Breakfast

Barley

Rio Grande

1948 TOUR OF MASONS TO ALASKA

A. H. Tyler, General Chairman of Committee
W. R. Hall, Tour Conductor

Rio Grande

Enroute
Denver, Colo., to Salt Lake City, Utah
Via Royal Gorge

June 30th to July 1st, 1948

Breakfast

Orange Juice — Grapefruit Juice

Kadota Figs — Breakfast Prunes

Berries with Cream — Chilled Melon

Choice of Hot or Dry Cereals

Corned Beef Hash, Poached Egg

Omelette with Jelly

Ham or Bacon with Eggs

Muffins — Toast

Coffee — Tea — Cocoa — Milk

Barley

The present increasing world attention to grains and grain production points up the importance inherent in the scene on the menu cover—an experimental barley plat at the Ft. Lewis School of Agriculture, one mile west of Durango in southwestern Colorado's San Juan Basin. The elevation (7,610 feet) and climate at the school's experimental farms in La Plata county make it a desirable station at which to test grains grown in high-altitude, Rocky Mountain fields.

Colorado and Utah together produce almost a tenth of the nation's annual 300 million bushels of barley. The Ft. Lewis school's work is to test new hybrids under actual growing conditions. Barley is a crop adapted to a wide range of soil and climatic conditions and is often used as a nurse crop for alfalfa. Because it's a cool-season crop and should mature before extremely hot weather sets in, it's peculiarly adapted to the Rocky Mountain region.

As continued experiments on various test farms bring more and more favorable data to bolster the barley interest in the mountain states, it should gain ever-increasing importance and production here. The average citizen knows little about, and pays little attention to, this important grain because most of it never leaves the locality where it is grown. It arrives on the market for human consumption in the form of prime meat. A scant fraction of it finds its way onto the American table in soups, as breakfast cereal or in beer. Fine malting barleys bring a premium price from the nation's foremost brewers.

The changing world grain picture and laboratory tests point up the possibility (the probability is a moot question) that barley could be utilized to replace wheat for a variety of human uses for direct consumption.

Even if barley continues to be constrained to its present place as a leading feeder crop the experimental work augurs a better future for it. The experimental work will result in greater production—more bushels per acre where it's already grown; and increased acreage in barley where it wasn't known to be suitable before. This, in turn, will mean, if nothing else, more and better meat for the consuming public.

From any standpoint, these experimental plats, of which the cover scene is typical, are the forerunners of increased acreages and production — more food for a nation that's trying to feed the world.

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILROAD