

# Kansas Farmer



**AFTER CHORES** Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Biery sit down for a rest while they enjoy television program. They also have 5 radios.



**TWO ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES** many farm wives now take for granted are shown here. Mrs. Vincent Edmonds, Jefferson county, uses her electric iron while listening to radio. A floor lamp will provide light when needed.

## More Electric Helpers Coming



... Some are ready for market now, others will be soon. Have you ever counted number of appliances already in use on your farm?

**S**URE, we have electric service to a lot of farms, but we haven't even started yet to electrify agriculture," says H. S. Hinrichs, farm service director for Kansas Power & Light Co., Topeka. "Power companies and Rural Electrification Administration have spent all their time and energies in recent years just trying to get electric service to as many farms as possible," says Mr. Hinrichs. "They haven't had time to do much research on new uses for electricity in agriculture."

Come to think of it, Mr. Hinrichs is right. You don't hear too much about new uses for electricity in agriculture. But there are some new things coming. Some are ready for market and some are in purely experimental stage.

"One new thing ready for sale to farmers," says Mr. Hinrichs, "is a new-type electric chick brooder. This new

[Continued on Page 28]



**GOOD ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT** in farm shop pays off and gives a farmer something to do on bad days, thinks Robert McCullough, shown here using his electric planer.

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## Top Speakers At Annual Livestock Meet

Several outstanding national speakers will be in Wichita, March 6 to 8, for the 38th annual convention of the Kansas Livestock Association. They include Allan B. Kline, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation; Dr. A. D. Weber, associate dean of Kansas State College School of Agriculture; Stephen H. Hart, tax attorney for American National Livestock Association; and Tom Collins, publicity director of City National Bank and Trust Co., Kansas City, Mo.

On March 7, a special panel on taxation will be held on how present laws affect Kansas stockmen. Same day a swine growers meeting will be held. C. G. Elling, Kansas State College Extension swine specialist, and Joe O'Bryan, Hiattville, will be in charge. T. Donald Bell, Kansas State College Extension animal husbandryman, will be in charge of Kansas sheep growers meeting March 7. That night, the Kansas quarterhorse meeting will be held, with Orville Burtis, Manhattan, and Harry Shepler, Wichita, acting as presiding leaders.

All members of Kansas Livestock Association and friends of livestock industry are cordially invited to attend convention sessions.

## Milk Not Harmed By Parathion

Feeding dairy cows forage crops sprayed with the new insect-killing chemical parathion will not harm the milk. This is indicated in tests conducted at Kansas State College Agricultural Experiment Station.

Ten dairy cows were fed parathion in capsule form. At no time did poison show up in milk. The milk had no objectionable odor or flavor. Nor were any harmful effects observed on health or reproductive abilities of cows, states Prof. F. W. Atkeson, head of the college dairy department.

Parathion has proved effective in controlling almost all forage crop insects, especially green bugs, aphids and grasshoppers.

## Support Price for Corn Announced

The 1951 support price for corn has been set at \$1.54 a bushel, according to a recent announcement by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The rate is designed to reflect 90 per cent of parity price of corn as of next October 1—a level at which the law requires the government to support the grain. Should the October 1 parity price be higher than now forecast, support rate would be increased accordingly. Parity is a standard for measuring farm prices, declared by law to be equally fair to farmers and those who buy the products.

The 1951 price support is 7 cents a bushel more than support average for the 1950 corn crop.

## Senator Capper on Radio

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

## KANSAS FARMER

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## Poultry Talk, March 17 . . .

Will your baby chicks live to maturity? Average loss is 11 per cent. But this can be lowered. You will get the latest facts on this subject in your next issue of *Kansas Farmer*.

Are you interested in high hatchability? Up-to-date information on importance of feed in producing high hatchability comes to you next issue, also.

You'll find latest facts on importance of feeding programs in bringing high egg production; latest research, too, on formula feeds.

There will be information on disease prevention, medication, size of poultry business, broilers, processing, housing—all in your March 17, 1951, issue of *Kansas Farmer*.

## Those "NEW" Vegetables

By RUTH SEIBERLING

ARE you going to raise those NEW vegetables again this year?" That was the question one of my neighbors asked me last spring at garden-planting time. I knew what she meant, and assured her we were planting "new" vegetables again this year. Then I started wondering just how "new" they really were.

There was broccoli that was such a success in our garden last year. We froze 3 dozen pints of it. It was a relatively newcomer in our rural community so we introduced it to many of our friends at company dinners. I knew it had been available in stores all the time, but was still wondering how old it really was. Then I came across an old, old cookbook on vegetable culture and cookery, published in 1863. It listed not the usual 20 vegetables we grow in our gardens but more than 100 varieties. There I found broccoli.

### From Island of Cypress

Broccoli was brought from the Island of Cypress about 1670, and was listed as a member of the cabbage family. Since the author knew nothing about vitamins or modern methods of canning or freezing, he suggested broccoli be harvested in a shed or cellar, and with care, it could be eaten all winter.

Brussels sprouts are listed as the most celebrated vegetable in Europe, the everyday dish of rich and poor. G.I.'s who served in the European theater would vouch for that, even today. Cooking methods have perhaps improved since 1863, however. Advice given then was to boil Brussels sprouts 20 minutes, then drain off all the water. Great-grandmother's pigs must have been vitamin-rich. The recommended cream of tomato sauce is still good.

### Will Try Again

We're attempting cauliflower again this year, altho last year's crop was pretty slim with us. It is not a new vegetable, however, since it originated on the Island of Cypress, too, and was introduced into England about 1700. The author of the 1863 book recommended treating the growing plant with soapsuds. I haven't checked with any entomologists yet to discover whether this is still recommended.

Our eggplants were a neighborhood novelty. In fact we even thought they were weeds at first. They could not be classified as a new vegetable, however, since they've been eaten for centuries

in Africa under the name Guinea Squash. Methods of cookery have not changed much. Stews, soups and fried eggplant were served then, too.

Our experiences with okra weren't too successful. The crop thrived and grew almost out of our reach, but we decided the taste was one that had to be acquired, and perhaps we didn't work hard enough acquiring it. We liked okra best when surrounded with other vegetables in a soup mix. Okra came originally from the West Indies 2 centuries ago.

### The Vegetable Oyster

This will be our first summer for salsa, the vegetable oyster. My 1863 authority says it has been popular in Switzerland for a long time, is considered wholesome and nourishing.

Salad greens have been our long suit in raising new and different vegetables. We have an outdoor oven where we eat our Sunday evening meal. While the men are frying steak or chicken, I make a trip to the garden and round up 6 or 7 different greens for a salad.

We've raised kale or borecole for several summers, and like it best raw and combined with lettuce, cabbage or other greens. In great-grandmother's day it was boiled until tender and sweet.

Kress is another vegetable we like best in salads, but it is no newcomer because it was a favorite vegetable with 19th century wealthy Europeans.

Endive was new on our farm 2 years ago, but the Chinese have been using it for centuries, and sent some to Europe about 400 years ago where it became a favorite French dish. The French boil it, pickle it, fry it, or eat it raw. We've never tried pickling it or frying it, but it is excellent in the raw stage.

The mustard that grows so profusely in our garden was popular long before nutrition became a science because it "assisted digestion, warmed the stomach, and prompted appetite." It was recognized for its medicinal properties and was believed to cure constipation and dyspeptic cases.

### Our Friend, Spinach

Spinach probably wouldn't be listed as a new vegetable by most people. I'm including it because of the statements regarding its nutritional value in 1863:

"If eaten freely, it is of a laxative and cooling nature, but does not afford much nutriment. It is admitted to be innocent in its effects in all kinds of diseases, and allowed by medicinal men to be eaten when other vegetables are denied."

Swiss Chard was listed as a new vegetable in 1863, and described as being a variety of beet. Its early name was Silver Beet or Sea Kale Beet.

Another new vegetable of that day was the tomato. Its history is given as having risen to popularity since 1845. In the 1820's it was considered poisonous, and by 1863 it was believed to have medicinal properties.

Like many other pieces of literature of the middle 19th century the book closes with a word of advice: "Gardeners never sleep when the sun is up."

### When in a Hurry

When you have unexpected company, and haven't any thawed-out meat, select steaks or chops from the food freezer and pound them with a wooden hammer. Pieces will separate easily by this method.—Mrs. D. G. Fletcher.



"When the larks  
are on the wing—  
change to Quaker State  
for Spring"

Any gasoline-powered engine... car, truck or tractor that's stayed on the job during the heavy-going months of winter, needs a change now to Quaker State Motor Oil.

The dependable protection Quaker State Motor Oil provides is especially important now, before the hot and dusty months of summer. So drain the crankcase and refill with fresh, clean, long-lasting Quaker State Motor Oil. The engine's power will be stepped-up... its pep will return... and performance will be quieter, smoother—far more efficient.

Quaker State Motor Oil is made from 100% pure Pennsylvania grade crude oil. It is refined with the most modern oil processing equipment... and technical skill unsurpassed in the industry. It is the finest motor oil, we believe, produced anywhere in the world. Buy it!

40¢ per U.S. Quart, including Federal Lubricating Oil Tax

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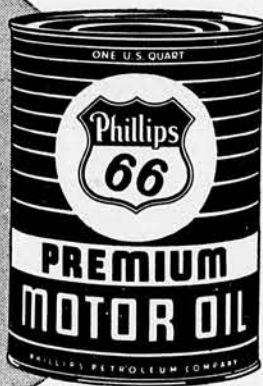
"This is a burglar! Who d'ya expect this time o' night?"



# MONEY SAVING PLAN

**Ends**

**MARCH 31!**



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### GET DISCOUNTS ON PHILLIPS 66 MOTOR OILS, GREASES AND GEAR OILS

There is still time for you to cash in. Save money with discounts that are available on Phillips 66 Motor Oils, Greases and Gear Oils. You can get discounts on orders as small as 15 gallons—get discounts as high as 5 cents a gallon on quantity orders.

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- **NO MONEY DOWN...** You don't tie up your cash. Pay after your quality products are delivered.
- **ASSURED SUPPLY...** A really important feature now. You'll have the products you need—no worry about shortages.
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### Simple as ABC to save money

Just order your supply of Phillips 66 Motor Oils, Greases and Gear Oils before March 31. Set a single delivery date between now and May 31. That's it. You save money and have the dependable products you need when you need them. But the time is getting short. So see your Phillips 66 Distributor today.

**SEE YOUR PHILLIPS 66 DISTRIBUTOR  
AND TAKE ADVANTAGE OF GENEROUS  
DISCOUNTS!**

Hear Rex Allen and the Sons of the Pioneers every Friday night over C.B.S.

## Weed Battle Important To All-Out War Effort

**W**HAT is worrying weed supervisors these days? Well, at their 13th annual state weed conference, in Topeka, February 15-16, supervisors were worrying about the effect war would have in getting spray equipment and chemicals for weed-control work.

It was feared a sharp reduction in either equipment or chemicals would seriously cripple gains being made on weed control. Take sodium chlorate, for instance. It was pointed out in resolutions that more than 1½ million pounds have been used for weed control in Kansas each year since 1940, thus contributing directly to maximum production of crops. Let up on weed control now and crop production would go down—a bad deal for everyone when peak production is needed.

Two other worries cropped out in resolutions. Delegates seemed to think more careful attention should be given to preventing spread of noxious weeds from highway, railway and utility lines to adjoining farm land. They also admitted careless use of chemicals such as 2,4-D by some weed-control operators was hurting the cause of weed-control spraying in general.

### For Killing Osage Orange

One of the newer chemical treatments discussed was killing Osage Orange and other undesirable trees with basal treatment of 2,4-D. This consists of a high concentration of 2,4-D (2 to 4 per cent) in oil, with which the tree is saturated from the ground level upward 15 to 20 inches. This can be done during winter while tree is dormant or anytime during growing season. A hand sprayer with a fan-shaped nozzle is all the equipment needed.

It was pointed out, however, that most efficient treatment for hedge is to first cut trees and then treat stumps after cutting and again for a year or 2 to get the regrowth.

One question kept popping up repeatedly: "How can we get rid of goat grass—especially in wheat?"

It was explained by Vernon Woestemeyer, of Canton branch experiment station, that boy goat grass and cheat have growth habits similar to wheat and cannot be chemically treated in a wheat field without killing wheat. His answer: "A crop rotation of wheat with spring crops interspersed to break up life cycles of goat grass and cheat."

Control of Johnson grass in Eastern Kansas, especially along streams, is becoming a real problem, the convention disclosed. Treatments of such Johnson grass with sodium chlorate or fall and

winter treatments with TCA were recommended.

Altho several chemicals can be used for controlling Johnson grass in cultivated fields, there may be another way out, too. Elmer Horst, Cowley county weed supervisor, offered a crop-rotation plan that is giving good control in South Central Kansas.

### Plan Crop Rotation

His rotation calls for wheat 3 years in a row. This will knock out Johnson grass and most seedlings. Then plant field to a row crop for a year or 2, then back to small grain, then to alfalfa or clover. "Your rotation should be planned to include small grain about 3 years out of 7," says Mr. Horst.

Several speakers paid compliments to spray equipment and spray material manufacturers. "The equipment now being manufactured and the spray materials now on the market can be relied upon to do a good job," delegates were told. If you are having trouble it generally is because your operator has not familiarized himself with the equipment, is not following the manufacturer's directions on materials or is not alert enough on the job while spraying.

A tour of exhibits at the convention indicated there is little new in the field this year, but all equipment has been improved greatly over earlier models.

One new piece of equipment that seemed to be getting a lot of attention was a disc separator seed cleaner.

### All Have Their Place

Generally speaking, it was agreed by those appearing on discussion panels, that cultivation, rotations and combinations of cultivation-smother crops, chemicals and smother crops all have their place. Same goes for use of chemicals classed as soil sterilents.

One speaker put it this way: "There isn't any general method of getting rid of weeds. Every case has its problems. You have to know your problem and then use best weapons available. Those weapons may be cultivation, rotation, use of chemicals, or combinations."

Eight county weed supervisors were honored for long service in weed-control work. Getting 10-year service certificates were James L. Byrnes, Sedgwick county; F. W. Hyde, Harvey county; Leo F. Manville, Doniphan county; August W. Ungerer, Marshall county.

Four supervisors received awards for 5 years of service: Theo J. Anderson, Clay county; Gene W. Heath, Marion county; Frank Swink, Stevens county, and Homer Wilson, Norton county.

## Win WIBW Service Awards for 1950

**A**LDEAN LAUREE KNOCHE, Stafford, and Bob Planke, Olathe, are winners of the 1950 4-H Club scholarship awards given by radio station WIBW. Each will receive a \$250 scholarship plus an educational trip around Kansas.

Aldean has 8 years of club work in her record book. She has completed projects in poultry, sheep, clothing, food preservation, food preparation, home improvement, junior leadership and meal service. She has entered

many judging, demonstration and style contests. She lives on a 160-acre farm, is a freshman student at Kansas State College.

Bob has done outstanding work in organizing new 4-H Clubs and in promotional activities. He has completed many crops and livestock projects. He has won county championships in leadership, achievement, safety, tractor maintenance, promotional activities and crops. In 1948 he was state field crops champion.



Aldean Knoche



Bob Planke



# "3½ to 4 lb. Leghorn pullets in 12 weeks

for only 37½¢ feed cost . . . with  
MoorMan's New Chick Mintrate . . ."

Mrs. Ronald Price, Marshall Co., Ind.

## Tells how chicks start fast... mature early... lay 77% at 7½ months

"MoorMan's new Chick Mintrate gave our Leghorn chicks such a fast start that our pullets weighed from 3½ to 4 lbs.—and the cockerels 4 to more than 4½ lbs.—in 12 weeks," says Mrs. Ronald Price, Marshall County, Ind. "And our total feed costs were only 37½¢ each."

"We started last April with 350 chicks and from the start they seemed to grow faster and were thriftier than any others I have ever seen. When the chicks were 12 weeks old we followed MoorMan's recommendation and changed to Poultry Mintrate 40. We sold, culled and used enough so that we went into the winter with 257 layers."

## 77% Production in 7½ months

"The pullets started laying when only 5½ months old, and two months later were averaging more than 77% production—or 200 eggs a day from the 257 layers. We buy all our grain, and figure our total feed costs are 18¢ a dozen. As we ship our eggs, and average 58¢ a dozen, we think we get a very nice profit by feeding the MoorMan way!"

No other high-energy chick starter brings out the quick start, fast growth and thrift-making qualities of your own corn as completely as MoorMan's new low-fiber Chick Mintrate. Easy to use—economical, too (two parts corn to one part Chick Mintrate). Already used to start over 70 million chicks. Ask your MoorMan Man about the rich, power-packed starter you can make with Chick Mintrate, or Write Moorman Mfg. Co., Dept. JI-3, Quincy, Ill.

Baby chick time is a big time in the Price home, and Van, 5, is just about as interested as his mother, Mrs. Ronald Price.

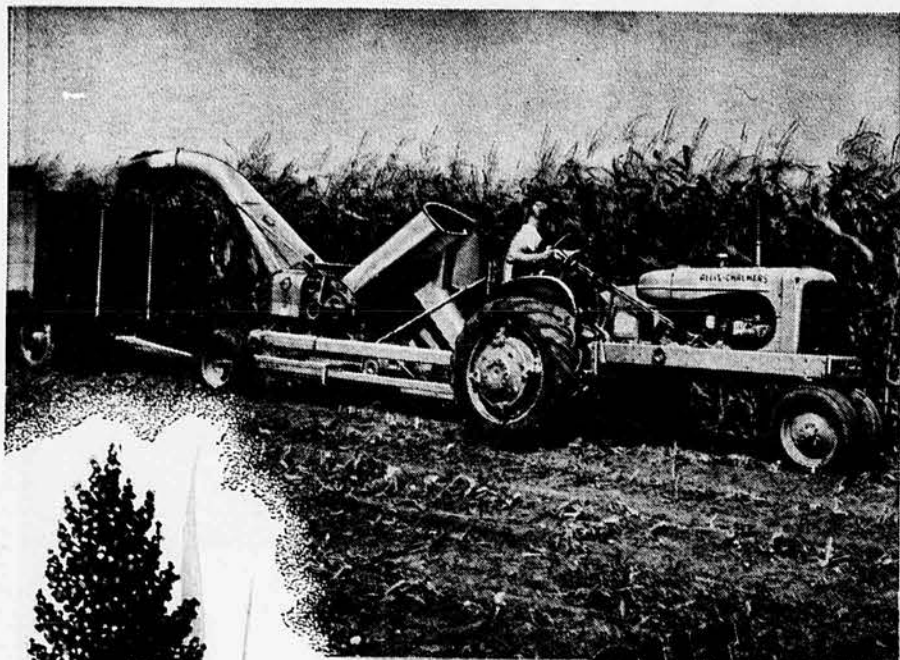


# MoorMan's

(SINCE 1885)

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





**SHORT CUT**  
to sweeter silage...

Corn, cane, or clover — almost any green feed crop that grows — makes brighter, sweeter silage when cut at the right stage. Not too watery. Not too dry. A good livestock farmer knows when.

How many times have you seen your crop pass that peak of quality, waiting on equipment and a crew to harvest it? That costly delay ends when you have your own Allis-Chalmers Forage Harvester. Then you can watch the blossoms or feel the kernels, and catch the crop when it's full of the succulent sweetness that makes the best silage.

The Forage Harvester's unique cup-shaped, spiraled knives have a clean-shearing, cut-and-throw action. Row crops, grass or legumes are not bruised or shredded, but clean-cut to preserve their freshness. A built-in power sharpener keeps knives uniformly keen without removal from the machine.

Power takes the crop rapidly all the way from field to storage when you team your tractor with an Allis-Chalmers Forage Harvester. One man! One machine! It's the latest Allis-Chalmers way to power harvest every forage crop — green or dry.

### 3 HARVESTERS IN ONE

The Forage Harvester's Row Crop attachment easily interchanges with an inexpensive Reel-and-Sickle attachment for grass or legumes. A Windrow Pick-Up, for chopping hay or straw from the windrow, is available for the Reel-and-Sickle attachment.

New Auxiliary Motor enables smaller tractors to operate the Forage Harvester. Motor is interchangeable with ALL-CROP Harvester and ROTO-BALER.

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ROTO-BALER  
are  
Allis-Chalmers  
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TRACTOR DIVISION • MILWAUKEE 1, U. S. A.



**FORAGE HARVESTER**

**No. 4** in flower series written by a man  
who grows them by the acre

## Dahlias Are a Man's Flower

By FRANK PAYNE

DAHLIAS are rightfully called "Queen of the Autumn Flowers."

Maybe that is why so many men love dahlias. If you want your menfolk to brag about your flowers be sure to plant plenty of dahlias. Then when they start blooming in early September, no alarm clock will be needed. Everyone will be up early and out in the garden to see what new variety is in bloom. Dahlias fill the spot between summer flowers and chrysanthemums. In our local dahlia society at Kansas City fully 90 per cent are men members. Seems like the immense size and beautiful array of colors appeal to men.

Dahlias can be grown from seed, cuttings or from roots. I think roots are best for Kansas. They stand drouths much better, roots store up reserve moisture until it is badly needed. In using seeds you must start them growing in early February, and fully 99 per cent will be small and dinky singles as they do not come true from seeds. For growing cuttings, you start the entire clump growing in a greenhouse, then root them in sand and then put in small pots to grow until 6 inches in height and finally transplant outdoors. In using roots you save all that work by planting them outdoors after weather gets warm. They are no more difficult to grow than corn or beans, but a few words of warning may help amateurs.

### Good Varieties Worth Money

Do not expect to buy good varieties for 5 or 10 cents a root any more than you would expect to buy a purebred pig for 50 cents. A good variety of dahlia will cost from 50 cents to \$1 each but it will be an investment, not an expense. Why? Simply because dahlias multiply rapidly. Some varieties increase 2 or 3 roots, others as much as 8 or 10 each year. Plant dahlias after the ground is well warmed up. In this latitude, May 1 to June 1 is plenty early. Dahlias were first found down in Old Mexico. They love sunshine, so out in your vegetable garden is the best place to plant. Dig each hole 6 inches deep and LAY THE ROOT FLAT ON ITS SIDE.

Size of root has nothing to do with size of bloom. Large blooming varieties often make tiny roots about as small as rat tails, while little baby pompon ones make roots as large as a big yam.

If your garden location is quite windy put up inch-square stakes at time of planting. When the dahlia plant has grown to 6 or 8 inches in height, pinch out the center. That causes it to branch out and make a sturdy, stocky plant increasing the blooming surface and keeping growth from being tall, lanky.

Dahlias require shallow cultivation all summer until buds begin to show. Water heavily in case of extreme drouths but only once a week. A grass mulch keeps the ground cool and moist and a steady growth. Dig roots when frost kills the tops. Store in a frost-proof cellar. If your basement is dry and warm, store in a box or barrel and cover over with earth or sand to keep roots cool and at an even temperature. Do not divide the clump until about

May 1 when eyes or sprouts are showing. One sprout is needed on each root.

Here are some varieties that do well in this section, producing lots of nice blooms that keep well when used as cut flowers. Try some this year, they are not expensive varieties. I have listed them under their different types from the largest to smallest in size. DECORATIVE dahlias are the largest type with broad, flat petals. Here are some extra good varieties: LE TOREADOR is dark red with FIREBALL a real bright red. MILTON J. CROSS is a

### 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 questions to Editor, *Kansas Farmer*, Topeka, Kan.

golden yellow. FRANCIS LAROCOCO a good canary yellow. JERSEY BEAUTY favorite true pink and ROSE GLORY is rose pink. DAHLIAMUM is bronze with PURPLE MIST a dark purple. WHITE KING is a good pure white, SHERWOOD PEACH is a dandy peach.

CACTUS dahlias also are large flowering but have twisted or spike petals. Some varieties I can recommend to you are GOLDEN STANDARD, amber and gold. MICHIGAN WHITE is pure white while ORANGE GLORY is bright orange. BEAUTE is light yellow and MISS PITTSBURG is rose pink.

SHOW type dahlias are the old-fashioned ball or honeycomb type that are more than 2 inches in diameter. A. D. LIVONI is lavender pink, RED CHIEF bright red, VIVIAN red and white, JEAN KERR pure white, and GOLD MEDAL bronze.

Smallest type of dahlia are called POMPON. They are same as show dahlias but are under 2 inches in diameter. Some are real tiny, about size of a dime or quarter. Very dainty vase or centerpiece arrangements can be made with pompons. Varieties I can recommend to you are: CATHERINE, canary yellow. AMBER QUEEN is bronze. SHERRY a purple wine color. MORNING MIST is lavender and white. CORAL GLOW is coral and SUNSHINE is a bright scarlet.

A Dahlia show is a good place to see the newest and latest varieties. There will be the great Midwest Dahlia Show at Kansas City in Exhibition Hall in the Auditorium September 22 and 23, 1951. Dahlias from 10 states will be shown in all their glory. The show is free to the public. I will be there with an exhibit. Come up and say hello.

(Next article is on roadside plantings.)



One corner of a 9-acre field in dahlias in all their glory. This is a view on the Payne Farm with more than a million blooms in this field.





Spring fever

How did your vegetables do last year? Run into trouble? Just remember . . .

## Fertilizer Will Solve Many a Garden Problem

By WILLIAM G. AMSTEIN  
Kansas State College

COMMERCIAL fertilizers should be used more widely on many Eastern and Central Kansas gardens. Gardening too often is a late spring-fever affair. More attention given to the question before planting time might result in better soil fertilization. For many gardeners, summer problems can be traced to our failure to consider fertilizer needs.

Fertilizer questions are quite varied. Some common ones: "Our tomato vines were very rank growers, but very few tomatoes until late in the summer"; "We put on extra good covering of chicken manure on our strawberry patch and had fine foliage but berries were soft and rotted quickly."

There probably was too little available phosphate to give tomato plants needed balance in plant food to promote early fruiting. Cleaning brooder house and chicken house once a year is good practice. However, if an extra large amount of chicken manure is put on strawberries, too much nitrogen is applied and the result is heavy foliage.

Use of some phosphate fertilizer would have helped and a lighter application of chicken manure would be suggested.

### You Know These Three

Three most common commercial fertilizer elements sold are referred to as nitrogen, phosphate and potash. In most farm gardens nitrogen needs can be supplied by barnyard manure or legume cover crops. Manure will not supply phosphate requirements of many crops in garden soils. Potash is often thought of as present in sufficient quantities. Tests in recent years have shown many soils need potash.

Increased use and knowledge of commercial fertilizers, together with declining fertility of our cultivated soils and better crop prices, have brought increased interest in use of fertilizers.

Many ask, "Do fertilizers harm the soil?" The answer is no if proper soil management is followed and correct fertilizers are used at proper amounts. Some are concerned that repeated use of fertilizers will create an acid soil. An acid soil condition develops from this cause very slowly and will not be noticed in 5 or 10 years. Use of lime will, when and as needed, correct this condition at a small cost for several years. Lime, likewise, will greatly improve working condition of many garden soils, as well as make other fertilizer elements more available.

Some ask, "Do fertilizers have to be applied every year if the practice is

started?" Some fertilizer materials, especially phosphate, may be applied in sufficient quantities to last more than one season. However, as a common practice, most gardeners should apply some fertilizer each year as needed.

Questions on type and amount of commercial fertilizer to use are not answered in any single statement. There are several different forms available and their use will vary both by analysis and amount as shown by crop

response. In many Kansas counties, soil testing laboratories have been established that should be more widely used.

Some common materials to supply phosphate are the following:

**Superphosphate**, usually about 20 per cent available phosphoric acid, has been sold in greatest amounts in Kansas during last 20 years. Its use at rate of 250 pounds or more to acre per year is suggested for garden crops.

**Treble Superphosphate**, usually from 42 to 48 per cent available phosphoric acid, is being more commonly used whenever available. An application of 100 to 125 pounds to acre per year is suggested.

**Bone Meal** is not now commonly used as a commercial fertilizer.

Some higher analysis phosphate fertilizers are made, but they are not too commonly available commercially in Kansas.

### Still Another Source

Mixed fertilizers of various grades are still another source of phosphate as well as nitrogen and potash. Analysis of a mixed fertilizer is expressed by a series of numbers such as 4-12-4 or 6-30-0. Here the first number refers to nitrogen, the second number to phosphate, and the third number to potash. For most garden crops, except in real sandy soils or soils in Eastern Kansas cultivated for many years, the last number can be 0 on the mixed fertilizer tag.

Where mixed fertilizers are used, especially in town or city gardens, from 150 pounds or more of a 6-30-0 or 400 pounds of a 4-12-4 fertilizer or more per acre can be used to good advantage.

The question of analysis of fertilizer to buy for garden purposes has usually been answered by using what was



"Coffee's kinda weak after its long trip from Brazil, eh?"

available. As a rule when equivalent amounts of fertilizers are used, results work out the same. However, this does not mean they are all worth the same per ton. Where fertilizer can be applied with fair accuracy, it usually is cheaper to use a high analysis fertilizer. Cost per ton will be higher. However, cost per unit of available plant food usually is less. The practice has developed too often of using whatever material was available. If supplies permit, some choice of fertilizer based on needs should be made.

How and when to apply commercial fertilizers to garden soils are common

### For the Women

A 32-page bulletin just off the press, entitled "Tools for Food Preparation and Dishwashing," will be of great interest to women. Spread thruout the book are purpose for each tool, photographs of them, and an index of tools. The bulletin was prepared by Elizabeth Beveridge, Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, and is reliable and up-to-date. It will be especially helpful to the young matron, however all housewives would welcome a copy. Please address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and ask for Home and Garden Bulletin No. 3. Price 10c.

questions. A common method is to broadcast fertilizer on garden before harrowing for planting. Some gardeners apply fertilizer on row area before planting, mixing with the soil. Side-dressing the crop after it comes up is still another method.

Since phosphate fertilizers are most commonly used, it seems desirable to apply in row area. That is, more return will be had from using phosphate this way than from a broadcast application. If phosphate is applied in bands fairly near seed, better results are obtained. This does not mean fertilizer should come directly in contact with seed. Germination of vegetable seeds may be injured by contact with fertilizer materials. Apply fertilizer in bands 2 to 4 inches to each side of seed. Fertilizer applied in bands at a little greater depth than seed will give better results.

Manure often is applied to the garden in the spring. If so, it should be at lighter rates than in fall or early winter when 8 to 15 tons might be used. Not over half this amount should be used in spring. Sheep or poultry manure, free of bedding or litter, needs to be used in lesser amounts. Remember it contains nearly 4 times as much nitrogen as average lot manure.

### For the Gardener

Every farm family can grow the yearly supply of vegetables which will give protective foods needed. A well-planned, properly-managed vegetable garden can produce ample quantities for canning and storing, as well as for table. We recommend KSC Extension publication, No. C101—Garden for Town and Farm, for your reference and guidance. Please address a postcard to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and ask for C101. It is free.



**Q. What are 2 or 3 best varieties of strawberries to plant?**

**A.** For home use in Kansas, these have been principal varieties—Dunlap, Howard (Premier) and Blakemore. Sioux is a new variety recommended for general planting for home or local marketing. It has not been tested as a shipping variety. Commercially, Howard and Blakemore have been grown principally. Recently, Robinson and Bellmar have been planted in Eastern Kansas by several commercial growers.

**Q. Are there new varieties of black raspberries that should be tried in Eastern Kansas?**

**A.** Logan and Morrison are 2 of the newer varieties of black raspberries that might be tried. Anthracnose, a disease that has shortened the life of most black raspberry plantings, can be controlled by a delayed dormant spray of liquid lime sulfur.

**Q. Is the Latham raspberry the best to plant?**

**A.** Latham is the most generally planted red raspberry at present. Very few plantings have been made in recent years.

**Q. What is best way to market the sour cherry?**

**A.** In many communities sour cherries are finding ready markets with consumers (farm, town and city folks) picking their own fruit. They enjoy doing it and it works very well.

**Q. Is this a good time to expand peach planting in Kansas?**

**A.** New peach plantings that include varieties with better crop history located in areas where crops can be produced fairly regularly are justified. Nationally, there has been a big expansion of peach plantings in recent years, with prospects in some years of extra large crops. However, seldom do all sections produce a crop the same year.

**Q. What is the profitable life of peach trees in the Arkansas Valley?**

**A.** Peach trees in Arkansas Valley orchards usually have paid their way in good style in 10 to 12 years. After this age, many trees will be needing replacement.

**Q. What new varieties of yellow freestone peaches ripening the first half of August do you recommend for planting in Central Kansas?**

**A.** Triogen, Newday, Halehaven, Sunhigh, Goldeneast, Sullivan Early Elberta and Early Elberta appear most promising.

**Q. Can we expect many new apple orchards to be planted in Kansas by 1955?**

**A.** With high demand for general farm crops it is not likely enough new apple orchards will be planted in Kansas by 1955.

(Editor's Note: Answers to questions in this Question and Answer column are by William G. Amstein, Kansas State College Extension horticulture specialist.—R. H. G.)

### Vegetable Varieties

This year again it is important to grow an abundance of a wide variety of crisp, fresh, tender vegetables. This means raising enough for canning, freezing, preserving and storing to amply feed the family thru winter. Kansas State College Circular No. 194—Vegetable Varieties for Kansas—will be of much interest and help to all who are planning vegetable gardens. For your free copy, please address Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.



# Farm Matters

## AS I SEE THEM

**D**URING several of my 30 years in the U. S. Senate, Harry S. Truman, as a Senator from the neighboring State of Missouri, was one of my colleagues. We liked Harry Truman. Most of us still do.

But that does not necessarily mean we agree with him. Right now, particularly, I feel compelled to disagree most vigorously with President Truman's position that war-making power is the President's alone, and not within the authority of Congress.

To hold that the decision whether this nation should wage war rests with the Congress does not interfere with the authority of the President to send the Army, Navy and Air Force of the United States to protect United States citizens and their property against any foreign powers, anywhere in the world.

But as I understand President Truman's position, he holds his authority goes far beyond that. He maintains if he can get approval of the United Nations, or of the North Atlantic Treaty Organizations (NATO), he has the power—and the authority as well—to send or commit as many units of the U. S. Armed Forces as in his discretion he believes advisable to carry out his foreign policies, everywhere in the world.

Last month we observed the birthday anniversary of a great American, Abraham Lincoln. In this connection I am indebted to Rep. Wint Smith of Mankato, who represents the Sixth Kansas congressional district in the national House of Representatives, for calling attention to what Lincoln once said.

While he was a member of Congress, Abraham Lincoln discussed this question of war-making power in the House. He said, in part: "The provision of the Constitution giving war-making power to Congress, as I understand it, was dictated by the following reasons:

"Kings had always been involving and impoverishing their peoples in wars, pretending generally, if not always, that the good of the people was the object.

"This our constitutional convention understood to be the most oppressive of all oppressions, and they resolved so to frame the Constitution that no (one) man should have the power of bringing this oppression upon us.

"In a certain sense, and to a certain extent, the President is the representative of the people. He is elected by the people, as well as Congress is.

"But can he, in the nature of things, know the wants of the people as well as 300 (now 435, by the way) other men, coming from all the various localities of the nation?

"If so, where is the propriety of having a Congress?" Abraham asked, and I think very properly.

I think Mr. Lincoln, 103 years ago, stated the real basis of the so-called "great debate" of today, in a few well-chosen words, almost one might say in a nutshell.

Also, I believe this matter is of great interest to farmers. In my judgment, whether the United States is to remain a Republic, governed by laws, instead of a State ruled by one man or small group of men (Politburo), rests with

farmers and those who live in smaller cities and towns.

Among these, the people you and I know best, there still is a strong sense of the importance and dignity of the individual in the scheme of things. That sense of the individual is becoming extinct in the larger cities. The urban man and woman is tending more and more to accept as desirable dependence on and being subservient to a "ruler." Rural and suburban people feel more strongly, as did the writers of the Declaration of Independence and the U. S. Constitution, that active "consent of the governed" is a prerequisite in government if the individual is to retain certain "inalienable rights including "Life, Liberty and The Pursuit of Happiness."

Very frankly, I believe those rights are in more serious jeopardy in the United States today than almost at any time in our history. These rights have been whittled away steadily during the last 2 decades. They have been corroded under the impact of our participation in 2 World Wars, and now are being crushed thru inflation, controls, high taxes, and usurpations of power in the name of preparations for World War III.

Those who love the land, who like to live on the land, would do well to insist, and insist strongly, that Congress stand firm against all attempts of the Executive Branch of the Government to assume and exercise legislative and judicial powers. You might take it up with your Senators and your Representative in Congress. I think it is urgent!

### 4-H a Great Work

**I** ALWAYS find it reassuring when I see what our farm youth are doing. Right now I am thinking about some 35,000 Kansas boys and girls who are celebrating 4-H Club week, March 3 to 11. They join in the wonderful throng of 2 million rural young people who at present belong to 4-H Clubs. And other millions who have graduated from club ranks will have a thankful spot in their hearts for their earlier training, and what it has meant to them in becoming successful farmers.

I heartily congratulate all 4-H Club members present and past, and all who in any way have a hand in this magnificent work. Extension workers and volunteer local leaders are doing a service in guiding club work that is valuable beyond measuring in dollars and cents any time; doubly valuable in such times as these when actual war is being fought, and another one threatens. I am glad to tell you 4-H Clubs are active in every county of our 48 states, in Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

This annual week all members are celebrating will be used for checking their efforts in relation to needs of their community and country; to acquaint the public with the 1951 theme, "Working Together for World Understanding."

Also, to inform everyone of purposes of 4-H Clubs, to encourage other young people to enroll, and to give an account of their accomplishments.

I think it is interesting to note how 4-H'ers plan to do all these things. All will take inventory

of their work in terms of today's needs, and fit their projects to those needs. They will hold "open-house" thru special public meetings where they will present work of their clubs. They will have exhibits portraying their work, speak as guests before adult groups, have special motion picture showings, take part in educational tours and programs.

Let's take a brief look at just a few accomplishments of the past year. These 2 million 4-H Club members in the U. S. in their 84,000 clubs under guidance of 250,000 local volunteer leaders, did these things:

They had 100,000 acres in gardens, raised 9 million head of poultry, a million head of livestock, grew 900,000 acres of food crops, preserved 16 million quarts of foods, and froze 3 million pounds of foods. Some 20 million meals were prepared and served by the girls, who also did over 650,000 rooms, made 2¼ million garments. About 350,000 entered arts and craft work, 130,000 studied home management, 120,000 beautified the home grounds, and 225,000 studied music appreciation.

That is just a beginning. More than 310,000 4-H'ers kept personal accounts, 510,000 participated in fire and accident prevention, 360,000 conducted soil and wildlife conservation practices, 150,000 carried on forestry activities, and 50,000 engaged in work relating to agricultural engineering, electricity, tractor maintenance, and general farm repairs. And here is something important. Some 700,000 carried on special health activities, 300,000 had periodic health examinations, and 240,000 trained in home nursing and first aid.

Members of 4-H Clubs also gained a better understanding of their responsibilities in the world today. They sent needed supplies to the less fortunate across the seas. They corresponded with many of those to whom these gifts were sent, and more than 50 representative 4-H members actually lived and helped in homes and on farms of young people in far-distant countries. You read the letters of Kansas 4-H'ers who went to Europe last summer in *Kansas Farmer*. I know you enjoyed their experiences. And as important as anything else on earth, our 4-H Club members have studied how to protect and maintain our American way of life.

I think you will agree with me that 4-H Club work is eminently worthwhile and successful. I heartily congratulate every member and leader for the excellent work being done.

*Arthur Capper*

Topeka.

## It's "Tailored" Price Controls for Farmers

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's National Affairs Editor

**T**HANKS to the rapidity with which the Office of Price Stabilization changes personnel, programs, plans, directives, objectives, regulations and rulings, Washington is becoming chary of predicting what will be the next step in the program of price controls.

This is especially true of controls—not limited to prices—over food and farm products.

OPS has prided itself almost completely away from the general freeze with which it started. Some commodities are being thawed; others are being frozen more tightly with rigid dollars-and-cents ceilings.

General trend for farm commodities

—those that are subject to controls under the present law—is toward the "tailored" price controls of which you were advised in *Kansas Farmer* previously.

That is, taking the farm price as a base, prescribe what margin each processor or handler may be allowed in each successive step until the product reaches the consumer. To make this scheme function "perfectly," without disrupting markets and driving the commodities and products into other

markets that may gain an advantage thru application of the base prices, OPS will have to figure out the proper relationships among all markets for each commodity and product.

This way. Suppose in markets "A" and "B," under workings of a free economy, certain price relationships have become established thru which each market gets commodities in proportionate amounts which will keep the goods flowing in and out. Then, suppose a statistician—or a lame-duck

politician—intentionally or ignorantly "shades" a regulation or ruling or price so market "A" gives the producer a better deal than market "B." Goods will flow to "A" and away from "B."

Again. Suppose—and this happened under OPA, some of whose "experts" have been recalled to put OPS on a workable basis—suppose the "experts" decide to "equalize" farm incomes as well as processors' and handlers' profits. (OPS started out this time with the idea of controlling profits directly and thereby controlling prices indirectly.)

A classic example in OPA days was the series of regulations fixing corn prices. Some bright mind decided all

(Continued on Page 16)



# How Many EGGS Will Hatch?

*Did you know that both hatchability and fertility are inherited?*

By TOM AVERY  
Department of Poultry Husbandry  
Kansas State College



"There, there, little egg, Mommie will keep you comfy and snug."

NUMBER of chicks hatched from each 100 eggs set is determined largely by 2 factors—fertility and hatchability. Altho most persons refer to hatchability as number of chicks hatched from all eggs set, it is actually the number of chicks hatched from fertile eggs set. A poor hatch may be due either to a large number of infertile eggs or to poor hatchability of fertile eggs. It is fortunate for the flockowner that many factors which cause poor fertility and hatchability are under his control.

For many years it was believed only hatchability was inherited, and that fertility was due to feeding and management. Recent research has shown that fertility, like hatchability, is inherited. Certain strains or families of birds will consistently lay eggs that hatch well, while other families of the same breed give poor hatches.

Some more important things flockowners can do to help insure maximum number of chicks from eggs he produces are as follows: Be sure the strain inherits the ability to give good hatches, but having the correct breeding alone can't do it all. Kind of feed and manner in which it is fed are very important.

## Needs Complete Ration

A breeding flock requires a complete ration. Any deficiencies in the ration will first show up in a poor hatch. The ration a breeding flock receives cannot be deficient in any essential ingredient. A good breeding ration usually is more expensive than a laying ration, but is well worth the difference in price. Hens will lay very well on a ration that may result in poor hatches.

Males require special attention if high fertility is to be maintained. If males don't get enough to eat, one can't expect good fertility. Males should be checked periodically to make sure they are in good flesh. It is not uncommon for some males to dominate other males and keep them away from feed hoppers. A few feeders placed on roosts will help remedy this trouble.

Having correct ratio of males to females is important. For dual-purpose breeds, 6 to 7 males per 100 females are sufficient. Lighter breeds, such as Leghorns, require fewer males. Five males per 100 hens is sufficient. There is a tendency for many flockowners to keep more males than necessary. It is more desirable to keep only the correct number and cull all others. The male is actually more than half the flock, as each male is mated to several females. Age is important. Males should never be kept a second year unless they are very valuable. On the other hand, males should not be used unless they are 24 weeks of age or older.

## May Cause Poor Hatches

General health of flock is important. Any disease that is severe enough to cause a drop in egg production is almost certain to result in poorer hatches. It is usually recommended that hatching eggs not be saved while breeding

flock is afflicted with a contagious disease.

Some persons have the mistaken idea that for best hatchability, hens should not be in heavy production when eggs are being saved for hatching. Experiments have shown the higher the rate of production, the higher the per cent of fertile eggs.

Care of hatching eggs is important. Frequent gathering is important during any season of year, but is especially important during very cold or very warm weather. Hatching eggs keep best when stored at 50 to 55 degrees F. before setting. Holding rooms should have high humidity. An egg cellar, cave or basement make good holding rooms. Hatching eggs should not be held longer than a week even under ideal storage conditions. When casing eggs, always pack them with small end down. If large end is down, entire weight of egg contents is resting on the air cell and has a tendency to produce floating air cells. These eggs seldom hatch.

If eggs are not held for more than a week before setting, it is not necessary to turn them. Dirty eggs may be cleaned with sandpaper or steel wool, but great care must be taken to prevent hatching eggs coming in contact with grease or oil.

## Poinsettia Rests

When the handsome red leaves of your Christmas poinsettia drop soon after the holidays, the plant is resting, not dying.

Dropping of leaves after blooming indicates it is going into its natural rest period which may last until about the first of June. With a little care, the plant may be kept in good condition for blooming next Christmas.

After leaves fall, put plant in a cool place, 40° to 60° F. and water sparingly. About the first of June cut back the plant to remove old wood and make it more shapely. If you prefer to make several cuttings instead of retain the old plant, now is the time. Cut up and stick them into the ground and keep wet until well rooted.

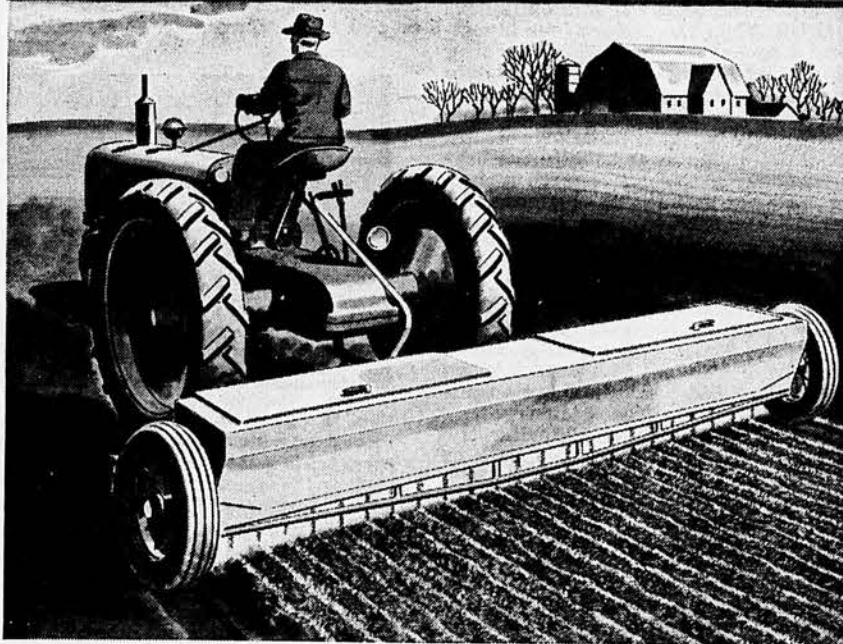
If, however, you prefer to retain the old plant, trim to shape as suggested, then shake off the old soil and repot in a mixture of 3 parts of garden loam, one part of rotted manure and one part of leaf mold. Use a pot large enough to hold the mass of roots without crowding. After all danger of frost is past, put the plant outdoors in full sunshine. To save watering trouble, the pot may be set in the ground so top of the pot will not show above ground. In fall bring it indoors before the nights get cool.

Indoors, it should be in good light and air with a temperature of about 60° to 65° F. with no drafts. Regular watering so the soil never dries out is essential. Keep the plant absolutely dark at night by covering with a black cloth. Artificial light may prevent flowering at the next holiday season.

## Caleb, the Talking Rooster . . .

Howdy, bub! That's what Blue Caleb said to the "tall story" man who writes about him for the next issue of *Kansas Farmer*. You won't believe it when you read it—or maybe you've had a tall-story experience of your own to relate. If you have, let's have it, write the editor. Remember, any similarity between Caleb and his owner and any other rooster or person is purely accidental. But Caleb was a caution! Read about him in your March 17, issue of *Kansas Farmer*.

# FOR BIGGER YIELDS TOP DRESS WITH PHILLIPS 66 NITROGEN



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Use Phillips 66 Ammonium Sulfate (21% Nitrogen) or Phillips 66 Prilled Ammonium Nitrate (33% Nitrogen)

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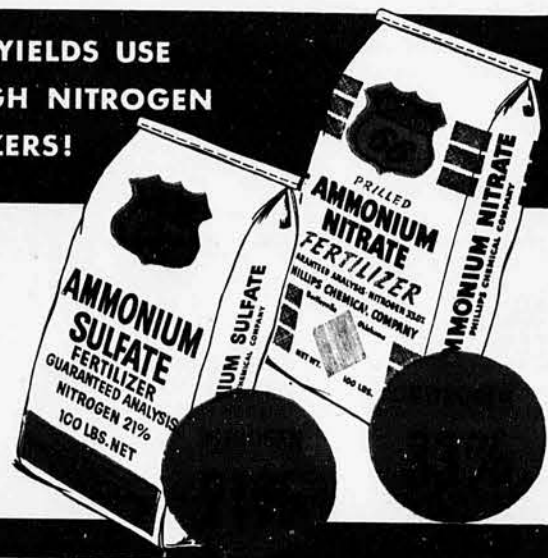
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## No. 24 Reviewing farming progress and looking into the future

# Kansas Had Big Part In Dairy Industry Growth

... Developments in marketing dairy products, new equipment, artificial insemination, improved dairy practices, new drugs are big factors behind rise of dairy industry during last 50 years

By F. W. ATKESON, Head, Department of Dairy Husbandry  
Kansas State College

KANSAS is known everywhere as the leading wheat-producing state in the Union; even automobile license tags have proclaimed it the wheat state. Yet only 12 states outrank Kansas in total milk production. And farmers of Kansas sell more butterfat as cream for buttermaking than all other states except three. Since Kansas also ranks first in flour milling, it might be called appropriately the "bread and butter" state.

Gross farm income from milk in the state exceeded 101 million dollars in 1949. When the tremendous investments in cattle, farms, processing plants and labor provided for production, processing and distribution are considered, importance of the industry to the state becomes more significant. The dairy industry is usually the 3rd-ranking agricultural enterprise in Kansas from the standpoint of gross farm income. Only wheat and beef cattle rank higher.

### Little Progress in 40 Years

Kansas was 90 years old in January. Little progress was made in dairying during the first 40 years of statehood. But during the last 50 years, Kansas has contributed her fair share to advancement of this great industry.

In the first stage of dairying the market outlet was primarily sale of farm-made butter. As late as 1900, about 70 per cent of the butter made in the state was farm butter. It was brought to stores and traded for groceries. Some farm women were justly proud of their butter, selling for a premium. But most of it was sold to renovating plants where the butter was washed and reworked, then packed in tubs and sold to such markets as mining camps. It was the fine reputation of some farm butter, plus the ill-repute of renovated butter, that caused many people to be prejudiced against creamery butter for years. Uniformity of color, flavor and texture, together with quality and keeping ability of creamery butter gradually established its superiority.

Need for a uniform, high-quality butter to be marketed nation-wide, together with the volume represented by farm butter, offered a challenge to anyone with vision to develop a large-scale processing plant for manufacture of creamery butter. Many local creameries had been built in towns over Kansas, and were doomed to failure because of lack of volume. Those some were never even operated, these plants were a part of the growing pains of the Kansas dairy industry. To meet the quality problem a few creamerymen in about 1893, and a few years thereafter, established horse-and-wagon routes to collect cream directly from farms. This system resulted in better quality creamery butter. But small areas served and limited volume available still made creameries doubtful ventures.

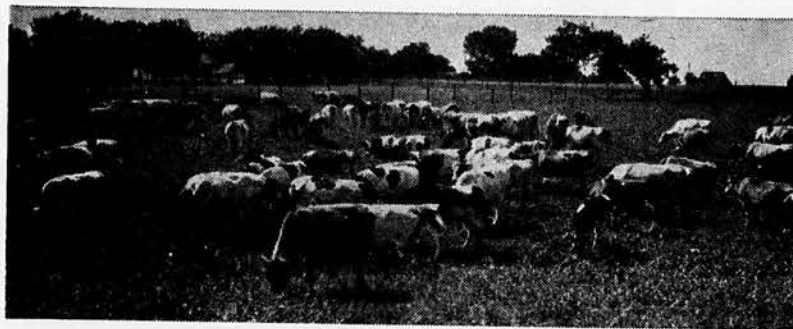
### Two Inventions Helped

Next big stage in development of the dairy industry was the direct result of 2 inventions—the centrifugal cream separator in 1877 (73 years ago) and the Babcock test for butterfat in 1890 (only 60 years ago). By about 1900, the power separator came into use in the creamery business. A few men with foresight and experience conceived the idea of establishing skimming stations where milk could be assembled for skimming. Cream could be shipped to a central point for butter manufacture on a rather large scale. These skimming stations were pretty crude affairs. They consisted mainly of a room with concrete floor, a steam boiler and a separator. More than 1,000 such stations were operated in the state at one time. This method of handling cream was the forerunner of the extensive system later developed and known as centralizer creameries.

Altho the skimming station system mushroomed into existence in 2 or 3 years, nevertheless it went out of existence even more rapidly. Advent of the hand cream separator in about 1902 was hailed by farmers and creamerymen alike as a great boon to the industry, since farmers could feed skim milk and shipping costs per pound of butterfat were minimized. Creameries sold these separators by the hundreds and took payments out of cream checks. This change to separation on farms made it possible to ship cream as far as 500 miles. Two extensive methods

pany was first to establish a dairy, control laboratory as a means of checking plant operations. The present-day inner wrapper and outer carton for one-pound packages of butter were first developed and used in their Topeka plant. As early as 1902 that company first packaged butter in 3-pound cans on contract for the U. S. Navy. Most of these practices, developed in Kansas, are in wide use thruout America today.

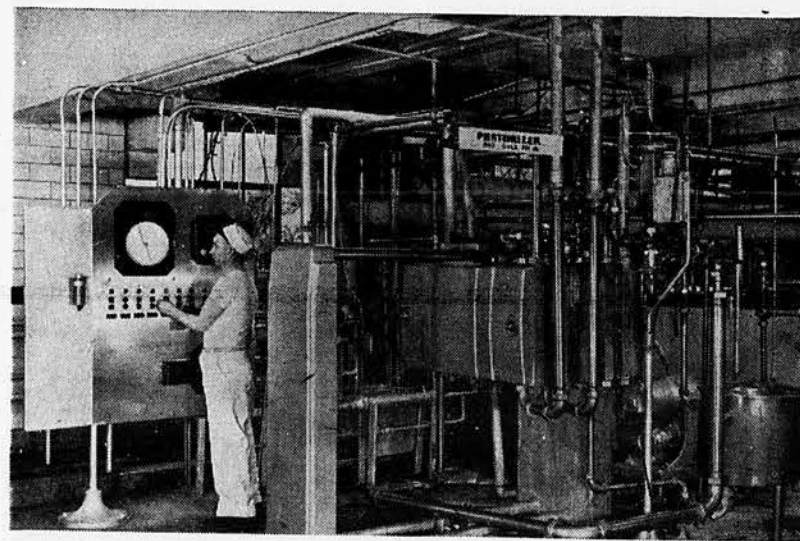
The centralizer system of butter-making was so well-adapted to early-day Kansas conditions several other large corporations entered the field.



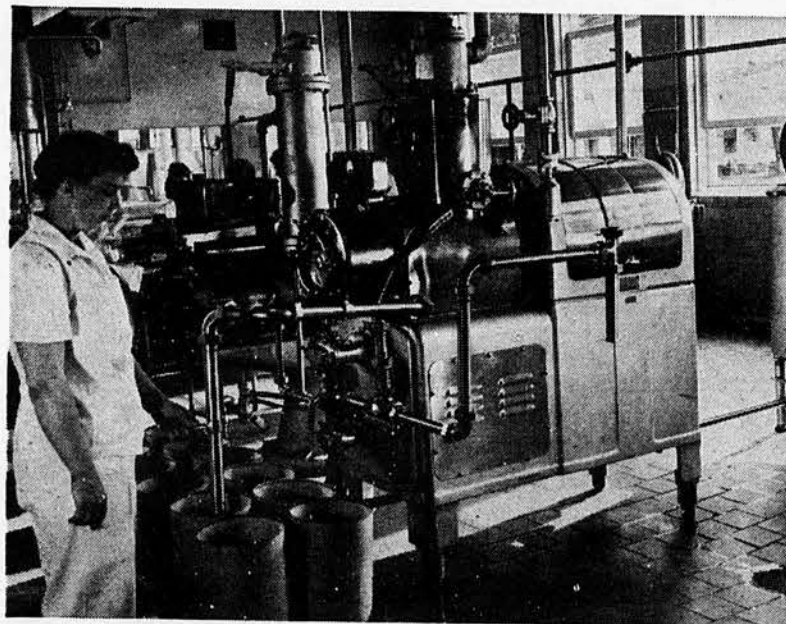
HERE IS a good Kansas dairy herd on Sudan pasture. Quality of our milk cows is second to none. However, in first 40 years of statehood dairying made little progress in Kansas.

of cream buying rapidly came into existence—the direct shipper system and cream station system. Soon every town or village had one or more cream stations and more than 3,000 were being operated at one time. Thru these 2 systems of cream buying, especially the cream stations, the centralizer-type creamery came into existence. Such a marketing system was particularly well fitted to the widely scattered dairy industry of early-day Kansas. It is certain no other system could have been so effective in expanding the dairy industry from the smallest beginnings in every section of the state.

In 1903, more than 3 million pounds of butter were made by the Continental Creamery Company. Because of this company, Kansas can claim credit for some of the greatest innovations in the butter business. Pasteurization of cream had been practiced by Aage Jensen in his Manhattan plant as early as 1898. But the central plant of the Continental Creamery Company in Topeka was the first plant (1901) to pasteurize cream for buttermaking on a large commercial basis. Also, that com-



DAIRYING has been responsible for development of up-to-the-minute processing plants. Here you see a pasteurizer in plant of Steffen's Dairy Food Company, Wichita.



HERE IS a glimpse inside the freezing room of ice-cream department of Armstrong Creamery Company, Wichita. Wherever you go, note careful sanitation practiced in handling milk and cream.

Kansas Farmer for March 3, 1951

This system was the primary market outlet for many years.

Most present-day co-operative plants have stood the test of time, have sufficient volume, are well-established. First of present-day co-operatives was the Washington Co-operative Creamery, started in 1921 at Linn. Today co-operatives are among the largest plants in the state. In 1949 such plants manufactured 38 per cent of the butter made in Kansas. Co-operative creameries have done much to expand and stabilize the dairy industry in the various areas of Kansas served by them. It seems doubtful whether many more such plants will be developed in Kansas because areas where large numbers of cows exist are being pretty well served.

During recent years there has been a continuous shifting away from the sale of cream to the sale of whole milk. There was particular need for grade-A milk supplies in the state. As whole-milk supplies increased, more efforts were made to find outlets in other states for the increased milk supplies, particularly in the southern states where deficiencies existed. It can be expected in the future that marketing milk from farms will continue to be constantly more as whole milk, until such time as the well-developed dairy communities are satisfactorily served.

The butter business probably will continue to shrink in volume until it levels off to the point where it is serving the more scattered, less highly-developed dairy communities. Even some of the present large butter processing plants which are buying milk in all probability eventually will tend to de-emphasize the butter end of their business.

### Need High Quality

Kansas is, and will continue to be, on an exporting basis in dairying. Therefore, if products are to compete favorably with those from other states, quality must be kept on a high standard. New developments such as refrigeration and improved transportation have brought the Kansas dairy industry closer to the primary markets. With-

out exception such has prevailed for all new developments in the past and will continue to do so in the future. More and more will the production and processing of dairy products tend toward the more economical production areas.

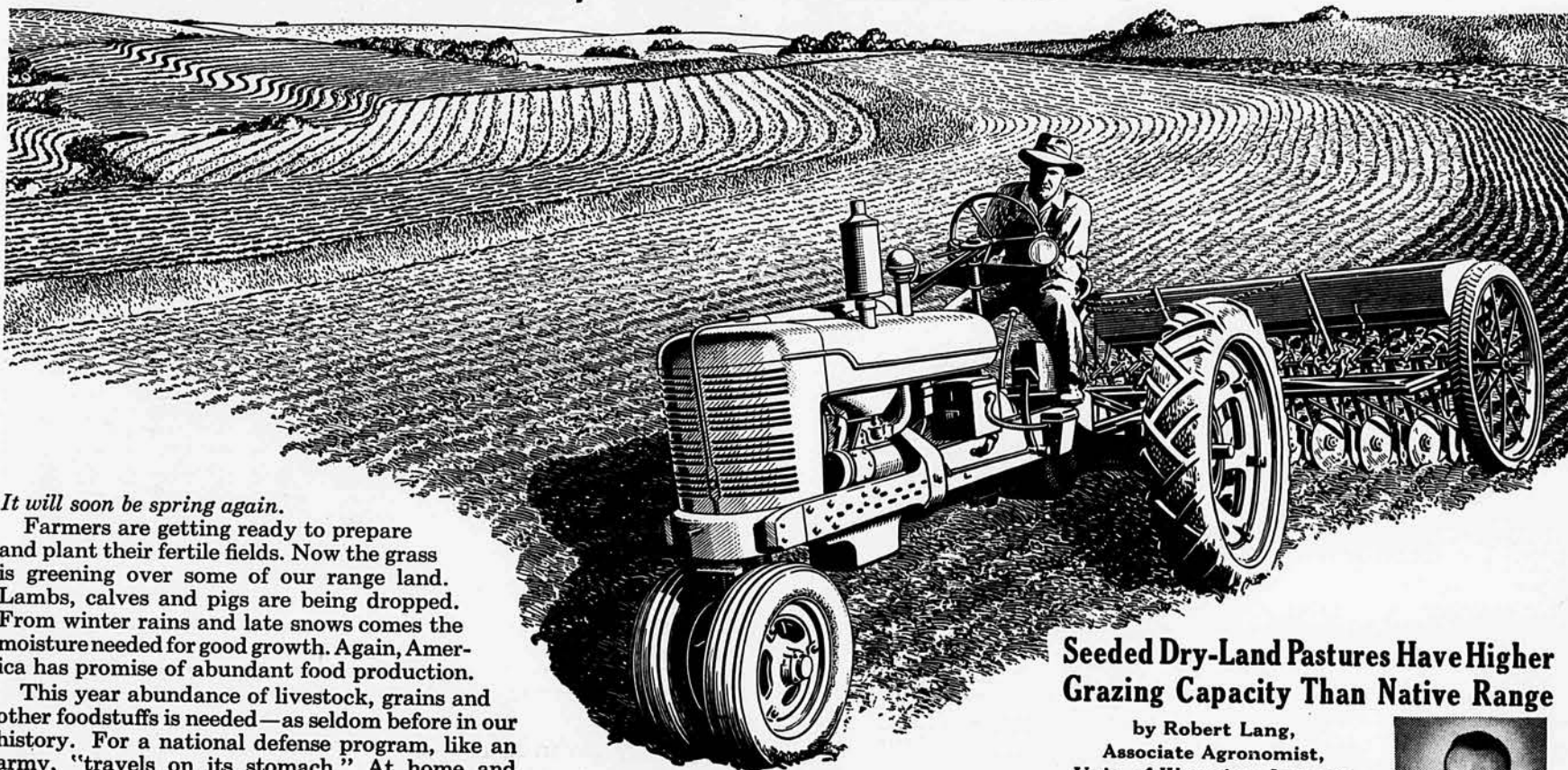
Not only is the Kansas dairy industry competitive with that of other states but is competitive with other agricultural enterprises within the state. The same situation has prevailed for years in the states east of Kansas. Gradually the dairy industry has expanded westward. The dairy cow has invariably proved her ability to provide a higher standard of living, resulting from more stabilized farming together with more fertile farms. Thus, it would seem assured most smaller farms in the eastern half of Kansas will eventually be converted to dairying in order to increase income per acre and per man unit. How fast this change will come will depend largely on competition within agriculture. Soil fertility will be a primary factor in the relatively near future unless the history of Kansas differs from other states.

More large farms with large herds must be developed in Kansas if production of milk is to change from a side

(Continued on Page 21)



# "First the blade, then the ear..."



*It will soon be spring again.*

Farmers are getting ready to prepare and plant their fertile fields. Now the grass is greening over some of our range land. Lambs, calves and pigs are being dropped. From winter rains and late snows comes the moisture needed for good growth. Again, America has promise of abundant food production.

This year abundance of livestock, grains and other foodstuffs is needed—as seldom before in our history. For a national defense program, like an army, "travels on its stomach." At home and abroad our armed services will require great quantities of food. People must be well fed to work at peak levels.

*Production of food on such a gigantic scale will put a heavy strain on our land . . . not only this season, but far into the future.*

So the conservation of our soil's fertility and of our water resources is more important now than ever before. We can not afford the luxury of waste. Fortunately, farmers and ranchers know how erosion can be arrested. How our watersheds can be preserved. How with proper conservation practices they can maintain soil productivity at present high levels . . . And how we can reach even higher levels of food production in the future.

In this emergency the use of conservation methods fitted to individual farms and ranches is a must. We believe that thus the nation's farmers and ranchers can contribute in full measure to our national strength.

## Soda Bill Sez . . .



Backbone is fine—unless the head at the top of it is made of that same stuff.

Cheer up! Yesterday's gone and tomorrow hasn't arrived yet.

## Martha Logan's Recipe for

### LAMB SHOULDER WITH MINT STUFFING

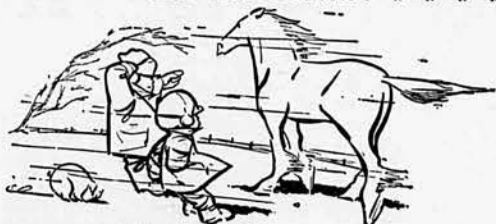
To roast lamb shoulder well done, allow 35 minutes per pound. The average shoulder weighs 4 to 6 pounds.

#### MINT STUFFING (Yield: 4 to 6 cups)

10 slices bread, broken in small pieces      2 teaspoons poultry seasoning  
1 medium apple, chopped fine  
2 tablespoons celery finely chopped      1½ cups (about) fruit juice or water  
1 tablespoon chopped dried mint leaves

Mix all ingredients in large bowl. Place stuffing on brown paper which has been rubbed with shortening and placed on a rack in a roasting pan. Put roast over the dressing, fat side up. Roast in a slow oven (325° F.) about 2½ hours.

## OUR CITY COUSIN



"When that March wind blows full force,  
I can see he's a draft horse!"

## Business Know-How Is Needed



In America little business and big business make a team that is hard to beat. In many industries little businesses make the parts which big business assembles into big, complete, finished products. Working together in this way, business as a whole has developed the "know-how" that gives our nation its mighty productive strength.

To me, it is essentially American to start little and grow big. Swift & Company is a good example of what I mean. Gustavus Swift started in a small community. He bought a heifer and sold the meat personally from his original red wagon. As he gained "know-how" his business thrived. Later his sons worked with him in developing a service essential to a growing nation. Today, little companies still grow big—and the combined know-how of all business is one great bulwark of our defense.

When national emergencies arise, where except in business would you find the trained manpower to handle problems of production and distribution? Managers of business readily accept a dual responsibility. They become responsible for handling in their own companies the special problems created by the emergency. They put their combined business know-how to work to keep America strong.

It is my conviction that we Americans live better because there are both big and little businesses. I maintain that business know-how develops as businesses grow . . . and that such know-how is essential to the defense of all the big and little things for which we Americans stand.

**F.M. Simpson.**

Agricultural Research Dept.

## Quote of the Month

"Our plans for the coming year must be based upon the greatest possible production. That must be the keynote for farmers and stockmen . . . It's crystal clear that . . . in 1951, an ample supply of food is essential for victory. All-out food production is our job. Plan it that way."

Nelson R. Crow, Publisher Western Livestock Jrl.

## Seeded Dry-Land Pastures Have Higher Grazing Capacity Than Native Range

by Robert Lang,  
Associate Agronomist,  
Univ. of Wyoming, Laramie



Robert Lang

Seeding dry-land pastures to supplement native range and increase the carrying capacity has become increasingly important.

Experiments have shown that crested wheat grass, western wheat grass, Russian wild-rye grass, and intermediate wheat grass are all well adapted to conditions similar to those in eastern Wyoming. These species, when grazed at their optimum time, have furnished nearly three times the grazing capacity and about three times as many pounds of lamb per acre as native range.

Pastures seeded to these cool-season grasses will supplement the native range any time of the year, but particularly in the early spring and again in the fall. For a good stand of grass, follow these rules carefully:

1. Select a species adapted to climate of the area.
2. Get good quality seed—high in purity and high in germination.
3. Prepare a clean, firm seed bed.
4. Plant cool-season grasses very early in the spring or in early fall.
5. In general, drill to cover about ½ inch for crested wheat grass or seed of similar size. Plant smaller seeds shallower.
6. Allow no grazing during the first year, and mow weeds when about 5 to 6 inches high if a thick stand develops.
7. Plant with a legume when possible. Alfalfa is the best legume tested thus far for dry-land areas.

## Food Factory Runs on Grass

A steer is a food factory that turns feedstuffs into meat—efficiently, economically. It manufactures grass, hay, roughages and grains into tasty, nutritious meat . . . Some folks see our steer differently. They say it is a grain burner. That's because they don't know the facts. Here is what it takes to make a 1,200-pound steer—10 to 15 tons of grass; ½ to 1 ton of hay; 200 to 250 pounds of protein supplement; only about 60 bushels of corn. By far the most of this feed is material unfit for human use. People cannot eat grass, hay or roughage. Protein supplements such as meat scraps, cottonseed or soybean meal also are not good human food. Half of our country is in grass, which would have little value if it were not fed to livestock. The basis of meat production is grass, hay and forage.

## Swift & Company

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

**Nutrition is our business—and yours**

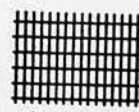


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### PLANT ADAPTED EMBRO HYBRIDS

**EMBRO 36**—Best for Fertile Soils  
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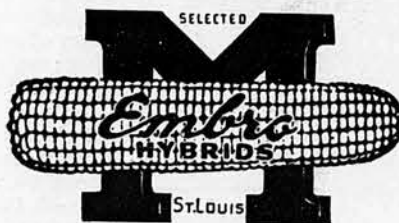
**EMBRO 95**—Best quick-maturing; all soils

**EMBRO 155W**—Best white; all soils

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M-BRAND Farm Seeds — legumes,  
grasses, forage seeds, popcorn — all  
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There is an Embro Hybrid for every soil, climate, maturity and feeding requirement. These rugged hybrids deliver top yields, the extra bushels that mean extra profit.



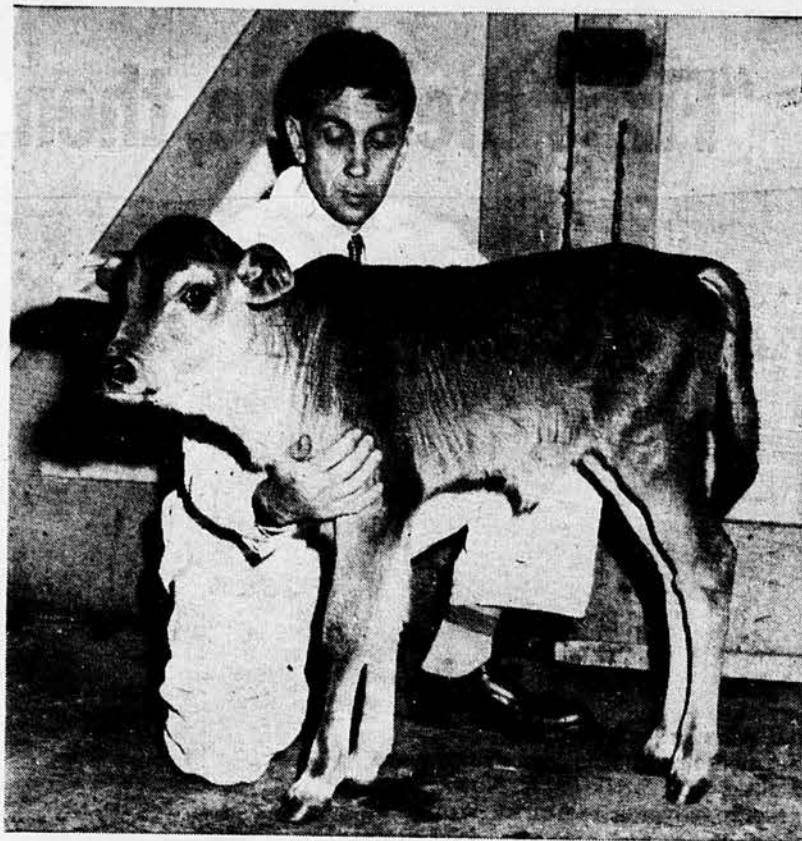
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**MOSTLY SINDHI:** This calf carries  $\frac{1}{4}$  Red Sindhi blood,  $\frac{1}{4}$  Jersey. This heifer is one of the first 2 born at the Beltsville station with that amount of Sindhi blood. She will be used in experiments to determine what amount of Red Sindhi blood is necessary to give desirable heat resistance. (Photo by USDA.)

Resistance to heat  
characteristic of . . .

## Red Sindhi Dairy Cattle

By ED RUPP

**M**ULE-EARED, hump-shouldered dairy cattle. How would you like to see them on your farm? They are being developed by the USDA to withstand higher temperatures and humidity of the South. But there is a possibility these Brahman-crossed cattle will show desirable characteristics for our climate, too.

During a recent trip to the experimental farms at Beltsville, Md., we saw some of these cattle, Red Sindhi crossed with Jersey. In Louisiana, Red Sindhi are being crossed with Brown Swiss, Holstein and Jerseys. And in Texas local Brahman females are being crossed with Jersey sires.

The Red Sindhi breed, which is be-

ing used by the USDA, is one of the more popular milking strains of the many breeds of Brahman or humped cattle in India. A start with this breeding program was obtained in 1946 when the Bureau of Dairy Industry obtained 2 Red Sindhi heifers and 2 Red Sindhi bulls from India in exchange for some Beltsville Jerseys.

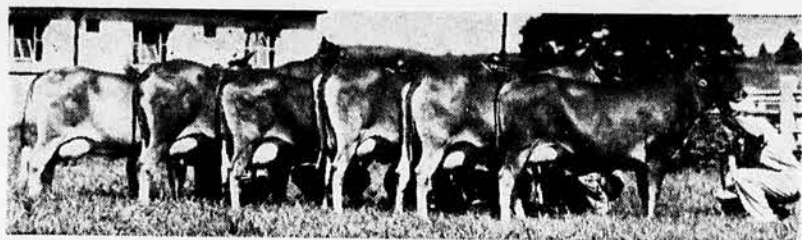
But it takes a long time for a crossbreeding experiment of this nature to show results. It takes a long time to get a sufficient number of cattle with different ratios of crossbreeding. After that more time is required to see how those cattle will react under normal farm conditions.

(Continued on Page 13)



**FIRST BORN:** This was the first calf resulting from the Red Sindhi-Jersey breeding experiments being conducted by Bureau of Dairy Industry at Beltsville, Md. Somewhat against his will he posed with his mother, a Gold Medal Jersey, and his father, a representative of the popular dairy breed in India. (Photo by USDA.)





**UNIFORMITY IN TYPE** is shown by these first 6 Red Sindhi-Jersey crossed heifers. There now are 12 of these in milk at the Beltsville farm. They have heat resistance because of the Brahman background and are good milkers, too. (Photo by USDA.)

Right now the bureau of animal industry is nearly ready to begin work with second-generation cattle.

There does seem to be very desirable uniformity in the cattle which the bureau now has at Beltsville. And the milk production characteristics seem quite satisfactory. Of course, both those points should be expected. Jerseys used are of good quality.

And the Red Sindhi animals received had better than average backgrounds for milk production. For example, the sire of one of the bulls and one of the cows acquired by the Bureau of Dairy Industry is out of the registered cow "Sindhi Queen," which made 3 yearly records averaging 7,488 pounds of milk, testing 4.5 per cent butterfat. That would be about 327 pounds of fat. Average production of all cows in the United States in 1948 was about 5,000 pounds of milk.

Along with the mule-ear, sloping rump, shoulder hump and large dewlap characteristics which show in the crossbred cattle, there also is a persistent horn characteristic. Just a normal dose of caustic on the horns of the crossbred calf makes little change in horn growth. A double dose stunts the horn, but doesn't stop it.

#### Will Make Careful Tests

Crosses will be made to obtain animals carrying  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{8}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$  Red Sindhi breeding. These cattle will be subjected to various tests to determine what breeding methods will best combine heat-resistance characteristics of the Red Sindhi and milking qualities of Jersey, Brown Swiss and Holstein breeds. After the best combination is determined, of course, attempts will be made to improve crossbred strains.

While all this is going on efforts will be made to determine the physiological secrets of heat tolerance. A temperature control room is being used for determining which crosses can best tolerate the higher temperatures. In this room they will see how little Red Sindhi blood is needed in the crossbred to give desirable tolerance.

The Red Sindhi does have heat tolerance. So do the crossbred cattle. And the Jersey seems to have a little more tolerance for heat than the Holstein. But when placed in the heat chamber, body temperature of Jerseys and Hol-

steins went up 6 or 7 degrees in comparison with an increase of body temperature of only 2 or 3 degrees for the Red Sindhi-Jersey cross.

Some believe this heat tolerance is due to the large amount and loose-fitting skin carried by Brahman cattle. But Roy C. Jones, with the Bureau of Dairy Industry at Beltsville, says definitely it is due to the ability of the Brahman cattle to sweat. Our European breeds of cattle cannot sweat.

#### Heat Cuts Production

That ability to perspire means much to the average dairyman. Cows drop off in milk production when heat becomes intense. Lactating Jerseys placed in the heat chamber have been dried up in just a few days. Under those conditions they would neither eat nor drink.

We saw 12 Sindhi-Jersey crossed heifers in production at Beltsville. Two had just started in production. But 10 had been in milk an average of 186.6 days. Average milk production to that time was 5,226 pounds with an average fat production of 296 pounds.

On a 305-day basis that would mean an average of 8,542 pounds of milk and 484 pounds of fat. And that is for first-calf heifers.

Development of heat-resistant dairy cattle could affect the dairy industry in this area in 2 ways. Greater development of dairying in the hot and humid areas of the South would, of course, mean greater competition to dairymen in this area. Also, heavier production thru hot summer months might be possible in this area.

A large development of this nature would take considerable time, however. There are today a little less than 100 of these Red Sindhi crossed cattle in the nation.

#### Ag Students Contest

The 20th annual agricultural judging and farm mechanics contests at Kansas State College will be held April 30 and May 1. Kansas schools offering Vocational Agricultural training are invited to the event. The 23rd annual Future Farmers of America Association meetings will be the same days. The state FFA public-speaking contest will be May 1.

## GRANDMA . . . By Charles Kuhn

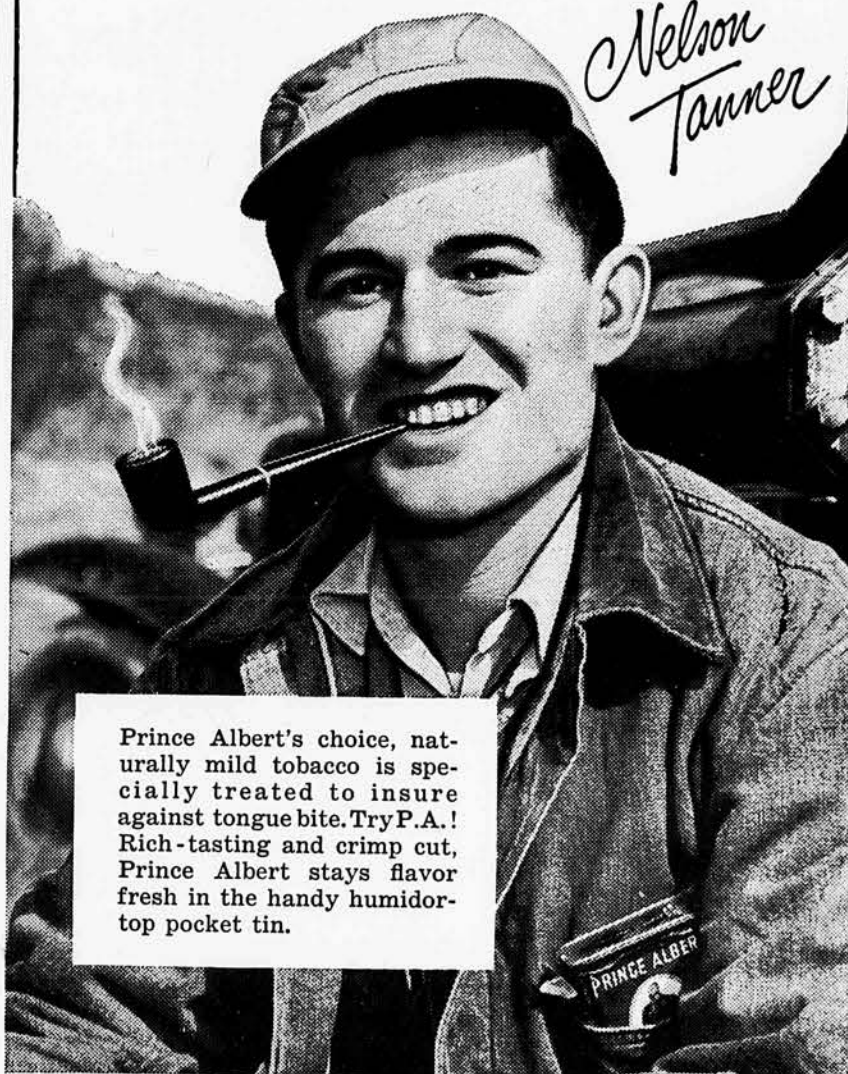


"A pipeful of crimp cut Prince Albert means real smoking joy to me,"

says NELSON TANNER,  
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"PRINCE ALBERT IS COOLER SMOKING  
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PIPE TOBACCO FOR ME. CRIMP CUT P.A.  
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*Nelson  
Tanner*

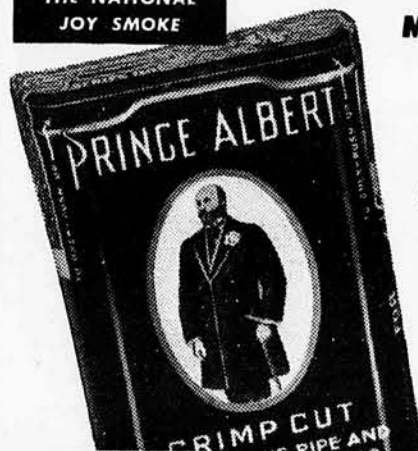


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Many Poultry Raisers Report:

# NO COCCIDIOSIS LOSSES

*When Feeding* **PAY WAY**  
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**AUREOMYCIN**  
TO HELP YOU GROW **Big Beautiful Birds**

If you lost chicks last year from Coccidiosis, you owe it to yourself to use PAY WAY this year. PAY WAY contains SENTREX, tested on over 500,000 chicks and proved TO PREVENT OUTBREAKS OF COCCIDIOSIS. It starts protecting your chicks from the first day. It protects them continuously . . . day in and day out. This is important. For even the best poultrymen can't detect Coccidiosis until it is well on its destructive way. So why worry? Save every possible chick. Feed PAY WAY EXTRA RICH CHICK STARTER and BE SURE. There's nothing to mix, nothing to fix . . . Sentrex is IN THE FEED. Feed PAY WAY just as it comes from the bag. PAY WAY is safe, non-toxic and protects your chicks with every bite they eat!

## Protects! Promotes Fast Growth!

In addition to Sentrex, PAY WAY now contains AUREOMYCIN, the wonderful new antibiotic that can mean more profit to you. Leading experimental laboratories have proved beyond question that chicks receiving proper amounts of AUREOMYCIN in a well-balanced feed grow faster, feather quicker, and get more growth per pound of feed. So, take no chances. Try this year for your best growth record. Many PAY WAY users report raising 3 pound birds in 9 weeks! See if you can do the same. Let AUREOMYCIN in PAY WAY EXTRA RICH CHICK STARTER help you raise more, beautiful, faster growing chicks at a greater profit.

## Raise up to 100% of your chicks!

Plan now to do the best job of raising chickens you have ever done. Give your chicks the healthy start they deserve by feeding PAY WAY EXTRA RICH CHICK STARTER containing SENTREX to prevent Coccidiosis losses, and AUREOMYCIN to help them grow fast to big, mature birds that bring you profit two ways. Start your chicks on PAY WAY. You will be amazed at how fast they grow on PAY WAY EXTRA RICH CHICK STARTER.

## See Your PAY WAY Dealer Today!



You, Too, Will Say—

**"PAY WAY Is the Finest  
CHICK STARTER I Ever Used"**

# Thoughts

TO LIVE BY

## Devotions on Friendship

### The New Life

AS HE walked home from that first date with Helen, his feet hardly touched the ground. The night was filled with music. How cool and crisp was the summer air! The moon looked bigger and the stars twinkled more brilliantly than they ever did before. Something new had come into his life, and it transformed his world.

Sometimes we think of life beginning at birth. Someone has asserted it begins at forty. But it really begins when we fall in love. When Jesus talked with Nicodemus, he alluded to the experience of "falling in love" with God in terms of a new birth. Then one emerges from the cocoon of the animal world to fly in the joyous realm of the spirit.

### The Choice Involved

One must pay a price for friendship. One conforms or at least compromises. The drinking man wants a drinking person for his companion. The libertine seeks out another libertine. So a man of character chooses a person of character to be his friend. The better friendships demand discipline. Of course, friendship brings its reward. Henry Churchill King observed, "The great secret of all living is the persistent staying in the presence of the best." Jesus said, "Ye are my friends, if ye do whatsoever I command you." That is the price one pays for friendship with Jesus.

### The Strength of Two

Behind Albrecht Durer was the man whose "praying hands" the artist immortalized. He was the one who gave Durer his opportunity to concentrate upon art. Behind us is the Friend whose hands were pierced, and who gives us our great opportunity.

Jesus offers his friends a yoke. What a thrill it is to be harnessed with Christ! We pull the plow together. He makes it possible for us

to keep the furrow straight. When we become weary, his strength keeps us going. Paul said, "I can do all things thru Christ which strengtheneth me." Furthermore, he who bears the Master's yoke knows the joy of practicing his Presence.

### The Great Bequest

The last will and testament of the Master differed greatly from that of other men. He left no property to be distributed among members of his family. But to his friends, he bequeathed his peace. What gift could have been greater?

His peace is tranquillity of mind based upon righteousness and surrender to the will of God. As men yield to the divine purpose, they can claim their portion of the inheritance. When all men act under divine orders, harmony will universally prevail. Domestic, economic, racial, and international strife are like darkness that will be dispelled by the light of his peace.

### The Moral Incentive

Mrs. Browning once asked Charles Kingsley: "What is the secret of your life? Tell me, that I may make mine beautiful, too." He answered simply, "I had a friend." We also have a Friend who moves us to heroic living by blessing us when we suffer hardship for his sake.

He ever expects us to do our best, and that is a powerful incentive. In Owen Wister's book *The Virginian*, the uncultured cowboy, who had been lifted by human love, said: "It was neither preaching nor praying that made a better man of me, but one or two people who believed in me better than I deserved, and I hated to disappoint them." Nor can we disappoint the Friend who counts on us.

*I had these published in Forward, a magazine for young people, and thought you might like them in Kansas Farmer.*

—Larry Schwarz.

## Coming Events

March 3—Rush county 4-H Day, LaCrosse.  
March 3—Marshall county 4-H school with Glenn M. Busset.  
March 3—Barton county 4-H Club Day.  
March 3—Neosho county 4-H Day, Erie.  
March 3—Osage county 4-H Club day, Lyndon.  
March 3—Norton county 4-H council meeting, Norton, Legion Hall.  
March 3-11—National 4-H Club week. Observances as arranged locally.  
March 4—Hamilton county, winter irrigation school, with KSC specialists Selby and Bieberly.  
March 5—Norton county home demonstration and 4-H garden and poultry leaders training school, Norton, Legion Hall.  
March 6—Thomas county, outlook meeting with KSC specialists Whitehair and Bieberly, Colby Courthouse.  
March 7—Norton county, recreation school, Silvalre, Norton.  
March 7—Jefferson county, balanced farming meeting.  
March 7—Phillips county, engineering and home management school, conducted by KSC specialists Ramsour and Ellithorpe.  
March 8—Norton county, farm management summary meeting, Norton, Legion Hall.  
March 9—Osborne county, home improvement, with KSC specialists Ramsour and Ellithorpe.  
March 10—Thomas county 4-H Club day, Colby, high school.  
March 10—Neosho county, district 4-H Club day.  
March 10—Seward county 4-H Club day, Liberal.  
March 13—Shawnee county, outlook meeting, with Ray Hoss, N. V. Whitehair, KSC specialists.  
March 13—Ottawa county, all-day meeting crops and soil conservation school or tour (depending on weather) with KSC specialists Willoughby and Selby, 10 a. m.  
March 13—Osage county spring summary meeting on farm management, Lyndon.

March 13—Phillips county 4-H leaders school, conducted by KSC specialist Raymond Fort.  
March 13-16—Barton county, nutrition lesson on basic seven, with Gertrude Allen, KSC foods and nutrition specialist, Ellinwood, Great Bend and Holingson.  
March 14—Cherokee county agronomy meeting and farm visits with KSC specialist, Eugene Cleavinger.  
March 14—Neosho county, crops meeting with KSC specialist, E. A. Cleavinger.  
March 14—Wichita county, soil conservation program planning meeting for 1952, Leoti.  
March 14—Linn county, farm management meeting for analysis of accounts, Mound City.  
March 14—Marshall county, artificial breeding association annual meeting.  
March 14—Osborne county, 4-H Club work, with KSC specialist, Raymond Fort.  
March 15—Ford county annual soil conservation meeting, Dodge City, Farm Bureau Building.  
March 15—Ottawa county, home demonstration unit training school for clothing leaders, with KSC specialist, Naomi Johnson, Minneapolis, Farm Bureau basement, all-day meeting, beginning 10 a. m.  
March 15-16—Osage county, leader training meeting, KSC family life specialist, Lyndon.  
March 16—Osborne county, soil conservation planning, by Harold Harper, KSC specialist, Osborn.  
March 16—Anderson county balanced farming work shop, Garnett, courtroom, 10 a. m.  
March 17—Hamilton county 4-H, spring festival, Syracuse.  
March 17—5-county 4-H Club contest, Emporia.



## Quick Action If Soil Blows

**W**INDS will blow again this spring. They always do. And somewhere soil may begin moving in front of those winds. But immediate attention with proper tools can help prevent wind erosion in emergency.

Best tool to use is one that will go quite deep, bring up clods if there are any. Quick action is required soon as danger signals appear. But when you get on the field drive slowly. That is the admonition of A. W. Zingg, in charge of wind erosion research at Kansas State College. There is less danger of pulverizing the soil, breaking up the big clods when the implement is pulled slowly, he explains.

What tools? Use a chisel or duck-foot cultivator. A lister will do the job and the soil conservation service even suggests a one-way plow with 3 out of every 4 disks removed. A drag harrow, disk or any other tool that tends to pulverize the soil is out of the question in stopping dust.

If it is a wheat or oats field that is beginning to move, get at it as quickly as you can. Just strips thru the field may be enough. These strips can be spaced quite a distance apart, maybe 75 or 100 feet. It depends on individual cases. These strips will kill only a small amount of wheat. Much less than wind will blow out if permitted to blow up dust unchecked.

### Worst Dust Areas

Worst dust areas a year ago were in Central and Eastern Kansas. That was unusual. Much trouble was caused by a shift in farming plans because of acreage allotments. Farmers had prepared ground for wheat and then did not seed in fall when allotments were smaller than anticipated. Some of this went to oats, but some of that area blew out, too.

Blowing conditions in McPherson, Saline and Ottawa counties were studied last year by W. S. Chepil and C. L. Englehorn, of Kansas State College. They came up with 2 particular points of importance which were responsible for blowing. One was size of dry soil particles. The other was amount of crop cover either in the form of growing crop or crop residue from 1949. By far the greatest factor was amount of crop or crop residue.

Proper management of crop residue has much to do with prevention of wind erosion in more arid regions. It may be that a more "trashy" type of farming will be beneficial in holding soil in case of trouble spots in the domain of the bottom plow. But that doesn't mean abandonment of the bottom plow. It still is an essential implement in Central and Eastern Kansas.

But all that is talking in long-range terms. If soil on your farm begins to move this spring get out there quickly, drive slowly and bring some clods to the surface. They will help keep soil on the field just like hedge fences pile snow in the road in winter.

### Corn Moth Area Set

The Angoumois corn moth area in Kansas for 1951 is announced by the state PMA office, Manhattan. It includes 48 counties in the eastern one third of the state. Price-support operations on the 1950 corn crop in these counties is affected by the announcement. The area extends from the eastern border west to include Washington, Clay, Dickinson, Saline, McPherson, Harvey, Sedgwick and Sumner counties.

March 31 is the deadline date set for government price supports on corn to be available to farmers in this area. Dates for delivering 1950 corn under loan or purchase agreement in the area may be made during the first 10 days of May, June or July. Notes on corn loans will not become due until July 31, the same as the maturity date for loans in counties outside the area.

### Family or Party Fun

Games for Young and Old—3c.  
Homemade Fun—5 pages of games and stunts—5c.

There are suggestions for after-supper fun, or for planned parties.

Please address Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.



LLOYD BURLINGHAM'S

## SKELLY FARM NEWS



### OUTSTANDING FARMER a 100% user of SKELLY products for 19 years



Nicholson's registered Hampshire lambs.



Hereford heifers raised on the Nicholson farm.

Here are Skellymen Herb Shallenberger and Ernest Fuhr who are explaining the great lubrication qualities of Skelly Supreme Multi-Purpose grease to W. G. Nicholson. The latter is an outstanding Barton County farmer who lives near Great Bend, Kansas.

Mr. Nicholson has owned this 520-acre farm for 19 years—and for 19 years he has been a 100% user of Skelly products. He is extremely satisfied with their performance. He also praises the prompt, courteous service of Skellymen Shallenberger and Fuhr.

The farm is a project of the entire family that includes Mrs. Nicholson, two daughters and one son. Mr. Nicholson received a degree in animal husbandry from Kansas State College in 1931. His hobbies are elk hunting and fishing.

### SKELLY Check List for Farm Equipment

Now that spring is near, follow this Skelly approved list for checking your farm equipment to make sure it's in tiptop shape:

**Battery**—Power is drained by winter use. Always check batteries in the spring.

**Tires**—Keep inflated with proper pressure. Check all tires for cuts, bruises, and needed repairs or retreading.

**Spark Plugs**—Clean spark plugs—adjust gaps—replace defective plugs with Skelly Spark Plugs.

**Air Cleaner**—Keep clean for better performance. A clogged air cleaner steps up wear.

**Oil Filter**—A clean, efficient oil filter gets the longest mileage from your spring crankcase refill.

**Fan Belt**—Check for adjustment and wear.

**Radiator Hose**—Check hose and connections.

Your Skellyman Has Replacements for All Your Farm Equipment Accessories

### Prediction

You will receive \$11 in 1951 for every \$10 you received last year in farm income—says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This increase will come from higher prices and larger production.

### Burlingham and Dreier keep you up to date

Get the latest farm and world news every Saturday morning from Lloyd Burlingham's broadcast that also features the week's winner of the Skelly Agricultural Achievement Award. Don't miss Alex Dreier's first network news analysis of the day during the week. Hear it Monday through Friday on NBC at 7:00 a.m. (Chicago 6:45, Denver 7:30).

### SKELLYLAND'S Favorite Recipes

#### BAKED YAMS SUPREME

Submitted by: MRS. E. J. LORETTE  
Tulsa, Oklahoma, Route #1

Scrub and boil selected yams until tender. Peel and mash with ¼ cup sour cream and one beaten whole egg, ¼ teaspoon of salt and a dash of pepper. Beat until fluffy—spread in a baking dish.

In the meantime, while yams are boiling, chop several slices of bacon and a clove of garlic and mix with ½ cup of crushed corn flakes. Sprinkle mixture over yam mixture in baking dish and bake in moderate oven until bacon is done. When this dish is done the cubes of bacon are brown and flavor blends with the yams into a delightful taste making them truly Baked Yams Supreme.

## MORE WITH LESS

American agriculture may be entering the most strenuous period it has ever known. The nation, again at war, turns once more to the men and women and boys and girls of the soil. The need: food, food—and yet more food. Farmers, as they always have done in the country's emergencies, accept the assignment.

But under continuing and increasing handicaps. Farms will have less labor, will be short on fertilizers, will have difficulty in purchasing supplies of seed, insecticides and equipment repair parts. Most painful will be the loss of farm boys to the military. Older men and women and more young boys and girls are to tackle a tremendous production job.

No such increases in food totals as those of World War II years will now result. That is not possible. But, Old Mother Nature willing, 1951 may be America's greatest crop year. This magnificent record is to be sought: more food produced with less equipment and supplies and by fewer people. More with less...



### HINTS for House and Garden

• Feed your chickens Swiss chard. It makes for a big yield and good yolk color and egg flavor. Good time to plant chard is about April 15.

• Painting woodwork around window frames? Avoid spattering glass by cutting newspaper to fit panes. Wet the newspaper and press on glass. Newspaper will remove easily when paint dries.

• Little feet, big feet won't track up your house when you make an efficient shoe scraper by using an old scrub brush. Simply nail it, brushes up, to bottom step near your doorway.

• Keep a piece of charcoal in your refrigerator—to keep it sweet-smelling. Charcoal absorbs food odors.

• Easy way to remove sticky grease from baking and roasting pans: Half-fill with water. Place on stove and boil for 5 or 10 minutes. Grease will let go easily.

• Protect your child from scalding! Always keep pot and pan handles turned in toward range, out of child's reach.

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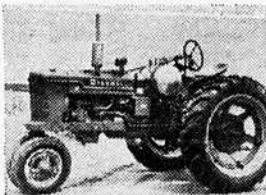
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## "Tailored" Price Controls

(Continued from Page 8)

corn growers in the United States ought to receive the same price for the same grade of corn. Regulation issued.

Sedgwick, Kansas, is in what is known as a "deficit" corn area; live-stock population consumes more corn than the Sedgwick area can produce. Iowa corn was being shipped in. OPA figured Iowa producers were entitled to the basic price per bushel plus transportation and handling charges, some 23 cents or thereabouts. So the price for Iowa corn sold in Sedgwick was fixed 23 cents higher than Sedgwick area corn could be sold for in the Sedgwick area.

Actually, corn growers solved the problem by collecting 23 cents a bushel "hauling charges" for delivering to purchasers. OPA was fit to be tied over this alleged violation of its price ceilings.

Price-fixing is a complicated process when removed, as it has to be removed, from the realities of exchange of goods in the market place thru use of the dollars-and-cents mechanism.

Meat-price controls still cause an OPS headache. When finally instituted on the "tailored" basis, the headache threatens to become general.

OPS started out by freezing prices charged by packers, wholesalers, retailers, but not prices of live animals sold by producers. Then an order was issued requiring licenses for slaughterers. Now dealers will be given quotas, based on amounts of meats handled during a base period in 1950. Packers will have to fill these quotas, at prices fixed by OPS.

Meanwhile, farmers can slaughter their own animals. It is freely predicted there will be black markets in meats whenever enforcement is attempted. Black markets, if they become general, conceivably will bring about meat shortages in regular markets. Then rationing will be tried.

In the Planning background, not yet emerged officially, is a program by which the Government will buy live animals, thru packers, and then sell the carcasses to packers at prices which will reflect the retail price ceilings fixed by OPS, after OPS figures out in dollars and cents what profit margin each handler is entitled to.

Of course, that will call for subsidies from the Treasury, unless the Government buys live animals at prices low enough to keep within retail prices fixed by OPS.

Britain's Labor Government has been conducting an interesting experiment in meats—with rather dubious results, so far.

The Labor Government decided private enterprisers were not as well fitted to buy meats from abroad as was Government itself—alho in by-gone days the private trade had managed to keep the Briton family well supplied with meats, considering Britain's standard of living.

Lyle C. Wilson (Kansas boy now head of the United Press Washington Bureau) tells what happened:

"The British Socialists undertook to do the buying of Great Britain's meat in bulk. Argentina has been for many years the source of roast beef of Old England. Under the Peron administration in Argentina meat is priced and sold for export by the Government.

"When the British Food Ministry sought to purchase Argentine beef the price had been hiked considerably. The Ministry refused to buy. Since then the British fresh-meat ration has shrunk until now it comes to about one pound of meat per month.

"Argentina stands pat on her price and disposes of much of her meat elsewhere than in Great Britain. ... British butchers cannot obtain enough meat

to remain in business, so the Government has put them all on the Government pay roll to be partly supported by taxes until there is meat again.

"To appease the public the Food Ministry bought 4,800 tons of 'manufacturing beef' from France to be sold to British sausage and meat pie makers... purchased at a price greatly in excess of that asked for top-grade Argentine beef."

Government purchasing in bulk of meats seems to have several drawbacks—but that idea seems to be percolating in some U. S. government circles.

Rep. Wint Smith, of Mankato, who represents the sixth Kansas congressional district in the national House of Representatives, gives his constituents something to think about. Says Wint, in substance:

"Those who are in charge of the price-control program... know the present set-up won't work. First, because it is primarily a political program to reduce prices and raise wages; second, because the history of all price-control legislation discloses such price-fixing lowers production.

"You can expect the powers-that-be to be clamoring for subsidies. They will use the old slogan, 'We save the consumer money by paying subsidies.' The price-fixers know they can take these subsidies out of the Federal Treasury

### Meat for Thrifty Meals

These days meat is a food it pays to buy with thrift and cook with care. So we offer you a 46-page bulletin entitled, "Meat for Thrifty Meals." We know of no other bulletin which contains so many suggestions and recipes for cooking the cheaper cuts of meat. It is well illustrated. Send 15 cents to the Home Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

and the taxpayer doesn't know the exact amount he pays for various commodities. It is an age-old trick used by spenders if they can get away with it.

"This will be the final approach... in the attempt to fix the price of meat.

"There is also a group who believes you can regulate the price of meat on the hoof. If such a program were adopted, someone would have to put the ceiling price on every animal sold. This can't help but depress prices. Suppose a farmer takes 3 steer calves he has raised from his milk cows to the community sale. The farmer has fed them some grain. Someone will have to put the ceiling price on them before they are sold. This ceiling price controls their sale. Suppose a buyer buys them. He takes them to a larger sale for resale; but here the ceiling is lower than where he originally purchased, so he loses money.

"What will he (the buyer-dealer) do? Just start paying lower prices for the cattle he buys. It will lower prices to the farmer-producer which is the scheme the present administration is trying to bring about—to the detriment of the farmer. And, of course, Washington is full of labor bosses trying to get the scheme across.

"How many people would have to be put on the payroll to handle such a program? Thousands. And how many people could the Government get to work who would have the know-how to stand at a sale ring and tell at a moment's glance just how much the ceiling price should be for the animal offered for sale?" (Remembering, of course, that the ceiling-price fixer has no money of his own involved either as a seller or buyer.)

Seeing that the meat controls are getting the most intensive attention in OPS at the moment, 2 incidents from the glorious days of the OPA are pertinent.

1. In 1946 there were just about as many cattle arriving in Chicago as in previous normal years. But the 13 large packers in Chicago in 1946 killed only 50 per cent of their normal kill. The other 50 per cent—into black market.

2. During OPA days 20,000 additional slaughter houses started up.

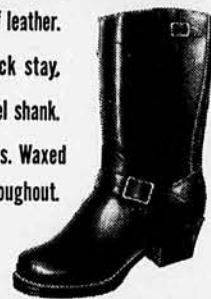
"You simply can't regulate the price of cattle on the hoof," says Mr. Smith.

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## Vocational Agriculture

By HELEN ANKENY



**D**ATES for the annual high-school Vocational Agriculture judging and farm mechanics contests, and annual meeting of the Kansas Association of Future Farmers of America, have been set for April 30 and May 1 at Kansas State College, Manhattan. The meeting will bring to the campus between 1,500 and 1,600 boys, their coaches and advisers.

A meeting of the state FFA Executive Council will be held April 10, at Manhattan, to review applications for State Farmer degree. Members of the Council include: L. B. Pollom, state FFA adviser; Dean R. I. Throckmorton, Kansas State College of Agriculture; A. P. Davidson, executive FFA adviser; L. F. Hall, executive secretary; Glen Schulthess, Haven, president of Kansas Vocational Agriculture Association; Robert Ball, Garden City, president of the Kansas FFA Association.

The annual state FFA public-speaking contest will be held on May 1 at Manhattan. Some 1,200 high-school boys have competed in past contests. State winners compete nationally at the annual national convention.

Sympathy is extended to members of the Newton chapter and their adviser, R. M. Karns, in the loss of one of their members, Robert Woods of the Marine

### Minstrel Play

If you want to liven up the club or community program, we suggest a colored minstrel play entitled, "Happy Go Luckies." It is written in poetry, 4 characters in cast who can sing and better if all play banjos, ukles or guitars. It is heaps of fun and will pep up an evening program. Send 5c to Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, for a copy of the leaflet.

Corps, in Korea. Young Woods is the eighth Newton FFA boy who has paid the supreme sacrifice while in service of his country.

Shawnee Mission Future Farmers have purchased a new portable gasoline electric welder. The welder will be placed on one of the chapter trailers so it can be moved to farms for work not easily brought to the shop.

A charter recently was granted members of the Edson Future Farmers. Initiation ceremonies were conducted by members of Goodland chapter and their adviser, Maurice Little. Officers of Edson chapter are James Flanders, president; Royce Lister, vice-president; Ronald Brown, secretary; Alvis Galden, treasurer; Douglas O'Neal, reporter; Roy Wilson, sentinel, and Warden Harding, adviser.

Raymond Stewart, who has been Vocational Agriculture instructor in Atwood high school 4½ years, has resigned to do graduate work at Kansas State College. Keith Sanders, Tribune,

who was graduated at midterm at Kansas State College, has replaced Stewart.

Members of Olathe chapter and other FFA chapters in the county have arranged a series of broadcasts over radio station KPRS, Olathe, on the daily newscast each morning at 6:30. Each chapter has elected or appointed a star reporter who will be on the air in person, telling about the chapter projects and educational programs.

A total of 3,661 rats have met their death thru being clubbed, shot or poisoned by members of the Altamont FFA chapter. A pest-eradication campaign waged by rival teams closed last month. Leading the contest in number of points was Darvin Banzet, who killed 709 rats, 36 blackbirds, 54 opossum, 73 mice, 4 crows, 2 coyotes and 167 sparrows. Banzet won a single-shot .22 rifle for his efforts. Altamont Future Farmers have distributed to farmers in the county 650 pounds of warfarin and 50 pounds of red squill rat poisons.

Willis Bunch, Paola, graduate of Kansas State College, is the new Vocational Agriculture instructor at Inman high school. He replaced former instructor, C. R. Wood, who resigned the first of the year because of ill health. Before going to Inman, Mr. Bunch was at Goff, where he taught a veterans class.

Twenty-three charter members of Liberal High School Future Farmers of America chapter were initiated recently by adviser Kenneth Henderson and officers of one of the first 12 chapters organized in Kansas—Garden City, active since 1929. The initiation ceremony was witnessed by 75 guests, most of whom were parents of Liberal Future Farmers. The audience was given a picture of what probably soon will be a complete Vocational Agriculture program that will meet a long-felt need for an agricultural interest in that farming and stock-raising community.

Officers of Liberal chapter are Dale Kapp, president; Gerald Nix, vice-president; Bob Keating, secretary; Keith Johnson, treasurer; Eldon Guttridge, reporter; Nemo Freeman, sentinel; Marvin Buck, program chairman, and C. C. Griffin, adviser.

Wayne Jacob of the Valley Center FFA chapter made a good thing out of one of his farm projects, feeding out 21 head of Shorthorn steers. At Kansas City last November he won first prize on a pen of 10 Shorthorns, and third on a pen of 3 Angus. The prize-winning Shorthorns brought \$12 and the Angus brought \$14 bonus per head. His other steers sold on the market at 28 cents per pound. His net profit figured \$112 per head.

According to Harvey Gehring, reporter for the Moundridge FFA chapter, members of the local chapter cleaned 4,123 bushels of seed in the year 1950-51—3,944 bushels were wheat and 179 bushels were barley. In addition, they castrated 56 head of livestock, dehorned 17 and wormed 78 head as another community service.

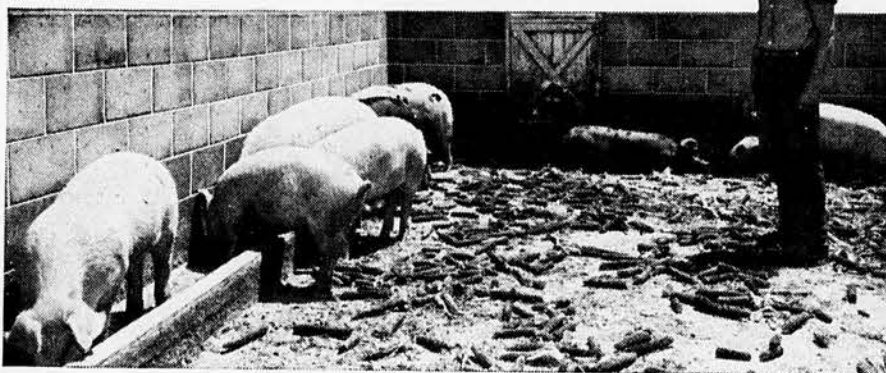
### Hints About Arthritis

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

Sufferers from "rheumatism" invariably are worse when obliged to face dull wintry weather. This explains the big mail that asks for information about Cortisone and ACTH. Frankly, there are many features still experimental, about which no doctor can give positive information.

I have revised my letter "Hints About Arthritis," including facts now obtainable. Anyone desiring a copy should send an envelope addressed to himself, bearing a 3-cent stamp, and asking for a copy of "Hints About Arthritis." Requests should be mailed to Dr. C. H. Lerrigo, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

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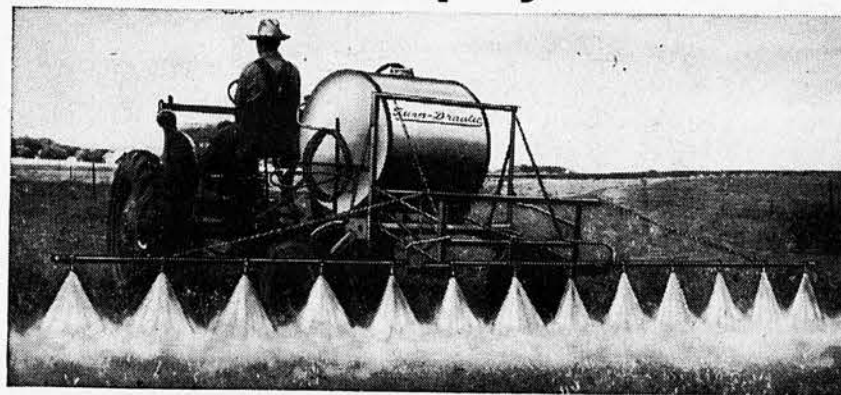
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### COUNTY WINNERS FROM KANSAS IN THE 1950 DEKALB SELECTED 5-ACRE CORN GROWING CONTEST\*

NAME	COUNTY	YIELD	NAME	COUNTY	YIELD
K. HEINZE	ALLEN	90.38	D. SMITH	LINN	84.85
G. CALDWELL	ANDERSON	128.19	B. FOWLER	LYON	82.09
H. PATTERSON	ATCHISON	124.27	A. KLEND	MARION	108.43
E. HAGEMAN	BROWN	109.35	A. WITTMUSS	MARSHALL	114.26
L. DAWSON	CHASE	109.52	E. PORTER	MITCHELL	115.11
M. SMITH	COWLEY	91.45	R. D. COLLIER	MORRIS	102.41
F. COUP	DICKINSON	106.88	C. WIESEDEPPE	NEMAH	130.55
DENTON & SCHRINER	DONIPHAN	133.26	CARTER BROS.	NEOSHA	99.26
R. W. CURTIS	DOUGLAS	108.03	D. V. GIESEN	OSBORNE	125.67
F. C. SANFORD	FRANKLIN	107.55	W. PIERCE	POTTAWATOMIE	122.62
L. RAGO	GEARY	110.83	K. STILLEY	RILEY	94.78
P. N. SLOUGH	GREENWOOD	114.93	W. OWEN	SEDGWICK	102.56
M. VERHAGE	JEWELL	118.34	D. WOODRUFF	SHAWNEE	96.51
C. WISWELL	JOHNSON	111.08	H. FREEBORN	SMITH	126.89
A. D. GRAVES	LABETTE	85.87	J. M. NEISES	SUMNER	100.09
G. E. MOSSER	LEAVENWORTH	132.95	O. D. NEUMANN	WASHINGTON	141.99

\*All yields shown were made on selected 5-acre corn contest plots.

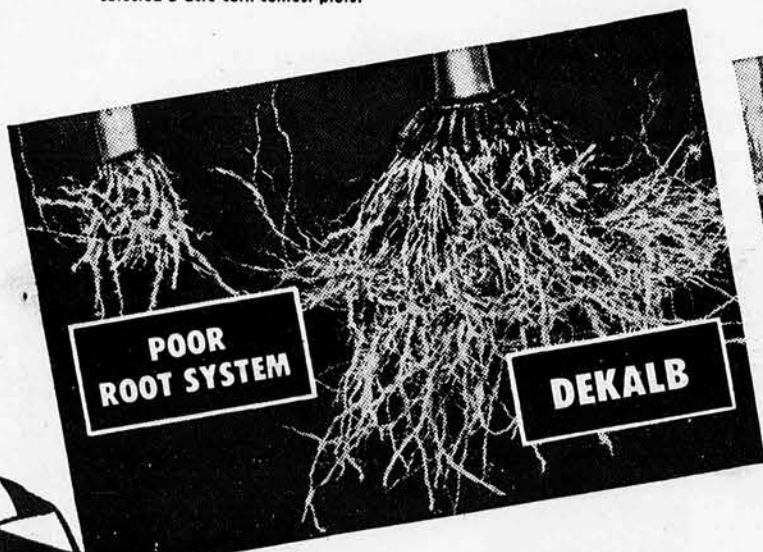


### Ralph R. St. John DeKalb Central and S

St. John, who is a large of Corn Breeding Program at a na Kansas State College of Agricu University with the and Sta St. John developed se of the w Much of his work has ed u DeKalb Seed Corn v es for I of his labors is cert reflecte Kansas Farmers in the 0 DeK ing Contest.

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## Headaches for Soybean Growers If Cotton Boost Comes

BOB GARST, author of accompanying article, is an agricultural economist of no mean ability, altho his livelihood comes from growing and selling hybrid seed corn. This publication believes readers will be keenly interested in his analysis of possible effect on farmers of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's insistence that cotton states increase that product 60 per cent.

That big boost in cotton is going to cause headaches for soybean growers, Garst prophesies. Furthermore the big increase in livestock is bound to reduce feed grain supplies—mostly corn—almost to the vanishing point.

We don't mean everybody should agree with Bob Garst's analysis, but in any case he will have inspired some deep thinking on the subject of crops and livestock. If you wish, drop him a line at Coon Rapids, Ia.

By BOB GARST

NORMAL U. S. cotton acreage is about 28 million acres. Last year because of a surplus of lint cotton, the Government put cotton under marketing quotas and asked for a reduction to 21 million acres. Then weather interfered and fewer than 20 million acres actually were planted, and less than two thirds of a crop was raised. Actually, the U. S. raised less than 10 million bales of cotton, as against a 16-million-bale average.

The result is that cottonseed oil and cottonseed meal are only about two thirds of normal supply. Cottonseed meal competes directly with soybean meal. Cottonseed oil competes directly with soybean oil. The short cotton crop let a bigger-than-normal bean crop sell at a very high price because total of the 2 proteins is not quite up to normal—and total of the 2 oils is not quite up to normal.

Most farmers in this state know nothing about cotton and do not realize that the extremely high price of beans is directly attributable to the great shortage of cottonseed meal and cottonseed oil.

### Turned Around Other Way

The situation is exactly reversed for the next year. Government is asking with a good deal of insistence for 30 million acres of cotton—an above-normal crop. Cotton farmers have bought tremendous quantities of fertilizer, to get set to raise one of the biggest cotton crops in history. The current price of cotton is very high—highest since the Civil War—and a great stimulating effect to increased production.

Result is that cottonseed meal and cottonseed oil will be available in the fall of 1951 in above-normal quantities—the Government is asking for a 60 per cent increase in production above 1950.

The result also is that we do not need to raise as many soybeans as we raised last year by several million acres. If we have a really big bean crop along with a really big cotton crop, beans will sell very materially

cheaper a year hence than they are now.

With rising livestock numbers we are facing a shortage of feed grains that will be much more severe a year hence than any conceivable shortage of protein feeds. The result is that farmers would probably be better advised to expand their acreage of feed grains—and rather materially lower their acreage of soybeans.

We will consume about 400 million bushels more corn between October 1, 1950, and October 1, 1951, than we have ever raised as an average of any 5-year period in history. And we will have more animals on farms next October 1, than we have had ever in history before with the possible exception of 1943. So feed grains are predictably going to be in limited supply—and high in price.

Proteins are going to be predictably plentiful because of the cotton situation, and while beans ought to be a decent price, it would not appear they will be anything like as high, relatively, as are feed grains.

### Know the Facts

Discovery of 2,4-D has brought about a completely new and revolutionary idea of weed control. However, 2,4-D will work for you or against you, depending on how you use it. A recent USDA bulletin, "Using 2,4-D Safely," gives reliable information on use of this potent chemical. It describes preparation, effect of 2,4-D on various cultivated plants, and effect on various weeds, methods of applying, effect of 2,4-D in the soil and effect of the chemical on animals and man. This is a valuable 10-page bulletin for your library. Kansas Farmer Farm Service Editor, Topeka, can order a copy for you. Please ask for FB No. 2005. Price 5c.

## Win Pillsbury Awards



TWO FATHER-SON combinations won the 1950 Pillsbury awards for first- and second-place exhibits of recommended wheat varieties at Kansas State Fair. These awards were made recently at Manhattan. Shown here with D. E. Walter, center, of Pillsbury Mills, Kansas City, are O. C. Stephenson and son, Ramon, Rozel, (right) winners of first place; and George Couchman and son, Harold, of Garfield, winners of second place. Stephensons won first with sample of Wichita wheat. Couchmans won second with sample of Comanche.

## Remarkable Results

### Raising Baby Chicks

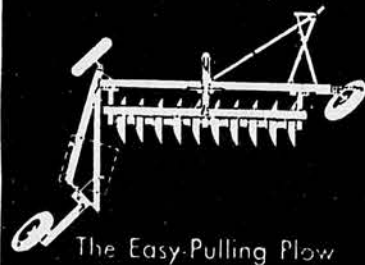
Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Diagonal, Ia., says: "I have been using Walko Tablets for 35 years with splendid results. I would not think of trying to raise Baby Chicks without them. I also use them for my grown birds with the same satisfaction."

### You Run No Risk

Buy a package of Walko Tablets today at your druggist or poultry supply dealer. Use them in the drinking water to aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated water. Satisfy yourself as have thousands of others who depend upon Walko Tablets year after year in raising their baby chicks. You buy Walko Tablets at our risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you are not entirely satisfied with results. The Waterloo Savings Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee. Sent direct postpaid if your dealer cannot supply you. Price 60c, \$1.20, \$2.50 and \$4.00.

Walker Remedy Co. Waterloo, Iowa

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CENTRAL MFG. CO.

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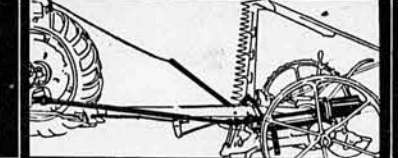


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in Kansas Farmer—Classified Department. Only 10c a word, per issue—12 words minimum.

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## Economical Cough Relief! Try This Home Mixture

No Cooking. Makes Big Saving.

To get quick and satisfying relief from coughs due to colds, mix this recipe in your kitchen.

First, make a syrup with 2 cups granulated sugar and one cup of water. No cooking needed. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.

Then get 2½ ounces of Pinex from any druggist. This is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well-known for its quick action on throat and bronchial irritations.

Put Pinex into a pint bottle, and fill up with your syrup. Thus you make a full pint of splendid medicine—about four times as much for your money. It never spoils, and tastes fine.

And for quick, blessed relief, it is surprising. You can feel it take hold in a way that means business. It loosens phlegm, soothes irritated membranes, eases soreness. Makes breathing easy, and lets you get restful sleep. Just try it, and if not pleased, your money will be refunded.

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Cut down chick mortality, raise healthier birds and increase your own return with these weather-tight, rugged poultry and brooder houses, sectional-built of Masonite Tempered Preswood. Inexpensive, you can erect them easily in a few hours. They're light, too, easier to clean and move around the farm, thus encouraging better sanitation. Basic unit 12'x8'... can be made any length in multiples of 4 feet. Ready for immediate delivery.

All types and sizes of Farm buildings. Write for information and prices today.

**JUNCTION CITY MILL, INC.** Box 402 Junction City, Kansas

## Kansas Had Big Part

(Continued from Page 10)

line to a business. About three fourths of the dairy cows in Kansas are in herds of less than 10 cows. Small herds do not lend themselves to efficient methods. Improved crop varieties and modern equipment have greatly increased opportunities for more milk per acre and more milk per man. Too many Kansas dairymen have proved the adaptation of such production methods even to be cited as examples. The top group of Kansas dairy cattle breeders compares favorably with a similar segment of dairy farmers in any state.

In Kansas, the peak in dairy cow numbers was reached in 1934. The number of dairy cattle in Kansas in 1950 was 628,000 cows, 134,000 heifers, and 185,000 calves—a total of 947,000. There was one milk cow for every 2.4 persons in 1910 and one for every 3.0 in 1950.

Altho cow numbers have not kept pace with population increases, total milk production has increased because of greater production per cow, particularly during the last 20 years. In 1930, average production per cow was 158 pounds in Kansas. Average production in 1949 was 180 pounds of fat in Kansas.

Probably one improvement in the offing which has scarcely touched Kansas will be bulk handling of milk on the farm. Emptying milk directly into a large cooling tank eliminates need for cans and minimizes an important source of contamination. Under such a situation, milk is pumped directly into tank trucks for delivery to pasteurizing plants. Altho bulk handling has proved feasible with as few as 15 cows, its adoption will need to go hand in hand with adoption of the tank delivery system.

### It Was "P D" Day

During the last 30 years the rise and fall of the "P D," producer-distributor, has been witnessed. In the 1920's every large milk market was dominated by hundreds of producers who distributed milk mostly as raw milk. Several factors have contributed to the almost universal conversion of the "P D's" to can-milk producers. These factors include: the greater centralization of milk distribution, tremendous increase in demand for pasteurized milk, more rigid and uniform inspection service, and general economics of the situation. History elsewhere would indicate the change is permanent.

Concurrent with this collectivism in milk production has come the organization of milk producers into bargaining associations, and federal milk-control agencies in the larger markets. The trend here and elsewhere would indicate such bargaining organizations will tend to spread in area and in importance as a factor in the future dairy industry of Kansas.

### Present Trend to Continue

Another important development in the dairy industry of Kansas has been the almost state-wide inspection of milk production and distribution. This has resulted in improved practices and higher quality of milk. Thru joint efforts of the State Board of Health and the State Board of Agriculture, Kansas now has 81 cities with standard milk ordinances. This represents about 90 per cent of the urban population. Many smaller towns have some modified sys-

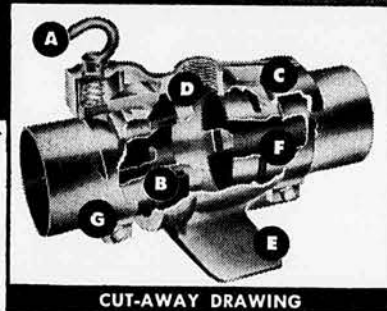
(Continued on Page 22)



"I'm making dinner, too. Got the chicken in the oven."



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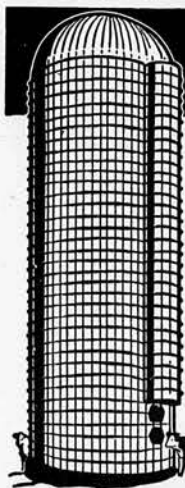
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GUARANTEED TO CLEAR YOUR PLACE OF RATS AND MICE COMPLETELY OR YOUR MONEY BACK . . . . .

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**SAFE, CLEAN, EASY TO HANDLE** D-CON is new, different. It outsmarts the rats because only cumulative doses prove deadly. Tests prove that rats return for successive daily feedings—they do not detect the source to avoid it—and a few days of feeding spell their doom.

**ENOUGH TO CLEAR YOUR PLACE OF RATS** Enough D-CON to clear the average farm of its entire rat population will be sent you in a plain wrapper with an ironclad money-back guarantee, for only **\$2.98**

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Please ship immediately d-con WARFARIN concentrate on your money-back guarantee.

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MAR 3 1951



### DISASTER THREATENS YOUR PRECIOUS CHICKS—ACT NOW

Happy hunting ground for germs is the water your chicks drink at brooding time. Without water, the chicks can't live, but water can be and is a carrier of disease and death as well. For a few minutes a day, the water may be sanitary. Quickly it becomes filled with bits of litter and feed and dirt and filth . . . and germs from countless dipping of tiny mouths and feet. The scum and slime indicate only a small part of the daily, deadly contamination.

**Funjol Is the Answer . . . It Destroys Germs of Fowl Cholera, Pullorum, Some Strains of Fowl Typhoid . . . In the Water**

This and a lot more, is the protection you give your chicks when you use FUNJOL. FUNJOL is Gland-O-Lac's famous ANTISEPTIC for the drinking water. Use a teaspoonful to a quart of water; it acts continually against those common germs. It checks growth of the fungus *Monilia Albicans*, common cause of mycosis.

It checks growth of scum and slime, making fountains twice as easy to clean. FUNJOL makes the drinking water SAFE by reducing bacteria counts to SAFE levels. Greatly lessens the chance of disease spreading by means of the drinking fountain. FUNJOL is stable . . . and works continually. FUNJOL is palatable . . . chicks drink it readily.



Get FUNJOL today at your Hatchery, Drug Store, Feed or Supply Dealer. Use it for the first three weeks at least. 8-oz., 75c; Pint, \$1.25; Quart, \$2; 1/2-Gal., \$3.50. A pint is sufficient to start 100 chicks.

# FUNJOL

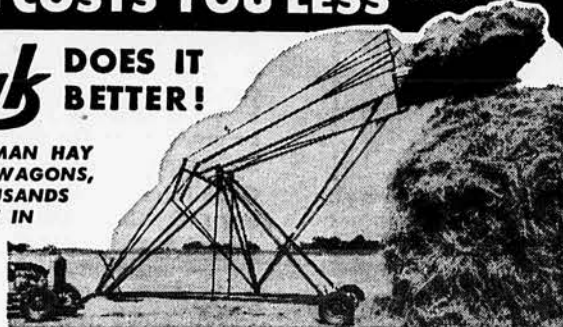
A Field-Proven Product of The GLAND-O-LAC CO., Makers of Quality Poultry Medicines for 28 Years, at Omaha, Nebraska.

## STACKING COSTS YOU LESS and

**THE Jayhawk DOES IT BETTER!**

**WORLD FAMOUS ONE-MAN HAY TOOL SWEEPS, LOADS WAGONS, STACKS . . . SAVES THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS ANNUALLY IN NATION'S HAY FIELDS**

**Choice of Hydraulic or Mechanical Operation**



Throughout the country the Jayhawk portable stacker, wagon loader, sweeper, all in 1 machine, is widely used to cut the cost of making better hay. Since 1903 this versatile implement has been a standby wherever hay and feed crops are grown. And in all that time no other hay tool ever has been devised that will do so much work, in so little time and at such low cost.

Anyone who owns a tractor, truck, jeep or even an old car can operate the Jayhawk. With it one man can put up an entire crop alone. And Jayhawk costs so little it pays out even on a 10 acre field. It will pay you, year after year, to get a Jayhawk and stack your hay. See the Jayhawk dealer. Write direct for **FREE CIRCULAR**, low prices, today.

### Outstanding Jayhawk Advantages

Attaches, detaches in 2 minutes. Works in wind and on rough ground. Carries load on own wheels . . . won't tip tractor over. Handles any hay, straw, heavy forage crop, fills barns, sheds, feeds livestock. Lasts indefinitely. Very little about it to wear out.

**MORE WORK . . . LESS LABOR . . . LESS TIME . . . LESS COST**  
When You Own a Quality Built, Easily Operated, Reasonably Priced

**NEW Jayhawk HYDRAULIC LOADER**

**The Ideal Loader for Practical Every Day Farm Work**

Simplified in design with strong bridge type welded channel and angle steel framework and oversized, precision machined cylinder Tested to 2850 pounds.

The Jayhawk operates off most tractor built-in pumps, is equipped with patented automatic load leveler, attaches, detaches in a few minutes. Now fits most all tractors including Ford, Ford-Ferguson and Ferguson. Available immediately at most reasonable cost. Write for **FREE CIRCULAR** and prices today.



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**FITS MORE THAN 60 DIFFERENT TRACTORS**

### NEW PUSH-OFF STACKER ATTACHMENT

Sweeps, loads, builds 18-foot stacks. Fully hydraulic, with auxiliary cylinder at back of fork. Individually controlled from tractor seat. Also sweeper, 3-way bulldozer, 20-foot hay crane and snow scoop attachments. Write for details



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JAYHAWK FARM IMPLEMENTS SINCE 1903  
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## Two Kansans Named National Award Winners

**T**WO outstanding Kansas farmers have been named national winners of the Skelly Agricultural Achievement Award. Leonard Harden, of Nemaha county, was winner for the week ending February 3. Harold Koger, of Sumner county, was national winner for the week ending December 30.

These 2 men are the 3rd and 4th Kansans in 8 months to be cited with the national award. The June 17, 1950, *Kansas Farmer* carried a story about Herbert Niles, Coffey county farmer. A story about Cecil Vining, Franklin county farmer, appeared in December 2, 1950, *Kansas Farmer*. The award to winners includes a \$100 U. S. Savings Bond, gold lapel pin and a scroll.

The Hardens rent 160 acres from Mr. Harden's mother. Entire farm is under complete conservation program which includes waterways and terraces, and at least 25 per cent of land is kept in legume crops. Principal crops grown are wheat, oats, clovers and kafirs. Each year, 150 hogs are marketed and 10 milk cows are kept. Most of 100 hens are a 4-H Club project.

Mr. and Mrs. Harden are active in community affairs. They are active church members, work in the Farm Management Association together, and take part in school affairs. Mr. Harden

has been president of Nemaha county Farm Bureau board, member of Nemaha County Cooperative, and clerk of the school board. Mrs. Harden is active in home demonstration unit activities. There are 3 children—Charles, a Kansas State College sophomore; Herbert, high-school sophomore; and Nancy, a 5th grader.

### Land Building Practices

The 240-acre Koger farm each year turns out 50,000 pounds of beef and 2,500 dozen eggs. Field crops include 75 acres of corn, 50 acres of wheat, 40 of oats and sweet clover and 35 of alfalfa. Cropping system is aimed at producing all beef and grain possible, while continuing to build up the land. This land building is done by keeping at least one fourth of it in alfalfa or clover, or heavily fertilized. Heavy alfalfa at 4 years is plowed under. Average wheat yield is 30 bushels—a pay-off on the program of conservation.

Mrs. Koger is family gardener, cares for laying flock of 150 birds, and manages her home and family. There are 2 children—Barbara, 15, and John, 10. Both are active in school and rural activities. Mr. and Mrs. Koger are active in Farm Bureau, church and school programs.

## Kansas Had Big Part

(Continued from Page 21)

tem of inspection under direction of one of the state agencies. Trade barriers under guise of milk ordinances are gradually being broken down. High-quality products, together with better transportation and merchandising, tend to bring milk from large processing plants in the larger cities back out to smaller towns within a rather wide radius of each city. Thus the dairy business is becoming ever more centralized and specialized. It would seem this trend would be permanent and increasing.

The future of dairying in Kansas offers a challenging perspective. For example, 15 or 20 years ago many of the following products or practices were unknown: Aureomycin, DDT, penicillin, estrogen, cobalt deficiency, thyroxine, semen diluents, oxytocin, rumen microbiology, fast milking, animal protein factor, wetting agents, progesterone, yolk-citrate buffer, B<sub>12</sub>, unidentified lactation factors, quaternary ammonium compounds, continuous butter-making, and artificial insemination.

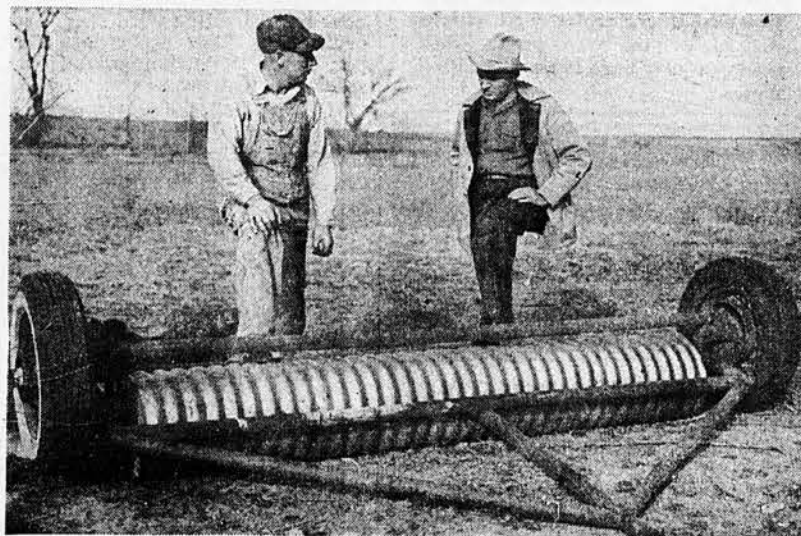
Yet today most of these things are not only known to dairymen but are in daily use as part of their routine operations. Never was the world in better position to make progress faster because of the present foundation on which to build. Scientists have not been content with artificial insemination as a means of more extensive utilization of the superior germ plasm of great sires. They have made some progress toward implantation of fertilized eggs from superior cows into common cows

that would serve as incubators of possibly hundreds of offspring from one great cow. Fantastic, yes, but it is in the realm of possibility.

Likewise, tremendous changes have taken place in processing and merchandising dairy products. For example, paper bottles have made it possible to efficiently process milk in one community and serve it on tables of customers hundreds of miles away. Packaging in attractive, convenient sizes and uniform quality have changed cheese from a local to a nation-wide product in the last 25 years. Dried skim-milk production has been greatly expanded during the last 2 decades. It is now used extensively in the confectionery and baking industries. This wholesome product has yet to be extensively placed in the housewife's cupboards. Evaporated milk has graduated from the baby's formula to everyday use in cooking. Canned fresh milk already has passed the experimental stage. What this will do to revolutionize the dairy industry can only be a guess. Dairy chemists are constantly working on new ways to use milk by-products. The future of the dairy industry is not only bright but almost appalling.

It is well to keep in mind that nothing is more essential than food production. Dairy products have been proved to be among the more important nutrient sources in the human diet. With further improvements and developments in the dairy industry, Kansas, the great food state that she is, can be expected to keep pace at an ever-increasing rate.

## Ready to Pack Soil



**HOMEMADE** soil packer constructed by Vernal Fehr, Lyon county, left, as part of shop work in Veterans On-the-Farm Training program. Packer consists of 8-foot length of 16-inch corrugated culvert pipe, filled with concrete. Shaft is old grain-drill axle. Rubber-tired wheels are mounted so flip of shaft will put wheels on ground for road travel. Total weight of packer is 1,970 pounds. Shown with Mr. Fehr is Douglas George, Emporia, of Veterans Administration.



## Marketing Viewpoint

By Harold M. Riley, Livestock; John H. McCoy, Feed Grains; Paul L. Kelley, Dairy Products; Joe W. Koudele, Poultry and Eggs.

*I have some steers fair to good quality that weigh around 950 pounds. They are in good flesh now. I will have to pay \$20 pasture bill if I keep them for grazing next summer. I'm wondering whether I should feed out now and sell or keep them until next fall and feed out after coming off grass?—F. M.*

One question at stake is increased risk you might incur if these steers are carried until next fall. Altho certain consumer groups would like to see meat prices rolled back, it seems doubtful this will happen. If it happens, farm cattle prices probably would be held near present levels with subsidy payments. Therefore, if I were to hazard a guess, I would anticipate cattle prices probably will be maintained near current levels thru next fall.

On large steers, such as you have, the question also arises as to amount of fleshing they carry at present. In general, total possible winter-summer gain tends to be relatively fixed on these heavy steers, the more fleshing they are carrying now, the less grass gain you can expect next summer. You indicate they are in good flesh which might mean you could expect only moderate grass gains. Steers of this size carrying only moderate fleshing could be expected to gain from 200 to 275 pounds on grass. If your steers are carrying more than a moderate amount of fleshing, you could expect proportionately less gain.

At \$33 a hundred for cattle, it would take only 60 pounds of gain to pay the \$20 pasture bill. If you think these steers could put on near 200 pounds gain on grass, it would appear more profitable to graze them until early August and give them a short feed in dry lot before selling. Exact time of marketing can better be decided after the cattle have been grazed and next fall's price trends are in a little better focus than now.

*I have milo stored on my farm. What are prospects for prices?—R. H.*

Basically, there appears to be a firm undertone in grain sorghum prices. Industrial and export demands are strong. Large numbers of livestock on feed will maintain strong domestic demand for feed.

On January 15, grain sorghum prices at the farm level were 80 cents below parity—in other words 80 cents below the minimum ceiling according to the current price-control order.

In the long run, it appears milo prices will tend to move toward higher levels. However, in the short run instability in the prices of other grains may result in temporary decline.

*Should I expand grade-A milk production now?—C. F.*

Your local county agent will be able to give you expert local opinion on this question. In general, for U. S. as a whole, there will be need for more fluid milk. However, a large part of increased demand will be made up from what was previously surplus milk in northern dairy states. It is essential you have some good long-time outlets established before expanding production even tho milk is needed in certain areas.

*How come the army can't use the government's dried eggs already on hand?—A. G.*

J. G. Odell, Seymour Packing Company, an egg-products specialist with many years experience in the dried and frozen egg business, answered this question for G. D. McClaskey, of the Kansas Poultry Institute. The answer appearing in the institute's news letter was as follows: "Mr. Odell pointed out that government-owned dried eggs are not suitable for present military requirements. These powdered eggs, he said, are too old, are not low enough in moisture content and are packed in cartons too large for army use. The army requires a 3-pound tin container, vacuum packed and hermetically sealed, with a moisture content in the powder of not more than 2 per cent. Moisture content of the government-owned stored stocks is from 5 to 7 per cent."

# It's Here.... CASE AUTOMATIC BALER (TWINE)

- ✓ **Simple, Dependable Self-Tying Unit . . . Plus All the Advantages of Famous "NCM" Baler**
- ✓ **Makes Firm, Neat, Full-Weight Bales Tied to Stay Tied With Heavy-Duty Twine**
- ✓ **Bales Ventilated for Fast, Even Curing . . . Sliced for Easy Feeding**



Never before a baler like this! Developed from the famous Case "NCM" Slicer-Baler, this new automatic baler gives you all the advantages of the "NCM" plus simple, positive automatic tying. It offers you new ease, speed and economy in baling . . . simple construction for easy operation and upkeep . . . strength and long life with light weight.

A continuous stream of bales from bale chute to wagon hustles your haying . . . enables you to put hay up promptly to keep the precious, protein-bearing leaves and green color. Ventilated bales, for even curing and clear-through quality, are sliced for easy feeding. With a Case Latch-On or Trailer Mower, tractor side-delivery rake, and this automatic baler, the three simple steps to quality hay are easier than ever. Get the full story—see your Case dealer now.



Case tractor rake has 4-bar reel, geared to handle hay gently, work fast. Builds fluffy windrows with leaves mostly inside, stems out, for quick, even curing. Roller-bearing model available.



Case Latch-On mower hooks up quickly to Eagle Hitch of low-cost "VAC" tractor. Hydraulic control lifts entire mower for transport.

### PASTE ON POSTCARD • MAIL TODAY

Get latest folders on balers, other haying equipment. Mark machines that interest you; write in margin others you may need. J. I. Case Co., Dept. C-47, Racine, Wis.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Automatic baler    | <input type="checkbox"/> Trailer-mower    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> "NCM" Slicer-Baler | <input type="checkbox"/> Tractor rakes    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Latch-On mower     | <input type="checkbox"/> Forage harvester |

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RFD \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_





# New Ways. With Vegetables

By Florence McKinney



A NEW CASSEROLE: Vegetables beneath, fluffy dumplings on top make an attractive change.

**T**IRE D of the same vegetables cooked the same way? There's no part of the meal that takes on the same look, the same taste as often as the peas, the green beans, the corn and all the rest. A bit of imagination, a little effort and the change will please the family.

## Vegetable Casserole With Dumplings

Here's a recipe that combines that leftover corn, peas and tomatoes.

- |                            |                                |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1/2 pound cooked pork      | 1 tablespoon butter            |
| 1/4 cup onion, diced fine  | 1 cup cooked tomatoes, drained |
| 1 cup cooked corn, drained | 1 cup vegetable liquids        |
| 1 cup cooked peas, drained | 1 1/2 teaspoons salt           |
|                            | 1 tablespoon flour             |

Cut cooked pork into small cubes. Brown meat and diced onion in the melted butter. Add corn, peas, tomatoes, liquid and salt. Heat until mixture begins to bubble. Pour into a casserole and sprinkle the flour over the top. Prepare the following dumplings.

## Dumplings

- |                           |                   |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 1/2 cups flour, sifted  | 1 teaspoon salt   |
| 3 teaspoons baking powder | 2 tablespoons fat |
|                           | 1/4 cup milk      |

Sift together the flour, salt and baking powder. Cut fat into the dry ingredients. Add milk until mixture sticks together. Drop by tablespoons on top of the hot casserole mixture. Put cover on dish and bake about 25 minutes in a moderately hot oven (400° F.) Make 6 servings.

## Spring Fervor

When springtime calls at my house  
And tarries for a mite,  
I see the winter drabness  
That's settled like a blight  
From wall to wall, room to room,  
And right there plan its flight!

First I assemble items  
Vouchsafed by radio  
To end the "work" in housework,  
And start in all aglow.  
But, doubting no announcer's word,  
What makes my back ache so?

—By Lillian Easley Moore.

## Onions in Cheese Sauce

- |                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 12 small onions      | 1 cup milk            |
| 2 tablespoons butter | 1/2 teaspoon salt     |
| 2 tablespoons flour  | 1/4 cup grated cheese |

Peel onions and cook in boiling salted water until just tender. In the meantime, melt butter, add flour and blend. Add milk and cook until mixture boils and thickens, stirring constantly. Add salt and cheese and stir until cheese melts. Pour sauce over drained, cooked onions. Serves 6.

## Stuffed Baked Potatoes

- |                         |                             |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 6 large baking potatoes | 2 teaspoons salt            |
| 1 cup hot milk          | 1 cup grated cheese         |
| 2 tablespoons butter    | 2 cups minced leftover meat |
| 1/8 teaspoon pepper     | 3 tablespoons parsley       |

Bake potatoes. When done, cut a slice off the top of each and scoop out centers. Mash the potatoes, add hot milk, butter, seasonings and

cheese and beat until light and fluffy. Fold in minced meat (ham, beef or other leftovers) and parsley. Fill potato shells piling it well up on top. Place potatoes on baking pan and bake in moderate oven (350° F.) until hot and potatoes are lightly browned, 20 to 25 minutes.

## Carrots and Lima Beans

A combination of carrots and lima beans not only tastes fine but is especially attractive.

- |                       |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 1/2 cups lima beans | 1 1/2 cups carrot strips |
|                       | butter                   |

Cut carrots into strips as for French fried potatoes. Cook lima beans and carrots separately in boiling water. Drain. Combine and serve with a generous amount of melted butter.

## Vegetable-Cheese Patties

- |                                   |                               |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 3 tablespoons butter              | 1 tablespoon chopped pimiento |
| 1 tablespoon chopped green pepper | 1 egg, beaten                 |
| 1 tablespoon chopped onion        | 3/4 teaspoon salt             |
| 3 cups cooked rice                | pepper                        |
| 1 1/2 cups grated cheese          | fine, dry bread crumbs        |
|                                   | 3 cups creamed peas or celery |

Melt butter in top of double boiler; add green pepper and onion and simmer over direct heat for 5 minutes. Blend in rice, add cheese and pimiento and heat over hot water until cheese is melted, stirring occasionally. Fold in beaten egg, salt and pepper and cool. Shape into 12 patties of uniform size and dip in bread crumbs. Pan-fry in butter until golden brown. Serve with creamed vegetable. Serves 6.



# New Sewing Ideas



9036  
SIZES  
34-52



9446  
SIZES  
2-10

9446—Small-fry sundress with scallops. Sizes 2 to 10. Size 6 ensemble takes 1 3/4 yards; 1 yard contrast of 35-inch material.

9036—Slenderizing casual with shoulder tucks and button trim. Sizes 34 to 52. Size 36 takes 3 3/4 yards of 39-inch material.

9234—A comfortable wrap-on with no shoulder seams. Has rickrack trim. Sizes 12 to 20 and 30 to 42. Size 16 takes 4 3/4 yards of 35-inch material.



9234  
SIZES  
12-20  
30-42



9153  
SIZES  
34-50

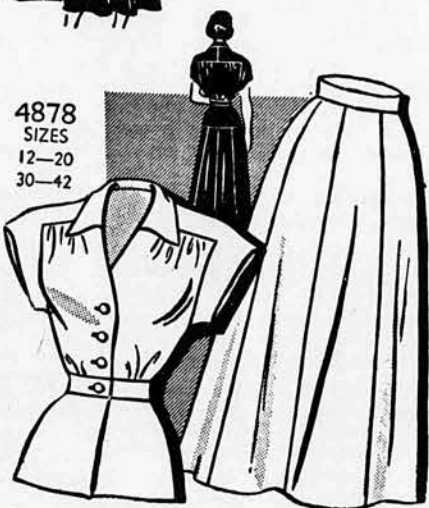


4965  
SIZES  
12-20

4965—Smooth frock for spring and summer. Transfer included. Sizes 12 to 30. Size 16 takes 3 3/4 yards of 39-inch material.

9153—Slim and youthful house dress with deep neckline. Sizes 34 to 50. Size 36 takes 4 3/4 yards of 35-inch material.

4878—Smart 2-piecer with gored skirt. Sizes 12 to 20 and 30 to 42. Size 16 takes 4 1/4 yards of 39-inch material.



4878  
SIZES  
12-20  
30-42



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		Town
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## Everest Woman Champion Cook at Kansas Free Fair

Eleven-year-old Helen Betty Westermann admires her mother's collection of cooking awards. In 1950 Mrs. Ernest Westermann won 17 ribbons at the Kansas Free Fair in Topeka . . . where she was named a Champion Cook. She also won 22 ribbons for her food exhibits at the Atchison County Fair.

"I can always count on good results with Fleischmann's New Improved Active Dry Yeast," says Mrs. Westermann. "I like

its fast rising action . . . and the way it dissolves so quickly!"

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Regain normal regularity  
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**SENNA LAXATIVE**

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feed dealers*

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## Chair Has New Look



**PROUD OF THEIR CHAIR!** Kay and Sue Ingersoll look with pride at the chair which their grandmother Mrs. Arch Ingersoll covered with a lime green plastic cover.

**K**AY INGERSOLL, 7, and her sister, Sue, 4, of near Michigan Valley in Osage county, are glad their grandmother, Mrs. Arch Ingersoll decided to enter the class in upholstery held by the Michigan Valley home demonstration unit. Mrs. Ingersoll used for her project a small platform rocker belonging to the girls. For the cover she used lime green plastic.

First step in the process was removal of worn cover which she used for a pattern to cut the plastic. The chair was then stripped to framework by removing padding. Then she found cardboard had been used on the back. She replaced this with plywood and tightened joints of the chair.

Foam rubber was used for padding. She found it in sheets and cut it to

proper size. Since plastic never should be placed directly on foam rubber, she padded it with cotton, then covered it with a piece of muslin.

The chair then was ready for the plastic cover which she tacked to the chair. Large decorative tacks were used to attach the cover on the back to give it a professional-looking finish.

Class members under direction of Nellie Lindsay, home demonstration agent, completed their projects in 2 lessons. Meetings were held in Grange Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Arch Ingersoll live 2 miles northwest of Michigan Valley and operate a dairy farm. Their home adjoins that of Mr. and Mrs. Phil Ingersoll, parents of the girl, who operate a turkey farm.

## You Can Still Get In Contest and Books to Be Awarded

**S**TORIES from Kansas 7th and 8th graders are arriving every day, but we will be glad to have more entries. As announced early in January in *Kansas Farmer*, cash and books for school libraries will be presented to 7th and 8th graders in rural schools who win first, second and third in our story-writing contest.

Here are the awards:

**First prize:** A personal cash award of \$25 to the boy or girl winner, plus \$100 in books for the school library.

**Second prize:** A personal cash award of \$15 to the boy or girl winner, plus \$75 in books for the school library.

**Third prize:** A personal cash award of \$10 to the boy or girl winner, plus \$50 in books for the school library.

The rules of the contest follow:

1. The subject of the story shall be, "Why I Like to Live on a Farm."
2. Story must not be longer than 500 words.
3. The writer must live on a farm of not less than 3 acres.
4. Story must be written plainly or clearly typewritten, double spaced.
5. Story must be original. Give name or number of the school district.
6. The paper must be 8½ by 11 inches and written on one side only.
7. Seventh and 8th graders who attend rural school and live in Kansas are eligible. A rural school is one under supervision of the county superintendent.

8. As 7th and 8th graders in a school enter the contest, the teacher will choose the best and mail it to the "Story Contest Editor," *KANSAS FARMER*, Capper Publications, Topeka. Only one entry may be mailed from each school.

9. To be eligible for grading by the editorial staff, stories must reach the office no later than March 31.

A large list of recommended books for rural schools has been prepared by Mrs. Ruth Gagliardo of the Kansas State Teachers Association. Winners of the contest may choose their books from this list.

### Feminine Teeth Differ

More tooth decay is found among girls than boys of the same ages, according to recent surveys. The reason is simple. Girls' teeth come in earlier than boys' and thus are exposed longer to conditions that make for decay.

### April Parties

Having a party in April? Our leaflet, "An April Party," has several suggestions for parties and instructions for making clever favors. New ideas. For a copy of the leaflet, please address Entertainment Editor, *Kansas Farmer*, Topeka. Price 3c.





Should you meet a billy goat,  
With his beard and shaggy coat,  
Say politely, "Howdy-do,"  
Or he'll be a-buttin' you.

—By Margaret Whittemore.

### Spring Prelude

While March winds blow an icy blast  
And snowflakes whirl around,  
The farmer, muffled to the eyes,  
Among his beasts is found.  
He feeds an extra pan of grain,  
Another round of hay  
To keep them warm and well content,  
This stormy winter day.

But what of robins in the snow,  
Who came to herald spring,  
Then found she'd started south again?  
They have no song to sing,  
Until the farmer sees their plight  
And scatters crumbs and grain;  
They peck and chirp with gratitude,  
Soon spring will come again!

—By Ida M. Yoder.

### So Much to Love

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

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

—By May Smith.

### If

If I could only stop the clock  
until I get the chores I need to do all  
DONE;

Then my conscience wouldn't hurt so  
badly when I decide to have a little  
FUN!

—By Fanny Waugh Davis.

### Cloud Pictures

John, do you see the things I see,  
In the sky cloud parade passing by?  
There goes a cart on powder puff wheels,  
And a giant's whipped cream pie.  
Billows of fluffy white cotton candy.  
And a ballet skirt twirling high.

Jane, now look for the things I see,  
In the sky cloud parade passing by.  
That huge sea horse against the blue,  
By a mountain with its peak awry.  
There's a stately ship with seven sails,  
And a knight's banner furred across  
the sky.

—By Camilla Watch Wilson.

### Pastoral

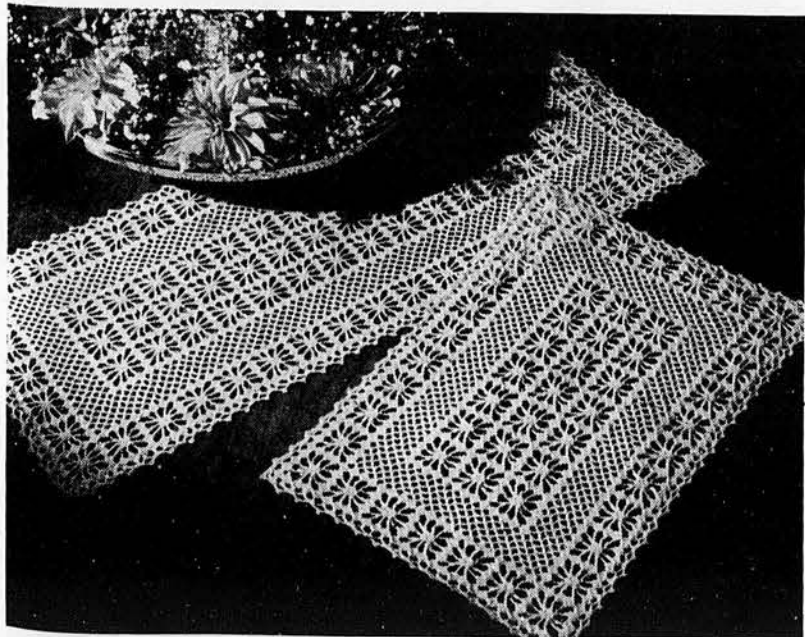
All the years here we have known  
A little empire of our own,  
Here the kittens, snowy white,  
Dust themselves beneath the light  
Of a glowing summer sun,  
And the chickens scratch and run,  
Herds of cattle, as they pass,  
Munch the luscious pasture grass.  
All the years here, we have known  
A little empire of our own.

—By Hazel Griffith Davis.

### Junior-Senior Banquet

Plans already are being made  
for end of the school year. We have  
a bulletin to recommend for the  
teacher of homemaking as well as  
juniors and seniors, entitled "Ca-  
reer Night." It is an idea for a  
junior-senior banquet and suggests  
invitations, decorations, favors,  
place cards, program and wait-  
resses' costumes. Please send 3c  
for mailing charge with your re-  
quest for this bulletin, to Enter-  
tainment Editor, Kansas Farmer,  
Topeka.

### Mats for Your Table



Mats in spider-web design with matching scarf for the buffet. Send 20 cents for pattern No. 7050 to the Needlework Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.



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2 packages Red Star  
Special Active Dry Yeast  
1½ cups warm water (105°  
to 110° F.)  
½ cup sugar  
1½ teaspoons salt  
1 egg

3 cups sifted all purpose  
flour  
1 cup raisins  
½ cup chopped citron  
1 teaspoon cinnamon  
2 tablespoons shortening,  
melted and cooled to  
lukewarm

**Step 1:** Dissolve yeast in warm water (105° to 110° F.) in large mixing bowl. **Step 2:** Add sugar, salt, un-  
beaten egg, flour, raisins, citron and cinnamon. Beat  
with electric mixer on low or medium speed, or  
well with large wooden spoon. Add shortening,  
by hand with large wooden spoon. **Step 3:** Spoon dough  
beating until thoroughly mixed. **Step 4:** Spoon dough  
into well greased muffin pans, filling about one-third  
full. **Step 5:** Let rise in warm place (90° to 95° F.)  
until dough has risen level with top of muffin pans  
(about 25 to 30 minutes). **Step 6:** Bake in moderately  
hot oven (375° to 400° F.) 20 minutes. **Step 7:** Re-  
move from pans and glaze with thin powdered sugar  
icing. When cool, make a cross on each with plain  
icing. Yields 18 to 24 buns.

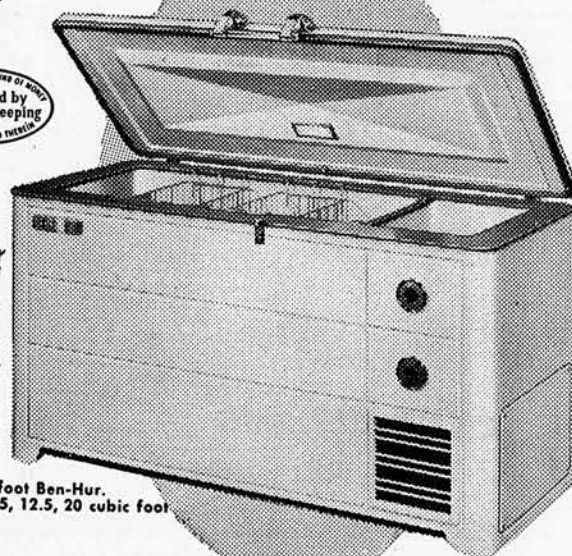
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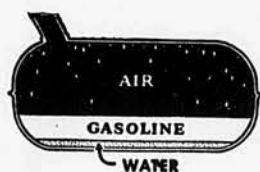


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Dept. E-15 SALINA, KANSAS

## More Electric Helpers

(Continued from Page 1)



THIS IS THE LIFE, says Victor Edmonds, as he tunes in a program on the television set. The Edmonds family plans activities now to take advantage of the best programs.

brooder is a simple frame that uses six or eight 250-watt heat bulbs. By eliminating the hover, better air circulation is obtained. Another advantage is that bulbs can be removed and used for pig brooders or other heat uses on the farm.

A farm problem Mr. Hinrichs thinks they have solved now is the old one of finding a control for feeding ear corn into the grinder. "We tried all kinds of mechanical controls," says Mr. Hinrichs. "Now we have an experimental electric control that will be automatic."

At the USDA experiment station at Beltsville, Md., they are perfecting the use of radio frequency as a means for grading eggs. Also, experiments are being made on conditioning farm grain crops with dielectric heat. In Oklahoma the state experiment station is using electricity for summer temperature control in the dairy cattle loafing barn.

Other new things now available are refrigerated milk-holding tanks for farms, and an automatic control for laying batteries in hatcheries.

By using an electric heat pump farmers soon will be able to take heat thrown off by their milk coolers and use it to help heat water for utensils. "This heat pump will reduce cost of heating water to one third its present cost," says Mr. Hinrichs. Heat pumps also are being used experimentally to dry grain.

If you are planning changes in farm buildings, be sure to investigate possibilities of saving costs and labor thru every possible use of electricity. Here is a case in point, as described by Mr. Hinrichs.

"We actually know of an eastern farmer," he says, "who was planning to replace a large all-purpose barn that had been destroyed by fire. Estimated cost of replacement was \$50,000. By wise planning this farmer built a combination hay and loafing barn and a separate milking parlor at a total cost of \$10,000. He was able, then, to spend \$16,000 for electric equipment and labor-saving devices. In other words, he saved \$24,000 and had buildings and equipment of the very latest type."

While figures used in this illustration are high for Kansas, the theory is the same. Modern farming demands the most flexible type of farm buildings and maximum use of labor-saving equipment.

Those of you who have had electricity on the farm for a few years soon learn to take it for granted. That's what we found recently in talking to farmers in Jefferson county about their use of electricity in the home and around the farmstead.

"Getting to electric service was our main reason for moving to this place," says Mrs. Vincent Edmonds, of near Oskaloosa. "We farmed 3 years before we moved here and it was really wonderful to have lights and all the other modern conveniences."

In order of importance to her, Mrs. Edmonds picks lights first, then her electric iron, then her refrigerator. The Edmonds also have an electric washing machine, cleaner, radio, clock, toaster, waffle iron, and an electric cement mixer. The big labor-saver on the farm—

(Continued on Page 29)



THIS IS PUSH-BUTTON farming, says W. L. Douglas, as he turns on juice to cool the milk. He is one of heaviest electric users in Jefferson county.



stead, however, is the milking machine. A milk cooler is the second important piece of equipment that makes the dairy program a success.

As to the future, Mrs. Edmonds would like a deep freeze as her next major electric purchase and Mr. Edmonds wants an electric drill for his shop. What would they like to see put on the market? "An electric gadget that would automatically wash the milking utensils," says Mrs. Edmonds.

#### Thanks to Electricity

Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Biery have had electricity on their farm 15 years, and a summary of their equipment makes you wonder what else they could buy. They have an electric milking machine, milk cooler, electric brooder for chicks, hand drill, electric water systems with hot-water heater in house, cement mixer, electric control on coal furnace, washer, sweeper, 5 radios and one television, refrigerator, pump, iron, toaster, soldering iron, stove, food mixer, bathroom heater, lights, electric razor, fan and 3 electric clocks.

Mrs. Biery couldn't think of another thing she needs, but Mr. Biery has dreams of some future improvements. His next purchase will be a power saw for his workshop. Someday he would like to have an electric silage unloader and an electrically-operated silage cart to run on tracks over the feed bunks.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Edmonds, neighbors of the Biers, still remember when they got electricity in 1943. "I had a special line for my ironing before we even had lights," says Mrs. Edmonds, "and it was a real thrill."

Now the Edmonds find much of their farm living is planned around the television set. "Because of the door arrangement, we can see the television screen while eating in the kitchen," says Mrs. Edmonds. "I also do my ironing now within view of the television screen and plan my hand work, such as darning, for hours when best programs are on."

An unusual electric appliance in the Edmonds home is a Solovox. This is an electrical attachment that fits on the piano and sounds like an electric organ. Altho the family has all the equipment listed for other farm families they have plans for improvements.

#### Washer and Dryer Next

"Our next major electric appliance," says Mrs. Edmonds, "will be an automatic washing machine and dryer. After that we want an electric dishwasher and garbage-disposal unit." Mr. Edmonds would like to have some kind of communication system between house and barn. "I am in the barn 4 to 5 hours a day," he says, "and it is difficult for my wife to yell loud enough for me to hear if there is a phone call, and it is a nuisance to run to the house every time I want to tell her something."

In addition to all the household appliances and electric equipment in the milkhouse and barn, Robert McCullough has added a lot of electrical shop equipment.

"One piece of electrical equipment that has many uses," says Mr. McCullough, "is an electric air compressor. If you have much machinery riding on rubber tires the compressor is a real labor-saver. I also find it valuable for cleaning motors and other equipment."

Mr. McCullough would like to see a better electric stock-water heater on the market. "I don't like any ice on top the water," he says. "Cattle have a tendency to fight when there is only a small opening of water to drink."

If there is one use of electricity that stands out in the mind of W. L. Douglas, it is for pumping water. "All the water for our home and livestock is pumped by electricity without any labor on our part," says Mr. Douglas. "That's quite a thing when you stop to think about it."

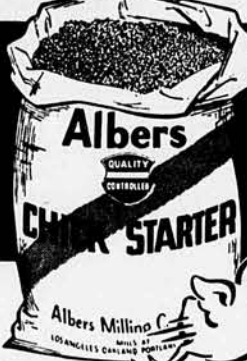
The most practical uses Mr. Douglas has found for electricity on the farmstead are his milking machine and milk cooler, and the hot-water heater in the milk room. In fact, a milking machine was the first electric equipment purchased—even before any of the household appliances. "I find the water heater in the milk room is a mighty handy thing, too," says Mr. Douglas.

Because farmers listed here are all dairymen their electric needs are somewhat similar. Needs of all farmers in Kansas will vary with their type of farming. But regardless of what kind of farm you operate we'll bet you will be really surprised if you just sit down and try to list all the ways you are using electricity.

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**TOTAL SAVINGS \$5.50**  
For Each 200 Chicks Raised

**STEP 1** Feed your chicks ALBERS CHICK STARTER exclusively from the first day thru 8 weeks of age. 200 average chicks will consume up to six 100-lb. bags of ALBERS CHICK STARTER during this period. There is one Feed Bonus Coupon in each bag of Starter, worth 25c on the purchase of ALBERS PULLET GROWER (the 2nd step in the Albers 3-Step Plan). If you buy 6 bags of Chick Starter, your coupons will bring a total saving of \$1.50 when you buy ALBERS PULLET GROWER.

**STEP 2** Feed your pullets exclusively on ALBERS PULLET GROWER plus grains, from their 9th week until first eggs appear. 200 average pullets will consume up to sixteen 100-lb. bags of Albers Pullet Grower, plus grains, during this vital period. There is one Feed Bonus Coupon in each bag of Pullet Grower, worth 25c on the purchase of any ALBERS LAYING FEED (the third and last step in the Albers Plan). If you buy 16 bags of Pullet Grower, your coupons will bring a saving of \$4.00 when you buy any ALBERS LAYING FEED.

**STEP 3** After the first eggs appear, switch gradually from Albers Pullet Grower to any ALBERS LAYING FEED, completing the change in about one week. By continuing the feeding of ALBERS LAYING FEEDS and using your Feed Bonus Coupons, you can save up to \$5.50 cash feed cost. But, more important, you will have followed the ALBERS "3-STEP" PLAN to completion... the surest feeding program we know to get the most profit from your flock.

#### ALBERS CHICK STARTER Contains Compound Anti-Cox

...with an amazing drug that helps control coccidiosis. ANTI-COX will help protect your chicks against the heavy death losses, stunted growth and reduced laying power which coccidiosis causes.

Over thirty one years ago, an extensive program of field and laboratory research on poultry problems was started at the Albers Research Station. Since that time, thousands of tests and experiments have produced a complete plan for profitable poultry raising...a plan which we sincerely believe is the best in existence.

The 3-Step program explained above is the basis of the Albers Plan. Each of these popular Albers feeds...Chick Starter, Pullet Grower and Egg Maker...contains proper amounts of all ingredients which have proved their value on Albers flocks. You can buy any of these Quality-Controlled Feeds with complete confidence that Albers has spared nothing, in time or expense, to make each ration do the most economical job for you.

And now, this year, you can follow the Albers 3-Step Plan from start to finish, at a big cash saving. Albers offers you this amazing, unprecedented saving for just one reason...to make it easy for you to test the entire Albers plan, and see what a difference really good feeds can make in your poultry profits.

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ALBERS RESEARCH STATION...proving ground for all Albers Quality-Controlled Feeds



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SPEAR MILLS DIVISION • KANSAS CITY, MO.

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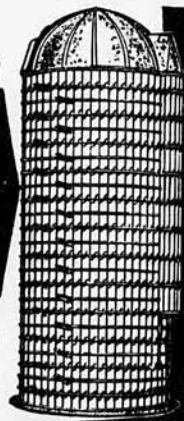
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Trapped 28 years. R.O.P. supervised 23 years. U. S. Pullorum clean. Fast feathering. Send for circular.

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Hy-Lines, New Hampshires, White Rocks, Austra-Whites, White Leghorns, Buff Orpingtons, Black Australorps. Write for circular and price list.

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Year Round Service, Hatching Eggs, Baby Chicks  
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**Ideal Dual-Purpose Birds**

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Austra-Whites, White Leghorns and Ames In-Cross for egg production. Delaware X Hamps, Golden Breds and New Hampshires for broilers. Write for literature and price list.

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 All parent stock vaccinated for New Castle. Popular Breeds and Ames In-Cross  
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**LOOK QUALITY CHICKS**  
 We specialize in  
 Wh. Rocks, New Hampshires, Austra-Whites, White Leghorns, U. S. Approved, Pullorum Passed. Write, phone or see us. Phone 282.  
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## Making Poultry Raising More Profitable on Kansas Farms

By E. R. Wise

Hatchery members of the Kansas Poultry Improvement Association are conducting organized improvement programs in breeding and pullorum control that will produce more profitable chicks for you, the chick buyer.

Association hatcheries are spending thousands of dollars each year for improved breeding cockerels to head their key breeding flocks. They spend endless hours in carefully culling, selecting, and blood testing their breeding flocks. Many hatcheries test all of their supply flocks for pullorum disease as many as three or four times to guarantee you a chick that will live. They take courses of training offered at Kansas State College to better equip them to do this work thoroughly and properly. All Association hatcherymen and agents doing flock selecting and testing work must be qualified and approved by the State.

Each Association hatchery is engaged in an organized improvement program to make his chicks more profitable for you. These improvement programs are based on scientific and proven methods and are approved by the government and carefully administered and supervised by the Kansas Poultry Improvement Association.

All of this is being done to make your poultry more profitable. Our members know that unless you make money their markets for chicks will disappear. The explanation is that simple.

Let good judgement be your guide. Always buy profit possibility chicks with a good sound recognized improvement program back of them. Good chicks do not just happen. They are the result of a sound program carefully carried out from start to finish. Association hatcheries are inspected by authorized state inspectors to see that the minimum requirements of the improvement program have been met.

See the March 17 issue of KANSAS FARMER for more information about Kansas Poultry Improvement Assn. hatched chicks.

## Why Do Association Hatcheries Produce Good Chicks?

Here are a few reasons why hatcheries belonging to the Kansas Poultry Improvement Association and operating under the National Poultry Improvement Plan are producing better quality chicks each year, chicks that live well and make a profitable return.

1. All breeding flocks are carefully selected and culled by qualified, state approved agents.
2. All breeding flocks are carefully and accurately tested for pullorum disease by approved agents.
3. All breeding birds are leg-banded with official bands for identification.
4. Breeding flocks are inspected and check-tested by state inspectors.
5. Hatching eggs are carefully selected for size, shape, texture, color, uniformity, and cleanliness.
6. Sanitation is maintained in all hatcheries to insure the production of healthier chicks.
7. All hatcheries are carefully inspected and supervised by authorized State inspectors.

## What Is the Kansas Poultry Improvement Association?

The Kansas Poultry Improvement Association has been designated by the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. D. A., to serve as the official State agency in Kansas to administer and supervise the National Poultry and Turkey Improvement Plans. The co-operation of this Association with such agencies as the Bureau of Animal Industry, Sanitary Livestock Commissioner, International Baby Chick Association, and the Departments of Poultry Husbandry, Bacteriology, and the Extension Service at Kansas State College makes the work of the Association an integral part of the poultry industry in Kansas.

## U. S. Approved Chicks

### Pullorum Controlled

AAA Grade	St. Run	Pullets	Ckls.
Lrg. Type Wh. Leg. ....	\$12.90	\$23.90	\$ 4.90
Wh. Rocks .....	12.90	18.90	11.90
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Prepaid in 100 lots — Free Folder

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 have proven their dependability as Egg Producers for 47 consecutive years.

All Breeders are 100% Kansas Pullorum tested and U. S. Approved. Last year I raised and sold 25,000 Started Pullets. Why not you, too! become a RUPF customer. Just send in a postal card and full information will be mailed.

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 All breeds Baby Chicks  
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All Poults U. S. Approved, Pullorum Controlled. Tube-Tested under Kansas Plan.  
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Certified White Leghorns, Approved Austra-Whites, Leghorns, Leg-Reds, Production Reds, New Hampshire, Rainbows and Welp's In-Cross Hybrids, Husky, healthy chicks from great production strains.

What a whole of a difference just a cent or two makes.

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FREE LOW PRICES 48 variety SEX-LINKED and PUREBRED: BABY CHICKS, Pullets or Cockerels, also STARTED CHICKS, BABY TURKEYS, Mature Fowls and Hatching Eggs. ALL FLOCKS BLOOD TESTED FOR BVD. Write quick for this free book. GREAT WESTERN HATCHERY, Box 34, Salina, Kan.

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DeKalb chicks are bred for rugged, superior performance and greater profits from eggs and meat. 3 different chick varieties to meet your requirements.

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Now hatching Austra-Whites, New Hamp, White Rocks and Certified White Leghorns.

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## KANSAS FARMER Classified Advertising

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10c per word each issue.  
Minimum—12 words.  
Names and addresses are part of ad, thus are billed at per-word rate.

Livestock Ads Not Sold on a Per-Word Basis

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Column Inches	Cost Per Issue	Column Inches	Cost Per Issue
1/4	\$4.90	2	\$19.80
1/2	9.80	3	29.40

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Write for special display requirements.

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1 New Minneapolis-Moline RTN tractor with attachments and hydraulic lift. 1 new M-M RTE tractor with wheel weights. 1 new M-M EL 2-row lister for corn pull type. 1 Earth Master Newkirk wheel type offset disc harrow 8-ft. 4 new Floor Furnaces, rated 40,000 BTU. Will sell to dealer. Phone 1F2 Leoti. Boulware Merc. Co., Marietta, Kan.

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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.

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

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Reprints size as negative 3c and oversize prints 4c. 8- or 8-exposure roll developed and printed one each 25c or two each for 35c. Three 6x7 enlargements for 50c. Four 8x10 for \$1.00. Your favorite photo copied and 10 billfold pictures 65c.

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Eight-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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Hardy Midwest Grown Processed Alfalfa Seed Sweet Clover, Red Clover, Lespedeza; Ladino Clover; Kansas Brome; 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.**

## CHOICE BROME GRASS SEED

From 10-15 year old fields. We have installed the best in modern grass seed equipment and are offering seed of our own growing, cleaned to a high degree of purity. Write for prices and samples.

**G. D. STOCKWELL**  
Randolph, Kansas

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, all at low direct prices. Miller Seed Co., Box 1823, Lincoln, Nebr.

Hybrid Watermelon Seed. Grow 50-100 pound watermelons without sandy ground. 500 watermelon and 200 cantaloupe seeds \$1.00. Free catalog. Air Line Farm, Rossville, Kan.

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

Pure Iowa Goldmine and St. Charles Seed Corn. \$2.75 bushel. Free samples. L. C. Feigley, Enterprise, Kan.

## PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

Certified Strawberry Plants—Missionary, Blakemore, Klondike, Klonmore, Dunlap, \$3.50. Aroma, New Robinson, Tennessee 965, Tenn. Shipper, Tenn. Beauty, Tenn. Supreme, \$4.50. Pioneer, 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.

Frostproof Cabbage and Onion Plants—Large, stalky, well rooted, hand selected. Cabbage—Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Fiat Dutch, Copenhagen Market, 200-75c; 300—\$1.00; 500—\$1.50; 1,000—\$2.50. Onions—Crystal Wax Bermuda, Yellow Bermuda, Sweet Spanish, 300—85c; 500—\$1.25; 1,000—\$2.00; 2,000—\$3.50. All postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Culver Plant Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Tex.

Strawberry Plants—Hardy northern grown, double inspected Dunlap, Beaver, Blakemore 200—\$2.00; 500—\$4.50; 1,000—\$8.50. Premier, Giant Robinson, Bellmar 200—\$2.50; 500—\$5.75; 1,000—\$11.00. Giant Gem, Streamliner, Minnesota 1166 everbearing 100—\$2.25; 500—\$10.00. Gladiolus—Florist-Mix, 17 Varieties, blooming size 125—\$1.00. Fresh plants, prompt shipment. Everything postpaid. Iowa Nursery, Farmington, Ia.

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.

Strawberry Plants—200 Blakemore, Dunlap, \$2.00. 100 Premier, Robinson \$1.40. 100 everbearing Superfection, Marvel Gem or Streamliner \$2.20. Postpaid. Bonaparte Nursery, Bonaparte, Ia.

## FLOWERS AND BULBS

Gladiolus, 120 Giant Exhibition Varieties. Giant Dahlias, Tuberous Begonias, Lilies, Cannas. Money-saving specials. Free catalog. Foley Gardens, Freeport, Ill.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

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

## FEATHERS WANTED

West Chicago Pays More! Get highest cash prices for your goose and duck feathers. Send sample for prices of used feathers. Free shipping tags. Prompt payment. Company highly rated. West Chicago Feather Company, Dept. C. G., 172 N. Aberdeen St., Chicago 7, Ill.

Exciting Hobby—Send \$1.00 for five unique Florida Coast shells. Free illustrated book. Variety Shells, Northern Office, Salem 7, Ind.

## REMEDIES—TREATMENTS

Free Book—Piles, Fistula, Colon-Stomach, associated conditions. Latest methods. Thornton & Minor Hospital, Suite C306, Kansas City 3, Mo.

## FOR THE TABLE

**HONEY** 60-lb. Can **\$10.50** FOB

12-lb. Can (Postpaid to 600 mi.) . . . \$3.25  
1950 crop. Nice, light, mild honey.  
Satisfaction guaranteed.

**HAHN APIARIES, 1715 Lane St., Topeka, Ks.**

We Offer Salted Herring, Heads, inwards removed. 100 pounds \$13.50, 50 pounds \$7.50. Knarvik's Fisheries, Two Harbors, Minn.

# CERTIFIED SEED GROWERS

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

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



## BABY CHICKS

## GOLDEN RULE CHICKS

Bred for High Livability. Fast Growers. High egg producers. Pullorum Tested to zero. Newcastle Vaccinated Stock. Champion breeding up to 350 egg strain.

**\$2.90**  
per 100  
F.O.B.

	AS HATCH	PULLETS	COCKERELS
White Leghorns	\$ 7.90	\$15.90	\$ 2.90
Austra-Whites			
Hamp-Whites	\$ 7.90	\$15.90	\$ 4.90
White Rocks			
New Hampshires	\$ 7.90	\$12.90	\$ 6.90

100% Live Delivery. All prices F.O.B. Hatchery. We ship C. O. D. Plus Postage. U. S. Approved Grade—3c per chick higher.

## GOLDEN RULE CHICKS

Dept. 174  
WICHITA, KANS.

## Schlichtman's EGG &amp; MEAT BREEDS

English Type WHITE LEGHORNS, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, New Hamps, Austra-Whites, Also Sexed and Started Chicks and Special Broiler Breeds. Established Over 27 Years. CATALOG explains 2-week replacement guarantee. U. S. Approved, U. S. Pullorum Passed. R.O.P. Foundation Breeding. Write today.

SCHLICHTMAN HATCHERY • Appleton City, Missouri

## ABC ALWAYS BETTER CHICKS

"AAA" QUALITY

Big Type WHITE LEGHORNS, White Rocks, Austra-Whites, New Hampshires, Hamp-Whites. \$10.90 per 100—Postpaid

Heavy Assorted—\$8.90. Leftovers—\$3.95. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Postpaid for cash. U. S. Pullorum Passed. Rich in R.O.P. bloodlines. Prompt shipments. Free folder. Price list.

ABC Farms, Dept. 300, Garden City, Mo.

## FREE Beautiful Chick Broadside in Natural Colors

showing some of Missouri's finest egg bred broiler type New Hampshires, also Big Wh. Leghorns, Wh. Rocks. Try my famous Austra Whites. Sexed Chicks. 3-4 week old chicks. 2 weeks replacement guarantee.

Boehm's Belton Hatchery  
Belton, Mo.

## 1c GOLDEN RULE 1c ea. CHICK SALE 1c

Buy 100 AAA Grade Cross-bred or Hybrid Cockerels at regular price and get 100 extra for 1c each. No Leghorn purebreds. A few pullets included for layers.

REGULAR PRICE PER 100 ..... \$6.95  
100 EXTRA CHICKS ONLY ..... 1.00

TOTAL FOR 200 CHICKS ONLY ..... \$7.95

100% Live Delivery. Shipped C. O. D. plus postage.

GOLDEN RULE CHICKS Dept. 172 Wichita, Kans.

## AMES IN-CROSS

the outstanding Inbred Cross

## WHITE ROCKS

Dr. Warren's fast feathering. Fine Breeding—Close Culling Friendly Service

## Stearn's Hatchery

Phone 1412 Wellington, Kan.

## CHICKS U. S. APPROVED

White & Barred Rocks, New Hamp, Wyandottes, Austra-Whites, White Leg. Also Sexed & Started Chicks. R.O.P. Foundation Breeding. Order direct or write for Free Folder. F.O.B. The WHITE CHICKERY, Schell City, Missouri

Order Combs Chicks Now. Get high-speed egg production, real vigor, Leghorns, Austra-Whites, White Rocks, Share benefits, our years of ROP trapnest breeding experience. Get Combs Leghorn chicks from long line, high egg ancestry. 250-355 egg sires for 30 years back, no exceptions. Give you exceptional laying ability with strain-cross vigor. Large white eggs. Combs Austra-White chicks. Cross of two high egg production strains. Real egg producers; sturdy crossbred vigor. Actual farm tests prove Combs Austra-Whites better layers than average chickens. Combs Kansas State College strain White Rock Chicks. 100% pure. These give you wonderful meat-egg production ability. Get high quality chicks. Our prices are reasonable. Order now. Free circular. Write today. Combs & Son, Box 6, Sedgwick, Kan.

Surplus Chick Bargains! Choice AAAA and AAA White Rocks, White Wyandottes, New Hampshires, Barred Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Austra Whites, White Leghorns, \$7.95 per 100. Heavy pullets, \$13.90. Heavy cockerels, \$7.95. Broiler cockerels, \$2.25. Light pullets, \$17.95. Fast broilers, profitable layers. Up to 342-egg bloodlines. U. S. Approved, Pullorum Controlled. Also started chicks. Alive delivery. Order from ad. Give second choice. \$1.00 deposit required. Fulton Hatchery, Box 6-E, Fulton, Mo.

Roosting-age Four-week-old Pullets, Cockerels. Out of danger. Less work. Berry's use America's highest-record pedigree breeding stock creating Berigolds and Austra-Whites. Let us prove to you that Berigolds and Berry's Original Austra-Whites will lay more eggs, grow faster and are more rugged than most in-crossbreds and Purebreds. Write for Berry's free illustrated poultry book and low prices. Be sure to ask about special testing offer. Berry's Chicks, Box 624, Newton, Kan.

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.

## TURKEYS

## COLONIAL TURKEY POULTS

Championship blood. Lines in national and dressed shows. Tube tested. Lower cost gains. Earlier maturity, higher market quality. Superior breast fleshing. Broadbreast Bronze and Beltsville Whites. Spring Sale. Catalog Free. COLONIAL TURKEY HATCHERY, Lamar, Colorado

## BABY CHICKS

Low Priced, High Quality AAA and AAAA Chicks. Fast broilers. Profitable layers. 100% pullorum tested. New Hampshire Reds, 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—AAA Barred, White Rocks, Reds, New Hampshires, \$8.90. Pullets \$12.90; Cockerels \$8.40. Large Egg-Bred Brown, White Leghorns, Austra White, \$8.90. Pullets \$15.90. Heavies \$8.95. Leftovers \$3.95. Eating Special \$2.90. Assorted Pullets \$11.90. Surplus \$2.50. F.O.B. Quality Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.

Big Type White Leghorns, Austra-Whites, White, Barred, Hampshires \$7.95. Pullets \$11.95; Heavies \$6.95; Heavy Cockerels and Cross-breeds \$5.95; Table Special \$4.95; Surplus Assorted \$2.95; Fryer Special \$1.95. 100% alive. F.O.B. HiGrade Chicks, Deepwater, Mo.

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.

15 Years Breeding of ROP Sired Chicks. All leading breeds and crossbreeds. Pullorum passed. New prices for early orders. Free literature. Send postcard to General Chicks, Box 5A, Rich Hill, Mo.

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.

Baby Chicks—Sturdy quality, 25 purebreds, 6 cross-breeds, bloodtested, licensed inspected, low prices. Rush postal; colored book free. Albert Prehse, Route 12, Salina, Kan.

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

## DUCKS AND GEESE

Geese, Goslings, Goose eggs. Safe shipment anywhere. Bulletins, magazine on breeding, hatching, rearing, marketing. Peyton Goose Farms, Route 2CK, Duluth, Minnesota.

## JERSEY GIANTS

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

## MINORCAS

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

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

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.

## WYANDOTTES

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

## WHITE LEGHORNS

Mart's Large Leghorns. Hidden qualities in chicks are the difference between profit and loss in your laying house. Mart specializes in only One Breed and offers only One Grade—the best. Our 3,500 Certified Cockerels from R.O.P. Foundation Stock head our breeders. Get the facts now. Write for catalog. Mart Leghorn Farms, Box KF, Windsor, Mo.

## POULTRY—MISCELLANEOUS

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

## AGENTS AND SALESMEN

At Last! Something new and sensational in Everyday Cards. 21 for \$1. Make extra money fast! Show Satin, Velour, Metallic Cards. Get orders easy. Big line \$1 Assortments. Scented Stationery. Personal Matches. Kiddie Books. Imprints free. Two \$1 boxes on approval. Puro Co., 2801 Locust, Dept. 187-C, St. Louis 3, Mo.

## WANTED TO BUY

Wanted: Horse Hair, Tail and Mane. Rabbit skins, wool, pelts, beeswax. Write for prices, shipping tags. Sturges Co., 2630 "N" St., Omaha, Nebr.

## OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Outdoor Toilets, Cesspools, Septic Tanks cleaned, deodorized with amazing new product. Just mix dry powder with water; pour into toilet. Safe, no poisons. Save digging, pumping costs. Postcard brings free details. Burson Laboratories, Dept. E-54, Chicago 22, Ill.

Make Buttonholes the Easy Way. Sewing machine attachment also quilts, darns, overcasts seams, etc. Save time. Extremely useful. Only \$1 postpaid. Order today. Harland Hartwig, Osage, Iowa.

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

Weave Rugs, Etc.—Profitable spare time-home occupation. 31,000 doing it with \$59.50 Union Looms. Free booklet, Union Loom Works, Box 418, Boonville, N. Y.

Free Needlecraft Catalog, 40 pages—over 1,000 items, ideas for you to make! Request catalog 559, Frederick Herschner Co., 33 So. Wabash, Chicago 3, Ill.

Grow Dishcloths—Seed. Instructions 25c. 31 Quick Patterns 30c. Hobbies, Fullerton, La.

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

## OF INTEREST TO ALL

Outdoor Toilets, Cesspools, Septic Tanks cleaned, deodorized with amazing new product. Just mix dry powder with water; pour into toilet. Safe, no poisons. Save digging, pumping costs. Postcard brings free details. Burson Laboratories, Dept. H-81, Chicago 22, Ill.

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

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

## KANSAS CERTIFIED SEED

## KANSAS CERTIFIED SEED

## KANSAS CERTIFIED SEED

Fields examined before harvest by competent inspectors. Kansas Certified Seed must be labeled with the official tag which when properly filled out complies with Kansas Pure Seed Law. These protective measures are your guarantee of superior seed.

## KANSAS CROP IMPROVEMENT ASSN.

MANHATTAN, KANSAS



## KANSAS CERTIFIED HYBRID SEED CORN

K2234  
US523 W  
K1639 — K1784  
K1585 — US13

Certified Achenbach Brome Grass Seed  
CARL BILLMAN  
Holton, Kansas

For Finest Quality PLANT OUR And Highest Production

## KANSAS 1639

Certified Hybrid Seed Corn

For Prices Write  
FRANK BANAKA  
Muscatoh, Kansas

## CERTIFIED HYBRIDS

Finest Quality

U.S.13 K1784 K1639 K1585

Utz 100A and Utz 100

Non Certified

L. L. UTZ, Highland, Kan.

## CERTIFIED SEED CORN

White and Yellow Varieties

Write for prices

OBERLE FARMS, Carbondale, Kan.

## CERTIFIED SEED Our Specialty

Hybrid Corn — Oats  
Brome Grass — Forage Seed  
You name it — We supply it  
ALWIN FEED & SEED SERVICE  
Holton, Kansas

Certified Madrid Sweet Clover 40c. Achenbach Brome 30c germination 80% otherwise certifiable, very heavy. Certified Kansas Hybrids: K1639 yellow \$9.50. Herbert T. Niles, Lebo, Kan. Phone 1258 US523 W. \$10.50.

Certified Madrid Sweet Clover, 86-90% germination. Atlas sorgo, 88%. Get our latest retail and wholesale prices. Walter Peirce, Rt. 2, Hutchinson, Kan.

Kansas State Certified Seeds of Atlas Sorgo, Madrid Clover and Cherokee Oats. Non-Certified Achenbach Brome grass. Ted and Roland Klaassen, Whitewater, Kan.

Nemaha Oats, bright, heavy, strong germination, high purity. Harvey L. Armstrong, Reserve, Kan.

Midland Milo at prevailing prices. 91% germination. J. V. Borgstrom, Windom, Kan.

## FARMS—KANSAS

Equipped 82 Acres \$6,600. Well located, graveled A&B milk. Mail routes. Phone, electric lines. Fair 4-room house, electricity, new poultry house, barn, other buildings. Owner includes Farmall tractor, cultivator, plow, other equipment. Team, 100 hens, 3 milk cows, \$4,600 down. Possession immediately. Free folder. Peterson Realty, Osage City, Kan.

## FARMS—MISCELLANEOUS

Big Free Spring Catalog! Farm and country real estate bargains, good pictures, many states, easy terms, many equipped, business opportunities. For special service, state requirements, desired location. United Farm Agency, 2825-KF Main St., Kansas City 8, Mo.

New Strout Catalog—Spring issue, just out! Farms, homes, country businesses, etc. Our 51st year. World's largest! 3,084 outstanding bargains, 33 states. Mailed free! Buy now, beat inflation. Save thru Strout, 20 West 9th St., Kansas City 6, Mo.

1,280 Acres El Paso county, Colo. Improved stock grain farm. 640 acres leased grass. R.E.A. School bus. Price \$38,400. Possession. Louis Miller, Frankfort, Ind.

## March 17 Will Be Our Next Issue

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

## Friday, March 9

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

## Livestock Advertising Rates

Effective February 1, 1951

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

Publication dates are on the first and third Saturdays of each month. Copy for livestock advertising must be received on Friday, night days before.

MIKE WILSON, Livestock Editor  
912 Kansas Avenue  
Kansas Farmer - - - Topeka, Kansas

## CERTIFIED HYBRIDS

K1639 K1859 US523W

US13 K1784

The best for years

H. F. ROEPKE

Rt. 3 Manhattan, Kan.

## KANSAS

## CERTIFIED HYBRIDS

K 1784

K 1639

K 1859

LAURENCE J. HOOVER

R. R. 2 Junction City, Kan.

## CERTIFIED NEMAHA OATS

Germination 97%. Purity 99.5%  
Home Grown Kansas Hybrid Seed Corn, Jewett 421 and 444. Kansas Hybrid K1585, U.S.13, K1646, K1859, K2234W, U.S.523W.

DEAVER HYBRID CORN CO.

SABETHA, KANSAS

## KANSAS CERTIFIED

## HYBRID SEED CORN

K1784 K1639 K1585 K1859

All flats—\$8.50 per bushel

All Medium Rounds—\$6.00 per bushel

All Large Rounds—\$5.00 per bushel

We pay freight on all orders of 3 bu. or more.

JOHN L. WINGERT & SONS

Dunlap, Kansas

For Sale—Certified Nemaha Oats, treated, germination 94%, purity 99.50%. Price \$2.25 per bushel at the bin. Also Certified Atlas Sorgo. C. J. Fear, Bala, Kan.

Exceptionally Good Quality seed of pure certified Midland Milo, Ellis Sorgo, with high germination and purity. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kan.

Certified Seed of Nemaha Oats, Kansas Hybrids, Midland, Milo, Wabash Soybeans. Harold Staadt Seed Farm, Ottawa, Kan.

For Sale—700 Bushels Nemaha Certified Seed Oats. Germination 98%. Purity 99.5%. Phone 1211. C. H. Libel, Leona, Kan.

Certified Seed Corn, 1784, 1639, U.S.13, 1859, 2234W, 523W. O. O. Strahm, Sabetha, Kan.

Hybrid Corn, K1639, K1784, US523 W. W. M. Johnson & Son, Garrison, Kan.

Certified Ellis Sorgo Seed for sale. Alois G. Urban, Bison, Kan.

Certified Wabash Soy Beans \$4.00 bushel. J. C. Schubert, Raymond, Kan.

Certified Madrid Sweet Clover, re-cleaned and scarified. Louis J. Sittler, Goddard, Kan.

## New Ralston Purina

## Award Program

Announcements have been made by Ralston Purina Company for requirements and qualifications for 1951-52 Research Fellowship Awards. The company announces the program will continue to be handled by a committee of 5. This group is made up of one member each from the Poultry Science Association, American Veterinary Medical Association, American Dairy Science Association, American Society of Animal Production, and the Association of Land Grant Colleges.

Object of the program is to help train agricultural leaders to further the interests of agriculture, particularly livestock and poultry industries. For details on the program and the Fellowship Awards, write Ralston Purina Research Awards Committee, care J. D. Sykes, Ralston Purina Company, St. Louis 2, Mo. The new program is for the school year ending June 30, 1952.

## New Research Building

A new, 3-story office and research building has been completed and occupied at the U. S. Southern Great Plains Field Station, at Woodward, Oklahoma. The expanded facilities will be used for research on grasses, sorghums, small grains, fruit and vegetables, and trees and shrubs. For many years the Station has been a center of research on sorghums, windbreaks, homestead plantings, small grains, rotation and tillage tests and horticultural crops. In 1936, it became the headquarters for grass breeding, regrassing and range and pasture-improvement studies conducted by the Bureau of Plant Industry in the 5-state region.



# RAIN WHEN YOU NEED IT



Portable Galv.  
Steel or  
Aluminum Pipe

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STRONG • FLEXIBLE

End drought threat, and insure ample rainfall for the growing season by installing an **ATLAS PORTABLE SPRINKLER IRRIGATION SYSTEM** designed by experienced irrigation engineers. Write for free catalog today.

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JONES & LAUGHLIN SUPPLY CO.  
407 North Main St., Muskogee, Okla.

3% — 3% — 3%

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714 North Sixth St., Kansas City 16, Kansas

## KILL POWER FAILURES With YOUR OWN TRACTOR



Protect your farm or business NOW with this low-cost stand-by generator that operates from tractor belt or gas engine. Complete with water-proof safety switch. Why wait until your lights go out, stoker, refrigerator, water, radio stops—then it's TOO LATE. Write today for full details.

**WINPOWER MFG. CO.**  
Power & Appliance Div. • NEWTON, IOWA



**HYBRID SEED  
CORN**

8

Yellow Varieties

2

White Varieties

Grown and Processed at  
**Wakarusa, Kan.**

**Plant TOMSON HYBRIDS**

## Feed Labels Are Accurate

Kansas has an outstanding record when it comes to checking the guarantees of labels on feeds sold to farmers. A recent report of the Control Division of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture showed of nearly 2,000 samples taken from July 1, 1949, to June 30, 1950, only a small percentage failed to meet the guarantees stated on the label.

John Monaghan, director of the Control Division, states this record is outstanding, in part is due to the effective Kansas Feeding Stuffs law. Under this law, feed manufacturers must accurately state on feed labels the minimum percentage of crude protein, minimum percentage of crude fat and maximum percentage of crude fiber, as well as some other pertinent information. By enforcing this law, farmers receive protection as label statements on the feed they buy are reliable.

## Big Milo Harvest For Hanover Farmer

A yield of 102 bushels of milo per acre. That's average yield last season for Clarence Schwartz, Hanover, Washington county agent E. L. McClelland says Mr. Schwartz harvested 8 acres of Martin milo which produced 820 bushels.

Milo was planted about June 20 with lister in 40-inch rows. Five pounds of seed were used per acre. Land was in wheat the year before when Mr. Schwartz went in and fall-plowed, and part of it was covered with manure. The crop was only worked twice after planting. It was monitored out, then cultivated once. The sorghum grain is very palatable, according to Mr. Schwartz. He said this is the first time he had ever heard pigs stand and squeal for feed when they had corn in front of them. But that is what happened when we changed back from milo to corn. And what did the corn make? It averaged about 85 bushels per acre.

## Hold Cyclamen Over

After your Christmas cyclamen has stopped flowering, place it in a cool basement and keep the soil dry until the first of June. That's its resting period. At that time, repot in fresh soil keeping the bulblike root halfway out of the soil. Fertilize once a month with a tablespoon of 5-10-5 fertilizer for each quart of water.

Until the cyclamen is actively growing again, water only when the soil appears dry. Grow in a bright window where the night temperature is a minimum of 50° F. It should be blooming again next December.

# TOMSON HYBRID

**Makes Highest Yield!**

Tomson K2234, a white variety, makes highest yield in 1950 Oklahoma State Test, also highest average yield in all 10 test locations, 147 varieties competing. Average 7 bushels per acre more than K2234 entered from another source. In 1949 test, Tomson K2234 made highest average yield of 47 entries in its maturity class.

Tomson 13, a yellow variety, in a field of 6 U. S. 13's entered from various sources in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Missouri, had the highest average yield, averaging from 2 to 7 bushels more per acre than the other 13's entered.

Why not plant the best in 1951?

Order from your Tomson Dealer today. If there isn't a Tomson Dealer in your locality, order direct from us. We pay the freight.

## Swift Essay Winner

Karl E. Faidley, Clay Center, is the 1950 Swift & Company college student essay winner, announces Prof. D. L. Mackintosh, Kansas State College. The winning essay on the meat packing industry was judged best of more than 100 submitted by Kansas State students.

Faidley is a senior animal husbandry student. His prize included a trip to Chicago to attend the annual marketing school sponsored by Swift & Company. The school follows the International Livestock Exposition early in December.

## Holsteins Complete Production Records

Several registered Holstein-Friesian cows in Kansas recently completed outstanding production records in the Herd Improvement Registry Department of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. The animals, their owners, and their records are:

Collins Farm Burke Ella, Harvey Bechtelheimer, Sabetha—540 pounds of butterfat, 14,381 pounds of milk.

Triune Chloe Nona, Wallace J. Beckner, Belle Plaine—715 pounds of butterfat, 16,889 pounds of milk.

Smoky Valley Easle Jennie, W. G. Bircher & Sons, Ellsworth—520 pounds of butterfat, 14,508 pounds of milk.

Sunnymede Kathryn Count, C. L. E. Edwards, Topeka—712 pounds of butterfat, 18,815 pounds of milk.

Heersche Quin-Dale Triune Tidy, John & George Heersche, Mulvane—687 pounds of butterfat, 17,485 pounds of milk.

Smoky Hill Ormsby Judy, H. A. Meier, Abilene—491 pounds of butterfat, 11,409 pounds of milk; Smoky Hill Clyde Judy Becky, 489 pounds of butterfat, 12,509 pounds of milk.

Laffalot Tritonia Queen Bessie, J. H. Mueller, Halstead—596 pounds of butterfat, 18,847 pounds of milk; Rondeau Abbecker Prilly Vale, 551 pounds of butterfat, 15,904 pounds of milk.

Kochs Butter Girl Watson Lady, Glenn A. Palmer, Topeka—491 pounds of butterfat, 14,398 pounds of milk.

Pultsvalle Netherland Carleen, Carel Pults, Horton—517 pounds of butterfat, 16,296 pounds of milk.

Shetlars Fobes Inka, Luther Shetlar, Conway Springs—728 pounds of butterfat, 21,063 pounds of milk; Canary Ormsby Triune Supreme, 620 pounds of butterfat, 20,746 pounds of milk.

## Wintering Calves

One of the standard rations for wintering calves is silage full-fed plus one pound of cottonseed meal per head daily, says R. B. Cathcart, Kansas State College animal husbandryman. One-half pound of cottonseed meal produces about two thirds as much gain as does one pound. Substitutes for one pound of meal include one pound of other high protein supplement, 2 pounds of cereal grain, 2 or 3 pounds of alfalfa hay, or 2 or 3 pounds of wheat bran.

## Kansan Is Elected

G. Fred Williams, of Wichita, has been re-elected member board of directors of National Broom Manufacturers Association. John L. Denning, Wichita, is retiring vice-president. Election of officers was held at association's recent annual convention in Chicago.

It was reported the nation's broom manufacturers expect to supply all demands for household and industrial brooms in 1951, despite worst shortage of broomcorn in history of 150-year-old industry.

## Name New Inspector

Dr. D. B. Pellett, of Oklahoma City, has been named inspector in charge of U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry Office in Topeka. He replaces Dr. W. E. Logan, now inspector in charge for Pennsylvania. Doctor Pellett was assistant federal inspector at Oklahoma City.

## Public Sales of Livestock

**Aberdeen-Angus Cattle**  
March 28—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.

**Beef Cattle**  
April 17—Northeast Kansas Angus Breeders Sale, Hiawatha, Kan. Harry Dandliker, Sale Manager, Hiawatha, Kan.

**Ayrshire Cattle**  
May 4 & 5—National Convention and Sale, Hutchinson, Kan.

## Hereford Cattle

March 5—Marshall County Hereford Association, Marysville, Kan.  
March 12—Kansas Polled Herefords, Liberal, Kan.  
March 19—C. M. Sheehy, Richards, Mo. Sale at Nevada, Mo.  
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, Rays, 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

March 14—Missouri Breeders Show and Sale, Chillicothe, Mo. Mervin F. Aegerter, Sales Manager, Seward, Neb.  
April 3—Nebraska-Kansas Shorthorn Association, Superior, Neb.

## 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.

## Polled Shorthorn Cattle

April 8 and 9—National Polled Shorthorn Congress Show and Sale, Springfield, Ill. Clinton K. Tomson, Sales Manager. Polled Shorthorn Society, 7 Dexter Park Ave., Union Stock Yards, Chicago 9, Ill.

## Duroc Hogs

March 19—C. M. Sheehy, Richards, Mo. Sale at Nevada, Mo.  
April 18—Ed Knell & Son, Carthage, Mo.  
April 21—T. M. Gerken, Paola, Kan.

## Hampshire Hogs

March 3—O'Bryan Ranch, Hiattville, Kan.  
March 9—R. E. Bergsten & Sons, Randolph, Kan.  
March 10—Warren Ploegger, Morrill, Kan.

**PROTECT YOUR GRAIN  
from HAIL  
DAMAGE**



**McPHERSON**

**HAIL INSURANCE**

PAY LESS—and get protection when you pay for it. Why wait 24 hours before your insurance goes into effect?

Insure your growing grain in Kansas' Oldest Mutual Hail Insurance Company. Agents wanted in territories not now covered.

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**PEERLESS Portable Power Take-Off  
ROLLER MILLS**

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Box 1054-B-2 Joplin, Mo.

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BY MAIL**

NOW—let your idle funds be earning a LIBERAL dividend. We've been paying at least 8% on savings for 20 years.

United Offers You —  
SECURITY - AVAILABILITY

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MAX A. NOBLE, President  
Write Dept. 14 for Information  
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**TONGUE-LOCK  
Concrete Stave Silos**

**QUALITY IN PRODUCTION  
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**LIBERAL DISCOUNT ON  
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**McPHERSON CONCRETE PRODUCTS CO.**  
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## BUY MISSOURI SHORTHORNS



in the Missouri  
Shorthorn Breeders  
State Sale at the  
Fraley Sales  
Pavilion,  
Chillicothe,  
Missouri

March 14

(Chillicothe is 75 miles east of St. Joseph,  
Mo., on 36 highway.)

24 Bulls and  
23 Females Selling

A Consignment Sale of good Short-  
horns from 18 Missouri herds.

For Sale Catalog write to  
**MERVIN F. AEGERTER**  
Sales Manager, Seward, Nebraska  
Auctioneer—C. D. Swaffer

## SHEEHY'S ANNUAL HEREFORD & DUROC SALE

will be held on

Monday, March 19

at the Welty Brothers Sales Pavilion

Nevada, Missouri

### SELLING 20 HEREFORD BULLS

These are very good bulls: One 3-year-old  
Bull sired by Hazford, Tene 27th, breeder  
Bert Colby, Ponca City, Okla.; one 2-year-  
old, a grandson of W.H. Onward 15th,  
breeder, Wyoming Hereford Ranch. Also selling  
18 Yearling Bulls sired by Real Plus 32,  
grandsons of Real Prince D. 224th, Breeder  
Otto Fulcher. 10 HEAD OF BRED COWS  
AND HEIFERS, all registered.

Selling 50 Reg. Immured DUROCS  
20 Bred Gilts, 10 Open Gilts  
20 Fall Boars

For Sale Catalog Write to  
**C. M. SHEEHY, Richards, Mo.**

Auctioneers: Welty Brothers, Nevada, Mo.



## IN THE FIELD

MIKE WILSON

Topeka, Kansas  
Livestock Editor

MRS. L. CLAIRE HAYES, Cedar Vale, has  
been elected president of the newly formed Chau-  
tauqua County Hereford Breeders' Association.  
Other officers are: R. R. Vandruft, Hewins, vice-  
president; and Leonard Thompson, Cedar Vale,  
secretary-treasurer. C. B. Cable, Cedar Vale,  
Charles Martin, Sedan, and Bill House, Cedar  
Vale, are directors. County Agent Lester Cox  
was appointed publicity chairman.

CAREL PULTS, Horton, prominent Holstein  
breeder has completed another production test  
in official Herd Improvement Registry. On a  
349-day production test, Nemaha Royal Payne  
Elsie, registered Holstein-Friesian cow, made a  
record of 557 pounds of butterfat and 14,242  
pounds of milk testing 3.9 per cent to her credit.  
She was milked 2 times daily, was 3 years and  
4 months old when she began her milking pe-  
riod.

O'BRYAN RANCH of Hiattville announce the  
purchase of 172 head of purebred registered  
Herefords from Lamm Brothers, Sedalia, Mo.  
The purchase included 107 cows and 65 year-  
lings. The cows, which are heavy with calf, are  
sired mostly by Junior Prince Domino 165th, CK  
Cavalier 23rd, Tasco Rupert, BF True Onward,  
Bocardo Domino and W.H. True Mold 41st. The  
calves and yearlings are sons and daughters of  
W.H. True Mold 41st, BHR Helmsman A 21st,  
and BF True Onward 7th.

The 13th annual REGISTERED HEREFORD  
SALE OF SAM GIBBS, held at Clay Center, at  
the sale pavilion, was well attended. Prices paid  
for cattle marked a new high for this organiza-  
tion. Twenty-three bulls and 17 heifers were  
sold in the entire sale. Prices paid for bulls  
ranged from \$310 to \$825 per head. Priced paid  
for females were \$280 up to \$650. The latter fig-



## HAROLD TONN

Auctioneer and  
Complete  
Sales Service

Write, phone or wire  
Haven, Kansas

## PLAN TO ATTEND THE REG. HAMPSHIRE BRED GILT SALE

at Morrill, Kansas  
Saturday, March 10

(Sale at the Farm)

We will present 50 Select Bred Gilts

Gilts that are growthy, meaty and broody.

MATED TO SUNSHINE SYMBOL AND FALCON

These superb gilts are mated carefully to top herd-sires. A majority carry litters by one of  
the finds of the year Sunshine Symbol, a grandson of Thunder Model, hailed by breeders and  
fieldmen as one of the true tops of the breed. The balance of the offering are bred to Falcon,  
already famed as one of the longest, heaviest and most attractive boars of the breed, black  
nosed, and a sire of proven worth. The daughters of The Eagle and Mischief Parade listed  
in this sale may be depended upon to raise top litters from these matings.

We have dated this sale on Saturday to accommodate FFA and 4-H Club  
boys—there are top values for them as well as for breeders and commercial  
men.

Write at once for free catalog

**SUNSHINE FARM (Mr. and Mrs. Warren Ploeger)**

Mike Wilson for Kansas Farmer

## REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE ANNUAL SALE MARCH 9, 1951

at the farm

50 Bred Recorded Gilts  
20 Bred Off-marked Gilts

Outstanding Fall Boars and  
Open Gilts

This Is a Quality Offering From Start to Finish

Daughters of

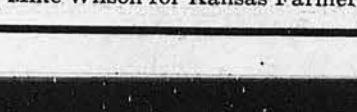
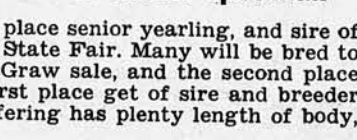
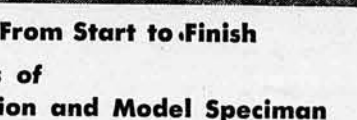
Square Molder, Approved Fashion and Model Speciman

They will be bred to Square Molder, first place senior yearling, and sire of  
the first place senior boar at the Kansas State Fair. Many will be bred to  
Booster, top-selling boar in the Dale McGraw sale, and the second place  
junior spring boar and member of the first place get of sire and breeder  
feeder litter at Iowa State Show. The offering has plenty length of body,  
heavy bone and well grown.

For catalog write

**R. E. BERGSTEN & SONS, Randolph, Kansas**

Bert Powell, Auctioneer



ure was paid by T. L. Welsh, Abilene, for a Feb-  
ruary 7, 1950, daughter of MB Iowa Domino  
104th from the Gibbs consignment. A number of  
the cattle sold was from the Lawrence Chamber-  
lin herd of Chapman. The Chamberlin consig-  
ment carried the blood very heavily of CK  
Ranch and was accepted very well by the pur-  
chasers. The sale was conducted by Col. Ross  
Schaulis, Clay Center.

THE NORTHEAST KANSAS BEEF BREED-  
ERS' ASSOCIATION held their annual meeting  
February 7 at Horton. William Belden, Horton,  
was elected president of this organization. Other  
officers are vice-president, Dale A. Smith, Wil-  
lis; treasurer, Wayne Ukena, Everest; secretary,  
Harvey E. Goertz, Hiawatha. Brown county farm  
agent. This organization chose April 14 for their  
annual Better Beef Day, to be held at the Civic  
Center, Horton. This organization is sponsored  
by Hereford, Shorthorn and Angus breeders to  
promote the improvement and interest in beef  
cattle in northeast Kansas.

ERNEST NEWMAN, Golden City, Mo., had  
a splendid demand from Kansas buyers in his  
February 8 Spotted Poland China sale. While the  
top boar and top bred gilt did not come to Kan-  
sas, about 50 per cent of the entire offering went  
to Kansas breeders and farmers. Bred gilts aver-  
aged \$115 with a top of \$290 going to Fred Smith,  
Stockton, Mo. High-selling fall boar went to Fred  
Krull, Texahoma, Okla., at \$90. Fall boars aver-  
aged \$75; 70 head were sold. In addition to Mis-  
souri and Kansas buyers, Oklahoma, Arkansas,  
Minnesota and Oklahoma buyers made selec-  
tions. A. Brinkerhoff, Lamar, was auctioneer.

THE NORTHEAST KANSAS GUERNSEY  
BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION held their annual  
meeting at Sycamore Springs February 6. The  
association elected the following officers: Presi-  
dent, Walter Kohletz, Effingham, re-elected;  
vice-president, Keith Fish, Hiawatha; secretary,  
Mrs. Berger Tobiasson, Willis, re-elected. Keith  
Van Horn was elected state director. Mrs. Dick-  
erson, Hiawatha, was elected state director at  
the state Guernsey meeting for a term of 3  
years. This NEK association chose April 11 for  
their annual spring show. The meeting place will  
be announced later.

Altho roads were covered with ice and very  
bad, a good crowd attended the LESTER C.  
THOMPSON - EARL MARTIN DUROC BRED  
GILT SALE, February 17 at the purebred sale  
pavilion in South St. Joseph, Mo. The hogs went  
to Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri and 1  
went to California. The top went to Ed Heltman,  
Colusa, Calif., for \$365. Next high went to N. P.  
Fleck, Wathena, for \$225. The offering was sold  
by Auctioneer Keith Goode, Lacona, Ia., as-  
sisted by Auctioneer Lee Pulley, King City, Mo.,  
and Fieldman Harlan Harper, with the Hog  
Breeder, and Elton C. Mahon, of the Duroc  
News.

The BARWOOD FARM AYRSHIRE DIS-  
PENSAL, February 5, at Effingham, was very  
well attended. Prices received were satisfactory.  
Top cow in the sale, with a baby heifer calf  
at foot, sold for \$440 to Gene Stillings, Lan-  
caster. E. Wayne Anderson, Ottawa, bought a  
cow at \$400. The heaviest buyer in this auction  
was Mr. Stillings, Lancaster, taking 9 head for  
\$2,650. Lawrence Chain, also of Lancaster,  
bought 6 head for a total of \$1,075. Waldo Nel-  
son, Marysville, took 8 head of heifer calves for  
\$1,120. This sale was made necessary thru the  
dissolution of E. R. Zeek and W. H. Nelson who  
had been operating Barwood Farms in partner-  
ship. Mike Wilson was auctioneer.

BAUER BROTHERS, long-time Poland China  
breeders, of Gladstone, Nebr., held an annual  
production sale February 3 at the Fairgrounds  
in Fairbury, Nebr. Sixty-five head of registered  
Polands were rapidly absorbed by the large  
crowd of purchasers. Top sow in the sale went  
to Frank Hall, Franklin Grove, Ill., for \$210. A  
few fall boars were sold from \$135 down. That  
figure was paid by Charles Higgins, Auburn,  
Nebr. The 5 fall boars sold in this sale made an  
average of \$88 per head. The offering of bred  
gilts which totaled 60 head, made a general aver-  
age of \$140 per head. This offering was pre-  
sented in very good breeding condition, was  
very much appreciated by the buyers.

THE KANSAS HEREFORD RANGE BULL  
SALE at Dodge City, February 15, averaged  
\$703 on the 233 Hereford lots consigned. Sixty  
individual lots averaged \$798 and the 173 pens  
of 2 and 3 head averaged \$670. The champion  
and top-selling bull of the auction was WHF  
Princes Mixer 2nd, consigned by Tom Werth,  
Park, and was sold to Thad Douthitt, St. Francis,  
for \$3,525. The top pen of 3 bulls were con-  
signed by CK Ranch, Brookville, brought \$1,100  
selling to Satchel Creek Ranch, El Dorado. Top  
pen of 2 bulls were consigned by Foster Farms,  
Rexford, and sold to Miles McGeehe, Pierceville,  
for \$1,070. Freddie Chandler and Gene Watson  
sold this fine offering of range bulls, assisted  
by members of the livestock press.

## 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 .....	\$38.50	\$36.75	\$28.50
Hogs .....	23.50	22.75	17.75
Lambs .....	38.75	36.25	26.00
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs. ....	.33	.30	.22
Eggs, Standards .....	.42 1/2	.40	.30
Butterfat, No. 1 .....	.65	.68	.61
Wheat, No. 2, Hard ...	2.50 1/2	2.50	2.27 1/2
Corn, No. 2, Yellow ...	1.77	1.74	1.30
Oats, No. 2, White ...	1.09 1/2	1.01 1/2	.82
Barley, No. 2 .....	1.58	1.53	1.17
Alfalfa, No. 1 .....	41.00	36.00	27.00
Prairie, No. 1 .....	19.00	17.00	14.00

## 4-H Club Center

There will be a National 4-H Club  
Center in Washington, D.C., announces  
the Extension Service of the U. S. De-  
partment of Agriculture. Property for  
the new center has been acquired by  
the board of trustees of the National  
4-H Club Foundation, Inc. It will be  
made available for conferences of ex-  
tension workers' gatherings as well as  
the National 4-H Club Camp each June.

## Beef CATTLE

### HEREFORD BULLS

16 Registered Hereford Bulls  
now for sale at the ranch, 8 to  
12 months old. Deep bodied, well  
boned, strongly bred Hazlet and  
WHR breeding.

Tom Cosgrove

OLD HOMESTED RANCH

6 miles north on K-13, then 1 mile east  
Council Grove, Kansas



## FOR SALE

My 3-year-old herd bull, which  
was champion Polled Hereford  
bull at the Dickinson county  
show and sale at Abilene in  
1948. Also other cattle including good Polled  
Hereford bulls 1 year old this spring.

IRL TINKLER

Gypsum, Kansas

## POLLED HEREFORDS

For Sale—Three bulls, 9-12 months old,  
Grandsons of PVF ADV Worth 2nd, 1942-43  
National Champion. Also a few young cows  
bred to PVF ADV Worth 27th. Price very  
reasonable.

EARL R. BOHLING

FLORENCE, KANSAS

## REGISTERED ANGUS BULLS

Popular Sunbeam breeding. Sev-  
eral sons of Prince Enecho, our  
\$10,000 herd sire. Prices rea-  
sonable.

D-BAR-S RANCH  
10 miles west of  
Lombard, Kansas  
on Highway 68

Phone, Paola, Kansas, 680 W-1

## ABERDEEN-ANGUS

Reg. bull calves for sale. Sunbeam breeding.  
CHESTNUT & RAILSBACK, Quinter, Kan.

SHORTHORN BULLS Calves to coming  
A-Bar Comp. Mercury, sire of the first prize  
Junior Get at the Kansas State Fair. \$300 up.  
EMERSON GOOD, Barnard, Kansas

## Dairy CATTLE

Registered and Pure Bred  
WISCONSIN HOLSTEIN CALVES  
For Higher Production Herds

Exceptional offering of registered and  
pure bred Holstein, Guernsey and Brown Swiss heif-  
ers 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

Holstein Bull for Sale Age 3. Sire —  
Femco Tillie Pride. Dam—Cora Ann of River-  
view. This bull is from the Stonemark herd.  
EDWIN W. GOETZ, Nashville, Kansas

DAIRY CALVES. Cows, Bulls from Wisconsin's  
largest bonded distributors. Tested, registered  
Holstein, Guernsey, Swiss on approval. Low cost.  
Free bulletin. Write Mr. Forbes, Dairyland Cat-  
tle Company, Box 1321, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

## Dual-Purpose CATTLE

Reg. Milking Shorthorn BULLS

Red and roan, 5 & 6 months old, out of RM cows  
classified Good Plus, Very Good and Excellent.  
LESLIE & LESLIE, Goff, Kansas

## HOGS

### SUPERIOR DUROCS

Excellent fall boars and gilts by Super Spot-  
light, Perfect Trend, King of Diamonds—a  
top son of Red Diamond. These are rich red,  
heavy hammed, thick with smoothness and  
well set legs. Also offer 4 spring boars. We  
can fill your Duroc needs. Come or write.  
G. M. SHEPHERD, Lyons, Kan.

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 far-  
row. Service-age boars. Also fall pigs by Royal  
Fleetline First. Registered. Immune.  
B. M. HOOK & SON, Silver Lake, Kansas

HAVEN HOLLOW FARM DUROCS  
Fall boars sired by Stylish Wonder and Low Dia-  
mond. All are vaccinated, eligible to register and  
guaranteed.  
G. F. Germann & Son, Manhattan, Kansas

ETHYLEDALE FARM  
Improved for type and big-  
ger litters. Best of breeding.  
Choice spring boars and  
spring gilts ready to go.

PRODUCTION HAMPSHIRE  
DALE SCHEEL  
Emporia, Kan., Rt. 2

## 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.)

## • AUCTIONEERS •

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1529 Plass Avenue Topeka, Kan.

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



A letter comes to this office from **HARTLEY FARMS**, Shorthorn breeders of Baxter Springs. The Hartleys report the sale of their junior herd sire Mercury Rolox to Allen McReynolds, Jr., Carthage, Mo. This bull is a good son of the well-known Edellyn Campeon Mercury. The imported Glasel Dura now at the head of the Hartley herd is proving himself a great herd sire. This breeding establishment has made female purchases recently from the Gustafson Brothers at Osage City and Tomson Brothers at Wakarusa. M. R. and R. F. Hartley are building one of the really outstanding herds of Shorthorn cattle in the Midwest.

**THE DICKINSON COUNTY HEREFORD SALE** at Abilene, February 9, made a general average of \$575 on the 46 lots sold. Thirty bulls sold in this auction averaged \$613 and 16 females brought \$500 average. The champion and top-selling bull was consigned by Earl Elliott, Detroit, and sold to Houghton Stock Farm, Tippecanoe, for \$1,185. The champion female was from the T. L. Welsh consignment and went to Glenn Gibbs, Manchester, at \$900. Col. Gene Watson cried the sale, assisted by representatives of the livestock press.

**THE HG HEREFORD FARM SALE** was held February 17 at Colby. Twenty bulls and 30 females made up the fine offering of registered Herefords that were sold at auction for the very good average of \$760. HG Royal Heir 224th was top-selling bull. He sold to Don Clouse, Stapleton, Neb., for \$2,050. HG Royal Heir 228th was the 2nd top-selling bull, going to Leonard Samons, Webster, for \$1,135. H. G. Reuber, Atwood, purchased the top-selling female at \$1,120. HG Royal Heirless 202nd, was purchased by Tom Werth, Park, and HG Royal Heirless 192nd, sold to Dale Jameson, Quinter. Each brought \$1,000. The female sale featured the service of CK Crusty 36th, the \$10,000 son of CK Crusty 34th and half brother to the 1950 National Western grand champion bull. Col. Gene Watson was auctioneer.

A large crowd that liked the **WILLIS HUSTON** and **LESLIE STEWART** Durocs paid them an average of \$143.75 on 40 head. The 40 head consisted of 38 bred gilts and 2 tried sows. The sale, held at the Willis Huston farm near Americus, was attended by farmers and breeders from all over Kansas. Kansas buyers bought the entire sales offering. Willis Huston made an average of \$149.30 on 20 bred gilts and 1 tried sow. The sale top at \$180 was a tried sow from the Huston herd. She sold to the well-known Kansas breeder, Allen Lard, of Clay Center. She was a daughter of Eureka and bred to Golden Monarch, a son of Golden Fancy. Second top from the Huston herd sold for \$175 to Volland Engle, Abilene. She was a daughter of Modern Marvel and bred to Golden Monarch by Golden Fancy. Third high-selling gilt at \$157.50 was a Huston gilt and she went to Oliver Olson Jr., Council Grove. Leslie Stewart, Americus, averaged \$137.60 on 18 bred gilts and 1 tried sow.

This breeders sale top was \$152.50 on a bred gilt sired by Fancy Prince and bred to Crusader Leader. E. L. Dawson Jr., Lebo, was the buyer. Two Stewart gilts sold for \$147.50. One gilt was a littermate to the \$152.50 and was bred to Crusader leader and she was purchased by H. R. Metz, Emporia. G. A. Rockensnuth, Junction City, paid \$147.50 for a Fancy King gilt bred to Crusaders Leader. Two fall boars were sold by Stewart for \$85 and \$65. W. H. Ingenberg, Peabody, bought the \$85 boar which was sired by Crusader Leader.

The offering was not highly conditioned but they seemed to be the kind both breeders and farmers liked. These breeders expressed themselves as well pleased with the average of the sale. Bert Powell, auctioneer, assisted by Don Washburn of the Duroc News, conducted the sale.

**KANSAS DUROC BREEDERS** witnessed one of the finest and highest quality offerings of registered Durocs at their annual sale February 2. The sale was held at the Topeka Free Fair grounds with one of the largest attendance at any state auction sale. Forty-seven gilts were sold at an average of \$143 per head. Vern V. Albrecht, Smith Center, was the consignor of the top-selling bred gilt. This fine gilt was purchased by John J. Sharp, Bazaar, at \$300, the highest price on record for any bred gilt at a state consignment sale. Eight fall boars were sold, averaging \$89 per head. The top-selling animal in this section of the auction was a pig from the Albert E. Sinn herd, of Riley, and selling to Franklin Johnston, Meriden, for \$110. Col. Bert Powell was auctioneer. The sale was under the capable management of John O. Miller, agricultural commissioner of the Topeka Chamber of Commerce.

Buyers from 5 states bid rapidly on 51 head of quality Duroc bred gilts that sold at the **PEPPARD DUROC SALE** on February 9 at the **PEPPARD DUROC FARM**, Lawson, Mo. This outstanding offering totaled \$11,645 with an average of \$228 on 51 head. Missouri buyers took the lead buying 22 head, with 12 head going to Iowa, 9 to Kansas, 5 to Illinois, and 3 to Nebraska. The entire offering was a very impressive group. Buyers were eager to purchase the blood of the noted Peppard Farms herd sires. Super Wavewaster was the feature service sire of the offering. This outstanding sire stood at the head of his class at 3 of the larger state shows and was reserve grand champion of Indiana in 1950. Combined with the breeding and service of Peppards Quality the offerings were highly in demand. Missouri buyers took the top of the offering. Lot 1 at \$500, a daughter of Model Star bred to Super Wavemaster, going to Mr. and Mrs. E. Lyle Miller, Kidder. The Millers also took lots 51, 3 and 35, at \$210, \$205, and \$190. The second top of the sale, lot 18, went to Elmer Hoge & Sons, Walnut, Ill. Gregory F. Vaske & Son, Dyersville, Ia., took the 3rd top gilt at \$360, lot 27. Nineteen head of the offering sold for \$225 and above.

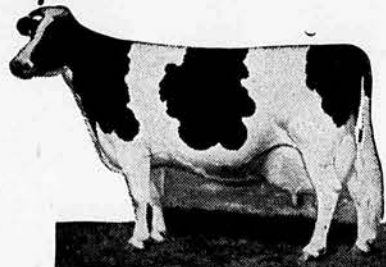
## 3RD ANNUAL TULSA HOLSTEIN SPRING CLASSIC SALE

12:00 Noon

Mon., March 19

Tulsa Fairgrounds

Tulsa, Okla.



Sales Manager: C. O. ABERCROMBIE, P. O. Box 69, Vinita, Oklahoma  
Catalogues: Available 10 days before the sale at 50c a copy from the Sales Manager  
Sale Headquarters: Hotel Tulsa—Make your reservations early and inform the management if you are attending this sale and they will have a reservation for you.

**SELLING: 75 HEAD**

**This Is a National Consignment Sale**

We have selected what we believe to be the finest bred heifers, high record cows, serviceable bulls, and the best overall type and production ever to be sold at auction in the Southwest. Consignments have been received from 54 nationally known breeders from 10 states and Canada.

### HONOR LIST OF CONSIGNORS

**WASHINGTON**  
CARNATION MILK FARMS

**WISCONSIN**  
ALLEN HETTS  
PIPER BROS.  
BEN DIBBLE  
OOSTERHUIS FARM  
JOHN HETTS  
KNAUF & TESCH  
ED SEYBOLD  
HAROLD DRAEGER  
CLEMENS GEISER

**KANSAS**  
HEERSCHKE BROS.  
LEO HOSTETLER  
ELMER DAWDY  
ED REGER  
HERB HATESOHL  
BEEZLEY & SONS  
MOTT & KANDT  
WHITE & SMITH

**MISSOURI**  
CLYDE HILL FARM  
BARNARD FARMS  
PAGANOK FARMS  
BREEZY LANE FARMS  
BONNE TERRE RANCH  
ROBERT EDWARDS  
HEIMSOOTH BROS.  
WM. HEITAGE  
SELKEN BROS.

**IOWA**

I. P. STEWART  
NELSON RHEEDER  
DON RHEEDER  
ART JOHNSON  
CLAUDE E. WYLAN  
JOHN THOMAS

**MICHIGAN**

LAKEFIELD FARMS  
GREEN MEADOW FARMS  
C. B. SMITH

**ILLINOIS**

HICKORY CREEK FARM  
ELMWOOD FARMS  
MOOSEHEART FARM

**COLORADO**

BURT CHRISMAN  
WALT DUFFMAN  
MYRON STRATTON HOME  
CITY PARK DAIRY  
ARCH GOTHARD

**OKLAHOMA**

OKLAHOMA A&M COLLEGE  
ADAMS ACRES  
EASTERN OKLAHOMA HOSPITAL  
OTHO DAVIDSON  
FLOYD PRUDEN  
CENTRAL OKLAHOMA HOSPITAL

**TEXAS**

JOE V. HALES

Show Winnings: Many of the animals selling were outstanding show winners in 1950, and there are a large number of great prospects for 1951.

**25 HEIFER CALVES AND YEARLINGS SELL.** This will be a great opportunity to get a club calf and start a registered herd.

Animals like these have never been for sale in the Southwest. Such quality is not often found and seldom for sale.

Auctioneer: C. B. Smith, Williamston, Mich.

Assisted by:

Mike Wilson, Kansas Farmer; Charley Cole, Wellington; Roy Paull, Broken Arrow, Okla.

Pedigrees: Raymond Appleman, Adams Acres, Broken Arrow, Okla.

### KANSAS

## POLLED HEREFORD BULL SALE

March 12, 1951 --- Liberal, Kansas

Liberal Sales Company Pavilion



**56 HEAD**  
**52 Bulls--4 Females**

**Selling Herd Bull Prospects and Serviceable Age Bulls ready for heavy service**

**WILL ALSO SELL  
FOUR TOP HEIFERS**

### LIST OF CONSIGNORS

AUST & ZACHMAN, Ellis  
BRANNAN & REINHARDT, Timken  
BRANNAN & UMBERGER, Rozel  
HOWARD DINGES & TOM B. ANDERSON, Hay and Bunker Hill  
N. L. DINGES & SONS, Hays  
W. A. DOERSCHLAG & SON, Alamota  
ERNEST EGGER & N. L. DINGES, Ellis and Hays  
ALLEN ENGLER & SONS, Topeka  
FRITZ KERBS & SONS, Otis  
JOHN M. LEWIS & SONS, Larned  
MASSIER BROS., Ellis  
B. L. MEADOR, Larned  
CECIL MEDLEY & SONS, Tampa  
MULVANE FARM, Rossville  
ERNEST SCHNEIDER, Wakeeney  
HENRY SCHWALLER, Hays  
WM. SIPES & SONS, Manter  
HARRY SMITH & SON, Richfield  
GERHART SPREEN, Ellis  
O. J. SHIELDS, Lost Springs  
WELCH BROS., Garfield  
FRED W. LAMB & SONS, Macksville

The banquet and business meeting will be held at the Warren Hotel on Sunday, March 11, 7 P. M. Visitors welcome.

\* Freddie Chandler, Auctioneer  
Glenn Pickett, Kansas Livestock Commissioner, Judge

For catalogs and information, write

**VIC ROTH, Sale Manager, Box 702, Hays, Kansas**

Attend the **CIMARRON VALLEY HEREFORD ASSOCIATION SALE**, Hugoton, Kan., on March 13.

## KAW VALLEY HEREFORD ASSN.

Show 9:00 A. M.—Sale 12:30 P. M.

Tues., March 27, 1951

Riley County Fairgrounds

Manhattan, Kan.



**35 BULLS—Herd Sires and Herd Sire Prospects**  
**15 FEMALES—Pairs, Bred Heifers & Heifer Calves**  
Horned and Polled

Auctioneer—Gene Watson

Judge—Don Good, K. S. C.

For catalog write to

**M. B. POWELL, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kan.**

Mike Wilson for Kansas Farmer

### 100 HEAD 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.

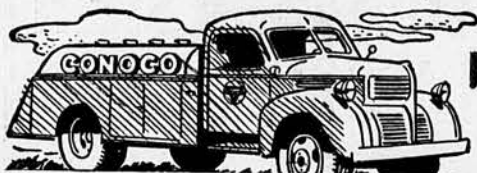
Princess Coronita—Champion female at the Kansas State Sale, sired by Red Coronet 2nd. Herd sire bred by Theimans. Males and females (some of the best) for sale, calfhood vaccinated. Also 2 top herd sires, 9 miles southwest of Hutchinson, then 14 miles west on blacktop road.

J. C. BANBURY & SONS, Plevna, Kansas



CHERRY HILL HALLMARK

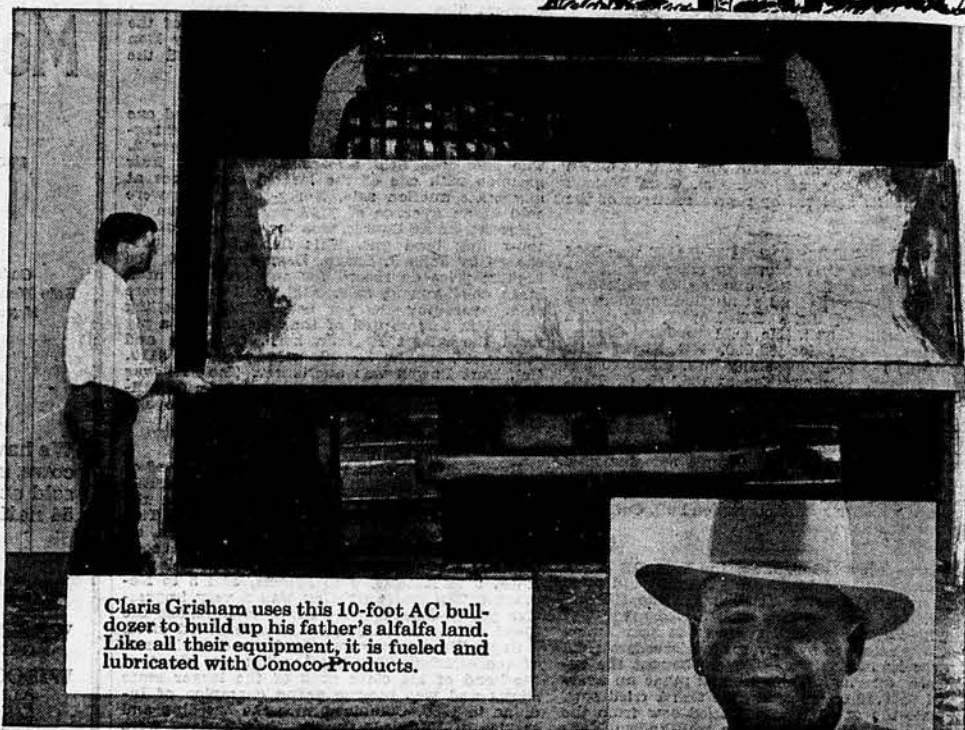




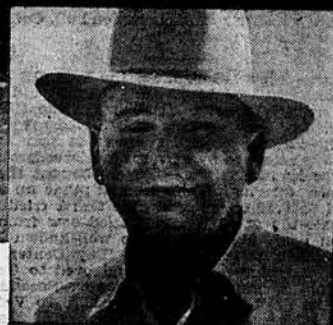
# The Tank Truck



Doug Grisham shows us "Cremalle Fayne," one of the best Holstein bulls in cattledom. Doug's toughest competitors are his sons—Claris, 20, and Jack, 10.



Claris Grisham uses this 10-foot AC bulldozer to build up his father's alfalfa land. Like all their equipment, it is fueled and lubricated with Conoco Products.



D. H. (Doug) Grisham



## Barbecued Onions

... by Mrs. Arlene Dotson,  
General Delivery, Littlefield, Texas

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup catsup	$\frac{1}{2}$ t. salt
$\frac{3}{4}$ T. sugar (white)	1 cup water
$\frac{1}{4}$ cup vinegar	6 medium-sized onions
$2\frac{1}{2}$ T. Worcestershire sauce	(not too large)

Mix together thoroughly and pour over peeled raw onions. Place on stove and cook on medium flame until tender and sauce is thick, adding more water if necessary.

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



## To Keep Fence Tight

★ ★ ★

Old tires fastened to corner posts at both ends of your electric fence will keep the wire tight, reports A. J. Henricksen, R. 3, El Reno, Okla.

## Keeps Shovel Clean

★ ★ ★

To keep mud from caking to the shovel when you're irrigating, bore  $\frac{3}{8}$ " holes 3" apart in the center of the spade. Frank W. Dow, Riverton, Wyo., says they release suction of the mud.



## Total Assets: Courage

During the first year of their marriage, the D. H. Grishams invested everything they had in a bunch of good hogs, a team of mules and a two-room house.

The following January, 30-below temperatures froze all the hogs to death. In June, the mules were drowned in an accident. In September, they lost their little home in a fire. It was 1930, the beginning of the Depression!

By 1934, the family income was practically nil. In desperation, Doug and his wife turned to picking cotton. That fall, they turned in a near-championship performance by pulling 2,520 pounds in one day.

That was the turning point. With the

little extra money they had made in the cotton fields, and all the credit they could raise, they managed to buy 10 milk cows. Today, Doug Grisham owns a 240-acre farm near Amber, Okla., and one of the finest herds of purebred Holsteins in the country. The herd sire is the 2,300-pound "Cremalle Fayne," undefeated in 18 first class dairy shows.

"I have always been interested in buying quality and service at a reasonable price," says Doug Grisham. "For that reason I've been a Conoco customer for the past 10 years. This new Conoco Super Motor Oil is keeping my equipment just the way I want it kept... clean... well-lubricated... in first class shape. And that's no bull!"



## "Worst Winter in Years... But My Car Didn't Know It!"

Says Elmer Parson, Denver

"We had the worst winters I'd ever seen, the two years I tested new Conoco Super Motor Oil, as one of a group of drivers picked to prove the wear-fighting ability of this great new motor oil. But my car acted like it had never heard of stormy weather!"

"Yes, sir, this new Conoco Super Motor Oil actually improved the performance of my car in winter! Even when the temperatures were way down there, the old bus started up every morning the minute I touched the starter. And after two winters' testing, with proper crankcase drains

and regular care, my gasoline mileage was virtually as good as at the beginning."

After a total of 386,422 miles, logged by Mr. Parson 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.



## 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 MAN