fed fresh grain several times a day. The major drawback to this system is that the corn cannot be made marketable after it has been ensiled. This doesn't mean it loses feed value. Tests have shown that it has as much, if not a little more, feed value than dry corn. Both airtight and conventional upright silos are being used to store grain silage. If conventional units are used, more careful attention to sealing and grain moisture is needed.

Use of a batch drier and storage of the dried grain in either a converted corn crib or in metal bins in conjunction with a corn combine or pickersheller is probably the system that gives the most flexibility. A producer can feed, sell, store or do a combination of all three when using this system. He can complete harvest a little quicker than when using any other system and can use higher capacity harvesting equipment. Investment and operating costs will be high, so it works best for large, wellfinanced growers. However, the total return from the crop will be enough to more than cover these increased costs. Generally the entire conversion to this new system must be made at one time, which can put quite a burden on the farm finances.

can put quite a burden on the farm finances. In-storage-drying of shelled corn using natural air plus a supplemental heater is a very popular system for all sizes of farm operating units. What makes it most desirable is that the changeover can be made gradually if a picker-sheller is used which can shell corn early in the season and then be used for picking late in the season. Since most corn producers are now growing more corn and producing higher yields per acre than they did several years ago, they rarely have enough permanent storage space. Purchasing two to four shelled corn storage bins gives them the extra capacity they need. By the time these units are filled, corn will be low enough in moisture to change over to picking and fill the conventional corn cribs now on the farm.





Mr. Miller (left) discusses the advantages of Firestone truck tires with Firestone Dealer, Ed Claycomb.

"From Red River to the border Firestones proved themselves to me!"

says A. S. Miller, Scott City, Kansas. "We ran our own truck tire tests using Firestone and another brand. We ran the same road, same load, same miles. The other tires wore out fast while the Firestones looked like new. Firestone is always on top with improvements—and the service I get from Ed Claycomb, my dealer, keeps me mighty happy, too!"

Like A. S. Miller, you'll find Firestone truck tires deliver extra service at no extra cost! • FIRESTONE TRANSPORT TIRE: designed and built to give you maximum mileage at minimum cost in general farm hauling.

Extra service at no extra cost—that's the Firestone story over and over again! See your Firestone Dealer or Store about the complete line of Firestone farm tractor and implement tires, too. And remember, Firestone's FREE NEW TRACTOR TIRE LOANER SERVICE keeps your equipment working during retreads and repairs.



Corn combining is the most efficient way of harvesting now available. Field losses will be least when grain moisture is around 30%. When moisture is much above this level, operating problems and losses will increase. One of the most important considerations is to arrange a system of moving the corn from the combine to the drying and storage area efficiently so you'll be able to keep the combine running at full capacity. Some farmers are using auger wagons to take corn from the combine to trucks. • FIRESTONE RUBBER-X, the longest wearing rubber ever used in Firestone truck tires, greatly prolongs tread life.

• FIRESTONE SHOCK-FORTIFIED CORD gives you built-in stamina for top impact resistance in roughest hauling conditions.

• FIRESTONE SUPER ALL TRACTION TIRE: extra deep tread, all-season tire for traction on highways or in mud or snow.

• FIRESTONE ALL TRACTION TIRE: improved road mileage with top traction for feed lots, soft fields and lanes.



