used is fine Utah walnut, grown in the southwestern part of the state and transported with great difficulty by oxen, thru deep canyons and over steep mountains. The famous choir of more than 200 voices may be heard over a national radio chain, a feature on the air for many years.

The Temple is in the enclosure adjacent to the Tabernacle. Walls are 6 feet thick. Six graceful spires rise 220 feet. The Temple, under construction 40 years, was completed in 1893. Only perfect stone, gray native granite, was used. No blasting was permitted in

quarrying. Water poured into cracks and crevices froze in winter, expanding and loosening the rocks, which enabled workmen to remove the blocks without explosives. Only Mormons in good standing may enter and take part in the sacred rites of the Temple.

The Hall of Information and museum are open. The museum houses many interesting articles connected with the pioneer life and Mormon history. Of especial interest is the story of the Mormon Battalion. Several hundred men volunteered to join the U. S. forces fighting in Mexico. These men marched overland, and when the war was over, marched back to resume the task of building homes in the wilderness. Some of the group returned by way of California, stopping to work to earn money en route home. Some of this group helped build the sawmill at the site of the Discovery of Gold in California in January, 1848.

Never on Public Relief

One is impressed with the Mormon's idea of providing wholesome recreation for their young people; with their attitude in regard to human welfare. The welfare program, originated during the days of the depression, continues to function smoothly. No one of the Mormon faith has ever been on public relief, they take care of their own. Educational opportunities were early established, and the city claims the highest per cent of literacy in the Nation.

Mines in the vicinity of the city produce iron, coal, silver and copper. The Bingham copper mine, located within a few miles of the city, produced about 30 per cent of the domestic supply of that metal. The ore has been removed from an area of 800 acres, leaving a series of levels, not unlike a huge amphitheater. The mine, owned by the Utah Copper Company, is one of the largest open-pit mines in the country. Big shovels bite into the sides of the mountain and bring forth dippers filled with ore weighing 9 tons at a time. Bingham is a typical western mining town, located at the bottom of a narrow canyon. The town is one block wide and 3 miles long. The one road into town is also the exit.

Salt mining is carried on in sight of Salt Lake City. Water from the lake, which is 23 per cent salt, is pumped into flats. The summer sun evaporates the water, leaving salt. In fall and winter, a bulldozer scoops up the dry salt, dumps it into railroad cars to be processed at the refinery.

Smelters Are Busy

Several ore smelters belch forth clouds of smoke on outskirts of the city. Extensive deposits of phosphates exist in the vicinity as well as a vast supply of chemicals in the Salt Lake, which science may in the future use to rejuvenate worn-out farms and better the American way of life.

While there are some dry farms in the area around Salt Lake City, most of the farms are irrigated. Irrigation was practiced by Brigham Young in 1847, but Utah is desperately short of water. It is only possible to irrigate 1,350,000 acres in the whole state. Sugar beets, excellent fruits, vegetables and some grain are produced. Livestock raising is extensive with emphasis on sheep, which are produced in every part of the state.

Highways 40 and 50 follow the shore of Salt Lake out of the city to the Nevada line, passing thru the great Salt Desert.

Bonneville Salt Flats, famous speedway course, is located 125 miles west of the city, near the Utah-Nevada state line. On this smooth expanse of hard, crystallized salt all important speed and endurance records have been made.

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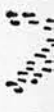
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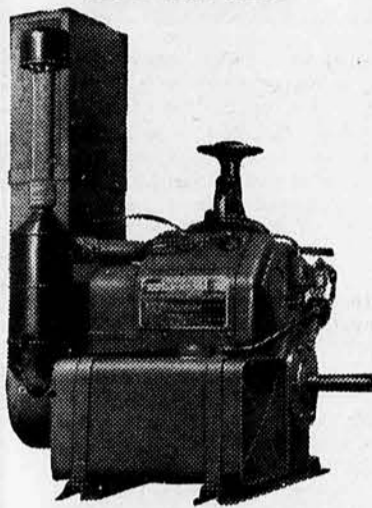
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**You never Know
'til you look inside!**

Like all farm equipment, silos are subject to severe use, therefore need proper maintenance. And that's why a **LOOK INSIDE** is so important . . . it's the **ONLY** way to know. If the inside feels soft when you scratch it with a knife . . . or if particles of aggregate are loose, it's time for 4-Y-1 Silo Saver! Easy to apply with brush or spray it penetrates into every crack and crevice, restores silo walls to original hardness . . . mends acid damage . . . protects the future of your silo. Write for literature.



**4-Y-1
Silo-Saver**

The Dodson Manufacturing Co.
1468 Barwise Ave. Wichita 2, Kansas

EXPECTING A BABY?

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

The "baby market" has not fallen off noticeably altho latest reports show a slight decline in birth rate. Many letters reach me from prospective fathers and mothers, usually those expecting the first baby. It is a great event, and few are the young people who meet it without some apprehension as to their complete readiness to bear their responsibilities. "When does life really begin and how rapidly does growth increase?" is a common question. "What may I do about work and games?" asks the young wife. "What about painless childbirth?"

My special letter, "Hints for Expectant Fathers and Mothers," discusses these subjects and others. Any subscriber desiring a copy should send an envelope addressed to himself, and bearing a 3-cent stamp and his request to Dr. C. H. Lerrigo, **Kansas Farmer**, Topeka. No copies can be sent unless the stamped envelope is received.

FARMING "FIRSTS"

First 4-H Club in U. S. was originated by Seaman A. Knapp, member of U. S. Department of Agriculture, who started a club to organize boys clubs to fight boll weevil in the South, in 1905.

4-H Club pledge, written by Otis Hall, then state 4-H Club leader of Kansas, was adopted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1911.

Clover Leaf as official emblem of the 4-H Club movement in America was adopted by U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1911.

First Use of the term "4-H Club" in a federal document appeared in 1918, in "Organization and Results of Boys' and Girls' Club Work."

First Use of 4-H clover emblem was as a label for canned tomatoes.

First Sketch of 4-H clover emblem for cloverleaf pin was on September 16, 1909, submitted by the Union Emblem Company, Attleboro, Mass.

First National 4-H leader in Washington, D. C., was Oscar Benson, employed by U. S. Department of Agriculture. A former Iowa county school superintendent, on May 15, 1912, he was the 1st federal agent employed to develop boys and girls club work in the North and West.

First Meeting of boys and girls club (forerunner of 4-H Clubs) originated by Albert B. Graham, of Ohio, met on January 15, 1902.

First Active 4-H Club work was in Iowa, on August 16, 1912. Next state was Indiana, on September 1, 1912.

First-State 4-H Club leader was Z. M. Smith, in Indiana, in 1912.

The Smith-Lever Act, which became law on May 8, 1914, was the greatest stimulant and supporter of 4-H Club movement.

First Negro Extension agent was Thomas Campbell, a Georgia farm boy who ran away from home to study at Tuskegee Institute. His appointment was on November 12, 1906.

First Negro Home demonstration agent was Annie Peters Hunter, appointed on January 23, 1912, in Oklahoma county, Oklahoma.

First National 4-H Club Encampment at Washington, D. C., was held in 1927.

First Agricultural Information setup for the U. S. was made on December 7, 1796, when George Washington recommended using public funds in aid of agriculture and establishing boards to collect and diffuse agricultural information.

First U. S. Institution bearing name of college, and continuing thru any series of years, to give real attention to agricultural matters is believed to be Farmers' College, at College Hill,

O., 6 miles from Cincinnati. There were 28 pupils the first year—1833. Founder and moving spirit in developing school was Freeman Grant Cary.

First American College Journal of Agriculture was "The Cincinnati" of Farmers' College, College Hill, O., January 1, 1856. It was a 64-page monthly magazine, devoted to matters of agricultural education and experiment, rural economics, farm work and theory, and rural science and practice in general.

First Agricultural School books in U. S. were readers. Historic ones were the Willson Readers.

First U. S. Textbook on agriculture probably was Daniel Adam's "Agricultural Reader, Designed for the Use of Schools," published at Boston in 1824. Another early-day book was Taylor's "The Farmer's School Book," published in 1837 in Ithaca and Albany, N. Y.

First iron plows appeared in third century, before the time of Christ, but never have fully replaced the wooden plow, still used in parts of the world.

Modern method of using animals for power came more than 800 years after time of Christ, with use of iron shoes nailed to hooves of draft animals; with rigid collar drawing against shoulders; with use of traces of harness.

Spinach derived its name from Hispaniense, of Spanish origin, being first mentioned about 1351. Cauliflowers came to Italy from the Near East, about end of 16th century, spread over Europe and then to U. S. colonies.

Grain Growers! USE AGROX OR MERGAMMA



for SEED TREATMENT
Get BETTER STANDS
And BIGGER YIELDS

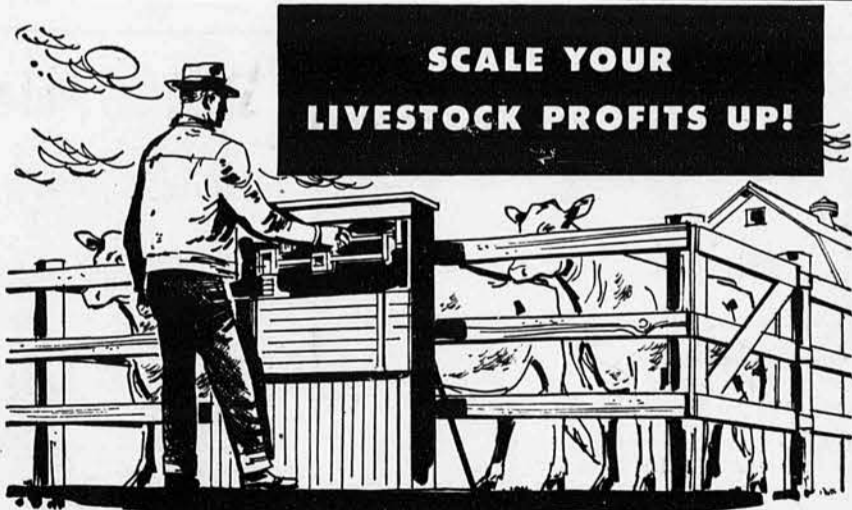
AGROX controls seed-borne diseases such as stinking smut of wheat, covered smut and leaf stripe of barley, covered and loose smut of oats; also seed rot and seedling blights. A proven mercurial seed disinfectant—applied dry or as slurry with standard equipment.

MERGAMMA controls wireworms, false wireworms and seed-borne diseases. Used on wheat, oat and barley seed. Effective two-way protection is due to Mergamma's mercurial-benzene hexachloride content. No special seed treating equipment required.

Write for FREE SEED TREATMENT CIRCULARS

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SCALE YOUR LIVESTOCK PROFITS UP!

Don't lose extra profits by guessing at livestock weight . . . those extra "lost" pounds are the profit pounds! Fairbanks-Morse Livestock Scales assure you correct weight before selling so you can command top prices. Top prices come from controlled feeding, the easy way to do this is by check-weighing. Check your livestock regularly on different types of pasturage and feeds. Naturally the

feed that produces the most pounds produces the most profits for you. And check-weigh offspring, too . . . check-weigh and compare breeds and settle on the lines that pay off in top poundage! See your local Fairbanks-Morse Scale Expert, and he'll tell you how quickly these scales pay for themselves in higher profits. Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Chicago 5, Ill.

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THE TANK TRUCK



Fred Snyder exhibits a sample of his beet crop.



Corn is just one of Fred Snyder's rotated crops.



"Filter changes have been reduced in half with Conoco Super," says Mr. Snyder.



Shirley Snyder takes her turn helping on the farm.

He Leaves Nothing to Chance!

IT USED TO BE that a farmer pretty much let nature take its course. He was the victim of the sun and the clouds. Not any more. Today's farmer is learning more and more ways to control his fate. He leaves less and less to chance.

Take Fred Snyder. Fred farms 240 acres of irrigated land near Ault, Colorado. He depends on water for his beets, beans, grain, corn and hay crops. A year ago there was a water shortage . . . his crops nearly failed. So Mr. Snyder did something about it . . . today, he has four fine deep wells to supplement his outside supply.

Fred Snyder's story is typical of the modern farmer. He started "on shares" . . . saved enough to make the down payment on his own land . . . now has one of the finest farms in his section of the country. Today, after 37 years of farming, he's assisted by his son, Harvey, and his daughter, Shirley, who is perfectly capable

of doing *her* share on a tractor during her summer school holidays.

Along with the weeds and the weather, Mr. Snyder doesn't take a chance on his farm equipment, either. Here's what he says about farm lubrication . . .

"I started using Conoco's motor oil in 1914 and have been using nothing but Conoco oils since. During the past 37 years, I have been asked to buy other oils . . . but why should I change when I have always had such good results with Conoco.

"Since new Conoco Super Motor Oil came out, I have noticed that oil consumption is definitely less. I don't know exactly what you have done to the oil that cuts down wear on engines like it does, but I have had a minimum of mechanical troubles where lubrication is concerned."

What Conoco has done, Mr. Snyder, is add

certain substances that definitely protect engines against wear . . . keep them cleaner . . . make them perform better, use less fuel. So why don't you take the word of Fred Snyder, and try Conoco Super Motor Oil, and the other Conoco farm products? Call Your Conoco Man, today!



"I've used Conoco oil in my tractor since 1939 . . . operated it 16,280 hours with no repair expense," writes Joe Laufer, La-Grange, Texas. "My son, Finley, who recently received FFA's American Farmer degree, agrees with me that Conoco oil is tops!"

"Using an outstanding motor oil to cut maintenance costs is as important as using superior breeding bulls to improve herd quality," says Warren H. Wilberg, Hereford cattle breeder, Castledale, Utah. "I've used Conoco Products for 15 years with very little upkeep cost on my farm machinery."



"50,000 Miles-No Wear!"

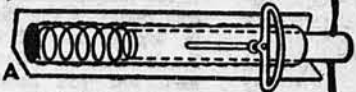
To test the wear-fighting ability of Conoco Super Motor Oil, six brand new cars were each driven 50,000 killing miles. Crankcases were drained, while hot, every 1,000 miles . . . air and oil filters were serviced at proper intervals . . .

crankcases were refilled with Conoco Super. At the end of the test, engines showed no wear of any consequence . . . in fact, an average of less than one one-thousandth of an inch on cylinders and crankshafts. This test proved that Conoco Super, with OIL-PLATING, can make your car and truck engines last longer, perform better, use less gasoline and oil.



Heavy Duty Gate Latch

In valley of angle iron, weld two short pieces of pipe, plug end at A, insert spring which is compressed by sliding shaft. Attach suitable handle. Round end of shaft that hits striker plate. William H. Rogers, Drummond, Idaho, says it locks itself—won't wear out.



Disc & Paving Protector

To move a disc across paving or black-top, A. L. Sargent, Pacific Junction, Iowa, suggests this: Use two 2x10's four feet long. Attach chain as shown, spacing evenly under each gang. To load, drive on—to unload, unhook chain at top and drive off.



SAWS FOR IDEAS!

Send your original ideas to *The Tank Truck*, Dep't E, Continental Oil Company, Ponca City, Okla., and get a genuine \$10.25 D-15 Henry Disston Hand Saw for every idea that's printed!



Velvet Salad!

. . . by Mrs. Charles Van, Richland, Nebraska

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 package lemon jello | 1 cup salad dressing |
| 2 cups hot water | 1/4 cup cream, whipped |
| 1 lb. marshmallows | 1 package |
| 1 sm. can crushed pineapple | raspberry jello |
| 1 package Philadelphia cream cheese | 2 cups hot water |

Dissolve 1 package lemon jello in 1 cup hot water. Melt 1 lb. marshmallows in 1 cup hot water. Mix together and let cool. Mix crushed pineapple, cream cheese, salad dressing and whipped cream. Add to first mixture and let set. Then mix 1 package raspberry jello with 2 cups of hot water. Chill till syrupy and pour over first mixture. When set, cut in squares. Serve on lettuce leaf, top with salad dressing.

Shears for Recipes!

Send your favorite recipes to Mrs. Annie Lee Wheeler, Dep't E, Conoco Cafeteria, Ponca City, Okla. A \$7.50 pair of Wiss Pinking Shears awarded for every recipe published with your name. All recipes become property of Continental Oil Company.



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