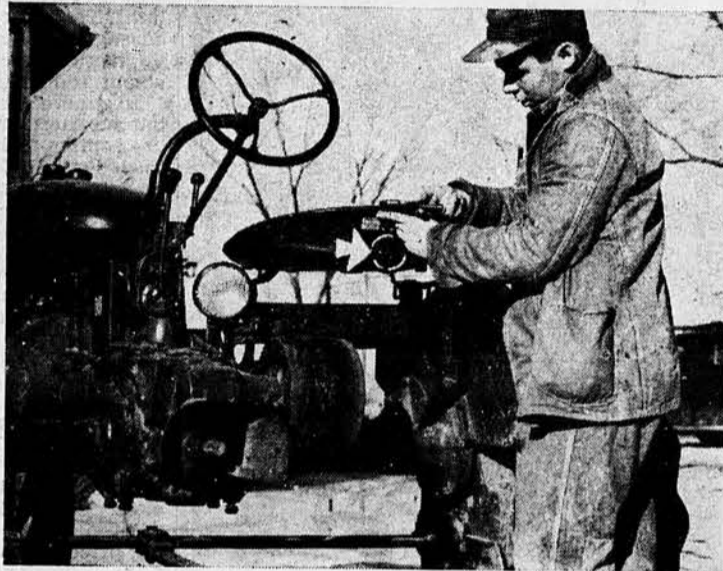
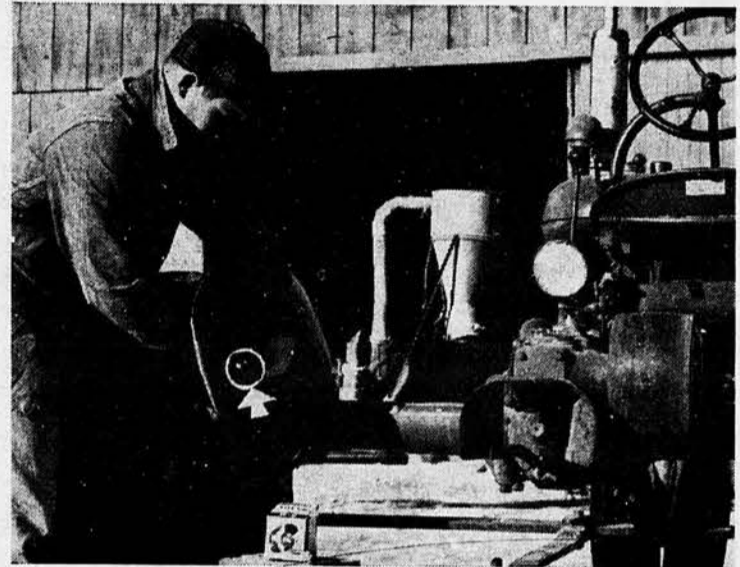


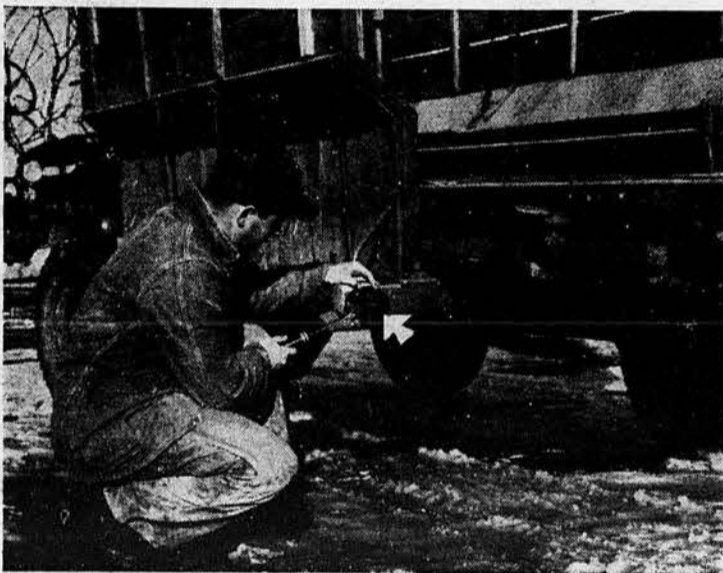
Kansas Farmer



Placing red reflector on tractor



Placing taillight on tractor



Placing reflector on trailer



Placing emergency flares

You Risk Your Life!

If you don't have proper lights on your farm equipment

HOW much is the life of a farmer worth? Would you be willing to spend from 75 cents to \$5 to save your life, or the life of some member of your family? That small amount of money is all that may stand between you and death on the highway when you are operating your car, truck, tractor and other farm equipment. According to Claude McCammet, state safety engineer, failure to spend just \$1 or so for proper lights for farm equipment has cost the lives of hundreds of farm people in the last few years.

As a matter of fact, records show farm people are involved in about one third of all highway accidents in Kansas—more than any other group of people—including truck drivers and traveling salesmen.

Toll of farm lives taken on Kansas highways each year has become alarming. During 1949, a total of 58 members of Kansas farm families were killed in traffic accidents. In 1948, there were 97 killed and 1,389 injured.

It is no wonder the National Safety Council has issued a special safety [Continued on Page 28]



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THE FAMOUS Firestone CHAMPION CURVED BAR TRACTOR TIRE in Either **OPEN CENTER** or **TRACTION CENTER** Design

SOME farmers prefer Open Center tires, while others demand Traction Center. Regardless of the type *you* prefer, Firestone has it. No one else offers you a choice, because Firestone alone provides both tread designs.

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**Always Buy Tires Built by FIRESTONE, the Originator
of the First Practical Pneumatic Tractor Tire**

Buy Oats Early To Get Quality

GET your seed oats now. Particularly if you want good-quality seed of recommended varieties. That, of course, is a good suggestion any year. But indications are that it is more important in the seed-oats picture this year than usual. Best varieties available are Cherokee and Nemaha. Clinton also can be used but matures about a week later which could make a difference in final yield.

Two reasons stand out why seed oats should be purchased early. In the first place, oats had a tough time of it last year. Yields were not impressive and much of the grain came out rather light. Then, too, chances are a greater acreage will be available for oats than in average recent years due to both wheat and corn acreage reductions.

In general, the native supply is short, but northern- and eastern-grown oats are coming in fast. In those areas close to this out-state supply there seems to be a feeling that supplies will be adequate if they reach the market in time. And Nebraska- and Iowa-grown oats are coming to market ahead of native supplies. However, when the seed dealers had their annual meeting earlier in the year, the most prevalent opinion seemed to be that another scramble could be expected when seeding begins.

It has been estimated that about 269,683 bushels of native-grown certified oats will be available this year. Most of that is Cherokee and Nemaha. That includes 114,503 bushels of Cherokee and 110,334 bushels of Nemaha. Clinton is a poor third at 26,985. Selling price for this oats runs from about \$2 to \$2.50 a bushel, cleaned and sacked and ready for drilling.

The uncertified-seed price is somewhat less, from about \$1.25 to \$1.60, dealers report.

The seed situation is reflected somewhat in the total national and state oats stocks. As of January 1 there were about 10,608,000 bushels of oats in Kansas. That is only about half the 10-year average and nearly 5½ million below a year ago. But nationally there were 820,000,000 bushels of oats January 1. That is above the 10-year average of 777,000,000 bushels but below last year's figure of 928,000,000 bushels.

Stops Mastitis Trouble

Penicillin plus sulfamethazine, used as an udder infusion, has given excellent results in the treatment of both chronic and acute mastitis, according to reports from New York State Institutional herds as reported in the Animal Industry Newsletter.

Treatment was effective in all cases and marketable milk was obtained from treated quarters much more rapidly than from previous treatment. The age of the cow made no difference, but it was important to catch the infection in the early stages to prevent spreading.

No mastitis treatment is a guarantee against re-infection or spread of mastitis unless good herd management is practiced. Prevention is always better than cure.

Senator Capper on Radio

Every Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock Senator Arthur Capper discusses national questions over WIBW radio station.

KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

Topeka, Kansas

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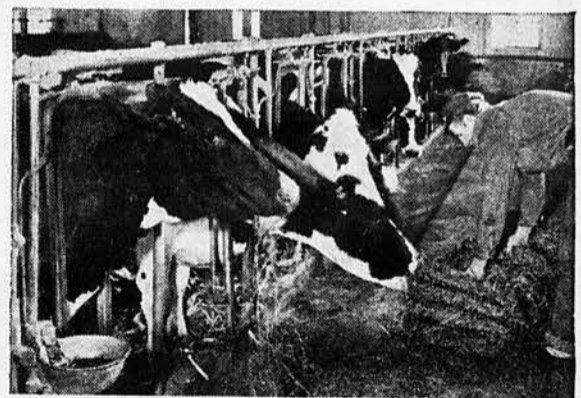
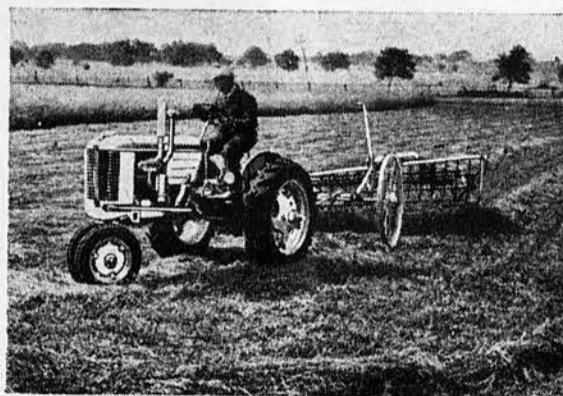
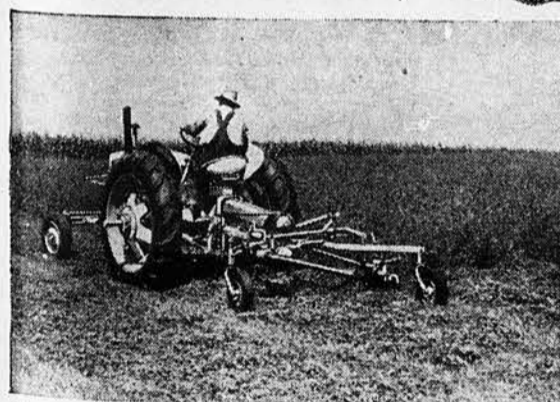
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Their appetite proves that green, sweet hay, air-cured in the bale as well as the windrow, is rich in the feeding quality that pushes production with less need for grain and supplements.

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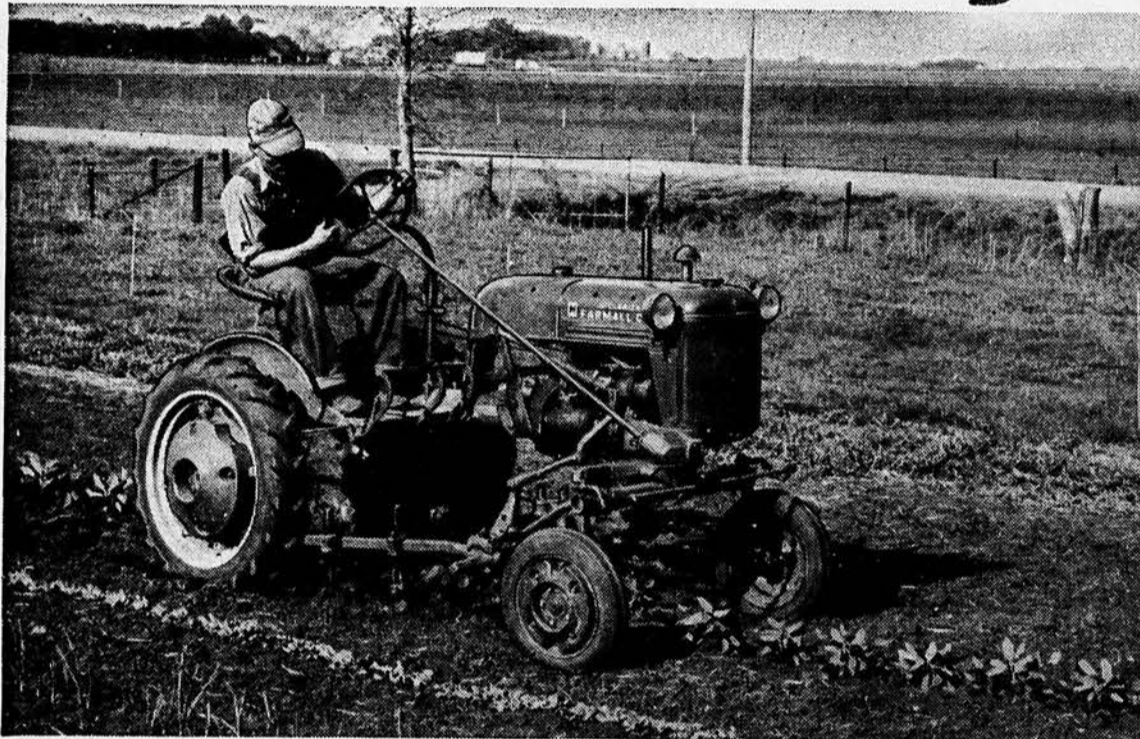
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For Farmalls Cub (shown) and Super-A there are one-row cultivators with the tools you want for corn, cotton, soybeans, or any other wide-row crop. These are easy-on, easy-off cultivators. One bolt holds each gang to the universal mounting frame, and the one mounting frame serves for both planter and cultivator. You can cultivate up to 12 acres a day with the Farmall Cub, and from 14 to 18 acres with the Super-A.

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McCormick cultivators for Farmalls are mounted just behind the tractor front wheels, so you don't have to twist or turn to watch the gangs at work. At row-ends and grassed waterways you raise or lower the gangs with a fingertip touch of your Farmall hydraulic control system. No slowing, no stopping. And with the gangs raised, the entire outfit "turns on a dime."

You'll be equipped to get your cultivating done *right*, and on *time*, if you have a McCormick cultivator and a dependable Farmall tractor. And now's a good time to talk to your International Harvester dealer about it.



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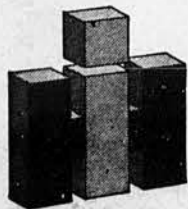


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**Equal to 2 calves to a cow
is what they hear about...**

Creep-Feeding Success

By Dick Mann



ELIMINATES GUESSWORK (Above): These deferred-fed calves give Joe Greene, of Lincoln county, a planned livestock program of proved merit.



GOOD BULLS IMPORTANT (Above): T. A. Campbell, Mitchell county, says the bull accounts for 70 per cent of the quality of the calves he sires. Mr. Campbell and his son, Clifford, have a creep-fed calf program that is going well.

CREEP-FEEDING your calves is like selling 2 calves a year off the same cow," says Lot Taylor, Extension livestock specialist, of Kansas State College. That was one of the many sound statements passed on by college Extension men last summer during the various beef tours held over the state.

This is how Mr. Taylor explains the "2 calves off one cow" statement. "If you just raise feeder calves for sale you usually sell them at about 350 pounds," says Lot. "Our records at the college taken from Farm Management Association members, show that thru the years those members who have creep-fed their calves have sold them at an average weight of 700 pounds in about 10 months. Of course, they are sold on a higher market, too. By creep-feeding, farmers doubled the weight of each calf and received a higher price per pound. That is just as good or better than selling two 350-pound calves off of one cow."

Creep-feeding, of course, is just one of several good cattle programs recommended for Kansas. Main reason for the beef tours is to give all farmers a chance to visit those who are following good programs. Last year we went along on the beef tour in Lincoln county, and later went back to talk to several farmers visited during the tour. We also followed up the beef tour in Mitchell county and talked with

one or 2 livestock men in that county about their cattle programs.

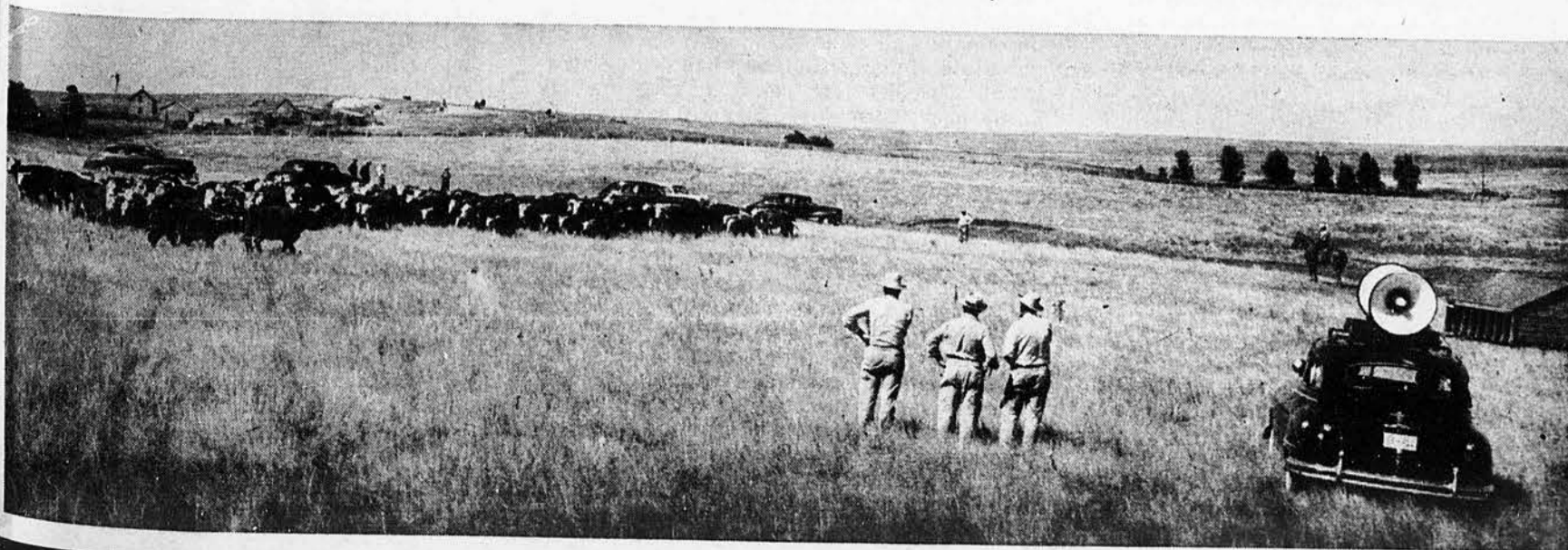
One of the Lincoln county stops was in the pasture of Joe Cheney and Son, Duane, who operate 1,425 acres and who have 150 head of grade Hereford cows.

Mr. Cheney told beef-tour visitors: "Before this year we had been raising calves, wintering them well after weaning, then selling them in the spring at about 500 pounds. After looking into the creep-feeding program we decided it offered some advantages so we switched to creep-feeding this year."

Since creep-feeding is new on the Cheney farm there was no chance the first year to work out a definite breeding program to bunch the calves, but registered bulls were used, a practice followed on the farm for some years.

In their creep-feeding program, the Cheneyes are feeding a 17 per cent protein commercial feed, plus oats and ground barley. As soon as the local milo crop was threshed, milo replaced the oats. The Cheneyes produce their oats and ordinarily grow their milo, altho they didn't produce any last year. [Continued on Page 27]

MAY DOUBLE INCOME (Below): Joe Cheney and Son, Lincoln county, tell visitors during the annual Lincoln county beef tour they believe their creep-feeding program will double the income from their cow herd.



Farm Matters

AS I SEE THEM

FIFTY-THREE years ago my English-born father, a Quaker, a dry, an Abolitionist, came to Kansas to join John Brown's so-called Underground Railroad, and to help assure the admission of Kansas into the Union as a Free State. He was opposed to slavery. But he must have been perfectly well aware at that time that in the Slave States of the South, the slave owners were required by law to provide their slaves with adequate food, adequate housing, free medical care, and old-age benefits. He believed it better that they should be free.

I wonder what my father, were he alive today, would think of the present-day program of the Planners, which proposes the Federal Government shall do for every American what the slave owners had to do for their slaves—provide them with adequate housing, adequate food, medical care and old-age benefits. And at the same price—loss of individual freedom.

My guess is that Father would have fought as vigorously against exchanging his own, and his children's, and his fellows' freedom, for housing, food, medical care and old-age benefits, as he was willing to sacrifice his own immediate interests to help bring freedom to the Negroes in the United States.

After all, are not all Americans, including farmers, as much entitled to individual freedom as were the Negroes 50 years ago entitled to their freedom?

Among the mass of correspondence that comes daily across my desk, I found an address by one Dean Russell, a member of the staff of the Foundation for Economic Education. Last month he discussed "Wards of the Government" at a convention in Billings, Mont. Among other things he pointed out that the Constitution of the slave State of Mississippi prohibited the legislature from passing any laws for emancipation of the slaves, except "where the slave shall have rendered the State some distinguished service."

In other words, the highest honor that could be offered a man for distinguished service to his country was—

"Personal responsibility for his own welfare! "His reward," as Mr. Russell further expressed it, "was freedom to find his own job, and to have his own earnings; freedom to be responsible for his own housing; freedom to arrange for his own medical care; freedom to save for his own old age. In short, his reward was the individual opportunities—and the personal responsibilities—that always have distinguished a free man from a dependent."

And yet—and there is as much food for earnest thought for farmers as for any others in this—and yet today many Americans are trying to avoid this personal responsibility that is freedom, as Mr. Dean Russell points out.

"They are voting for men who promise to install a system of compulsory, Government-guaranteed 'security'—a partial return to the old slave laws of Georgia that guaranteed to all slaves 'the right to food and raiment, to kind attention when sick, to maintenance in old age,'" Mr. Russell maintains.

And I am inclined to agree with Mr. Russell that the arguments used to defend—and to propagandize—the present-day trend toward the bondage of the Welfare State are pretty much the same arguments used 50 years ago to defend and propagandize the bondage of outright slavery.

Many slaveholders argued they knew what was best for their slaves. They could "plan." Could their slaves plan for themselves? Certainly not—according to the slave-owning planners.

Our Planners of today, the advocates of Government-guaranteed security, also claim they know what is best for the people.

The slaveholders argued, and many of them

sincerely believed, that the dumb, ignorant slaves would starve to death unless their welfare was guaranteed by their masters.

And today our Twentieth Century Planners—who prefer to be called Planners rather than State Socialists—frequently say in arguing for compulsory security programs:

"Are you in favor of letting people starve?"

It has been almost a half-century since we freed the Negro slaves, and placed them on their own. They have had a hard row to hoe; they still have some distance to go. But individually, they have more opportunities to advance themselves than they had a half-century ago. On the other hand, we have kept the Indians on as wards of the Government. Reservation Indians have Government-guaranteed social security, such as the Welfare State advocates propose to give all Americans.

How are the reservation Indians—dependent upon the Great White Father in Washington—faring today? There are 12,000 federal employes taking care directly of 233,000 reservation Indians. Their social security depends upon annual appropriations by the Congress.

I suggest to the farmers of Kansas—and to all Americans—that the experience of the slaves dependent upon their masters for social security, and the experience of the Indians dependent upon Washington for their social security—

I suggest that all of us would do well to think a long while before we make ourselves dependent upon the Federal Government for economic support, in return for the surrender of political freedom and economic independence.

Farmers Speak

I WAS keenly interested in action taken by the recent annual meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture in Topeka. As you well know, delegates to this convention come from all sections of the state. They represent every important farm organization in Kansas. So it is logical to believe their judgment is dependable in measuring the seriousness of problems facing agriculture, as well as progress that has been made. Unquestionably their thinking and expressions for the record are aimed not only for the good of agriculture, but as well for the good of all business in this great state. It will pay all of us to listen to their counsel and advice.

First of all they want a sound agriculture. All of us know the foundation of all business success, and by the same token our standard of living, is a strong agriculture. So their insistence on a healthy agriculture is in the best interests of all of us. Looking at the situation from a national as well as a state-wide viewpoint, these delegates asked for further study of the parity formulas so they will be sure at all times to reflect a level of farm prices which will give agriculture a fair and equitable share of the national income. I cannot see how anyone could quarrel with such a request. No special privileges are demanded—merely an equitable share of the national income. If farmers don't get it, all other business will suffer.

How would they get this full share of the national income? By full production—with due regard to soil conservation and wide diversification. And as I understand it from their resolutions, these voting delegates want to run their own business. "Government intervention in production and price supports should not reach a point resulting in governmental price-fixing of farm products." But anticipating the possibility of hard years ahead they "do favor gov-

ernment price supports sufficient to prevent collapse of farm prices or wild and unwarranted fluctuations in prices of farm commodities." That again is in the interest of all business, not just agriculture. No special privileges are requested there.

Another thing for the good of all is pointed out in this resolution: "We recommend that the Federal budget be balanced by the present Congress thru curtailed expenditures rather than increased taxation." Farmers know full well they cannot spend and spend far beyond their personal incomes and not run into trouble. They feel the same business principle should be observed in Government spending of their tax money.

Knowing firsthand the damage soil erosion is doing and can do, our delegates urge that the soil-conservation program move much faster to protect our natural resources. And here is something I believe is worth reading twice: "We feel that a soil and water conservation program should be a part of any flood control program. We urge the full co-operation of those in charge of flood control, our federal and state soil conservation services and farmers, so that in the not too distant future all upland farms shall be properly terraced and contour-farmed and sufficient farm ponds constructed, adequately supported by needed flood control dams at strategic sites." I feel this is full understanding of the situation. Their careful study leads these delegates to believe that big dams alone, or terraces alone, will not stop the flood menace or soil-loss problems. A combination of all of the best methods is suggested. That is sound.

I find an item in the resolutions about marketing. For many years I have said marketing has lagged behind production. It seems to me this is the field in which greatest progress can be made in 1950 and the years ahead. Fortunately, we have the Kansas Marketing Law enacted by the 1947 Kansas legislature. I hope it will be used to the fullest extent. Certainly everyone will benefit by co-operating with our marketing department of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture in setting up grades and standards for buying and selling agricultural products. That definite step can be taken.

I see the resolutions call for a "speed-up" let's call it, in crop-reporting services. So farmers will know state-wide and nation-wide crop conditions, be informed of changing crop conditions. This information is important to them in planning their farming operations, and in the prices they receive for their crops. Certainly farmers should have the latest possible crop-condition reports.

There are many more important resolutions from this annual meeting. But these indicate how alert our farm folks are to the welfare of the entire country. I do want to mention one more, however. It deals with Kansas State College and experiment stations. I agree that the research and educational features of this great institution cannot be measured on a purely monetary basis; their values are broad and are continually expanding. But I dare say for every dollar we have invested in the college and its branch experiment stations, we have received many dollars in return. The legislature of Kansas is to be commended for making substantial appropriations to carry on this fine work. I am in favor of increased state appropriations for research studies in the field of soil fertility, crop quality and soil testing. The business of farming, like other great industries, will go forward on the findings of our research scientists.

Arthur Capper

Topeka.

This is the first in the series of "Wells" articles Kansas Farmer promised to bring you. We hope you enjoy them as much as you did the stories about John and Sarah Everett.

This Was Life In Early Kansas

By LELA BARNES



EARLY STREET SCENE: This picture was taken in Manhattan showing wagons of migrants seeking homes in that area.—Picture used thru the courtesy of Kansas State Historical Society.

Thomas Clarke Wells was a native of Rhode Island. His early life was spent in Kingston and Wakefield. He was educated at the academy of East Greenwich. A collection of his letters, more than 50, was deposited with the Kansas State Historical Society in 1932 by the daughters of his brother, Herbert. Nearly all the letters were written from Kansas during the period 1855 to 1860.

From these letters Lela Barnes, of the staff of the Historical Society, wrote the following account of his life in early Kansas. The story of Thomas Clarke Wells will be continued in coming issues of Kansas Farmer.

THOMAS C. WELLS was 23 years old when he left his home in Wakefield, Rhode Island, to stake out a claim in Kansas. The year was 1855. Ill health, rather than a desire for adventure, had decided his course. And it was in many misgivings he gave up plans to enter his father's banking business in New York for the unknown country. Even before he left the Atlantic coast he hoped something would prove a reasonable excuse for returning to his home and family, "not," he wrote his father from Providence, "that I shrink from any hardships, real or imaginary, which I might be called to endure in Kansas. But I do find it hard to leave you and mother and sister, Robert, etc., at home. . . . I may yet find it best to return and not go at all. If I do go I may not stay if you feel I need me greatly at home, and if I think I ought to come back or that I cannot get along comfortably without me, I do hope that you will write so and I will gladly return and be content and not only contented but permit it a privilege to remain with you and mother and try to be a comfort to you as long as you or I shall live."

With Our First Governor

Thomas managed finally to quiet his doubts by fastening upon the idea of staking in the West only a year or two; and he and a companion, James H. Wadsworth, left Boston on March 13 with a party consisting of 125 men, 23 women and 34 children, all bound for Kansas territory. His letters contain no reference to the fact that he traveled with a group sponsored by the New England Emigrant Aid Company, but the records of that organization show him as a member of the first spring party of 1855. It was conducted to the Territory by Charles Robinson, an agent for the company, who later became the first governor of Kansas. The trip was long and rugged. After several miserable nights "on the cars," Thomas and his companion left St. Louis March 20 on the steamer Sonora. There were 300 passengers on board, many of whom slept on mattresses on the floor because of inadequate cabin space. "This steamboating up the Missouri, when the water is as low as it is now, in a crowded boat is just the easiest way of getting along that ever existed," Thomas wrote to his father en

route. "If we have good luck and don't get stuck in a sand bar we shall get to Kansas City a little after noon today (March 24). The Missouri is a strange river, at least it seems so to us Eastern people. Every few minutes we run against a snag which one would think would knock a hole through the bottom of the boat, and every day, and sometimes several times a day, we are delayed from half an hour to three or four hours on a sand bar. Yesterday we remained stationary for full half a day on this account and after all had been done that the captain thought best, he sent about 250 of us ashore, most of us without our dinner, and we had to walk five or six miles around to a point while the steamer worked her way across the bar. Our Yankees say that they expected to meet with some hardships in Kansas and have prepared for it, but such hard times in the cars and on the boat are something they had no reason to expect. . . . We have just been walking over a bad bar on 'stilts,' I call them, two long, strong pieces of timber by means of which they walk over sand bars, sticking one end in the sand, and with rope and tackle raising the boat up while the paddle wheels drive the boat along."

The Sonora arrived at Kansas City after dusk on March 25 and Thomas counted himself fortunate in obtaining

a bed in a room with only 3 other occupants. This seemed almost a luxury after being "tossed about 12 days without decent accommodations."

Altho he considered Council City (now Burlingame) as a possible location, Thomas decided to go with others of the party to the vicinity of Fort Riley, and on April 1 he wrote to his mother from Topeka, en route to that section: "We went as far as Mill Creek the first day, called about twenty miles from Kansas (Kansas City), and there we hired for the night an old log cabin of the Indians, made a good fire in the old fireplace, made some coffee, which we drank with our crackers and gingerbread, and then we all, seven in number, spread down our blankets, etc., pulled off our boots and overcoats, and tried to go to sleep. 'Twas a pretty cold night, the wind whistled thru the holes in the old cabin . . . but we fastened our tent up on the windy side and slept quite comfortable. The next morning we started for Lawrence City about thirty miles further up the river. . . . We found no settlements on the road except once in a while an Indian cabin, but we saw plenty of rich rolling prairie, with here and there a ravine skirted with timber, and generally a spring or brook at the bottom. We traveled nearly all days among a large party of Missourians, number about 200, who were going to Lawrence to vote and a pretty rough looking set they were, some on horseback, some in covered wagons, and others on foot, all hardy, sunburnt men, and all well armed with guns, revolvers and bowie knives. (About a thousand Missourians voted fraudulently in the election on March 30 for members of the Council and House). But they did not succeed in frightening us or in driving us back, though they assured us that they could fire some twenty shots each, and that they had a six pounder with them. . . . We arrived at Lawrence near sunset, a little after, and put up at Page's hotel, the best in the city but poor enough at that. For breakfast, dinner and supper we had fried pork, and very poor bread, biscuit and cornbread, a little miserable butter, and molasses. We were not able to procure a team to carry us further on our journey, and were therefore obliged to remain several days in Lawrence."

Settled Near Juniata

Thomas's first claim was on Cedar Creek in Pottawatomie county, about 2½ or 3 miles from the settlement of Juniata which figured in the early history of that section. (The name has come down to the present through its use by Dan Casement for his famous stock farm.)

By June of his first year, Thomas and his companion, James, had established themselves and Thomas sent the following report to his mother in response to her inquiries: "I do cook myself,

Ed Rupp Wins

Just noticed your short article about the argument between editors Gilkeson and Rupp over the old saying—"When the rooster crows from atop a manure pile, either the weather will change, or it will remain as it is."

My parents spoke the German language and I remember them repeating it when weather conditions were discussed. When spoken in the German language it rhymes, which makes me think it might have a German origin:

*"Wenn der Hahn kräht auf dem Mist
Dann ändert sich das wetter oder
es bleibt wie es ist."*

—Mrs. H. R. Nickel,
Hillsboro, Kan.

In your issue of January 7, "Who said it?" I assure you the German saying: "Der Hahn kräht auf dem Misthaufen," is an original German expression.

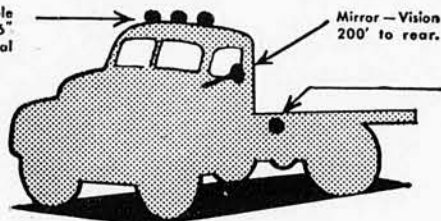
—A. G. Homan,
Moundridge, Kan.

Thank you, folks. The Scotch are convinced this is a German saying. Now, who else has a favorite or unusual weather saying. Send it to the Kansas Farmer editor, Topeka, Kan.—R. H. Gilkeson.

sometimes James cooks but I generally do that part of the business. We make wheat bread, biscuit griddle cakes—flapjacks west—puddings, etc., soups out of turtles and squirrels, boil duck, snipe and other birds and sometimes ham and also eggs—and we fry ham and fish. Of course, I have a good cook stove. We have made nothing but what we could eat and tasted good; have not had sour bread once, neither have we burnt it up, had nothing to throw away because 'twas not good. Can you beat that? We do most of our own washing also though we carry some of our shirts, pants, etc., which need starching and ironing about a mile over the bluffs where we get them 'done up' for us at \$1 a doz. As for coats and vests, they remain in our trunks the most of the time, walk out perhaps once a week or so, that's all. I have a very good garden, but more than that I did not get (Continued on Page 8)

Here Are Correct Truck Lights

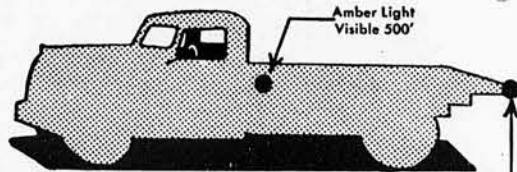
3 Amber Lights visible 500', evenly spaced 6" to 12" on a horizontal line on top of cab.



Mirror—Vision 200' to rear.

FRONT

For Vehicles having length in excess of 20 ft. Side lights required on both sides.



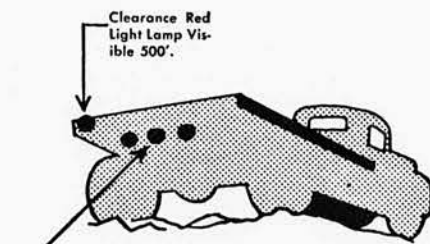
Amber Light Visible 500'

Red Light Visible 500'

If clearance lights can be seen 500' from left side, reflectors may be substituted provided they can be seen from 50' to 500'. Substitutions of reflectors for lights on the right side may be made under the same conditions as for the left side.

Upper left—3 amber lights on truck cab, clearance amber light on side; lower left—amber reflectors may be substituted for amber lights on side of truck under certain conditions; upper right—back of truck bed

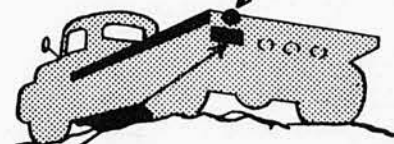
Clearance Red Light Lamp Visible 500'.



REAR

3 Red Lights visible 500', evenly spaced 6" to 12" on a horizontal line and should be mounted underneath the platform for protection, but must not be more than 2" from extreme end.

Red Reflector Visible 500' to rear.



REAR

License readable 50' to rear with white light.

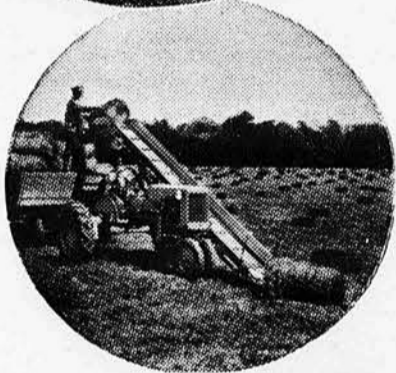
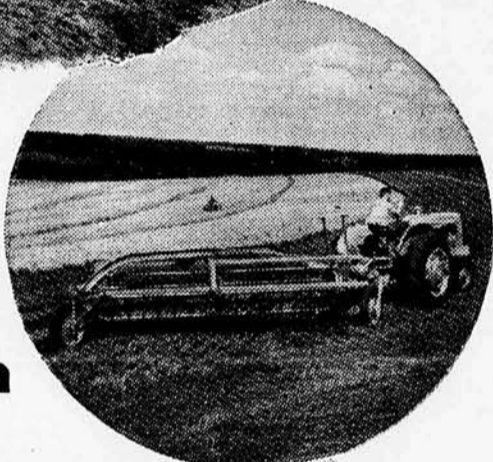
should have clearance red light, and 3 red lights under bed in a horizontal line; lower right—license should be readable 50 feet to rear with a white light. (See story on cover page of this issue of Kansas Farmer for further information about safety lights.)

ROTO BALING



**seals in
the leaves**

**seals out
the rain**



Your ROTO-BALER rolls the windrow into a bale with leaves wrapped inside, protected from rain.

To feed it, you simply unroll a bale down the feedway . . . and there you have the hay just as it was in the field. The soft leafiness, the color and protein are still there.

With your own Roto-Baler, you're ready to go the hour your hay is cured. You can breathe easy when your crop is in rolled bales, for they shed rain like a thatched roof. Rolled bales store compactly, will not buckle; may be unrolled or fed whole in the open feedrack.

Pitchfork labor is no more when you Roto-Bale your hay or straw. The ONE-MAN ROTO-BALER is priced for home ownership. It's years ahead. It's Allis-Chalmers!

The POWER DRIVEN A-C Rake steers true, makes ideal wide windrows for Roto-Baling.

(Below) The new Allis-Chalmers Bale Loader picks up bales lying at any angle.



- 80 per cent cockerels
- Heavy brooding loss
- No profit, from—

Their Bargain Chicks

By TOM AVERY, Department of Poultry Husbandry, Kansas State College

RIGHT now spring seems a long way off. But when it comes to buying baby chicks, it is later than you think. There is a lot more to buying than merely ordering the cheapest chicks offered for sale.

Buying baby chicks is an investment. Everyone hopes for a reasonable return on that investment, yet an unwise selection may mean buying yourself right into a lot of trouble.

I know a farm couple who have capacity for 300 laying hens. They purchased chicks from a reliable hatchery for years and always made money from their poultry. For some reason, they were tempted last year to purchase their chicks from another source, simply because they were cheap.

You guessed it—they were sorry of their bargain before the chicks were 2 weeks old. Heavy brooding losses occurred. Altho the chicks were represented as being straight-run, they ran more than 80 per cent cockerels.

The few pullets were reared and eventually placed in the laying house. They were uneven, and by Christmas this farm couple were so discouraged they sold what was left at the produce house. Instead of saving a few cents by buying cheap chicks from a hatchery they knew nothing about, they lost many times the original investment.

Buying baby chicks is so important that you, like the couple just described, can make or break your year's poultry business in just that one decision.

Before ordering, decide whether to raise chickens for eggs, for meat, or both. If you have a good laying house and have had success with layers in the past, then buy chicks from the egg strains. If you don't have a satisfactory laying house but have adequate brooding equipment, then perhaps broilers purchased from a hatchery with a good

broiler strain would be the wise choice. Buying chicks close to home has advantages. The hatcheryman who is eager to keep your business year after year will supply you with the kind of chicks that will be trouble-free and profitable. If he knows you intend to produce eggs, then he will certainly sell you chicks that were intended to be raised for broilers. By the same token, you wouldn't think of buying a dairy calf and expecting it to develop into a beef animal.

When you have decided where to buy, then decide how many to buy. Don't overcrowd. There is a saying that if one overcrowds chickens, there will be enough mortality to thin them out to the correct numbers. Baby chicks should have 1/2 square foot of brooding house space per chick, and laying hens should have 3 1/2 to 4 square feet of space per bird. Crowding is foolish.

One important requirement for high quality chicks is that they be hatched from breeders that were carefully selected for early maturity, early feathering, freedom from pullorum disease and above all, high egg production.

Important factors such as age at first egg, egg size, and egg shape are all inherited. Ability of a hen to thru the winter months without a rest period is hereditary.

Some hatcheries take great pride in producing pullorum-free chicks while others do little, if any, control work. Heavy mortality when chicks are from 4 to 14 years old nearly always results.

If you have had good luck with chicks from a particular source, then it probably would be foolish to change. If you are dissatisfied, then inquire about another source. A few cents more paid for a good chick is quickly made up with one or two more eggs. A cheap chick is a poor investment.

Life In Early Kansas

(Continued from Page 7)

ploughed as the man whom I engaged to 'break up' for me disappointed me; he could not make it go. We have a meeting once a day on the Sabbath at Mr. Dyer's, also an interesting S. School, both conducted by the Methodists. There are meetings held in other places in the neighborhood but too far off for us to attend as we should have to go nine or ten miles each way and that takes too long Sunday afternoon."

(Samuel D. Dyer, referred to in this letter, homesteaded land at the mouth of Cedar creek where old Juniata was located. His house served for several years as a voting precinct and also as a preaching place for ministers of all denominations. The first county jail was the cellar under a little store kept by him. For a time he operated a ferry across the Blue river on the military road between Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley.)

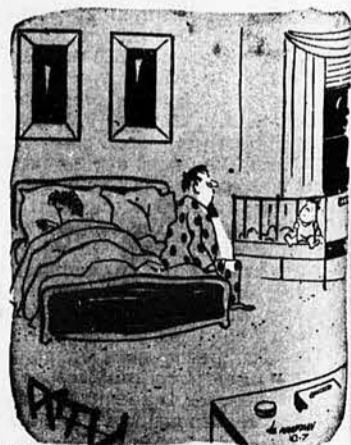
Liked the Country

By midsummer Thomas began to think of returning to his home, but decided to postpone departure until cold weather. He sent assurances to his parents that he was in no danger from hostile Indians, or from cholera which had taken the lives of a hundred or more men at Fort Riley in a sudden outbreak. Despite loneliness—the companion, James, had left—and longing for his family, Thomas was planning only a visit in the East. His letters reveal an attachment to the new country and an effort to convince his parents, as well as himself, that perhaps after all he would do well to remain in the Territory. He wrote to his mother: "I have had about six acres of prairie broken and shall probably have ten or twelve in all, which will make quite a good start for some one next spring. It may possibly be me for if my health should not continue good in the East this winter, I do not know what I can do better than return here and go to farming in earnest. I have spoken with two or three physicians and they together with all the old people who have

lived in different parts of the country say that I am very foolish to think of returning East to live and that the cold I catch there will bring on my fever sickness as bad or worse than ever. I intend, however, to go home this fall and try it next winter, though I do not expect to be as well in the East. I have made up my mind not to sell my claim this fall unless I am offered a very good price but leave it in the care of some friend until spring and then if I remain in the East I can get them to sell it for me or if I decide to come back it will be ready for me."

Thomas's last letter before setting out on the long journey home was written in late October. "I shall not bring home but a few of my things," he wrote "as I shall expect to come back the spring even if I remain here through another summer." But he took something of Kansas with him—seed of native flowers for his mother's garden.

Watch for next installment of the "Wells" story in the February 18, 1934 issue of Kansas Farmer.—R. H. G.



"What evidence have you there is an elephant under your bed?"



Let's Talk Turkey About This Threat To Your Welfare

Some time ago the anti-trust lawyers from Washington brought suit to put A&P out of business.

They asked the court to order us to break up our stores into seven groups and sell each group to new owners; to sell our factories to still other new owners; to disband the Atlantic Commission Company; and to close all our central buying offices, including the National Meat Department, the National Dairy Department and the National Egg and Poultry Department.

Since that time, hundreds of thousands of farmers, as individuals and through their organizations, have been adopting resolutions, writing letters and running ads expressing their opposition to this suit.

The Farm Bureau Federation, at its recent annual convention in Chicago, adopted a resolution that did not specifically refer to the A&P suit, but condemned current interpretations of the anti-trust laws. The resolution said in part:

"Regulations should not be used to eliminate the possibility of integrated systems that are efficient and competitive. Such systems have the possibility of bringing about a badly-needed reduction in the margins that now exist between the producers and consumers of many items."

The reason farmers are taking a stand against this suit is because they recognize that it is a threat to their welfare; a threat to all agriculture; and a threat to our national economy.

Have you figured out how much this suit could hurt you?

Threat To Better Distribution of Your Product

A&P is the largest and most efficient distributor of farm products. Obviously, this attack is a threat to the welfare of all the farmers who sell to A&P, for they will have to seek new outlets for their products. That will mean greater sales effort and higher sales costs for them. But it will have an adverse effect on millions of farm families who don't sell to us at all.

For the great amounts of food we move into consumption, the great merchandising effort we put behind food sales, tend to strengthen farm markets and boost the income of all farm families.

Everyone wants the farmer to get good prices for his products. After all, we can't have a prosperous country unless we have a prosperous agriculture.

The price you receive for your product is the retail price, less the cost of distribution.

To maintain good prices to farmers, therefore, we must eliminate unnecessary in-between handling costs and operations.

A&P was founded and has operated for 90 years on the theory that the best way to attract and hold customers and build bigger markets for farm products is to give the public more good food for their money.

In order to do that, and at the same time do a good job for agriculture, we have had to work constantly to find better and less expensive methods of distributing food.

As a result, we have narrowed the spread between farm and retail prices. The methods we pioneered have been adopted by other food distributors. All agriculture has profited from them.

Today farmers get a larger share of the consumer's dollar. Their sales are higher. Their income is greater.

This suit threatens to wipe out many of these gains. Don't you think agriculture will be hurt by this attack on its most efficient marketing outlet?

This applies to food, as well as clothing and other necessities. For today, with the development of cash crop farming, practically no farm family produces all the food it needs.

A&P was the first of the nation's chain stores. Together with the other chains and mail order houses, it has worked to keep living costs down and living standards up.

The public has shown that they like our method of distribution by giving us and other efficient distributors their patronage. We are big because the public made us big.

If the anti-trust lawyers win this suit, a legal precedent will be established that can be used to attack anybody who tries to do a better job, give his customers a better deal, and grows big in the process.

Don't you think your living costs will go up if the company that has done most to keep them down is destroyed?

A Threat To Our National Economy

That is why we say that the big issue here is not whether A&P engaged in some practices that allegedly violated the anti-trust laws. We know we didn't. We know that we have always tried to run a good, clean business. Even if there were something wrong with our methods of operation, it wouldn't be necessary to burn down the barn to get rid of the mouse.

The real question here is whether the anti-trust laws, which were designed to preserve competition, can be turned around to reduce competition.

The real question is whether we are going to continue to encourage people to do a better and more efficient job; or whether we are going to let the lawyers in Washington blow the whistle on anybody who gets a little bigger than his competitor.

Frankly, we admit that nobody needs worry about the owners of A&P. They could make a great deal of money by breaking up this company and selling off the parts as the anti-trust lawyers wish.

But we think you and every other American should worry about the kind of economic policy the anti-trust lawyers are trying to impose on this country — not by way of Congress, as it should be, but by way of court decrees.

You may not sell to A&P or buy from A&P.

But this is your problem, too.

You don't have to believe us.

Think it over and talk it over with your friends and neighbors.

Decide for yourself.

A Threat To Your Living Standards

The farmer is a consumer as well as a producer. His "real" income is determined by how much he has to pay for all the things he buys.

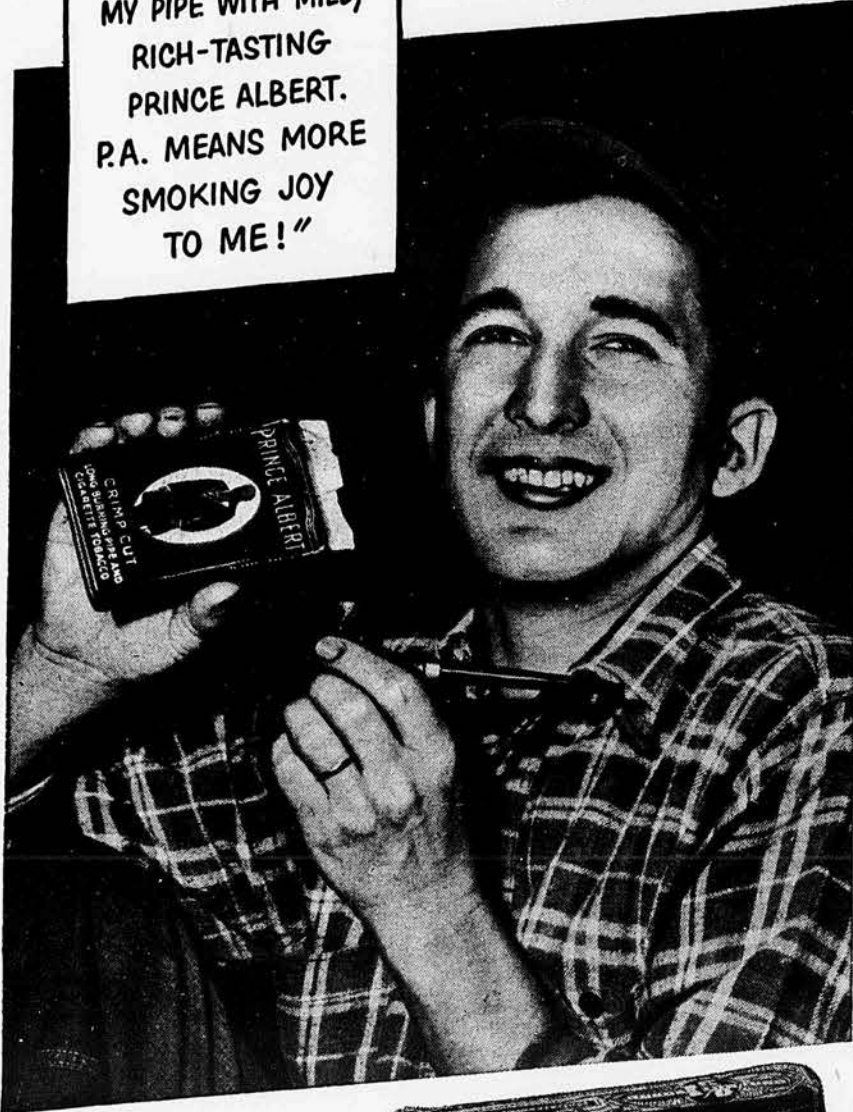


Atlantic Commission Company
and
THE GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA COMPANY

"I found solid pipe comfort when I first tried Prince Albert,"

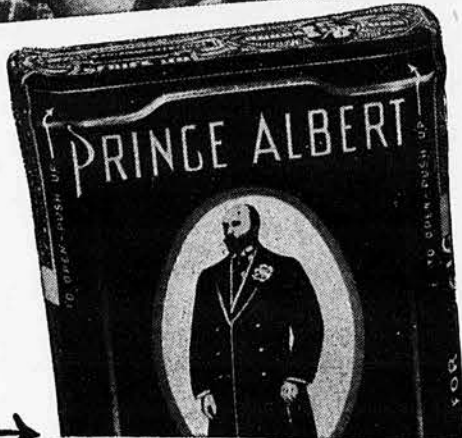
"THERE'S NO BITE IN MY PIPE WITH MILD, RICH-TASTING PRINCE ALBERT. P.A. MEANS MORE SMOKING JOY TO ME!"

says *Walter Church,*
LOGGER



• Prince Albert's choice, naturally mild tobacco is specially treated to insure against tongue bite. And crimp cut Prince Albert stays flavor-fresh in the handy, humidor-top tin.

THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE



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

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Prince Albert

THAN ANY OTHER TOBACCO

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

Little Ads Bring Big Results

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

LOW COST BALDWIN
HYDRO-ELECTRIC TRUCK BED HOIST
Dumps heavy loads. Finger-tip control. No power take-off, connections, joints or gears. Self-contained unit connected to truck generator. Simple and dependable. Write for folder. EASILY INSTALLED ON ANY TRUCK
Baldwin Iron Works, 1000 S. McComas, Wichita, Kan.

Here is a cash crop for Eastern Kansas acres released by corn and wheat allotments

Flax Will Pay in 1950

By H. H. LAUDE, Agronomist
Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station

CIRCUMSTANCES favor planting more flax in Kansas in 1950 than was grown last year. Due to acreage allotments for wheat and corn, considerable land is available for other crops. Flax may well be planted on some of the land in Eastern Kansas which in recent years has been used for wheat and corn.

The particular fields in which flax is to be planted should be chosen carefully and must be handled properly in order to get good returns from flax.

The Right Field

Flax grows well on almost any land but yields decidedly better on fertile fields. It does particularly well following legumes and sod grasses where there are good supplies of organic matter and nitrogen.

Flax does not compete well with weeds and, therefore, should not ordinarily be planted on creek- and river-bottom fields that are occasionally flooded and thus infested with weeds. Under certain conditions, weeds have been controlled successfully with chemical weed killers, but in many cases the flax has been damaged. Good cultural practices are preferable and will usually prevent serious trouble with weeds.

Preparation of the Land

Preparation of the seedbed is one of the most important things in successful production of flax. Like other small-seeded crops, flax requires a firm, shallow seedbed with sufficient moisture for quick germination and continued growth. If the seedbed is too loose or too dry, some of the seeds will not germinate, or will perish soon after germination.

Best time for making the seedbed depends upon the crop grown the previous year. Following soybeans, a light disking in the spring is all that is needed, if the land is clean. After perennial legumes or grasses or after corn or sorghum, a flax seedbed is best prepared by fall plowing. After small grains, summer or early-fall plowing is preferable.

All tillage work in the spring should be shallow, loosening only the top 2 inches of soil. This work should be completed as early as possible to permit early planting.

Early Seeding Best

It is advisable to sow flax as soon after the first of March as field conditions become favorable. It usually will withstand the cold weather of March and April unless a cold spell occurs

when it is in the three-leaf stage. That stage it is more susceptible to frost. Early-planted flax will grow ahead of the weed seeds and be advanced before warm weather.

Drilling Is Preferable

Flax should be seeded no deeper than necessary to barely cover it. Drilling usually is preferable to broadcasting because of more-even distribution over the field, uniform depth of coverage and placing seed in contact with moist soil. Broadcasting may be better after heavy heating rains occur just after the flax is seeded, as drilled flax is greater danger of being buried deeply by washed soil and possibly covered by a crust.

Use Plenty of Seed

On very good seedbeds one-half bushel to the acre may be enough seed to sow, but ordinarily 3 pecks of smaller-seeded varieties are recommended, and 4 pecks of large-seeded varieties such as Bison. The high rates of seeding assure thicker stands that will more quickly shade the ground and prevent growth of weeds.

Koto a Good Variety

Early to medium-early varieties that are wilt-resistant are the best ones to plant in Kansas. Koto, Linota and Redson are high yielding and well adapted in this state. Redwing, Dakota and Redson are perhaps in the next best group. It is advisable to plant the best seed available and to arrange for the seed well in advance of planting time.

Harvesting to Avoid Loss

If conditions are just right, flax in Kansas can be harvested by direct combining as with other grain. Many times, however, it is advisable to first mow the flax and let it cure for 24 to 48 hours before combining. Direct combine harvesting is not practical if there are green weeds or second growth in the flax. Weeds and green stems cause loss of flax seed in the field and reduce the moisture content of the harvested crop. Better threshing results are obtained when those plants are wilted just enough to prevent juices from being squeezed out by the cylinder.

Farmers in Eastern Kansas will likely profit by increasing their acreage of flax in 1950, provided they plant an adapted variety, early on well-prepared land that contains a good supply of plant nutrients, and then harvest the crop carefully to avoid loss of seed.

Coming Next Issue

- Where have we been? • Where are we now?
- Where are we going?

Here we are halfway thru the century—it's 1950.

What progress has been made in agriculture in those 50 years?

Where does agriculture stand today—better off or worse off than in years past?

What do the years ahead hold for agriculture?

Starting in the February 18 issue, KANSAS FARMER will bring you the answers to those questions.

Right now the best authorities in Kansas are at work on special articles for KANSAS FARMER that will give you highlights of past progress.

Based on all available information these authorities will give you an appraisal of agriculture's present standing.

Then, judging from past experience and from current conditions, they will endeavor to forecast what is coming in the next few years.

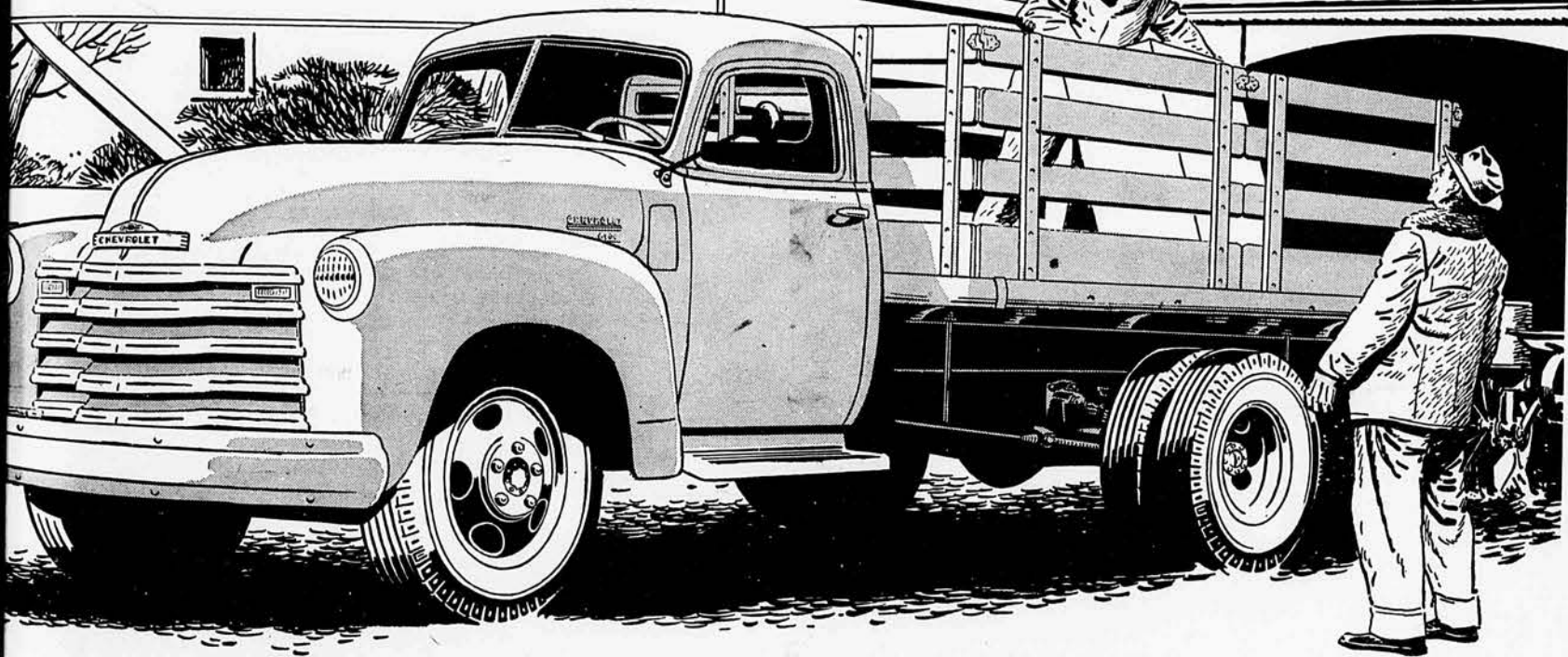
These articles will deal with land use, soils, crops, livestock, poultry, machinery, crop and livestock pests, housing, marketing—every phase of farming. They will be of keen interest to every farm family. They undoubtedly will be used for classroom work in schools throughout the state.

So in coming issues (starting February 18) of your KANSAS FARMER watch for this series of articles that will bring you—

- Highlights of past progress.
- A clear-cut picture of where agriculture is today.
- And a studied forecast of what is ahead for agriculture.

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Meet Chevrolet's Most Powerful Trucks



They're tops. Tops in payloads, performance, popularity, and *low* price—that's what makes Chevrolet P•L trucks America's top values. They're advance-designed to put them far ahead in features, and they are the most powerful Chevrolet trucks ever built!

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CHEVROLET MOTOR DIVISION, General Motors Corporation, DETROIT 2, MICHIGAN



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ADVANCE-DESIGN TRUCKS

these Plus features: TWO GREAT VALVE-IN-HEAD ENGINES: the new 105-h.p. Load-Master and the improved 92-h.p. Thrift—**to give you greater power per gallon, lower cost per load** • THE NEW POWER-JET CARBURETOR: smoother, quicker acceleration response • **FRAGM SPRING CLUTCH** for easy action engagement • **SYNCHRO-MESH TRANSMISSIONS** for fast, smooth shifting • **HYPOID REAR AXLES**—**more durable than spiral bevel type** • **DOUBLE-ARTICULATED BRAKES**—for complete driver control • **WIDE-BASE WHEELS** for increased tire life • **ADVANCE-DESIGN STYLING** with the "Cab that Breathes" • **BALL-TYPE STEERING** for easier handling • **UNIT-DESIGN BODIES**—precision built.

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Far Ahead with low operating costs per mile. The rugged construction and sound economy of Chevrolet P•L trucks cut running and repair costs—let you deliver the goods with real reductions in cost per ton per mile.

Far Ahead on the hills or on the straight-away. The new Chevrolet P•L trucks give you high pulling power over a wide range of usable road speeds—and on the straightaway, high acceleration to cut down total trip time.

Far Ahead with more truck users by a choice of 2 to 1. Official truck registration figures for 1949 show Chevrolet trucks preferred over the next two makes combined—proof of the owner satisfaction they earn through the years.

Far Ahead with the lowest prices in entire truck field. The Chevrolet truck line is the very lowest-priced line in the field—saves on initial cost. What's more, P•L trucks give owners dollar and cents savings in maintenance and operation.

Big Dam Plans Taken to Task

"May be able to put some sanity into dream program cooked up by Army engineers."

THE land being taken for large flood-control reservoirs in Kansas is more important to the state and nation than the land which engineers say will be benefited." That was the opening statement of Rodman Henry, Garnett attorney, as first elected president of the Kansas Soil Conservation and Flood Control Association.

"It is impossible to fight each of these reservoir projects separately," Mr. Henry continued, "as we are always outnumbered. By joining our forces and enrolling a membership of 50,000 in the valleys affected we may be able to put some sanity into the dream program cooked up by Army engineers,

who have the most powerful lobby in Washington of any group in our nation."

Officers of the newly-formed organization hastened to explain "for the press" that they were not blindly opposing all flood-control projects in Kansas. "What we do want," they said, "is a complete re-assessment of all proposed projects not yet under construction, with more consideration given to the economic, rather than the engineering phases of the projects."

This is the real sore point for those opposing the large reservoirs. Mrs. Edith Monfort, of Osage county, secretary of the new organization, puts it

this way: "When Army engineers list the benefits of these reservoirs they point out the increased productivity of land that may in the future be irrigated. They don't, however, list as part of the costs the lost productivity of rich valley land covered by water in the reservoir. Neither do they include the maintenance cost, which comes later. Then, to make matters worse, most of these reservoirs were planned several years ago when costs were much less. We believe they will cost 2 or 3 times as much now as when originally planned, and that they no longer can be justified on an economic basis."

Mrs. Monfort continued by telling an actual experience in her own county. Farmers and others interested in the proposed Pomona and Melvern reservoir areas hired Lawrence W. VanMeir, a Kansas State College economist, to find out what the lost productivity of the reservoir areas would be. Mr. VanMeir spent a month studying tax rolls and interviewing farmers in the area. It was found when productivity of these farms was considered,

Is Your Weight Right?

We have on hand a supply of handy purse-size booklets that give good advice for those with overweight or underweight problems. It is written in a clever, humorous style, it encourages women to guard their figures and their health. Easy to read and understand. Order "Down the Scale of Up," by sending 5 cents to the Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

benefits of these reservoirs did not exceed the costs, Mrs. Monfort explained. "We would be losing as much as gain, and maybe more," Mrs. Monfort says. "The productivity of this land is a matter of actual record. We know what our loss would be, but we asked to accept in exchange some estimated benefits that may not match rosy promises."

One farmer whose land was gobbled up in the Fall River reservoir, in Greenwood county, attended the organization meeting at Lyndon, and expressed his attitude on the proposed reservoir for other areas: "It's too late for organization to help me. I've already been dammed and drained, but I want to do all I can to prevent the same thing happening to the rest of the folks."

Delegates from 14 proposed reservoir and flood-control districts attended the organization meeting of the Kansas Soil Conservation and Flood Control Association, at Lyndon, on January 16. Areas represented include Council Grove, Cedar Point, Torro, Wichita, Paola, Marmaton, Pomona, Melvern, Strawn, Marion, Perry, Garnett, Milford and Tuttle Creek.

Here Are Resolutions

Resolutions adopted by the group stated that: "The basic purpose and policy of the Kansas Soil Conservation and Flood Control Association is to oppose the construction of any further large flood-control projects in Kansas until:

"1. (a) The major dams now under construction are completed and the economic desirability determined.

"(b) Soil-conservation practices on the farm have been sufficiently established to determine their effectiveness in water control and to provide adequate protection against reservoir inundation.

"(c) A complete program of soil conservation, combined with small retention reservoirs can be placed in operation on at least one watershed, and effectiveness and economic feasibility determined.

"2. We favor legislation enabling the Kansas State Board of Agriculture to conduct an agricultural and economic, as well as an engineering, survey on all flood projects recommended by the corps of Army engineers, setting forth the effects upon the economy and the agriculture of the area, and be reported to the Governor and be made available to all persons affected by such proposed projects.

"3. That each candidate for any state or federal office shall be interviewed by a committee of 3 members, to be appointed by the president from the members or the executive committee, to determine the candidate's stand on above stated resolutions.

"4. Be it resolved that notice of the meeting and a copy of the resolutions passed be given each Kansas congressman, senator, and the governor of the state."

During the discussions it was stated that a Governor's Advisory Committee has to pass on all proposed flood control projects before they are approved by Congress, and that agricultural and economic interests in Kansas are not properly represented on the Kansas committee. Some effort probably will be made by the group to secure more farm representation on the committee.

In discussing this point Wayne Rogler, prominent stockman from McPherson field Green and a former member of the state legislature, said: "The state advisory board which passes on the reservoirs has no member primarily interested in agricultural economy and only one member connected with agricultural production."

Other officers of the new association include J. A. Hawkinson, Bigelow, vice president, and William Avery, Walnut field, treasurer.

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V-Belts run in GROOVES -don't slip... -can't come off even when WET

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ELMER E. DIRKS
Dodge City, Kansas

There are very simple reasons why you can cut your grinding time in half—and save a lot of trouble, too—by using Gates V-BELTS, instead of a flat belt, to run your grinder from the belt pulley of your tractor.

BECAUSE V-Belts run in grooves, they don't slip. That means your grinder gets full power and full speed—you can load it to full capacity and grind faster. And V-Belts can't come off—even in rain or snow—or in a high wind! You can grind when the

weather won't let you do anything else!

Also, Because V-Belts run in grooves, you don't have to be "fussy" about lining them up. This saves you a lot of time—especially when the ground is slippery.

MR. DIRKS Has Used Gates V-Belts on His Hammermill Since Way Last Winter

HE SAYS: "Last winter I couldn't have ground with a flat belt with my hammermill set up out there to grind into the crib. It was so muddy and slippery that I couldn't have kept a flat belt tight enough to grind."

"Before, when I did use a flat belt, it was always jumping off the pulley. I grind two loads of Kansas Orange Cane every week and even in good weather it took me about twice as long with a flat belt as it does with the Gates V-Belt Drive!"

—and Mr. Bill Sinn of Ft. Scott says:

"There's no comparison between a flat belt and these Gates V-Belts. The V-Belts run the mill at full speed. Do you know what would happen if I tried to grind in this mud with a flat belt? After I'd get that old, hard flat belt stretched out in the mud so I could put it on, I'd have to spend half an hour pouring sand on it so it would hold. And even then I couldn't get it tight enough so it would do a job."

"Just the other morning, everything was covered with ice. It didn't take me 5 minutes to get set up and grinding with the V-Belts. And they stay on when it rains—but just let a few drops get on a flat belt and off it comes. With the Gates V-Belts I grind in half the time it took with a flat belt."

To Get Full Facts MAIL this Coupon--TODAY!

The Gates Rubber Company
999 So. Broadway, Denver 17, Colorado
Without the slightest obligation on my part, I would like you to send me the full facts about the Gates VULCO ROPE V-Belt Drive for running Farm Machines from my tractor.

Name _____
Address or R.F.D. Route _____
Town _____ State _____
Make & Model, Tractor _____
Make, Model, Grinder _____

Whether you use your tractor to run a hammermill, a feed grinder, an ensilage cutter, a pump, or any other farm machine—if you value your time or the time of your hired hands—you owe it to yourself to get the full facts about the Gates VULCO ROPE V-Belt Drive for running farm machines from TRACTORS.

TRD-502

Gates V-Belt Drives
To run Farm Machines from TRACTORS

Pay to the order of

U.S. RANCHERS and FARMERS

\$1,707,235,012.00

Swift & Company

You and we are both in the livestock-meat business

And we both know mighty well that big sales don't mean big earnings. There's a whale of a difference between gross and net. Here are some of the things which make that difference:

WE BOTH BUY RAW MATERIALS

There's your breeding stock and feeding stock . . . raw materials without which you can't do business. We, too, buy raw materials. Hogs, lambs, cattle and calves; dairy and poultry products; cottonseed, peanuts and soybeans. Our purchase of agricultural products takes by far the greatest part of the dollars we receive from sales.



WE BOTH BUY NECESSARY SUPPLIES

You've got to have fertilizer, seed, grass, hay and grain, a hundred and one things . . . The supplies we buy including salt, boxes, barrels, shipping cartons, thousands of items, cost another 4.5 cents per dollar of business done.



WE BOTH PAY WAGES

You pay your hired hands; veterinarian and other fees; costs of haying or other contracted jobs; the living costs of the members of your family who work on the place . . . Likewise wages and salaries take a big bite out of our sales dollar. We paid 75,000 employees \$237,519,974 last year . . . 17 times as much as paid to our 64,000 shareholders.



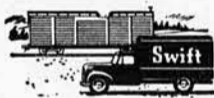
WE BOTH PAY TAXES

You pay real estate, property, income, excise and other taxes. We pay taxes too . . . in every state in the Union and in hundreds of counties and municipalities . . . Taxes must be deducted before we, or you, can show any net profit. Last year our taxes totaled \$31,042,994.



WE BOTH MEET TRANSPORTATION COSTS

There's gasoline for your car and truck; fuel for your tractor; tires, repairs. Transportation costs you money every time you make a pickup or deliver products to market. Last year transportation by rail and motor cost us \$50,078,225. That's part of the expense of moving food from where it is raised to where it's to be eaten.



WE BOTH CARRY INSURANCE, ETC.

You have lots of "incidental" expenses . . . telephone, electric light, heating, insurance policies, maybe some interest. Depreciation, too. We have all those, plus the cost of research to develop new by-product uses; of laboratories and test kitchens; of merchandising aids to help retailers sell more meat . . . You know how those incidentals add up! In 1949 ours added up to \$61,737,271—2.8 cents out of the average dollar of sales.



IF WE WORK HARD AND MANAGE WELL, WE BOTH MAKE SOME PROFIT

Some people don't know or don't stop to think about all those expenses. Seeing only the big figure of gross sales, they say, "What profitable businesses ranching, farming (and meat packing) are!" They don't stop to think that most of what comes in goes right out again. In our case about 99¢ of the dollar went out to other people or businesses . . . leaving us 1.2¢ as earnings, a total of \$25,826,129. Of this, the shareholders, who invested their savings in Swift & Company, received .6 of one cent as dividends.



1.2¢

AND, WE BOTH PLOW BACK SOMETHING INTO OUR BUSINESS

You can't afford to stand still. Neither can we. You re-invest part of your "profit" in new buildings, new machinery, etc., to keep your operation on a sound, efficient basis. We follow exactly the same prudent business practice. This year .6 of one cent is being retained in the business for future needs.



THIS IS OUR YEARLY REPORT to our friends—and business associates—on America's farms and ranches.

It tells you how much business Swift & Company did during 1949 . . . what we took in from the sale of our products . . . how much we paid out for our raw materials, and all the many costs of doing business . . . and what was left over to plow back into the business, and to pay to the 64,000 shareholders who own our company.

Swift operates in a large and highly competitive industry . . . an industry which provides a nationwide market for livestock, and supplies a nationwide demand for meat products, at a very low cost.

One pair of facts will probably interest you more than most others. Namely, out of each 1949 dollar that we took in from the sale of Swift products, we *paid out* just about 99 cents. And of that 99 cents paid out, 77.1 cents went to you farmers and ranchers in payment for the meat animals, poultry, eggs, cream, oil seeds and other agricultural products you sold us.



Wm. B. Traynor

We print this report to agricultural people because there is such a close interest between us. You and we deal together every working day of the year. You get a large part of your yearly income from what you sell to meat packers—Swift and others. And it's from you that we get the raw materials of our business.

Here are the main facts about our business during 1949.

Wm. B. Traynor
Vice President & Treasurer
Swift & Company

QUICK FACTS ABOUT SWIFT'S BUSINESS IN 1949

Our Total Sales were	\$2,213,160,242
Our Net Earnings were	\$25,826,129
Here's how our average sales dollar was spent:	
For Livestock & Other Agricultural Products	77.1¢
For Employees' Wages & Salaries	10.7¢
For Supplies	4.5¢
For Transportation	2.3¢
For Taxes	1.4¢
For Other Business Expenses	2.8¢
Total spent out of each average dollar	98.8¢
Remaining as Earnings for Swift:	
—to shareholders as dividends	0.6¢
—retained in the business for future needs	0.6¢
TOTAL	1.2¢
TOTAL	100.0¢

Swift & Company

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO-9, ILLINOIS

Nutrition is our business — and yours

Inspiration for Winter Menus

By Florence McKinney

WHEN cold winter winds blow and snow covers the ground, mother's cooking has that extra appeal. It's the time of the year she does not hesitate to use the oven to turn out new dishes inspired by the cold and the more-than-hearty appetites. It's the season for cranberries in various dishes and a steaming bowl of chowder. We offer both.

Cranberry Coffee Cake

Topping

1 cup sliced apples 1 cup whole cranberry sauce

Batter

1½ cups flour ½ teaspoon salt
½ cup sugar 1 egg
2 teaspoons baking powder 3 tablespoons melted shortening
½ cup milk

Arrange apple slices in bottom of a greased 8-inch square pan. Spread cranberry sauce on top of slices. Sift flour, sugar, baking powder and salt together. Beat eggs, add milk and shortening. Stir into dry ingredients, mixing only enough to moisten them. Distribute evenly in pan over the apple-cranberry layer. Bake about 25 to 30 minutes in moderate oven (375° F.). Turn upside down on large plate and serve either hot or cold.

Orange Cream Sherbet

1 cup cream ½ cup orange juice
1¼ cups sugar 3 tablespoons lemon juice
2 cups milk ½ cup chopped nuts

Combine cream, sugar and milk. Add nut meats. Partially freeze in ice-cream freezer. Add fruit juices and continue freezing.

French Toast

1 egg dash of salt
½ cup milk 2 tablespoons molasses
4 slices of bread

Beat egg slightly, add milk, salt and molasses. Dip slices of bread into mixture. Remove. Fry in a little hot fat until golden brown. Serve hot with butter.

Cranberry Sherbet

1 pound cranberries 2 cups sugar
2 cups water Juice of 1 lemon and pulp

Cook cranberries in water until berries pop and are soft. Partially cool and run thru sieve. Add sugar, lemon juice and pulp. Heat until sugar is melted, then cool. Pour into refrigerator tray. When frozen, remove from tray and whip either by hand or electric beater. Return to tray and freeze.

Boiled Frosting

2 egg whites, unbeaten ¼ cup sugar
¾ cup molasses ¼ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon vanilla

Combine egg whites, molasses, sugar and salt in top of double boiler. Mix well but gently to prevent grains from coating sides of pan. Place over rapidly-boiling water and beat with rotary beater about 9 minutes or until frosting stands in high

peaks. Remove from boiling water, add flavoring and beat until thick enough to spread. Frost 9-inch layer cakes or 2 dozen cupcakes.

Apple Pie

½ cup sugar ½ teaspoon nutmeg
3 tablespoons flour 1 tablespoon lemon juice
½ teaspoon salt 5 cups sliced cooking apples
½ teaspoon grated lemon rind 1 tablespoon butter
¼ cup molasses

Mix sugar, flour, salt, nutmeg and lemon rind. Combine lemon juice and molasses. Arrange alternate layers of apples, spice mixture and lemon mixture in unbaked pie pastry. Dot with butter. Cover with remaining half of pastry. Press edges together. Prick the top crust with fork. Bake in hot oven (450° F.) for 10 minutes. Then decrease heat to 350° F. for about 40 minutes. This will make a 9-inch pie.

Vegetable Chowder

¼ pound salt pork, diced 2 cups milk
3 cups diced potatoes 2 tablespoons flour
2 cups diced carrots 1 teaspoon salt
½ cup chopped onion 2 cups hot, cooked tomatoes
1 green pepper, diced pepper

Cook potatoes and carrots in water to cover until tender. Cook salt pork in heavy kettle until it begins to brown, then add onion, green pepper and cook slowly until onion is transparent but not brown. Add the flour and blend. Add milk and cook until sauce is smooth and thickened. Add salt and pepper to taste. Add tomatoes and cooked vegetables and water in which they were cooked. Serve at once.

Cheese and Pea Salad

2 cups cooked peas ¼ cup cheddar cheese, diced
2 hard-cooked eggs, chopped ½ cup celery, diced
3 or 4 sweet pickles, chopped ¼ cup boiled salad dressing
6 radishes, sliced ½ teaspoon salt
lettuce leaves

Combine first 6 ingredients, add salad dressing and salt. Toss lightly and serve on lettuce leaves

POWER

When the covers reach my eyebrows,
And it's dark as night outside,
My blankets seem to hold me,
And my pillow whispers—hide!

I close my eyes and snuggle,
And wish that I might stay,
Just nestling warm in bed,
Thruout this winter day.

But mom and dad are laughing,
And from the kitchen stairs,
Sounds like pancakes cooking!
I take the steps in pairs.

Buckwheat pancakes frying,
And sirup of golden cane,
Just lift me from my bed,
Like a mighty powered crane.

—By Camilla Walch Wilson.



The Master Mix Demonstrated

THE prepared mix is here to stay whether it comes in a package from the grocer or is made in the kitchen. The finest of cakes, gingerbread, muffins and other quick breads may be made from mixes. The 4-H Club department at the Kansas Fair distributed recipes of the Master Mix, together with 6 recipes for products which may be made with the mix. We offer them to our readers.

Master Mix—13 Cups

9 cups sifted flour 1 tablespoon salt
 1/2 cup double-acting baking powder 2 teaspoons cream of tartar
 2 cups shortening 1/4 cup sugar

Stir baking powder, salt, cream of tartar and sugar into flour. Sift together 3 times into a large mixing bowl or into a large square of paper. Cut in shortening until the mix is consistency of cornmeal. Store in covered containers at room temperature. Use only a shortening which does not require refrigeration. To measure the Master Mix, pile it lightly into cup and level off with a spatula.

Biscuits

3 cups Master Mix 3/4 cup milk

Add milk to the mix all at once, stirring 25 strokes. Knead 15 strokes on lightly floured board. Cut and bake in a hot oven (450° F.) for about 10 minutes. Yields 13 two-inch biscuits.

Muffins

3 cups Master Mix 1 cup milk
 2 tablespoons sugar 1 egg

Add sugar to the Master Mix. Combine milk and beaten egg. Add to the mixture. Stir until flour is just moistened. Bake in greased muffin pans in hot oven (425° F.) about 20 minutes or less if in small pans. Yields 12 medium muffins.

Nutbread

3 cups Master Mix 1/2 cup sugar
 1/2 cup nuts, chopped 1 cup milk
 1 egg

Stir sugar and chopped nuts into the Master Mix. Combine milk and beaten egg. Add to first mixture, stirring until well blended. Bake in greased loaf pan in moderate oven (350° F.) about one hour.

Coffeecake

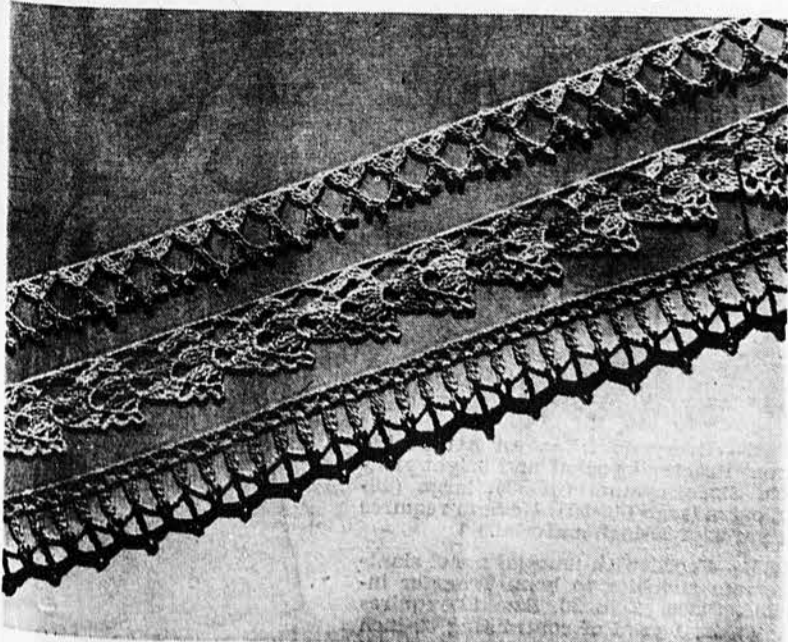
3 cups Master Mix 1/2 cup milk
 1/2 cup sugar 1 cup eggs

Topping

1/2 cup brown sugar 3 tablespoons butter
 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon

Combine sugar with Master Mix. Combine milk and beaten egg. Stir into the dry mixture until well blended. Pour into shallow oiled pan. Combine topping ingredients and spread over top of batter and bake in hot oven (400° F.) for about 25 minutes.

Crocheted Flower Edgings



Three flower edgings, Lady Slipper, Zinnie and Black-Eyed Susan. Send 5 cents for direction sheet B to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Drop Cookies

3 cups Master Mix 1/4 cup milk
 1 cup sugar 1 egg
 1/2 teaspoon vanilla

Stir sugar into the Master Mix. Combine milk, beaten egg and vanilla. Combine the 2 mixtures. Drop from a spoon onto the oiled baking sheet. Bake in a moderate oven (375° F.) for 10 to 12 minutes. For variations add one of the following: 1/2 cup chocolate chunks, 1/2 cup chopped nuts or 1/2 cup raisins.

Chocolate Cake

3 cups Master Mix 1/4 cup milk
 1/2 cup cocoa 2 eggs
 1 1/2 cups sugar 1 teaspoon vanilla

Add cocoa to the sugar and combine with the Master Mix. Combine milk, eggs and vanilla. Pour half the liquid into the dry mixture and beat 2 minutes on low speed with electric mixer or by hand. Add the remaining liquid and beat 2 more minutes. Pour into 2 oiled layer-cake pans and bake in moderate oven (375° F.) for about 25 minutes.

For March Parties

It's no blarney when we say we've some dandy plans for your March party. "Peggy's St. Patrick's Day Party," is an original short playlet requiring 8 characters. Very little stage setting is needed. For games, decorations and refreshments at a St. Patrick's Day party, we suggest our leaflet, "A Bit O' Irish Fun." In ordering, please address Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Price 3c each.

Blizzard

It came down out the northwest
 Like a great gray wolf
 At midnight.

Stealthily at first, then bolder,
 Baring its fangs, howling
 At puny man.

Lashing its tail in wild fury
 Trying once more, in vain
 To conquer him.

Roaring, it struck at helpless beasts
 Huddled together, backs humped
 Against the storm.

Near dawn, with fury spent, it crept away
 To marshal forces for return
 Some other day.

—By Ida M. Yoder.

Top With Berries

Canned peaches topped with a few fresh or frozen berries make a delightful dessert. Canned mixed fruit can be topped in the same manner. Canned apricot halves and fresh pineapple make a perfect salad combination.



Betty Crocker tells how your yeast rolls can always be as good as these

WANT Cinnamon Twists that look perfect... taste perfect? Then try this recipe. Like all of our recipes it has been tested for perfection. But remember... it was developed for Gold Medal "Kitchen-tested" Enriched Flour. For Gold Medal's baking qualities never vary. Women know this... that's why

more sacks of Gold Medal are bought than the next 5 brands combined! Use Gold Medal for everything you bake. Each sack contains tested Betty Crocker recipes—and a valuable silverware coupon. The big, thrifty 25, 50 and 100 pound sacks contain higher value silverware coupons. General Mills

CINNAMON TWISTS

- ✓ Seconds to knead
- ✓ Just twist to shape
- ✓ Only one rising
- ✓ Serve plain or frosted

Bring to boiling in large saucepan... *1 cup sour cream

Remove from heat.

Stir in until well blended... } 2 tbsp. shortening
 3 tbsp. sugar
 1/8 tsp. soda
 1 tsp. salt

Cool to lukewarm.

Add... } 1 large unbeaten egg
 1 cake crumbled compressed yeast (**or 1 pkg. dry granular yeast)

Stir until yeast is dissolved.

Mix in with spoon... } 3 cups sifted GOLD MEDAL "Kitchen-tested" Enriched Flour

Turn out onto lightly floured board. Knead lightly a few seconds to form a smooth ball. Cover with damp cloth and let stand 5 minutes to tighten up. Roll dough 1/4-in. thick into rectangle 6x24-in. Spread entire surface with 2 tbsp. soft butter or margarine.

Sprinkle half of dough (long way) with mixture of... } 1/2 cup brown sugar (packed in cup)
 1 tsp. cinnamon

Bring unsugared half of dough over sugared half, pressing top surface lightly to seal in filling. (This makes

rectangle 3x24-in.) With sharp knife, cut dough into 24 strips 1-in. wide. Taking each strip of dough at both ends, twist in opposite directions, forming a spiral stick. Place on greased baking sheets about 2-in. apart, pressing both ends of sticks firmly and flatly to the baking sheet. Cover with a damp cloth and let rise at 85° until very light... about 1 hour and 15 minutes. Bake 12 to 15 minutes in quick moderate oven (375°). If desired, spread tops of baked sticks, while still warm, with Thick White Icing (3/4 cup confectioners' sugar and about 1 tsp. milk). Makes 2 dozen sticks.

*To sour sweet cream, add 1 tbsp. vinegar or strained lemon juice to 1 cup sweet cream. Let stand 5 minutes before using.

**If dry granular yeast is used, follow the package directions. Or, add to 1/4 cup lukewarm water and let stand 5 minutes without stirring. Stir thoroughly before adding to liquid mixture in recipe. Subtract the 1/4 cup water from total liquid in recipe.

IMPORTANT: Do not use self-rising flour (sold in parts of the South) with this recipe.



Gold Medal Makes Wonderful Bread!
 MORE SACKS OF GOLD MEDAL "Kitchen-tested" FLOUR ARE BOUGHT THAN THE NEXT 5 BRANDS COMBINED!

A Country Woman's Journal



By MARY SCOTT HAIR

*"Books are keys to wisdom's treasure;
Books are gates to lands of pleasure;
Books are paths that upward lead;
Books are friends. Come, let us read!"*
—Emilie Poulsson.

ALMOST 2 years ago our county had voted a library tax to be used for county library service. As advance publicity, a state-owned bookmobile toured the county, visiting schools and towns and crossroads stores, explaining the different services possible if the county voted the tax. From the very first I had been thrilled with stories about such library service, and it was my privilege to be at the dedication of one of the state-owned vehicles that was put to work immediately in rural sections of the state.

It was just a matter of weeks until the court-appointed library board met in an organization get-together. An extension librarian from the state office was present, and in that first afternoon's meeting we laid the groundwork, in plans, for a most unique book service for our county. Since the board meetings are held in our county-seat town, the travel problems encountered by 2 board members from my section would make interesting stories in themselves! But the important thing is that we arrive, somehow, and then manage to get back home.

In any worthwhile endeavor, the participants find it necessary to plan their work carefully, then strive to work their plans with just as much care and patience and waiting. There was a long period of waiting for tax money, when too-anxious patrons wondered why there were no books to read and explanations seemed hopeless. And waiting for the first sums to increase until there was enough to begin operations. But thru it all we kept our kettle of enthusiasm bubbling, if not always boiling!

Books have meant so much in my life that I can always say with Channing that "Nothing can supply the place of books. They are cheering or soothing companions in solitude, illness, affliction. The wealth of both continents would not compensate for the good they impart." Over a period of years I have added a few choice books to my library shelves, others have been given me by my friends, and all have been read and re-read and offered to others for reading.

It was an event fit to be heralded by trumpeters when our books began arriving! They came in boxes and parcels by the dozens . . . gaudily jacketed best sellers, classics, history, biography, travel . . . almost any kind of book a reader could ask for. The newly painted shelves overflowed onto the counter and the floor of the corner store room we'd rented for our headquarters.

But the really BIG day was when our bookmobile took off on its first county tour with 4 persons aboard. A schedule of intended stops was published in our

county newspapers and the nearest radio station carried daily schedules, telling just where the bookmobile would be at certain hours of the day.

Going on tour with the bookmobile was a trip I'd looked forward to with much anticipation all summer. I chose Monday, disregarding my usual yen to wash on that day, for the itinerary looked, and was, most interesting. I arrived at the county seat in time to help, in a small way, with the details incidental to the day's tour.

We pulled out right on schedule, reaching our first stop exactly on time. We drove some miles off the pavement then turned abruptly off on a side road thru a wooded section where pine trees, resplendent in their winter green, showed up against the somber hues of brown and grey. There, in a little country school, a teacher and 20 eager-eyed youngsters awaited our arrival for, as one little boy told us, "I knew you were coming 'cause I heard it on the radio!"

Perhaps it was because the day was new and the whole venture seemed most promising, but that little school stands out in my mind's eye as the big moment, the best part of that visit! They all came outside, rowed up in a row on some old lumber and listened appreciatively to the story we told them by means of records and illustrated storybook with extra large pages. After the youngsters and their teacher had selected their books, we turned back thru the woods and hurried on to the next stop.

And so it went, all day long. Schools off the beaten path, a crossroads stop where the forestry service maintains a lookout tower. There we were met by several patrons who said they were longing for something to read, some way of spending the long winter evenings by the fire. One man asked for a handbook of parliamentary procedure, another wanted help with farming problems. A home economics teacher selected a book on knitting as she told me she planned knitting lessons for her girls. Women hungered for romance in fiction, so the best sellers were selected as neighbors planned to trade books before the return of the bookmobile.

After the last stop was made at a little town on the state line, we turned the bookmobile around and headed back home. Tired, thirsty and very dusty, we pulled up in front of headquarters just at sundown. I had another long ride home, with evening chores, before my day's work was done. And the librarian and her assistant had other services to perform, for they were to show a free movie in the courthouse, all a part of the day's work.

Ours is one of the "poorer" counties of the state, but in spite of its rating, the summary for the first 6 days our bookmobile was on tour is a record to be proud of. Fourteen schools, rural and consolidated, and 9 community stops were made. Everywhere the bookmobile was met by enthusiastic patrons who voiced their appreciation over and over. Children's books numbering 1,076 were circulated in 6 days while 126 adults checked out 257 books. The bookmobile is equipped with a record player and loudspeaker and at schools where time permits, the children are told stories. A 16-millimeter projector is part of the equipment loaned by the state and whenever possible, films are shown. However, not very many of the schools are equipped for this service.

*"One gift the fairies gave me: (three
They commonly bestowed of yore)
The love of books, the golden key
That opens the enchanted door."*
—Andrew Lang.

Eating Is Improved

Eating habits are better now than before the war. The country's food supply is sufficient to give everyone a diet that would meet the recommended allowances, if each person received the needed share and used it properly. Low-income families made the biggest improvement due to education, abundant food supply and increased income.

Patterns to Please



9462
SIZES
34-48



9369
SIZES
2-10

9369—Young timers will love to breeze thru spring and summer in a frock of pinafore like this. Sizes 2 to 10. Size 6 puff sleeve dress requires 2 3/4 yards of 35-inch material.

9462—New neckline, new yoke and slimming, too. Sizes 34 to 48. Size 36 requires 4 1/4 yards; 1/2 yard of contrasting 39-inch material.



9398
SIZES
34-50



4592
SIZES
12-20: 40

4592—Here's a crisp little frock to be made in a trim stripe or gaily printed material. Sizes 12 to 20 and size 40. Size 16 requires 4 1/4 yards and 3/4 yard of 35-inch contrast.

9398—A dress to go anywhere gracefully. Frost it with lace or use contrasting collar and panel. Sizes 34 to 50. Size 36 requires 4 1/2 yards of 35-inch material.



9432
SIZES
M., L. Ex. L



9224
SIZES
12-20

9432—Everyone likes an attractive apron. Practical pocket and bright rick-rack. Sizes medium (36-38), large (40-44), extra large (46-50). Medium requires 2 3/4 yards of 35-inch material.

9224—Frock with unusual panel slanting from shoulder to hem. Transfer included. Sizes 12 to 20. Size 16 requires 2 3/4 yards; 1 yard of contrasting 39-inch material.

Want to Build?

A new bulletin has been prepared by the U. S. Department of Agriculture entitled "Using Credit to Finance Farmhouse Improvements." Many a farm family who plans to bring an old house up-to-date with central heating, a modern kitchen, new floors, or other improvements, wants to know more about financing by credit. This bulletin gives facts about using credit and describes recommended procedures. It lists all the credit terms, sources of credit, how much a family can afford to spend on improvements in housing, what they will cost, and the added costs of living in an improved house.

If you are interested in making these improvements and want the answers to these questions, order "Using Credit to Finance Farmhouse Improvements," from the Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Cost 10 cents.

Why Red Star *SPECIAL-ACTIVE* Dry Yeast

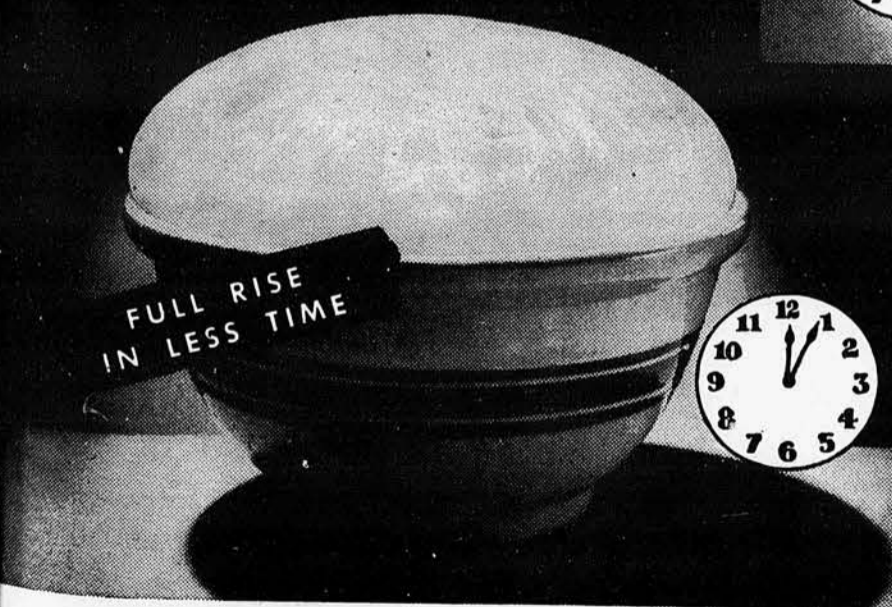
SPECIAL ACTIVE RED STAR KEEPS FRESH FOR MONTHS RIGHT ON THE PANTRY SHELF



... NEVER FAILS TO GIVE ME LIGHTER, BETTER TASTING BAKED GOODS



gives you best results




... STARTS WORKING THE INSTANT YOU ADD WARM WATER



If you haven't tried Red Star special active Dry Yeast, get a supply today. You'll find that Red Star will save time in *all your recipes*.
And, as for flavor and texture of baked goods made with Red Star, just let your family be the judge.

FROZEN ALIVE



SPECIAL No. 7

- 100 lbs. Net of Fine Fish
- 25 lbs. Canadian Lake Winnipeg Walleyed Pike, dressed, headless, SCALED, glazed, ready to cook.
- 25 lbs. Canadian Lake Winnipeg Northern Pike, dressed, SCALED, glazed, ready to cook.
- 25 lbs. Canadian Lake Winnipeg Silver Bass, dressed, headless, glazed.
- 25 lbs. Fancy Lake Superior Herring, dressed, SCALED, headless.
- 100 lbs. Net of fish, packed in dry ice. **\$35.00**
- 50 lbs. Net, 1/2 of each variety of above order, packed in dry ice. **\$18.00**

FROZEN DELIVERY GUARANTEED
OUR EXPRESS OFFICE
WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG
 Containing other specialties, and prices on frozen, smoked, salted, pickled fish, also lutefisk, oysters and other sea foods.

FRADET FISH COMPANY
 224 Front Street, West Fargo, North Dakota

25 GLADIOLUS Bulblets FREE



Mix of our most beautiful varieties Regular first quality bulbs, except baby size. Will grow tall and lovely. HENRY FIELD Fully half bloom first year. Developing and growing gorgeous flowers is our hobby. New Catalog tells all about them—that's why this exceptional offer. Write today—just say, Send Free bulblets. Enclose 3¢ stamp, please. Glads, catalog, magazine Seed Send, free, postpaid. (Limit one to a customer)

HENRY FIELD SEED & NURSERY CO.
 1712 Elm St. Shenandoah, Iowa

"Goodbye to COFFEE NERVES"



"Since switching to POSTUM I no longer suffer irritability and fatigue due to nervousness—and life's so much pleasanter!"

SCIENTIFIC FACTS: Both coffee and tea contain caffeine—a drug—a nerve stimulant. So, while many people can drink coffee or tea without ill-effect—others suffer nervousness, indigestion, sleepless nights. But POSTUM contains no caffeine—nothing that can possibly cause nervousness, indigestion, sleeplessness.

MAKE THIS TEST: Buy INSTANT POSTUM today—drink it exclusively for 30 days—judge by results! . . . INSTANT POSTUM—A Vigorous Drink made from Healthful Wheat and Bran. A Product of General Foods.

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HEAD NOISE MISERY?



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Is This the Reason Egg Prices Went Down?

HAVE egg supports failed? Have they failed purposely? Egg price trends the last few months have caused many to wonder about those possibilities.

Let's see what happened. And what is happening right now. You know, of course, that egg prices were being supported by a drying program. Surplus eggs were being held off the regular market by a federal buying program. These eggs were dehydrated by custom driers then stored or disposed of at a considerable loss to the government.

But last fall and early in the winter weather was so mild and conducive to heavy laying that supplies went far beyond expectations. The old drying program was due to go out December 31, 1949. Driers started getting out of the market earlier. The result was depressed prices, because, in effect, there was no support left and production was up.

But It Didn't Work

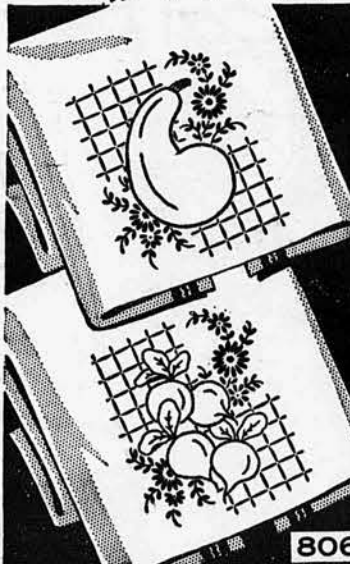
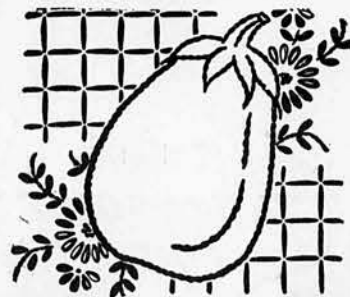
Anticipating a new support program at the turn of the year, there were some who expected to be eating pretty high off the hog. They held December eggs for sale in January. But it didn't work. Egg prices continued going down even with the new support program. Why?

In the first place the basic support price was reduced about 12 cents. The national average, a fluctuating average, was set at 35 cents, which meant about 25 cents as an average in this area. That is a temporary support program intended for the months of January and February. But there is an off-colored joker in that deck. Along with the new support prices went increased restrictions and requirements for the driers.

First, the minimum percentage of moisture in the final product was reduced. Eggs had to be dried more than previously. Many driers were physically or mechanically unable to meet that new degree of egg dehydration.

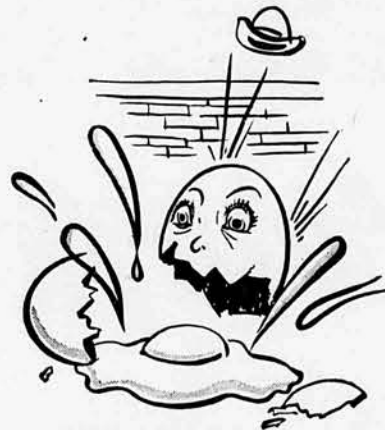
Then restrictions on blending the "sweepdown" with the final product were intensified. This put an additional load on the custom drier. As a result, many drying plants able to meet the new, tighter requirements were reluctant to get into the market. They were reluctant to buy eggs for drying and sale to the government. Penalties for not meeting the requirements are high. They were afraid of losing their shirts.

For Dish Towels



These kitchen towel designs add a bright spot in any kitchen. They are fresh, original and easy to achieve with simple stitches. Pattern includes 6 transfer motifs 5 1/4 by 6 1/2 inches.

Send 20 cents for pattern to the Needlework Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.



Can all the King's horses and all the King's men put the egg price together again?

Now, was it planned that way? Were commercial driers forced out of the picture intentionally to get small producers out of the business? With the small flock owner forced out, then a new support program could be instituted for the benefit of those really trying to do something with poultry.

If that was the intent, it has not been admitted. But it might well be. The old drying program actually supported prices for low-quality eggs at the expense of the producer who was trying to do a good job of quality producing and marketing. A new program is expected after the first 2 months of the year are gone. But what will it be? Any guess is still just a guess. But up to now the man who makes a business of poultry has sustained two blows, one to the jaw and another right in the middle. First, he was the victim of a support program that helped the "in and outer" at his own expense. Then, getting this side-liner out of the picture with the present support program is costing him some more in lower prices.

But as one producer who has made his living for 25 years with a poultry laying flock says, "Cheaper eggs and poultry prices should mean more consumer demand and less surplus and maybe a little better price later on. As some in-and-outers will be outers for awhile anyway."

Chicken Contest Ready to Start

ARRANGEMENTS for the 1950 Kansas Chicken-of-Tomorrow contest have been completed. The Kansas contest is one of many state contests to be held thruout the nation. These state contests, followed by regional contests this year, and a national contest in 1951, are sponsored by the A and P Food Stores in the interest of developing superior meat-type chickens.

There will be 2 divisions in the Kansas contest, one for boys and girls under 20 years old, and one for adults. Broiler growers, farmer chicken raisers, hatcherymen and boys and girls are all eligible.

Each contestant is to start 100 straight-run chicks or 50 cockerel chicks of a heavy or meat breed or of a cross of 2 desirable heavy or meat breeds, and chicks entered in the contest must be hatched during the period of March 12 to March 17, inclusive. All persons intending to enter the competition must file entry forms with the state chairman or some member of the committee before March 1.

The growing period will be 12 weeks, dating from March 15. At the end of this growing period, which will be June 7, 15 cockerels will be selected from each lot of birds entered for delivery to the Seymour Packing Company's poultry-processing plant in Topeka, where the birds will be dressed, displayed and judged, the judging to take place June 10. Trophies and cash prizes, the latter ranging in amounts from \$25 down to \$5, will be awarded in each division.

G. D. McClaskey, educational director of the Kansas Poultry Institute, Columbian Building, Topeka, is chairman of the state committee. Other members of the committee are: L. F. Payne, Poultry Department, Kansas State College, Manhattan; M. A. Seaton, Extension Division, Kansas State

College; B. K. Lowe, Lowe's Hatchery, 216 East 6th, Topeka; Keith Newell, the Seymour Packing Company, Topeka; Fay Mueller, Mueller Hatchery, Burlington; C. H. Blanke, Jr., Blanke Elevator and Feed Mill, Atchison; E. Wise, Kansas Poultry Improvement Association, Manhattan; Harry Reed, 1220 South Hickory, Ottawa; G. F. Hines, Hines Farm Service, Burlington.

Entry blanks and rules governing the contest may be obtained from McClaskey or any other member of the committee.

There were 108 entries for last year's contest, which were about equally divided between junior and senior divisions. The committee has set a goal of 150 entries for this year's event.

Substitutes for Corn

In certain cases other feeds may be more economical than corn for fattening hogs, reminds R. B. Cathcart, the Kansas State College animal husbandry staff.

The replacement values of some of these other feeds are listed by Cathcart as follows: Ground wheat, 100-110 per cent; ground barley, 85-90 per cent; ground grain sorghum, 90-95 per cent; ground rye, 90 per cent; ground oats, 85 per cent up to about one fourth of the ration.

GIVE YOUR CHICKS THE RIGHT START



To bring them through the frail, first month period, and to build them into sturdy, meaty, egg producers, it is imperative that they have all the pure calcium carbonate they need.

The kind that is easily assimilated and can only be had from pure, clean, chick size crushed Oyster Shell.

Pilot Brand Oyster Shell is 99% pure calcium carbonate.

They must have it to grow and be their best.

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Almost no flower grows easier, or produces more blooms than the lovely REGAL LILY—favorite of all. We will send you five healthy bulbs sure to bloom this year. Our catalog and "Seed Sense" magazine included Free! Limit one to a customer.

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NOW—let your idle funds be earning a LIBERAL dividend. We've been paying at least 3% on savings for 20 years.

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MAX A. NOBLE, President
 Write Dept. 14 for Information
 217 E. WILLIAM - WICHITA 2, KANS.

Gardens Need Fertilizer, Too

By WILLIAM G. AMSTEIN, Kansas State College

WHAT fertilizer do you suggest I use on my garden? This is a common question asked several times every day. It is a good question, but there is hardly any one stock answer that fits every garden. Use of fertilizer has been known about as long as has the production of food. We all recall our history-book story of Indians putting a fish in the hill of corn to guarantee both a stand and yield.

Many of us have not kept up our interest in soils and fertilizers that was kindled earlier by this story. At least the fertility of our soils has gradually declined. No other area of soil is as intensively cropped as a productive garden, and no other area should receive any more attention in terms of the soil-fertility needs.

Needed soil-fertility elements can be replaced in part by use of organic matter thru materials such as cover crops, manure, plant remains, leaves and by use of commercial fertilizers. All of this will help, but we may need to understand more definitely the role of the 3 principal items—nitrogen, phosphorus and potash.

Nitrogen provides for growth of the leafy portion of the plant. With cabbage, lettuce, spinach and similar crops it is the edible part of the plant we need to consider. With other plants it serves for growth so leaves can handle the light and supply elements for the plants to use. You often recognize a lack of nitrogen, for plants thus injured are often smaller, stunted and the foliage is a lighter green color.

For Enough Nitrogen

For most farm gardens, nitrogen may be supplied by use of barnyard manure and growing and turning under legume crops. Some gardens may require use of commercial fertilizers where these 2 practices are not possible, or where greater amounts of nitrogen are required for leafy vegetables. Among sources of nitrogen are ammonium nitrate, sulphate of ammonia and cyanamid.

Ammonium nitrate, now produced in large quantities in Kansas, is an example of a quickly available nitrogen fertilizer that goes into use shortly after it is applied. Nitrogen also is available in other ways as in mixed fertilizers such as in 6-30-0, 4-12-4 and in other mixtures where the first number 6 or 4 refer to the nitrogen.

Many soils lack phosphorus, but the plants may not exhibit symptoms that are recognized. In fact, the dark-green foliage may be mistaken for a healthy condition. However, applications of phosphorus made to the soil for the plants by use of treble phosphate, superphosphate, rock phosphate or other forms will show large responses.

Phosphate in the soil usually tends to hitch up with other elements to form compounds that are not handled too well by the plants. Heavier application of phosphate fertilizers in narrower areas will often give better returns. In the fertilizer formula 6-30-0 the number 30 refers to the percentage of phosphate.

Lack of the third item, potassium or potash, may cause poor foliage, misshapen specimens and delayed ripening and poorer-colored products. It is the third number on the fertilizer tag and in many locations can be 0, since enough potash is available in the soil or supplied thru the use of manure. Muriate or sulphate of potash are common sources of this material.

Soil Tests Useful

Recently the results of soil tests, especially in several Southeastern Kansas counties, have indicated a need for additional potash. As a group I think of vegetable crops responding to additional potash more than some other crops. This response is not measured alone in yield but in improved quality.

More experience with soil tests as well as in interpreting the results will improve our use of the information they provide. One sample will not necessarily establish the needs of an entire area. A number of tests will help establish the real needs when the tests are translated into fertilizer applications and the additional crop returns, if any, are noticed.

After the need for commercial fertilizers is decided upon, including the amount and analysis determined, there then is the need for considering the method of applying it. One effective method of application is putting the fertilizer in bands a short distance, 2 to 4 inches away from the seed or plants and slightly deeper than the seed. Broadcast applications may add more fertilizer to the whole soil area.

All gardens do not need commercial fertilizers. In Eastern Kansas more gardeners will find the use of phosphate profitable than have ever used it. Additional nitrogen and potash may prove useful. Check your needs with your county agent.

2,4-D Left Its Mark

The chemical 2,4-D left its mark in a pasture on the John Welch farm, Pawnee county. He sprayed the whole pasture last year, except one strip that was missed unintentionally. Ragweed grew quite profusely in that strip. It still could be detected in the field in winter from as far as a quarter mile away. Mr. Welch believes the sprayed areas were able to carry 15 to 20 per cent more cattle.



LLOYD BURLINGHAM'S

SKELGAS FARM REPORTER

FARMING OUTLOOK: 1950

NINETEEN-FIFTY, as it starts off, looks like a very satisfactory farming year. Not the best, however. The years 1947, '48 and '49 were more profitable. We still have our worries over surpluses and the uncertainties of weather and of insect attacks on crops. But good farming, as always, will pay off this year. Agriculture is a world better off than after any previous major war. Prices have dropped sharply from the peaks and what farmers buy continues to be costly, but there's still a chance for very fair profits. Moreover, there is a higher standard of living on farms than ever before—and there is excellent promise it can be maintained—even improved. Nineteen-fifty is a good year!

HINTS for House and Garden

Here's how hot plate marks on dining-room tables can be removed easily. Apply spirits of camphor with a soft cloth, rub lightly, and when the stain is gone, polish with a dry, soft cloth.

To remove soot or shoe-polish stains from carpeting, apply a mixture of equal parts of ammonia and water with a little fuller's earth. Let dry, then brush off with a stiff brush.

Don't let your ornamental small evergreens dry out. If the ground is dry, and not frozen deeply, give them a good watering this month.

Lawns can wear out faster in winter than in summer! To avoid ugly bare patches next spring, don't track regular paths over the grass, even if it's covered with snow.

KEEP UP WITH THE NEWS!

Tune in *Alex Dreier*, noted news analyst, for the news when it's news, Monday thru Friday, at 7:00 a.m., on your NBC station. Every Saturday, same time and station, listen to *Lloyd Burlingham*, farming authority, with farm news and weekly *Skelly Agricultural Achievement Award* winners.



YOU CAN ALWAYS DEPEND ON SKELGAS!

Blizzards, storms and power failures never keep Skelgas from turning out hot meals, providing healthful hot water and keeping food fresh and safe. You have your own fuel supply, kept ever-ready by dependable Skelgas delivery!

SKELGAS Families' Favorite Recipes

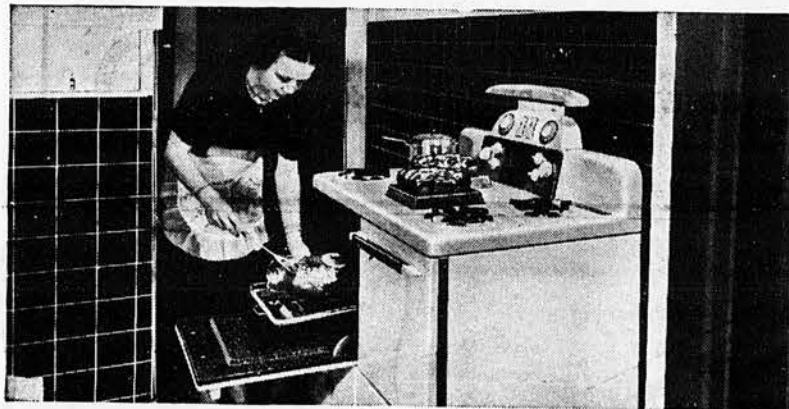
From Mrs. E. W. F., Iowa City, Iowa:

STEAMED GRAHAM CRACKER PUDDING
 1/2 lb. graham crackers 1 cup raisins
 1 cup evaporated milk 2 apples (1/3 cups diced)
 24 marshmallows (9/16 lb.) 1 tbsp. lemon juice

Crumble crackers coarsely. Mix with evaporated milk. Add marshmallows which have been cut into bits, well washed and dried raisins, sliced dates, apples and lemon juice. Mix well. Press mixture into custard cups. Cover top of each cup with a piece of waxed paper and secure with a string. Steam 30 minutes. Serve with lemon sauce.

Send us your favorite recipe—if it's printed, it will bring you \$5! We regret that recipes submitted cannot be returned. Send yours TODAY! Address Dept. F-250.

So Much Cooking Efficiency at So Little Cost!



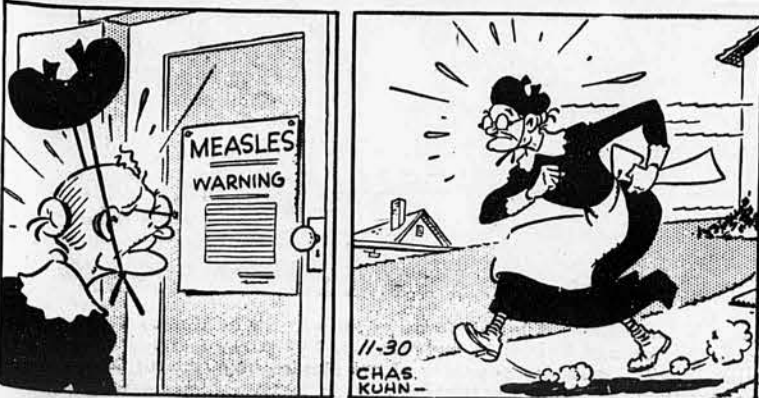
See the smart, new SKELGAS 20-20 RANGE! Gives you clean heat, instant heat, concentrated heat. Any cooking temperature you want. No time wasted for warm-up, no wasted stored heat after you're through cooking, no elements to replace. A host of advanced features including controlled broiling and automatic temperature control. Sensationally priced, wonderfully gentle with your budget. See your Skelgas dealer's complete line TODAY!

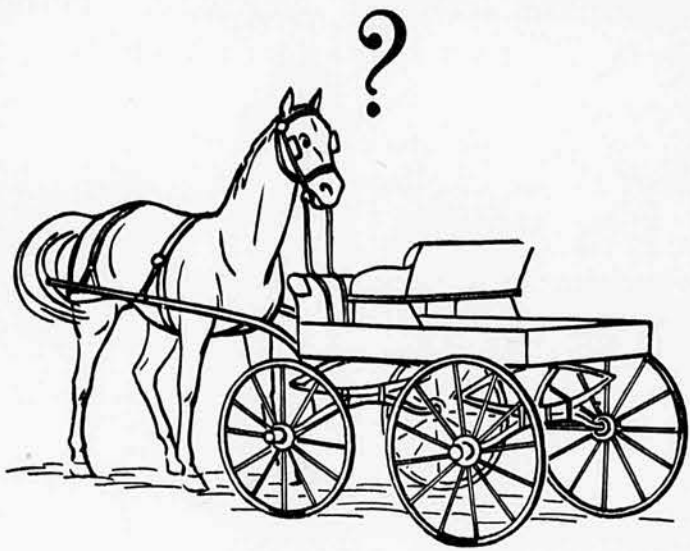


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 P. O. BOX 436, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

GRANDMA . . . By Charles Kuhn





Telephone rates and telephone service

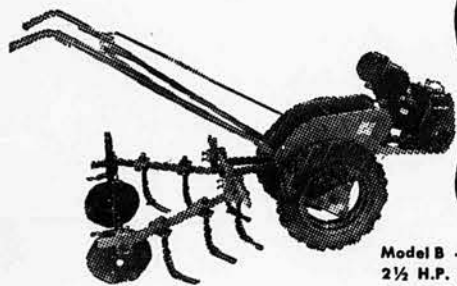
Commenting on the fact that regulatory commissions are sometimes asked to deny telephone rate increases until service is improved, a member of the Nebraska Railway Commission—Walter F. Roberts—recently had this to say:

“Occasionally a subscriber will request that the increase be withheld because the service is poor. We are implored not to make an increase effective until the service improves. This procedure, if adopted, would defeat the purpose of ever obtaining better service. It would be like refusing to spend money for a doctor until we feel better, or to apply fertilizer on a rundown farm until it started to produce better crops.

“... I do not want telephone rates any higher than they must be to provide good service. On the other hand, the telephone consumer... should realize that you get what you pay for in telephone service as in other merchandise... Realistic regulation should not require rates at a standard so low that improvements to plant cannot be made, maintenance of the system sustained, or good service rendered. Poor telephone service is too high at any price.”

Sound reasoning, don't you agree?

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"I use a Planet Jr. Tractor to increase profits"

Model B -8 with 2½ H.P. engine



You hear the same story everywhere. With a Planet Jr. and Planet Jr. Equipment you can do more work with less manpower and do many jobs better. That adds up to increased profit.

There's a Planet Jr. Tractor to fit your needs—1½, 2½, 3 and 5 H.P.—with specialized Planet Jr. Equip-

ment that keeps your tractor on the job the year around. Ask your dealer about Planet Jr. now!

Planet Jr.

S. L. ALLEN & CO., Inc., 3473 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia 40, Pennsylvania

Flying Rancheros Had Good Time

Farming in Mexico Is Slow but Never Stops

By GLEN TABOR

KANSAS FLYING FARMERS have acquired a new name. While touring Mexico January 17 to 29 the press in that country labeled them "Flying Rancheros."

Whatever their title the 140 men and women of our Kansas organization saw many scenic and educational sites, and enjoyed the climate and hospitality.

Kansas Flying Farmers found the land south of the border long on hospitality. At Monterrey the genial host was Jose Muguerza, vice-president of American Airlines and industrial tycoon. On the nights of January 17 and 18 he entertained in royal fashion at the luxurious Casino Club. Dinner, music and frivolity were on the program.

The morning of January 18 farmers took off in their planes for Saltillo to dedicate a new airport. Gov. and Mrs. Frank Carlson, who spent the first 5 days on the tour, were honor guests. After the dedication, Kansans returned to Saltillo.

Starting January 19 our fliers split in 2 groups. One group went to the scenic playgrounds west and northwest of Mexico City, visiting state capitals including San Luis Potosi and Guadalupe. Their trip ended January 27 when they returned to Monterrey to meet the other group.

Second group boarded Mexican airliners to take in the romantic sights of the capital Mexico City.

On the way over the mountains our



Gov. Frank Carlson, of Kansas, tells farmers and Mexican hosts he is glad he came. He donned native garb to prove it. Picture was taken at a party given in honor of Kansas Flying Farmers by Jose Muguerza, vice-president of American Airlines in Monterrey.

farmers were amazed to see Mexican farmers working fields on slopes as much as 45 degrees. Even more awing to the Kansan's eyes was the fact that fields are not terraced nor farmed on the countour. Farmers literally were tied down to enable them to stay within the boundaries of the fields.

(Continued on Page 21)



You've got to bargain to get a bargain, A. S. (Sonny) Neel, Kansas Farmer, tells his wife as they look at wares of a Mexican street peddler. Farmers found buying from Mexican merchants a different proposition than at home. Bargaining was fun, usually saved considerable money.



Mexican officials were out in full force at the airport in Mexico City to meet Governor Carlson and Kansas Flying Farmers. To the right of the governor is Alejandro Carrillo, assistant governor of the Mexico City Federal District. Mrs. Carlson stands to the left of her husband.

It was explained to the Kansans, who certainly have their erosion problems, that there is not enough rain to wash away more than an ounce or two of soil at the time. Moisture gets to the crops by a steaming process. Heavy fogs form regularly in valleys between mountain ranges and that is where moisture comes from.

Always Harvesting and Planting

Another fact that caught Kansans feeling sorry for their southern neighbors is that Mexicans never quit cropping. Weather is so temperate year around that when the Mexican farmer harvests his corn crop he pulls up the stalk, drops another seed in the hole, and goes right on raising crops. "No wonder Mexican farmers never take a vacation to Kansas," one of our airborne farmers said.

Landing at Mexico City airport our farmers found themselves in a world apart from Kansas.

A full-dress Mexican band was singing typical songs, temperature was 80 degrees, and a host of Mexican officials were out to meet them. Alejandro Carrillo, assistant governor of the district, headed the delegation of army and government dignitaries. They escorted our Flying Farmers to the Hotel Reforma and saw to it that all arrangements for utmost comfort were in order.

No tours had been arranged during the 3-day stay in Mexico City, so it was up to individual initiative to find something to do. Farmers found themselves in one new situation after another. To the easy-living Mexicans they resembled rabbits in a dog pound.

Taxicabs a Surprise

Taxicabs were the biggest source of surprise. Kansans quickly learned not to jump in a cab and tell the driver to take them some place. This is not the accepted style by any means. First it was learned to attract the driver by standing on the curb and hissing.

Next step is to argue with the driver about the price. He names a figure to the specified place and the verbal battle is on. When an agreeable figure is reached the battle ends.

Incidentally, Mexican cabs are family-style cars with a windshield sign reading "LIBRE."

There the serenity connected with taxicabs ends. Once a Flying Farmer got inside it would seem the atom bomb exploded. Mexican cabbies have a creed, "Let it be a short ride and a merry one." They tear thru the streets like a runaway team of horses with little regard for life, limb or other taxicabs. The man who honks his horn first has the right-of-way, let all others beware. A taxi ride is a series of squealing tires and honking horns. Fortunately none of the Kansans became casualties.

Can't Work Too Hard

Fliers and their wives found out too late why the Mexico Citians take life so easy. By the time they discovered the reason many of them were consulting a doctor. A combination of altitude, 8,000 feet, rich food and exertion put some of them under a physician's care for a couple of days. But they all survived in good condition from a disease which the doctor described as typically American. It seldom bothers the Mexicans.

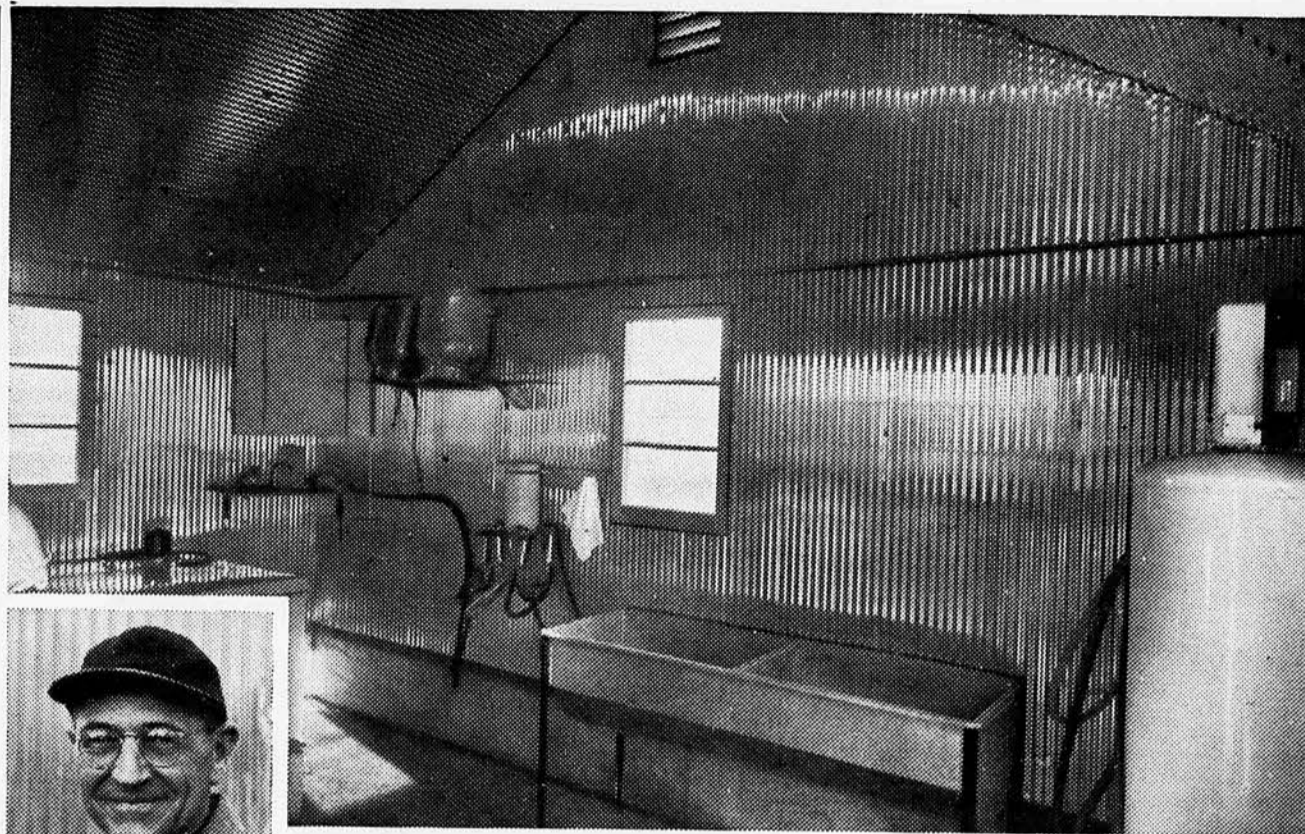
Eating is a ceremony in Mexico our farmers found after spending 2 hours eating their first evening meal. Mexicans have a different scale of values as far as time is concerned. They neither expect nor want to be served with speed. Dinner is a combination of talk, good music and slow eating.

Governor Carlson found time to pay his respects to Miguel Aleman, president of Mexico, and Fernando Casa Aleman, governor of the Mexico City District. Talk centered around problems that confront the 3 men as heads of their various governments.

The Kansas chief asked the Mexican president whether his country has an organization similar to the Flying Farmers and the answer was a definite "no." But a few big ranchers are using planes.

Later the Mexico City group took leave for Acapulco, famous resort town and the west coast. Five days of lolling in the sunshine, deep sea fishing and more sightseeing were the fare. Reluctantly they boarded airliners for the trip to Monterrey to meet the second group and pick up their planes to head for home.

No one can say yet where Flying Farmers will spend their vacations next year, but undoubtedly there will be many who vote to return to Mexico.



PREFABRICATED milking parlors made of Kaiser Aluminum Roofing, like this one on the E. F. Strauss farm, are helping dairy farmers get higher prices. This parlor was built and installed by the Sears, Roebuck farm store of Spokane, Washington.

"I doubled my butterfat price with a milking parlor made of Kaiser Aluminum!"

SAYS E. F. STRAUSS OF MEAD, WASH.

"I was getting 61¢ per pound of butterfat. But when I built a milking parlor made of Kaiser Aluminum Roofing, I got a Grade A rating. Now my milk brings \$1.27 per pound of butterfat!"

Here's how his new milking parlor brought Mr. Strauss top rating for sanitation and cleanliness, and boosted his profits: Constructed of Kaiser Aluminum Roofing, it has almost no cracks or other breeding places for bacteria and vermin. And because it has uniform temperature both winter and summer, there's no unhealthy dampness.

Easy to clean

Mr. Strauss can quickly and inexpensively wash down the entire parlor

every day without worrying about ugly rust stains, rotting or warping. The building never has to be painted, inside or out.

Fire and vermin resistant

And Kaiser Aluminum Roofing resists fire, termites, vermin... lasts for generations without repairs usually required on other materials.

Don't wait another day! Mail the coupon below to learn how easily you can build with light, strong, profitable Kaiser Aluminum Roofing to increase your farm profits and reduce production costs!

Kaiser Aluminum Roofing is produced by Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation.

Kaiser Aluminum Roofing reflects the sun's heat—keeps interiors of sheds, barns, poultry houses as much as 15° cooler during hot months. And during winter it retains heat, spreading it evenly through buildings. Read how others are making more money because of those facts:



POULTRY FARMER: "Hens lay more eggs in my chicken house made of Kaiser Aluminum," says P. T. Meyers, Hayward, California.

HAY MAKER: "Kaiser Aluminum Roofing keeps my hay better, gives me 3% to 5% more profit," says H. C. Ellingwood, Salinas, California.



HOG RAISER: "Hogs gain more weight per pound of feed under Kaiser Aluminum Roofing," says M. L. Westerman, Halstead, Kansas.

How are you profiting with aluminum roofing? Every day resourceful farmers and ranchers find new ways in which aluminum increases their farm profits and cuts production costs. So that others may benefit, please tell us of your experiences in a letter to the address below.

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Available in Corrugated and 5-V Crimp; plain and embossed. See your local building supply dealer, lumber yard, or hardware store.

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PLEASE SEND ME:

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Yes, it's true. You can now get substantial discounts on Phillips 66 Motor Oils, Greases and other products.

Here's the money-saving offer: order your Spring or year's supply of quality Phillips 66 Motor Oils, Greases and Gear Oils anytime between today and March 31, 1950. Have your local Phillips 66 Distributor deliver the order on the date you want before May 31, 1950. That's all there is to it. We save money because of a single delivery and invoice—we pass the saving on to you. The more you buy, the more you save!

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THESE BENEFITS

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SAVE MONEY WITH PHILLIPS 66 DISCOUNTS

LISTEN TO THE "PHILLIPS 66 NATIONAL BARN DANCE" Sat. night, on your ABC Station. See your newspaper for time.

This article brings you up-to-date on new Kansas artificial-insemination program for dairy cattle. First complete story on this appeared in May 21, 1949, issue of Kansas Farmer.

Artificial Dairy Program Ready by March 15

WE HAVE had some troubles, but you can tell Kansas farm folks we will be operating by March 15." That's the latest word on the new state artificial-insemination program as announced by Prof. F. W. Atkeson, head of the dairy husbandry department, Kansas State College.

By troubles, Professor Atkeson means it is taking longer to get permanent quarters designed and constructed than was anticipated, and costs have run higher than expected.

But considerable progress is being made. "We have purchased or are purchasing 16 bulls of all breeds and will have that many to start," Professor Atkeson says.

"We also have all our equipment ordered. By adapting facilities at the college dairy barn, we have a limited temporary space for bulls, a collection room and a laboratory. These will be used until permanent quarters can be completed."

Earl Farmer, graduate of the University of Missouri and recently with the artificial-breeding unit at Muskogee, Okla., has been hired to head the central stud work at Manhattan. He will be assisted by Harry Mudge, a Kansas State College graduate who has just completed an artificial-insemination short course at Pennsylvania State College.

Held Special School

During the week of January 23, a special short course for inseminators was held under joint sponsorship of the department of dairy husbandry and department of veterinary medicine, with Dr. F. H. Oberst as veterinarian in charge. This school was limited to 15 men selected by their local artificial-insemination units and approved by their county agents. A second school for a new group will be held probably in about 6 weeks from the first school, Professor Atkeson explains. "We are being very careful in choosing a small, selected group of inseminators," Professor Atkeson says, "as these first men will help us later in giving field training to members of later schools. The work these men are to do among dairy herds of Kansas is so important we prefer to have a few well-trained inseminators than many half-trained."

Students attending the short course have a fine opportunity to study breeding faults of live animals thru a generous offer from the Morrell Packing Co., at Topeka. There the students work in the mornings with live cows that are

to be slaughtered in the afternoon. "We cannot afford," says Professor Atkeson, "to risk fertility of valuable cows at the college by allowing students to handle them. Yet the need to work with live cows is imperative. The offer from Morrell is an excellent one, and will be of considerable value in our training program."

A special school for county agents was held February 1, at the college, to train them in taking samples of semen, dilution, packaging and other details. "The agents want to be intimately familiar with the details of work at our central station," explains Professor Atkeson, "so they can intelligently check on work of inseminators in their counties."

Several Units Ready

Indications are that from 12 to 15 local artificial-insemination units over the state will be ready to co-operate with the new program when it gets under way.

Starting right after February 1, the central station began shipping trial samples of semen to all points in the state to check the efficiency of such service, and to test the ability of semen to hold its fertility during the shipping process.

"We have a peculiar fertility problem in artificial insemination work," Professor Atkeson explains. "The semen of some bulls will hold its fertility for 4 days while semen from other bulls with just as good breeding background will lose its fertility within 24 hours. We are trying to find out ahead of actual use on the farm just what our bulls rate on this. In the future bulls for our central stud probably will be purchased with a 'trial clause' stating that bulls can be returned to the owner if they fail to breed artificially or if their semen does not hold up during the shipping time needed for service over the state."

A novel feature for the Kansas artificial-insemination program will be use of the IBM system of record keeping at the central station. "Kansas will be the only state artificial-insemination program having the IBM system," reports Professor Atkeson.

"Advantage of using the IBM book-keeping system," says Professor Atkeson, "is that we can find trouble spots in our program within a matter of hours and do something about them immediately before they reach major proportions." This is an important advantage to dairymen using the service.

Farmers Urged to Attend State Weed Meet

ALL Kansas farmers are welcome to attend the 12th annual State Weed Control Conference at Topeka, February 15, says T. F. Yost, State Weed Supervisor. Meetings will be held in the large arena of the Topeka municipal auditorium building.

The morning will be open so you may visit and see exhibits and displays of weed-killer chemicals suitable for spraying weeds in small-grain crops, row crops and for pastures. There also will be shown several types of weed-sprayer machines suitable for farm tractor, trailer models and for pickups or farm trucks, as well as combination sprayers for livestock spraying. In all there will be more than 40 companies that will display weed-killer materials and equipment.

During the afternoon there will be short, snappy talks to cover weed control on farms by use of 2,4-D. Prof. J. W. Zahnley, of Kansas State College, will discuss "Weed Control in Pastures"; William Phillips, of the Hays Experiment Station, will discuss "Spraying Weeds in Crops Such as Wheat, Oats, Corn and Sorghums"; Vernon Woestmeyer, of Kansas State College, will discuss killing bindweed and other deep-rooted perennial weeds

by use of 2,4-D and other chemicals. Mr. Yost reported in outlining the program for the 2-day conference. All speakers will give correct dosages and time of application to kill weeds and not hurt crops. Prof. Gustav Fairbanks of Kansas State College, will discuss sprayer-machine problems. George Fairbanks will discuss how to avoid damage by use of 2,4-D due to drift and volatilization, an increasingly important problem.

Everyone attending will receive free the new 1950 Weed Handbook published by the State Board of Agriculture.

Like a Candy Leaflet?

If you would like to receive an attractive leaflet giving 12 new candy recipes, send 3 cents to the Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Leaflet was prepared by Corn Products Refining Company and features Karo Syrup. Includes recipes for chocolate taffy, divinity, peanut brittle, crisp rice candy and butterscotch.

Marketing Viewpoint

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

When would be the better time to buy stock heifers or steers, now or wait until spring? I have plenty of feed, grain and pasture.—G. W.

Prices for stocker cattle usually advance from January until spring. During the period 1926 to 1949, prices for medium stocker steers at Kansas City have advanced in 22 of the 24 years from January to April. Only in 1930 and 1931 did prices decline from January to April and then only slightly.

It appears there may be fewer stocker cattle available for pasture this year than last. Number of cattle on feed January 1 was largest on record and a larger proportion were lightweight cattle. These factors plus a tendency for farmers and ranchers to build breeding herds probably will tend to reduce stocker-cattle supplies somewhat this spring.

The trend of slaughter-cattle prices will have an important bearing on stocker-cattle prices as the season progresses. If employment and personal income continue near present high levels, no sharp break in cattle prices could be expected. Most indexes of business activity suggest generally good business conditions in the next few months. The wide spread which now prevails between the better grades of fed cattle and the lower grades of slaughter cattle probably will narrow considerably as the marketings of grain-fed cattle increase in volume this spring. The largest portion of the adjustment probably will result from seasonal declines in prices for the better grades of slaughter cattle.

Prices for stocker and feeder cattle usually follow price trends for the lower grades of slaughter rather closely.

I have corn stored in slat bins. It tests 13.7 per cent moisture and the government will not make a loan on anything that shows more than 13.5 per cent moisture. I could sell this corn now for \$1.18 a bushel but could shell, store and deliver it to the government and make 12 cents a bushel. What chances am I taking in the matter?—B.

Your corn at 13.7 per cent moisture content appears to be safe as far as moisture is concerned. It should dry down to 13.5 per cent by the deadline for taking out a loan. That deadline is May 31, 1950. It will dry faster if you do not shell it. Conditions now indicate a good chance for corn prices to advance this spring. It appears your best procedure is to hold the corn for a while. If prices advance you can sell it, but you can put it under loan.

How favorable will milk-feed prices be this spring and summer?—D.

First of all, feeding price ratios generally become less important as the pasture season approaches. However, that is still some time away. Generally speaking, feeding ratios should remain about the same as now since the price-support program probably will stabilize milk and feed prices near present levels.

What kind of buying program will the government operate to support egg prices after February, 1950?—R. A.

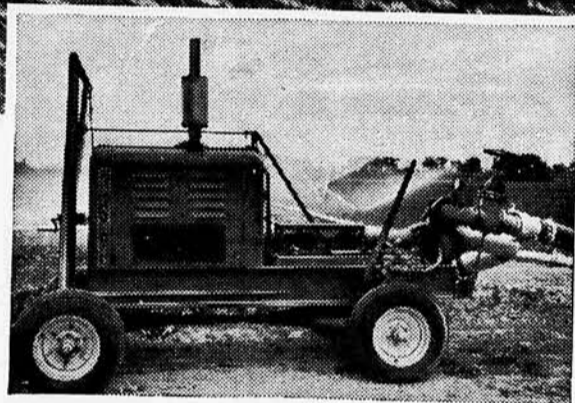
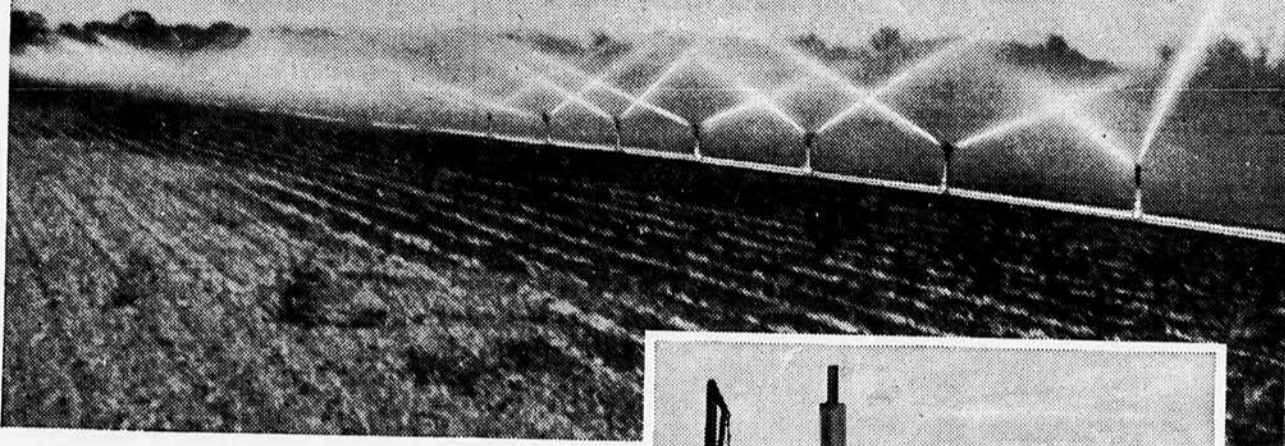
The kind of support policy—purchase of dried whole eggs, frozen eggs or shell eggs—probably will be determined in the near future. Also, whether a buying program will be year-long in force only when necessary to maintain the national annual average price at the support level will be decided. Officials of the U. S. Department of Agriculture will make their decision after hearing the recommendations of poultry industry advisory committee and national-state PMA poultry advisory committee.

Scraping Windows

When I paint windows I always cut strips of newspaper the length or width of the window pane and dip in paint and they will stick on easily. I do this as soon as I'm thru painting. I peel the paper off and I don't have to scrape.—Mrs. O. W.

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An Invitation To Kansas Farmer Readers

IT'S a pleasure on our part to extend to all our subscribers an urgent invitation to turn to the Classified Section.

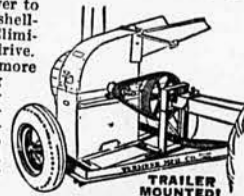
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Kansas Farmer Announces 18th Class of—

Master Farmers

Five Outstanding Men Honored at Banquet and on KSAC Radio Broadcast

THE 1949 class of Kansas Master Farmers was announced Friday, February 3, over Radio Station KSAC, Manhattan, by Dick Mann, associate editor of *Kansas Farmer* magazine, sponsor of Master Farmer selections. The 1949 class was the 18th selected by *Kansas Farmer* since the project was started in 1927.

Chosen from 33 finalists, the 5 farmers announced as Master Farmers for 1949 are: Carl A. Brose, Jefferson county; Walter A. Zook, Pawnee county; R. E. Frisbie, Rawlins county; Jess E. Taylor, Greeley county, and Wayne Tjaden, Sedgwick county.

Final selections were made by a committee composed of R. I. Throckmorton, dean of the school of agriculture, Kansas State College; Senator Ralph Perkins, of Howard, who is president of the Kansas Livestock Association, and Roy Freeland, Topeka, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

A recognition banquet for the new Master Farmers was held at the Kansas State College cafeteria the evening of February 3, with Milton S. Eisenhower, president of the college, as the principal speaker. Master Farmer certificates and Master Farmer bronze medals were presented to the winners by Raymond H. Gilkeson, editor of *Kansas Farmer* magazine.

Carl A. Brose, Jefferson County

Carl A. Brose, of Jefferson county, is the only Eastern Kansas farmer in this year's selection of Master Farmers. Judges were greatly impressed by his extensive use of legumes. Of the 1,000 acres in the farm, only 400 acres are in cultivation, yet the cropping



Carl A. Brose

program calls for 80 acres of red clover and 50 acres of alfalfa, or almost 30 per cent of the cultivated acreage.

In commenting on his farming system, Mr. Brose says: "The thing that has proved most profitable in my farming program is rotation of corn and red clover." The rotation is 2 years of corn, one year of oats and one year of red clover. A total of 50 to 100 acres of legumes is plowed under each year. Combined with terracing, extensive use of legumes in the cropping system has solved the problem of excessive soil washing on the farm.

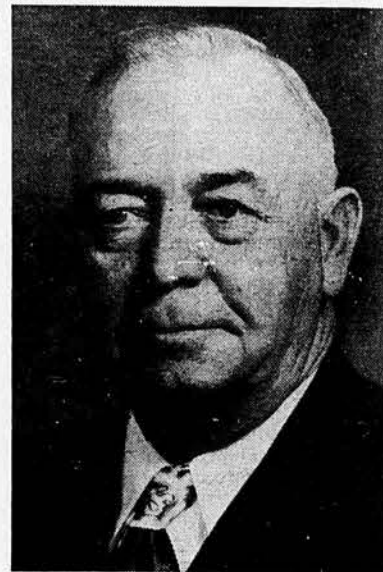
All grain and roughage raised are fed on the farm. Major livestock project is 175 head of Herefords for production of calves. A purebred sire is used with grade cows. Secondary livestock projects include a 10-cow herd of Holstein milk cows, and an average of 25 Duroc sows to farrow twice a year. The poultry flock of 275 White Leghorns also is larger than the average farm flock.

One thing that influenced the judges in selecting Mr. Brose as a Master Farmer was the outstanding job he has

done in maintaining an attractive farmstead. A beautiful lawn and well-trimmed shrubs and trees set off the attractive home and make the Brose farm a showplace. The Brose family consists of Mr. and Mrs. Brose and 2 children, Melvin and Charlene.

Walter A. Zook, Pawnee County

Walter A. Zook, of Pawnee county, comes from an area that contains several farmers chosen as Master Farmers in the past. "I have found these men to be a great inspiration to me in my farming struggles thru the years," says Mr. Zook. The Zook farming operations cover 2,060 acres, with 560 acres owned and 1,500 acres rented. Wheat, of course, is the main grain crop and



Walter A. Zook

Mr. Zook follows the good practice of keeping at least one third of his wheat land in summer fallow. He also has 160 acres of alfalfa which plays an important part in his diversified livestock program.

Main livestock project is beef cattle. "We do not handle a cow herd because of lack of grass pasture," says Mr. Zook. "We buy our stock cattle in the fall and prepare them thru winter for the feeder demand in the spring." An average of some 650 head of stock cattle is wintered each year.

For extra and more regular cash income during the year, Mr. Zook maintains a 20-cow herd of good grade Holsteins and has some 15 or more Duroc Jersey sows to farrow. "All of our feed production on the farm is planned to meet the needs of our livestock," says Mr. Zook.

The Zooks built a new ranch-style farmhouse in 1947 that is the last word in planning for comfort, not only for the family, but for basement facilities provided for the hired help.

A member of both the Grange and the Farm Bureau, Mr. Zook has been active in these organizations. He also is a member of the Larned Rotary Club and has been a Sunday School teacher and superintendent for many years. The Zooks have one son, Daniel, who is in partnership with the father on the farm after having taught school for several years.

R. E. Frisbie, Rawlins County

R. E. Frisbie, Rawlins county, is a former County Agent and Vocational Agriculture teacher who started out in 1938 to prove he could do it himself. He controls 3,260 acres, with 1,185 owned and 2,075 rented. Of this total 2,260 acres are in cultivation.

Mr. Frisbie follows a good program of summer fallow, with part of his land idle every third year and part of it idle every other year. He has tried to control wind erosion by terracing and by farming so as to leave as much residue



R. E. Frisbie

as possible on top of the soil. "Summer-fallowing, with full utilization of wheat pasture, together with silage crops," says Mr. Frisbie, "are my most profitable farming practices.

A herd of 40 Hereford cows is maintained as the main livestock project, and some steers are handled according to feed supplies. One thing that impressed the judges when they examined Mr. Frisbie's farming program was his provision for ample storage for both feed and grain. The farm is equipped with several silos and Mr. Frisbie attempts to keep at least one year's supply of silage in reserve. During the severe winter of 1948-49 he was able to feed silage when those depending on bundle feed in the fields were having serious difficulties. Mr. Frisbie also has built a 27,000-bushel-capacity grain elevator as grain shipping from this area is often difficult due to lack of railway cars. The elevator also is equipped to cut labor in handling feed for the livestock.

Farm enterprises are arranged to bring cash incomes 4 times during the year, yet Mr. Frisbie is not overdiversified. "I keep only enough poultry, hogs and milk cows to insure a plentiful supply of these products for family use," says Mr. Frisbie. This is a point being stressed in the new Kansas Balanced Farming Program. Either make your livestock or poultry program large enough to pay for doing it well or keep just enough for home use.

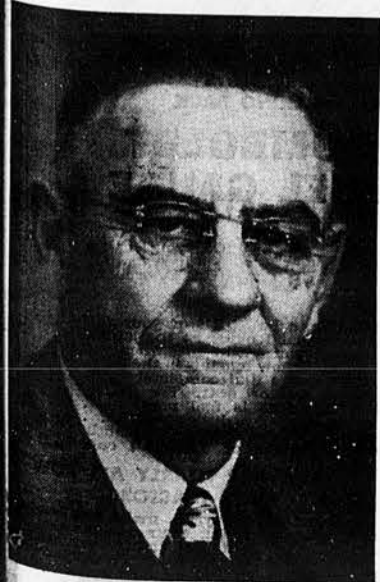
Mr. Frisbie is a member of several farm organizations and has been active in local, district and state farm affairs. The Frisbies have 4 children. They are Gilbert Ray, Larry Edward, Linda Lou, and Jerry Lee.

**Jess E. Taylor
Greeley County**

Jess E. Taylor, of Greeley county, operates 5,000 acres, with 1,920 owned and 3,080 rented. All but 200 of the 5,000 acres are in cultivation.

Features of his program that Mr. Taylor have found most profitable include: hiring efficient help, summer-fallowing, contouring, strip-cropping, and use of good machinery.

Fifty per cent of the wheat land is kept in fallow each year, which is a recommended practice for the area. Some of the Taylor farm is terraced



Jess E. Taylor

and soil blowing is further controlled by strip-cropping, contouring, deep chiseling and listing.

Major livestock project is purchase of feeder lambs. Full use of wheat pasture is made but feed supplies for feeding the lambs are insured before purchase of the lambs. An average of 25 sows for farrowing twice a year is the second major livestock project. Raising hogs is not a common practice in this wheat-growing area, but is a project that might be profitable on many more farms because of the large amount of sorghum grains produced, the judges felt.

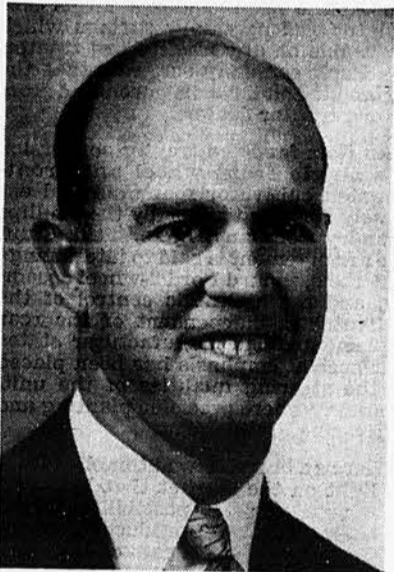
Altho the Taylor farm has not yet been reached by rural electrification, the Taylors have electricity for all farm needs thru installation of a 3,000-watt, engine-driven light plant. The Taylor grass lawn is one of the beauty spots of the area and the yard is equipped with a picnic center to help make the farmstead a social center for the community.

Mr. Taylor has been active in several farm organizations, and served as a representative of his county in the last session of the Kansas legislature. The Taylors have 3 children, Mrs. J. A. Neuschwander, Dale E. Taylor, and Mrs. Chas. E. Kline.

**Wayne Tjaden,
Sedgwick County**

Wayne Tjaden, of Sedgwick county, is another farm boy who deserted county agent work to become an active farmer. With a younger brother he farms 2,325 acres, of which 525 are owned.

Mr. Tjaden has done a good job of soil conservation. A total of 330 acres on the home farm have been terraced and another 100 acres are farmed on the contour. Twenty-five acres were seeded down to brome grass. Strongest part of his cropping program and soil-conservation program, however, is the amount of legumes seeded. Mr. Tjaden has an average of 130 acres of alfalfa



Wayne Tjaden

and 112 acres of sweet clover, with 50 to 100 acres of legumes being plowed under each year. In his drive for legume seedings he has persuaded 5 different landlords to lime so he could use legumes in a good crop rotation. He also purchases as much as 1,000 tons of extra manure a year from the stockyards for spreading on his fields.

A major project on the Tjaden farm is production of certified seeds, and Mr. Tjaden lists this as one of his most profitable practices. Livestock is purchased and fed out according to available feed. Beef cattle make up the major livestock project, altho hogs are raised in quantity some years. A 10-cow herd of Jerseys and a 200-hen flock of White Leghorn chickens are kept for home use of milk and eggs plus year-around cash receipts.

Mr. Tjaden has held several important offices in local and district farm organizations, and has been active in Red Cross and UNESCO programs in his county. The Tjadens have 2 children, Lawrence Owen and Nancy Carolyn.

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If a layer of crushed limestone is put on the floor of brooder and hen houses before the regular litter is put on, the floor will still be clean and dry when dirty litter is removed.—Dorothy Moore.

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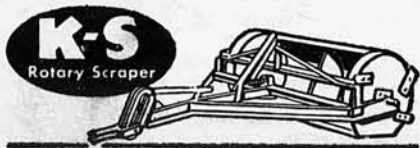
And this has been accomplished despite rising costs for labor and materials.

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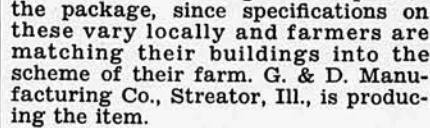
"Have You Heard—"

Notes on New Products of Interest to Farmers and the Folks Who Make Them

ONE of the most startling ideas to reach this country, altho still a long way from the Midwest, is introduction of a Swedish method of erecting silos by continuous pour with sliding steel forms. The monolithic concrete structures, 40 feet high, can be erected, so it is said, by a 4-man crew in about 40 hours, and the 5-inch-thick walls are smooth, seamless, reinforced and require no interior finishing. More than 500 such silos have been built in Sweden, says the report, but only 2 in the U. S. Nevertheless, the event is significant to this region. B. M. Heede, Inc., of New York, is introducing the new method to this country.



There's a new package crib, granary and cup elevator fresh on the market that is a complete answer to grain-storage problems, say the manufacturers. The package consists of an engineered wood structure of laminated rafters and bents, all hardware and plans, and the Farmer's Friend Cup Elevator. Foundation, siding, roofing and finishing are not part of the package, since specifications on these vary locally and farmers are matching their buildings into the scheme of their farm. G. & D. Manufacturing Co., Streator, Ill., is producing the item.



A new design in an implement to prepare seed and root beds in a single operation between plowing and planting has come from the Corson Bros., Inc., of Indianapolis. It is called the Soil Surgeon and such new uses as shredding corn-stalks, and early cultivation of corn, beans, peas and alfalfa are claimed for it. The makers state that 2 trips over the average plowed field can give a uniform mulch and replace the combined work of a disk, harrow, packer and leveler. It is their statement that the tool, which can be used behind any tractor, works the ground downward, not up, to conserve all the soil's moisture.

There's a new one-way plow on the market, designed to be used behind Ford and Ferguson tractors as well as Jeeps. The new plow is a lift-up type developed and produced by Schafer Plow, Inc., of Pratt, Kan. Side draft is controlled by an 18-inch Coultter blade mounted on Timken bearings; the disc blades are 26 inches in diameter. The unit can be adapted to any 3-point hydraulic hitch and provides positive depth control without ballast. It will plow within 4 inches of fences, cuts a 4-foot swath and is roadable.

A new Little Bear garden tractor has been announced for 1950 by the Bettendorf Company, of Bettendorf, Ia. It is a 2 H.P. unit with 2 forward speeds, adjustable handle bars, sealed gears and bearings, and adjustable wheel spacing. A complete set of attachments is available, according to information released recently by the company.

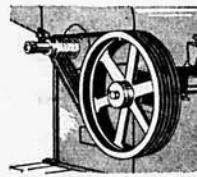
An all-purpose hydraulic coupler has just been announced by the Ulrich Mfg. Co., Roanoke, Ill. It is applicable to both breakaway- and standard-type installations. In the former arrangement, no chains, collars or special links are used and the coupler is said to hold the pressure of a raised load as long as required.

An answer to the problem of controlling sheep tick by power dusting has come from a firm in Denver, the Howry-Berg Steel and Iron Works. The 2-man outfit dusted 282 Corriedale

sheep in 8 minutes during tests that were conducted during a snowstorm, averaging 1/10 pound of dust per animal. It is a lightweight outfit, the chute is adjustable in width, and the nozzles are arranged in the sides and the floor for concentration in the tick area. A small holding pen beyond the chute and a straight chute leading to the unit is recommended to keep the sheep moving, since they will be attracted by sheep in front.

By the way, there's another addition to the Dearborn line. It's a new lime and fertilizer spreader for any tractor, has a capacity of more than 1,000 pounds, and spreads at any rate from 100 to 5,000 pounds an acre, depending on the material used. The flow, incidentally, is regulated from the tractor seat.

A V-belt drive for hammermills has been made available by Dodgen and Company, of Fort Dodge, Iowa. The power take-off installation is said to fit most popular makes and delivers increased power because of less belt slippage. Another feature is

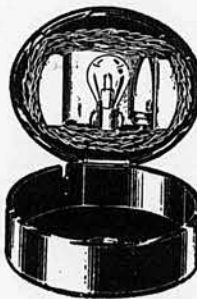


elimination of staking down the mill and lining up of the belting.

Funk Aircraft Company, of Coffeyville, is introducing to Kansas farmers a Ford tractor converter kit to use in replacing the standard 4-cylinder engine with a 6-cylinder industrial engine. The new installation, rated at 95 horsepower, deliver 3-bottom plowing, say the makers, and provides efficient operation of all power take-off implements. The kit includes a larger-size radiator and necessary fittings which are usable on any model Ford tractor. The Funk company suggests that the engine kit and labor be purchased from a Ford tractor dealer.

An item for Ford tractor conversion is a single front wheel and front-mounted cultivator manufactured expressly for this tractor by the Phillips Foundry Company, Bakersfield, Calif. The arrangement is said to interchange with the standard Ford 2-wheel assembly, and the hydraulic control of the cultivator is independent of the rear implements. The manufacturer states that special emphasis has been placed on the steering qualities of the unit, necessary where precision planting and cultivating are in order.

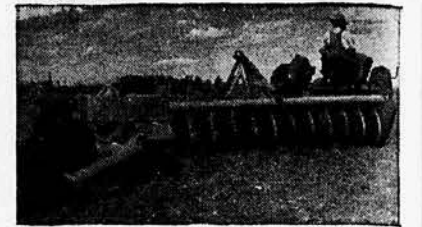
There's a brand-new automobile service light on the market that has farm possibilities. It will produce a bright beam or a flood of light to help search for strays, spot house numbers or provide light for a tire change. The item comes in a plastic case of a size convenient for the glove compartment. There are 16 feet of wire with a plug to fit the cigar lighter



socket. A Kansas City concern, The Sta-Tite Mfg. Co., is producing the light.

The hybrid-chicken business is spreading. Notice has been received from Rucker's Imperial Breeding Farms, of Ottumwa, Ia., that 2 heavy breeds of chickens have been developed that lay white eggs. The lines weigh in between 6 and 7 pounds and the information states that production records range from 180 to 225 eggs a year under average conditions. Egg weight was between 24 and 28 ounces. The details of inbreeding and crossing include White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Danish Brown Leghorns and Black Australorps to produce the "Barred Holland" line. The "White Holland" line includes White Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, New Hampshires and Lamonas. Both breeds have been admitted to the American Standard of Perfection, according to the report sent to Kansas Farmer.

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Creep-Feeding Success

(Continued from Page 5)

Their creep-fed calves will be sold at about 10 months old weighing from 700 to 800 pounds, and at a higher market price than the 500-pound calves they were putting on the spring market with their old cattle program.

"We are planning a breeding program that will bring calves in the fall," explains Mr. Cheney. "Calves always should be bunched, if possible, for uniformity, but we believe there are several advantages to fall calves. Our cows calve along the creek and the fall weather here is ideal for calving. Mr. Taylor tells us that when cows calve in the fall they really freshen twice.

"What he means is that while on dry feed in the fall the cows don't give more milk than the calves can handle. That cuts down digestive troubles for the calves. Then, in spring, when pastures come on, the cow's milk flow will increase right along with the increased size and needs of the calf. By spring the calf also can utilize some of that good grass, too."

As Mr. Taylor pointed out in his beef-tour speeches, there is a market advantage in selling creep-fed calves by the first of December. If calves do not hit the market until after the first of the year they have to compete with Corn Belt cattle.

Another convert to the creep-feeding program is T. A. Campbell and Son, Clifford, of Mitchell county. The elder Mr. Campbell has had a cow herd since 1941 but usually fed out his calves as

calves. All were still running with the cows.

Mr. Campbell believes the choice of bulls is very important in getting calves that will put on that kind of weight. "I think the bull accounts for 70 per cent of the calf's quality," he says. He uses only registered bulls and never has paid less than \$500 for any bull used in his herd. "We started out with only medium-quality cows in 1941," he says, "but have started a cow-improvement program." The Campbells last summer purchased 15 high-quality re-

Producing Quality Eggs?

Do you know the Kansas 10-point program in producing and marketing quality eggs? Kansas State College booklet, "Producing and Marketing Quality Eggs in Kansas," thoroughly covers these 10 points and has much other information of value to egg producers. For a copy of this new bulletin, please address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. It is free as long as the supply lasts.

placement heifers from the Fort Hays Experiment Station farm.

The 3 bulls now being used by the Campbells are H. Bocaldo Rupert 5th, which won 2nd in his class as a bull calf at Kansas State Fair, a WHR bull, and Real Mixer, the latest addition to the herd sires.

In figuring costs of his 730-pound calves on August 24, Mr. Campbell reports they had consumed an average of 5 bushels of oats during the winter and 20 bushels during the summer. At 65 cents a bushel, the grain cost per calf to August 24 would be \$16.25. Sweet clover was used as supplemental pasture in the spring and helped to hold down grain consumption. "I believe the whole bunch will average 800 pounds after 60 days in the feed lot," Mr. Campbell told the beef-tour audience.

Made a Change

Back in Lincoln county we found still another farmer, Joe Greene, making a change in his cattle program. Mr. Greene has followed several variations of deferred feeding but 2 years ago and last year he stuck to a straight deferred-feeding program.

There were 50 calves in the Greene deferred program, with 16 of them being heifers and 38 steers. In August, last year, the heifers were carrying more fat and appeared to be nearer to market but "I don't believe their total weight is any greater or that they have gained any more than the steers," says Mr. Greene. "They just naturally carry more fat and finish at the same weight."

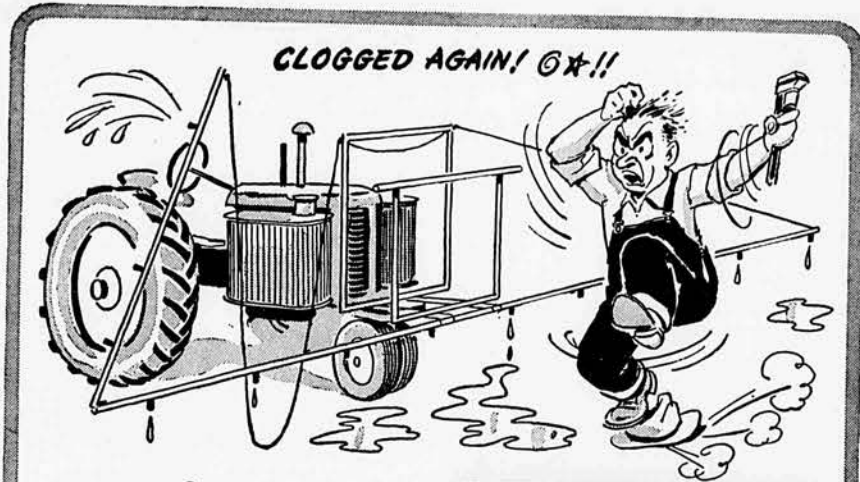
Mr. Greene wintered his calves on all the Axtell silage they would eat and all the alfalfa hay they would eat when he had it. When he didn't have the hay he substituted one pound of cottonseed meal daily. After January 1, the calves got 4 pounds of cornmeal and ground oats daily.

They went on grass May 15 with no grain until the last 10 days, when they were given up to 6 pounds of ground oats and 1 pound of cottonseed meal. They were put into the dry lot on August 1 and worked up to 15 pounds of cornmeal and 2 pounds of cottonseed cake daily, plus Sudan hay. Sweet clover, wheat and rye were used as supplemental pasture to native grass during the grazing period.

Mr. Greene raises his hay but buys all his grain at harvest time when the price is lowest. There is a soil-conservation angle to grass and legume farming, too.

When asked why he had adopted the deferred-feeding program, Mr. Greene said: "I don't think I'm smart enough to outguess the markets. With a deferred-feeding program I know I am following a definite, proved plan of buying when cattle are generally at the lowest price and selling when they generally are at the highest price. You can't help but make money most of the time under those circumstances, especially if you raise all or most of the feed."

Mr. Greene was so well pleased with his deferred program he had ordered 75 calves for delivery last fall. In other words he was increasing his deferred-feeding project by one third because of his faith in its soundness.



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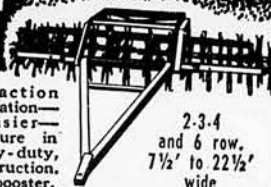
the tractor and adjusts for different crops. Aluminum booms support themselves without heavy, complicated bracing. Ask your farm equipment dealer about aluminum sprayers. Or write Alcoa for a list of manufacturers who make better sprayers of Alcoa Aluminum. ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA, 1882B Gulf Building, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

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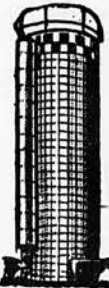
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You Risk Your Life!

(Continued from Page 1)

pamphlet for farmers, and that the title of this pamphlet is "Traffic Accidents Are a Deadly Crop—Weed 'Em Out."

There is a special reason, too, why members of farm families are involved in such a large percentage of accidents in Kansas. "The reason," says Mr. McCammett, "is that farmers are on the highways so much, not only with cars and trucks, but with tractors and tractor-drawn equipment. Because tractors, trailers and farm implements are purchased for use in field and farm lot, the farmer doesn't think about them as road vehicles and he forgets to have them properly lighted or he just doesn't think he will be on the road with them often enough or long enough at a time to bother."

This failure to think of farm equipment as road vehicles is often disastrous. Without giving names here are some actual cases taken from the 1949 files of the state safety engineer.

Case No. 1—A farmer was called on by a neighbor to help fix the manure loader on a tractor. He drove over to

serious injury or death. They also are violating state law and, in case of accidents, may be liable to damage suits that will wipe out years of farming profits.

The Kansas State Safety Council now is working with the farm machinery manufacturers association, Mr. McCammett says, to have all farm equipment equipped at the factory with needed safety lights and reflectors. Until such time as this can be accomplished, however, it is up to every farmer to be his own "safety watchdog."

To help you in checking your own equipment and to properly light or mark it, here is a digest of the law requirements for Kansas:

Tractors operated after darkness—Two white lamps to the front, one on each side, and a red taillight visible for a distance of 500 feet to the rear. The rear of any trailer or other towed equipment behind the tractor must have a red reflector of at least 3-inch diameter and a rear lamp with a red lens if taken on the highway.

Trucks—Two head lamps, tail lamp and red reflector. If any part of truck is in excess of 80 inches in width, it shall be equipped with 2 clearance lamps located on the extreme left side, one located on the front and displaying an amber light visible for a distance of 500 feet, and the other a red lamp at the rear visible for 500 feet. If the truck or a combination of truck and trailer is in excess of 30 feet in length or 80 inches in width it shall also be equipped with 3 amber lights on the front at the top of the cab and 3 red lights on the rear at the top of the truck bed or truck cab, if such group of lights shall be evenly spaced not less than 6 inches nor more than 12 inches apart along a horizontal line near the top of the vehicle. Every such truck or combination of vehicles which exceeds 20 feet in overall length shall be equipped with at least 4 side marker lamps, one on each side near the front and one on each side near the rear. Front lamps shall be amber and rear lamps shall be red, each visible for 500 feet from the side of the vehicle on which it is located.

Extension loads—Whenever the load upon any vehicle extends to the rear 4 feet or more beyond the bed or body of such vehicle, there shall be displayed at the extreme rear end of the load at all times after dark a red light or lantern plainly visible 500 feet from the side and rear. This red light or lantern shall be in addition to the red light required upon the vehicle. During daylight, the extending load must display a red flag or cloth not less than 16 inches square.

Emergency flares—No person shall operate any motor truck upon a highway outside of a business or residential district after dark unless there shall be carried in such vehicle a sufficient number of flares (not less than 3) which can be electric lanterns, pot torches or reflex reflector flares capable of continuously producing 3 warning lights, each visible for a distance of at least 500 feet. Whenever truck is left on the highway after dark due to mechanical or light failure, the driver or person in charge shall cause emergency flares to be lighted and placed upon the highway—one at about 100 feet to the rear, one at about 100 feet to the front, and one alongside the vehicle on the side where traffic must pass. (For correct way to use truck lights see page 7.)

The Cover Pictures

Richard "Dick" Kelsey, of Shawnee county, posed for the safety pictures on the cover of Kansas Farmer. In the cover pictures such safety precautions as reflector buttons, taillights, and flags (day-time) and lights (night) on loads extending back of trailers, would save dozens of farmers from death or injury each year in Kansas. Farmers driving trucks should carry 3 emergency flares to use if stalled on the road.

his neighbor's on his tractor and didn't finish until after dark. There were no lights on his tractor but the distance was short so he took a chance. His tractor was struck by a motorist and he received a fractured spine, arm and leg. He recovered but may never be able to do some of his farm work again.

Case No. 2—This farmer was returning from the field after dark on a tractor with a trailer behind. He was using the tractor plow light as a taillight. A motorist approaching from the rear thought it was a motorcycle on his side of the road. He never did see the trailer as there was no red light or reflector button. The motorist swerved enough to miss a motorcycle but not enough to miss a tractor and trailer. The farmer was thrown from his tractor and was seriously injured.

Driving in Fog

Case No. 3—This farmer was driving out to the field in an early-morning heavy fog with no lights at all on the rear of the tractor. A large truck struck the tractor from the rear with such force that the tractor was split completely in two and the farmer was killed.

Case No. 4—A farmer started to town with a truckload of cattle in the early-morning hours. A few miles from home he had a flat tire and pulled part way off the road. At that moment the lights on the truck failed. It was necessary for the farmer to leave the stalled truck to put in a call for help. He had no emergency flares or other emergency warning lights to mark the location of his truck. During his absence a car loaded with the children of a neighboring farmer crashed into the truck, killing one child and seriously injuring several others.

"In all these cases, and many more like them," Mr. McCammett says, "it was the unexpected that got the farmer into trouble. Maybe the farmer didn't plan to get caught on the road after nightfall but did. Perhaps the farmer who got hit in the fog thought he wasn't taking much of a chance to drive a block or so down the road from his farmstead to the field entrance. Certainly the farmer who left an unlighted and unmarked truck partially on the road at night was not trying to set a trap that would kill anyone. Yet all of these accidents might have been prevented with some forethought and a small expenditure for proper lights and reflectors and, in the case of the truck, for emergency flares."

In failing to properly light farm equipment used on highways, farmers not only are exposing themselves to

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Would Encourage Importing Butter?

By CLIF STRATTON
Kansas Farmer's National Affairs Editor

OLEOMARGARINE manufacturers, backed by consumers pretty generally over the country, and by nearly all big city papers, have won their 60-year-old fight against the dairy industry.

Congress has voted repeal of the 10-cents-a-pound tax on colored oleomargarine. The act is to go into effect next July 1. The bill as it passed the Senate last month differs slightly from the bill the house passed the previous session of Congress. But the differences are so minor they will be smoothed out in conference.

City consumers expect the price of oleomargarine to drop 10 cents a pound. Probably it will, at least for a while. The extent of competition among margarine manufacturers, the probable increasing use of coconut oil instead of cottonseed oil, and very likely surpluses in the next few years of soybeans, are some of the factors which will enter into the picture.

Meanwhile the Commodity Credit Corporation may be expected to continue to buy up surpluses of cotton, soybeans and butter.

Of more than passing interest is the fact that while CCC is buying up domestically produced butter, and holding up the price of butter produced in this country, reciprocal free-trade enthusiasts in the State Department are pressing their program to encourage importations of butter from the Scandinavian countries, thru lowering tariff duties.

The State Department's butter policy is almost as confusing as its Chinese foreign policy has been the last few years.

Gives Up Plan

Rep. Clifford Hope, of Kansas, has abandoned his plan to tack his Public Law 272 (1st Session 81st Congress) onto the South's cotton allotment bill this session. The Hope measure increased the wheat allotment acreage some 4 million acres. He plans to get thru a continuance for another year (1951) either as a separate bill or as part of some other farm legislation. The Production and Marketing Administration (Department of Agriculture) has taken an official stand in opposition to the Hope bill.

Commodity Credit Corporation is considering buying some 50 million bushels more of steel-bin-type storage for wheat and grain sorghums, expected to be taken over this spring. CCC expects to be called upon to take over 450 million bushels of grain this spring, and does not have adequate storage facilities under CCC control.

CCC has a double-barreled objective in relation to keeping hog prices at 90 per cent of parity. 1. Buy pork—first buyings confined to smoked hams, shoulders, picnic hams, and bacon. These can be stored, distributed later to institutions and thru school-lunch programs. 2. Educate hog raisers to follow orderly marketing prices. CCC does not feel it can hold up hog prices in face of a badly glutted market. If pork prices rise thru this month, CCC may be relieved of much pork buying. Most of the 1949 spring pig crop already has been sold.

Seasonal Rise

Support prices on hogs are going thru a seasonal rise. For January the support price was \$14.90 a hundred, average at the farm level. This month support level jumps to \$15.50; in March it increases to \$16.20. The fall crop of pigs is due to reach the market in late March and early April. Crop is reported 10 per cent larger than a year ago. The pork-buying program may have to be stepped up.

Unless considerably expanded, the government's new export pricing plan for disposing of surpluses probably will not move very much of the surpluses. The new export plan, as announced, is to offer CCC surpluses to the trade for export to dollar-paying countries. But these exports cannot be paid for from European aid (Marshall Plan) funds.

In Washington agricultural circles and in trade circles the plan is not ex-

pected to have much effect on farm prices of feed grains.

So far, export prices listed are just about present market prices. The present program's effect on terminal market prices is not expected to amount to much, except for speculative purposes.

Washington impression is that the present program was offered largely "for the record"—to advise farmers particularly that the Government is trying to move surpluses into export channels.

So far the price tags on CCC surpluses have not made them attractive to the limited field—countries with American dollars; ECA funds barred in payment. Later CCC may offer better (lower prices) and probably will have to offer to a larger marketing field really to get surpluses moving. And at lower prices.

The first export sales list included 11 items. Canned meat and dried eggs were offered at a third to one half what was paid for them, probably good buys where these are in demand, in "dollar" countries. Flaxseed and linseed oil were marked away down from purchase price, but barely competitive with world prices under the CCC limitations. Five million bags of dry beans were offered. Feed grains offered were practically at market prices.

CCC is preparing to offer surpluses for sale in domestic market—must hold price 5 per cent above support price plus carrying charges on non-perishables.

Potatoes are an exception, CCC is offering potatoes to the foreign trade at one cent a pound. But the purchaser has to pay the freight. Frankly, CCC does not expect many purchases, may be planning an "alibi" for later dumping potatoes and allowing them to rot. If no one will take surplus potatoes, even as a gift—what else can CCC do?

Good Until Election

It should not be necessary for many to worry about prices or wages or jobs between now and the November 7 congressional elections.

It has become perfectly plain that everything available, in the way of money and credits, will be thrown into the effort to prevent any downturn in business and employment during the coming 9 months.

What that program does to the possibility of a balanced budget apparently does not enter into the picture. Red ink as a result of spending and lending no longer has any terrors for Washington. The deficit this fiscal year will be more than 5 billion dollars; for next fiscal year the budget calls for that much, and if the Truman program is approved by Congress, the deficit next year might be even more.

Little more than a year ago President Truman was at least paying lip service to a balanced federal budget. But this year it is different. Deficit spending is all right if it prevents a recession. If increased government spending will keep the boom from bursting, then deficit spending has the government blessing. Government will provide a perpetual boom.

Asks More Billions

The Commodity Credit Corporation is asking Congress for an additional 2 billion dollars to lend for the support-price program. Its present authorization is just under 5 billion dollars.

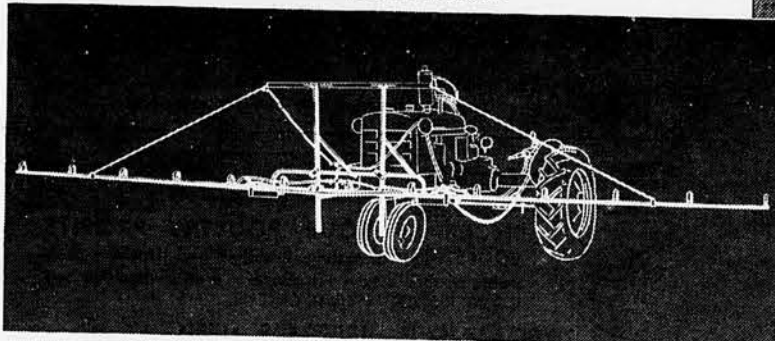
The way government-owned surpluses are piling up is reminiscent in some respect of conditions preceding the crash in the Thirties. The Federal Farm Board, headed by the late Alexander Legge, held up prices of wheat and cotton by market operations, for nearly 2 years. Then it ran out of funds and the surpluses broke the market just when the world tumbled into the Great Depression resulting from World War I. But that was more than a decade after the Armistice.

To take care of the 1952 presidential election it may be necessary to put the United States into a "war economy" in a big way. An enlarged national defense program, scheduled to get under way in earnest in 1951, will provide for government spending on an expanding scale, add to the inflation, keep the "perpetual" boom going until there is the crash—or another war.

YOUR BEST CROP INSURANCE . . .

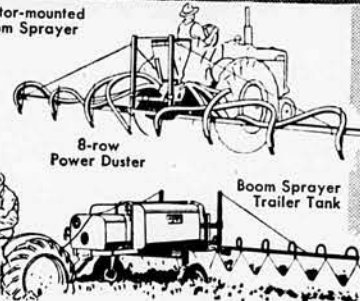
DOBBINS

Dobbins Power Sprayers and Dusters are engineered for low-cost application of all types of weed and pest-control chemicals. They're sturdily built for long life, easy to operate, and require minimum attention. The complete Dobbins line includes 47 models of Power Sprayers and Dusters—plus hand models of all types and capacities—allowing you to select the exact unit to match your requirements.



YEAR 'ROUND UTILITY Tractor-mounted Boom Sprayer

The new and improved Dobbins line of multiple-purpose Power Sprayers includes units adapted to a wide variety of weed and pest-control jobs. Tank capacities vary from 18 to 250 gallons in types ranging from wheelbarrow, cart, and skid to PTO and engine-powered trailer sprayers. Spray booms available give coverages from 8 1/2 to 33 feet. New Dobbins power dusters include versatile heavy-duty 4, 6 and 8-row crop dusters, and orchard, vineyard and sheep dusters. . . . PTO and engine-powered models. Write today for Catalog PS4 describing the full line of Dobbins power spraying and dusting equipment.



8-row Power Duster

Boom Sprayer Trailer Tank

DOBBINS

MANUFACTURING COMPANY
718 West Beardsley Avenue
ELKHART, INDIANA

OTTAWA POST HOLE DIGGERS

Prices from \$99.50 up



New Low Prices

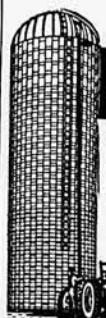
OTTAWA MFG. CO., 6-011 Elm St., Ottawa, Kan.

Here are the tractor diggers you have been waiting for. Quickly hitched to most any farm tractor with power take-off. Fastest power auger return—pull cord control. Heavy hi-speed two-flight auger—leaves hole clean. Castor wheels permit fast and accurate settings. Safety clutch prevents damage, eliminating shear pins. Strictly a one-man digger. All controls from driver's seat. Short-cut to labor problems where holes are needed. Get up-to-the-minute facts by sending for descriptive matter and low factory-to-user prices. Serving farmers for 44 years.

Plan Now For 1950

KOROK SILO

EARLY ORDERS Rate Construction Preference



If you want your silo up next spring—you'd better let us know now. Grass silage comes early—and there's nothing better than a KOROK for preserving any crop. Send for free booklet.

INDEPENDENT SILO COMPANY

777 Vandalia Street • St. Paul Minnesota

It's easy work now! WITH THE MIDWEST Power Plus HYDRAULIC LOADER FAST, POWERFUL LIFTING

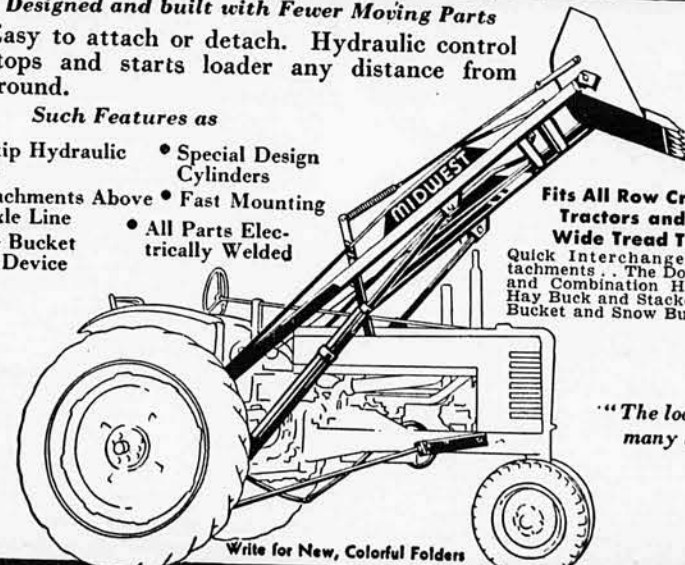
Designed and built with Fewer Moving Parts
Easy to attach or detach. Hydraulic control stops and starts loader any distance from ground.

Such Features as

- Finger-tip Hydraulic Control
- No Attachments Above Rear Axle Line
- Positive Bucket Closing Device
- Special Design Cylinders
- Fast Mounting
- All Parts Electrically Welded

Fits All Row Crop Type Tractors and Some Wide Tread Tractors

Quick Interchangeable Attachments . . . The Dozer Blade and Combination Hydraulic Hay Buck and Stacker, Gravel Bucket and Snow Bucket.



"The loader of many uses"

Write for New, Colorful Folders
MAQUOKETA COMPANY
MAQUOKETA 3, IOWA

A Christmas Echo

By EVELYN HABERMAN

ON returning from my trip to the Netherlands, I had forgotten to ask about their Christmas customs; so I wrote and asked whether could help me. Following is a copy of the letter I received from the folks on my second farm, Mr. and Mrs. S:

To begin with, we celebrate the birth of Christ on the 25th of December in our churches like yourselves. In the Netherlands there are no special Dutch customs, even not among the Roman Catholics. Some of the Christmas customs of this country were brought over from Germany; for example, the Christ-tree and the Weinachstolle (Christ-bread). Some customs are English—the eating of goose, turkey, plum pudding, and decorating the house with holly and mistletoe.

Most people don't give presents at Christmas, but at the St. Nicolaas (St. Claus or Saint Nicolaas) the gift-giving is celebrated on the 6th of December, especially when there are children in the house. St. Nicolaas was a man, a saint, living a long time ago who was especially open-handed to children.

Presents for Good Children

Good children receive presents at Christmas, but the naughty ones get a spanking given by St. Nicolaas, but by a man called Swarte Piet (Black Swart) as you can see on the enclosed picture taken from a magazine. On this picture you see a boy with a book and a holy saint uses it for telling children how naughty they were. St. Nicolaas knows everything because the parents of the children told him before. The history says the holy old man comes from the North and is riding on horseback in the company of his servant on the roofs of houses. Swarte Piet goes down through chimneys and places some little presents in the wooden shoes of the children, who put these shoes unchimed, after having filled them the night before with hay and food for the horse of the holy man and his black servant. All this is done during the night, and turning round on the roofs of houses, of course, during the night. The Father Christmas in England is the same as the Santa Claus in Holland, tho both of them represented as portly gentle-

Hello From Evelyn

Remember the interesting letters Evelyn Haberman wrote for Kansas Farmer about her trip to the Netherlands? Evelyn and her father dropped into our office the other day just to say hello. She is bubbling over with things to tell about her grand trip overseas.

Said Evelyn, "I am still receiving comments on the letters I wrote that appeared in Kansas Farmer. People certainly did follow our experiences thru these stories."

More cards just arriving at the Kansas Farmer office say: "Dear Evelyn—We read all your letters appearing in Kansas Farmer in school and liked them very much." This particular bunch of post cards came from Sinai School in Wyandotte county.

Since arriving home, Evelyn has made more than 80 speeches over the state about her trip.—Raymond H. Gilkeson, Editor.

men, pleasant to behold for children, especially by their long, silky, white beard (also long, silky hair)."

At the close of the letter, Mr. and Mrs. Smits sent their best wishes for Christmas and the New Year, and I know that their wishes are extended on to all of you folks, too.

The picture I received of their St. Nicolaas shows that he is not pictured as our Santa, but instead he is a rather tall, slender person and he wears his bishop's robes and carries a golden shepherd's crook. His helper "Black Jack" is black as his title suggests. He is a smaller person and is dressed in richly designed clothes, including a cape, which I presume to be black, also.

Note: Since reading this letter to Evelyn, maybe you will be interested in turning back to the story, "Santa Was a Thin Man," which appeared on page 7, of your December 17, 1949, issue of Kansas Farmer.—E. H. G.

MYRTLE . . . Right Around Home

By DUDLEY FISHER



THE ANNUAL Round-Up HEREFORD SALE

Kansas City, Mo.

Mon. and Tues., Feb. 27 and 28

Sale Starts 10 A. M. Monday and continues until all cattle are sold. All will sell the first day if possible.

American Royal Building

315 HEAD

285 Bulls — 30 Females

Write for catalog

Range Bulls

Farm Bulls

Herd Bulls

AMERICAN HEREFORD ASSN.

300 West 11th St.

Kansas City 6, Mo.

BANBURY'S POLLED SHORTHORNS

Note—"Cherry Hill Herd" lead all herds at the Chicago International Show. Our herd sires—Cherry Hill Hallmark and Nonpareil Hallmark 3d—new blood and of the best.

Males and females—Some of the choicest of the herd for sale. Over 100 in herd officially vaccinated. Farm—22 miles west and 6 mi. south of Hutchinson, Kan.

J. C. BANBURY & SONS, Plevna, Kansas

CHERRY HILL HALLMARK

PLAN TO ATTEND THE C. O. HART & ROY ARNETT Registered Hereford Complete Dispersion Sale

Wed., Feb. 15
10:00 A. M.

Sale to be held in tent on farm 4 miles east and 2 south of Lee's Summit, Missouri

We have sold our main cattle farm, we must disperse our good herd.
70 Head sell including our young herd sire, a son of Longview Farm's WHR Helmsman 4th.
A wealth of Anxiety 4th breeding. All cattle tested for Tb. and Bang's.
At 10:00 A. M. we will hold our farm sale.
10 Registered Duroc Bred Glits.
Also at 1:00 o'clock P. M. we will sell our other farm at auction—150 acres. Well improved, modern facilities, and an attractive loan setup.
For catalog or further information write—DONALD J. BOWMAN, Sales Manager. Hamilton, Missouri
Aucts.: Coles, Sims, Chandler and McGennis

LAST CALL

208 Hereford Bulls

100 will be 2 years old by June 1st. Others will be 2 in summer and fall.

Will be Sold at Auction
February 8
Dodge City, Kansas
At the McKinley and Winter Sale Barn.
Sale begins at 10 A. M.

Also 15 SELECT HEIFERS

The single lots will show for sale order February 7 at 1 P. M. Don't fail to attend the biggest Hereford event in 1950.

For information and catalog address
KANSAS HEREFORD ASSOCIATION
Gene Watson, Fairgrounds, Hutchinson, Kan.

MARSHALL COUNTY HEREFORD ASSOCIATION ANNUAL SPRING SALE

Monday, March 6, 1950
at
Marysville, Kansas

Sale to be held in A. L. Breeding's modern heated sale pavilion, one-half mile west of Marysville, Kan.
Sale to be held at 12:30 P. M.
55 Bulls and 21 Females

For catalogs write
Elmer E. Peterson, Sec., Marysville, Kan.
Mike Wilson for Kansas Farmer

POLLED HEREFORDS

For Sale

5-year-old herd bull, Real's Bocaldo Ion, an excellent individual and proven herd sire. Plenty of size and quality. Weighs about 2,000 lbs.
We recently purchased Alf Beau Rollo 39th to head our good cow herd and must sell this good bull.
We have used Real's Bocaldo Ion as our herd sire for four seasons with fine results. We have several yearling sons of Real's Bocaldo Ion for sale at the farm and many of his daughters in our cow herd.
Also for Sale—R. C. Larry Domino 33 (horned) son of M. W. Larry Domino 86th, son of Larry Domino 50th. This is a real herd bull prospect.
Farm 3 miles north of Kingman, Kan. We welcome your visits and inquiries.
RAYL and COOK, Kingman, Kansas

KANSAS STATE POLAND CHINA BREEDERS' ASSN. SHOW AND SALE

Monday, February 27, at Marysville, Kan.
Breeding Sale Barn
SHOW AT 10 A. M. — SALE AT 1 P. M.

44 Head. Well bred and carefully selected from the following Kansas herds:

CONSIGNORS:

WALTER ROTHE, Ness City	KENNETH WANKLYN, Frankfort
WAYNE DAVIS, Mahaska	W. F. WELLER, Americus
H. J. McKEEVER, Mahaska	JOHN ROGERS, Clay Center
ROY G. KELLER, Berryton	PIESER BROTHERS, Norwich
HENRY A. SHIPLEY, Lebanon	CARL BLANK, Holton
GLEN TAWNEY, Ogallah	D. F. BLANK, Bremen
GEORGE J. STOHS, Waterville	RANDALL TUCKER, Codell
J. V. CUNDIFF, Talmage	DALE KONKEL, Haviland
JOE F. HEIMAN, Baileyville	W. F. FRERKING, Herkimer
MARTIN BLANK, Bremen	EDWARD PACHTA, Belleville
HOWARD WHITEFELD, Arlington	GLEN HALL, Axtell
MRS. MIDA JOHNSON, Belleville	A. OWEN HOLLIDAY, Wichita
WILLIAM HINZ, Eflingham	H. E. HOLLIDAY, Richland

\$300.00 in premium money will be paid to prize winners by the NATIONAL SPOTTED POLAND CHINA BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
For catalog and information write H. E. Holliday, Sec., Richland, Kan., or D. F. Blanke, Sales Manager, Bremen, Kan.



We Had An Ad in Every Issue of Kansas Farmer for 42 Years!

For 42 years, J. C. Banbury, owner, has been using Kansas Farmer to help popularize his Polled Shorthorns. During the time he has sold more than 100 bulls—75 per cent of them, says, to Kansas buyers.

"Kansas Farmer livestock editor publish the facts," he adds. "They never overstate — and Kansas farmers know they can rely on the information in this publication."

His testimony plus the advertisements of nearly 500 Kansas breeders each year are indicative of the value of such programs. For information on selling livestock through Kansas Farmer, write Mike Wilson, head of the livestock department.

KANSAS FARMER
Kansas Topeka

Dairy CATTLE

FOR SALE
Reg. Brown Swiss Bulls of Serviceable Age
Good individuals choice breeding. Over 30 years of constructive breeding of Brown Swiss cattle. Visit or write.
D. SLUSS, El Dorado, Kan.
Farm located 4 miles south of town.

FOR SALE
REGISTERED BROWN SWISS HERD SIRE
Zimmerdale's Sir John No. 80509
Born October 27, 1946
has produced over 2,750 lbs. B.F. in seven years of production.
 sire: Bradenhurst Exhibitor No. 68953.
LOYD REMPEL
Hoboro, Kansas Phone 7711

AYRSHIRES
Most Profitable Cows
Big Milkers Hardy Rustlers
Good Grazers Perfect Udders
Write for Booklets and List of Breeders near you with Stock for sale
Ayrshire Breeders' Association
280 Center St., Brandon, Va.

WISCONSIN'S CHOICE
Registered Holstein, Brown Swiss, Guernsey heifer and bull calves. Also choice cows. Many from 500 lb. butterfat dams. Write or phone for prices and availability.
J. M. FARLAND & SON
Waterloo, Wisconsin

FOR SALE
10 HOLSTEIN HEIFERS
years old. Due to calve in 30 days.
5 GUERNEY HEIFERS
years old. Due to calve in 30 days.
are Wisconsin bred dairy heifers and great production back of them.
W. L. Schultz & Son
Hillsboro, Kansas

ALL CALVES FOR SALE
and developed the first and only Holstein in Kansas to produce 1,000 pounds of milk consecutive days. Young bulls with production dams or granddams.
A. DRESSLER, Lebo, Kan.

Public Sales of Livestock

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle
March 6—Penney & James, Hamilton, Mo. J. B. McCorkie, Sale Manager, Columbus, O.
March 8—C. E. Reed Production Sale, Wichita, Kan.
March 9—Heart of America Association, Kansas City, Mo. G. W. DeHaven, Jr., Secretary, 524 Law Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
March 21—U. S. Center Angus Association, Smith Center, Kan. Leonard Patman, Secretary.
April 5—Southeast Kansas Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, Clarence Ericson, Sale Manager, Savonburg, Kan.
April 11—Mid-Kansas Breeders Sale, Hutchinson, Kan.
May 9—Sunflower Farms, Swartz Brothers, Everest, Kan.
May 10—Kroetz Stock Farms, Odell, Nebr. Sale at Marysville, Kan.

Guernsey Cattle
March 30—Fred Shamberger, Graham, Mo.
April 24—Missouri Breeders' Association, Columbia, Mo. H. A. Herman, Secretary, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

Hereford Cattle
February 4—Northeast Kansas Hereford Breeders' Association, Topeka, Kan. Elmer Becker, Sale Manager, Meriden, Kan.
February 6—Jasper Gibbs, Jetmore, Kan. Vic Roth, Sale Manager, Hays, Kan.
February 8—Kansas Hereford Breeders Range Bull Sale, Dodge City, Kan.
February 10—A. R. Schlickau & Sons, and Oliver Bros., Harper, Kan.
February 15—Oklahoma-Kansas Hereford Association, Blackwell, Okla. Marsh B. Woodruff, Secretary, Blackwell, Okla.
February 15—C. C. Hart and Roy Arnett Dispersion Sale, Lee's Summit, Mo. Donald J. Bowman, Sales Manager, Hamilton, Mo.
February 25—GK Ranch, Brookville, Kan.
February 27—Round-Up Sale, Kansas City, Mo. American Hereford Association, Managers, Kansas City, Mo.
March 6—Marshall County Hereford Association, Marysville, Kan. Elmer E. Peterson, Secretary, Marysville, Kan.
March 18—Davisdale Farms, Boonville, Mo.
April 4—North Central Missouri Association, Chillicothe, Mo. Lora Ashlock, Secretary, Chillicothe, Mo.

Shorthorn Cattle
March 13—Missouri State Shorthorn Breeders' Association Show and Sale, Chillicothe, Mo. Mervin F. Aegerter, Sale Manager, Seward, Nebr.
March 22—Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Sale, Hutchinson, Kan. Frank Leslie, Sale Manager, Hutchinson, Kan.
March 28—North Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Sale, Beloit, Kan. Ed Hedstrom, Sale Manager, Mankato, Kan.
April 9—Nebraska Shorthorn and Polled Shorthorn Sale, Thos. Andrews, Sale Manager, Cambridge, Nebr.
April 11—Nebraska-Kansas Shorthorn and Polled Shorthorn Breeders' Sale, Superior, Nebr. Mervin F. Aegerter, Sale Manager, Seward, Nebr.
April 12—Mid-Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Sale, Salina, Kan.

Milking Shorthorn Cattle
April 11—Floyd O. Revert, Forgan, Okla. Roy Paul, Sale Manager, Broken Arrow, Okla.

Polled Shorthorn Cattle
April 6—Kansas and Oklahoma Sale, Buffalo, Okla.

Chester White Hogs
February 24—H. Holle, Bremen, Kansas. Sale at Marysville, Kan.

Duroc Hogs
February 7—Vern V. Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan.
February 8—Weldon Miller, Norcatur, Kan.
February 25—North Central Kansas Duroc Sale, Belleville, Kan. Dr. George Wreath, Sale Manager, Belleville.

Berkshire Hogs
February 20—Kansas Berkshire Association, Wichita, Kan. George D. Carpenter, Secretary, Clay Center, Kan.

Hampshire Hogs
February 20—O'Bryan Ranch, Hiattville, Kan.
February 21—R. E. Bergsten & Sons, Randolph, Kan.

Hereford Hogs
February 18—Kansas Hereford Hog Sale, Fair Grounds, Hutchinson, Kan. Mill Haag, Sale Manager, Holton, Kan.
February 23—H. G. Hereford Farms, Howard Grover, Colby, Kan.

O I C Hogs
February 22—Kansas O I C Swine Breeders' Association, Salina, Kan. Vernon Zimmerman, Secretary, Inman, Kan.

Poland China Hogs
February 13—Bauer Bros., Gladstone, Nebr. Sale at Fairbury, Nebr.

Spotted Poland China Hogs
February 7—Luther Goldberg, Essex, Ia. Sale at Shenandoah, Ia.
February 24—H. E. Holliday, at the farm, Richland, Kan.
February 27—Kansas Spotted Poland China Breeders' Association Sale, Marysville, Kan. H. E. Holliday, Secretary, Richland, Kan.

Hampshire Sheep
June 5—North American Hampshire Sale, Oskaloosa, Ia. North American Sheep Breeders, Managers, Oskaloosa, Ia.

Suffolk Sheep
June 5—North American Suffolk Sale, Oskaloosa, Ia. North American Sheep Breeders, Managers, Oskaloosa, Ia.

Sheep—All Breeds
June 23-24—Midwest Stud Ram Show and Sale, Sedalia, Mo. Rollo E. Singleton, Manager, Jefferson City, Mo., care of State Dept. of Agriculture.

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	\$27.00	\$30.50	\$23.00
Hogs	17.35	16.10	20.25
Lambs	23.50	22.75	23.00
Hens 4 to 5 lbs.	.21	.20	.36
Eggs, Standards	.29 1/2	.31	41 1/2
Butterfat, No. 1	.55	.55	.55
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	2.33 1/2	2.28 1/2	2.28
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	1.25 1/2	1.28	1.34 1/2
Oats, No. 2, White	.81 1/2	.85	.81
Barley, No. 2	1.15	1.15	1.31
Alfalfa, No. 1	32.00	32.00	30.00
Prairie, No. 1	14.00	16.00	17.00

HAMPSHIRE BRED GILT SALE

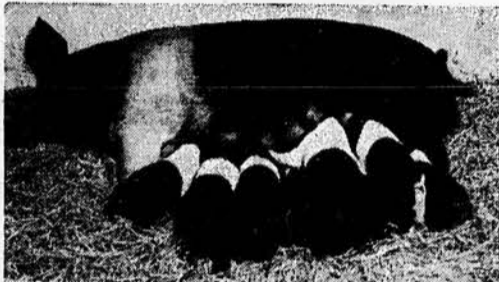
at the farm

Randolph, Kan., February 21

Sale at 1 P. M.

50 Head of Choice Registered Gilts bred for March and April litters.

Also 15 Off-marked Bred Gilts A few Fall Boars



In addition to the gilts produced in our herd, we bought a number of really outstanding gilts as a added sale attraction. We are featuring the services of Square Molder, a grandson of True Mold. Folks who have seen this boar are very much impressed and rate him as one of the top boars in the breed. Other boars whose services are represented in this offering are Approved Fashion by Mid Fashioner in the Prairie Va Farms herd at La Harpe, Ill. Model Specimen sired by All American Mischief Model in the McGuire herd at Wisner, Nebr. The Romancer, a grandson of New Idea and Our Big Chief. These boars have all been selected for soundness, length of body, ruggedness and size for age.

Inspection invited. — For catalog write

R. E. BERGSTEN & SONS, Randolph, Kan.

Bert Powell, Auctioneer

Mike Wilson for Kansas Farmer

KANSAS HEREFORD HOG BREEDERS

ANNUAL BRED GILT SALE

Saturday, February 18, 1950 — Hutchinson, Kan.

Sale will start at 10 o'clock

**45 Head of Bred Gilts
6 Head of Fall Boars
15 Open Fall Gilts**



This entire offering is rich in the best bloodlines of the breed and will offer an opportunity for breeders to obtain individuals that will top the 1950 shows. The offering is well grown and in top condition. Many of the bred gilts will farrow early litters. Bred gilts will carry the bloodlines of Prize Goods and Fashion Model, two of the greatest breeding boars the breed has ever had. Others are bred to Jack Booster and Riverside Chief. All these gilts are carrying the services of champion and grand champion boars of the last year's fairs. Consignors are: Leo Schmitz, Marysville; Arnold Allerheilgen, Hanover; Bill Harris, Jr., Bremen; Ray Rusk & Son, Wellington; Gilbert Simpson, Alton; Charles Booz, Portis, and Melvin Andrews, St. John.

Write for catalogs to MILT HAAG, Secretary, Holton, Kansas

BAUER BROTHERS

Poland China Sow Sale
Fairbury, Nebraska

Fairgrounds

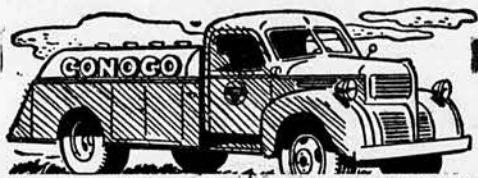


February 13, 1950 --- 1 P. M.

50 BRED GILTS SELL

This is definitely the best offering we ever sold. Being littermates to the boars that you liked so well in our sale last fall. 1949 Nebraska grand champion sow National Bess and reserve champion sow Copyright Daisy sells as an attraction. Offering bred for March and April litters to Cardinal—Cavalier—Copyright the herd boars we will feature in 1950. Write to **BAUER BROTHERS, Gladstone, Nebraska, for catalogs.**

Mention Kansas Farmer When Writing Advertisers



The Tank Truck



Spring Corn Harvest! Burt Taylor took his picker into the fields late in April last year. But he was harvesting the 1948 crop because blizzards had kept him out of the fields the previous autumn.



So That's What Barley Looks Like! Otto Taylor shows his granddaughter, Shirley Ann, the barley he's planting on his Rushville, Nebr., farm. The Taylors scatter their fields over a 10-mile radius to cut down on hail losses.

Success Is Taylor-Made

When the Otto Taylors settled near Rushville, Nebr., in 1918, there wasn't a farmhouse in sight for miles. "Those were mighty lonesome days," Mrs. Taylor says. "I used to see the C&NW trains go by, and I never saw one that I didn't wish I was on it going back to Fremont." But there's something about the fertile rolling hills of northwestern Nebraska. Today, the Taylors wouldn't live anywhere else.

Their son, Burdette, was 3 when the Taylors moved to Rushville. Now, Burt is married and has built a home within a hundred yards of his parents' house. Otto and Burt farm their own 320 acres and rent about 500 additional acres to grow

wheat, corn, oats, barley, Black Anguses and Chester Whites.

"I broke this land to cultivation with a tractor way back in 1918," Otto Taylor says, "and I've been using tractors ever since. I have had 5 different tractors in 32 years and they've all been lubricated with Conoco lubricating oil.

"In 1948 I had my 1945 Farmall torn down for overhauling. I hadn't ever had any trouble with it, but I wanted to change it over to high compression because that sure soups up a tractor. But when the mechanic got the tractor open, he couldn't find a thing to do. In fact, I think he got kind of mad at me because he thought I'd had somebody else work

on it, sometime. All he could do was just change it to hicomp and put it back the way it was."

"I bought a Ford in 1940," his son Burt reports, "and traded it in 1949. I never had anything in that car but Conoco motor oil. I drained the oil every 800 miles. Out here in this dusty country, I figured it was safer to keep the oil clean, so I didn't pay any attention to any manufacturers' suggestions on drain periods. After 9 years, I had 149,000 miles on that car, but it had just had one overhaul. I spent only \$199.80 in repairs on it . . . that's an average of only \$22.20 a year. I use Conoco oil in my Piper Cruiser airplane, too."

In The Black on Red River



B. B. Thrash farms on the Red River near Chillicothe, Tex. But when it comes to operating costs . . . he's in the black.

"I own and cultivate 640 acres of Red River bottomland," he writes. "I also do custom work for my friends and neighbors.

"I have been a 100 per cent user of Conoco Products ever since I motorized my farm 10 years ago. A short time ago I had new inserts and sleeves installed in the 10-year-old Farmall H. The mechanic . . . couldn't put in three-thousands over-size inserts! This proved I had saved hundreds of dollars in repairs and fuel bills . . . by using Conoco Nth Motor Oil."

Conoco Users Since 1900



Like father—like son. And they both very much like Conoco Products.

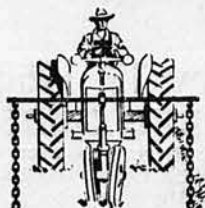
"For 17 years I have been a user of Conoco oils, greases and fuels," says Lawrence B. Muirbrook, West Warren, Weber County, Utah. But his father had been using Conoco

Products since 1900!

Mr. Muirbrook raises prize beef cattle, potatoes, alfalfa, corn, beets and tomatoes on an irrigated farm. "I began using Conoco," he writes, "when I first took over the farm from my father. The reason I am still using these products is that their oils hold up better in farm machinery than others used, and because I like their friendly and efficient service."

Tractor Guide

To a bar attached to the front of his row-crop tractor, W. Stanley Compton, Larned, Kans., fastens chains to act as guides when drilling or listing. Holes in the bar permit adjusting to any width you desire.



Corn Chute

For less scooping out of picket corn cribs, build a chute through center of crib. Drag-feeder on sheller will fit into chute, and you can take off front boards as corn level is reduced, says LaVerne Furman, R. 1, Clatonia, Nebr.



George Washington Pudding



... by Mrs. M. H. Taylor, Jr. Marcelline, Missouri

- 2 cups cherries (fresh or canned)
- 1 cup sugar
- 1 cup flour
- 1 cup sugar
- 1 teaspoon baking powder
- 1/2 cup milk
- 2 tablespoons butter

Combine 2 cups of cherries with 1 cup sugar and let stand while preparing the following: Sift into mixing bowl 1 cup flour, 1 cup sugar, 1 teaspoon baking powder. Add 1/2 cup milk and mix well. Melt 2 tablespoons butter and add to batter. Pour batter into baking dish and pour cherries on top. Bake in moderate oven about 45 minutes. Serve with cream.

Send your favorite recipes to Mrs. Annie Lee Wheeler, Conoco Cafeteria, Ponca City, Oklahoma. A \$7.50 pair of Wiss Pinking Shears awarded for every recipe published with your name. All recipes become property of Continental Oil Company.

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