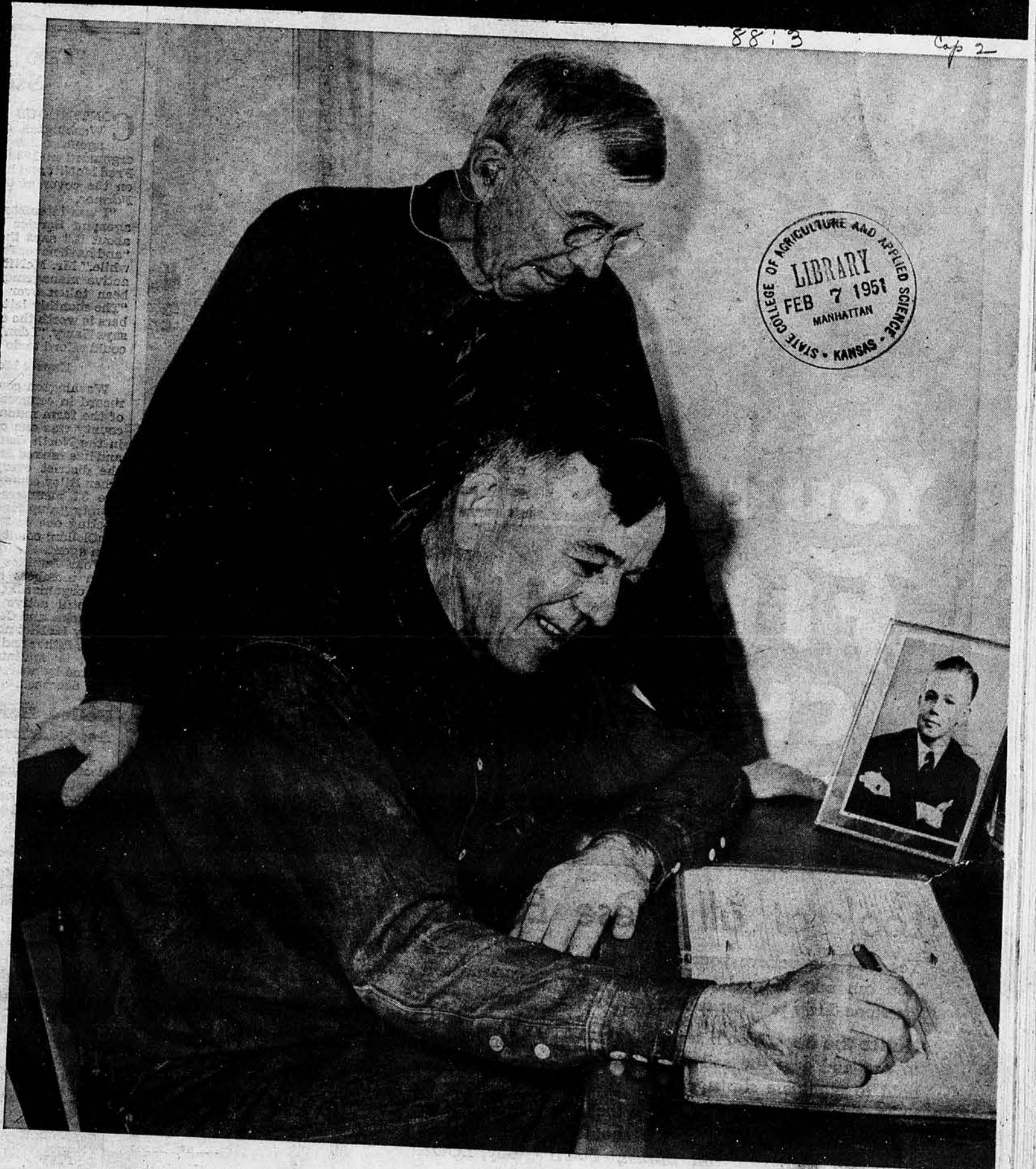


Kansas Farmer



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Livestock Association To Hold Annual Meet

Wichita will play host to 1951 convention of Kansas Livestock Association. This 38th annual meeting of the organization will be held March 6, 7 and 8. All association members and friends of livestock industry are cordially invited to attend convention sessions March 7 and 8. Headquarters will be at Hotel Broadview.

For first time, the Kansas Cow-Belles will hold their meetings. This organization is made up of wives and relatives of members of Kansas Livestock Association.

The Cover Story

CONTINUOUS membership in the Washington County Farm Management Association since it was organized in 1930 can be claimed by Fred McNitt and his son, Harry, shown on the cover of this issue of *Kansas Farmer*.

"I was interested in the Farm Management Service the minute I heard about it," says the elder Mr. McNitt, "and have never failed to find it worthwhile." Mr. McNitt now is retired and active management of the farm has been taken over by his son, Harry. "The monthly letter sent out to members is worth the cost of membership," says Harry. "I don't see how any farmer could afford to do without it."

Expect More Members

Washington county has an enviable record in connection with the growth of the farm management service. The county was one of the first organized in the North Central Kansas District and has ranked first in membership for the district every year except 1950, when Riley county edged ahead. There are 31 members in the Washington county group for 1951 and "we are expecting one or 2 more," says Everett McClellan, county agricultural Extension agent.

Four families in the county have been members since the association was organized. Charter members who are still active include Louis Fiser, Mahaska, and Cecil A. Jones, Hanover. Harry McNitt now carries on in place of his father and George Mueller, Hanover, is continuing the membership started by his father, William Mueller, now deceased.

Polled Hereford Association Elects

John Luft, LaCrosse, has been elected president of the Kansas Polled Hereford Association for 1951. Other new officers: vice-president, Nick Dinges, Hays, and secretary-treasurer, Vic Roth, Hays.

Senator Capper on Radio

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

KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

121-123 West 8th St.
Topeka, Kansas

Vol. 88, No. 3

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

New
with 40% FASTER*
PIG MINTRATE
*"...\$1,600 worth of pork
 for \$153 out-of-pocket
 feed costs"*

says Earl J. Hughes & Son,
 Blackhawk County, Ia.

**TELLS HOW 151 baby pigs gained
 55 lbs. each in only 43 days**

"When our 151 Hampshire pigs were 4 weeks old and averaged 20 pounds, we started feeding them a pig starter made with ground yellow corn and MoorMan's new Pig Mintrate," says Earl J. Hughes and his son, Harlan, outstanding hog producers of Blackhawk County, Ia.

"Just 43 days later—when 10 weeks old—they averaged 75 pounds, a net average gain of 55 pounds. We figure this gain increased the value of our pigs \$1,600. And the cash outlay for feed was only \$153 for Pig Mintrate.

"We'll continue to follow MoorMan's recommendation—start them fast with Pig Mintrate and then finish them with MoorMan's Hog Mintrate 45. Under this plan it will take about 4 tons of MoorMan's to balance our own home-grown feed—and our out-of-pocket costs will be less than \$5 for each finished hog!"

Partners Earl J. Hughes and son, Harlan, are skilled hog men... raise between 300 and 400 hogs annually. They're starting early to teach Ronald, Harlan's son, how to be a good hog producer, too.

**HERE'S WHY there is no better Pig Starter
 than your own corn—Fortified with
 MoorMan's 40% Faster Pig Mintrate:**

*Every day farmers on hundreds of farms are proving that yellow corn, bolstered with Pig Mintrate, gives a high-energy, low-fiber feed that makes pig grow 40% faster than gains formerly considered average—or the accepted standards set up by the National Research Council. Here's why:

Pig Mintrate contains *proteins, minerals and vitamins specially balanced for growing pigs*—and in the right combination to help explode

all of the good fat and meat-building elements in your corn. It's packed with rich animal and sea-food proteins that contain *genuine* APF, or Vitamin B₁₂, to stimulate extraordinary growth; and it has only the minerals and other vitamins young pigs need, but which home-grown feed lacks. Ask your MoorMan Man to show you a sample, or write MoorMan Mfg. Co., Dept. J1-2 Quincy, Ill., for full information.



MoorMan's

(Since 1885)

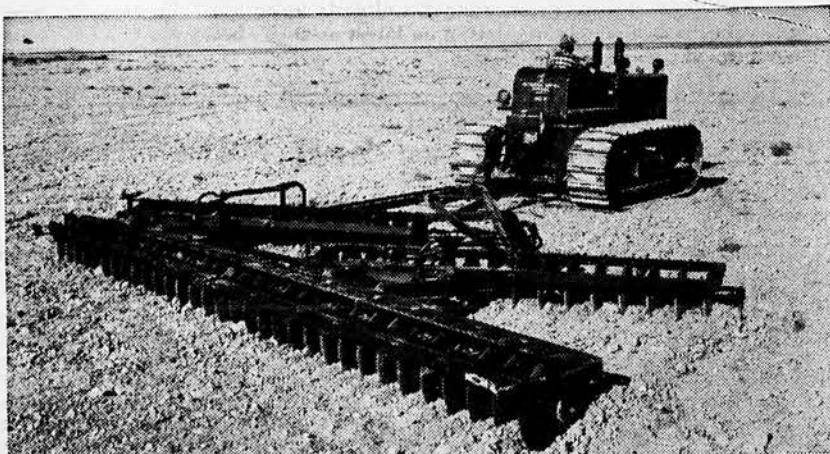
**MAKERS OF PROTEIN AND MINERAL CONCENTRATES FARMERS NEED,
 BUT CANNOT RAISE OR PROCESS ON THE FARM**



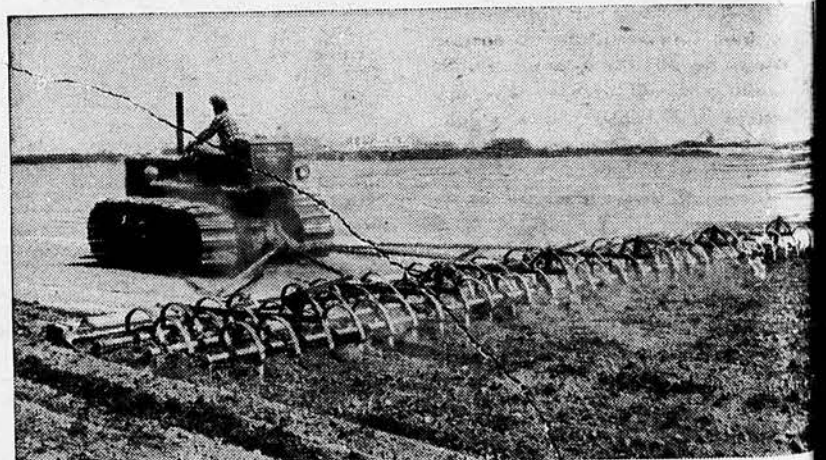


NEW! McCormick No. 3 High-Clearance Stubble Carrier. Exceptional clearance below tool bar frame and between shanks for fallowing and mulching in heavy grain stubble. Four sizes: 8, 11, 12, and 14 feet. Hydraulic control and wheel arm adjustment provide for both deep and shallow work. Shown here, McCormick W-9 tractor stubble-mulching with a 14-foot No. 3 carrier with coil shanks. Also available are stiff shanks, middlebusters, furrowers, a subsoiler, and a ditcher.

You'll do better work... faster... with *McCormick* heavy-duty tillage implements



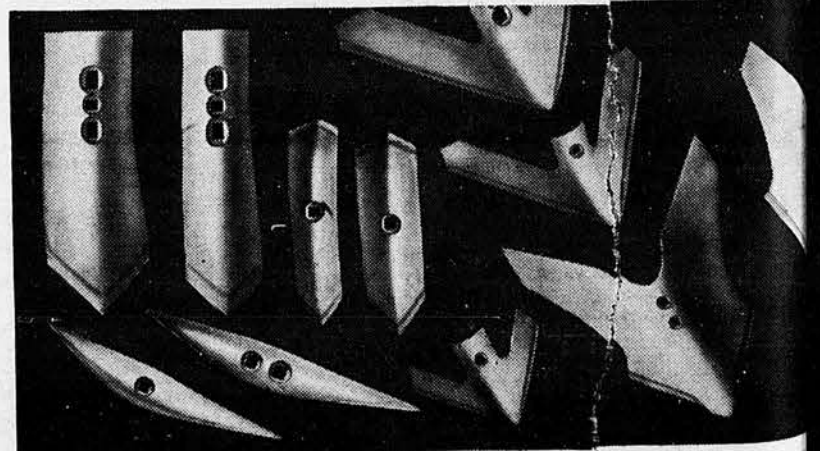
McCormick Heavy-Duty Squadron Disk Harrows are built in widths from 12 to 24 feet, for tractors from approximately 40 drawbar horsepower to the 89 drawbar horsepower of the International TD-18A crawler. Rear gang is hinged to follow ground contour. Hydraulic or manual control.



Pulling 30-Foot McCormick Model R Heavy-Duty Spring-tooth Harrow with International TD-9 crawler. These rugged pipe-bar harrows are fitted with self-cleaning spring steel teeth for trouble-free work in trashy conditions. Sections available in 4 to 10-foot widths with from 11 to 29 teeth each.

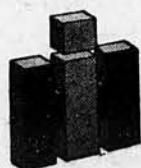


Cultivate, Bed, Border, Furrow—all with the McCormick No. 2 heavy-duty carrier, shown with 9 stiff shanks. Two tool bar lengths, 90 and 135 inches, for wheel or crawler tractors to 45 drawbar horsepower. Tool bars easily fitted with any of seven types of ground tools. Hydraulic depth control.



IH Heat-Treated Heavy-Duty Steels, Sweeps, Furrowers are built to stand up tough Western soils. They're precision-formed of highest quality steel, heat treated and sharpened for long wear. Full selection of styles and sizes. **ALL** your heavy-duty tillage implements.

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Lincoln: What He Did For Agriculture

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON



Abraham Lincoln

IN THE issue of *Kansas Farmer* for February 21, 1948, there appeared an article titled, "Washington, First of All a Farmer." As Abraham Lincoln's birthday also is observed this month, I thought it quite fitting to prepare a similar article about him. It cannot have the same approach, for Lincoln was not a farmer and never claimed to be one. Of the many speeches delivered by Mr. Lincoln during his political career, in only one did he touch upon agriculture.

He was born of poor parents on a farm near Hodgenville, Ky., and in his youth acquired much farm experience working for his father and as a hired hand for neighbors. When he was 21 he helped his father establish a farm in Illinois, then started out in the world for himself. He earned his living hauling rails, manning flatboats and churning. He was considered "a shiftless fellow" but it was during this period of his life he came to be known as "Honest Abe."

This close-hand experience at farming did not make of Lincoln a progressive or outstanding farmer like George Washington. However, these intimate contacts with the struggling farmers of his day taught him the significance of farming. They prepared his mind so, years later, he did not hesitate to do something of very great benefit for farmers of this nation. Abraham Lincoln will be forever glorified as the

Everyone on the farm will be particularly interested in this very readable article about Abraham Lincoln. Perhaps you didn't know, or had forgotten, the important things he did for agriculture. No doubt you will wish to save this article. And wouldn't it be a good idea to clip it and put it in your rural school library for permanent reference? It certainly is worth saving.

—R. H. G.

emancipator of the slaves. But because of 3 certain things he did as president all farmers should look upon him as their great benefactor.

Frontier farming of Lincoln's day is not to be compared with our modern scientific agriculture. Yet President Lincoln had a great deal to do with the tremendous revolution that has been going on in farming ever since his time. We never had any real systematized agriculture in this country until after 3 great bills of far-reaching influence became law by his signature.

The system followed since the birth of the nation could not be called agriculture. The pioneer cleared forest or burned prairie. Plowing the land, he kept it in crops as long as it would grow anything. When fertility of this piece was used up the "farmer" would clear another piece and farm it to death. This process was repeated as long as there was any new land left.

Knew About Lower Yields

Lincoln knew about the decreasing acre yields of grain, and in his only major speech on agriculture delivered in Milwaukee in 1859, he pointed out that it was the chief farm problem of the day and suggested "putting the soil to the top of its capacity." It was the heavy farm support he received as a result of this speech, together with a split in the Democratic party, that elected him president.

Altho making no pretense at being a farmer, Lincoln must have realized the importance of agriculture to the nation, else he would not have urged so sincerely, in his first message to Congress in 1861, that it be recognized as something more than a clerkship in the government. What the President called a clerkship only, consisted actually of an office with a superintendent, 4 clerks, a gardener and a few laborers. There had been an appropriation of \$53,000 to support the "clerkship."

The U. S. Department of Agriculture had its origin in the foresightedness of George Washington, who in 1793 asked Congress to make arrangements to promote agriculture. In 1836, without

any definite authority of law, an agricultural division was established in the Patent Office. An appropriation of \$1,000 was made 3 years later for "collecting and distributing seeds, prosecuting agricultural investigations and procuring agricultural statistics." The money was taken from the Patent Office fund and work was done under the Commissioner of Patents, who was an official in the Department of State.

In his report, made in 1841, the commissioner stated 30,000 packages of seed had been distributed during the year, and that agricultural statistics as gathered in the census were being prepared for publication. This arrangement continued until 1849, when the Department of the Interior was established and the Patent Office, with its agricultural work, became a part of it.

U. S. D. A. Was Born

Burdened as he was with all the problems of a nation being torn asunder from within, it is surprising President Lincoln had any time to consider problems pertaining to peace. But on May 15, 1862, there came to his office a bill from Congress proposing to set up a new government bureau, "the general designs and duties of which shall be to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with agriculture." The bill carried with it a provision boosting the annual appropriation up to \$118,000. The President had no hesitancy in signing this bill, because he had asked Congress for it, and with his signature the U. S. Department of Agriculture was born.

Isaac Newton, a Pennsylvanian, became first Commissioner of Agriculture. A plot of ground, now the beautiful department grounds, was used as an experimental farm. A chemist and an entomologist were appointed to con-

duct various new research projects.

Just 5 days after he signed the bill creating the department of agriculture Lincoln signed another bill which had come out of Congress labeled the Homestead Act. This act is looked upon as the great turning point in the country's agricultural development, for it opened up a gigantic area of 234 million acres of public land which could be had for farming by merely living on it 5 years. This land consisted of the vast new domains which the United States had bought from foreign countries but which had never been settled.

Stimulated by the Homestead Law agriculture now very definitely passed into the commercial stage when farmers began living upon the profits of farming rather than on the products of the farm itself. There followed such an expansion of agricultural enterprise as the world had never seen. Following opening of the prairie states came the building of transcontinental railroads. Then came the invention of the twine binder and the steel moldboard plow, and after these came the rapid use of improved agricultural machinery.

A bill known as the Morrill Act, of outstanding importance agriculturally, became a law with President Lincoln's signature on July 2, 1862. This was the

law that made possible setting up Land-grant colleges. The originator of the idea was Justin Morrill who first proposed the plan of giving federal land to the states, allowing them to sell it and so finance a college course in agriculture and mechanics. According to his plan the Government would give to the states for this purpose 11 million acres.

When the proposal first came up in Congress in 1857 it passed both the House and Senate after a bitter fight, but was vetoed by President Buchanan. The Southern states had led the fight against it so Buchanan did just what they expected him to do. But when the bill again came up for consideration in 1862 there were no Southerners in Congress and a new president was in the White House, so the bill easily passed.

Many Problems Arose

But it was not so easy to put the provisions of the bill into practice, for in those days few teachers were qualified to teach agriculture; there were no textbooks on farming. Finding something to teach and someone to teach it was quite a problem. The states were slow to avail themselves of the opportunity to develop agricultural education. In many cases they had a hard time selling the land that had been given to them.

These 3 bills, which have done so much toward changing the course of the nation's agriculture, were born at a time when the future of that nation seemed dark indeed and all 3 were sponsored by a man who made no pretense at being a farmer.

Don't Miss This, February 17!

Will the day ever come when you can order a good rain and expect to get it? Don't be too sure you know the answer. Some wonderful progress in rain making is being claimed.

Look for the story in the February 17, 1951, *Kansas Farmer* telling you in detail about rain-making contracts already being made between farmers and rain makers, and information on latest methods being used to coax rain from the skies.

Nine More Soil Labs Bring Total in Counties to 19

YOU are almost within shouting distance of a county soil-testing laboratory, if you live in the eastern one third of the state. With addition of 7 more laboratories early this year, total of these Extension service installations is now 19.

In addition to county laboratories, the enlarged state laboratory at Kansas State College, Manhattan, still is running full time testing soil samples from over the state. Another state laboratory is located at Garden City. And a commercial laboratory was installed

a year ago by Lam-Perkins Grain Company, Moran, for convenience of customers.

Most recent counties to make preparations for soil labs are Clay, Marion, Lyon, Franklin, Doniphan, Jackson and Jefferson. A few of these had equipment installed at the turn of the year. Others had equipment on order and were expecting their labs to begin operation early this year.

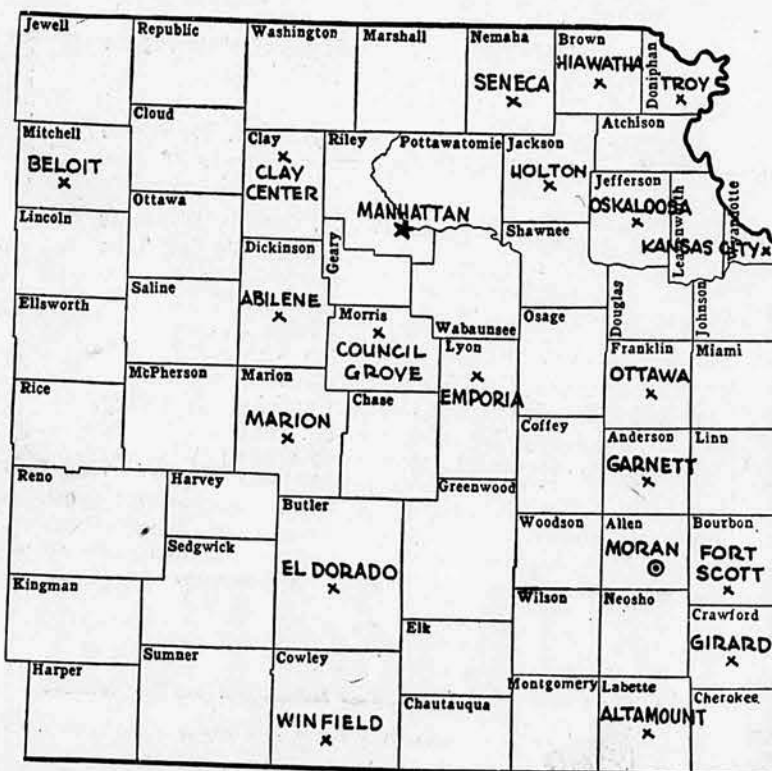
A training school for Extension agents in those 7 counties was conducted at Manhattan late in December by Dr. R. V. Olson, agronomy department, who is in charge of the state laboratory. Also attending the school were Harvey Goertz, who recently became Extension agent in Brown county where a laboratory was opened in 1949, and Rodney Partch, agent at Beloit, in Mitchell county. The soil laboratory at Beloit was opened a year ago by Wendell Moyer. Mr. Moyer now is county agent in Anderson county and opened a new county laboratory there last fall.

County Agents Named

Agents in the 7 counties opening new laboratories are Brace Rowley, Clay; C. Allen Rissinger, Marion; Luoy McDougal, Lyon; Roland Elling, Franklin; C. E. Lyness, Doniphan; Lyle Engle, Jackson, and Roger Colby, Jefferson.

Kansas Farmer editors encouraged development of these county laboratories even before the first one was put in operation at Winfield 2 years ago. Opening of this laboratory was first reported in *Kansas Farmer* for March 5, 1949. And succeeding issues have carried reports of each new laboratory as well as many crop results where fertilizer was applied according to soil-test recommendations.

Comparatively new as a fertilizer-consuming state, Kansas farmers have an advantage. Laboratory and fertility test plot results can be combined to make more accurate recommendations for plant-food use before soil has become seriously depleted. Correct use of plant food for both pastures and cropland can do much toward increasing production economically.



SOIL-TESTING laboratories are becoming popular in Eastern Kansas. There now are 19 such county installations indicated with an X on the map. A star locates the state laboratory at Manhattan while another state laboratory at Garden City is not shown here. A commercially-owned laboratory at Moran, in Allen county, is designated with a circle and a dot.

Tell us why you like *Betty Crocker's* new STIR-N-ROLL Recipes—
WIN \$100 A MONTH FOR LIFE
GRAND PRIZE
OR \$20,000 CASH

**Look! 2170 Wonderful CROSLEY Appliances
 ENTER THIS BIG \$150,000 CONTEST NOW!**

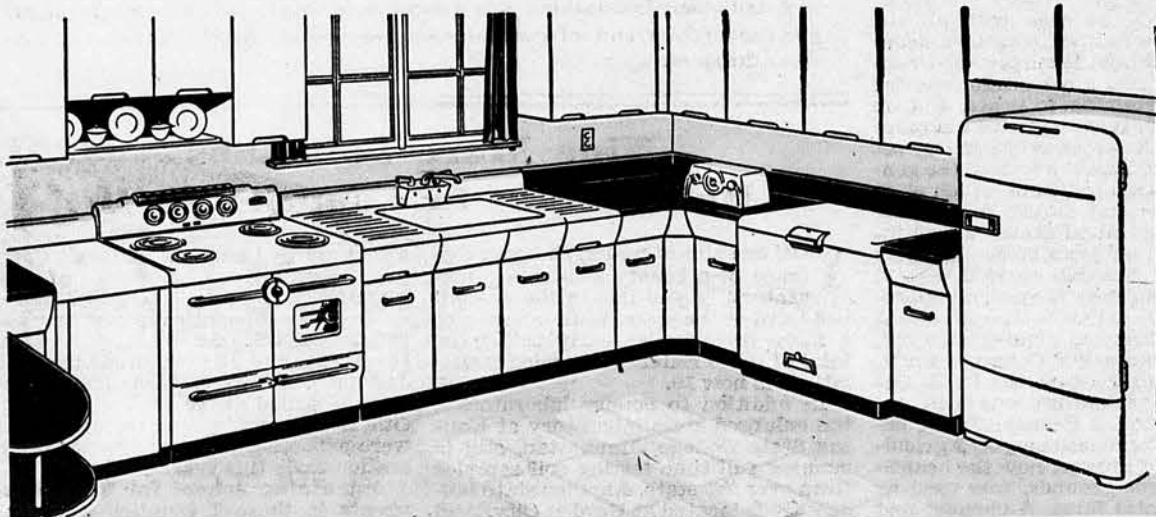
HERE'S WHAT YOU DO . . . Try the new Betty Crocker STIR-N-ROLL Recipes . . . then (on entry blank or sheet of paper) complete the following in 25 words or less: "I like Betty Crocker's STIR-N-ROLL Recipes because . . ."

Send as many entries as you wish, but each must be accompanied by the 70th Anniversary

Emblem from recipe folder in Gold Medal Flour sack, or the label from a bottle of Wesson Oil.

Follow the easy rules. Get entry blank with complete rules from your grocer or Crosley dealer. Or write to General Mills, Dept. 269, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Mail entry to: STIR-N-ROLL CONTEST, Box 900, Minneapolis, Minnesota.



10 SECOND PRIZES—EACH A COMPLETE CROSLEY KITCHEN

Each kitchen includes: Shelvador® Refrigerator, Home Freezer, Electric Range, Garbage Disposer, Sink, Steel Cabinets, Electric Water Heater, Kitchen Radio, "Whatnot" Shelves.

25 THIRD PRIZES . . . Shelvador Refrigerators
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START WITH GOLD MEDAL FLOUR!

You can count on Gold Medal "Kitchen-tested" Enriched Flour. Its superb baking qualities never vary. Each cupful always acts the same . . . from sack to sack . . . month to month. So always use Gold Medal to help assure you success with STIR-N-ROLL Biscuits, Pastry—and all your bakings.

Gold Medal Flour
and WESSON OIL



**STIR-N-ROLL
 PASTRY
 (DOUBLE CRUST)**

Preheat oven to 425°.

1. Mix together 2 cups sifted GOLD MEDAL Flour
***1½ tsp. salt**

Pour into a measuring cup (but don't stir) ½ cup Wesson Oil
½ cup cold milk

Then pour all at once into flour.

2. Stir lightly until mixed. Round up dough . . . divide in halves. Flatten each half slightly.

3. Place one half between 2 sheets of waxed paper (12-in. square). Roll out gently until circle reaches edges of paper. If bottom paper wrinkles, turn, roll on other side. Peel off top paper. If dough breaks, mend without moistening by pressing edges together . . . or by pressing a scrap lightly over tear.

4. Lift paper and pastry by top corners; they will cling together. Place (paper side up) in 8 or 9-in. pie pan. Carefully peel off paper. Gently ease and fit pastry into pan. Trim even with rim.

TOP CRUST: Roll as above and place over filling. Trim to rim. Seal by pressing gently with fork or by fluting edge. Snip 3 or 4 small slits near center. Bake about 40 minutes, until golden brown and the juice bubbles through the slits, in hot oven (425°).

IMPORTANT! For one-crust pie shell, make half the recipe. Place rolled dough in pan. Prick thoroughly with fork. Bake in very hot oven (475°) 8 to 10 min.
 *If you use Gold Medal Self-Rising Flour (sold in parts of the South) omit salt and reduce baking temperature 50°. Bake double-crust pie about 10 minutes longer.

STIR-N-ROLL BISCUITS

You can make rolled, patted or dropped biscuits with this same recipe

Preheat oven to 475°.

Sift together 2 cups sifted GOLD MEDAL Flour
***3 tsp. double-action baking powder**
***1 tsp. salt**

Pour into a measuring cup (but don't stir together) ½ cup Wesson Oil
¾ cup milk

Then pour all at once into the flour.

Stir with a fork until mixture cleans sides of bowl and rounds up into a ball. For drop biscuits: drop dough onto ungreased cooky sheet. For rolled or patted biscuits: smooth up dough by kneading about 10 times without additional flour. With the dough on waxed paper, press out ¼-in. thick with hands, or roll out between waxed papers. For a thicker biscuit, roll dough ½-in. thick. Cut with unfloured biscuit cutter. Bake 10 to 12 minutes on ungreased cooky sheet in very hot oven (475°). Makes about 20 medium biscuits.

NOTE: 1. For buttermilk biscuits, use 2 tsp. double-action baking powder and ¼ tsp. soda.
 2. If you are doubling or tripling the recipe, measure oil and milk into a bowl; then pour all at once into the flour.

**If you use Gold Medal Self-Rising Flour (sold in parts of the South) omit baking powder, salt and soda.

No. 2 in flower series written by a man
who grows them by the acre

Seed Flowers Are Easy on Pocketbook

By FRANK PAYNE

A GREAT philosopher long ago said, "If I only had 2 pennies, one would buy a crust of bread, the other a white hyacinth to go with my soul." The modern way, if one is thinking about flowers, would be to invest a dollar in 10 packages of seeds and grow your flowers. You would have flowers blooming all summer long for your home beautification, and maybe some left over to distribute among friends and neighbors. Seed flowers certainly were made for us poor folks. You cannot buy more flower happiness than a dime packet of seed. It's a lot of fun to grow your own flowers.

If you are to get best results from seeds you buy, you must know when and how to plant them. In my previous

entire packet in a foot of space, when nine times out of ten each plant requires at least a foot of space. The next great mistake is caused by planting too deeply. Some tiny seeds must be sown on top of loose ground and pressed into the ground with a wooden board. Spring rains and Mother Nature do the rest.

Watch Those Weeds

Another word of warning is not to let weeds get a start on your seed flowers, especially when they are tiny. Most annual seed flowers have shallow roots. If weeds are allowed to get big, they sap them of the plant food and moisture needed to make strong flowering plants. If you pull up a big weed you are sure to disturb the flower roots and that's not good either. So pull up the weeds when they are small for best results. Keep up frequent shallow hoeings until the flower buds begin to show, then mulch around plants with lawn clippings and water only if there is a drought.

Last but not least, be sure to keep old faded flowers cut off. If allowed to go to seed they sap the strength of your flower plants—even so much they may quit blooming. Keep old flowers cut off and have flowers all thru the summer.

My next article will tell about bulb flowers to plant in the spring. There will be 2 articles on this subject because bulb flowers really are important.

Flower Questions?

If you have questions about flowers you wish to have answered by Mr. Payne, please send them to Kansas Farmer. He will answer any sent in by May 1, 1951, provided they are about flowers only, and provided you send a stamped addressed envelope for his reply to you. Please send your questions to Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Article, in the January 20, 1951, Kansas Farmer, I told you WHERE to plant certain flowers. Look up that article, on page 8, or better still, clip each article and keep them handy for quick reference. Some flowers must be planted early and I do mean REAL early. You can start seed growing in the house early in February. A shallow flat wooden box will do nicely. Such annual seed flowers are: petunias, snapdragons, scarlet sage and pansies. These can be transplanted outdoors when frost danger is past.

There are other flowers that must be planted early too, but they simply cannot stand transplanting. These must be sown out-of-doors right where they are to stay and bloom, without disturbing the roots at anytime. Poppies, larkspur and sweet peas come under these ones.

Words of Advice

Other annual flowers are like corn, beans or melons. They cannot stand cold or frost at all. The ground must be well warmed up before they can be sown and be expected to come up. Such flowers are cockscomb, morning-glories, zinnias, sunflowers and nasturtium. The middle of May or early part of June is soon enough for sowing these flowers outdoors.

Nearly all amateur flower growers make the mistake of sowing flower seeds too thickly. They try to sow an

Electric Trap Kills Corn Borer Moths

An electric trap to kill European corn borer moths is proving effective in experiments. Tests are being conducted co-operatively by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station. As yet, electric traps cannot be recommended for farm control of corn borers.

A report was given recently at the winter meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers in Chicago by John Taylor, agricultural engineer of the USDA's Division of Farm Electrification. It was reported much more research is needed before an electric trap can be recommended as a safe and effective borer control measure for farm use.

Like New 4-Day Cream-Buying Plan

Kansas cream producers like the new 4-day buying plan which is now in operation thruout the state, says W. H. Martin, Kansas State College dairy husbandryman. Producers who deliver cream to stations within 4 days of the previous sale receive a premium for their first-grade cream. In some areas, the percentage of 4-day cream is running from 70 to 80 per cent. Since the plan was introduced in October, the percentage gradually has been increased.

Tonsillitis Still a Menace

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

Every newborn babe has two tonsils, one on each side of the throat—a small, rounded piece of pink tissue looking somewhat like the tip of one's little finger, but not easily seen if normal. The abnormal tonsil always makes trouble. Doctors still fail to agree. My special letter, "Hints About Tonsillitis" tells you the details. Anyone desiring a copy should send an envelope addressed to himself, and bearing a 3-cent stamp, to Doctor C. H. Lerrigo, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. No copies can be sent unless the stamped envelope is received.

Your request will get prompt attention. I go to the sixth National Conference on Rural Health at Memphis, Tennessee, February 23-24. This is an annual affair promoted by the American Medical Association to give special consideration to better health for farm families. I have represented Kansas Farmer at each of them in promoting our health interests. I will tell you about it in an early issue.

PRIZE WINNERS



Bert Garrett of Route 1, Galena, Kansas, a young veteran who built his marginal land up to where he won the three state district "Greener Pastures" Contest with less than 100 acres.

Here's what Bert Garrett says about BEM BRAND Fertilizer:

"BEM BRAND is the best fertilizer I've ever used. It gives me early maturing, high yielding corn with big ears and uniform kernels. It sure has paid in building up my land and making money on all my crops and pastures. I use BEM BRAND and sure recommend it to my neighbors."



THERE ARE SHORTAGES - SO
BETTER ORDER EARLY

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Fog Fights Farm Fires

Maybe this will be just
the thing for rural areas

By DICK MANN

FIRE on the farm can be a terrible thing. It is doubly tragic because most farms are isolated from adequate fire-fighting equipment. Also, because most farm water supplies are not big enough to feed such fire equipment if and when it does arrive.

Writing in the Farm Safety Review, Adolph W. Nelson, chief of the Kent county, Michigan, volunteer fire department, says:

"After 8 years of experience, we are convinced high-pressure fog equipment is the answer for rural fire protection.

"With fog equipment the 1949 Kent county records show 87 per cent of our rural fire calls were handled with from 0 to 500 gallons of water. Seven per cent took from 500 to 1,000 gallons, and 6 per cent took more than 1,000 gallons."

Here are advantages of fog equipment for rural fires as listed by Chief Nelson:

1. Ease with which the complete unit, including water supply, can be taken to the fire.
2. Efficient use of water.
3. Almost no water damage.
4. Simplicity of operation.
5. Physical protection to firemen due to fog that shields off much of heat, smoke and gas during close-range operations.

Another fog enthusiast is Randall C. Swanson, Extension farm safety specialist at the University of Wisconsin. In a special letter to *Kansas Farmer*, Mr. Swanson writes:

"Mr. Berge, our agricultural engineer, and

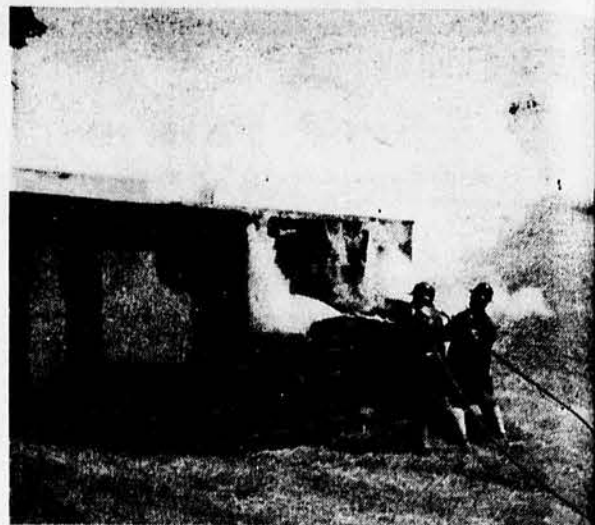
myself, put on our first demonstration of fog-type fire-fighting equipment at Farm Field Day 2 years ago for about 5,000 people.

"For this demonstration we got an old brooder house, filled it with boards and other rubbish and added 30 gallons of fuel oil. We set this on fire, let the crowd decide when the fire was at its height, and then applied water under high pressure. We did this with 2 nozzles, each having a maximum capacity of 30 gallons a minute. This fire was knocked down in less than 60 sec-

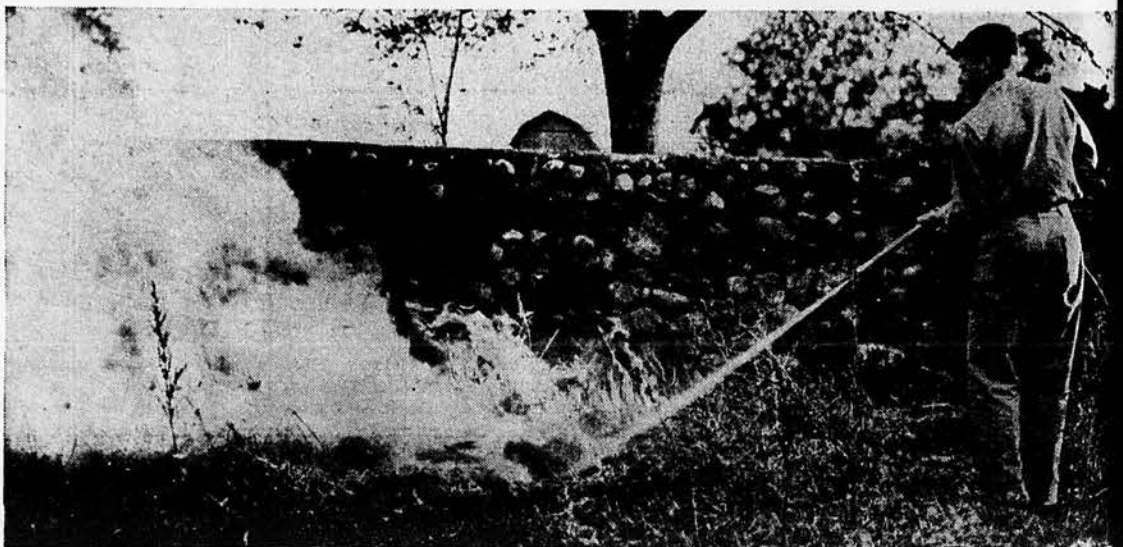
onds, using from 40 to 50 gallons of water.

"Following this demonstration, we put on several others over the state to acquaint farm people with high-pressure fog. High-pressure fog should not be confused with a fog nozzle. To break up the water particles sufficiently, it is necessary to develop 800 pounds pressure. This will give you 500 to 600 pounds at the end of the nozzle with the nozzle open.

"Effectiveness of water under this kind of pressure is 10 to 20 [Continued on Page 10]



A BROODER HOUSE was used as demonstration for fog equipment at recent University of Wisconsin farm field day. Rural communities in Wisconsin now are using 40 such fog units for fire protection.



GRASS AND BRUSH FIRE is knocked out by force of high-pressure stream. One gallon of water applied as high-pressure fog can be more effective than 10 half-gallons of water.



HIGH-PRESSURE FOG may be answer to most farm fires. The higher the pressure, the more fire-killing action, it is claimed.



THIS BUILDING, made of wood, contained oil-covered kindling. With high-pressure fog equipment, the fire was quickly put out with no external damage to building.

Farm Matters

AS I SEE THEM

I FIND myself very much in agreement with Allan Kline, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation. Last Saturday in Chicago Mr. Kline said:

"Under price controls America will lose 10 to 15 per cent of its potential production in 5 years in comparison to free-economy methods.

"This applies to agriculture in a dramatic sort of way. Under price control, it is going to be clumsy and inefficient. We'll have black markets. And we inevitably shall have subsidies."

Mr. Kline also declared, "The only way to control inflation is at its source" and suggested 3 steps in that direction:

1. Balance the federal budget.
2. Restrain private credit expansion.
3. Put emphasis on production to meet effective demands.

Of course, balancing the federal budget if the Congress approves all of President Truman's pending recommendations—at least a 71-plus-billion-dollar program for the coming fiscal year—will call for an increase in federal taxes of more than 16 billion dollars—or one-third more than now is being collected.

There is no easy way of preventing inflation. All thru history—at least as far back as 4,000 years ago—rulers have attempted to meet inflation by the apparently "easy" way of price-and-wage controls.

One can find in the laws of Hammurabi, king of Babylon (2285-2242 B. C.) wage controls for boatmen, reapers, threshers, shepherds, laborers, artisans, bricklayers, tillers, stonecutters, milkmen and carpenters. They did not work.

In 301 A. D. Emperor Diocletian in Rome decided to retain his popularity with promises to

fix prices and reduce the cost of living. He issued an imperial edict fixing prices of commodities for the entire Roman Empire. Part of the edict was a long speech—startlingly like some we get these days—in which he assured his people the economical control system he was setting up was built on the highest motives of making the whole empire participate "in the blessings of that peace for which we have so laboriously striven."

The edict went on to explain how the people had become greedy; exorbitant profits were being made; monopoly was running wild; and the people therefore needed protection from foes within as well as foes without. The only cure—all was complete over-all controls of food, wages, clothing, everything.

Diocletian built up a huge bureaucracy to enforce his price controls. His price-control police forces had law to back them up; selling above the ceilings was punishable by death; so was buying above the ceilings.

Historians of the Roman Empire who deal with economic phases report a situation as tragic as it was prophetic. Because the scarcity of production was heightened by interference from price controls, prices of consumer goods in the actual (black) markets went out of sight. We saw that happen under OPA during World War II. It did not work in Rome either. Diocletian repealed the edict and abdicated the throne.

"In the realm of agriculture," said Rep. Ralph

Gwin, of New York, who made a study of controls recently, "the situation became so bad the emperor found it necessary to order farmers and farm laborers to be controlled by serfdom under state supervision."

You may remember at one time during our own OPA the President made the suggestion the government might have to seize forcibly livestock in an attempt to "break" the black market and force slaughter thru licensed channels. He never went further than the suggestion—but that gives an idea of where price controls lead.

Of course, as controls slow down production, the next step is subsidies to get production. If the subsidies don't get production, then comes rationing. Housewives have to stand in long queues to get goods.

There is one field where I think it is incapable that subsidies will have to be resorted to at an early date, with price controls in effect. That is in the field of meat prices. And subsidies, unless very large, will not meet the problem of black-market slaughtering. A meat subsidy such as we made in World War II, about 2 cents a pound, will not deter a black marketer who can get an extra 5, 10 or 15 cents for his product.

Allan Kline's statement is basically sound. But I fear the administration we now have in Washington is not looking for basically sound solutions.

Arthur Capper

Topeka.

Just Who Are Our Friends, Anyway?

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's National Affairs Editor

China in the United Nations in place of Chiang Kai-shek's representatives.

The test vote came on a British-Indian move to adjourn for 48 hours to consider the proposal. India, Britain, Canada, France, Israel, the Arab states, Norway, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Ukraine, and Soviet Russia lined up in favor of adjournment. Standing by the United States in opposition were Turkey, Greece, most of the Latin American nations, and Belgium.

Too Many Luke Warm Nations

That is not saying the same line-up would prevail on a final showdown between the United States and the Communist nations. But it is symptomatic of the lukewarmness of many of the member nations of the United Nations toward supporting the United States in trying for the "collective security" program on which the UN is based. The adjournment motion carried, 27 to 23, with 6 abstentions.

What nations can the United States count on for certain? The United States, and probably some others, but it would be hard to name them, today. Later, when the United States is militarily stronger, probably more. But these will line up with a strong United States when their own interests seem to make it necessary. A "debating society" United Nations—and on any other basis than that of a debating society the UN seems at this time to be defunct—is not impressive.

There promises to be a long debate on drafting 18-year-olds. Department of Defense wants to draft at 18 for 27 months, then 5 or 6 years reserve status, subject to call; with practically no deferments.

Britain calls up draftees at 18 years 3 months, for 24 months; defers young merchant seamen, coal miners and farmers. Russia drafts at 19, to serve 24 to 36 months, then into reserves, with annual refresher training; subject

to call until 50; deferments for scientists, teachers, technicians, artists (including movie actors).

In France, men register at 19, enter service at 20, for 18 months. Belgium calls them at 20, for 14 months of duty. Canada relies on volunteers. Defense Department of U. S. seems to want to catch them younger than most other nations with conscription.

On farms, in the country, in cities, Americans face a regulated life in this "American century." Price controls, government approval for pay raises, limitations on salary increases, are coming, perhaps to stay for a long time; government approval for pay raises probably will be based on increases in cost-of-living index. Control of materials will become stiffer as the months go by; some rationing is expected before the year is out, particularly if price ceilings on beef and some other items result in black markets. Control of manpower (see Genesis, 47: 21) is in the offing.

Question About Price Ceilings

What the Administration program is for price ceilings on farm commodities is hard to figure from developments the first month of the 82nd Congress. At a recent press conference the President was understood to say price ceilings for farm commodities would not be less than the parity level fixed in the 1950 controls act; the implication was that if the pre-Korean price was higher than parity, that would be the minimum ceiling level, also as provided in the controls act.

But in the President's budget message to Congress, he said, without amplifying further:

"To avoid the unnecessary accumulation and loss on perishable agricultural commodities, legislation is needed to make direct payments to producers in lieu of market price supports thru government purchases."

That statement, taken by itself, would seem to call for the food subsidies of World War II with direct payments to farmers. If these were paid on an "income" basis, instead of a "commodity unit" basis, we would have the Brannan Plan.

Organized labor, housewives, and many politicians playing to groups, are putting on more and more pressure for price ceilings on foods, preferably with rollbacks—such rollbacks almost inevitably will call for subsidies, in order to get production. At present the Government has neither authority nor funds for subsidies. So the President suggests "legislation."

Government Would Buy Livestock

At a recent meeting in Chicago, a proposal that apparently did not get much attention at a Department meeting of meat-livestock consultants to consider livestock and meat controls, was tossed into the hopper—may hear more about it later.

The gist of it is this. Slaughter buyers would purchase all live animals at not more than the fixed ceiling price for the market area, and grade. Buyers decision as to grade would be final. Producers would be paid direct by the Government.

After slaughter, the carcasses would be graded, and packers would buy back from the government at prices figured to permit sales within specified retail ceilings. Losses, of course, would be absorbed by the Government.

Proponents of the plan say it would avoid any "direct" subsidy; would set up machinery by which prices paid producers would be high enough to encourage production, and low enough to keep within the retail ceiling.

A major reorganization is coming that will put all soil conservation work in the Department of Agriculture under an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. State and county administration will be in charge of new "USDA Committees" on which will be old PMA committees with new members added.

Clean Milk

All farmers having dairy cows are interested in clean milk production. That means milk from healthy cows is of good flavor, free from dirt and contains relatively few bacteria. A recent USDA bulletin on this subject, which is authentic, will be of much interest to the producer.

Some subjects discussed are: Importance of producing clean and wholesome milk; bacteria in milk; equipment; methods of production. There are many illustrations.

Kansas Farmer's Bulletin Service can have a copy of the 24-page booklet sent to you. The price charged is 10c. Please ask for Bulletin No. 2017, "Clean Milk Production."



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Please send free literature on Model "AR" Tractor.

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Fog Fights Fire

(Continued from Page 8)

times greater than water applied as a stream under normal pressures. This means carrying 500 gallons of water to a fire with high-pressure fog equipment is equal to 5,000 to 10,000 gallons of water under low pressure. The small amount of water used by such a fire-fighting equipment unit makes it possible to supply by milk cans enough water to keep the equipment going."

Continuing his letter, Mr. Swanson says: "We have about 40 units in Wisconsin using this type equipment and all of us are extremely pleased over results."

Probably the most enthusiastic report we have been able to find on high-pressure fog for fire fighting is contained in a weekly newspaper published in a rural community near Chicago.

Following a home fire there, the paper gave this report:

"The fire, which started and made great headway in the house while occupants were absent, was a potential 'blow'; that is, it had created and enclosed in the house great quantities of gasses which could at any minute have blown the house apart, and some of the surrounding homes with it.

Out in Few Minutes

"The fire department, called to the scene, extinguished all flames in a few minutes with its fog equipment. It did so with no water damage. In a fire as dramatic as this was, that may seem like a trifling aside, but it was one of the points which drew highest praise from insurance men."

Another interesting story is that in the Mendota, Ill., Reporter, which tells of a fire school held there to test high-pressure fog equipment in comparison with the old-style stream.

Part of this report is as follows:

"Sunday morning 2 specially constructed buildings were equally loaded with scrap lumber, 2 loads of boxes, crates, and 4 rubber tires. The buildings were identical in construction—12 feet wide, 10 feet high, and 20 feet long. A partition was put in the center of each building, with doors offset.

"At 10 a. m., each building was sprayed with 50 gallons crankcase oil, 44 gallons of No. 3 furnace oil. Just prior to the demonstrations at 2 p. m., each was again sprayed with 10 gallons of No. 3 furnace oil and ignited with gasoline.

"After the buildings were ignited, they were allowed to burn 2 minutes before water was applied, and they were completely enveloped in flames—inside and outside.

Controlled in 6 Minutes

"The high-pressure truck, which was pumping at about 850 pounds pressure delivering about 30 gallons a minute from each nozzle, had the fire well under control in 6 minutes, and extinguished and cooled off the structure in 12 minutes and 23 seconds, using 320 gallons of water.

"When the other building was ignited the low-pressure truck was used. After 18 minutes and 55 seconds and 570 gallons of water were consumed, the fire was still out of control and 2 firemen were injured by burns."

Altho the National Board of Fire (Continued on Page 11)

First Arbor Day

Did you know the Kansas capitol grounds once had so many trees it was practically a forest? It all happened because of an Arbor Day held in Topeka on April 23, 1875. It was the first Arbor Day held in Kansas.

About 800 trees were planted on the statehouse grounds that year according to records of the state historical society. Later, they became so thick it was necessary to thin them out. Topeka residents imported a Boston landscape artist to do something about the situation and to beautify the grounds. He eliminated so many trees it was unsafe for him to remain in Topeka and he made a hasty retreat back home.

Today, the Kansas statehouse grounds are beautiful and spacious. The historic old cottonwood north-east of the capitol was there when the building was being erected. Its beauty is appreciated daily by Topekan and tourists.

Underwriters is very cautious in commenting on high-pressure fog equipment, a bulletin issued by the board does have this to say:

"There are several types of fires where engineering indicates the solid stream, so commonly used, is not well-adapted to fire extinguishment. These fires may be listed roughly as:

"Oil, grease, tar and other flammable liquids.

"Smoky fires, especially where interior fire fighting is in order.

"Protecting an exposed building from an adjoining fire.

"A widely spread fire of low heat intensity.

"Chimney or grease-duct fires.

"Grass or underbrush fires."

This list indicates most farm fires would respond better to fog than to stream application of water.

However, J. A. Neale, chief engineer for the National Board of Fire Underwriters, says: "The subject of fog fire fighting is very controversial. There are proponents of both fog and solid-stream techniques, and there also is a vigorous difference of opinion between those who favor high-pressure fog and those who favor low-pressure.

"At present," Mr. Neale continues, "there is considerable work being done which is serving to evaluate the merits of various techniques, and before too long I think we will have a reasonably clear-cut picture of the effectiveness and limitations of all the various methods and techniques.

"Like many new methods," he adds, "extravagant claims have been made for fog which are becoming modified as further experience is gained."

In giving you this information on high-pressure fog, *Kansas Farmer* is not trying to "sell" the idea. It is doubtful whether high-pressure fog equipment would be available at this time because of the re-armament situation. But *Kansas Farmer* wants to keep you up-to-date on all new things of interest and help to you.

Many farm families now are putting profits into building better homes and more attractive farmsteads. As those farmsteads improve the importance of protecting them from fire becomes more apparent.

We suggest that you "keep an eye" on the progress being made by high-pressure-fog fire fighting. Perhaps you and other farmers in your neighborhood could work out a group fire-protection setup someday, using this type of equipment.

In the meantime that old farm sprayer, so valuable for spraying crops and livestock, can be an important fire-protection unit if kept ready for action.

Outlook Is for Big Pig Crop

Pigs and more pigs is outlook in Kansas this spring. According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, about 108,000 sows are expected to farrow in the spring alone. This means if litter sizes run about the same, there will be a 15 per cent increase over the number produced in the spring of 1950. Number of pigs saved last fall is estimated at 22,000 head. This is largest crop since the war year of 1943, and 14 per cent above the corresponding period in 1949. The near-record litter size averaged 7.3.

New PMA Officer

Drexel D. Watson, farm-reared Kansan, is new head of PMA Grain Branch in Washington, D. C. Mr. Watson, native of Sedgwick county, succeeds Leroy K. Smith, who resigned.



"If we ever do build our own home, let's put bleachers in the bathroom."

If you're farming large acreages...



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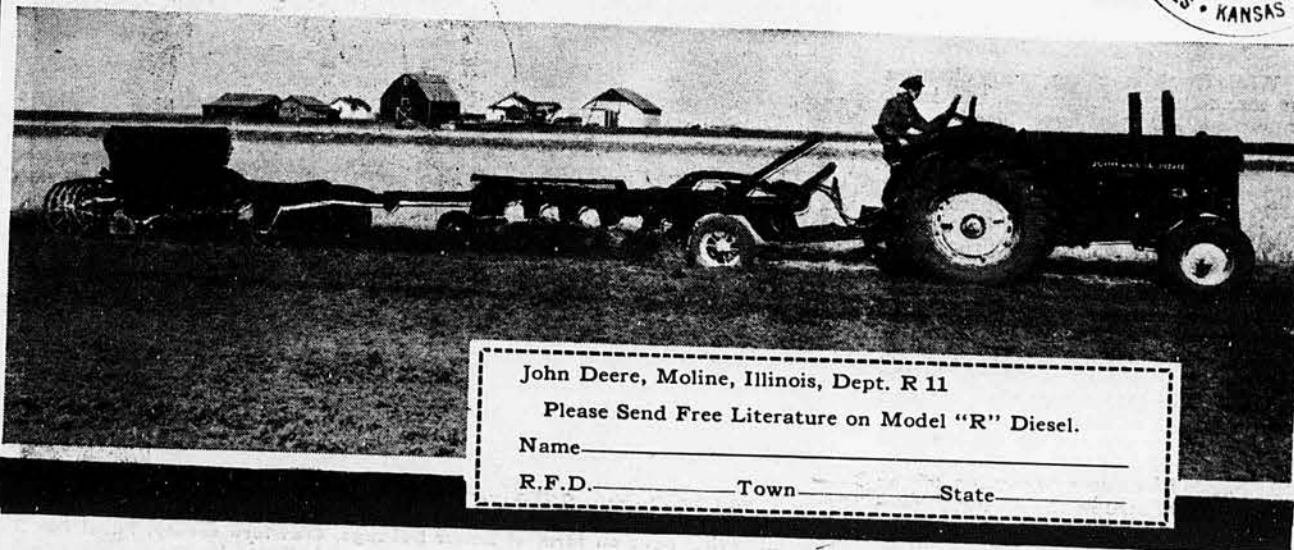
How would you like to save time and manpower? The Model "R" handles heavy-duty tillage jobs in half the time it takes a 2-3-plow tractor... it does the same amount of work as two 2-3-plow tractors and two operators... it provides that extra lugging power and traction so often needed for peak loads or tough conditions.

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No. 23 Reviewing farming progress and looking into the future

Rapid Changes Made in Marketing Farm Products

... New packaging and new processing methods are big factors behind revolutionary development of farm marketing during last 50 years.

By **GEORGE MONTGOMERY,**

Head, Department of Economics and Sociology, Kansas State College

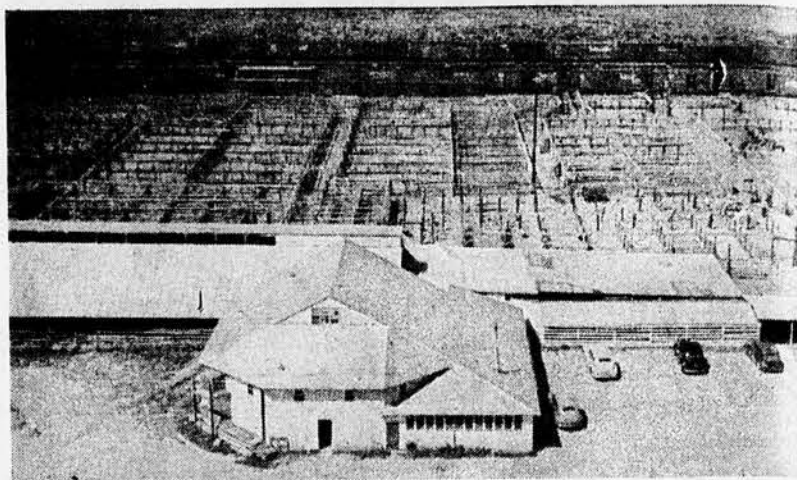
IN 1900 much butter produced in the United States was churned in the farm home, made into rolls, wrapped in brown paper, taken to the country store and exchanged for coffee, flour or sugar. Today, milk and cream are picked up by truck, transported to creameries or milk plants. After processing, products are packed in sanitary containers, transported to consumers under refrigeration.

Fifty years ago hogs were hauled in cool hours of early morning by team and wagon from farm to country shipping plant. There the hogs were loaded on railroad cars for shipment to central markets. Cattle were driven on foot from the farm feed lot to stock pens at local shipping point. Today, both cattle and hogs roll swiftly on pneumatic tires over concrete highways directly from farm to central markets. These are only a few examples of the many rapid changes in marketing farm products which have occurred in the last 50 years.

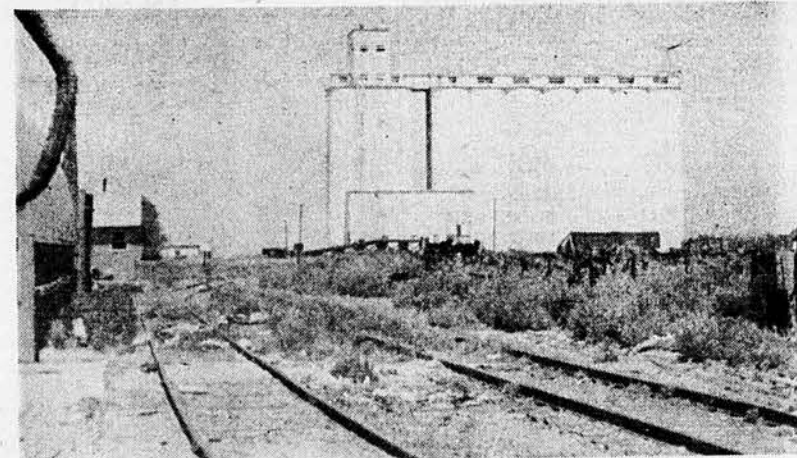
Gasoline, rubber, concrete highways, mechanical refrigeration, new packaging and new processes have brought rapid changes both in the organization or system of marketing. These and other factors also have brought impor-

tral, or primary, markets or other points of processing. In this revolutionary change, the local market has to a large extent disappeared as the place where wagon loads were assembled into carload lots for shipment to terminals by rail. The truck has contributed greatly to assembling of perishable products such as milk, cream, and vegetables from the farm to central points for processing. The motor truck also has altered materially the distribution of processed foods from wholesale centers and processing plants to consuming areas and retail outlets. The horse-drawn delivery wagon of retail stores of former years has been replaced by the rapid and flexible motor truck.

Another major development of the last 50 years has been introduction of uniform federal standards for farm products, accompanied by a system of official grading by licensed inspectors. In the early part of the present century the buyer of farm products depended largely upon his own ability to judge quality and market value. Grading was according to local or state standards. Under this system there was lack of uniformity between markets and there was relatively little opportunity for settling disagreements in regard to the



The community sale barn has become an important item in marketing livestock.



This elevator is typical of the type for handling farm grains at local market.

Coming, February 17

Does your farm have that "cluttered" look? Some folks are surprised at how little it takes to transform their farmsteads from ugly ducklings to neighborhood attractions.

In the February 17, 1951, issue of *Kansas Farmer* look for the story on how a group of G. I. "On the Farm Training" students put on a farmstead-improvement program that paid off.

tant changes in the way of performing given tasks or functions in the marketing process.

In some instances changes have been modifications or improvements of the existing system with the general structure of the market remaining about the same. Changes of this kind have occurred in marketing grain. In other instances, entirely new methods of processing and handling products have been developed. The result has been changes in the organization and structure of the market. Quick freezing of fruits and vegetables is an example of this type of change.

In other instances, improvements in processing of refrigeration or cooling have changed location of marketing areas. Icing of vegetables in transit and transporting of fluid milk in glass-lined tanks and trucks have caused shifts in production areas.

Marketing Services Improve

While there have been many changes in marketing organization the most important changes have been in the way of performing marketing services. At no other period in our history, and certainly in no other area in the world, have there been as many changes as during the last 50 years in transporting, grading, storing, and processing farm products. Likewise, rapid development in communication and distribution of market news and crop reports have changed marketing practices. Improvement in business practices, ethics, and development of confidence in the market place have contributed to speed and efficiency of marketing.

Most spectacular of all are changes in transportation. All-weather roads, pneumatic tires and perfection of the internal-combustion engine have revolutionized the movement of products from farm to market. Many commodities, such as livestock farm products, now move directly from farm to cen-

quality. Uniform federal grades were introduced first for grains and cotton shortly before World War I. This system of federal standards applied by licensed inspectors has been expanded to include practically all farm products bought and sold in public markets.

For some commodities, such as grains and cotton, use of federal standards is mandatory. For others, such as fruits, vegetables and meats, official grades are provided for use of traders who desire them.

A system of uniform, widely-recognized grades facilitates buying and selling products by telephone, wire or let-

ter. Federal grades also contribute to the convenience and promote understanding among buyers and sellers located in different markets. It is easy to settle disputes when a disinterested qualified person indicates the market quality or value of the product. A recognized system of grades also gives meaning to prices and market quotations as given by radio, press and published reports.

Warehouse Receipts Issued

State and federally licensed public warehouses issuing uniform negotiable warehouse receipts are another significant development of the last 50 years. Today, negotiable warehouse receipts are generally accepted in market channels for transferring ownership of grains, wool, cotton, other nonperishable commodities. Warehouse receipts are used for making delivery on future contracts, and for pledging commodities as collateral for loans.

Many products, such as butter, eggs, dressed poultry and pork, are stored under refrigeration. In recent years, large quantities of fruits, vegetables and other perishable products have been quick-frozen to be stored for later use. Perfection of refrigeration equipment, development of trucks for transporting frozen food, and new techniques for quick-freezing have made possible year-round nation-wide enjoyment of

highly perishable food such as strawberries, fresh fruits and sea foods.

Prior to rural free delivery, farmers knew about price changes in terminal markets when they went to the local market or called for their mail at the post office. With rural delivery, farmers had market reports in the daily newspaper, but these were received at least 24 hours after the prices were established in the central markets. The telephone provided current information from the local market, but this means of distribution of market information was not widespread. Today the radio provides farmers almost instantaneous and constant communication with a major markets of the country. The Market News Service of U. S. Department of Agriculture provides a nationwide organization for collecting information about market receipts, unloading storage stocks, sales and prices in major markets for all the important farm products.

Crop Estimates Made

A similar development has occurred in reporting condition of growing crops and expected production of livestock. In the early part of the century, estimates of conditions and expected production of staple crops were made by specialists employed by private firms. Today, reliance for crop and livestock information is placed on the crop and livestock estimates made by the Division of Agricultural Statistics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Changes in financing marketing activities have occurred primarily in sources of credit and in the speed with which transactions are performed. In the last 20 years the federal government has engaged in financing marketing activities. Funds have been provided chiefly thru 2 channels: direct loans to producers on products stored on farms, or in bonded warehouses, and loans to co-operatives for marketing purposes. Financial transactions have been speeded up thru improvement in methods of handling and clearing credit instruments, and warehouse receipts. Federal grades, licensed inspectors, negotiable warehouse receipts and constant communication between markets have contributed to effective financing of marketing operations.

There have been many improvements in ways of performing marketing functions, but changes are not restricted to the new ways of performing given activities. There have been equally important changes in marketing methods and organization of markets for performing given services.

Livestock heads the list of major farm commodities in respect to change

(Continued on Page 45)

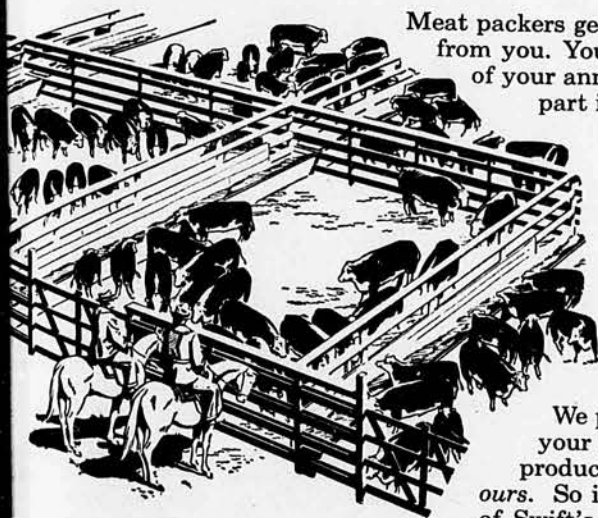
An Efficient Pig Brooder



A SIMPLE PANEL with an opening for pigs makes a cheap and efficient brooder for farrowing pens on farm of Ernest DeLange, Crawford county. Panel has 2 advantages over box-type brooders, Mr. DeLange believes. He can see pigs at all times to check on their condition and the corner is easier to clean.

FROM **Swift** TO **America's ranchers and farmers...**

In 1950 Swift paid \$1,704,489,374 for livestock and other agricultural products



Meat packers get most of the raw material for their business from you. You get from meat packers approximately half of your annual income. Together, we play an important part in feeding America. As one factor in the livestock-meat industry, Swift shares in that vital task. On this page is a record of what we did during 1950. The figures at the right show a quick over-all picture. The figures below explain in greater detail.

77¢ out of the average sales dollar paid to producers

We provide a dependable year-round market for your livestock, dairy products, poultry, etc. These products of your business are the raw materials of ours. So it's only natural that by far the largest part of Swift's "sales dollar" is paid to you farmers and ranchers.

The pictures and words below tell what the rest of that "sales dollar" goes for

11 1/10¢ to Employees

It takes skilled people to process your livestock and other raw agricultural products into Swift's quality foods. In 1950 Swift's 76,000 employees earned \$245,238,539 in wages and salaries, or an average of 11 1/10 cents out of each dollar of Swift sales.



4 5/10¢ for Supplies



Last year, out of each dollar of sales, Swift & Company spent an average of 4 5/10 cents, or a total of \$100,476,643 on supplies of all kinds—mountains of salt and sugar; trainloads of boxes, barrels, other containers; miles of twine; tons of paper; fuel, electricity, etc.

2 3/10¢ for Transportation

Swift's service helps bridge the 1,000-mile gap between producers of livestock and consumers of meat. To accomplish this necessary service, Swift's freight and trucking bill in 1950 was \$51,598,238. This is an average of 2 3/10¢ of each sales dollar for moving your products to consuming markets.



1¢ for Taxes

In addition to federal taxes, Swift & Company paid taxes during 1950 in all states and in many municipalities. Our total tax bill was \$21,101,712. This averaged 1 cent out of each dollar Swift received for the products it sold.



3 4/10¢ for Other Expenses



Among other necessary business costs are depreciation, interest, employee benefits, sales promotion, rent, research, insurance, development of new products, advertising, stationery, postage, telephone, telegraph, travel expenses, etc. These necessary expenses took an average of 3 4/10 cents of each sales dollar.



It is the pooled savings of many shareholders, and earnings plowed back into the business, that have built Swift & Company and made it possible to serve efficiently you producers of agricultural products. Among Swift shareholders you will find farmers, ranchers, lawyers, doctors, mechanics, business people—folks from every walk of life—including 38,575 women.

We hope your farm and ranch operations re-

Quick Facts on Swift's Business in 1950

Total SALES of all Swift's products and by-products in 1950 added up to	\$2,214,819,268
Swift paid for livestock and other agricultural products	1,704,489,374
Swift's total NET EARNINGS amounted to	16,142,586*

That is an average net earning per dollar of sales of 7/10 cent

Here's where the other 99 3/10 cents of that "sales dollar" went:

For livestock and other agricultural products	77 cents
For employees' wages and salaries	11 1/10 cents
For supplies	4 5/10 cents
For transportation (freight, trucking, etc.)	2 3/10 cents
For taxes	1 cent
For other necessary business expenses	3 4/10 cents
Total	100 cents

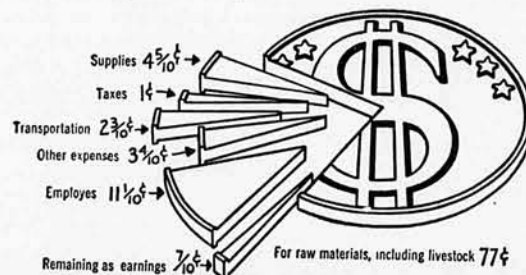
*This amounts to 2/10 of a cent per pound on all products handled.



3/10¢ as Earnings

After all those necessary expenditures, our 1950 net earnings were \$16,142,586. Our shareholders received \$13,917,161 of this in dividends. This is their return on the investments made by them and on the earnings from these investments which have been retained in the company to provide the plants and facilities—the tools needed to handle your products.

Here's a picture of Our 1950 Sales Dollar



Swift & Company's net earnings are small for the many essential services in the processing and marketing of the agricultural products you produce. Our earnings averaged a fraction of a cent a pound on the volume handled.

Mrs. Maynor
Vice President and Treasurer

Swift & Company UNION STOCK YARDS • CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS
Nutrition is our business—and yours

Phillips 66 NITROGEN MAKES MORE MONEY FOR YOU!



**The dollars you invest now to
fertilize your pastures and small grains
will bring you extra returns**

If you want big returns per acre . . . fast results . . . be sure to include Phillips 66 High Nitrogen fertilizers in your soil management program.

Use Phillips 66 Ammonium Sulfate (21% Nitrogen) or Phillips 66 Prilled Ammonium Nitrate (33% Nitrogen) as top dressing, and you can expect

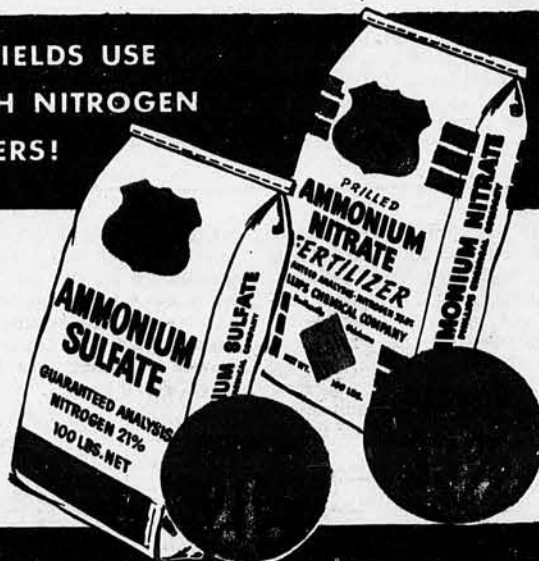
extra pounds of livestock and dairy products per acre of pasture . . . bigger yields of small grains.

Phillips 66 High Nitrogen fertilizers are uniform, free-flowing . . . easy to drill and spread. Act now! Ask your regular supplier for Phillips 66 High Nitrogen Fertilizers.

PHILLIPS CHEMICAL COMPANY,
A Subsidiary of Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, Oklahoma

**FOR HIGHER YIELDS USE
PHILLIPS 66 HIGH NITROGEN
FERTILIZERS!**

You'll be seeing more and more of Phillips 66 High Nitrogen Fertilizers . . . both Ammonium Sulfate and Prilled Ammonium Nitrate. Phillips also produces Anhydrous Ammonia (82% Nitrogen) for direct or irrigation application.



Honest Injun' I'm
the best buy!

Baby Chicks Can Be Mighty Good Investment

By TOM AVERY

Department of Poultry Husbandry
Kansas State College



We'll fight, sure as shootin', if you crowd us!

IT IS still a little early for most farmers to start brooding baby chicks, but it surely isn't too early to order them. Some people go ahead and order without giving much thought to quality or just what it will take to do the job. No wonder they aren't successful.

When you buy baby chicks it is just another way of making an investment. You hope for a fair return on that investment. No successful farmer would buy a piece of land for an investment unless he knew something of its history.

Probably first thing to consider is whether you really want to raise chickens. If poultry raising seems unpleasant and you have had poor success, some other venture would be more advisable. If you enjoy raising poultry and have found it profitable, it is a pretty safe bet you will find poultry raising a sound investment.

To Help You Decide

There are several factors that should help you decide whether you prefer to raise chickens for eggs or for meat. If you have a good laying house and have been successful with layers, chances are you will want to buy chicks from the best egg breeds available. If you lack laying house space and don't like to have a flock of hens to care for during winter, then buy chicks from one of the broiler strains.

Next important step is to decide how many chicks you can care for with houses and equipment you have available. There sometimes is a tendency for people to get overoptimistic when ordering chicks. They order without giving sufficient thought to how many chicks their equipment will handle. It is better to run a little short than to overcrowd.

Here's a Trouble-Maker

Overcrowding probably causes more trouble than any other one thing. There is a saying that if one puts too many chicks in the brooder house enough will die off so you will eventually have the correct number. Proper number of chicks to place in a brooder house is one chick for every 1/2 square foot of floor space. Unless you are mighty good or lucky, there is trouble ahead for those who try to crowd more than that number into a house.

As already mentioned, buying baby chicks is an investment. Any investment involves chances. But there are a lot of chances that can be eliminated thru wise buying. By unwise buying you can purchase a lot of trouble. You can get chicks that have disease, chicks that just don't have vigor and health, or aren't bred for high egg production. Any group of chicks that are uneven, some long-legged, some short and

stocky, some poor selection in breeding stock.

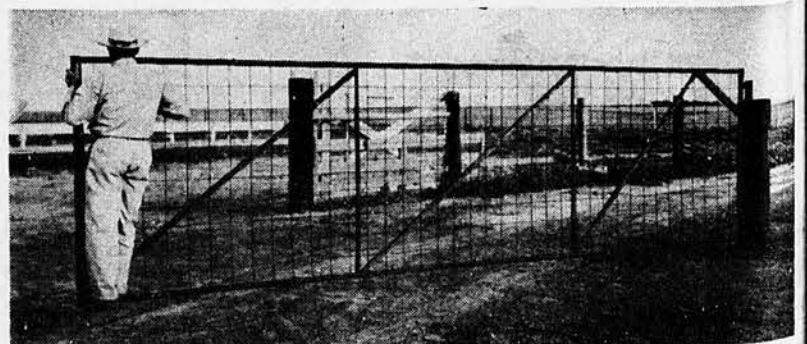
If you decide to raise broilers, buy chicks from a hatcheryman who specializes in producing good broiler chicks. A chick coming from an egg strain may make a fair broiler, but it is too much to expect it to do as well as if it had been bred to be grown as a broiler. A rancher wouldn't buy a calf from a dairy cow if he wanted a top-grade beef animal. Neither would a dairyman buy a beef heifer if he wanted a high milk producer. Exactly the same principal applies to baby chicks.

Know Your Hatcheryman

Try to buy chicks where you are certain of high quality. It is best to know your hatcheryman. Buy from a hatchery that uses great care to give you chicks of good breeding. This type of hatcheryman has your best interests at heart. He knows a satisfied customer will be a repeat customer. Sometimes distance lends enchantment, but there are a lot of advantages in buying from someone you know. The chick order you place now may spell the difference between a successful year in the poultry business or a poor one. When ordering, order good chicks. Cheap chicks seldom are a good investment. A few cents more per chick, sometimes only the price of one or two eggs, will buy the best chicks your hatcheryman has.

Egg prices are almost always around 50 per cent higher between July 1 and January 1, than they are during the first 6 months of the year. This adds up to only one thing. If you plan to make the most profit from layers, start your chicks early. January, February and March hatched chicks are in production in time to produce eggs when egg prices are highest. Records also show early-hatched chicks live and grow better than late-hatched ones. It is true because of colder weather one must have better brooding equipment for early-hatched birds, but they pay for the long run.

It's a Sturdy Gate

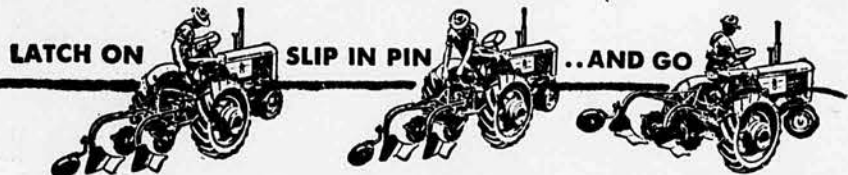


NO SAG, no drag on this 20-foot gate on Herman Darnauer farm, Sherman county. The secret is double hinges at top and bottom, plus triangular bracing. End posts are 2-inch angle irons, and angle braces are 1 1/4-inch angle irons. Top and bottom rails are 1 1/4-inch pipes. Entire gate is enclosed with 6- by 6-inch concrete reinforcing steel mesh. Here Mr. Darnauer is riding gate shut to show its unusual strength.

BIG TIME SAVER HUSTLES WORK

Needs Doing All at Once

When Everything



When you have a Case "VA" Series Tractor you have something that seems almost too good to be true. You have the ground-covering capacity of a lusty 2-plow tractor . . . plus the extra advantages of 3-point Eagle Hitch . . . one-minute hook-up to Latch-On implements . . . deeper depth control than ever before was possible with rear-mounted implements. You get hydraulic control—not only for front and rear-mounted implements, but for pull-types, too. Case "VA" Series Tractors have a big, sturdy frame with lugging power to pull through tough fields, and built for years of hard, steady work.

They have weight, balanced for sure-footed steering and traction. They give you "a lot of tractor for the money."

All-purpose Model "VAC" is shown above with Case Centennial Plow. There are regular 4-wheel and orchard models, and the high-clearance Model "VAH." Besides the Latch-On and Masterframe implements shown there are many others built by Case; also loaders, scrapers, sprayers, posthole diggers, etc., made by other companies. And remember—there are 21 Case tractors in four sizes, to fit every farm. Plan for years ahead—see your Case dealer now.



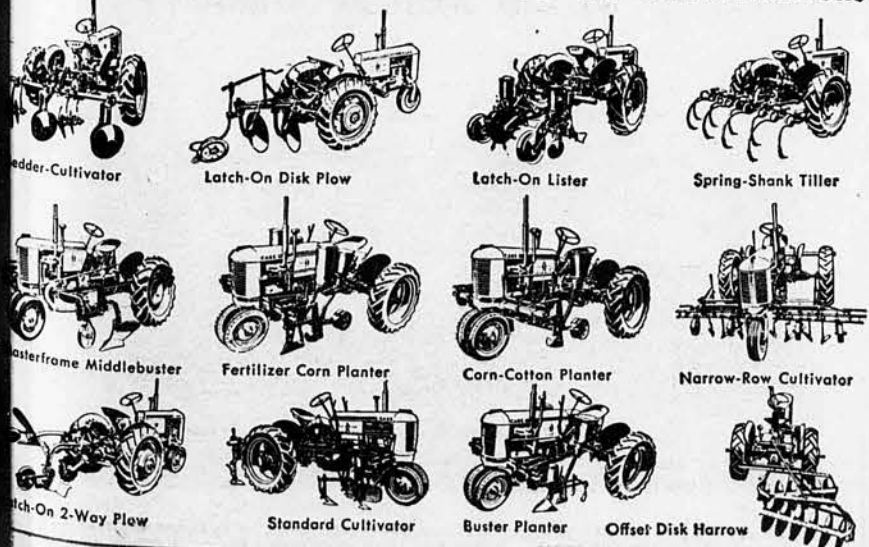
PLOWING. Latch-On plows hold their depth. They include a 2-way, single-furrow model and a 2-furrow disk plow, besides single and 2-bottom regular moldboard plows as shown.

DISKING. Both the tandem Latch-On harrow shown here and the offset harrow at bottom lift clear for transport, at a touch of the hydraulic control on the tractor.

PLANTING with Latch-On narrow-row vegetable planter, built in four and six-row sizes, with adjustable spacing. Masterframe planters for corn and cotton are built in several models.

HAYING goes fast with Latch-On mower. Hydraulic control lifts entire mower for backing or transport, also holds cutter-bar at desired height during operation. Fine for clipping pastures.

A FEW OF THE MOUNTED IMPLEMENTS FOR "VA" SERIES TRACTORS



GET THIS BIG TRACTOR CATALOG

Send for the full story. Mark machines that interest you; write in margin others you need. Mail to J. I. Case Co., Dept. B-47, Racine, Wis.

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Larger 2-plow "SC" Tractor | <input type="checkbox"/> Centennial Plows |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fast 3-plow "DC" Tractor | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 and 6-ft. Combines |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Automatic Baler |

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POSTOFFICE _____
RFD _____ STATE _____

**"Crimp cut Prince Albert
in my pipe means more
smoking pleasure to me!"**

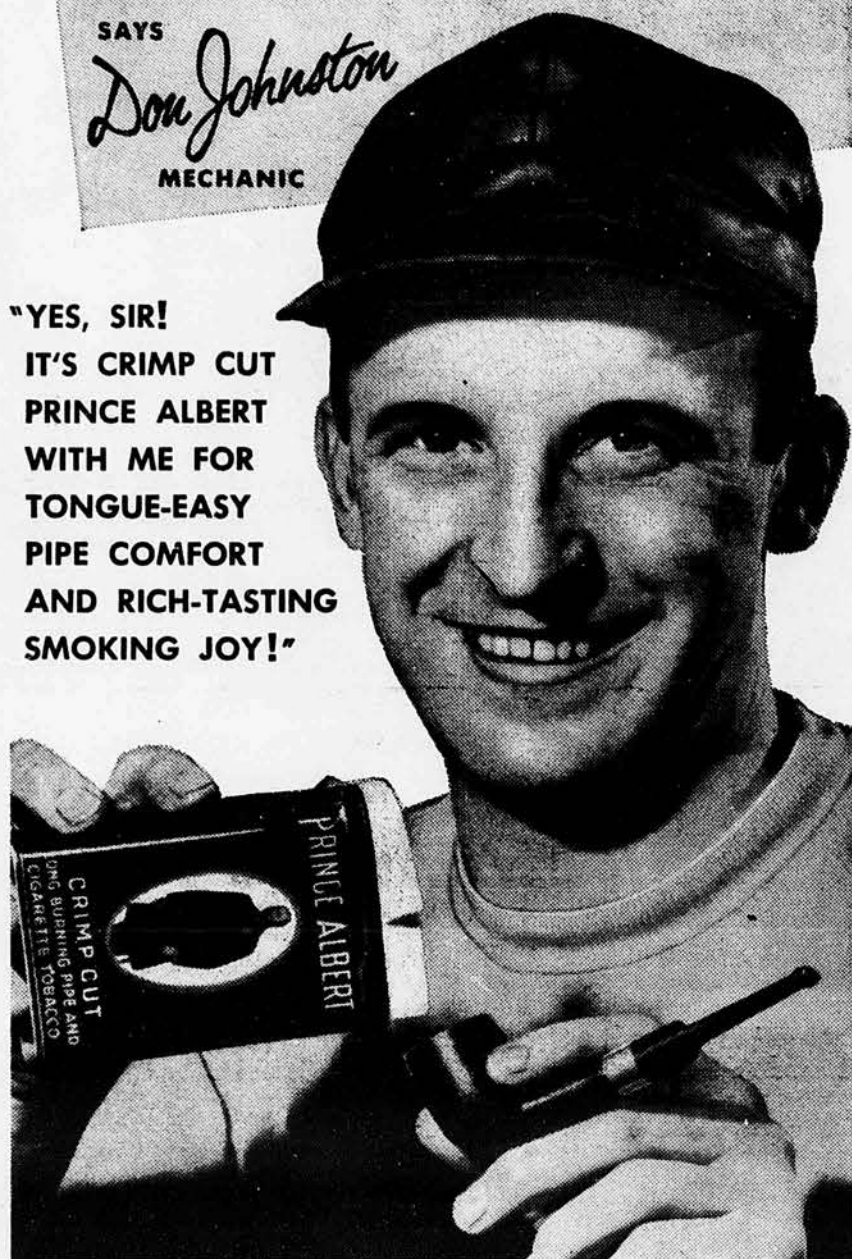
SAYS

Don Johnston

MECHANIC

"YES, SIR!

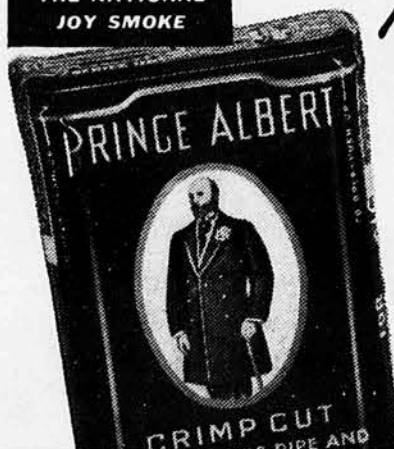
**IT'S CRIMP CUT
PRINCE ALBERT
WITH ME FOR
TONGUE-EASY
PIPE COMFORT
AND RICH-TASTING
SMOKING JOY!"**



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

Get P.A.! Prince Albert's choice, crimp cut tobacco has a rich taste and natural fragrance you're sure to enjoy. And P.A. is specially treated to insure against tongue bite for *your* smoking comfort.

THE NATIONAL
JOY SMOKE



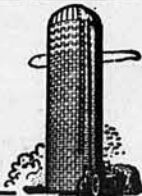
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High Nutrition**

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KOROK SILO

According to U.S.D.A., there's more food material per acre from corn as silage than from any other crop. Tops for all crops, the extra-reinforced Korok Silo will even handle hay silage with ease. Cut your feed cost—write for our free Silage Facts booklet.

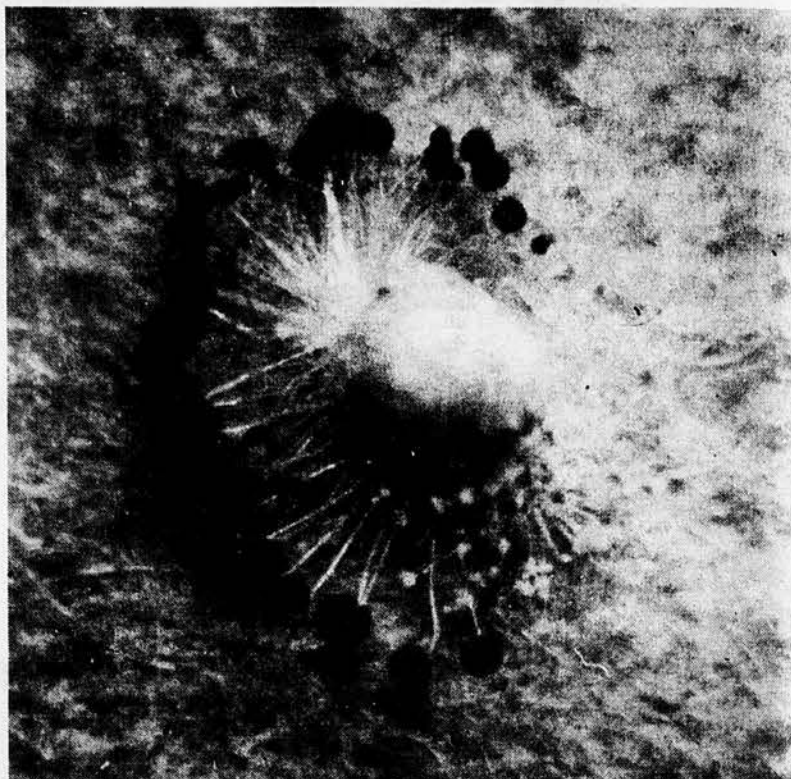
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More Men Smoke
**PRINCE
ALBERT**
than any other tobacco

TUNE IN "GRAND OLE OPRY",
SATURDAY NIGHTS ON NBC

Pretreated Farm Seeds Are Now Available



TOUGH FIGHT: This ladino clover seed is almost surrounded by the enemy and there is no chance of retreat. The enemy is a seed-rot organism. Proper treatment of seed would have prevented this loss and a better stand would have resulted. (Photo courtesy Berry Seed Co.)

A VARIETY of pretreated farm seeds ready for growing now are on the market. It is a rather new development in the seed business. Corn companies producing hybrid seed started it several years ago to add a measure of insurance for their product. Now companies handling all types of seeds are offering treated seeds for sale.

Tiny seeds face a thousand battles on the road toward producing a mature plant. Even when planted in the most fertile soils seeds will meet troubles.

Picture the tiny seed swelling with enthusiasm to produce a plant soon after it is placed in the soil. But even as it begins to swell, disease organisms enter into the picture. Many of these organisms are carried right on the surface of the seed, just waiting for an opening. And there must be an opening if the seed is going to send out a sprout as nature intended.

Then Another Battle

After the first attack is resisted, the seed sends out roots to find food. (Like an army, you might say even a seed travels on its stomach.) But lurking right in the soil particles along with the food are more disease organisms. Another battle.

But the second battle is won. The frail plant appears above the surface of the soil. Now even the wind and rain on which the plant must depend, either carry more disease organisms or produce conditions which aid the enemy. It is a continuous struggle for existence from start to finish.

Seed treatment helps this little fighter win many battles. Planting untreated seed these days is much like sending a raw recruit into the thick of battle without the benefit of even elementary training.

Chemically coating the seed helps it win that first fight without even a struggle. As a result it is more firmly rooted, stronger and better able to withstand succeeding battles.

Thru the years Kansas farmers have learned about benefits of seed treating. Extra crop returns amount to as much as \$21.70 for every \$1 spent for seed treating.

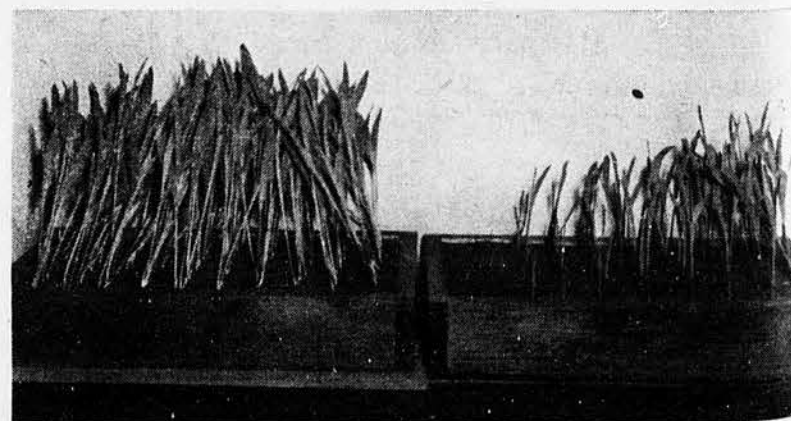
Seed treating on a commercial basis is offered in practically every community in the state. Then the corn companies came along with their pretreated product. Now seed companies have taken the next step forward and perform a similar service for all farm seeds they handle.

Most Orders for Treated Seed

Berry Seed Company is one of the pioneers in this new trend in seed business. Their prices this year are based on treated seed. They call it Gro-Coated seed. But, should a farmer want untreated seed they still offer it at a slight discount. This company reports, however, that 99 per cent of their orders are for treated seed.

To further insure success with their individual products, seed companies do more than just treat seeds for specific diseases. Several chemicals are used in preparing Gro-Coated seeds and a growth stimulant is added to increase early root and plant development. Then to keep the chemicals intact on the seed thru handling, they use what the industry knows as a "sticker." It helps the chemicals cling to the surface of the seed even after they have dried.

Like treatments used on seed corn, extra cost for treated seed is quite low. It may run from 1½ to 2 cents a pound for this new service. But while low in cost, average returns are phenomenal.



BETTER STANDS result from using treated seed and growth is more vigorous under identical conditions as this photo shows. Young corn plants at left were Gro-Coated, those at right were untreated. (Photo by Berry Seed Co.)

Do We Spend Enough For Farm Research?

HOW much should we spend for agricultural research in Kansas? Each 2 years when the state legislature meets that question must be answered. And that question may receive more than normal attention this year.

An increase of nearly 84 per cent has been asked in state appropriations for experiment stations to carry thru the next fiscal year ending June, 1952. For the following year the request is a little lower. Actual funds available for the experiment stations thru the present year totaled \$539,650. Requested for the next year is a total of \$991,130.

Just for the record let's see how Kansas rates in comparison with other states. In total farm value, our state is in seventh place. In net agricultural income for 1949 Kansas ranked eleventh. Only 10 states had a higher net agricultural income. From the standpoint of enrollment in agricultural colleges by states Kansas is in ninth place. Again high on the list.

How Kansas Rates

But let's see how we stack up from the standpoint of agricultural research. What we are doing to protect our position agriculturally in comparison with other states. What we are doing to advance our agricultural knowledge.

First, look at the amount of state appropriations for agricultural research for each \$1,000 of net agricultural income. Kansas stands in 46th place. Put it on the basis of state appropriations for agricultural research for each \$1,000 value of farm real estate. From this standpoint Kansas is at the bottom of the list—in 48th place.

Safety First

Because of so many accidents around the home and farm, it is well to know as many safety methods as possible. The booklet, "Safety First in Kansas," may be of much service to you. It contains suggestions which you may not have considered important and there are nearly 100 illustrations. For a free copy of the booklet, please address Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

In state appropriations for agricultural research for each \$1,000 cash receipts from farm marketings Kansas stands in 47th place.

At the same time there is a huge demand for knowledge. Knowledge about mosaic disease which has damaged our wheat crop and may come back sometime with greater damage. There are requests for more wheat-improvement research. Livestock men want to know more about wheat-pasture poisoning. There is need for actual research on pasture improvement for a more stable livestock industry. More knowledge is requested about irrigation farming which is becoming widespread. More needs to be known about farming sandy soils. The list is almost endless.

Let's see a few more facts. In state appropriations for agricultural research for each person living on the farm Kansas ranks 39th. In state appropriations for agricultural research

per farm Kansas is in 41st place. And in total appropriations for agricultural research for the 1948-49 fiscal year Kansas was in 33rd place.

That all sounds bad, but here is a more pleasant note. Eleven out of the 48 states had smaller state appropriations for agricultural research than they received from federal funds. Happily Kansas was not among the 11.

To a certain extent location on the map seems to determine partly how much states appropriate for agricultural research. In general coastal states give the strongest support to their agricultural research programs. That includes coastal states in the East, West and South. Also, states with high net agricultural incomes quite generally are low in appropriations for research. These are the Midwest states. This trend points a finger at soil conditions. In general, states with the best agricultural soils, states that produce the bulk of the nation's food are short in attention to research.

The reason seems normal. Soil condition in these states has been such that high production and good living have been possible without much attention to depletion of soil reserves. But all good things come to an end, unless properly fostered. Soil in this Midwest food-producing area is beginning to show the strain. Soil mineral and organic contents are being cropped lower year by year. In due time these Midwest states may be forced to pay more attention to agricultural research. It may be more practical to be prepared in advance rather than wait until the blow falls.

What Industry Does

It may not be completely fair to compare research expenditures by industry with agricultural research. Where Kansas agriculture was allotted \$1 for research in 1949 many industries allotted \$3,488 for the same gross income. Had the present asked-for increase been available for agricultural research in 1949, the difference between industry and agriculture still would have been great. Industry would have spent \$2,238 for each \$1 spent for agriculture.

Industry appropriates huge funds because it has found it pays. It is strictly a financial proposition. It is an investment in the future.

Agricultural research also pays. In the past it has been one of the best agricultural investments. Take the case of wheat varieties. For each dollar spent in development of Comanche, Pawnee and Wichita varieties alone the return to farmers in Kansas has been more than \$700 annually. Development of hybrid corn alone has increased the yield 20 per cent.

Those are returns which are quite easily measured. There are hundreds of other examples, many of them more difficult to measure. More economical meat production thru better pasture programs, more efficient meat and milk production methods generally. Savings in use of fertilizer dollars from research knowledge and at the same time \$3 to \$4 returned from each \$1 invested in fertilizer. Lower manpower output for each unit of food produced.

The list is nearly endless, but it does point to the tremendous responsibility heaped on agricultural research. Responsibility in keeping our nation strong, to keep agriculture sound.

Please Be Careful

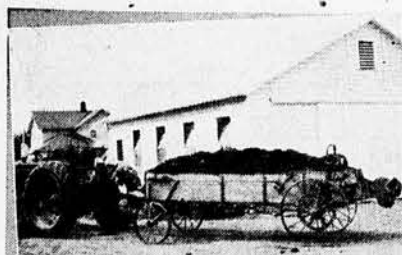
While a farmer was working on a building the structure collapsed and a falling beam struck him in the chest. Five days later the injury caused his death.

A young man was breaking a colt to ride. The colt reared and fell backwards on the rider inflicting fatal crushing injuries.

A retired farmer had snubbed a young cow to a post with rope for dehorning. As he started to saw the horn the cow plunged, broke the rope, and injured the farmer. The injury did not seem serious, but an attempt was made to get medical care promptly. This was not accomplished for several days, however.

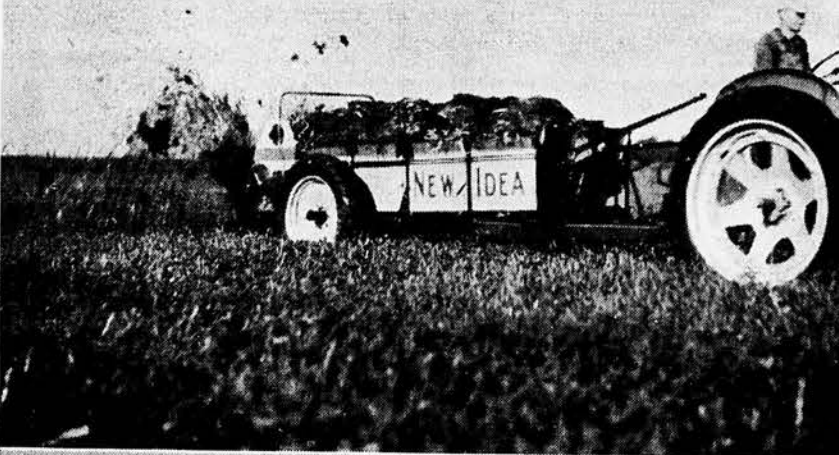
Tetanus set in and caused the farmer's death.

—Kansas State Board of Health.



Walter Gohl, Upper Sandusky, Ohio, with his NEW IDEA Spreader — built in 1924 and still good for many years more. Says Mr. Gohl: "In 26 years of steady use this spreader required only one minor repair, which cost me less than 50 cents."

**Total Service:
26 Years
Total Expense:
50 Cents**



more proof that a **NEW IDEA** is a good idea!



Easy to Hitch — Built-in tractor hitch saves you lots of time and labor. Easily set up to fit any modern tractor. Spreader rests firmly on handy adjustable foot when uncoupled from tractor.



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Easy to Control — Handy, smooth-working controls regulate spreading action to suit any soil requirements. Special levers available for use with Ford or Ferguson tractors.

Take another look at the small photo above. Note that record: 26 years service . . . 50 cents upkeep . . . and still operating! Yes, NEW IDEA equipment does whittle down farming costs! Small wonder smart farmers nationwide rate New IDEA Spreaders as their No. 1 choice!

But NEW IDEA engineers are *never* satisfied. For instance, they've improved the famous NEW IDEA Distributor — always superior to any in the field. They've added self-aligning, pressure-lubricated bearings at all important points . . . strengthened a spreader body already the strongest built . . . increased load capacity, stepped up operating speed, simplified servicing to the "Nth" degree.

In short, NEW IDEA overlooks nothing to give you the biggest value in soil-building-equipment. If it's a NEW IDEA Spreader you *know* it will stand up to the toughest assignments — in *any* kind of weather, over *any* kind of going, with *any* kind of manure. You *know* it shreds thoroughly, pulverizes finely, spreads evenly. That's why it's a good idea to see your NEW IDEA dealer *now*!



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Thoughts TO LIVE BY

Loyalties, Big or Little

WE ARE constantly torn by 2 competing forces. The one is divisive, disintegrating, and centrifugal. The other is unifying, integrating, and centripetal. The former causes factions and parties that may create chaos. The latter binds the units into a harmonious whole.

A politician is elected to Congress. Will he give his major attention to the interests of those whom he represents or to the country as a whole? How can he get a reduction in taxes that will benefit everyone if he insists upon some public project for the folks back home? If he gives first loyalty to the affairs of the nation, he may not be re-elected. If he is concerned primarily in his constituency, he may bring about the destruction of the nation as a whole by contributing to a struggle between rival groups and selfish classes. Our public officeholders need more than our sympathy; they need the assurance that we are supporting the unifying force in life.

This struggle comes close to us in several areas. Are we so interested in being Roman Catholics or Baptists, Jews or Presbyterians that we forget we are all children of God and brothers to each other? It is easy to become so interested in opposing what seems to us to be heresy in the other person that we ignore the secularism that threatens to destroy everyone.

If capital insists upon dividends

at any cost, if labor is irresponsible for its own advantage, and if farmers insist upon subsidies at the price of costly waste, we are all impoverished. Whereas the consideration of all on the part of these groups brings relative prosperity to everyone.

Loyalty is normally considered a virtue, but a little loyalty can be a vice. The Nazis were loyal to Hitler and the Fascists to Mussolini. But their loyalty wasn't big enough. Such loyalty divided the world even as it is divided today. National loyalty is patriotism, but patriotism can be expressed by opposing unjust policies just as much as by complying with just ones.

At present, many people are aware of the forces and loyalties which separate us from one another and cause antagonisms. It is time for men of good will to put the world together, to consider it a body with many co-operating members. Here, our faith will make a contribution. All who believe in one God, altho they approach him by various paths, have a great loyalty in common. They obey a divine law far superior to the law of expediency. At its best, religion is that cohesive force that unifies and integrates mankind. We may think of ourselves as relatively unimportant, but the faith we profess and the practices that rise from it, make us important transmitters of that force that can save the world.

—Larry Schwarz.

USDA Council Meetings Spotlight Grassland Farming

ADVANTAGES and progress of grassland farming in Kansas highlighted talks and discussions at a district Kansas USDA Council meeting at Topeka January 2. About 100 persons attended, including farmers, county agents, Kansas State College agricultural staff members, soil conservation service representatives, and rural electrification administration representatives.

W. A. Minor, assistant to Secretary of Agriculture Charles Brannan, spoke on "Grassland Farming." He said the United States needs an efficient grassland program to enrich the nation's diet and the soil, which would mean improved health and increased production in crops and livestock.

Points to Remember

Dr. A. D. Weber, of Kansas State College, discussed grassland farming from a Kansas standpoint. He stressed several points: "A grassland farming program should include all age groups. It must be geared to local conditions. A farmer must use adapted material of good quality (seed, fertilizer and machinery). Future progress will be determined by research in the fields of better varieties of grasses, better methods of measuring returns from grassland farming in terms of agricultural products, and in farm management. A good program requires sound financing and must be profitable or the job won't be done right. A successful program gives stability to farm operations and increases farm income."

Representatives of northeastern Kansas counties gave reports on grassland farming activities and results in their areas. A summary of some of the remarks follows:

Johnson county—"More people grow more grass" would be a good motto. We need grass to control erosion, for economic production of livestock, and to build soil fertility."

Douglas county—"We need a better system of seeding grasses and a better legume for old pasture land. Over-

grazing needs to be watched closely and the tenancy problem studied more."

Riley county—"The human element should be considered. Good education is important in making a success of the program."

Atchison county—"The renovation of old pasture land needs to be given more consideration."

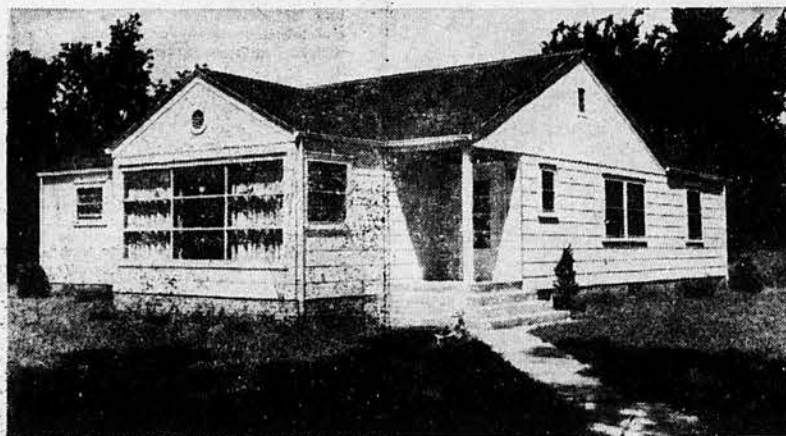
Leavenworth county—"We have dairymen who are doing a good job with grass and their neighbors are watching and catching on."

Jackson county—"County leaders need to be sold on the program and then go out and sell the farmers on the advantages. Needs to be more talk and recommendations on grass mixtures and machinery."

Brown county—"A big mistake is made in poor preparation of land for seed."

Lyon county—"We're running tests

Beauty and Convenience



A REAL eye-catcher is this new home of the Ben A. Flett family, Ottawa county. Outstanding feature is picture window in living room. Recreation room is included in full basement.

on various grasses for waterways to see which ones are best."

Shawnee county—"We need good pasture demonstrations with figures back of them."

Marshall county—"Our goal for 1951 is 2,200 acres of waterways established and 4,000 acres reseeded to permanent pastures."

Roy Freeland, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, commented on the county reports. He complimented the achievements and popularity of grassland farming in the

counties and said, "It's important to note there's still a great need for more work in this program as grass is one of the big agricultural problems." Mr. Freeland pointed out successful grassland farming means better nutrition for all, increased farm income and better animal health.

Similar USDA Council meetings were held January 3 at Iola, January 4 at Hutchinson, January 5 at Beloit, January 8 at Garden City and January at Colby. Grassland farming talks also highlighted these meetings.

Life in Early Kansas

Again we are starting a series of 4 articles on "This Was Life in Early Kansas." Mrs. Lela Barnes, of the State Historical Society, has prepared a series from letters of Mrs. Julia Lovejoy, wife of the Reverend Charles H. Lovejoy, Methodist minister from Croydon, N. H.

Copies of her letters to periodicals back home in New England, now preserved in the State Historical Society, tell the story of their trip to Kansas in 1855 and their experiences in early Manhattan and Lawrence. First of the series will appear in the February 17, 1951, issue of *Kansas Farmer*.

Is It True?

IS IT TRUE the Western Meadowlark is the official state bird of several states and not only Kansas as is generally believed? Is it true the meadowlark breeds only in the Midwest? There are 7 states which have adopted the meadowlark as their state bird—Kansas, Nebraska, Montana, Oregon, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming. It is not true that



Western Meadowlark

Kansas' state bird in 1925. Kansas school children under the direction of Miss Madeline Aaron, then secretary of the Kansas Audubon Society, voted on their choice of a state bird on January 29, 1925. Over 121,000 votes were cast, of which 48,395 were in favor of the Western Meadowlark, according to the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. Two other favorites were the bobwhite and the cardinal, in second and third place, respectively.

The Western Meadowlark is similar in habits and food selection to the southern and the eastern larks. The birds pick up untold numbers of weevils, hoppers and weed seeds every year. This bird is a "dominant factor in the control or checking of major outbreaks of field and pasture pests," according to a State Board of Agriculture booklet on "Birds in Kansas." "The little grain taken is cheap pay indeed for the splendid service of this common field bird."

The Western Meadowlark has a thrilling, complex, melodious whistle unlike the simpler, cheery, slurred whistle of the eastern lark. When you hear the beautiful whistle of a meadowlark, pause and pay tribute to a friend of the farmer. Remember, he's a lover of weeds and insects in his diet and a bright spot of the countryside.

Saves Hog Feed

An excellent way to save grain and labor on a swine project is use of good concrete feeding floor, says L. T. Wendling, Kansas State College Extension engineer. Here are general recommendations for the floor.

Install a 4-inch slab of good quality concrete on a well-packed earth floor. Slope the floor 1/4-inch per foot for drainage. Finish the slab with a wood float and divide into squares about 4 feet square. A curb around the slab 4 to 6 inches high and extending into the ground 12 to 16 inches aids in keeping hogs from pushing feed and rooting under the edges. About 1 square foot of floor area usually is provided for each animal.

Kansan Aids Japanese Agriculture

Prof. Elmer Heyne, agronomist of Kansas State College, is spending months in Japan as a cereal geneticist. He will return on May 1. Professor Heyne is setting up a co-ordinated disease breeding program in wheat, barley and rice. He is working with the national resources section of the U. S. military government, near Tokyo.

Let's Square Dance

We have a new supply of the little booklet on square dancing which has been popular with our readers. If you are interested in the background and history of calls, definition of terms, and a list of available records, you will find this information in the booklet, "Let's Square Dance." It may be ordered from Entertainment Editor, *Kansas Farmer*, Topeka. Price 3c.

Two Named Premier Seed Growers

GEORGE CONRARDY, Kingman, and Herbert T. Niles, Lebo, have been awarded Premier Seed Grower gold medals by the Chamber of Commerce of Kansas City, Mo. Presentation was made February 1 at Manhattan at annual banquet of Kansas Crop Improvement Association. These farmers were cited as outstanding growers of certified seed in Kansas. Premier Seed Growers award is given limited number of producers and distributors of high-grade seed each year in Kansas. The awards committee represents Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Kansas State College, Kansas Crop Improvement Association and Kansas City Chamber of Commerce. Candidates for the honor are nominated by a neighbor or county agent. Mr. Conrardy owns and operates 720 acres. He has produced certified seed

14 years. Principal crops grown for certification are Pawnee and Triumph wheat and Neosho oats. During last 10 years he has sold 28,000 bushels of certified seed. Mr. Conrardy is president of the county Farm Bureau, holds membership in Kansas Crop Improvement Association, State Hereford Association, and Kansas Live Stock Association.

Mr. Niles owns about 1,200 acres near Lebo. He has grown and produced certified seed 6 years. Principal crops grown for certification are Pawnee wheat, Madrid sweet clover and Buffalo alfalfa. He also has produced some certified brome grass. In last 6 years, Mr. Niles has sold 5,500 bushels of certified seed. He is a member of the Grange and Farm Bureau, is a 4-H Club leader and a Soil Conservation leader and booster.

Charcoal Rot Is Serious Sorghum Disease

CHARCOAL rot is a disease of sorghums, destroying thousands of bushels a year, especially during dry seasons. Claude L. King, Kansas State College Extension plant pathologist, says in Kansas he has known the disease to occur only in milo in the western part of the state. In some years, he says, the yearly loss in Kansas amounts to from 500,000 to 1,000,000 bushels.

Since 1938, this disease has been causing serious damage in sorghum-growing areas of the United States. It now occurs in at least 27 states in the warmer climates. Opinion at a sorghum conference in 1940 was that the disease is a cause for real alarm and justifies energetic endeavors toward its control.

At present, there are few suggestions that can be made for control of charcoal rot. Selecting and developing disease-resistant varieties may

ultimately control the disease. There is evidence, too, that the disease is more severe where stands are light than where they are heavy. Promising results with liming are worthy of further testing. Several agricultural experiment stations are conducting research activities on this problem of charcoal rot.

Here's how to recognize the disease. As the crop approaches maturity, temperatures may be rather high and soil moisture conditions poor. Severely damaged plants lodge badly, particularly in areas of moderate winds. The piths of badly-lodged stalks can be noticed to be in various stages of disintegration. The rot may extend for some distance up the stalk, as well as down into the root system. A typical diseased stalk is but a hollow stem, with the stringy remains of the food-conducting system loosely attached within the stalk. Inside the hollow stem and upon the remaining strands of the food-conducting system are numerous small, black fruiting bodies. At maturity, heads of diseased plants are not developed normally, giving a poor yield of shrunken grain. There are reports this disease may attack in the seedling stage and near mid-season also, but it occurs more commonly after heading.

When roots and lower parts of stalks decay in the field, the small, black fruiting bodies ("sclerotia") become mixed with the soil. If proper conditions of temperature and moisture occur, the sclerotia germinate. The roots of about 20 different kinds of crops then may be infected.

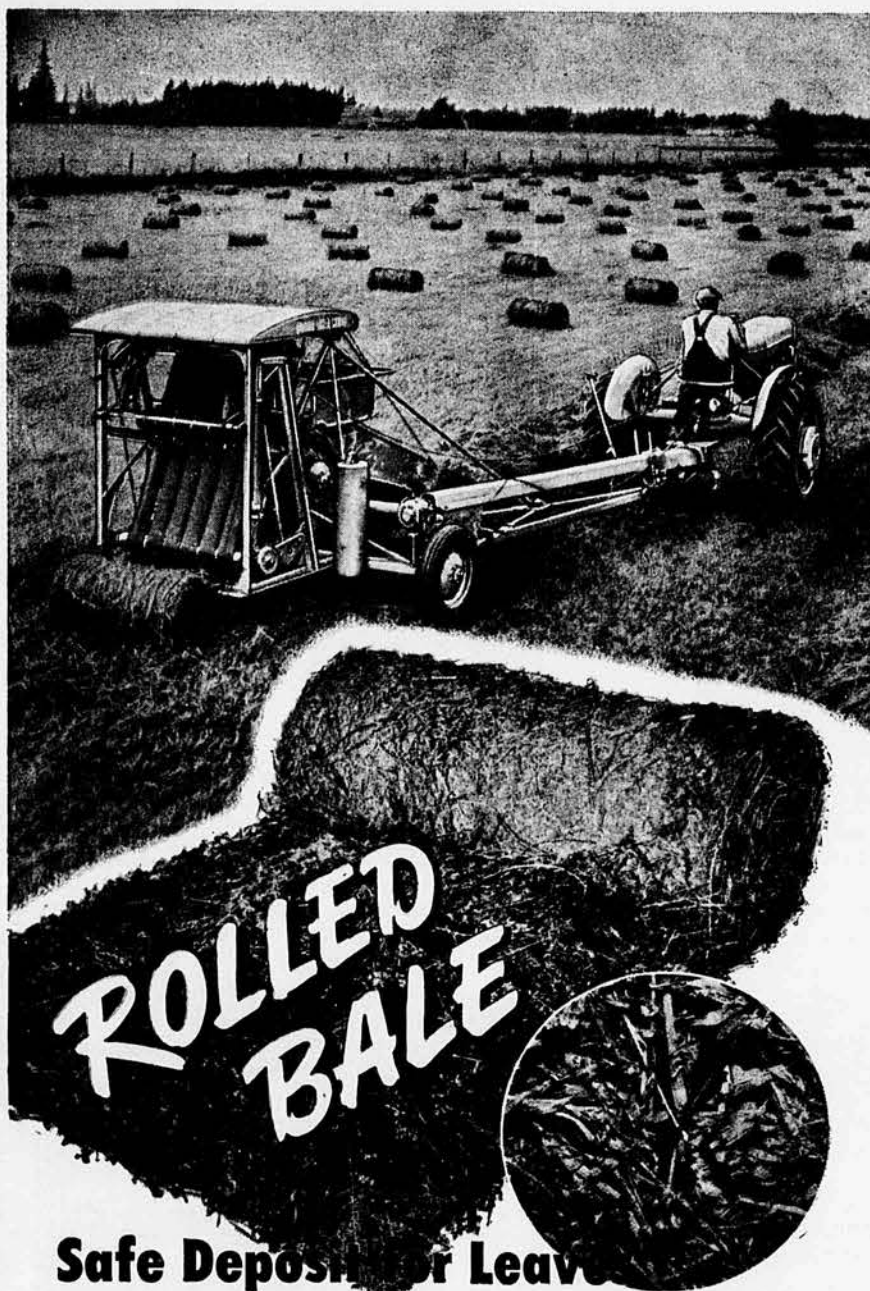
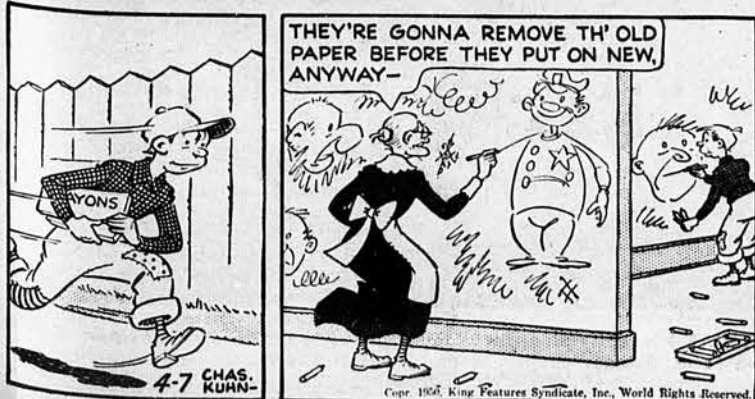
February Parties

February is the month for good fun at parties. We have a selection of leaflets from which to choose for your parties:

Valentine Party Plans, price 3c.
That February Party, price 3c.
A Hearty Party, price 3c.

Your order will be given prompt attention. Please address Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

GRANDMA . . . By Charles Kuhn



Safe Deposit for Leaves

From every state the reports are coming in. Weather-resistant rolled bales contain more leaves. Livestock eat rolled hay better because it's soft, sweet, and retains the natural color.

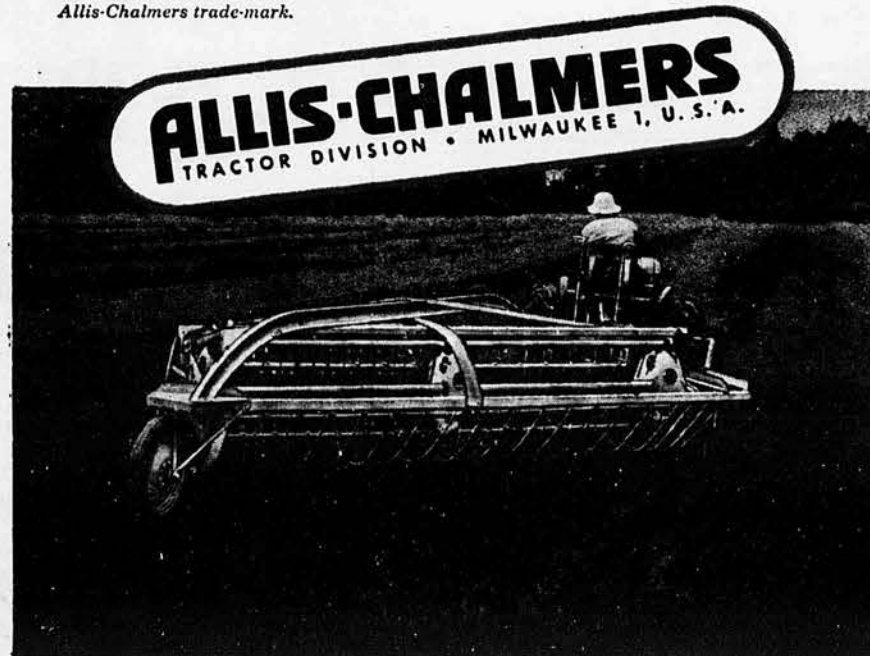
Perhaps no farm machine in history was watched more closely than the power take-off or engine-operated **ROTO-BALER**, introduced by Allis-Chalmers for home ownership on family farms.

Would the rolled bales it pioneered really shed showers? Would they handle and transport easily . . . without buckling? Would they nestle together and store compactly . . . in less space?

Would livestock eat rolled bales without waste, fed whole in the feedrack or unrolled in the feedway? Could straw in rolled bales be unrolled without shaking . . . soft and fluffy for bedding?

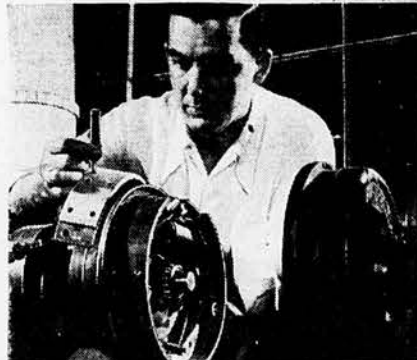
The **ROTO-BALER** and its companion machine, the Allis-Chalmers **POWER RAKE** and Tedder, together have answered these questions to the satisfaction of farmers everywhere. Hay rolled from properly cured and correctly made twin windrows preserves more of the natural goodness of the growing plant.

ROTO-BALER is an Allis-Chalmers trade-mark.



For the whole family — The National Farm and Home Hour — Saturdays — NBC

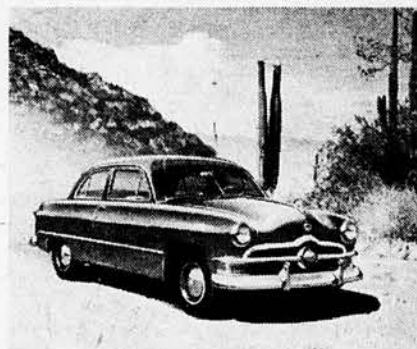
"YOU THINK YOU HAD TESTS"



"YOU DIDN'T HAVE TO PASS 10,000 TESTS TO GRADUATE," THE MECHANIC TOLD ME. "GENUINE FORD BRAKE LININGS DO! THEY'RE THE MOST COMPLETELY TESTED LININGS MADE FOR FORDS."



"THOUGH YOU'LL NEVER HAVE TO MAKE 3,250 EMERGENCY STOPS FROM 45 MILES AN HOUR, FORD LININGS ARE PUT TO JUST THAT TEST TO GIVE YOU A GREATER MARGIN OF SAFETY."



"IN THE LAB, ON THE TEST TRACK, AND ON THE ROAD, THEY'RE TESTED FOR WEAR, HEAT RESISTANCE AND SMOOTH ACTION." THEY ARE EVEN 'SKID' TESTED FOR UNIFORM PERFORMANCE."



"WHEN YOU ASK FOR GENUINE FORD BRAKE LININGS, YOU CAN BE SURE THEY'RE MADE RIGHT TO FIT RIGHT TO LAST LONGER. THEY'RE THE LOWEST COST COMPLETELY TESTED LININGS FOR FORDS."



AVAILABLE WHEREVER
YOU SEE THIS SIGN AT ALL
FORD DEALERS AND SELECTED
INDEPENDENT GARAGES

"LIKE ALL
GENUINE FORD PARTS
THEY'RE BUILT TO SAVE TIME,
MONEY AND TO GIVE YOU
REAL SATISFACTION!"



KEEP YOUR FORD ALL FORD!

CORNHUSKER 148

116 days at Fremont

Just ONE of the great CORN-
HUSKER Hybrids for the West-
ern Corn Belt.



You'll like the way CORNHUSKER HY-
BRIDS pick! They fill your cribs in a hurry
... and W-E-I-G-H H-E-A-V-Y!

CORNHUSKER HYBRID CO., Fremont, Nebr.

The State's Oldest Large-Scale Seed Corn Producer

Pneumonia Is Catching

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

PNEUMONIA, formerly the "Captain of the Men of Death," crumbled visibly as Penicillin became its antagonist. Not only one type of pneumonia was obliged to yield to that great remedy but, as the years go by, it has become almost a panacea. Penicillin is truly a great discovery and has saved the lives of thousands of our citizens.

But you must not assume that pneumonia is really conquered. It would be the height of folly to forget that pneumonia is still a virulent contagious disease likely to attack at any point of exposure. Furthermore, there is no effective vaccine to give you immunization, no "shots" you can rely upon, and this year as in former years it will still have its death toll.

Too many of us think only of pneumonia as a possible sequel to a heavy cold or some bronchial affection. Seldom do we heed the fact that one who has neither cold nor cough may yet sicken with pneumonia merely by the contact route, perhaps nothing more than a prolonged visit to the sickroom or ordinary nursing attendance upon the patient. Certainly the one who succumbs to it most readily is he whose resistance is weakened by undue exposure to severe weather with its chills and shivers. But it is equally so with the tired housewife unable to recuperate because of overwork in the sickroom.

The pneumonia sickroom is no place for the traffic of the family. For the patient's welfare good sense demands the quietest room in the house. For the safety of the family, isolation should be observed and special attention given to destroy excretions of sputum from mouth, nose or throat. When cough is active droplets of sputum are especially dangerous. Even when improvement comes the welfare of all concerned still calls for caution. Discharges should continue to be received into soft paper or cloth, deposited in a paper bag and destroyed by burning.

A few important rules I have always insisted upon in preventing the spread of pneumonia are:

1. A cheerful, quiet room in which the patient can rest quietly with only the attendance of one who is competent as a nurse.
2. Absolute rest in bed, subject to the orders of the physician.
3. All excretions destroyed.
4. If nursing is by one of the family let her be instructed as to proper service. Let the patient's strength be saved. Let the attendant wash hands thoroughly in soap and water after each service, and have eating utensils boiled after use.
5. Have the best doctor obtainable and ask for instructions from him each day.

Ask for Free Letter

What causes a person to smart and itch all over after taking a bath? Sometimes I just feel as if there was something crawling over me.—J. S. M.

Perhaps you have a skin that is un-

commonly sensitive. Use a soap of good quality that cannot irritate the skin. Finish up your bath with cool water, but instead of rubbing the skin vigorously pat yourself dry. A first-class baby powder to follow the bath may help. As a precautionary measure I advise you to have a good doctor analyze the urine. Diseases of the skin may affect anyone. My special letter, "Hints About Skin Disease" will help many cases. Write for free copy to Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. No copy can be sent unless you supply self-addressed and stamped envelope.

Reference Bulletins

During long winter days it is well to have reference material at hand for study and guidance. We have selected these Kansas State College bulletins to offer our subscribers which are free as long as the supply lasts. The information is authentic and dependable. Please address your order to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Hogs for Profit
Windbreaks for Kansas
Strawberries—the Aristocrat of Kansas Fruits
Spray Schedule for Fruit Trees

Will Oil Help?

I have adhesions following an operation for appendicitis, also from gallstones. Is there any cure for gallstones other than a surgical operation? Is there any benefit to be derived from the use of mineral oils for adhesions?—M. F.

The mineral oil treatment for adhesions is a delusion. There is some virtue in pure olive oil because it does have food properties, and building up the body is a help in overcoming adhesions. There is no way to cure gallstones except by operation, but that does not mean that all cases must be operated. Small stones often pass spontaneously, and cases of gallstones may clear up spontaneously. Any case of gallstones with recurring attacks of pain should be operated without delay.

May Be Fatty Tumor

For the last 25 years I have had a growth about the size of an orange on my right leg just below the knee on the back side. It does not bother me and is not painful. Do you think it is injurious?—G. S. W.

This may be a fatty tumor. Since it has existed 25 years without disturbance, it is not likely to become dangerous without giving notice.

If you wish a medical question answered, enclose a 3-cent stamped, self-addressed envelope with your question to Dr. C. H. Lerrigo, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. No charge to our subscribers for this service.

Completely Modern



FARM LIVING is really pleasant in this completely modern tenant house on L. M. Mason farm, Sumner county. House has full basement, central heating, and modern kitchen. Tenants are Mr. and Mrs. John Haggard.

Hadacol's Blessings For All in 1951, LeBlanc's Goal



**SENATOR
DUDLEY J. LeBLANC**

Statesman, Humanitarian and President, The LeBlanc Corporation, whose tireless efforts for relief of suffering have brought humanity today's great HADACOL.

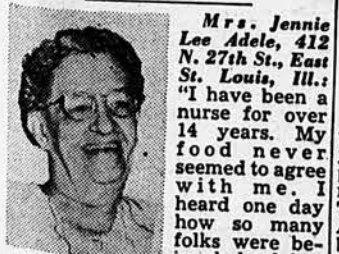
Senator LeBlanc in all of his political activities has always championed the cause of the oppressed, and the poor and underprivileged. He was the first candidate for Governor to advocate a specific Old Age Pension . . . and today in Louisiana, he is known as the Father of the Old Age Pension. In the course of his long, lone fight, he has had his critics, but to those who opposed him he has continually stated, "If you do not believe in Old Age Pensions, remember the mandate of the Lord Himself — 'Honor thy Father and thy Mother that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.'"

Senator LeBlanc is known as a friend of the veterans. He introduced and successfully passed the law that created the Louisiana State Service Commissioner whose duty it is to see that every serviceman receives his just compensation from both State and Federal governments. His activities in public life in behalf of the working man are too numerous to mention here.

It was only natural that in his sincere desire to serve the people that Senator LeBlanc would seek and find a product that would tend to assist the poor and ailing, that would help them lead a more happy and contented life. His tireless study and effort resulted in today's wonderful HADACOL.

WHY WAIT?

Why experiment? Why give up? Why suffer from a lack of Vitamins B₁, B₂, Iron and Niacin? Why not make up your mind to start taking HADACOL today with the positive assurance that it will help you if you suffer from such deficiencies or the Senator will gladly send back your money? You have to be satisfied, and since Senator LeBlanc has proven by his past activities that he is your friend, you know you can depend on what he says and what he does. Ask for HADACOL now. Trial size, \$1.25; large family or hospital size, \$3.50.



Mrs. Jennie Lee Adele, 412 N. 27th St., East St. Louis, Ill.: "I have been a nurse for over 14 years. My food never seemed to agree with me. I heard one day how so many folks were being helped because of HADACOL. I tried it and after 3 bottles I could tell a big improvement. Now I eat anything I want—sleep well and am full of energy."

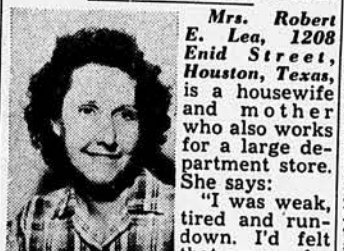


THE TWO GREAT HADACOL PLANTS in Lafayette, La., are shown above. Final work is now being rushed on the new plant, pictured on the left to ready it for operation. The sign, shown at left, stands on 10 acres of land in Lafayette where soon will stand four more great HADACOL plants. Another plant to be located on the west coast and the setting up of 17 warehouses in present HADACOL distribution territories are also planned for HADACOL in 1951.

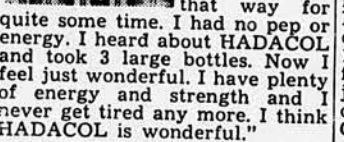
HADACOL HELPS FOLKS OF ALL AGE GROUPS

Supplies Vitamins B₁, B₂, Niacin And Iron Which Their Systems Lacked

Folks all over the country, from every walk of life, from all age groups, are praising HADACOL . . . they just can't seem to thank HADACOL enough for supplying Vitamins B₁, B₂, Niacin and Iron, which their systems lacked. Here are the statements of just a few of the thousands of folks suffering such deficiencies who have been helped by HADACOL:



Mrs. Robert E. Lea, 1208 Enid Street, Houston, Texas: "I am a housewife and mother who also works for a large department store. She says: 'I was weak, tired and run-down. I'd felt that way for quite some time. I had no pep or energy. I heard about HADACOL and took 3 large bottles. Now I feel just wonderful. I have plenty of energy and strength and I never get tired any more. I think HADACOL is wonderful.'"



Mrs. Arthur Heber, 4308 Hays Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio: "After I got on my feet I was still unable to eat anything. I knew my not being able to eat or digest foods properly was a result of a nervous condition. Then my husband heard how other folks were being helped by HADACOL. I started taking HADACOL immediately. Now I am on my seventh bottle of HADACOL. I can eat anything I want and actually enjoy it. My nerves are very steady and I know my nerves are all right because things that once irritated me don't bother me in the least now. I just can't thank HADACOL for making me feel so wonderful again."



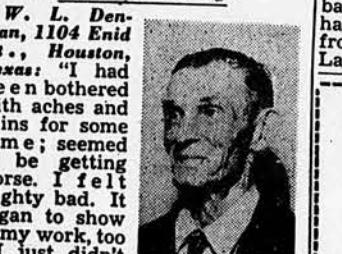
Mrs. Flavia C. Kaufman, 2436 70th Ave., Baton Rouge, Louisiana: "I have been taking HADACOL for over a year. Before I started taking HADACOL, I was a terribly nervous and upset all the time. I was underweight and just couldn't eat at all. My appetite was so lax that I ate irregularly at all hours of the day. Then I started taking HADACOL. After the third bottle I felt 100% better. I have gained weight, my appetite is tremendous and, best of all, I sleep well nights and my nerves are steady as can be. HADACOL is a very wonderful product. I just can't praise HADACOL enough."



Carl Schaffrin, 217 Perry St., St. Charles, Mo.: "I have been a shoe cutter for over 32 years—I now work for the Boyd Welsh Shoe Co. in St. Louis. For quite some time now I haven't had any appetite at all—seemed like I didn't have enough energy to do my work. I was tired all the time—and really didn't enjoy doing anything. It affected my work, too. Then I heard how other folks who took HADACOL had increased their appetite and seemed to have a limitless amount of energy. I tried HADACOL and it is amazing what a change it has made. Now I feel like eating everything on the table, my disposition is 100% better and my work—in fact, everything I do I now enjoy. For an entirely new outlook on life, I recommend HADACOL."



Mrs. R. H. Holder, 221 Columbus, Montgomery, Ala.: "I am the mother of two children and has two grandchildren. This young grandmother works as an inspector at a glass company in Montgomery. She says: 'I was nervous and run-down and I had lost weight and had no appetite—food just didn't interest me. I had aches and pains. I felt miserable. My mother started taking HADACOL and it did her so much good that I decided to give it a try. After the first bottle I noticed an improvement. After the second bottle I felt like a new person. I have now taken six bottles and feel grand. I am no longer nervous or run-down. I have loads of energy. I have a big appetite and have regained the weight I had lost. No more aches or pains either. Today I feel wonderful, just wonderful, and I owe it to HADACOL for it has done so much for me. I just can't praise it enough.'"



W. L. Denman, 1104 Enid St., Houston, Texas: "I had been bothered with aches and pains for some time; seemed to be getting worse. I felt mighty bad. It began to show in my work, too—I just didn't feel up to my job. I'm a paper-hanger and the aches and pains nagged me so that I couldn't do a good day's work. I read about HADACOL and started taking it. After the second bottle I began to feel better. After the sixth bottle,

my pains were all gone. Today I feel fine. I do a full day's work without a bit of trouble. I'm really sold on HADACOL. It's wonderful."



Mrs. Emil Anderson, 3632 Wabash, Detroit, Mich.: "For many years now I have had nagging aches and pains . . . I know a person couldn't have felt as miserable as I did. Then, while visiting my son and his wife in Morton-Gap, Ky., he told me how his mother-in-law had been helped so much by HADACOL. I brought HADACOL all the way home to Detroit with me. I could tell a big difference after the second bottle. So far, I have taken 6 or 7 bottles of HADACOL. What a wonderful change has taken place—there is hardly an ache or pain in my whole body. Yes, HADACOL is wonderful—and you can bet your life I will never stop taking HADACOL."



Dan Goldsmith, 3024 Curran Road, Louisville, Ky.: "Before I started taking HADACOL I was run-down and nervous—and had a hard time sleeping nights. With my work in the store I have to spend sometimes 14 hours a day on my feet. Since I am in the retail business I saw how many folks were asking for HADACOL, so I decided to try it myself. After the first couple of bottles I could tell a definite improvement. Now I have all the pep and energy in the world, my nerves are steady as ever and I really do get a good night's rest—HADACOL is wonderful—I not only take it, but recommend it to all my customers. I praise the day Senator Dudley J. LeBlanc put HADACOL on the market."

LET HADACOL HELP YOU as it has helped thousands of others who suffered deficiencies of Vitamins B₁, B₂, Niacin and Iron. Remember, there are no substitutes for HADACOL. Always insist on the genuine HADACOL. Buy a bottle of HADACOL, either the trial size, \$1.25, or the large family or hospital size, \$3.50, and if HADACOL doesn't help you, you will get your money back. If your druggist does not have HADACOL, order it direct from The LeBlanc Corporation, Lafayette, Louisiana.

SEND THIS COUPON!
TRIAL SIZE, \$1.25; LARGE FAMILY OR HOSPITAL SIZE, \$3.50
LeBlanc Corp., Dept. KF-2, Lafayette, La.
Inclosed is my check or money order for \$.....bottles of HADACOL. If I am not delighted with the results from HADACOL, my money is to be cheerfully refunded.
NAME.....
ADDRESS.....
TOWN.....
STATE.....

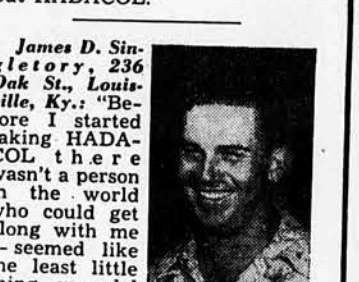
\$250,000 PLANT READY, FIVE MORE PLANNED FOR A GIANT HADACOL EXPANSION PLAN!

Producing enough HADACOL for all in 1951 is the goal of Senator Dudley J. LeBlanc, who during the year 1950 increased production facilities 1000 per cent to bring HADACOL to more millions. Even by increasing production facilities 1000 per cent, the demand for HADACOL could not be met and The LeBlanc Corporation was four million dollars behind in orders at the end of 1950.

The demand for HADACOL continues to increase each day as more and more people throughout the country learn of the relief it has brought to the thousands of folks who suffered from deficiencies of Vitamins B₁, B₂, Niacin and Iron, which HADACOL contains. The LeBlanc Corporation has announced that 26 million bottles of their famous product were sold in 1950.



Delmar B. Callaway, Box 151, Church Point, Louisiana: "I am 13 years old and I am in the 8th grade in the Church Point High School. Last summer I didn't want to ride my bike and I didn't want to play baseball. Mother tried everything to get me to eat a good meal—but I just didn't feel like eating. Food just didn't taste good and lots of times food would upset my stomach when I did eat. Mother says I was underweight for my age. Then mother started giving me HADACOL. I know that in just a little while I started feeling a whole lot better. Now I am center on the football team. I like baseball and basketball, and I ride my bike every evening after school. Mother says she has never seen anyone with such a huge appetite. I like to take HADACOL. Mother says she is never going to let me be without HADACOL."



James D. Singletary, 236 Oak St., Louisville, Ky.: "Before I started taking HADACOL there wasn't a person in the world who could get along with me—seemed like the least little thing would upset me. I was tired all the time and it really affected my work. I had a hard time sleeping—just roll and toss and cat-nap all night long. I didn't eat properly either. Then one day I heard how other folks with the same trouble I had were being helped by HADACOL. I tried it and noticed an improvement. Now I feel good—get along with everybody—I'm not a bit nervous—sleep like a log and appetite—why, I can hardly support myself. I eat so much. Yes, sir—HADACOL is really fine and I recommend it to all my friends."

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World's First ANTI-RUST GASOLINE

**It stops rust that can stop
your tractor, truck or car**



Magnified carburetor jet, showing how speck of rust can clog passage. This causes stalling and sputtering.

Yes, gasoline tanks rust—because of moisture condensation. And rust specks can clog fuel lines, carburetor jets—causing stalling and costing you money in wasted gasoline and repairs.

Now Sinclair enables you to stop the formation of rust and corrosion... with the world's first anti-rust gasoline. It contains Sinclair's new rust inhibitor, RD-119, which forms an invisible, rust-proof film throughout your fuel system.

Get full power, *plus* new anti-rust protection at no extra cost. Phone your Sinclair Representative today for —

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Ask for NEW SINCLAIR STOCK SPRAY

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Two MORE of the great CORNHUSKER Hybrids for the Western Corn Belt.

114-116 days at
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No expense is spared in CORNHUSKER'S breeding—the purity of foundation seed... the thoroughness of detasseling!

CORNHUSKER HYBRID CO., Fremont, Nebr.

The State's Oldest Large-Scale Seed Corn Producer

Family Farm Contest

Dozens of letters have come in for the Family Farm Contest. Some winning entries were printed in an earlier issue of Kansas Farmer.

To date, the oldest Kansas farm heard from is one homesteaded in 1854. W. Wallace Hall came "out West" from Buffalo, N. Y., and staked out 160 acres. This farm has been in the Hall family in Atchison county for 96 years.

Runners-up to this farm are Kansas farms which have been in one family for 94, 93, 88, 85, 84, and 82 years. Most letters received told of farms being acquired by a family from 1870 up to 1900.



Ohio to Kansas

Dear Editor: My father, A. D. Reed, built a cabin on this farm in the spring of 1856. From that date until now, the 2 of us have been in continuous possession.

Father planted his first corn by chopping a slit in the sod with an ax and dropping in some grains of corn which had been hauled from Iowa, where they had stopped on their route from Ohio.

I was born in 1875, the worst grasshopper year ever. . . . My father said when they first arrived (1855) there were many signs of the 1844 flood. Climbing up a large tree, he picked what seemed to be the highest knoll. Later floods proved this fact. Our crops were very much as other Eastern Kansas farms—corn, wheat, clover, oats, pasture, cattle and hogs.

The farmhouse, built in 1875 of burr oak and walnut, has been changed some by furnace heat, running water and gas. But the oak 4-by-4 studding and 8-by-8 oak sills are as sound as when they were built.

There are 10 acres of prairie grass left for hay. . . .

There may be a few farms in Kansas which have stayed in one family this long but not many.—V. M. Reed, Rantoul.

English Coal Miner To Kansas in 1869

Dear Editor: My father, Henry Turner, Sr., came to this country from near Manchester, England, in 1859. He was a coal miner. He landed at Pittsburgh, Pa., then came to Coalchester, Ill., and soon joined the army, serving 3 years. Then he went back to Coalchester and lived there 5 years. He was married there and in 1869 came to Franklin county and soon bought 80 acres, all in prairie grass. He put up a 12-by-16 Kansas shanty. Father dug coal as the land was underlaid with coal.

As time passed a patch now and then would be broken and planted in corn, wheat, and other things we would need for our living. As we grew up we children (7 of us) did what we could to make ends meet as prices were low. There was no market for what was raised, but plenty of food to eat. We children are all living as yet and my brother Jasper now owns the home place. It has been in the Turner family since 1871 and about 50 years ago we bought 40 acres more. . . . I am 82 years old.—Mrs. Mary Clark, Ottawa.

Covered Wagon Trip

Dear Editor: It was away back in the '70's when the farm now owned and operated by Vern Heald came to the Heald family. . . . The parents, Clark and Kate Heald, with their 3 children, left Iowa and came to Wabaunsee county in 1872. They made the trip in the customary manner of that day, by covered wagon.

In 1874, the "grasshopper year," they moved on to Ottawa county, where they

began life on a homestead in Grant township, near Wells. Their home here was a dugout, a very common sight in the early days in Kansas. They continued to live in it several years. . . .

Soon after the family settled in the homestead, a neighboring claim-holder became discouraged and homesick, and was ready to give up. He turned his claim over to Mr. Heald in exchange for a good wagon which would carry him and his family back to Missouri. Thus the Healds came into possession of the quarter section that has been in the family such a long time—well over 70 years.

Soon the new owner was able to build a substantial house, a 16-by-20 structure. . . . This house still stands as the main part of the enlarged and remodeled residence of today.

Of the 10 children, all but 3 native Kansans, only 4 now remain. . . . Several sons and sons-in-law, all being farmers, took a turn at farming the place. Then, after the death of both parents, Vern, the youngest, bought it for a permanent home.

Diversified farming has been the usual practice, with wheat as the leading crop during later years. The large grove which covered part of this "Tree Claim" has long been gone. However, a fine shelterbelt provides protection, and adds beauty, as do the many shade trees near the house. . . .—Zella L. Heald, Wells.

Used Yoke of Oxen

Dear Editor: My father, Henry F. Hosler, came to Jewell county in the spring of 1872. He made application for a homestead on this farm at the land office in Concordia. He made a dugout and settled here when he was a young man and still single. He broke out prairie and planted some corn, the work being done with a yoke of oxen. He continued to improve the homestead. . . .

In the spring of 1874 he purchased building material for a 16- by 16-foot claim shanty at Waterville, the terminal of the railroad at that time. In the meantime he had acquired the second yoke of oxen. With them he brought all the material on a wagon to his homestead and built his home that spring.

In the fall of 1874 he was married and brought his wife here to live. There were 10 children in the family, 6 still living. Mother passed away in 1926 and father in 1931.

My father broke up 116 acres of sod for farmland, left 35 acres of native pasture. The rest he planted to fruit orchards and groves. It is the same today with the exception of the fruit orchards. The place was improved and made into a fine home.

I bought the place in June, 1932, and was married in 1933. We have a son and we expect to make this our home as long as I farm. This farm has been in the Henry Hosler family 78 years.

I practice diversified farming and stock raising. At present we have 20 head of Milking Shorthorn cattle, 60 head of Chester White hogs, and around 200 chickens.—M. P. Hosler, Beloit.

Little Legislature

The Little Legislature is composed of 10 members of the state Senate and 15 members of the House of Representatives. It also is known as the legislative council. It meets 4 times yearly to digest, analyze and draft laws for presentation to the regular legislature. A research division functions with the Little Legislature.

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Armour and Company's Report to Agriculture

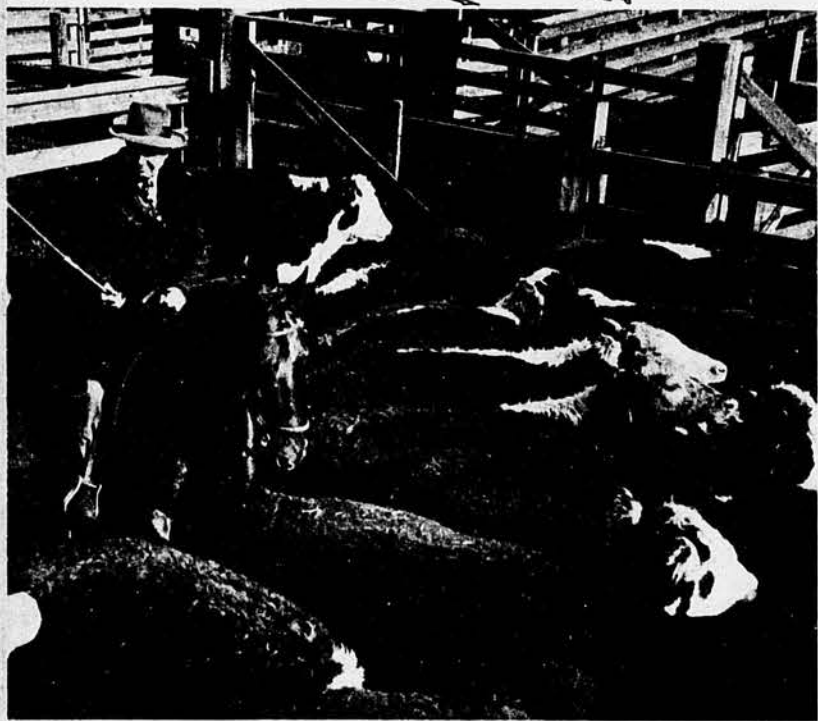


ARMOUR



In 1950

Here's how Armour helped make your farming



During 1950, Armour bought 16,769,000 head of cattle, calves, sheep and hogs from U. S. farms and ranches. Armour also bought millions of head of poultry, countless dozens of eggs and tons of milk and cream. The total Armour check to farmers and other suppliers was \$1,490,800,000! Armour bought livestock at more than 125 points—processed this livestock in 34 Armour plants. Dairy and poultry products were handled in 49 Armour Creameries. Armour provided U. S. agriculture with an important cash market!



To provide freshly sliced bacon for shoppers all over the U. S., Armour operated bacon slicing units (shown above) in many key cities. Armour also operated many sausage kitchens—where more than 100 different kinds of sausage were made. These are examples of the way Armour provided quality products in great variety—examples of special equipment that was necessary to produce the \$1,859,800,000's worth of products sold by Armour in 1950. Variety and quality of Armour products helped build demand for "raw materials" from American farms and ranches.



Marie Gifford and her staff of 10 graduate home economists showed housewives and students of homemaking how to buy, prepare and serve Armour foods. The Consumer Service Department published recipes and service information in newspapers and magazines—used radio, television and movies, too—made over 500 talks at meetings. This special service helped make millions of women steady Armour customers—steady customers for the meat and other foods processed from your "raw materials."



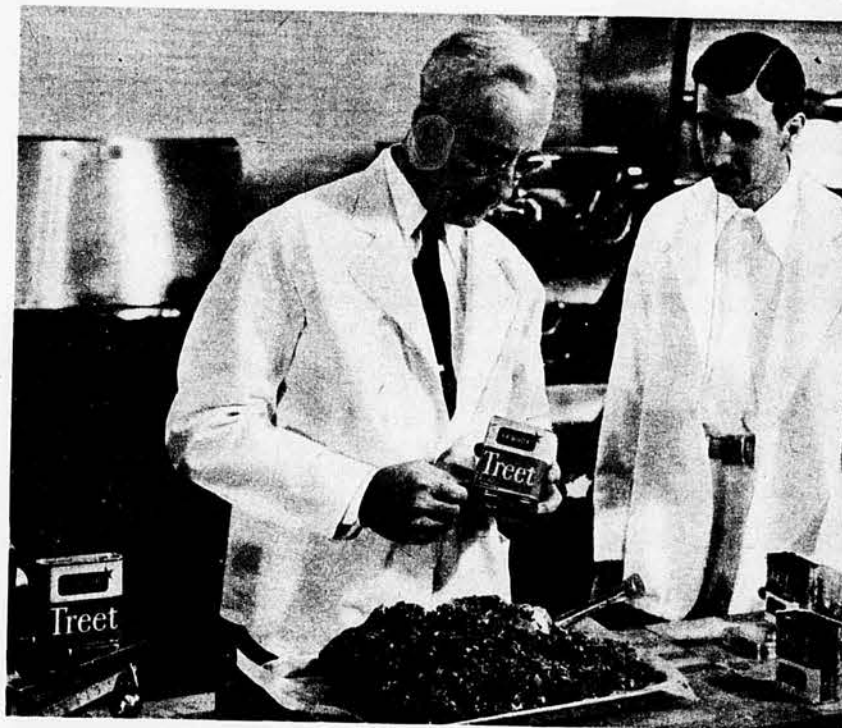
Above you see an Armour shepherd with a ewe and her two lambs—one born in the spring and one in the fall. During 1950 Armour got two crops of lambs from a group of ewes after injecting them with hormones. Armour scientists engaged in this experiment as a service to agriculture. The research is continuing. It is still too early to claim success but our objective is to produce carcass cuts more acceptable to consumers and more pounds of lamb per ewe. Armour also produced important farm supplies such as Armour "Big Crop" fertilizers, veterinary preparations and animal feeds.



more profitable—your living more comfortable



In 1950, 5,000 Armour salesmen sold the 2,000 or more different products Armour made. These Armour salesmen were serving you as well as Armour —by finding the best outlets for products made from livestock and other "new materials" you raised. During 1950, over 4,000 Armour refrigerated rail cars carried Armour products to over 240 Armour Sales Branches in every part of the U. S.—then over 3,200 Armour trucks moved these products to an estimated 225,000 retail stores. The extensive Armour Sales Branch system and aggressive Armour salesmanship helped make U. S. farming more profitable.

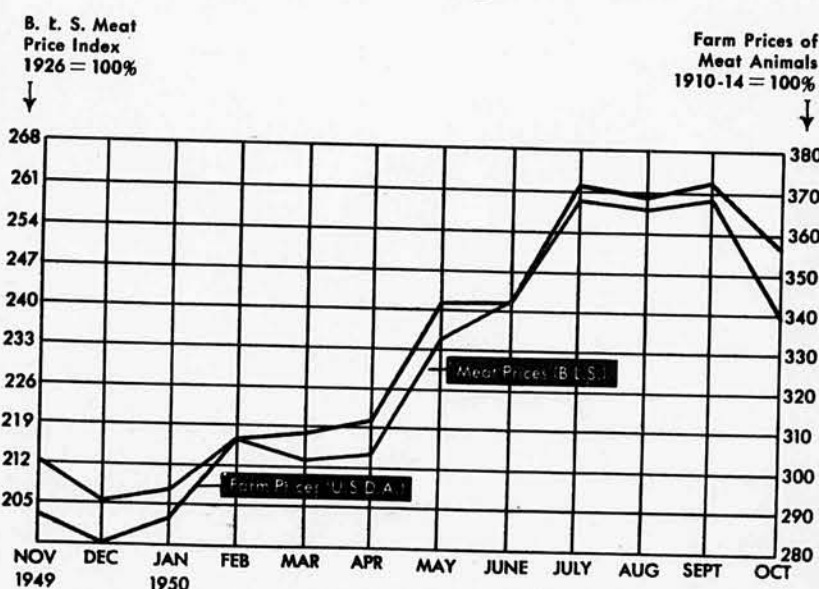


The Armour Research and Development Division found new and more efficient methods of manufacture and ways to obtain additional value from your livestock. Armour's New Product Kitchen (shown above) developed new and better food products. During the year Armour brought out three new canned meats; Armix, a new shortening; 10 new frozen food items; several consumer-sized items in Armour's sausage line; added 9 meats to Armour's vacuum-packed foods; and added strained lamb to the list of baby foods.



During 1950, Armour worked with thousands of poultry raisers to develop meat-type chickens—the tender young broilers most consumers demand. Armour has also helped develop a method of rushing fresh-dressed Armour branded broilers to market packed in chipped ice—giving consumers "spring chicken" all year 'round. By helping to develop better chickens—by rushing them to market fresher, Armour helped U. S. poultrymen make more money. Teamwork like this also exists between Armour and cattlemen, hog raisers, sheepmen, dairy farmers, and egg producers.

Here's what happened to live animal prices and wholesale meat prices in 1950



The above graph illustrates the direct relationship between wholesale meat prices and the price you receive for livestock. Notice how closely live animal prices and wholesale meat prices move together.

At the outbreak of the Korean War, in June 1950, both wholesale meat prices and live animal prices were rising as they normally do in summer months. But the sharp price rise in June 1950 was in part due to "panic" buying. Then, as heavy runs of live animals began in the fall, prices dropped.

How to be your own best customer

Next time you go shopping and see the Armour name on food products or on soap, remember that these are quality products—and that the "raw materials" from which they were made may have come from your own farm.

Remember, too, that Armour products are made by a company that has a vital interest in the success of your farm business.

So take home several Armour products—start being your own best customer, next time you shop!



Armour Corned Beef Hash and Treet—2 of more than 25 different, delicious Armour Pantry-Shelf Meals—America's leading canned meats!



For the best in fresh meats, and the best buys, too, look for the Armour Star, Armour Banner and Armour Crescent brands.



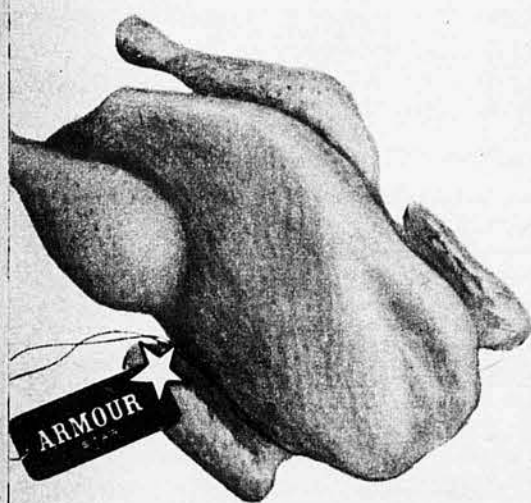
Chiffon Soap Flakes—no purer soap was ever made. Dial Soap contains AT-7—stops odor before it starts!



Miss Wisconsin—the natural cheddar cheese, conveniently pre-packaged. Armour Cloverbloom Butter—fresh as all outdoors.



Armour Star Ham and Armour Star Bacon—sugar-cured, tender-smoked over fragrant hardwood fires.



Armour Star Poultry and Turkeys—meaty young birds that are specially bred, scientifically fed.



Armour Franks are always plump, tender, juicy. Armour Pork Sausage is seasoned the way you like it—made fresh daily near your home!



New Armour Star Lard stays fresh and sweet without refrigeration—it's the all-pure lard champion pie-bakers use.

Armour and Company



Buyer of hogs, cattle, calves, sheep, lambs, milk, cream, chickens, turkeys and eggs.



Seller of beef, pork, lamb, veal, butter, cheese, poultry, eggs, lard, shortening, margarine, ham, bacon, sausages, canned meats, canned foods, soaps, pharmaceuticals, tallow and greases, curled hair, chemicals from fats, glue, wool, leather, sandpaper, dog food, veterinary supplies, industrial oils, fertilizers and livestock feeds.



CK Ranch Takes Top Spot At Denver Stock Show

DENVER, COLO.—One of the most coveted and hotly contested championships of the National Western Stock Show ending January 20, went to CK Ranch, Brookville, for showing best carload of bulls.

This is a title which Wyoming Hereford Ranch has won year after year, and it was one of the upsets of the show when John Vanier's Hereford bulls beat out the WHR load.

CK's award topped a long list of prizes won by Kansans in the Hereford, fat-cattle, horse, Angus and fat-hog shows.

Hereford breeding cattle show saw these awards head east for Kansas:

Bulls—Senior yearlings, CK, 8th; junior yearlings, CK, 4th and 5th; Walnut Hill Ranch, Great Bend, 7th; Ivie N. Carter, El Dorado, 14th; summer yearlings, CK, 4th; junior calves, CK, 2nd; summer calves, Walnut Hill, 4th; 2 bulls, CK, 10th.

Females—Two-year-olds, CK, 5th; T. L. Welsh, Abilene, 6th; senior yearlings, CK, 2nd; summer yearlings, CK, 1st; Walnut Hill Ranch, 11th; senior calves, CK, 8th; 2 females, CK, 1st; get-of-sire, CK, 4th; junior get-of-sire, CK, 2nd; Walnut Hill, 8th.

Pair of Hereford yearlings, one bull and one calf, CK, 2nd; Walnut Hill, 8th. Pair of calves, one bull and one heifer, CK, 5th.

CK's first-place summer calf was reserve champion Hereford female.

These Kansans Bought Herefords

In record-breaking Hereford sale, these Herefords were bought by Kansans: PHR Triumph Lad 7th, by Bob White, Enterprise, from Painter Hereford Ranch, Roggen, Colo., for \$2,000; Baca Duke 53rd, by Bob White, from Douglas Davis, Morris, Ill., \$2,000; PHR Double Dandy 2nd, by Groves and Youse, Baxter Springs, from Painter Hereford Ranch, \$1,975; HP Triumph 3rd, by L. R. Hendrich, La Crosse, from Hi-Point Farms, Romeo, Mich., \$1,200.

Prince Dandy Domino, by Duttlinger Brothers, Monument, from Lowry S. Seely, Craig, Colo., \$800; SXR Royal Lad 20th, by E. P. Goddard and Son, Penokee, from Steeple X Ranch, Springfield, Ariz., \$3,000.

These Kansas Herefords were sold: Walnut Hill Cassie, by Walnut Hill Hereford Ranch, to Greenhill Farms, Tulsa, for \$2,500; Walnut Hill Cassie 2nd, by Walnut Hill Ranch, to George Murry, Jr., Barnard, Kan., \$1,125; Cal Domino by Ivie N. Carter to Buck and Doe Hereford Ranch, Manhattan, Mont., \$3,000; MW Larry Domino 21st, by Parcel Herefords, to Ed O'Hare, Stevensville, Mont., \$3,500, and Walnut Hill Bobby 1st, by Walnut Hill Ranch, to H. C. Bender and Sons, Plains, \$1,650.

Simon Angus Farms, Madison, did well in the breeding show, along with several other Kansas Angus breeders:

Bulls—Senior yearlings, Simon, 4th; WRS Angus Farms, Hutchinson, 10th; junior yearlings, Simon, 1st; summer yearlings, C. T. Eubank and Sons, Coats, 10th; junior calves, Blackpost Farms, Olathe, 4th; summer junior calves, Blackpost, 5th; 2 bulls, Simon, 5th.

Females—Two-year-olds, Simon, 5th; senior yearlings, Simon, 4th; junior yearlings, Simon, 8th; summer yearlings, Simon, 3rd; senior calves, Simon, 4th; junior calves, Simon, 5th; summer junior calves, Kansas State College, 2nd; get-of-sire, Simon, 5th; junior get-of-sire, Simon, 9th; pair of females, Simon, 8th; produce of dam, Simon, 2nd.

In pen of 5 bulls, Clauson Brothers, Russell, were 4th. In pen of 3 bulls,

Flint Hills Farms, Manhattan, was 6th, Chestnut and Railsback, Quinter, 7th.

These Kansans Bought Angus

Angus sale saw these animals bought by Kansans: Black Burgess D 14th, by V. T. Rand, Kanorado, from R. T. Davis, Jr., Wheatridge, Colo., for \$800; Bertram Enve DeM, by Triple S Ranch, St. Francis, \$1,025; Black Idol of Cactus 101st, by V. T. Rand, from Cactus Ranch, Raton, N. M., \$750; Evan Bardolier B, by Vernon Hill, Logan, from El-Jon Farms, Rose Hill, Ia., \$900; Desert Prince 20th, by Leonard Brown, St. Francis, from McCormick Ranch, Scottsdale, Ariz., \$1,000; Homeplace Eileenmere 999-140, by E. J. Tatge, Ramona, from Penney and James, Hamilton, Mo.; Queen 4th of Great Oaks, by E. J. Tatge, Ramona, from Great Oaks Stock Farm, Rochester, Mich., \$500; Elvina of Green Meadow, by R. Menich, Miltonvale, from Green Meadow Ranch, Helena, Mont., \$650; Evergreen Erica of Sunnybrook, by R. Menich, from L. E. Harms, Cheyenne Wells, Colo.; and Desert Enamel, by R. Menich, from McCormick Ranch, \$1,150.

These Kansas Angus were sold: Prince Berd Evaxus A. G. 5th, by A. J. Gorges, Fall River, to E. J. Tatge, Ramona, for \$2,000; Blackcap of Blackman, by C. T. Eubank and Son, Coats, to John N. Johnson, Ovid, Colo., \$1,150; Beverly of Flint Hill, by Flint Hills Farm, Manhattan, \$575; Eileenmere of Rajun, by Raymond P. George, Rush Center, to Bill Poage, La Grange, Wyo., \$850; Black Shadow's Eileenmere 11th, by Willard Huber, LaCrosse, to Harold Camden, Plattville, Colo., \$800; Bardolier of Crestview 2nd, by Simon Angus Farm, to Les Ljungdahl, Denver, \$850; Black Sharow's Isabella, by Willard Huber, to Les Ljungdahl, \$800.

How Bulls Sold

In the sale of pens of Angus bulls, Clauson Brothers sold one pen for \$610 a head; Chestnut and Railsback, Quinter, sold a pen of 3 for \$800 a head; Fred P. Chilen, Miltonvale, sold one pen for \$560 and another for \$550 a head; Flint Hills Farm sold a pen for \$690 a head, and Blackpost Ranch sold a pen for \$1,000 a head.

In fat-stock show, Kansas State College had reserve-champion Hereford steer, a heavyweight. Other steer awards which went to Kansas were:

Hereford: Lightweight—Kansas State, 10th and 11th. Medium-weight—Kansas State, 4th. Medium-heavyweight—Kansas State, 7th; Robert Lee Wauby, 11th. Heavyweight—Kansas State, 1st. Group of 3—Kansas State, 1st and 5th. Angus: Lightweight—Kansas State, 6th.

Shorthorns: Lightweight—Kansas State, 1st and 6th; Robert Lee Wauby, 7th. Medium-weight—Kansas State, 3rd. Group of 3—Kansas State, 1st.

Besides the carload bull championship won by CK, a load of Kansas bulls, shown by L. L. Jones and Son, Garden City, placed 3rd in senior bull calves.

In the carload fat-cattle show, W. R. Masters, Halstead, had 5th-place carload fattened east of the 100th meridian.

Scheuerman Brothers, Deerfield, received \$37 a hundredweight for 2nd-place carload of fat steers weighing under 1,000 pounds, and Masters received \$40.50 a hundredweight.

Joe O'Bryan, Hiattville, had the 2nd-place carload of fat hogs between 210 and 250 pounds, a load of Hampshires. He also showed 2nd-place medium-weight Hampshire.

In the feeder-cattle sale, Dan D. Casement, Manhattan, sold a load of Herefords for \$62.25 a hundredweight; Ray Ellsasser, Sublette, sold a load for \$39; Russell Ellsasser, sold a load for \$40.20, and McDonald and Son, Kendall, a load for \$40.

In the junior fat-cattle show, C. E. Curry, St. Francis, sold his 3rd-place Hereford for \$41.50 a hundredweight; M. Oldenette, Haven, his 5th-place Shorthorn for \$40, and R. P. Bach, Larned, his 8th-place Shorthorn for \$40.25.

Kansas State received \$40.75 a hundred for a Shorthorn steer. Other open show steers brought these prices to their owners: Rowena Seaman, Wilmore, \$41; Robert Lee Wauby, \$39.75; Mark Brown, Wilmore, \$39.75; Chilen Angus Farm, Miltonvale, \$39.75; Harlan Mudd, Russell, \$39.25.



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There are hundreds of other tests or you can make your own test of GRO-COATED Seeds alongside any other seed. You'll see the difference.

GRO-COATING—Protects Seeds Against Disease Organisms

Diseases play a large part in failures to get good stands. Even the highest germinating seed sowed just right on the best seed bed often fails to produce a stand. This is especially true when cold, wet conditions follow seeding and disease organisms become most active. These disease organisms may kill anywhere from 15% to 90% of the germinating seeds or the tiny plants pushing through the soil. GRO-COATED seeds are chemically protected against such disease organisms. GRO-COATING is more than just a simple chemical treatment.

GRO-COATING—Insurance Against Crop Failures

Disease organisms tend to increase under cool, moist weather conditions. Because Clovers, Alfalfa, Grasses, Sudan, and Grain Sorghums are smaller seeds and produce smaller plants, they need even greater protection against those same diseases which attack germinating Corn and small grains. GRO-COATING is a form of insurance against unfavorable weather . . . and at a cost of only 15c-20c per acre. The GRO-COATED process is absolutely safe and extremely efficient for these small plants. Also prevents "Damping-off" of seed plants just starting their growth by protecting the plant during this period of emergence.

GRO-COATING—Special Disinfectant formula with Growth Stimulator Added

The GRO-COATED process is neither a fertilizer nor an inoculant. Instead, it is a special formula of various disinfectants—with a growth stimulator added to produce quicker germination and to give the plant a faster start. The special chemicals coating GRO-COATED Seeds completely protect them, killing the diseases which may be seed borne and also disinfecting the soil around the seed. There is only one genuine GRO-COATED formula. For Better Stands, Larger Plants, and Bigger Yields, demand GRO-COATED Seeds. Accept no substitute. Be sure to get the best . . . GRO-COATED SEEDS.



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As so many requests have come to us for the book, "Plans for Making Farm Tools and Equipment," we are offering it again to our subscribers as there may be others who need the information. It contains plans for making 25 different farm shop projects. These long winter days are conducive to study of the needs of the farm. It is published by the James F. Lincoln Arc Welding Foundation. Please send 25c with your order for this book, to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

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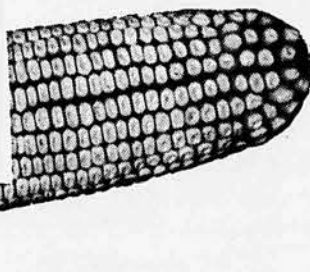
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POW-R-DRIVE

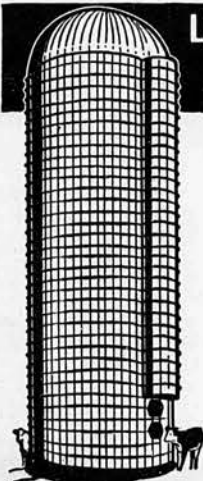
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State Champions Write Champion Letters in Contest

RECENTLY we asked each member of the Kansas 4-H Club delegation to the National 4-H Club Congress at Chicago to write a letter to *Kansas Farmer* telling about their experiences and impressions. Our staff has read the letters and chosen winners in our "state champion letters" contest.

First-place winner, with a prize of \$15, is Leona Manz, Junction City, Geary county. Leona was state winner in the food preservation contest. Second-place award of \$10 goes to Agnes Smith, Salina, Saline county. Agnes was a Rock Island winner. Three 3rd-place prizes of \$5 each go to Rowena Seaman, Wilmore, Comanche county; Lyle E. Lagasse, Ames, Cloud county, and Ronald Ebberts, Eureka, Greenwood county. Rowena was state beef champion, Lyle was a Santa Fe winner, and Ronald was state health champion.

All letters received were interesting and full of enthusiasm about the trip to Chicago, but these 5 were chosen "state champion letters." We know *Kansas Farmer* readers will be interested in reading first- and second-place winners.

Highlights of My 4-H Club Congress Trip

Altho people of the United States are centering their attention on the world situation, eyes of the nation were focused on the National 4-H Club Congress held in Chicago, Ill., November 26 to 30. With representatives from every state of the United States, her possessions, and many other countries participating in the 29th congress, the 4-H'ers strived to reach the theme and goal of "Better Living for a Better World."

There were many outstanding features of the 4-H Club Congress. The delegates, who represented state project and activity champions, saw and heard many outstanding entertainers, both musical and comical. Among entertainers were the orchestras of the Sunrise Serenaders, Benny Strong, Frankie Carle, Tony Pastor, and Phil Spitalny and the Hour of Charm All-Girl Orchestra. Other entertainers were the Purdue University Glee Club, Dennis Day, and athletes Babe Didrikson, Johnny Lujack and Ted Williams.

As state food preservation winner I was privileged to hear Colleen Townsend, a former movie star, speak at our special breakfast given by Mrs. Kerr of the Kerr Manufacturing Co.

Most outstanding points of interest seen were the Sunday Evening Club, Museum of Natural History, Museum of Science and Industry, Trianon Ballroom, and the Hotel Stevens, our headquarters for the week. In my estimation, tho, the most impressive activity of the congress was the speeches given by outstanding Americans, and the discussions on them by the 1,200 4-H delegates. The 4-H'ers not only discussed these speeches, but they also discussed world problems with foreign delegates.

The theme and goal of the 4-H Clubs, "Better Living for a Better World" was discussed from different standpoints. First point, "Better Living as Individuals," was brought to the congress by Judge Camille Kelley. Being a judge (and the first woman judge) of a juvenile court in Memphis, Tenn., Judge Kelley brought out the importance of religion in our lives. She said, "There must be no non-believers." She told of many cases she handled and how necessary religion is to individuals to make them better persons. Judge Kelley had a witty speech and everyone apparently enjoyed her as much as I, because she received a great round of applause.

Better-Living Discussion

Second point under the theme "Better Living for a Better World" was given by President Harold Stassen, of the University of Pennsylvania. He talked with us on "Better Living Through International Co-operation." He said we must keep ourselves powerful, not appease dictatorship, strengthen the United Nations, and use our resources wisely and soundly in helping other parts of the world. To carry out these plans he said we must have a strong government economically, socially, militarily and politically. I enjoyed the group discussions we held after President Stassen's talk, but I especially was interested in the questions the 4-H panel asked him, and the decisive answers he gave. Someone asked him what power MacArthur has and why he is so successful. He said MacArthur is under the government officials, and he is successful because he understands the Asiatic people so well.

The next point of "Better Living for a Better World" was brought out by

W. Kerr Scott, Governor of North Carolina. He spoke on "Better Living in a Democracy." He stressed the fact we must learn how to co-operate with each other, and not forget to practice this co-operation. "In a democracy everyone must be willing to do his part," he stated. Governor Scott said the national leaders are not sure the people are behind them, and he thought 18-year-olds should be permitted to vote. He explained 4-H Clubs have done their part well because, "The rural areas are the backbone of the nation, and boys and girls are the best crop grown."

The next discussion was "As Others See It." The American exchange students gave reports from countries they visited, and foreign delegates gave their viewpoints on various questions. They all agreed Europeans are relying on the Marshall Plan to a great extent. German youth said, "Germany must first be united and then re-armed." An exchange student said Europe has mostly a "Sunday religion." All of the foreign delegates thought Europe would like to hold a 4-H Club Congress.

Delegates from all states and many foreign countries talked together about all nations and their problems. It was the intelligence and co-operation of all delegates from the world over which made the discussions stand out foremost in my mind as I remembered the wonderful 4-H Club Congress.

—Leona Manz, Junction City, Geary county.

My Trip to the National 4-H Congress

Wonderful! Exciting! The time of my life! These words hardly even begin to describe the trip I made to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago, November 26 to 30, 1950. It was a trip beyond my fondest hopes and dreams, one which words cannot describe.

First of all, there was the breathtaking surprise of learning that I was selected to go. I never dreamed I would receive such an outstanding trip. But after 6 years of 4-H work I realized I had won this trip.

After three weeks of planning and preparing, the day to leave arrived. Our group met in Kansas City on Saturday, November 25, and left from there in 2 groups, one by the Rock Island Railroad and the other by the Santa Fe Railroad. Since I was a Rock Island trip winner I was a member of the Rock Island group. It was the first time most of us ever rode Pullman. It was very exciting. I saw the Mississippi river that night for the first time.

As we came into Chicago it was a cold, blustery, snowy city. We found it very undesirable at first. We stayed at the Hotel Stevens, where my girl friend and I shared a large lovely room which looked out over Lake Michigan.

After attending one of Chicago's fine churches, we attended our first general assembly. The speaker was Judge Camille Kelley, a judge from Memphis, Tenn. Her talk on "Better Living as Individuals" was very interesting and also had some good plain facts in it.

Our visit that evening took us to the Sunday Evening Club. I found this visit very inspiring. If people have enough time in a large city like Chicago to take time out for some serious thought, why shouldn't everyone?

On Monday, the first day, we took an educational tour of the Museum of Natural History. This was very interesting and educational.

At noon we were guests of International Harvester for a lovely lunch.

Continued on Page 29)

eon and entertainment. This luncheon was given in honor of frozen foods and field crops winners.

Following lunch we attended a general assembly. Harold Stassen, President of the University of Pennsylvania, gave a very interesting speech. His 4 points gave us a foundation on which to set our goal to work for. Then we broke up into discussion groups in which we discussed world problems and asked Mr. Stassen the most important questions.

The Thomas E. Wilson dinner that evening was one of the best. The high-

tended the Horse Show and viewed the exhibits at the International Livestock Exposition.

The most interesting and educational tour for me was thru the Museum of Science and Industry. I enjoyed this more than any of the others.

Enjoy Safety Program

The General Motors luncheon that noon honored the winners in the Safety Program. I enjoyed the demonstration on some of the newer inventions very much. I felt this was more interesting than most of the fine entertainment.

After the National 4-H Dress Revue, we attended the annual 4-H Club banquet. All the national winners were honored and given their awards and scholarships.

The Congress closed with a farewell party that evening featuring one of Chicago's top bands.

Even tho the official 1950 Congress was over, our group stayed thru Friday. During the day we attended the radio program, Welcome Traveler, and went shopping in many of Chicago's large stores. The annual Kansas 4-H Club dinner was held at noon, which brought all the Kansas delegates closer together.

I feel the worst part of the week was parting on Friday evening. I know everyone had a lump in his throat because we had to say goodbye, but all good things have to end.

Since I returned home, I have tried to tell many different people about the Congress so they will understand the full meaning of it, and will try to stimulate more interest in 4-H Club work. This trip for me was something out of this world and I never enjoyed a week so much in my life. But I know I could not have won this trip by myself. I had to have help. The people to whom I owe a great deal of thanks are first, my parents, and then my leaders, local but most of all my county leaders, who worked so hard to help me achieve in everything I tried. I cannot thank them enough for all their help and co-operation.

This Congress has given to me a new light on the world, a new goal for which to work. It has helped me realize we must all work together and for one another in everything we do.

This trip to the National 4-H Club Congress was truly "THE TIME OF MY LIFE."

—Agnes Smith, Salina, Saline county.

Kites for Boys

Most materials needed for making a kite may be found around the home. To help you we'll gladly send a leaflet of suggestions on making and flying kites—"Up to the Clouds With a Kite." Please enclose 3c with your request to Uncle Cordy, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

light of the entertainment was given by singer Dennis Day.

Governor Scott's speech the next morning at the general assembly was very interesting. Following his talk on "Better Living in a Democracy" we again broke up into discussion groups and discussed world problems.

Luncheon that day was given for the girls and their leaders at the Edgewater Beach Hotel. The entertainment featured Phil Spitalny's Hour of Charm, all-girl orchestra. Of all the entertainment given I feel I enjoyed this presentation most.

Featuring Frankie Carle and his band at the Sears and Roebuck breakfast on Wednesday morning was one of the biggest highlights of the entire week. It really was a thrill to see and hear such a name band as Frankie Carle.

At the general assembly that morning, a panel of International 4-H Youth Exchange Delegates told of their experiences in other countries.

Another name band was featured at a luncheon given by Dearborn Motors in honor of the National Poultry Winners. It was the band of Tony Pastor. His band was also enjoyed very much. That afternoon and evening we at-

A Money-Saving Picture



TAKE A GOOD LOOK at this picture. It may save you a lot of money and lost time in 1951. The picture shows Dr. Harold Myers, head, agronomy department, Kansas State College, sitting astride the boundary between Arizona-Chilean alfalfa, left, and Kansas Common, right.

In his left hand, Doctor Myers holds a vigorous Kansas Common alfalfa plant, while in his right hand is a dead plant of the Arizona-Chilean alfalfa. Kansas may be flooded this year with cheap Arizona-Chilean seed. Doctor Myers and other agronomists say: "Don't buy." The reason is Arizona and California alfalfas, except those certified as of Kansas origin, will not survive Kansas winters.

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She Shares Her Hobby

By Eula Mae Kelly

MUD pies made by children from yellow Kansas clay thrown up by a road grader in a country schoolyard beckoned Mrs. Velda Breakey into a satisfying hobby. Now it's a delight to her and a service to her community. These particular mud pies, when dry, were almost indestructible, proving the clay had a kind of natural cement in it. This started Mrs. Breakey, at that time teaching in the school on a wartime certificate, to modeling and painting clay birds and small animals at her farm home a mile south of Downs in Osborne county.

"I've always had a yen for creating things, especially birds," quiet-spoken Mrs. Breakey says. "These don't cost anything. Besides, it's all fun."

Catching the delicate color of a sparrow hawk's wing or the darting form of a hummingbird in her artist's eye keeps away monotony. And presently, these impressions result in another addition to her collection of some 30 pairs of Kansas birds.

Birds, studied and loved all her life, spring to gay color and graceful form on glass shelves in her windows and in any number of surprisingly natural poses thruout her home. Mrs. Breakey's birds don't stand lonely on thin legs. Rather each is reproduced in his natural habitat.

So it is that visitors to her home see coy little quails feeding on green grass, meadowlarks perched on miniature fence posts, and swallows hanging, wings outstretched from wires fastened to the ceiling.

Outside her home, in fact anywhere on the 100-acre homestead, birds and all of nature's creatures find sanctuary in trees, thickets, meadows and vines.

Not that Mrs. Breakey is a studio type of person. Far from it. She is a busy farm woman, a community leader and a natural teacher who reared children of her own and many others who were not.

"Little folks from the welfare organization who needed some help," is her way of summing up this important social service.

Now in the quieter years of her widowhood, the children are gone and there is time to pursue her hobby.

After the mud pie episode some of the clay was brought into the schoolroom and the fun began. Clay Santas painted red with white cotton whiskers and hair were the children's greetings for the holiday season. Kansas Day brought out likenesses of the meadowlark, the state bird.

There followed other ventures in clay for Mrs. Breakey. Birds most of all and little field-and-stream creatures like beavers, coons, skunks, and prairie dogs. Bird books and pictures, along with her own intimate knowledge of birds and her true artistic touch, constantly improved her products.

"Observation of nature at close hand is the very best guide of all," Mrs. Breakey explains. "That's why I always keep a pair of field glasses within reach. Any bird that comes near my



More than 30 pairs of Kansas birds have been modeled of native yellow clay by Mrs. Velda Breakey, farm homemaker who lives near Downs. She is shown here with some of the feathered folk she created.

The Country Teacher

Small credit does she ever get;
Recompense that's smaller yet,
But she must know how mushrooms
grow,

What causes autumn winds to blow
What shape Halloween witches are,
Where the next town is . . . and just how
far,

How much Louisiana cost,
Where to find a cap that's lost,
How to bind a skinned-up knee,
Where are Mercury and middle C . . .

To have such wisdom from sky to sod,
A teacher certainly must know God.

—By Elva Buskirk Dreibelbis.

place really gets spied on. Birds are the most challenging things in the world . . . just try to catch their color and spirit. Take an owl for instance. There's a test for anybody's skill."

Neighbors and friends soon began to enjoy her hobby, too. A Girl Scout leader in Downs for 16 years, Mrs. Breakey naturally thought of these young friends early. So she had a class in clay modeling for some 40 of them. Later a collection of clay birds found their way to the scout home.

When Mrs. Mary B. Reed, Osborne county home agent, put on a county-wide crafts day, Mrs. Breakey was right there with a crowd around her all day. She arrived early with several pails of native clay, already mixed with water, a few simple tools and sat down quietly at her table to create lifelike birds. She had a

busy day demonstrating her craft to fellow home demonstration unit members.

Mrs. Breakey is now president of the Solomon Valley home demonstration unit. For several years she served as community leader for the 4-H Club by the same name.

She lends her talent to many a community affair. For example, there was the banquet with a Scandinavian theme and she made 100 little stubby-nosed shoes of clay for favors. Her clay candleholders, too, are well-known.

The Downs high-school athletic teams claim a dragon as a mascot while the Osborne clubs favor the bulldog. So Mrs. Breakey was called upon to make clay dragons and bulldogs, realistically painted, for the boosters to take along for good luck.

She models the form of anything she is making by hand, then adds details like feather markings with such simple tools as nails, hairpins or a penknife. She lets the articles dry overnight.

"I still have not had a single crack. I have never tried baking them in a kiln, but I don't see how they could be more durable. After they are thoroly dry, I paint them. Usually I use water colors because they are more delicate than opaque paints. You may think painting a dove would be easy enough . . . they are just dove-colored, a kind of brownish gray.

"But if you take time to examine a dove's wing, you'll see many gradations of color. There's worlds of variety, even among sparrows. One of my triumphs was to observe a pair of tohees long enough to model a pair. Tohees are not common in my section of Kansas."

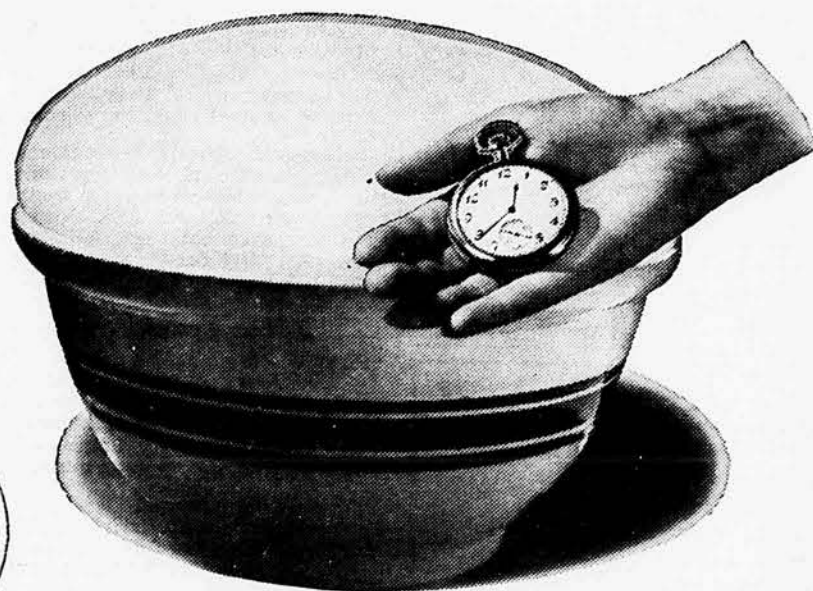
[Continued on Page 32]

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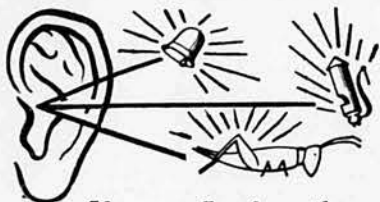
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The Recipe Corner



CORNBREAD, northern and southern styles differ considerably, but both styles have their merits. As for sugar, the southerners say never, the northerners say always. Down south, cornbread has a custard-like texture, up north it's a hot bread with firm texture.

For an interesting taste treat, get acquainted with both.

Golden Corn Muffins

1 cup yellow corn meal	½ teaspoon salt
1 cup sifted flour	4 teaspoons baking powder
¼ cup sugar (beet or cane)	1 egg
	1 cup milk
	¼ cup shortening

Sift together the dry ingredients into medium-sized bowl. Add egg, milk and shortening which is at room temperature. Beat until smooth. Pour into greased muffin pans and bake in hot oven (425° F.) for 20 to 25 minutes. Serve hot.

Dixie Corn Sticks

1½ cups white corn meal	1 egg
3 tablespoons flour	2 cups buttermilk or sour milk
1 teaspoon salt	2 tablespoons butter or drippings
1 teaspoon soda	

Sift dry ingredients into a bowl, add egg and buttermilk, stirring until combined. Add butter or drippings and stir lightly. Pour batter into hot, greased corn stick pans and bake in hot oven (450° F.) for 15 to 20 minutes. Serve steaming hot.

Apple Raisin Rice Pudding

1 cup rice, uncooked	¼ teaspoon salt
2 cups milk	1 pound apples
2 cups water	1 cup seedless raisins
1 tablespoon butter	dash cinnamon
3 teaspoons sugar (beet or cane)	bread crumbs
	powdered sugar
	jam or preserves

Pour boiling water over rice, stir for 1 minute, remove from water, add the milk, 2 cups water, butter and sugar. Allow mixture to boil at low heat for 10 minutes. Peel and slice apples, add raisins and cinnamon. Add fruit mixture to rice. Grease a casserole with butter and sprinkle with bread crumbs. Pour in mixture and bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) for about 30 minutes. Serve with powdered sugar topping and jam garnish.

Ham with Apple Slices

ham slice, 1 inch thick	1 tablespoon whole cloves
1 tablespoon mustard	½ cup hot water
	3 medium apples
	½ cup brown sugar

Trim off rind and part of fat from ham slice. Fry out a piece of the fat in a heavy skillet. Brown the ham on both sides and transfer to shallow baking dish. Spread with mustard and stud with whole cloves. Add water and bake uncovered in a moderate oven (300° F.) for 30 minutes. Remove from oven and arrange thick slices of cored, peeled apples on the surface. Add brown sugar and continue baking for 45 minutes, basting occasionally.

News to You?

HOT baked potatoes make an attractive nest for creamed chicken or turkey or creamed dried beef. Cut potatoes in 4 sections, but not quite thru. Pull apart like petals and add the hot filling. Wonderful for a winter supper dish.

Brown sugar can be kept moist and free from lumps if stored in a tightly covered jar or can. A quarter of an apple in the jar will help. The apple should be replaced frequently.

The farmer who prefers the rolled-top type of desk will find the most satisfactory way to provide a good light is with a swing-arm floor lamp.

For practically indestructible kitchen pots and pans, altho expensive, look for stainless steel. Tinware may be your choice for ovenware, but it's not suitable for top-of-stove use.

Most of the tea drunk in this country is black. Before 1893 tea drinkers in America used green tea almost exclusively. At the Chicago World's Fair that year India and Ceylon introduced their black teas and gradually the country came to prefer black tea.

To substitute sour milk for sweet, use an equal quantity of sour milk, add one-half level teaspoon soda if the milk

is very sour, add one-quarter teaspoon if just turning. Too much soda gives bad flavor and odor and makes dark specks in the baked product.

Biscuit topping for a meat or chicken pie is better if you add 2 or 3 tablespoons of grated onion to the flour before stirring in the liquid. The onion lends a wonderful flavor to this old favorite.

In washing curtains or draperies, rinse the smoky dust out first in clear lukewarm water... 2 such rinsings if very dirty. Then souse up and down in a good suds. Finally rinse several times.

The secret in pressing wool is to never, never press it until it is completely dry. Steam with a wet cloth but let it dry naturally.

The secret of washing woollens is to use water that feels cool to the hands. Hot water or any abrupt change in water temperatures such as a cold rinse causes wool to felt and mat.

If Christmas toys are too numerous at your house, or too advanced, store them for a short time. Don't store them as punishment, tho. Just tell your small tot that "we're saving it and someday we will play with it."

She Shares Her Hobby

(Continued from Page 30)

Her quest for bird lore extends over to her vacations. These she usually spends with her sister, Mrs. Venola Bivens, of Boulder, Colo., on a bird jaunt. Mrs. Bivens is president of the Boulder Bird Club. Their travels have taken them from one end of the country to the other.

"My sister has a life list of birds well over 300, which is pretty good, I understand."

Mrs. Breakey has an ambition to really master the fine points of sculpture someday and to try out other media, perhaps other clays and wood.

"I'd like to do a really fine head of Lincoln and Washington. That would satisfy me for a while."

Stories Are Coming

Kansas Farmer's story-writing contest on "Why I Like to Live on a Farm" is still open. All rural school 7th and 8th graders are invited to send the editor your 500-word stories. Books for your school library and personal cash awards will be given winners. For details of the contest see January issues of Kansas Farmer.

Pie for Freezer

IF YOU have some extra time right now and a home freezer it might be well to make and freeze some apple pies. They're handy to have around when you are extra busy or unexpected guests arrive.

Many Midwestern varieties freeze well, but Jonathans in particular. Apple pies may be baked either before or after they are frozen. A pie baked after it is frozen is more like one that has been freshly prepared and baked and less time is needed to prepare it for freezing. A pie that is baked and then frozen takes less time to prepare later.

Use Own Recipe

Use your favorite recipe for apple pie. Apple slices should be blanched in steam for 3 minutes, cooled in running water and drained before being placed in the bottom crust. Use a little more flour to thicken the juice and do not prick the top crust. Invert a second plate which may be one of cardboard, over the top of pie and heat-seal in cellophane. Wrap and freeze immediately.

To serve this pie, remove cellophane and top plate. Place it in hot oven (450° F.) for 20 minutes. After 10 minutes, prick top crust with fork. Reduce oven temperature to 350° F. and bake 50 minutes longer or until apples are cooked. Now it is ready to serve hot or cold.

If you choose to bake the pie before freezing, cool it well after baking. For wrapping, the pie can be left in the same pie plate or may be transferred to a paper plate. Cover with a second paper plate and heat-seal in cellophane or metal foil. Use a curling iron or a wooden block and a warm iron for sealing.

Then wrap in ordinary wrapping paper and freeze immediately. To serve, unwrap the pie and remove cellophane. Place pie in the oven (425° F.) for 20 to 30 minutes. Leave the plate over the top to prevent further browning of top crust. Serve hot or cold.

Easter Party Helps

Easter comes early this year—on March 25. Do you know how to turn a hard-boiled egg into a funny Easter bunny? And how to make lovely ladies wearing lovely Easter bonnets, using a few simple supplies and vivid imagination? Our leaflet, "New Fashions in Easter Favors," will tell you just how these clever favors are made. Another leaflet, "An Easter Eggs-ibit," tells you exactly what you will need in planning an Easter party. Please send 3¢ each for these leaflets to Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Beauty at the age of 20 is an accident, at 40 an achievement of living!

—By Clark W. Ellzey.



LLOYD BURLINGHAM'S SKELGAS FARM REPORTER

1951's Challenge

For the third time in your farming experience, you are producing food to win a war. You did it in 1917 and '18; you did it in 1941 to '45. Now you are again to turn out food and fiber to back up our fighting men.

This time the call for food is a double challenge—to turn out enough for the job—even more than the super-yields of past wartime productions. You face handicaps: fertilizer shortages; equipment may be hard to get, and effective, farm-trained boys are going into uniforms.

Fine records have been made on American farms. We have turned out more food per man than any other farmers on earth. Between World Wars I and II we stepped up productions by more than one-third.

Now still greater output of food is asked of a smaller number of men. It is a challenge to great effort, wearing, wearying effort, and a real sacrifice—but a challenge which will be met!



Boost Chick Production with Skelgas Brooders!

The Skelgas radiant, cool-room brooder exactly fills the urgent need for an efficient, dependable, serviceable brooder.

The Skelgas brooder has outstanding features developed during a quarter century of creative engineering, work-saving simplicity impossible with any other brooding method. With Skelgas brooders there is no coal to carry, no oil tanks to fill, no power failures, no temperature fluctuations. Greater profits for you at a much lower brooding cost!



HINTS for House and Garden

If you rub a tough piece of meat with citrus fruit and then leave it in the refrigerator all night—you will be amazed to discover how tender it has become.

An old tractor tire, brightly painted, makes an excellent sand box for the children.

When you fry hamburger or sausage, put salt instead of lard in your skillet. This prevents sticking and does away with much of the grease.

Keep up with the News! Listen to Alex Dreier, NBC, Monday through Saturday, 7:00 a.m. (Chicago 6:45, Denver 7:30). Saturdays, hear Lloyd Burlingham's story of the week's winner of the Skelly Agricultural Achievement Award.

Housewife thrills to cooking ease and beauty of Skelgas range!

... Of all the joys that I have had in my years of housekeeping my greatest joy has been my Skelgas range. It makes baking so easy and always successful. The gleaming beauty of my range attracts all the attention in my kitchen, and it takes so little effort to keep it clean.

Mrs. Al Vint
Douglas County, Nebraska

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DIVISION OF SKELLY OIL CO.

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SKELGAS FAMILIES FAVORITE RECIPES

CHERRY BLUSH CAKE

Sift together three times:
3 cups flour ¾ teaspoon salt
3 teaspoons baking powder

Cream until light:
½ cup shortening 1½ cups sugar

Combine:
1 cup milk 1 teaspoon vanilla

Alternately add dry ingredients and milk mixture to shortening and sugar mixture. Carefully fold in 4 stiffly beaten egg whites (not dry).

Add:
¼ cup chopped cherries ¼ cup walnuts
Pink food coloring, if desired

Bake in moderate oven, 350°F., for 30 minutes.

Frost with Seven Minute frosting and sprinkle with chopped walnuts and cherries.

Manda Staffanson
Kensington, Minnesota

Send your favorite recipe! None can be returned, but if yours is published, you win \$5. Send it today. Address Dept. F-251.

Highlights in the Farm Outlook

Need corn next summer? Buy it now, experts advise. Price may skyrocket by summer if 1951 crop is slow.

Fertilizers and insecticides—stock up now. Chemicals required for their manufacture are getting scarcer.

Fall egg prospects good. No government supports mean fewer egg producers. Rising demand, both military and civilian, makes for higher profits.

More Than 6½ Million Meals
Cooked Every Day with SKELGAS!



Kansas Libraries



HAPPILY, there is today in Kansas a growing number of young school administrators who recognize that books must be given the right-of-way with children. Effective library programs in the school, it must not be forgotten, do not "just grow" like Topsy. They require careful planning.

This is the report of Mrs. Ruth Gagliardo, of the Kansas State Teachers Association. According to a report made in 1943 by the American Library Association, 48 per cent of the Kansas population is without library service. Despite the obviously inadequate services shown by this figure, there is evidence all over Kansas of a heartening belief in the high office of books. Progress is being made both in school and public libraries. In some counties, roads are a hindrance to library service, but undoubtedly time will take care of that.

A homemaker from Cheyenne county writes us about that very problem.

Dear Editor: Our county seat has a rather good county library, but town people wonder why we do not patronize it. There are several reasons we rural people do not use it a great deal, but main reason is lack of good roads and the fact many live 18 and 20 miles away.

Sometimes when our checking time is up we are very busy with seasonal work and it's almost impossible to take time to go so far just to return a book. Then winter is the time we enjoy reading most, but it also is the time our roads sometimes become impassable. None of our county roads are surfaced. Last year our traveling library in the center of the community was not well patronized.

The county library service would be improved by a longer checking-out time of perhaps a month, but I doubt that there are sufficient books to carry out that plan. As a result, a very small per cent of our rural folks use a county library. There are 2 high schools in our county and they have libraries for student use.

We're hoping, of course, that good roads will come eventually and a bookmobile will follow. It will take time but it is not impossible. I might add that our rural teachers are the most enthusiastic supporters of the bookmobile because rural school libraries are inadequate. A bookmobile certainly would stimulate reading and could lead to a better choice of reading material for farm folks.

—By Cheyenne County Reader.

When Using Plastic

IF YOU are planning to upholster a chair in new plastic fabric there are some tricks to know. First, there are 2 general types, a plastic fabric with a cloth backing and second, without the backing. The former is more suitable for upholstering.

For straight cuts, place the plastic yardage on a smooth board and cut it by running a sharp knife blade along a straight metal edge. Avoid sharp angular cuts which might start a tear. Round off any inside corner where 2 straight cuts meet. Use a punch to make a small hole at each inside corner. This helps to avoid tears from the corner.

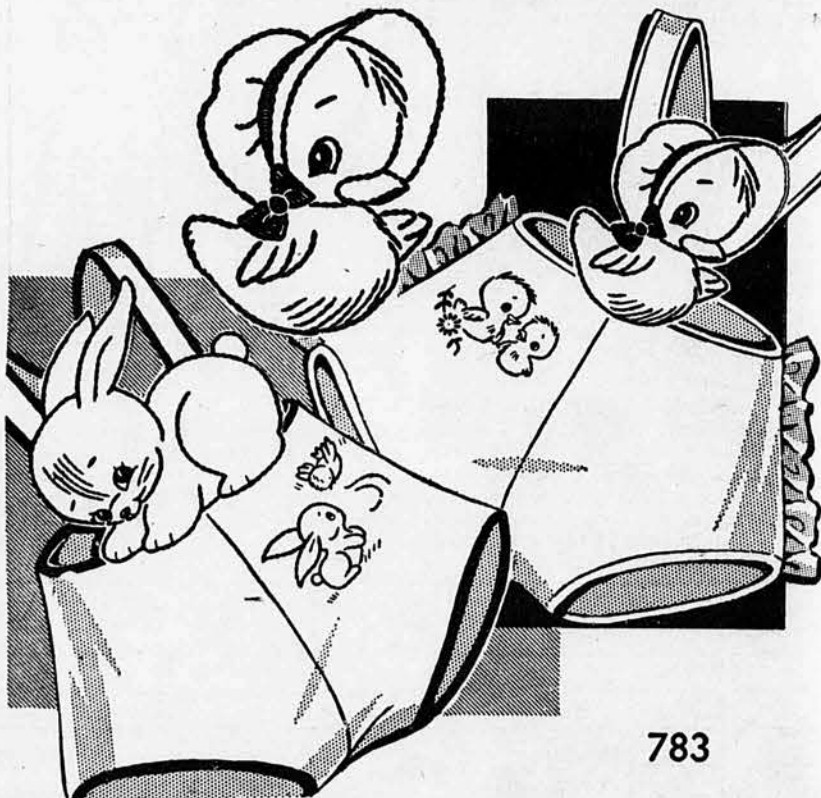
You may sew these plastic fabrics

with the machine, but use a fairly long stitch, about 6 to the inch. Tissue paper under the seams will prevent sticking. Use a fine needle and mercerized thread and run the machine slower than for ordinary sewing. If plastic fabric ever gets wrinkled, let it hang, but do not press for heat will soften it.

To clean, wipe with a damp cloth. Occasionally wash it with a mild soap and water. Cleaning fluid may be used on difficult spots.

The U. S. Rubber Co. now manufactures a plastic upholstery material which has a knitted fabric on the back. This is an improvement and allows for stretch.

For the Small Fry



783

Easy sewing and embroidery and little material required. Pattern 783 comes in sizes 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. Transfer patterns included.

Send 20 cents for pattern to the Needlework Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Twenty cents more for the Needlework Catalog with a free pattern printed in the catalog.

You Can Have Sweet Corn From Extra Early to Late

By WILLIAM G. AMSTEIN, Kansas State College

ITEMS that interest most of us in growing sweet corn are choosing varieties of high quality, having a constant supply during the season, and growing worm-free corn. There now is available a good sequence of sweet corn varieties with about 30 days difference in maturity dates from earliest to latest. In addition, worm-free corn is a more definite possibility. As more interest is shown in packaged corn prepared and ready to be cooked for table use, worm control is more important.

Not every farm or market gardener will use a variety out of each seasonal group. But many should use 2 or 3 varieties at least to enjoy sweet corn earlier as well as more often.

These Are Extra Early

Several useful, extra-early season hybrid sweet corn varieties have been introduced in recent years. Most of them still lack ear size, but have more quality and are worth planting and your family or your customers will enjoy eating them. Spencross, Seneca 60, Sunup, Gold Mine and Pocohontas are some of the most useful in this extra-early group.

Early corn must be able to start in cold ground and keep growing. North Star, Seneca Dawn, Marcross, New Earligold, Golden Jewell, Washington, and Priscilla represent varieties in the early group.

For the early midseason group Carmelcross, Golden Rule, Gold Rush, Jefferson and Seneca Golden are among the many nominees.

We are now approaching the season of best hybrid sweet corn as we consider midseason groups. They are ready 2 weeks later than extra-early season group. In the earlier portion of this midseason group we find Grant, Lincoln, Lee, Pilgrim, Sencross and Seneca Chief.

In any main midseason grouping will be found varieties of Golden Cross Bantam types. In other words we have now arrived at the season when highest quality and quantity of sweet corn are available. To name only a few of the many outstanding ones in this group the list should include Golden Cross Bantam, Big Golden Cross Bantam, Erie, Victory Golden, Golden Bounty, Tendermost, Illinois Golden No. 16, Io chief (1951 All-American) and Ioana. In my opinion if Ioana had been introduced at the time Golden Cross Bantam was brought out, most of us today would be planting Ioana instead of Golden Cross Bantam as our first choice. In addition to high quality, Ioana is more ear worm resistant and drought tolerant than Golden Cross Bantam. These are 2 important items to consider in Kansas.

Very few of us will need to consider the late-season group since succession plantings of your choice in the main-season group can be made. However, in the late-season group that is ready about a month after the first group, Wilson, Seneca Giant, Magnagold and Pershing represent good hybrids of this season. Brookhaven and Pawnee also belong in this group if you can locate them.

Try These for Long Season

To name a sequence of standard hybrid varieties of sweet corn available thru most standard seed sources, the list in usual order of maturity is as follows: Spencross, Marcross, Carmelcross, Lincoln, Ioana or Golden Cross Bantam, Wilson and Brookhaven. In the groupings by season given earlier you can select others to replace any of this group provided you find them available. Some are better than these but are not as commonly offered at your seed store.

You can arrange to do a good job of controlling ear worms if you start early enough by spraying silks when they are fresh. This will not interfere with pollination, and you will produce well-filled ears that are about free from worms.

To be successful, keep careful watch of the corn as it develops. Silks should be sprayed in a day or two after they first appear. A planting of hybrid corn will silk fairly close together, but it is usually necessary to spray once or twice more at one- or two-day intervals to control later worms. All ears showing silk should be sprayed each time.

Materials and dosages suggested are 1/4 pint of 25 per cent emulsifiable DDT solution, 1/2 pint white mineral oil, and add enough water to make 1 gallon of mixture. Shake the mixture thoroughly to produce a uniformly white product.

The mixture should be sprayed on silks only enough to wet them. Plan to keep the mixture well mixed while spraying. Any type small sprayer that will throw a fine mist can be used to do the job.

Winter Feeding of Beef Heifers

In a Kansas State College experiment on winter feeds for beef heifers, about 2 pounds of dehydrated alfalfa pellets or dehydrated brome grass per head daily were practically equal to 1 pound of oil meals. R. B. Cathcart, animal husbandryman, reports the bulk of the ration was made up of about 20 pounds of silage and 4 pounds of prairie hay for the wintering period of 154 days.

Great Loss to Kansas

A GREAT friend of Kansas agriculture passed from the scene late Tuesday night, January 16, when T. F. Yost, state weed supervisor for the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, succumbed to a heart ailment at a Topeka hospital.

Roy Freeland, secretary of the board, praised Yost's record of valuable service to Kansas farm people. "He devoted time and effort far beyond the call of duty," Freeland stated. "His enthusiasm and his ability will be seriously missed by county and state officials, commercial groups and agricultural people associated with him over a long time. It will be most difficult to fill his place on the staff of the Board of Agriculture."

Born in Harvard, Neb., Yost moved to Rush county, Kan., in 1900, where he attended grade and high school, going on to graduate in agriculture from Kansas State College. After serving with the army during World War I, Yost became a county agent and worked in several counties in Kansas.

In 1937 when the State Legislature passed a Noxious Weed Law and created a Noxious Weed Division, the Board of Agriculture appointed Yost as its director. Thru the years the division, under Yost's capable leadership, expanded in importance to farm people and became a model used by many states in building their weed departments.

Upon his death at 56, Yost is survived by his wife, Sara; three children, Hallam T. Yost, Topeka; Mary E. Yost, Kansas City, and Frances Yost, Miami, Fla., and four sisters and six brothers.



T. F. Yost

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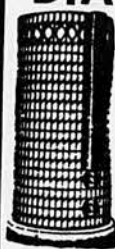
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Until Dinner Is Ready

Home Sweet Home: "Home" to Vice-President Alben W. Barkley is his 45-acre farm—the "Angles"—near Paducah, Ky.

Rabbit Food: America produced 24 million bushels of carrots last year. They were consumed at a rate of about 12 pounds per person.

Introducing Television: The first public demonstration of television by Bell Telephone System engineers was made on April 7, 1927.

Daily Trip: About 32,500 rural mail carriers travel 1,495,000 miles every day to provide efficient service to some 60 million rural residents.

Groaning Tables: The U. S. Department of Agriculture reports the per capita consumption of food in America is one-tenth greater than before World War II. Total annual farm production is about two-thirds greater than in 1910.

Indian Acres: India has 350 million population and about 200 million acres of available cropland. America's 1950 acreage in leading crops is 357 million for a population less than half that of India.

Elephant Food: Peanut consumption in America has increased to about 2 billion pounds annually.

Talking It Over: Attendance at area agricultural meetings in America has soared from 12 million a year in 1920 to more than 53 million.

Going Places: About 1 out of 3 trucks and more than 1 out of 7 passenger cars is used on the American farm—a total of 7,700,000 vehicles.

Exploding Milk: Milk, besides its many uses as a dairy product, is now used in making explosives, plastics and textiles.

Little Red Schoolhouse: Every day 8 or 9 "one-room school" houses are disappearing on the American scene. In 1916 there were 200,000 of them. Today, there are fewer than 75,000.

Later Than You Think: "The Star-Spangled Banner" was not officially made America's National Anthem until a Congressional act of 1931. It had been adopted before that by the Army and Navy.

Roll Out the Barrel!: Fifty years ago America had only 16 oil-producing states with a 2½-billion-barrel crude-oil reserve. Today there are 26 oil-producing states and the reserve is 24.6 billion barrels. Ten more states and 10 times as much reserve oil in 50 years!

Big Improvement: A Virginia farmer built a sewing machine from a magazine illustration about 1855. James E. Gibbs found he'd unknowingly added an important improvement—the revolving hook—to earlier sewing-machine mechanisms.

Successful Strawberry: The Hovey strawberry was the first commercially successful strain in America. Its name came from Charles Mason Hovey, famous horticulturist.

Folded Arms: Pretzels got their design in the Middle Ages. Their intertwined "arms" were supposed to represent arms folded in supplication.



"Of course, when we sold it, most of these buildings weren't here."

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12-lb. Can (Postpaid to 600 mi.) . . . \$3.25

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Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Rid your premises of rats and mice with new Evans Warfarin Rat and Mouse Killer. Relatively safe to use and very effective. Developed by the University of Wisconsin and recommended by the U.S.D.I. Fish and Wildlife Service, Branch of Predator and Rodent Control. Price for 1 lb., \$1.00 or 12 lb. carton \$8.00 postpaid—with complete instructions for use. EVANS ORCHARD SUPPLY CO., 303 Delaware St., Kansas City, Mo.

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White, Barred Rocks, Hampshires, Wyandottes, \$8.90; Cockerels \$11.45; Pullets \$12.95. Fancy White, Brown Leghorns, \$8.95; Pullets, \$14.90. Minorcas, Austra-Whites, \$9.90; Pullets, \$14.95. Heavies, \$6.95. Mixed, \$5.95. Assorted, \$4.95. Odds \$3.95. F.O.B. 100% alive. Helpful folder. Clinton Chick Store, Clinton, Mo.

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Brady's Broad Breasted Bronze Poults: Years of close selection has developed a strain of large, vigorous, early maturing Turkeys—Raisers and most practical and profitable. Poults U. S. approved, Pullorum Passed from our Modern Turkey Hatchery. Inquire for free literature and delivery plan. Brady's Turkey Farm and Hatchery "Quality Turkeys since 1928," Paola, Kan.

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Championship blood, lines in national and dressed shows. Tube tested. Lower-cost gains. Superior breast fleshing. Broadbreasted Bronze and Beltsville Whites. Spring Sale. Catalog Free.

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Low Priced, High Quality AAA and AAAA Chicks. Fast broilers. Profitable layers. 100% pullorum tested. New Hampshires, White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Wyandottes, Production Reds, Austra-Whites, Hamp-Whites, Leghorns, \$9.95 per 100. Heavy cockerels \$7.90. Pullets \$14.95. Hybrid cockerels, \$3.95. Mixed cockerels \$1.95. Leftovers \$2.95. 100% alive. Free catalog. Pleasant View Hatchery, Gerald, Mo.

White, Barred Rocks, Hampshires, Reds, Wyandottes, \$8.95; pullets, \$12.95; cockerels, \$10.95; Big White, Brown Leghorns, \$8.95; pullets, \$14.95; Austra-Whites, Black, Buff Minorcas, \$8.95; pullets, \$15.95. Heavies, \$7.95. Mixed, \$6.95. Leftovers, \$5.95. Fryers, \$4.95; Barnyard Special, \$3.95. F.O.B. 100% alive. Free catalog. Bush Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.

Bargains—20 breeds. Hampshires, Reds, Wyandottes, Barred, White Rocks, \$8.90; Pullets, \$12.90; Cockerels, \$8.40. Austra-Whites, Large White, Brown Leghorns, Minorcas, \$8.90; Pullets, \$15.90. Heavies, \$6.95. Assorted, \$5.95. Eating special, \$2.95. F.O.B. 100% alive. Replacement guaranteed. Quality Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.

Large White, Brown Leghorns, Minorcas, Austra-Whites, Rocks, Hampshires, \$8.95; Pullets \$13.95. Heavies \$6.95. Mixed \$5.95. Table Special \$4.95. Ducks Mixture \$2.95. 100% alive F.O.B. Thompson Chicks, Springfield, Mo.

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DeForest Blue-blood Chicks Production or Broiler breeds. Hatching year around. Broad-breasted Bronze and Beltsville White Poults in season. DeForest Hatcheries, Box E, Peabody, Kan.

Superfine Chicks, eggs, White Giants, Black Giants, Buff Minorcas, Silverlaced Wyandottes, Anconas, Other breeds. Literature. Thomas Farms Hatchery, Pleasanton, Kan.

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National Laying Contests Reveal Austra-Whites laid more eggs per hen than Incrossbreds and Purebreds. America's highest pedigreed breeders of Leghorns and Australorps used for Berry's original strain Austra-Whites. Let trial order prove they can lay more eggs, grow faster, rugged as a mule. Write for Berry's illustrated catalog. Tells how to make more poultry profits with Berry's superior breeding. Be sure to ask about special half-price testing offer. Berry's Chicks, Box 621, Newton, Kan.

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Superfine Chicks, eggs, since 1922. White Giants, Black Giants. Best for capons. Literature. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

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Superfine Chicks, eggs, since 1925. Golden Buff Minorcas. Literature. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

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Pure Christie's New Hampshires. Bred by Berry's, U. S. Approved, Pullorum-tested three times yearly with no reactors. Berry's customers demand rugged chicks. Hatched by experts. Large orders trucked in special fast air conditioned vans. Write for free illustrated catalog and low farm prices. Berry's Chicks, Box 623, Newton, Kan.

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Best Quality Silverlaced or White Wyandottes—Chicks, eggs. Literature. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

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Peafowl, Swans, Pheasants, Guinea, Bantams, Ducks, Geese, thirty varieties Pigeons. John Hass, Bettendorf, Ia.

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Make More Profit under average farm conditions. Raise Milking Shorthorns. For average farmer milking Shorthorns are unbeatable. Produce 4% milk. Have greater carcass value than other breeds. Second to none in producing milk and meat from home-grown roughage and grain from your farm! Write for Facts and Free sample copy of Milking Shorthorn Journal. American Milking Shorthorn Society, Dept. KF-5, 313 So. Glenstone, Springfield 4, Mo.

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Black English Shepherd Pups shipped COD on approval. Breeder 30 years. Special price for this month. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan.

REGISTERED COLLIES: English Shepherds (not registered). Spayed females. Really heelers. E. J. Barnes, Collier, Kan.

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Chinchillas—Easy, profitable, hobby-retirement. Desirable quality. Reasonable price range. Write for literature. Visit Devine's Chinchilla Ranch, 3300 Gillham Road, Kansas City, Mo.

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Earn Up to \$400 monthly raising Angora or New Zealand Rabbits. Plenty markets. Particulars free. White's Rabbitry, Newark 71, O.

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

16 Prints or 8 Jumbos from roll, 25c with this ad. 1 Skrudland, River Grove, Ill.

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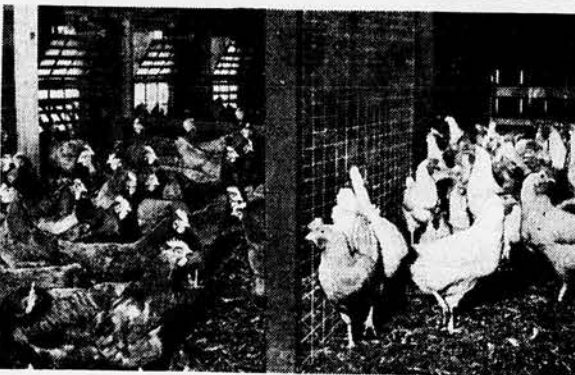
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Free Book—Piles, Fistula, Colon-Stomach, associated conditions. Latest methods. Thornton & Minor Hospital, Suite C206, Kansas City 3, Mo.

Hy-Lines Have Averaged 23.6% More Eggs



per bird in 3½ months of divided flock tests

AGAIN THIS YEAR, Hy-Lines have already averaged 23.6% more eggs than standard-bred and crossbred chickens in the 1950-51 "divided flock" tests. That's the Hy-Line advantage reported by 52 farmers (in Kansas and neighboring states) after only 3½ months of production. These farmers have already received a "bonus" of 96 extra dozen eggs from every 100 Hy-Lines they housed. In the 1949-50 tests, 51 Kansas farmers reported that Hy-Lines laid 326½ dozen more eggs in 12 months. Figure the added income these extra eggs would bring at average prices in your community.

Hy-Lines Laid 40 More Eggs Per Bird

Results of the "divided flock" tests show that Hy-Lines lay about 40 more eggs per bird per year than standard-breds. In these days you need the most efficient layers possible. So raise Hy-Line Chicks this year.

Get Your Chicks Now

Compare Hy-Lines with other chicks in 1951. Order now for your choice of hatching dates.

SEND FOR NEW HY-LINE CHICK CATALOG



J. O. COOMBS & SON

Producing Hy-Line Chicks from Parent Stock developed by Hy-Line Poultry Farms, a department of Pioneer Hi-Bred Corn Company

Box 6, Sedgwick, Kansas

FARM EQUIPMENT

CONCRETE STAVE SILOS

Manufactured from Water-Proofed Cement. A size to fit your needs.

K-M SILO COMPANY

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SILO SEAL Protect your silo walls

Write today for free literature.

McPHERSON CONCRETE PRODUCTS CO.

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Very Low Cost Wire Winder. Roll and unroll wire with tractor power and speed. Free literature. Midwest Wire Co., So. St. Paul, Minn.

Plant Sorghum Seed evenly with corn plates. Plan 20 cents. Ed Segelquist, Scranton, Kan.

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Sprayers—Over 100 demonstrators and used sprayers, both high and low pressure. These machines are guaranteed and priced at a big savings from \$75.00 to \$1,800.00. We have sprayers for every job. Evans Orchard Supply Company, 305 Delaware St., Kansas City, Mo.

New and Used Tractor Parts—Write for big, free 1951 catalog; tremendous savings. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Tractor Parts Company, Des Moines 3, Ia.

Tractor Parts Headquarters, 1951 catalog free. Prompt service. We sell for less. Merchandise guaranteed. Acme Tractor Supply Company, Lincoln, Nebr.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

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

WANTED TO BUY

Popecorn—Wanted 100,000 lbs. ear popcorn. Will pick up at crib. Ralph Townsend, Box 256, Atchison, Kan. Phone 188.

Pigeons Wanted. Live. Common barn. Large quantities. Highest prices. Russ Elliott, Raytown, Mo.

SEEDS

ALFALFA SEED

Hardy Midwest Grown Processed Alfalfa Seed Sweet Clover, Red Clover, Lespedeza; Ladino Clover; Kansas Bronze; Timothy; many other seeds. Lowest direct to you prices, quick service, satisfaction guaranteed. Save money by mailing postal now for pamphlet, prices and large samples.

JACK BOWMAN, Box 615, Concordia, Kan.

Sensational New, Exclusive Gro-coated processed farm seed. Disinfects seed. Growth stimulator added. Produces up to 2½ times as many plants. Save money — Berry's tested and guaranteed quality seed at low direct prices. Domestic Alfalfa \$19.20 bu.; Grimm \$30.00; Red Clover (contains some Timothy) \$20.85; Sweet Clover \$8.10; Timothy \$6.50; Alsike Clover \$25.20. Gro-coated prices slightly more. Many other grasses, legumes, grains. New varieties, Nemaha Oats, Meadow Foxtail, etc. Free big catalog, samples, prices. Berry Seed Company, Box 484, Clarinda, Iowa.

Grass and Legume Seeds—Highest quality Treated Buffalo, Blue Grama, Side Oats Grama, Blue-stems, Sand Love Grass, Red Clover, White and Yellow Sweet Clover, and many others, at low direct prices. Miller Seed Co., Box 1823, Lincoln, Nebr.

Strawberry Plants, Blakemore, Tennessee Beauty, Aroma, Missionary, Klondike, \$4.00—1,000, express collect. 100 postpaid, \$1.00. Warren Lackey, Harrison, Tenn.

Free! Package of Rare Flower Seeds. Write Lewalski Greenhouse and Nursery, Box 110-R, Oley, Pa.

PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

Certified Strawberry Plants—Missionary, Blakemore, Klondike, Blakemore, Dunlap, \$3.50. Aroma, New Robinson, Tennessee 965, Tenn. Shipper, Tenn. Beauty, Tenn. Supreme, \$4.50. Premier, Progressive Everbearing, \$6.00. Gem Everbearing, \$8.00. All prices per thousand. All varieties are true to name and will be packed in wet moss to reach you in good transplanting condition. Orders filled promptly. Orr Plant Farm, Harrison, Tenn.

Quick Bearing Fruit and Nut Trees, Shade Trees, Grape Vines, Berry Plants, Everblooming Rose Bushes and Flowering Shrubs at Money Saving Prices. State and Federal Inspected. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Write today for Free Colored Catalogue. East's Nursery, Amity, Arkansas.

CERTIFIED SEED GROWERS

Send your ad in now for the next issue of Kansas Farmer for the Certified Seed Section. Forms close February 9th.

Rates: Display \$9.80 an inch, \$4.90 a half-inch (Large black face type used in these ads)

Classified 10c a word—12 words minimum

See our Certified Seed Section

SALE FEBRUARY 9TH

GET INTO HIGH PRODUCTION
WITH A LITTER FROM OUR
CHAMPION-BRED GILTS
FEATURING THE SERVICES OF
SUPER WAVE MASTER
RESERVE GRAND CHAMPION, INDIANA, 1950

Among the gilts offered is Fashion Model, 1950 Mo. Junior Champion. There are 49 others of similar high caliber and of rich inheritance. Many of these gilts have been mated to Super Wavemaster, three years winner at the larger State shows and in 1950, Reserve Grand Champion at Indiana—the sire of many sale toppers and show winners. Many others are mated to Peppard's Quality, a noted boar and sire of State fair winners at Ill., Ia., Minn., Mo., etc. Showing all the style and quality of stars of the past, these gilts will bring you litters for high level production or breeding service. Farmers and breeders cordially invited to be with us Friday, Feb. 9th. Luncheon will be served.

Mrs. J. L. Peppard, Owner
Donald Bowman, Fieldman
Chet Swafford, Herdsman

PEPPARD FARMS 3½ MILES S. E. LAWSON, MO.

ROWE'S POLAND CHINA BRED GILT SALE



Attractions Never Before Offered in a Kansas Bred Gilt Sale
BUY THEM AT
Osage City, Kan., on Monday, February 19
(Sale held in heated sales pavilion)


THE SALES OFFERING: From our previous sales have went many of the better registered Poland Chinas to improve established herds and start new herds. Here is an exceptional opportunity to buy desirable breeding stock from prize winning, fast growing Poland Chinas. We feature the services of Santa Fe, the sensation of the Kansas Free Fair and the top-selling boar of the Kansas State Sale, Challenger's Beauty, champion sow of the 1949-50 Kansas Free Fair, Topeka, and 5 of her 1950 spring gilts sold bred to Santa Fe. Her fall litter of 4 boars and 4 gilts sell. We sell 14 top gilts with the best of bloodlines, carrying outcross litters. Many added attractions which include many prize winners sell.

Judging Contest for 4-H and FFA Members in the Forenoon
Write immediately for sale catalog to C. R. ROWE & SON, Scranton, Kan.
Auctioneers—Wesley Hays and Mike Wilson

**CLAY COUNTY
PUREBRED HOG
BREEDERS ASSOCIATION
BRED GILT SALE**
Saturday, February 17
Clay Center, Kan.
1:30 p. m. at Fair Grounds
30 Bred Gilts—5 Boars
2 Open Gilts
5 BREEDS
Durocs—Berkshires—Hampshires
Chester Whites—Spotted Polands
Write for a catalog to
BRACE ROWLEY
County Agent Clay Center, Kan.
Auctioneer: Dillon Williams

SUPERIOR DUROCS
Excellent SPRING BOARS sired by Super Spotlight, Perfect Trend, Deets King, Crusader Ace—a boar battery second to none other. These are well-grown, rich red, heavy hammed, deep, thick with smoothness and short, well-set legs. Come or write as we can solve your boar problem to complete satisfaction.
G. M. SHEPHERD, Lyons, Kan.

BANBURY'S POLLED SHORTHORNS
Established in 1907
Herd sire: Cherry Hill Hallmark. Bred by Oakwood Farm, 3rd in Get of Sire, at the Kansas State Fair in 1950.
Princess Coronita—Champion female at the Kansas State Sale, sired by Red Coronet 2nd. Herd sire bred by Theimans. Males and females (some of the best) for sale, calfhood vaccinated. Also 2 top herd sires, 9 miles southwest of Hutchinson, then 14 miles west blacktop road.
J. C. BANBURY & SONS, Plevna, Kansas



CHERRY HILL HALLMARK

DUROC BRED GILT SALE
Thursday, February 22
at Willis Huston Farm
Americus, Kansas

The offering consists of daughters of 11 great boars, such as Eureka, sire of \$1,500 Colorado grand champion boar of 1949; Golden Monarch, great breeding son of Golden Fancy; Modern Marvel, junior champion at both Kansas fairs 1949, Pioneer the great Ohio boar and other outstanding herd boars. The gilts are bred to Eureka, Golden Monarch, Crusaders Leaders by Proud Crusader and son of Nebraska Pioneer.

For catalog full of descriptions, write
Willis Huston—Leslie Stewart
AMERICUS, KANSAS
Col. Bert Powell, Auctioneer

ETHYLEDAL FARM
Improved for type and big-
ger litters. Best of breeding.
Choice spring boars and
spring gilts ready to go.
DALE SCHEEL
Emporia, Kan., Rt. 2

CHESTER WHITE FALL BOARS AND GILTS
Sired by Alfalfa Tip Top the Kansas State senior champion boar in 1950. Smooth, good bone, well grown, immune, priced right.
LLOYD COLE, Auburn, Kansas

Collegiate 4-H's Elect Officers

Evelyn Haberman, home economics sophomore at Kansas State College, from Heizer, has been elected president of the Collegiate 4-H Club at the college for the spring semester. Miss Haberman was one of the 1949 International Farm Youth Exchange Program delegates to Europe. Her first article on "Life in the Netherlands" appeared in August 6, 1949, *Kansas Farmer* and continued in various issues thru November of that year.

Other newly-elected officers of the Collegiate 4-H Club are: J. B. Warren, Garnett, vice-president; Christine Allen, Spring Hill, secretary-treasurer; Beverly Briles, Pomona, reporter; Maurice McClure, Walton, marshal; Pauline Wood, Elmdale, song leader; Garman Breitenbach, Belpre, pianist; Joan Engle, Abilene, Mary Alys Jean, Iola, Aldean Knoche, Stafford, Llano Thebin, Sioux Falls, S. D., George Wingert, Wellsville, and Pat McCluskey, Junction City, corresponding secretaries.

The Collegiate 4-H Club is made up of former 4-H Club members attending Kansas State College and is the largest student organization on the campus. The club boasts of 475 members.

Kansas Leader With Registered Cows

About 37 per cent of the cows now enrolled in Dairy Herd Improvement Associations are registered. This is the latest estimate made by the state Extension dairymen and compiled by the Bureau of Dairy Industry. According to a recent announcement by the USDA, the last time a similar survey was made was in 1940. At that time, 32 per cent of the cows in DHIA herds were registered.

Kansas was one of 10 states in which 50 per cent or more of the cows in DHIA herds are registered. The record shows, as of January 1, 1950, that Kansas had 8,029 registered cows. This was a percentage of 57.8. Total number of cows on test was 13,891. The Bureau reports there were 404,293 registered cows on test in local associations in all the states and Hawaii. This is 37.1 per cent of 1,088,872, the total number of cows on test.

Millions Spent on Farm Implements

Kansas farmers bought 41½ million dollars worth of farm implements and machinery during the period January to November 1, according to the Kansas State Sales Tax Report. The total likely will exceed 50 million dollars before year's end. During October, farmers bought 8½ million dollars worth. Total for the 10-month period represents about 6.5 per cent of all retail sales on which sales tax was reported. Next to automobiles and groceries, Kansans spend more money for farm operating equipment than any other retail commodity class subject to sales tax.

Fertilize Brome Grass

Nitrogen fertilizer applied to old stands of brome grass will greatly increase yields of both forage and seed, says Kling Anderson, Kansas State College agronomist. Fertilizer can be applied any time between now and when spring growth starts.


Extremely "sod-bound" stands need at least 80 pounds of nitrogen per acre (the amount contained in a little less than 250 pounds of ammonium nitrate fertilizer). Less "sod-bound" stands may require only 50 to 65 pounds of nitrogen per acre (150 to 200 pounds of ammonium nitrate). According to Anderson, other nitrogen fertilizers at rates calculated to supply equivalent amounts of nitrogen may be used with the same results.

Avoid Feedlot Mud

Here's a way to eliminate mud and mess in feed lots. Build concrete feeding floors around watering points and feed bunks, says Leo Wendling, Kansas State College Extension engineer. A 10-foot slab 6 inches thick placed on well-drained soil, or a gravel fill, will do the job. When placing these floors, it is well to slope the floor about ¼ inch per foot for drainage, and provide an apron or cutoff wall 1½ to 2 inches deep under edges of floor. Concrete feeding floors should be finished with a wood float or broom to insure a rough, nonskid surface.

HOGS

KNELLVIEW FARMS
REG. DUROC SALE
Will be held at the Baker Sales Pavilion on highway 71 one mile south of Carthage, Mo., Wed., February 21



DUROCS

SELLING 50 CHOICE DUROC BRED GILTS These are the heavy bodied, dark red, big boned kind. Good length of body and lots of quality. They carry the best of bloodlines and are mated to two top-selling boars, selected from Fenmar Farms and H. Y. Potter. Mostly bred for March and April litters. They have been properly fed and have plenty of exercise. This type of gilts bred to these good medium type boars with good length and short legs, should produce the right kind of Duroc. Also Selling 5 Fall Boars and 5 Fall Gilts. Unrelated bloodlines can be had in this auction. Health—Cholera immune and Bang's tested. For sale catalog write to Knellview Farm, Carthage, Mo.
ED KNELL & SON, Owners
Auctioneers, Bert Powell, Newman Brothers and Delbert Baker

MARTIN-THOMPSON
DUROC SALE
45 BRED GILTS—5 FALL BOARS
Sell at 1:30 P. M. at the Purebred Livestock Sales Pavilion.
SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MO., on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17
EARL MARTIN & SON, DeKalb, Mo. sell 20 Bred Gilts that are bred to The 49er, 1949 Nebraska Junior Champion, and Modern Trend, Sired by Progress, Modern Trend and The 49er. **LESTER C. THOMPSON, King City, Mo.** sells 25 Bred Gilts sired mostly by Invincible Leader and Crimson Myti-Rite. Bred to Modern Sir Valiant, son of the 1949 Iowa Grand Champion, and Favorite Lad. Offering cholera immune and pedigrees furnished buyers. Will farrow February and March litters. For sale catalog write to either consignor.
Auctioneers—Keith Goode, Lacona, Ia., and Donald Mendenhall, Bucklin, Mo.

LAST CALL
ALBRECHTS
DUROC SALE
Saturday, February 10
Smith Center, Kansas
50 Grand Gilts bred for March and April — 20 Fall Boars and Gilts
Breeding plus individuals. You can pay more but you can't buy better. Durocs since 1900.
Write for catalog to
VERN V. ALBRECHT
Smith Center, Kansas
Auctioneers: Powell & Sullivant

DUROC BRED GILTS
For Sale Choice Gilts sired by Diamond Model and other good boars. Bred to Pioneer Lad and Regal D E Luxe for March and April farrow. Also Fall Pigs. Registered, immune. Come or write **WM. BOHLEN, Downs, Kansas**

SUPERIOR DUROC GILTS
Sired by He'll Do's Model and bred to Kansas Harvester, top son of Harvester, Nebraska grand champion boar, 1950, for March and April farrow. Service-age boars. Also fall pigs by Royal Fleetline First. Registered, immune.
B. M. HOOK & SON, Silver Lake, Kansas

KANSAS STATE
BERKSHIRE
BRED SOW SHOW AND SALE
Mon., February 19, 1951
41—HEAD—41
Show at 9:30 A. M.—Sale at 1:00 P. M.
31 Bred Gilts and Sows bred to outstanding boars from top herds. 7 prospective Boars, some ready for service. 3 outstanding fall Gilts.
Sale at State Fair Pavilion
Hutchinson, Kansas
For catalog write to
FRANKLIN NICKEL, Assn. Sec.
Buhler, Kansas
Harold Tonn, Auctioneer



O I C All Breed 3rd Place Carcass of 36 Head
at 1950 Austin Barrow Show.
REG. BRED GILT & SOW
O I C SALE
Wednesday, February 14, 1:00 P. M.
Beverly Sale Barn, Salina, Kansas
Also a few boars for sale. We have been showing grand champions for the past 4 years. Gilts mated to grand champion boars for sale. Write for catalog today to
VERNON ZIMMERMAN, Inman, Kansas

HOGS**THIRD ANNUAL
BRED GILT SALE
February 26, 1951**at the sale barn
Phillipsburg, Kansas

Show 10 A. M. — Sale 1 P. M.

(\$300 prize money offered by National Record)
Top Gilts of leading Spotted Poland herds in
Kansas will be shown and sold.**KANSAS SPOTTED POLAND
CHINA ASSOCIATION**For catalog write
H. E. Holliday, Sec., Richland, Kansas
Aucts.: Taylor and Martin, Fremont, Nebr.**NEWMAN'S
Spotted Poland AUCTION**at the farm 4 miles south of
GOLDEN CITY, MISSOURI
25 miles east of the Kansas-Missouri State
line; 20 miles northeast of Carthage, Mo.

Selling 70 Head on

THURS., FEB. 8—Time 1 P. M.50 Bred Gilts—Bred to a son of Five Spot,
the J. T. Nelson boar; Booster Spot, grand
son of Zuerli's Thickset; New Model by Iowa
Model and Ben Boe, a twice grand champion
1950. We feature the medium type, long, deep
bodied, heavy boned kind. 8 Fall Boars and
12 Fall Gilts. We have been breeding regis-
tered Spotted Poland for 20 years. A regis-
tered, cholera immune offering. For catalog
write to**ERNEST NEWMAN, Golden City, Mo.**
Aucts.: Arthur Brinkerhoff and Lee Newman**KFWH PUREBRED
SPOTTED POLAND CHINA
BRED SOW SALE**To be held at Hutchinson Sales Pavilion,
600 North Hendricks,**Hutchinson, Kansas****Tues., February 13, 1951**

SALE STARTS AT 11:30

DALE KONKEL & SONS, Haviland, Kan.
THE HOLLIDAY FARM, Augusta, Kan.
EARL L. FIESER, Norwich, Kan.
HOWARD WHITFIELD, Arlington, Kan.For catalog write or see any of above or
RAY ALLEN
Sales Manager, Hutchinson, Kansas**REG. SPOTTED POLANDS**Bred Gilts to farrow in March, sired by Diamond
X, the 1950 grand champion. Fall boars by Giant
Citiation. Write or visit
SUNNYBROOK FARM, Richland, Kansas
H. E. Holliday, Owner**REG. SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS**Choice fall boars and gilts with plenty of length,
deep sides and deep full hams. Sired by Pawnee
King and Blue Ace. Double immune.
J. V. CUNDIFF, Talmage, Kan. (4 1/2 miles N.)**SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS**Choice weanling boar pigs. Unrelated trios.
Registered.
MARION MITCHELL, Thayer, Kan.REGISTERED SPOTTED POLAND CHINA
Choice Fall Boars For Sale. The kind you'll like,
the best of breeding, papers free. Price \$25.00 &
\$30.00, 2 1/2 miles south of Lamar.
Warren Constable & Son, Lamar, Kansas**POLAND CHINA BRED GILTS**For Sale—registered, sired by Massiff Lad, grand
champion, and Bucks Freestone, reserve cham-
pion of both Kansas fairs 1950. Bred to 1st prize
senior boar of Missouri, 1950.**J. H. SAYLER & SONS**
Quenemo, Kansas**REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE**Boars—Gilts 50 to 325 lbs. 3 pigs \$100.
Registered Hereford Bulls.
DWAIN HOLCOM, Gypsum, Kansas**Dual-Purpose CATTLE****MILKING SHORTHORNS**Bull Calves to 8 months of age, out of Record of
Merit dams; sired by Imported Iford Earl Gwynne
11th, Neralcam Admiral, Duallyn Campfire. A
few heifers for sale with a bull purchase. Inquiry
or inspect invited.**DUALLYN FARM, Eudora, Kansas**
John B. Gage, Owner Ralph Hager, Manager**• AUCTIONEERS •**


HAROLD TONN
Auctioneer and
Complete
Sales Service
Write, phone or wire
Haven, Kansas

BERT POWELL
AUCTIONEER
LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE
1529 Plass Avenue Topeka, Kan.

Ross B. Schaulis, Auctioneer
Purebred Livestock, Real Estate and Farm Sales.
Ask those for whom have sold.
CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

**Five Kansas Holsteins
Complete National Records**Several Holstein-Friesian cows in
Kansas recently completed production
records with the Holstein-Friesian As-
sociation of America. Cows, owners
and records follow:Collins Farm Burke Concentrator—
Harvey Bechtelheimer, Sabetha—672
pounds of butterfat and 19,591 pounds
of milk.Florabelle Papoose Ormsby—R. C.
Beezley, Girard—784 pounds of butter-
fat and 20,467 pounds of milk.Villisca Perfection Judy—J. W. Car-
lin, Salina—498 pounds of butterfat
and 14,279 pounds of milk.Pultsval Toots Stramlawn Thelma
—Carol Pults, Horton—468 pounds of
butterfat and 13,928 pounds of milk.Zarnowski Pabe Belle—Jake Zar-
nowski, Newton—644 pounds of butter-
fat and 18,926 pounds of milk.**More Acres of Grass
And Legumes Needed**The U. S. Department of Agricul-
ture is recommending a change in
farming operations, where practicable,
to more acres of grasses and legumes.
This is because reserves of such crops
as wheat, corn, cotton, barley and oats
are piling up in the nation's ware-
houses.The department points out several
advantages of such a change. Grasses
and legumes help control soil erosion.
They give opportunity for increased
crop and forage production by restor-
ing soil structure and fertility. They
also permit greater production of
needed meat supplies.The Production and Marketing As-
sociation will share cost of such in-
creased acreages. Your county PMA
office has complete details for assist-
ance rates and approved crops.**Need Better Supply
Native Grass Seed**Native grasses in Kansas produced
an unusually good and abundant crop
of seed this year, says Emmet Womer,
chairman, Kansas PMA Committee. He
says the crop offered opportunity to
Kansas farmers to engage in a profit-
able enterprise.Side-oats grama is adapted for both
"hard land" and sandy soils. The last
good harvest of this seed was in 1948,
and there has been a short supply since
then. Blue grama is a valuable drouth-
resisting grass. It has an important
place in reseeding pastures. Seed of
sand bluestem is particularly needed,
says Mr. Womer, for reseeding sandy
areas. Market for this seed seems al-
most unlimited.**Complete Milk Tests**Official Advanced Register milk-pro-
duction records have been completed
with the American Guernsey Cattle
Club by 6 registered Guernsey cows,
owned by Walter and Sylvia Schmitt,
Springfield.Curtis Candy Flamingo produced
9,243 pounds of milk and 444 pounds
of butterfat.Daisy Dell Penny produced 13,375
pounds of milk and 647 pounds of but-
terfat.A total of 12,071 pounds of milk and
605 pounds of butterfat was the record
of Daisy Dell Phoebe.Daisy Dell Patience produced 12,303
pounds of milk and 621 pounds of but-
terfat.Daisy Dell Pretty produced 13,964
pounds of milk and 647 pounds of but-
terfat.Oak Hall Royal Secret's record was
13,535 pounds of milk and 652 pounds
of butterfat.**Trades Nitrate for Corn**For each dollar's worth of ammo-
nium nitrate applied to corn, Carl
Downing, Sumner county, harvested
\$2 in extra corn. That was in light soil
without legumes in the background.
It yielded 55 bushels an acre. On a
better type of soil where alfalfa had
grown, the yield was 65 bushels without
fertilizer. Both good yields, but they
should not be compared, Mr. Downing
says. They were different varieties of
corn and entirely different soils.He applied 60 pounds of ammonium
nitrate with a drill ahead of corn plant-
ing and 40 pounds more while listing.
Next year he plans to try even heavier
applications to see how much ammo-
nium nitrate he can use economically
on corn.**KANSAS RANGE BULL SALE**at McKinley-Winter Livestock
Comm. Co.**Dodge City, Kan.****Thursday, Feb. 15**

Sale starts at 10:00 A. M. CST.

252 Hereford Bulls at AuctionAll serviceable age—most of them will be 2 years old in the
spring. Most of them sell in pens of three.**Bulls Will Be Graded and Judged for Sale Order on
FEBRUARY 14**Many commercial cattlemen found the kind of bulls they needed
in this sale last year. You'll find big, rugged, heavy-boned bulls at
Dodge City. They will add pounds and dollars to your calf crop!
Also several herd bull prospects sell individually.

For catalog and information, please address

THE KANSAS HEREFORD ASSOCIATIONGene Watson, Secretary-Manager, State Fair Grounds, Hutchinson
Aucts.: Freddie Chandler & Gene Watson, Mike Wilson for Kansas Farmer**EIGHTH ANNUAL
PRODUCTION SALE**

Registered

Aberdeen-Angus Breeding Cattle**Beefmaker**

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

Selling 23 BULLS—20 YOUNG FEMALESCattle in good breeding condition—not show fitted—
ready to work and all their useful life before them.

LUNCH WILL BE SERVED

WRITE FOR CATALOG

Sale will be held

PLAN TO ATTEND

Monday, February 26, 1951

1:00 P. M. at the farm located 2 miles west of city limits on Hwy. 54, 1 mile south, 1/2 mile west

WICHITA, KANSAS

Our Cattle Do Well for Others

Beefmakers Are Profitable

In the Kansas State Breeders sale, Hutchinson, November 10th, 1949, Lot 16 (14 months old),
sold to the judge of the show, John J. Tolan, Pleasant Plains, Illinois, at public auction. At
the International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, Illinois, November 28, 1950, she appeared
in the Show Herd of the J. Garrett Tolan Farms, Pleasant Plains, Illinois. Listed in the
official Catalog as "305—QUEEN W. of K. D. 1138506, sire, BEEFMAKER 81st 869145;
dam, WICHITA QUEEN 6th 806821" BEEFMAKER 21st 657267 sired WICHITA QUEEN 6th.Shown as Senior Yearling (21 shown in the class) she placed 8th. We are proud of breeding
a Heifer that did stand eighth in that class and consider it a special honor that John J. Tolan
bought the Heifer and personally showed her in the ring.

Maybe you could do well with our Sale Heifers

CONSIGNORS:C. E. Reed Wichita, Kan. McCurry Brothers Sedgwick, Kan.
W. H. Becker Goddard, Kan. L. R. Goodin & Son Derby, Kan.
Sidney Sanders Harper, Kan. Thaine L. Hunt South Haven, Kan.**C. E. REED, 4114 E. Central Ave., Wichita 6, Kansas**

Telephone No. 68313 Residence; No. 53668 Farm

**Penney & James 9th Annual
ABERDEEN-ANGUS PRODUCTION SALE**Heated Sales Pavilion at the Homeplace near
HAMILTON, MO., MONDAY, MARCH 5

SELLING 50 FEMALES—15 BULLS



KILMER 487th 668743

The Wonder Bull of the
Breed. His blood predomi-
nates in this offering. It is
proven and respected.For sale catalog write J. B. McCORKLE, Sale Manager
Suite 3500 A.I.U. Bldg., Columbus, Ohio**PENNEY & JAMES, Owners, Hamilton, Mo.**
ORIN L. JAMES, Manager HART JACKSON, Herdsman
Auctioneers: Roy Johnston, Ray Sims Bert Powell representing this publication



THE GET OF
TT Royal Heir 25th
and the SERVICE OF
CK Crusty 36th

Is Featured in our

SECOND ANNUAL SALE

February 16, Colby, Kansas

Sale at the farm 14 miles north of Colby on
Highway 25 in a heated sale barn

20 Bulls---30 Heifers Sell

The bulls are all of serviceable age. Seventeen sired by TT Royal Heir 25th, grandson of WHR Royal Domino 51st. Our sale heifers are bred to CK Crusty 36th that we purchased out of the 1950 CK Denver carload of senior bull calves at the record price for the carlot division of \$10,000. He is a half-brother to the 1950 Denver champion.

For catalog write to

HG HEREFORD FARMS

MR. and MRS. HOWARD GROVER, Owners, Colby, Kansas

Auctioneer: Gene Watson

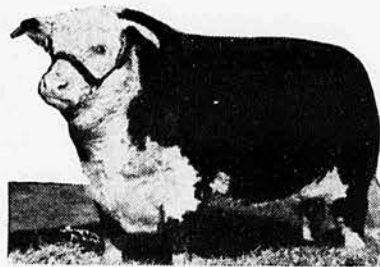
Mike Wilson for Kansas Farmer

Republican Valley Hereford Breeders Association FIFTH ANNUAL

SHOW AND SALE

Red Cloud, Nebr.
Thursday and Friday
March 1-2, 1951

Show Will Start at 1:00 P. M. Thursday
Sale Will Start Promptly at
1:00 P. M. Friday



75—HEAD OF PUREBRED HEREFORDS—75

55 BULLS

30 BULLS—18 to 24 months old
11 BULLS—15 to 18 months old
10 BULLS—12 to 15 months old
4 BULLS—over 2 years old

20 FEMALES

2 COWS—4 years old
7 COWS—18 to 24 months old
4 COWS—15 to 18 months old
7 COWS—12 to 15 months old

Impressive Consignments from the Best Herds in South Central
Nebraska and North Central Kansas

— CONSIGNORS —

LARRY BILLENWILLMS, Burr Oak
RALPH BILLENWILLMS, Burr Oak
NORBERT BORWEGE, Roseland, Nebr.
WAYNE BROOKS, Inavale, Nebr.
CLARK CALAHAN, Burr Oak
EDGAR CHOQUETTE, Campbell, Nebr.
GEORGE CORNER & SON, Blue Hill, Nebr.
EDGAR S. COX & SONS, Guide Rock, Nebr.
J. L. FORD, Beaver City, Nebr.
J. L. GRANDSTAFF, Bladen, Nebr.
JOHN D. HARVEY & SON, Inavale, Nebr.
BOYD KORB, Burr Oak
CHARLES KORT, Blue Hill, Nebr.
GILBERT KORT, Blue Hill, Nebr.

J. O. LAMBRECHT, Inavale, Nebr.
W. E. LAMBRECHT & SON, Inavale, Nebr.
RICHARD LARRICK, Bladen, Nebr.
KENNETH LOVEJOY, Inavale, Nebr.
LINTON LULL, Smith Center
MILTON O. LUTZ, Bladen, Nebr.
A. R. MADSEN & SONS, Minden, Nebr.
FORD MARKER, Inavale, Nebr.
DALLAS MATTISON, Red Cloud, Nebr.
ELVIN PRITTS, Bostwick, Nebr.
G. E. REED, Guide Rock, Nebr.
MELVIN SCHEIRMAYER, Superior, Nebr.
CHARLES TENNANT, Red Cloud, Nebr.

All Cattle in this Show and Sale have been Selected by a Sifting Committee

For catalog write

ENGAARD E. LYNN, Sale Manager

Red Cloud, Nebraska

Auctioneer: Charles Corkle, Norfolk, Nebr.

Extension of Loans

Commodity Credit Corporation loans to farmers to finance purchase of mechanical grain-drying equipment will be available thru June 30, 1951. Announcement of this special extension was recently made by the Production and Marketing Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Extension on this program is in line with the recent announcement that loans on farm storage facilities would be available until June 30, 1951. Both programs are part of the broad objective of the Department of Agriculture to develop more adequate storage for farm commodities.

The mechanical drier loan program is open to producers whose storage facilities are so constructed that artificial drying of commodities such as corn, oats, barley, rye, wheat, and grain sorghums can be readily accomplished.

First installment on loan applications received prior to July 1, 1950, became due and payable January 31, 1951. On loan applications received during the period July 1, 1950-June 30, 1951, the first installment will become due and payable January 31, 1952.

Detailed information on this program is available from your county PMA committee.

Tries Borax on Legumes

An application of about 10 pounds of borax an acre on lespedeza by Oscar Larson, Wilson county, increased the seed yield nearly twofold. That happened a year ago. Mr. Larson had made the borax application between 2 terraces in the lespedeza field along with other fertilizers. Remainder of the field received only normal fertilizer application.

His son, Milt, harvested the lespedeza while home on vacation. Mr. Larson was away from the farm when the harvesting was being done. Milt didn't know about the application of borax. When his father returned he asked him what he had done. He reported there was about twice as much seed an acre in that one strip. That was where the borax had been applied.

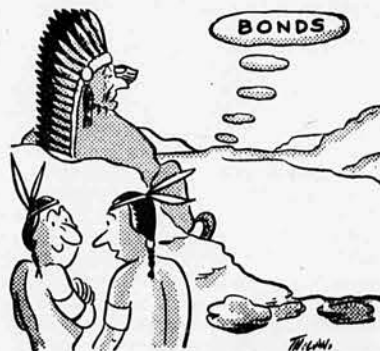
Even with lime and fertilizer applications, Mr. Larson reports they have experienced trouble with sweet clover. It turns yellow and the whole plant can be pulled up as if it had rotted off near the crown. He is trying various applications of several plant foods to see whether it might be a deficiency of some kind.

Hits High Brome Yield

Four acres of bottom ground produced 3,300 pounds of cleaned brome grass seed for Bob Goodin, Sedgwick county. That is 825 pounds of seed an acre. And it was seeded in fall of 1949. Unfortunately, there was a little cheat mixed with the brome which prevented certification, and meant a few cents a pound less in sale price.

That 4-acre field had been in alfalfa several years, Mr. Goodin says. Then one crop of oats and 2 crops of corn were taken off of it. In fall of 1948 he seeded brome but lost the stand thru the winter. He seeded again in spring of 1949, but weeds and grass took over. Before harvest in summer of 1949 he plowed it up and fallowed the acreage thru summer. No fertilizer was used.

Another 14-acre field produced 450 pounds of seed an acre last summer. It had been top-dressed with 200 pounds of ammonium nitrate an acre and it carried a good stand of alfalfa along with the brome. It was dry thru spring and early summer which seemed to prevent full use of the nitrate, Mr. Goodin believes. But the 4-acre bottom patch had enough moisture to carry thru and make an outstanding yield.



"Smoke say . . . U. S. Savings Bonds good . . . like many ponies . . . like good squaw."

Beef CATTLE

PETERSON HEREFORDS

To Marshall Co. Hereford Sale

Marysville, March 5

5 Head, 3 Bulls, 2 Females

(Calved)

Colonel Domino 24th—Mar. 9, 1949
Colonel Domino 27th—June 21, 1949
Colonel Domino 29th—Sept. 1, 1949
Colonel's Lady 24th—Mar. 2, 1949
Colonel's Lady 35th—Oct. 7, 1949

All of these cattle sired by CK Colonel D. 34th. Colonel's Lady 24th was bred to CK Crusty 3d on December 6, 1950.

ELMER PETERSON & SON

Marysville, Kansas

DETTKE & SON SELL

**POLLED
HEREFORDS**
at Marysville
March 5



We are consigning 2 Polled Hereford daughters (age 9 and 11 mos.) of A L F Choice Domino 52nd (sired by C M R Domino and out of a Beau Perfect 246th dam.)

GERHARDT DETTKE & SON
MARYSVILLE, KANSAS

HEREFORDS FOR SALE

Registered bulls and heifers. Your cattle can pay higher profits. All sired by Royal Tredway L. by WHR Royal Tredway 8th. Inquire of JONES HEREFORD FARMS (Dickinson Co.) Detroit, Kansas

FOR SALE—Reg. Hereford Bull 4 years old—Prince Victor, out of Miss Domino 45th, from W. H. Schlickau herd. Sired by Valt's Victor, out of Royal Rupert 7th, who was out of Hazard Rupert 25th. He is extra good and gentle. P. H. Snodgrass, Towanda, Kan. Ph. Benton 43F13.

12 REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS
From 12 to 15 months old. Sired by Royal Tredway 33d. Weight from 800 to 1,000 lbs. Ready for service soon. TWIN OAK FARM
PHIL H. ADRIAN, Prop., Moundridge, Kan.

REGISTERED ANGUS BULLS



Popular Sunbeam breeding. Several sons of Prince Enecho, our \$10,000 herd sire. Prices reasonable.

D-BAR-S RANCH
4 miles west of
Loulburg, Kansas
on Highway 68

Phone, Paola, Kansas, 680 W-1

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

Reg. bull calves for sale. Sunbeam breeding. CHESTNUT & RAILBACK, Quinter, Kan.

REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS

Serviceable aged bulls and open heifers for sale. Sunbeam breeding.
JOE JAUERNIG, Burlington, Kan.

Dairy CATTLE

JERSEY BULLS

FOR SALE

Three nice yearling bulls from dams classified "Very Good" and production records of 625, 536 and 525 pounds respectively. One dam is a Ton of Gold. Constructive Breeder 2 X.

A. L. MILLER, Partridge, Kansas

REGISTERED JERSEYS

10 Head Bred Heifers

Several Heifer Calves

Nice 4-H prospects

Also 3-Star Bull

5 years old

C. H. REECE & SONS
HORTON, KANSAS



Registered and Pure Bred
WISCONSIN HOLSTEIN CALVES

For Higher Production Herds

Exceptional offering of registered and pure bred Holstein, Guernsey and Brown Swiss heifers and bulls from the finest herds. Tested, vaccinated. Well started—no milk required. Fine selection always on hand. Approval shipment. Write today.

Lowest Prices on
HOLSTEIN
Cows and Bulls
J. M. McFARLAND & Son
Watertown 2 Wisconsin

AYRSHIRES

MOST PROFITABLE COWS

4% MILK

Big Milkers Hardy Rustlers

Good Grazers Perfect Udders

Write for Booklets and List of
Breeders near you with Stock for sale
Ayrshire Breeders' Association
260 Center St., Brandon, Va.

WANTED!!
100,000 POUNDS
OF
HORSE HAIR
(TAIL & MANE)
•PRICES ARE HIGH!
•NO SHIPMENT IS TOO LARGE
OR TOO SMALL!
•CHECKS MAILED IMMEDIATELY!
SHIP PARCEL POST TO
W.H. STURGES CO.
2630 "N" STREET
OMAHA, NEBRASKA

**3 Polled Hereford Bulls to
MARSHALL CO. HEREFORD SALE
Marysville, March 5**

Consigning 3 bulls of WHR bloodlines. Sired by WHR Royal Duke 52, out of WHR Royal Triumph, the register of merit sire.

For Sale at Farm—Bulls by WHR Royal Duke 52 and WHR Symbol 74 a son of the great WHR Helmsman 3rd. The dams by WHR True-mold 1st and WHR Demander 4th. Also a Polled son of Real Plato Domino 63 the \$8,450 bull.

C. M. Newman & Son
AXTELL, KANSAS (Phone 54)

Wintering Young Cattle

Roughages for wintering of young cattle should be evaluated on the basis of gain per acre, says R. B. Cathcart, Kansas State College animal husbandryman. Tests with yearling steers at the college showed kafir silage gave 120 per cent more gain per acre than bundle kafir fodder. Grinding the fodder gave 28 per cent more gain than bundle fodder. In addition to the roughage, each lot of steers was fed one pound of cottonseed meal per head daily.

Milk Record

Clyde Hill Dora Dolly Rock, a registered Holstein-Friesian cow owned by Grover G. Meyer, of Basehor, has completed a 305-day production test under official Herd Improvement Registry of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. She is credited with 14,132 pounds of 4 per cent milk and 568 pounds of butterfat. She was milked twice daily and was 6 years 6 months when the testing period began.

A Safety Measure

In cold weather we keep a piece of bicycle tire on the iron handle of the pump, then it doesn't stick to one's bare hands or mittens if they happen to be a little wet. Anyone who has experienced freezing to metal appreciates this safety measure.—C. C.

REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS

The dispersion of the Oxbow Ranch herd of Prairie City, Oregon, will be held at **SILVER TOP FARMS, BELTON, MO., on FEBRUARY 12 and 13**



350 HEAD SELLING: Includes the herd bulls Eileenmere 638th by Eileenmere 487th, the well known Penney and James bull pictured here. Blackcap Barry of Wilton, a many times grand champion and his dam is the International grand champion cow Blackcap Bessie 23rd of Page. Homeplace Bell Boy 19th, a son of the \$10,000 bull in the Penney & James herd. Eileenmere B. D. 5th, a grandson of Eileenmere 85th. The female offering will include some of the good cows of the breed. Many with calves at side or close to calving. A beautiful group of bred heifers many served to Eileenmere 638th. The open heifer group is most attractive. The complete show herd sells. This has been a high winning show herd with a nice record at the national show at San Francisco, Calif., last November. The herd has been in continuous operation since 1918. 85 of the foundation cows were purchased from Mid-western breeders. A number bought at the national sales in 1944 and 1945. The most popular families represented. The ages are very desirable. **Health**—This is a healthy, vaccinated, high producing herd. Many nationally known bulls and their get are offered in this auction. The sale offering can be seen at Silver Top Farm at this time. Sale headquarters, Phillips Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.

EILEENMERE 487TH
His blood predominates in this offering through his son Eileenmere 638th.

For hotel reservations, information and catalog write
J. B. McCORKLE, Sales Manager, Suite 3500 A.I.U. Bldg., Columbus, Ohio
Aucts.: Johnston, James, Sims, Good Mike Wilson with this publication

Dodson Bros. Dispersion Sale



The Dispersion Sale of the
**Dodson Brothers Herd of Angus
Cattle of Wichita, Kan.**

The sale will be held at
**SILVER TOP FARMS
Belton, Missouri
on February 27**

BEGINNING AT 11 A. M.

There will be
125 SEPARATE LOTS
and many cows will have
calves at side.

THE SALES OFFERING consists of 3 herd bulls: Prince Sunbeam 465th, a coming 3-year-old son of Prince Sunbeam 200th and from a dam by the International grand champion Revolution 100th. Most of the cows will be carrying his services as will the bred heifer group. Elbor Black Prince, a 6-year-old son of Black Prince of Howard and from a Blackbird dam. Many of the younger cattle in the sale will be sired by him and some of the cows will be carrying his service. Beefmaker 84th, a grandson of Ever Prince of Sunbeam and from a well bred Evergreen cow. Many of the 2-year-old and yearling heifers in the sale, as well as the younger bulls are sired by him. One coming 2-year-old bull sired by the \$15,000 Beefmaker 34th. Ten yearling bulls sired by the bulls in service at the Dodson Farms. Seventy cows, most of them bred to Prince Sunbeam 465th, some will have calves at side at sale time, the remainder are heavy springers. There will be thirteen coming 2-year-old heifers bred to Prince Sunbeam 465th. This is a very nice group of heifers and there will be 30 yearling heifers vaccinated and open, uniform in their breeding and quality. All cattle will be sold in strong breeding condition. No heavy fitting. They are ready to work for you. A high-producing herd. There should be bargains in this large number of cattle. Something for everyone. For sale catalog write to

J. B. McCorkle, Sale Mgr., Suite 3500, AIU Bldg., Columbus, O.
Auctioneers—Roy Johnston and Ray Sims Mike Wilson with this publication



**5TH ANNUAL
DICKINSON COUNTY
HEREFORD
BREEDERS
ASSOCIATION
SALE**

Eisenhower Park — Fair Grounds

**Abilene, Kansas
Friday, February 9
34 BULLS**

31 Horned, 3 Polled

16 FEMALES

10 Horned, 6 Polled

Serviceable Ages—Cattle Selected by Sale Committee

SALE 1:00 P. M. — SHOW 10:00 A. M.

Auctioneer: Gene Watson

CONSIGNORS:

Judge: Gene Sundgren, CK Ranch

GLENN I. GIBBS, Manchester
T. L. WELSH, Abilene
P. W. RUSSELL, Oak Hill
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ANNUAL PRODUCTION SALE
February 10, 1951 --- Clay Center, Kansas**

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40 Top Herefords**

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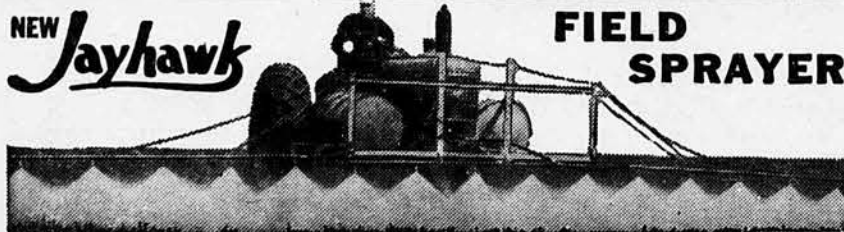
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JAYHAWK FARM IMPLEMENTS SINCE 1903
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Big Things Ahead For Southeast Kansas

- Study minerals in dairy rations
- Ask more grass, less wheat

COFFEYVILLE.—More than 800 people from 17 Kansas counties, Missouri and Oklahoma attended the fifth annual Farm and Home conference in Coffeyville, January 24 to 25. The county attendance cup was won by Cherokee county which had a registration of 60 persons.

Highlights of the agricultural sessions were discussions of work being started and planned at the new Mound Valley branch of the Kansas Agricultural Station at Manhattan. F. W. Atkeson, head of the K-State dairy husbandry department, told of dairy research to be undertaken, and Floyd Davidson, superintendent, discussed crops and soils research plans for the station.

Following these talks, questions were directed to panels. The dairy panel consisted of James Knox, dairy husbandman at Mound Valley; Carleton Hall, Coffeyville; Dale Edelblute, Girard; Maurice Wyckoff, Altamont, and Clark King, Erie. On the crops and soils panel were Dr. H. H. Laude, Kansas State College; William Guy, Coffeyville; V. E. Payer, El Dorado, and Gordon Wiltse, Vilas.

Atkeson said dairy research work is being concentrated on a study of minerals in dairy rations, and on a comparison of feeds grown in Southeast Kansas. Phosphorus is the first mineral to be studied. It is the No. 1 mineral deficiency of dairy cows in the United States, he said.

Will Test Feeds

Feeds to be compared include those grown on fertilized land and those on unfertilized land. Feed from outside the area will be brought in for further comparison with locally grown feeds. Three groups of 10 cows each will be tested. Pointing out that the station's facilities will limit research that can be done, Atkeson asked for patience on the part of farmers. It will require probably 2 years to find the answer to the phosphorus question after the project gets under way, in his opinion.

Crops and soil research is being done at the Mound Valley station with many grasses and legumes in an effort to find the ones best suited to Southeast Kansas. Davidson said two 15-acre plots have been seeded. One is to native grasses including 2 bluestems, switch grass, Indian grass, blue grama and buffalo grass. The other plot is in cool-season legumes and grasses including alfalfa, brome grass, alsike and ladino clover, birdsfoot trefoil, orchard grass, timothy, redtop, Kentucky 31 fescue, tall oat grass and Reed's canary.

The agronomic problem that needs most attention, in Davidson's opinion, is pasture improvement. The area probably can grow pasture and forage crops better than any other crops. Davidson expressed the belief that "much more livestock and lots less wheat" should be grown in Southeast Kansas.

Commenting on work with grasses, he looks for rapid strides in improvement of strains and varieties of grasses in the near future.

Other work being done includes a comparison of rock phosphate with superphosphate on wheat, red clover and corn; treatment of seed with liquid fertilizers instead of applying fertilizer to the soil; nitrogen fertilizer tests;

chemical eradication of weeds, brush and undesirable plants.

There is need, Davidson said, for much work with fertilizers on corn. The station would like to have farmers offer land for tests of this kind.

A crowd of more than 500 women heard Georgiana Smurthwaite's talk on her recent trip to Europe, and saw the impressive presentation by Margaret Burtis of standard of excellence certificates to home demonstration units in 14 counties. Another feature of the women's program was the meat-

A Clever Playlet

If you are entertaining for a bride and groom, or a recently married couple, our leaflet, "Prophecy for Bride and Groom," will fit any local situation in any community, with a few revisions. It is a good entertainment idea when presented in combination with a "shower." Characters required are a reader, 1 or 2 singers and a pianist. Costumes and other stage settings are not necessary. Please address Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, for copies of the leaflet. Price 5c each.

cutting demonstration by D. L. Mackintosh, of Kansas State College.

Roy Freeland, secretary, Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Topeka, speaking at a crop-improvement luncheon, said U. S. leadership in world affairs stems largely from the fact it is a major food-producing nation. Applying this to Kansas, he added this state is one of 13 surplus-food-producing states in the nation.

Big Food Stockpile

Despite the fact this country has a food stockpile probably double that at the beginning of World War II, Freeland said "We do not dare, in face of present world conditions, to fall in producing to the utmost. We must prepare for the worst and then hope the worst doesn't come."

The Coffeyville conference was the second of three being sponsored by local chambers of commerce in co-operation with the Extension Service of Kansas State College. The first was held in Topeka early in December. The final conference will be at Beloit, March 28 and 29.

Dates Set for District Lamb Schools

Dates and places for the remaining 4 district lamb and wool schools in Kansas have been announced, states C. G. Elling, Kansas State College Extension animal husbandryman. Other stories appeared in December 16, January 6 and January 20 *Kansas Farmer*. This year's program emphasizes good livestock production practices and saving grain by handling, storing and feeding without waste.

Here are the February dates and places: February 6, Thomas, Cheyenne, Rawlins, Decatur, Sheridan, Sherman, Logan and Wallace counties meeting at Colby; February 7, Wichita, Scott, Greeley and Hamilton counties, meeting at Leoti; February 8, Gray, Ness, Hodgeman, Lane, Finney, Haskell and Meade counties, meeting at Cimarron; and February 9, Grant, Kearney, Stanton, Morton, Stevens and Seward counties, meeting at Ulysses.

Discussion Topics

Topics listed for discussion include: Marketing and uses of wool, raising hogs, sheep in a balanced farm program, future of sheep business, sheep dividends, state sheep production program, Kansas lambs on the market, county sheep program, and sheep for Kansas.

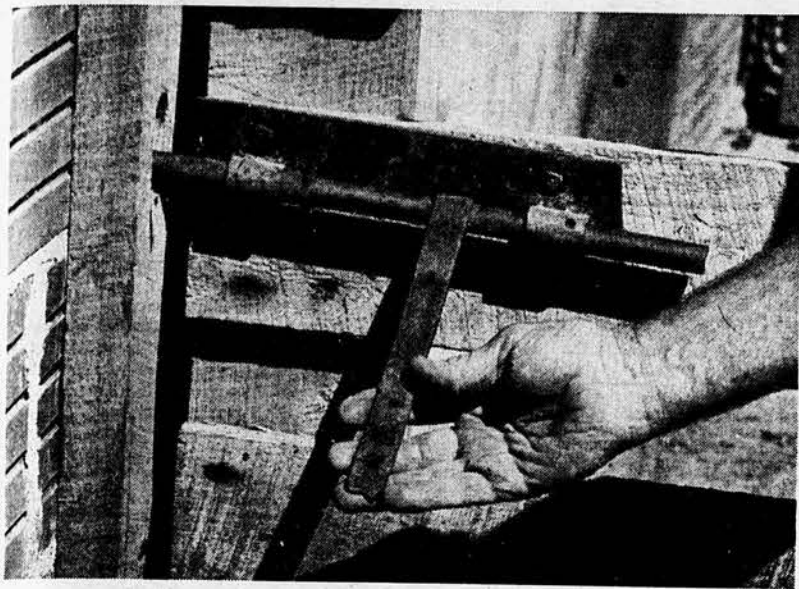
Co-operating in the schools are Kansas Extension Service, Kansas City Stock Yards Company, St. Joseph Stock Yards Company, St. Joseph Livestock Exchange, Midwest Wool Marketing Cooperative, Kansas City Livestock Exchange and American Royal.

For Golden Weddings

If you are planning to celebrate a golden or silver wedding anniversary, we have a leaflet that will help you with ideas. Decorations, entertainment, favors and reception menu suggested. Leaflet entitled, "Golden and Silver Wedding Anniversaries." Price 3c.

Another leaflet popular with our readers, is "Fun-to-Make Favors," price 5c. Dried fruits, bits of paper, eggs, toothpicks, pipe cleaners, nuts, gumdrops, cellophane and other simple materials are used effectively in making favors. For a copy of either leaflet, or both, please address Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Handy Gate Latch



GATE LATCH easy to make and inexpensive is this one on L. M. Mason farm, Sumner county. Bolt is a $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch rod sliding thru 2 pipe sections welded to a cutter bar bolted to gate. Handle is piece of scrap iron 11 inches long and welded to rod. When released, weight of handle causes it to drop down out of way. Metal teats welded to bolt keep bolt from sliding too far at latched position.

Marketing Viewpoint

By Harold M. Riley, Livestock; John L. McCoy, Feed Grains; Paul L. Kelley, Dairy Products.

Please tell me the best plan to follow with 20 heifer calves I bought in November. They weigh about 400 pounds and have had some grain. I have plenty of silage and hay on hand but have to buy grain. I will have some temporary pasture (clover, rye) next spring. I had planned on following the deferred-feeding system with these heifers but I am afraid of it now as I got started wrong.—H. K.

Unless there are undesirable conditions you neglected to mention, I can see no good reason why you shouldn't go right ahead with your original deferred-feeding plans. I would suggest you seriously consider purchasing sometime soon the corn to complete your deferred program. A rough estimate would be about 30 bushel per head would be sufficient.

You already have plenty of roughage. However, if you do not have legume hay, it would be desirable to feed protein supplement, either soybean or cottonseed meal. At present soybean meal is cheaper. These calves should be allowed their fill of roughage along with about 2 pounds of grain per day until your temporary pasture is available this spring.

Along about the first of June it probably would be advisable to bring these calves into a dry lot and full feed them for late August market. Present outlook is for strong demand for meat throughout 1951. Meat price controls are being considered, but it seems improbable cattle price ceilings would be imposed much below current high levels. With an abundance of roughage on hand and a favorable feeding ratio, even with purchased corn, deferred feeding of these heifer calves has much to recommend it.

Kills Alfalfa Pests

AN EXPERIMENT with chemicals on alfalfa to increase seed production went partly awry for Anton Mareš, Lyon county, this year because of the extremely wet season. Nevertheless, he harvested $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of alfalfa seed an acre where the average in that area this year was much closer to zero.

He sprayed the second crop of alfalfa after it had already started to bloom. He used DDT, BHC and Toxaphene. They were used in combination and separately in various areas of the field. Altho he could not distinguish results between the various sprayings, there was a decided lack of insect movement in the field after spraying.

Results were a little hazy due to the wet weather, but Mr. Mareš feels confident the spraying helped him get at least some seed. The applying job was done by airplane at a cost of \$2.25 an acre.

Next year he expects to repeat the spraying attempt and hopes for better weather.

What are latest parity prices on farm grains?—V. S.

Latest U. S. farm parity prices that have been released at this writing (January 20) are for December 15. They are as follows: Wheat \$2.31, corn \$1.68, barley \$1.54, oats \$0.988, rye \$1.79, soybeans \$2.65, and grain sorghums \$3. The price for grain sorghums is per hundredweight, all others are per bushel.

Next parity prices released will be for January 15 but will not be published until late in January. They are expected to show an increase over December 15 figures.

How high can fluid-milk prices to producers rise at present?—M. O.

There is a problem in the minds of some producers as to how high fluid-milk prices might rise. While no definite regulations have been issued concerning price controls for fluid milk, a few facts in the present situation seem worthy of consideration.

The present 1950 Defense Act does not provide ceiling prices for milk under Federal Order regulation. It is provided in the Act that price of fluid milk not under Federal Order regulation shall be "in line" with prices of milk under Federal Order regulation. Thus it is possible under present authority for fluid-milk prices to continue to rise if general price controls are imposed. However, there are several limiting factors in the present situation. If price controls are placed on retail milk it will be difficult for processors to continue to pay higher prices for milk from producers for any length of time. If such a situation occurred and farm milk prices continued to rise, it might be necessary to pay a processing subsidy. If by some new regulation farm prices did not continue to advance and more milk was desired, then a subsidy to producers might be necessary.

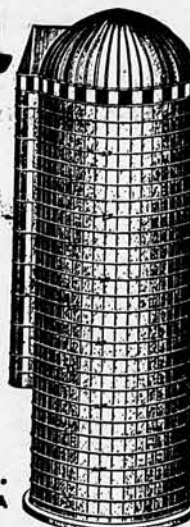


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WITH Cutter	No. 7W	7-in.	\$2.25
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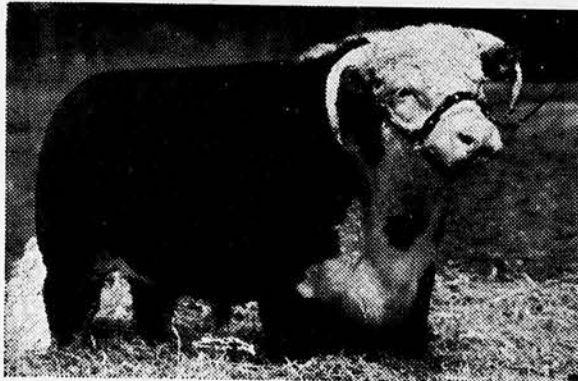


FIFTH ANNUAL SALE MARSHALL COUNTY HEREFORD ASSOCIATION

at the A. L. Breeding's modern, heated sales pavilion
located 1/2 mile west of

Marysville, Kan. --- Mon., March 5, 1951

SALE AT 12:30 P. M.



**72 HEAD
50 BULLS
All Horned
22 FEMALES
20 Horned
2 Polled**

Top Quality Herefords from the following herds:

CONSIGNORS

**DON M. BAKER, Marietta
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WALDEMAR HANKE, Waterville
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C. M. NEWMAN & SON, Axtell
FRED OSTERKAMP, Waterville
ELMER PETERSON & SON, Marysville
E. O. RASMUSSEN, Vliets
EDW. J. SEDLACEK, Marysville
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HAROLD STUMP, Blue Rapids**

For catalog write **ELMER E. PETERSON, Sec., Marysville, Kan.**

MARSHALL COUNTY HEREFORD ASSOCIATION

Auctioneer: Freddie Chandler

THE ANNUAL Round-Up HEREFORD SALE Kansas City, Mo. Mon., February 26



Sale starts 10 A. M., and continues
until all cattle are sold. 203 Bulls are
14 months of age or over.

American Royal Building

265 HEAD

244 Bulls - 21 Females

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AMERICAN HEREFORD ASSN.

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at the farm

**Elmo, Kansas
February 8, 1951**

35 HEAD OF REGISTERED AYRSHIRES

Including cows in milk, bred heifers, open heifers and bull calves. This herd was established in 1924 and has been under continuous herd test. Many have records up to 439 lbs. fat. This is really a good set of good doing, good producing Ayrshire cattle. Also in the auction will be around 70 head of ewes with lambs at side. Several ewes yet to lamb. 2 purebred bucks. A line of farm machinery and miscellaneous. Machinery will sell in the A. M. commencing at 10:30. The livestock sells at 1:00 P. M.

W. C. AINSWORTH & SON, Owners, Elmo, Kan.

Phone 1008 Acme

Mike Wilson, Auctioneer



IN THE FIELD

MIKE WILSON

Topeka, Kansas
Livestock Editor

At the banquet following the association sale at Hutchinson, members of the **KANSAS POLLED HEREFORD ASSOCIATION** named John Luft, LaCrosse, to the presidency. N. L. Dinges, Hays, is vice-president. Vic Roth, Hays, was re-elected secretary-treasurer. New members of the board of directors are Walter Lewis, Larned; Donald Goodger, Belleville, and Jack Cornwell, St. John.

JOE O'BRYAN, of the O'Bryan Ranch at Hiattville, has purchased the entire Polled Hereford herd of John Owens, of Noblesville, Ind. The herd consisted of 128 head, including 80 cows, 44 calves and yearlings and 4 herd bulls. One of the bulls, bred by Robert Halbert, Sonora, Texas, was of Domestic Mischief 6th bloodlines, and another was a Mellow Mischief breeding. The other 2 bulls were bred by Claude McInnis, Brownwood, Tex.

I have just received the current **KANSAS AYRSHIRE NEWSLETTER** from the state secretary, Mrs. John Keas. They proudly announce the National Meeting and Sale to be held in Hutchinson, May 4 and 5. It is quite an honor for the state of Kansas and the Kansas Ayrshire Breeders Association to be hosts for this great national event. Readers of Kansas Farmer, be on the alert and watch for further information on this National Ayrshire Sale.

WAITE BROTHERS, owners of Walnut Valley Hereford Ranch, reports the sale of one of their top herd bull prospects, OJR Jupiter Star 12th to the McDaniel Brothers, Danville. Waite Brothers have used this herd bull and they have a number of outstanding calves by him. Their recent sales also include 15 open heifers to Howard Beuoy, Cedar Vale. They also sold 2 bulls to G. W. Fritzlen, Higgins, Tex., and a cow and calf to W. H. Stewart & Son, Moline.

I have just received word from Frank E. Leslie, of Hutchinson, that the **CENTRAL KANSAS SHORTHORN BREEDERS ASSOCIATION** have canceled their Spring Sale of breeding cattle. This sale would have been held in Hutchinson on March 22. Mr. Leslie says due to the fact private sales have been so good the past season, breeders have an inadequate supply of cattle on hand at the present time to make a successful sale. Mr. Leslie for many years has done a very fine job in managing the affairs and the sales for that organization.

THE THIRD ANNUAL SOUTH CENTRAL KANSAS HEREFORD BREEDERS ASSOCIATION SALE at Newton on December 8 was the best ever made by this organization. Thirty-nine lots were sold, averaging \$374 per head. Twenty-six bulls averaged \$371; 13 females made an average of \$382. Top bull was Prince Larry 2nd, consigned by J. R. Overstreet, Newton, and brought \$600 selling to Albert Smith & Sons, Potwin. The top female, WV Starlett 21st from the O. Boyd Waite consignment of Winfield, sold at \$750 to Charles Polazka, Caldwell. All this offering stayed in Kansas. Colonel Freddie Chandler sold the sale.

T. HOBART MC VAY, of Nickerson, is a very familiar name among Holstein Breeders throughout the Middle West. For a number of years Mr. McVay has been secretary of the Kansas Holstein Breeders Association, as well as a breeder of high-class Holstein cattle. He has very faithfully worked for the breed at all times and to-day has built a great business of managing Holstein sales throughout the country. Mr. McVay had devoted much of his time and practically all of his energy toward the betterment of Holstein cattle as well as Holstein sales in Kansas. In a recent letter he states private sales of Holstein cattle have been the largest and commanded the highest prices the breed has ever known.

Alfalfa Research Is Expanded

The American Dehydrators Association has given \$4,450 to Kansas State Agricultural Experiment Station for support of research on dehydrated alfalfa. Dean R. I. Throckmorton, director of the station, announces \$2,500 will be used to study use of dehydrated alfalfa pellets in dairy cow rations. Both chemistry and dairy husbandry department personnel will study the problem. Remainder of the money is to study industrial uses of dehydrated alfalfa. It is hoped to learn whether it is practical to extract solid alcohols and other chemicals from the fats and other parts of dehydrated alfalfa meal.

Order Fertilizer Early

Be early to order your commercial fertilizer needs for next year's crops, advises the state Production and Marketing Administration office, at Manhattan. Early ordering will be of great help to fertilizer manufacturers in meeting heavy defense production demands. At the same time farmers will assure themselves of these materials when needed. Early ordering also will permit manufacturers to continue their operations at capacity levels thruout the fall, winter and early spring. They can thereby increase their efficiency by making better use of equipment and available labor than if plants were operated only a part of the year. This permits a greater total supply to meet needs of all farmers.

Public Sales of Livestock

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle
February 12 and 13—Oxbow Ranch, Prairie City, Ore. Sale at Silver Top Farm, Belton, Mo.
J. E. McCorkle, Sales Manager, Suite 3500
A.I.U. Building, Columbus 15, O.
February 26—C. E. Reed, Wichita, Kan.
February 27—Dodson Brothers, Wichita, Kan.
Sale at Silver Top Farm, Belton, Mo.
March 1—OK & T Angus Sale, Buffalo, Okla.
March 2—US Center Angus Association, Smith Center, Kan.
April 4—Southeast Kansas Angus Association.
April 12—Mid-Kansas Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, Hutchinson, Kan. Phil Sterling, Secretary, Canton, Kan.

Ayrshire Cattle
February 5—E. R. Zeek and W. H. Nelson Dispersal, Effingham, Kan.
February 8—W. C. Ainsworth, Elmo, Kan.
May 4 & 5—National Convention and Sale, Hutchinson, Kan.

Hereford Cattle
February 3—Northeast Kansas Hereford Association, Topeka, Kan.
February 6—Olivier Brothers, Harper, Kan.
February 9—Dickinson County Hereford Association, Abilene, Kan.
February 10—Sam Gibbs and Lawrence Chamberlin, Sale at Clay Center, Kan.
February 15—Range Bull Sale, Dodge City, Kan.
February 16—HG Hereford Farms, Colby, Kan.
February 21—Albert Lovitt, Quinter, Kan.
February 24—CK Ranch, Brookville, Kan.
March 2—Republican Valley Hereford Breeders' Association, Red Cloud, Nebr. Engard E. Lynn, Sale Manager, Red Cloud, Nebr.
March 5—Marshall County Hereford Association, Marysville, Kan.
March 12—Kansas Polled Herefords, Liberal, Kan.
March 27—Kaw Valley Hereford Association, Manhattan, Kan. M. B. Powell, Secretary-Manager, Manhattan, Kan.
April 6—Kansas Spring Hereford Sale, Horton, Kan.
April 17—Sutor Hereford Ranch, Zurich, Kan.
May 21—Vic Roth, Hays, Kan.
October 22—Beeks & Cleland, Baldwin, Kan.
November 1—Flint Hills Association, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.
November 3—Jesse Riffel & Sons, Enterprise, Kan.
November 10—W. H. Tonn & Son, Haven, Kan.

Holstein Cattle
March 19—Tulsa Spring Classic Holstein Sale, C. O. Abercrombie, Sale Manager, Vinita, Okla.

Shorthorn Cattle
April 3—Nebraska-Kansas Shorthorn Association, Superior, Nebr.
April 4—North Central Kansas Shorthorn Association, Beloit, Kan.

Milking Shorthorn Cattle
April 3—C. E. Boatright Reduction Sale, Conway Springs, Kan. Sale at Wellington, Kan. C. O. Heidebrecht, Sale Manager, Inman, Kan.
April 27 and 28—National Milking Shorthorn Congress Show and Sale, Springfield, Mo. Managers—American Milking Shorthorn Society, 313 South Glenstone, Springfield, Mo.

Duroc Hogs
February 6—C. M. Mines, Cedar Bluffs, Kan. K. L. Spencer & Son, Cedar Bluffs, Kan. Bob Barrett, Oberlin, Kan. Sale at Oberlin, Kan.
February 7—Weldon Miller, Norcatur, Kan.
February 10—Vern V. Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan.
February 17—Earl Martin & Son, DeKalb, Mo. and Lester Thompson, King City, Mo. Sale at South St. Joseph, Mo.
February 21—Ed Knell & Son, Carthage, Mo.
February 22—Willis Huston, Americus, Kan.

Hampshire Hogs
March 2—R & S Ranch, Halstead, Kan.
March 3—O'Bryan Ranch, Hiattville, Kan.
March 9—R. E. Bergsten & Sons, Randolph, Kan.
March 10—Warren Ploegger, Morrill, Kan.

Hereford Hogs
February 23—HG Farms, Colby, Kan. Sale at the farm.

O I C Hogs
February 14—Zimmerbrook Farm, Inman, Kan. Sale at Salina, Kan.
March 1—Kansas O I C Breeders' Association, Fairgrounds, Hutchinson, Vernon Zimmerman, Secretary, Inman, Kan.

Poland China Hogs
February 3—Bauer Bros. Bred Sow Sale, Fairgrounds, Fairbury, Nebr.
February 14—Kansas State Poland Sale, Fairgrounds, Fairbury, Nebr.
February 19—Rowe & Williams, Sale at Osage City, Kan.
February 28—Paul Erickson, Herndon, Kan. Sale at Oberlin, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs
February 6—Luther Goldberg, Essex, Ia. Sale at Shenandoah, Ia.
February 8—Ernest Newman, Golden City, Mo.
February 13—KFIW Spotted Poland China Bred Sow Sale, Hutchinson, Kan.
February 26—Kansas Spotted Poland China Association, Phillipsburg, Kan. H. E. Holliday, Secretary, Richland, Kan.

Yorkshire Hogs
February 3—Charles Booz & Sons, Portis, Kan. Sale at Osborne, Kan.

Hogs—All Breeds
February 17—Clay County Purebred Hog Breeders' Association, Clay Center, Kan. Raymond Buerger, Secretary, Clay Center, Kan.

Suffolk and Hampshire Sheep
February 26—Beau Geste Farms, Oskaloosa, Ia.

Trend of the Markets

Please remember that prices given here are Kansas City tops for best quality offered:

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$36.00	\$38.00	\$37.50
Hogs	21.25	21.00	17.75
Lambs	35.00	32.65	24.75
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.28	.25	.21
Eggs, Standards39	.41	.35
Butterfat, No. 168	.65	.55
Wheat, No. 2, Hard ...	2.41 1/2	2.42	1.98
Corn, No. 2, Yellow ...	1.67 1/2	1.70 1/2	1.51
Oats, No. 2, White ...	1.01	1.03 1/2	1.13
Barley, No. 2	1.52	1.50	1.27
Alfalfa, No. 1	36.00	36.00	27.00
Prairie, No. 1	17.00	17.50	14.00

Wax the Shovel

To prevent wet snow from sticking to the snow shovel I coat the entire face of the shovel with paste wax or paraffin. This makes the shoveling job easier because it won't be necessary to jerk or pound the shovel to release the sticky snow as it slides right off the shovel.—Mrs. E. A. K.

proven supreme



FOR POULTRY

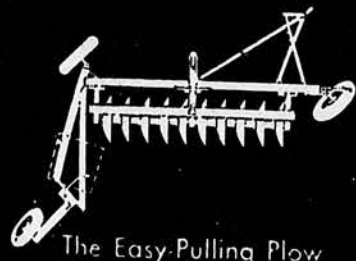
Egg production contests throughout the country over the last 25 years have proved the supremacy of crushed Oyster Shell over all other egg-shell material.

Pilot Brand Oyster Shell is pure calcium carbonate with a trace of iodine. Therefore no risk in keeping it before your fowl at all times. Your hens take it only as they need it, thus no waste.

At most good feed dealers

OYSTER SHELL PRODUCTS CORP.
New Rochelle, N. Y. St. Louis, Mo.

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BMB 3 Pt. Hookup UTILITY CUTTER

Cuts, Shreds, Mows. On or off in 90 seconds. Cutting width adjustable from 56 to 60 inches. Cutting height to 18 inches. Cuts forward or reverse — for more information call Holton 13 or write: B. Co., Inc., Box 68 (D2), Holton, Kansas.

KOSCH FRONT MOUNTED MOWER

You've always wanted a Front 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. All points of wear are Standard IH parts, including bar, pitman. Thousands satisfied users. Farmall, John Deere, Allis Chalmers, Ford, Ferguson, and other make tractors. Get all the facts. Specify make and model tractor. Write for FREE literature today. KOSCH MFG. CO., Dept. E-7, Columbus, Nebr.

ROTARY CULTIVATOR

Starts Crops Faster
Cultivate in hours instead of days. Cross-cut action triples soil aeration. Boosts yields — won't harm crops. Proven on 1/2 million acres. 2-3-4 and 6 row. 7 1/2' to 22 1/2' wide.

WRITE FOR FREE FOLDER TODAY!
WIN-POWER
NEWTON, IOWA

Rapid Changes Made

(Continued from Page 12)

in methods of marketing. Significant changes are development of direct marketing, appearance of new systems of buying, and selling livestock at local or community auctions. These are the result of widespread use of motor trucks operating on all-weather roads.

Moving Livestock

Feeder cattle and lambs still move from ranges to feeding areas by rail in large numbers, but from general farms of the Corn Belt a major portion of the cattle and hogs move by truck to place of sale. Place of sale may be a central market, an interior packing plant, or a community auction. Stock pens at local shipping points were scenes of great activity 50 years ago as the stock train came thru on its way to the central market. Now these pens stand idle or are seldom used as motor trucks roll to the markets at 60 miles per hour.

Much livestock which moves by truck is sold direct rather than moving thru the public market. In this transition a new institution, the community auction, has been developed at the local market. In these weekly or periodic public auctions, buyers and sellers of small lots of livestock find a ready market. The independent livestock buyer and shipper of the former period has been superseded by these auctions and their accompanying dealers and traders.

Co-operative Shipping

Prior to the advent of community auctions, co-operative livestock shipping associations provided economies of collective shipping to producers with small or nonuniform lots of livestock. However, the community auction and the truck have practically eliminated the shipping association in areas such as Kansas. Lamb pools and some specialized types of co-operative shipping still exist.

In grains the methods of marketing have changed relatively little. The country elevator, shipping out by rail in carload lots, remains the dominant unit. Some grain moves by truck direct to interior mill or other points of storage, but the volume is a small portion of the total. Likewise, fundamentals of the system of selling in the central market have not been altered materially since the beginning of the century.

In dairy products important changes have occurred in marketing fluid milk and milk for manufacturer. As metropolitan milksheds have expanded in size, producers of milk for fluid uses have organized into collective bargaining associations. They bargain as a unit with distributors in regard to prices and conditions under which milk is sold. A development of the depression period is the "federal order" markets. After a public hearing, a license or order is issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, setting forth the plan of operation of the market.

Milk Markets Developed

As a result of two World Wars and a great expansion in the production of manufactured dairy products (such as condensed milk, dry whole milk, and ice cream) many areas, which in the early years of the century were producing butterfat or cheese, now have developed markets for whole milk. Usually these markets consist fundamentally of truck routes surrounding a plant manufacturing several types of dairy products. Creamery production of butter has largely replaced farm churning of butter, so exchange of farm-churned butter for groceries has disappeared.

Development of creamery butter production brought centralizer creameries and direct sale of cream from country shippers to centralizer plants. Another significant development of the early years of the century was growth of co-operative creameries in which producers pool their cream which is churned into butter to be shipped to eastern markets. A significant outgrowth of the system was development in some areas of large-scale selling agencies to represent groups of co-operative creameries.

World War II expanded the production of manufactured dairy products, and use of new techniques, such as drying of whole milk. Increasing population and shifts in population have increased demand and changed location of demand for bottled milk. These shifts, together with changes in methods of refrigerating and transporting

milk and dairy products, have changed materially the pattern of marketing dairy products. Areas which 50 years ago were important butter-producing regions now produce grade-A milk or milk for manufacturing purposes. Farmers who 25 years ago were taking sour cream to town twice a week are now producing fluid milk to be shipped a thousand miles. Paper cartons, perfection of machinery for pasteurizing, homogenizing and bottling, plus improved refrigeration and transportation, have reorganized methods of marketing dairy products.

Egg Marketing Changes

In marketing of eggs, significant changes have been brought about by development of cold storage and freezing eggs and wartime development of drying eggs. At the local market, the poultry-and-egg dealer, or the processing plant is replacing the grocery store as the first receiver. Grading, candling and quality handling characterize current trends of marketing and retailing eggs. In marketing poultry, shipment of dressed poultry under refrigeration has largely replaced shipment of live poultry. Specialized production of broilers has resulted in year-around shipment under refrigeration.

Marketing fruits and vegetables also has undergone marked development. Only a generation ago fruits and vegetables were seasonal commodities, or at most were occasional off-season luxuries. They are now regular items in the diet. Lettuce and oranges are in this category. Tomatoes, carrots and green vegetables are available almost the year around, even in smaller stores. Frozen fruits and vegetables are available in a wide selection at modest cost. Rapid truck transportation, perfection of refrigeration and freezing, and large-scale methods of retailing have contributed to these developments. Prepacking is a more recent development which has contributed to the efficient marketing of perishable vegetables.

Organizations in Marketing

Important changes also have occurred in the kind of business organizations engaged in marketing. Co-operative associations of producers for marketing farm products have increased greatly in importance, although total number of associations has not increased greatly in the last 30 years. Local associations have become larger and better organized. Regional or terminal associations have been developed to represent farmers in central markets. In general, there has been a decline in number of individual or independent dealers in local markets, with an increase in partnerships, co-operatives, and subsidiaries of terminal companies. Especially in assembling for shipment to terminals, in processing, and in retail distribution, a larger portion of the total volume of business is being done by local units of large business firms with headquarters in central markets.

Important changes have occurred in processing farm products. Milling flour and processing meat were well-developed prior to the beginning of the present century. However, there have been significant changes in processing and packaging of both cereal and meat products. Processing and distribution of breakfast cereals has grown from a novelty into an industry in the last 50 years. Baking bread has been shifted from home to commercial bakery. The result is a new element, quantity and quality of protein, has been introduced as a new factor in marketing and pricing of wheat. In processing meat, emphasis has been on preparation and packing. Precooked and processed meats have become important items on the shelves of all retail food stores. Slicing and elaborate wrapping in small packages have become standard procedures for foods such as bacon and dried beef. Self-service in meat retailing is a current development of importance.

Changes in marketing in the last 50 years have been phenomenal. Changes have been in the direction of increased efficiency, new and more elaborate services for the consumer. Changes have not been in the direction of decreased margins between producers and consumers. Here at the middle of the twentieth century there is little indication these trends will be reversed, because consumers seem to want and to be willing to pay for more, rather than less service.

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Quick Coupler

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KILL Corn Borers



WESTERN SPROCKET PACKER & MULCHER

It pulverizes, mulches and firms soil. It does not uncover corn stalks, therefore smother corn borer millers in the ground. Saves time, labor and horsepower preparing ideal seedbed. Leaves surface mulch without grooves, which greatly helps to prevent washing. This seedbed conserves moisture, saves seed because more of the seeds grow; and helps to increase yields of all crops. Great also for rolling in clover and grass seed and breaking crust on winter wheat in spring. Find out why it does the work so much better, easier and faster. Be sure you get the genuine WESTERN. Write for full information.

The BEAR CAT COMBINATION Grain and Roughage Mill also Ensilage Cutter



Grinds any feed—green, wet or dry. Snapped or ear corn, roughage bundles or bale flakes and no monkey business. It really grinds, and with ordinary farm tractor. Has both cutter head and heavy swing hammers. Adjustable Drop-Apron Feeder works in any position from ground to truck bed height. Get full information on this real honest-to-goodness Bear-Cat Grinder. Four sizes available.

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There's extra profit in the extra feeding value Occo Mineral Compound and Occo-Lak give mineral - poor home - grown grains.

Yes, Occo easily and economically supplies the vital minerals livestock need to get greater nutritional good from what they eat. This higher conversion of feed means it takes less of your grains to keep livestock thrifty, faster gaining and producing more.

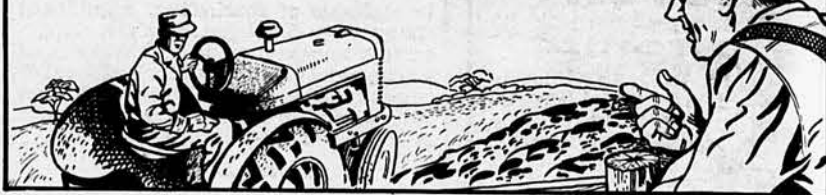
Occo fits easily into any feeding program, and it takes only a small amount to make a big difference in your livestock rations.

Let your nearby Occo Service Man give you all the facts that prove there's no better way to make your grain pay than fortifying rations regularly with low-cost Occo Mineral Compound and Occo-Lak. Or, if you prefer, write us direct for all the facts about Occo.



ADD **Occo** MINERAL COMPOUND TO LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY RATIONS

Have You Heard?



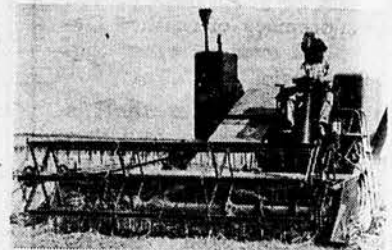
Notes on New Products and Folks Who Make Them

THE new Farmhand 3-Level Forage Unit was designed for one-man handling of forage crops. It is made by Superior Separator Co., Hopkins, Minn. The unit was designed "to help farmers build profits by reducing their time and labor on material-handling jobs," the company writes us. It's an all-purpose grain box at first level; all-purpose silage at second level; takes dry hay and straw, loose or chopped, at third level. Take-off powered worm-gear drive with full roller chain conveyor is new to the farm field.

Owners of the new Knoedler Corn Belt Burr Mill will be able to grind corn anywhere on the farm. The mill oper-

livestock, spray paint, oil machinery and inflate tractor tires. It fells up to 20-inch trees, and can mow the lawn.

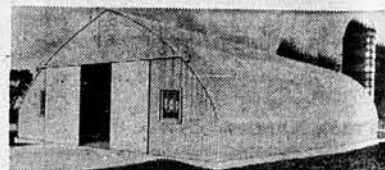
The new Special Cropsaver Pick-Up Reel "can save practically any crop that cannot be harvested with ordinary equipment." The Harrison Cropsaver Co., Champaign, Ill., makers of



the new reel, also writes, "It boosts the yield in standing grain by preventing shattering and by gathering stalks that would be missed by the average reel." The new reel was designed to solve harvesting problems in areas where extra heavy crops are down and tangled.

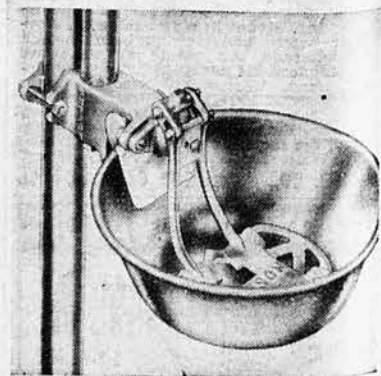
Swift & Company has a new color film, "A Nation's Meat" available for distribution. The new picture is described as a "beautiful, informative movie describing with words and pictures the livestock meat-packing industry in America." It is a 16-mm sound film. Requests for a print of the movie for showing should be sent to Swift & Company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago 9, Ill.

"The Martin Arch Building provides low-cost storage facilities and livestock shelters which can be erected quickly to meet immediate needs." The

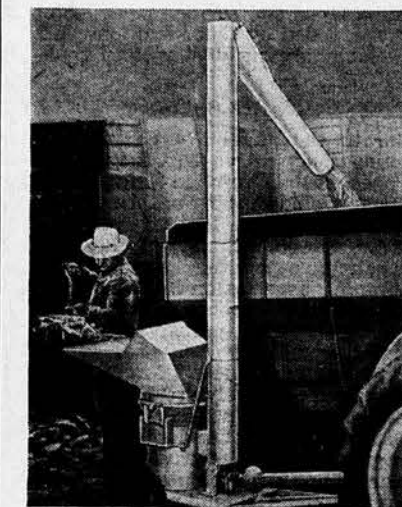


Martin Steel Products Corp., Mansfield, O., also say the building was engineered for permanent low-cost shelter for equipment or farm machinery. It can be erected in any size, with or without roomy loft for added storage convenience.

Thermotape is a new product to keep your water pipes from freezing. Simply wrap Thermotape around the pipe or article to be protected, then plug it in. The new tape is available in several convenient lengths, all for plug-in use on 110-volt service. Announcement is being made by Smith-Gates Corp., Plainville, Conn.

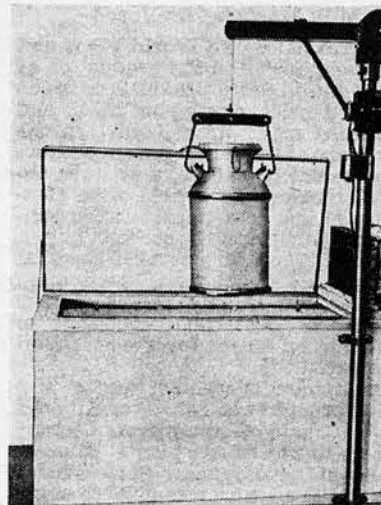


H. D. Hudson Manufacturing Co., Chicago, is offering a new water bowl for dairy stock. It provides the utmost in sanitation and longer, more trouble-free service the company says. The new bowl is trade-named Sani-Kleen. Is available with either galvanized steel or aluminized grey iron.



ates from power take-off of any 2-plow or larger tractor. It is marketed by Knoedler Manufacturers, Inc., Streator, Ill. The mill grinds 200 bushels of normal moisture ear corn per hour, also grinds shelled corn and corncobs. A special adjusting wheel controls size of grind. The cone-type burrs may be changed in less than 5 minutes by swinging hopper back on hinges. Compact and weighing about 500 pounds, the mill has a single unit auger-type elevator, quickly removed for storage.

A milk-can hoist has been developed that makes it easy to handle 10-gallon milk cans—safer and faster, too. The new electrically-operated Baldwin-



Ward Milk Can Hoist is a product of the Baldwin-Ward Manufacturing Co., Ottawa, Kan. It is designed to lift several times the weight of a 10-gallon can of milk, which averages about 100 pounds. The new hoist is easily installed on any milk-can cooler, with only 2 bolts and 2 lag screws.

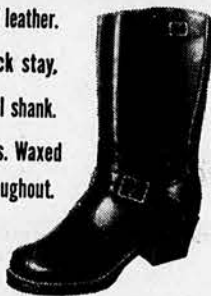
Farm Easy Products, Inc., Muncie, Ind., write their 1951-model weed and brush mower and portable power saw now is being shown by dealers. Many outstanding new features are incorporated in the "Farm Easy." It can be used to spray trees, poultry houses and

Three Generations Speak Well of Kirkendall Boots SINCE 1879



THE FINEST ENGINEERING BOOT IN AMERICA!

Extra heavy water-proof leather.
Double re-inforced back stay.
Maplewood pegged steel shank.
Hand rolled inside seams. Waxed
linen and silk thread throughout.



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They lead the field in every
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GET THE HABIT THAT GETS RESULTS

If every farmer knew the full value of
inoculated legumes, none would ever
neglect this easy, low cost—high profit
practice. It takes but a few minutes . . .
costs only a few cents an acre to inocu-
late with NITRAGIN—to help assure
success with clovers, alfalfa, soybeans
and other legumes. Don't speculate
with soil and seed . . . inoculate with
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your seedsmen for the inoculant in the
orange-colored can.

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1,000 Hogs On 40 Acres?

CAN 1,000 commercial market hogs
a year be produced on 40 acres?
Yes, report officials of Buttermilk
Farm, near Des Moines, Ia. This experi-
mental farm is being operated by the
Consolidated Products Co., to prove a
farm following basic principles of breed-
ing, feeding, management and farm lay-
out, can produce up to 1,000 market
hogs a year on 40 acres year after year.
The plan is a semi-confinement sys-
tem which utilizes abundant pasture
for sows and very young pigs, but lim-
its growing pigs to small exercise lots
without benefit of pasture.
This calls for a farm layout which
saves many steps for the hog raiser,

permitting one man to operate the en-
tire set-up with exception of some help
3 or 4 months a year during farrowing
seasons.

An unusual method of "timing"
breeding and various principles of good
hog management are possible because
of the farm layout. Six to 7 sows are
bred in a group for each of the 10 units
of the system.

Feeding plan is centered around the
use of Semi-Solid Buttermilk product
manufactured by the company. Sows
are hand-fed while pigs are self-fed.

Visitors to the farm are welcome any
weekday during daylight hours, accord-
ing to company officials.

Coming Events

February 2-3—Doniphan county, meeting
with Ethel W. Self, "Living on 24 Hours"
and "Time Saving Short Cuts."
February 3—Norton county, 4-H council
meeting, Norton, Legion hall.
February 3—Mitchell county, annual meet-
ing, artificial breeding association, Beloit.
February 5—4-H district leader training
meeting, Barton, Stafford and Rush coun-
ties, Great Bend.
February 5—Mitchell county, rural life
meeting, Beloit.
February 5—Neosho county, 4-H Club
meeting with Roger E. Regnier, KSC.
February 5—Phillips county, sheep and
swine school, Hill City.
February 5—Osage county, 4-H officers
training school, Lyndon.
February 5-17—Riley county, dairy manu-
facturing short course, with Prof. W. H.
Martin, Kansas State College.
February 6—Phillips county, plant diseases
and crops school, conducted by KSC
specialists King and Willoughby, Phillipsburg.
February 6—Osborne county, rural youth
and 4-H problems, by Velma McGaugh.
February 6—Thomas county, district sheep
school, with Carl Elling, Colby, VFW hall,
9:30 to 4.
February 6—Neosho county, soil conserva-
tion meeting, with Harold B. Harper, Erie.
February 6—Lyon county, winter crops
school, Emporia.
February 6—Ellsworth county, poultry
producers meeting, Ellsworth.
February 6—Hamilton county, landscap-
ing school for leaders, conducted by KSC
specialists Collins and Parks.
February 6—Ottawa county, 4-H leaders
training school, with Elizabeth Randle, KSC
specialist, Minneapolis, Farm Bureau base-
ment, all-day meeting starting at 10 a. m.
February 6—Leavenworth county, meet-
ing on farm buildings, with Leo Wendling,
Basehor.
February 6—Neosho county, annual soil
conservation district meeting, Erie, 2 p. m.
February 6—Montgomery county, annual
soil conservation district meeting, Inde-
pendence, 7 p. m.
February 7—Osborne county, crops and
diseases school, with Willoughby and
King, KSC Specialists, Osborne.
February 7—Labette county, annual soil
conservation district meeting, Altamont,
7 p. m.
February 7—Butler county soil conserva-
tion district annual meeting, El Dorado, 1
p. m.
February 7—Chase county-wide beef cat-
tle and crops meeting, Cottonwood Falls.
February 7—Marshall county, agricul-
ture planning meeting, with C. R. Jaccard,
KSC, Marysville.
February 7—Morton county, annual meet-
ing, soil conservation district, Elkhart.
February 7—Morton county, farm man-
agement, with John Coolidge and John
Smercheck.
February 7—Wichita county district sheep
and swine school, with Carl Elling, Leoti.
February 7—Jefferson county, soil testing
laboratory sign-up meeting, Oskaloosa.
February 7—Miami county 4-H leaders
school, Paola.
February 7—Johnson county horticulture
pruning and garden demonstration.
February 7—Cherokee county, dairy pro-
duction and dairy marketing meeting, with
Ralph Bonewitz and George Gerber, Col-
umbus.
February 7-8—Anderson county, home
demonstration unit leader training, with
Gladys Myers, home management specialist,
KSC, Garnett.
February 8—Cherokee county, 4-H lead-
ers training meeting, with Roger Regnier
assisting, Columbus.
February 8—Mitchell county 4-H leaders
school, foods, Beloit.
February 8—Norton county, rural life
officers meeting, Norton, Legion hall.
February 8—Barton county, recreation
school, with Virginia Green, recreation spe-
cialist, Hoisington, City Auditorium.
February 8—Linn county, meeting with
4-H Club leaders.
February 8—Crawford county, winter
dairy school, with Ralph Bonewitz and
George Gerber, Girard, 9:30-3:30.
February 8—Ford county, stag meeting,
crops and livestock discussion by Frank
Bieberly, Lot Taylor and Dell Gates, Dodge
City, Farm Bureau building.
February 8—Linn county, county-wide
4-H meeting.

February 8—Cherokee county, annual soil
conservation district meeting, Columbus, 7
p. m.
February 8—Wichita county, leaders train-
ing meeting on windbreaks and landscaping,
with KSC specialists Collins and Parks,
Leoti.
February 8—Rush county welding school,
LaCrosse.
February 8—Seward county, soil manage-
ment meeting with R. C. Lind, Liberal, 4-H
building.
February 8—Seward county, USDA coun-
cil meeting, Liberal, Randall's cafeteria,
noon.
February 8—Phillips county, marketing
and farm management school, conducted
by KSC Extension specialists Hoss and Love,
Phillipsburg.
February 9—Osborne county, livestock
and management school, with Hoss and
Love, KSC specialists, Osborne.
February 9—Barton county, welding
school, Great Bend.
February 9—Neosho county, dairy pro-
duction and dairy marketing meeting, with
Ralph Bonewitz and George Gerber, Erie.
February 9—Leavenworth county, horti-
culture meeting, with W. G. Amstein,
Leavenworth.
February 9—Seward county, sheep and
swine production meeting, with C. G. Ell-
ing, Ulysses.
February 9-10—Johnson county, legal mat-
ters for homemakers, Olathe.
February 10—Norton county, 4-H foods
leaders training meeting, Norton, Legion
Hall.
February 12—Linn county, farm planning
meeting, with Mr. Jaccard.
February 12—Osage county, correlated
poultry and gardening, Osage City.
February 12—Marshall county, crops and
entomology school, Marysville.
February 12—Ellsworth county, landscape
gardening forum, Ellsworth.
February 12—Linn county-wide leaders
training meeting, Mound City.
February 12—Smith county, 4-H foods
training for 4-H leaders and junior leaders,
by Elizabeth Randle, KSC Extension foods
and nutrition specialist, Smith Center.
February 12—Linn county-wide all-day
planning meeting with C. R. Jaccard, Mound
City.
February 13—Hamilton county, farm weld-
ing school, conducted by Stover and Ram-
saur, KSC specialists.
February 13—Leavenworth county, agri-
culture economics meeting, with KSC spe-
cialists Whitehair and Gerber, Leavenworth.
February 13—Anderson county, HDU pro-
gram planning, with Margaret K. Burtis.
February 14—Chautauqua county, crops
and dairy meeting with Cleavinger and Bone-
witz, KSC specialists, Sedan.
February 14—Miami county poultry and
garden school, with Seaton and Amstein,
KSC specialists, Paola.
February 14—Cherokee county farm struc-
tures meeting with Leo Wendling, Colum-
bus.
February 14—Mitchell county landscaping
and forestry meeting, Beloit.
February 14—Osage county, public discus-
sion group, Lyndon.
February 15—Osborne county, annual
meeting soil conservation co-operators,
Osborne.
February 15—Johnson county, dairy mar-
keting meeting, Olathe.
February 15—Wichita county, welding and
farm shop school, with Ramsaur and Stover,
KSC specialists, Leoti.
February 15—Cloud county, landscaping
school, with Paul Collins and Charles Parks,
KSC specialists, Concordia.
February 15—Norton county, home eco-
nomics advisory committee meeting, Nor-
ton, Legion Hall.
February 15—Chase county, soil conserva-
tion service program planning, by board of
supervisors, Cottonwood Falls.
February 15-16—Shawnee county, state
weed conference, Topeka, Auditorium.
February 16—Butler county crops and
dairy school, with KSC specialists Cleavinger
and Bonewitz, El Dorado.
February 16—Wichita county training
meeting for 4-H junior and adult leaders,
with Glenn Busset, Leoti.
February 16—Seward county crops and
soils meeting, with Frank Bieberly and Wal-
ter Selby, Liberal, 4-H Building, 1:30 p. m.
February 16—Jefferson county outlook
meeting, Oskaloosa.



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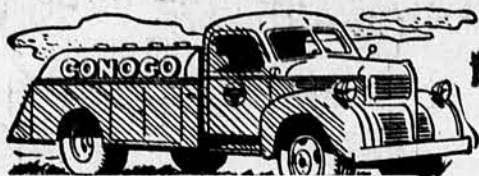
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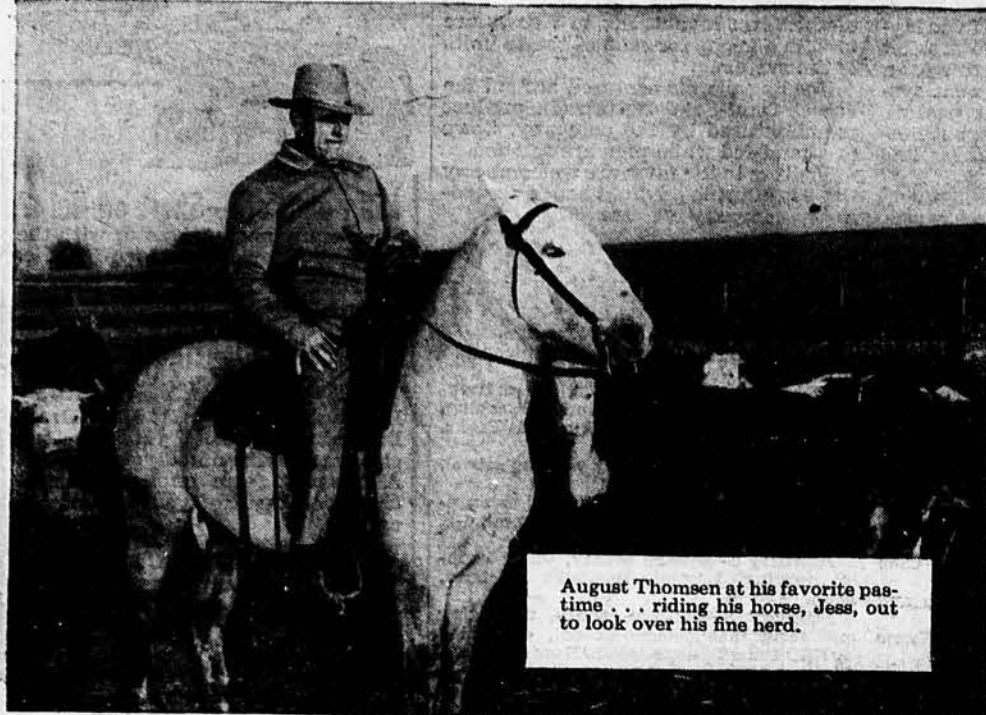
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The Tank Truck



August Thomsen at his favorite pas-time . . . riding his horse, Jess, out to look over his fine herd.



Harvey Thomsen temporarily deserts his workshop for the feed lot. The Thomsens have used Conoco Products for more than 12 years.

Horse Sense About Machinery

This month we want to talk about a horse. His name is Jess and he's the pride and joy of August Thomsen, who owns 900 fertile acres near Atalissa, Iowa. There's nothing in the world Mr. Thomsen likes better than to don his 10-gallon hat . . . mount Jess . . . and ride out through his herd of 120 purebred Hereford cows and their 121 calves.

Yes, Mr. Thomsen's horse gives him a lot of pleasure. But when it comes to business, Mr. Thomsen uses horse sense . . . and plenty of machinery.

Mr. Thomsen's son, Harvey, is the mechanic on the farm . . . his pride and joy is the multi-stalled garage and service building, equipped with air compressor, power grease gun, welding outfit, spray paint machine . . . and Conoco Products.

"The thing that sells us on Conoco Products is the way they work in our equipment," says Harvey. "Dad had a '42 Chevrolet . . . sold it at 125,000 miles. One set of rings was our only engine expense. Our neighbors don't get

that kind of performance."

Well, we think the neighbors . . . and you . . . should use Conoco Products. You'll find them as good as Harvey says they are. Why not try them, now?



"Rocky Mountain Blizzards Couldn't Stop Me!" Says D.G. Hubbard Denver

"During the two coldest winters I'd ever seen, I was one of a group of drivers playing guinea pig for the Conoco people, testing the wear-fighting ability of their new Conoco Super Motor Oil before it was presented to the public.

"THOSE WERE THE TWO VERY BEST

WINTERS I EVER DROVE! New Conoco Super Motor Oil actually improved the performance of my car . . . made the engine run better, even when the temperature was way below freezing. It started like a scared calf every time I touched the starter, and whizzed along like it thought it was June. And after two rugged winters' driving, with proper crankcase drains and regular care, gasoline mileage was virtually as good as when I started the test."

After a total of 386,422 miles, logged by Mr. Hubbard and other winter test drivers, Conoco engineers found no wear of any consequence! Analysis of crankcase drains showed that this great new oil actually stopped the dangerous accumulation of free water and acids, chief causes of winter wear. This test proved that new Conoco Super Motor Oil, with OIL-PLATING, fights off rust, corrosion and sludge, gives your car "summertime performance" all winter long. So for quick starts . . . plenty of pep and power . . . change to winter-grade Conoco Super Motor Oil, now.

Stuffed Hamburgers



by Mrs. Howell H. Vinson, Fort Worth, Texas

1 lb. ground beef
1 t. salt
1/2 t. pepper
1/2 cup dry bread-crumbs

1/2 cup milk
2 T. lard or shortening
1 can condensed tomato soup

DRESSING RECIPE

2 T. chopped onion
3 T. butter
1/2 cup dry bread-crumbs

1/2 t. salt
1/4 t. pepper
1 t. poultry seasoning

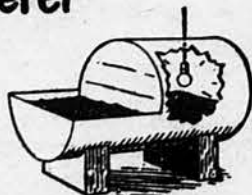
Brown onions in butter, add dry ingredients and enough water to moisten. Mix meat, seasoning, breadcrumbs and milk. Make into thin patties, place teaspoon of the dressing between two patties and press together securely. Brown in shortening. Add soup, cover and simmer for 45 minutes. Serves six.

Send your favorite recipes to Mrs. Annie Lee Wheeler, Dept. 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.

FARM KITCHEN

Non-Freeze Waterer

This waterer for chickens, calves and hogs won't freeze, even in Minnesota! Cut end from 30-gallon drum, board up as shown. Heat-bulb keeps water warm, says Joe Prochazka, R. 1, Butterfield, Minn. Double check electric connections!



To Make a Better Mark

A diamond point cultivator shovel welded to each planter marker makes a wider and deeper mark, easy to tell from harrow marks. Helpful in contour farming, says Joseph L. L. Galbraith, Stuart, Ia.



PRIZES FOR IDEAS!

Send your original ideas to The Tank Truck, Dept. E, Continental Oil Company, Ponca City, Okla., and get a genuine \$8 D-15 Henry Disston Hand Saw for every idea that's printed!

YOUR CONOCO MARK