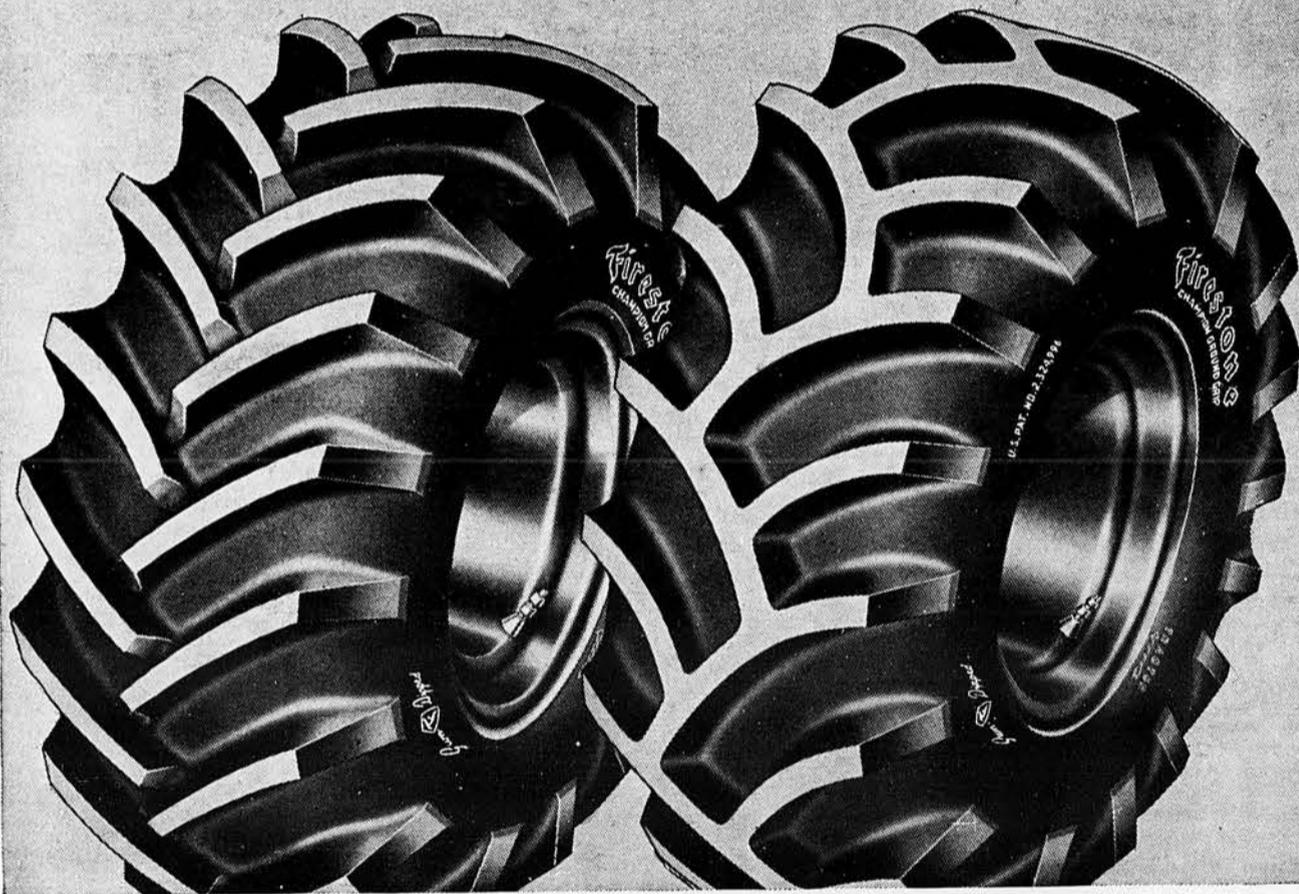




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## All Chicks Are Early

**A** SLIGHT change is being made by Mrs. Paul Schade, of Lyon county, in her poultry program this year. Formerly she had been getting 300 early chicks and 250 later chicks. This year she started right off February 7 with 550 chicks, custom hatched. "I believe results will be better where all the pullets are the same age," she says.

Chicks are put immediately on grit, ground corn and commercial starter and kept on that diet the first 3 or 4 days. A mash and whole oats are fed free choice after the first few days, with scratch grain fed once a day. Mrs. Schade uses kafir or wheat for scratch grain.

"I'm putting lights in the brooder house this year," she said, "as I hear folks are getting good results from keeping a light on in the brooder at night. It sounds like a good idea."

She uses a portable brooder house and keeps it on clean ground. "I try not to move pullets into the laying house too early as they don't do so well," she explains. Pullets usually are allowed to start laying while still on range, then moved into the laying house.

When she first gets her chicks, Mrs. Schade uses ground corncob litter. "I also put papers over the cobs for the first week so chicks won't eat the cobs."

A grower mash is fed when chicks are 4 weeks old and a switch to laying mash is made when pullets go into the laying house. "I always use commercial feeds to insure getting a high protein content," Mrs. Schade says.

## Corn Acres Reduced

A 20 per cent slash in 1950 corn acreage for 35 commercial producing counties in Kansas has been announced by the state PMA. Kansas has been allotted a total of 1,689,998 acres. Figures for individual farms will be based on the past 3 years' average planting. County allotments are as follows:

Anderson, 27,480; Atchison, 45,780; Bourbon, 37,891; Brown, 85,141; Cherokee, 30,205; Clay, 31,433; Cloud, 28,836; Coffey, 33,133; Crawford, 40,188; Doniphan, 65,027; Douglas, 37,635; Franklin, 45,242; Jackson, 57,759; Jefferson, 52,207; Jewell, 92,089; Johnson, 35,557; Labette, 24,237; Leavenworth, 38,753; Linn, 40,241; Lyon, 43,445; Marshall, 109,761; Miami, 54,723; Nemaha, 110,174; Neosho, 31,095; Osage, 47,609; Osborne, 9,320; Phillips, 48,339; Pottawatomie, 51,074; Republic, 80,893; Riley, 31,271; Shawnee, 41,154; Smith, 74,708; Wabaunsee, 25,904; Washington, 68,500; Wyandotte, 7,142.

## Workshop in April

The fifth annual state camp workshop for representatives of rural organizations, churches, and other county groups interested in camping and recreational techniques will be held at the 4-H encampment building, Kansas State Fair grounds, Hutchinson, April 24 to 28. Further information available from local Extension agents.

## 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

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## You're Ready For Chicks



- With clean brooder
- Disinfected equipment
- Good litter
- Steady heat



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

**D**ON'T wait until the day your baby chicks are due to arrive to get the brooder house ready. If you haven't already done so, give the brooder house and all equipment a thorough cleaning, then move to a new location on clean ground. Use of a good disinfectant should not be overlooked, but it does not replace a thorough cleaning first. Disinfectants have the power to kill micro-organisms, but are most effective when the house first has been scrupulously cleaned.

There are many good disinfectants. Steam applied under pressure is probably the most effective, but is not available under average farm conditions. Boiling water also is very effective. Common lye when applied in solution of hot water is one of the cheapest, yet most powerful disinfectants. One pound of lye to 6 gallons of hot water makes a good concentration to use. Lye is of little value unless it has been kept in a tightly closed container before using, as it loses its potency rapidly when exposed to air. Since most disinfectants are very irritating, it is important to protect eyes, face, and hands.

### Dampness Makes Trouble

If the brooder house is portable, it should after cleaning, be moved to clean ground. Ground that has not had chickens on it for at least 2 years. A sandy or sandy-loam soil with sufficient slope to permit water drainage is desirable. Disease is most likely to harbor where there is dampness.

If the brooder house is not portable, and if chicks are not going to be moved to range soon, a sun porch is desirable. A sun porch serves a 3-fold purpose. It tends to harden chicks by giving them access to direct sunshine, permits placing more chicks in the brooder house, and lessens chance for disease.

It is important that brooder house repairs be made and all equipment, particularly brooder stoves, be tested and adjustments made well in advance of the chicks' arrival. When chicks are started early, it is desirable to bank up around the outside of the house with dirt. This helps keep down drafts and aids in preventing the floor from becoming too cold.

Litter management in a brooder house is as important as selection of a proper stove. Many poultrymen prefer to cover the floor with a thin layer of sand. Sand tends to prevent litter from sticking to the floor and hardening. When sand is used it should be absolutely dry before other litter is placed on top of it. Letting the brooder stove run for a few days prior to the chicks' arrival not only dries the sand but permits one to check the stove for adjustments. Plenty of dry litter for early chicks helps get them off to the right start. Essentials of good litter are that it be absorbent and that it not pack when it becomes damp.

Litter that is from 2 to 4 inches deep when chicks are started should last a long time, especially if it is stirred frequently. There is no one best litter. Although not as absorbent as some commercial litter, ground corn cobs are used with good results. Wood shavings are satisfactory. Straw is not as absorbent as many litters and it tends to pack when damp. It is fairly satisfactory if changed frequently enough. Some common commercial litters are peat moss, fiber from sugar cane, and cottonseed hulls.

If the built-up litter plan is to be followed, then no litter is removed from the house. Small amounts of new litter are added as the old litter becomes damp or dirty. A fairly coarse litter permits droppings to sift down and also permits more circulation of air thru the litter which in turn keeps it dry longer.

### Sun May Play a Trick

It never is advisable to place chicks in the house until one is absolutely sure the stove is in perfect working order and is properly adjusted. If a colony house is used, locate the brooder at the rear of the house, allowing just enough space between rear wall and canopy to work comfortably. This arrangement allows more range in heat from the stove to the front of the house and permits the chick to better find the best temperature. Most stoves have a thermostat. Never locate the stove so direct sun will shine on the thermostat. This will cause the stove to operate at too low a temperature and may result in chicks piling.

When adjusting the stove before chicks arrive, it is best to hang a thermostat at the outer edge of the canopy with the bulb about 2 inches above the litter. That will give you the temperature on a level with the chick's back. The temperature at this level should read from 95 to 100 degrees F. for the first week of the chick's life and may be lowered about 5 degrees F. each week as the chick grows older. If baby chicks crowd under the canopy close to the source of heat, then they are too cold and more heat should be applied.

### Honor to Beezley

Roy C. "Pat" Beezley, prominent Crawford county dairyman, received the W. G. Skelly Award for Superior Achievement in Agriculture on February 18. In partnership with a son, Bill, Mr. Beezley operates 1,000 acres—520 owned and 480 rented. Their 46 registered Holsteins produced 595,372 pounds of milk last year, almost 13,000 pounds per cow.

Mr. and Mrs. Beezley have 4 children, all graduates of Kansas State College. The children are William M., Dorothy Grace, Patricia Ann and Jeanis.

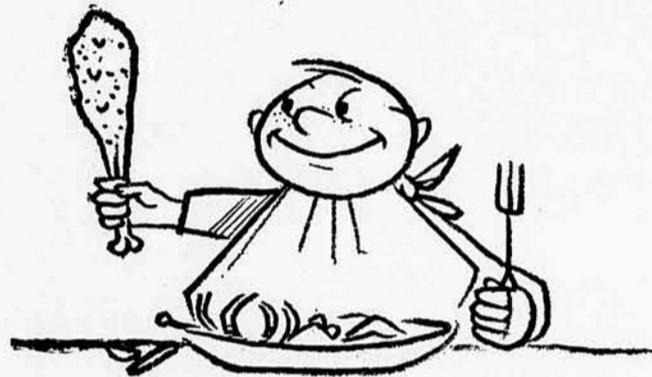
## Coming, March 18 . . .

We know you will enjoy reading in this issue, the article by President F. D. Farrell on "Rural Living: Changes in 50 Years." It will bring back memories to many, give young folks a peek into the past, lead all into thinking of the future and our responsibilities.

Next issue, dated March 18, KANSAS FARMER will bring you another important article in this special series on "Where We Have Been, Where We Are Now, and Where We Are Going in Agriculture." It will be about Kansas soils. We suggest you keep each one of these articles for future reference.



# RUNS BETTER



# LASTS LONGER



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# Right Potatoes to Grow

By WILLIAM G. AMSTEIN, Kansas State College



**INTERNATIONAL BALER TWINE** feeds smoothly, ties firmly—saves time and trouble. One ball ties about 250 36-inch bales.

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- 4. FULL-LENGTH, FULL-WEIGHT**—You always get full length and weight for your money. IH baler twine has a guaranteed average length of 225 feet to the pound; IH binder twine, 500 feet to the pound.
- 5. TREATED**—Effective repellents resist damage by mice, rats, crickets, mold, and rot—without affecting aroma or quality of the finest hay. Your bales and bundles have long life with IH twine!

Get smooth-running, high-quality International baler or binder twine from your neighborhood IH dealer. Order your season's supply now—while there's plenty on hand. INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY, Chicago 1, Illinois.



## INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

**I**T SOON will be Irish-potato planting time, depending upon where you live in Kansas. Regardless of all comments recently on commercial potato plantings, I believe Kansas farm families need to consider them as an important part of their home food production program. In some Kansas localities, commercial Irish-potato growing still remains of importance.

Early planting and early harvesting are 2 points farm gardeners too often neglect in growing Irish potatoes. Good growing conditions, to maintain rapid growth and earlier maturity, need to be emphasized. The potato is a cool-weather crop that does best in most sections of Kansas when planted as soon as conditions permit in March, with harvesting in late June or as early in July as crop maturity justifies. Therefore, early-maturing varieties need to be emphasized.

The Irish Cobbler with all its faults is still one of the best all-around potato varieties for Kansas. It is true it has deep eyes that require a little more time in preparation, and may be subject to loss from scab and spindle tuber. But it still yields as well and usually better than any other adapted variety available. After it is harvested storage results are more reliable with the Cobbler than with any other variety now grown in Kansas. There also is better cooking quality to the Cobbler.

### A Market Premium

A good second choice Irish potato variety is the Red Warba. Commercially, Red Warba has taken first place in Kansas away from the Irish Cobbler. Earlier maturity and a red skin have helped give Red Warba a market premium in Chicago and other Midwest cities. Some Red Warba could be planted even though the principal home planting is in Irish Cobbler. Poorer storage quality and a tendency to over-set in a wet season are 2 objections to Red Warba.

Triumph (Bliss Triumph) and Early Ohio are 2 varieties no longer of much importance in Kansas plantings, either for home or commercial production. Triumph does not yield as well as Cobbler or Red Warba. Average quality of Early Ohio seed is poor, thus removing it from the list as a useful variety.

Nearly every mail brings questions on new potato varieties that are advertised nation-wide. Here at Kansas State College most of these have been tested and found too late in maturity to meet our needs. Several commercial growers have tried many of these new varieties without adopting them for large-scale growing. We will keep trying any new ones that appear promising. But thus far our results do not show any varieties that are worth replacing Irish Cobbler and Red Warba.

Certified Irish potato seed is the next item to consider. There is an extra-good supply of this high-quality seed available this year. It is worthwhile

making every effort to use certified seed in place of ordinary seed. Few of us can tell by looking whether the seed is free of disease, since many diseases are not on the surface. Too many of us have been "suckers" for the statement on the tag "Grown from Certified Seed." This could mean most anything. It could have been certified seed 2 or 3 years ago but have failed to pass certification requirements last year where it was grown. Spend a little more money to get certified seed. This certified seed will come in sacks that have a seal and a blue tag usually, with the grower's name and the state certifying group as well identifying it.

In addition, even if using certified seed, treatment is desirable. Seed piece decay and rhizoctonia that appears on the seed as a black dirt that won't rub off are 2 common causes of poor stands and low yields.

### How to Treat Seed

Two seed treatments are available. A commercial product known as "Semesan Bel" is a convenient material to use. Follow directions on package.

For treating potatoes with acid corrosive sublimate, have your druggist mix 1/2 ounce of corrosive sublimate and 2 1/2 ounces of commercial hydrochloric acid. When seed is ready to be treated, add this mixture to 2 gallons of water. Use a wooden or stone crock container. Treat seed for 10 minutes. A sack or 2 of potatoes can be treated in this mixture. Do not use a metal container. Remember corrosive sublimate is a poison.

Better yields as well as improved stands will be obtained from use of seed pieces that weigh at least one ounce. Seed pieces 1 to 1 1/2 ounces in weight, blocky and having at least one eye are most useful. Rows can be spaced at your usual cultivation distance up to as close as 30 inches. A distance between the seed pieces of 12 inches in the row is best. In early season planting the seed should be covered deeper, 3 to 4 inches, than in late season planting where a 2-inch covering is often practiced.

Last but not least in importance, choose a piece of ground above average fertility that has plenty of organic matter, is well drained and if possible a sandy loam. Neither heavy or sandy soils give best results. Use of phosphate has paid good returns in increasing the yield and quality of the Irish-potato crop. From 1/2 pound of 45 per cent phosphate fertilizer to 1 pound of a 20 per cent phosphate fertilizer can be used to a 100-foot row. About 1 1/2 pounds of a 4-12-4 or a 6-30-0 mixed commercial fertilizer can be used in place of straight phosphate. The fertilizer should be mixed in the furrow before the seed potatoes are planted. Applying manure this spring to a piece of ground that is to be planted to Irish potatoes may produce many scabby and grub-injured potatoes.

## Fight Stored Grain Loss

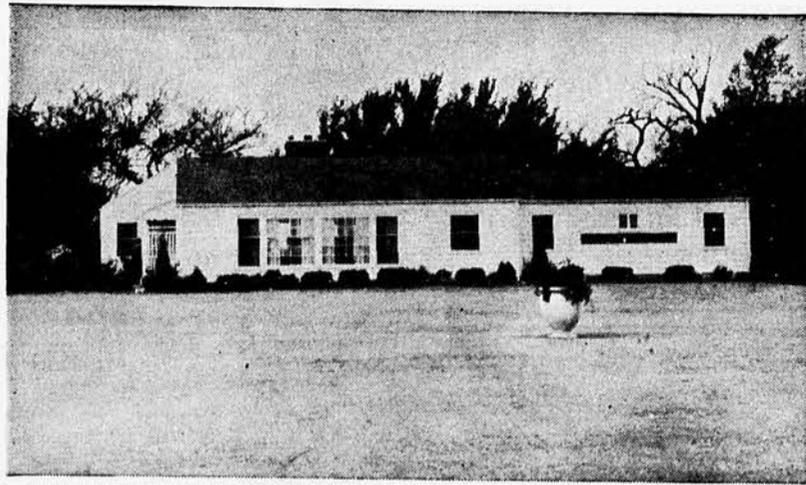


**P**LANS for helping Kansas farmers save up to 8 million dollars annually in losses of stored grains to weevils and rodents were made recently by this group representing the Kansas Wheat Quality Council. Seated from left to right are Dr. A. D. Weber, Kansas State College; Russell Reitz, state PMA, Manhattan; Lisle L. Longsdorf, Eugene Warner and Dean R. I. Throckmorton, all of Kansas State College. Standing are J. C. Frankenfeld, USDA Bureau of Entomology, Manhattan; Dr. Roger C. Smith, Kansas State College, and Cliff Skiver, executive secretary of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Association, Manhattan.

Second in series of articles Kansas Farmer promised on "Where We Have Been, Where We Are Now, and Where We Are Going in Agriculture."

# Rural Living Changes in 50 Years

By F. D. FARRELL, President Emeritus  
Kansas State College



RANCH TYPE: A modern, all-on-one-floor, "wife-saver" farm home in Sedgwick county.

**C**HANGES in rural living in the United States since 1900 occurred irregularly; rapidly in some times and places, slowly at others. They did not come to all farms of a community. Some farm homes are little better now than they were in 1900. Conditions that produced changes are the reverse of simple. They involve economic forces, science and education. Notwithstanding this, it is possible, by interpreting "rural living" as meaning life on the farm and by using a fairly good memory, to contrast the position at about 1900 with that of 1950.

### Freedom Is Essential

Changes were possible chiefly because the United States is blessed with a high degree of freedom. We are free to invent, to experiment, to use our ingenuity, to buy and sell, to advertise, to borrow and lend and to do a thousand other things constructive change requires. We are free to compete and to co-operate. By and large, each of us may profit by making improvements that people need or desire. This gives us effective incentive, without which only stagnation or even retrogression, is possible.

Changes in rural living are related to methods of farming. The marked increase in size of farms is an example. The average size farm in the United States is 20 per cent larger now than it was in 1900. In Kansas the increase is 25 per cent. This means fewer farms and fewer farm families per township. This in turn means greater economic income per farm family, fewer but larger areas for patronage and support of schools, churches and other rural institutions.

Another momentous change is the increased specialization and commercialization of farming. This entails reduced farm self-sufficiency, more dependence on cash income with which to buy many articles that formerly were produced by almost all farm families (butter, cheese, often milk, fruit and other foods) and a correspondingly greater vulnerability to economic depression.

### There Was Little Luxury

The farm home of 50 years ago was less luxurious than is commonly true in 1950. It was heated by wood fires or coal fires, sometimes in a single stove—the kitchen range. In cold weather, the one-stove family lived, ate, entertained—and bathed—in the kitchen. The farmhouse was lighted by kerosene lamps, cleaning of whose smoky chimneys was an unpopular task for the farmer's wife and daughters. Floors were bare or covered with rag carpet, made at home, or with materials of a quality not acceptable now. Walls, either whitewashed or papered, were decorated with enlarged photographs, and with handmade mottoes of varying degrees of piety, sentiment or wit. The bedrooms, often fitted with iron or ancient wood beds bearing mattresses of straw-filled ticks, were positively arctic in winter and tropically hot in summer.

### Illness Was Common

The dietary was less varied than it now is. It was based on bread, meat, potatoes, gravy, eggs and, usually but not always fruit and milk. Citrus fruits were seldom seen except on Christmas, when an orange was a popular gift. Usually in summer there were abundant and delicious home-grown fresh vegetables but in winter these were rare or absent. In early spring, when the first water cress became available, and later, when young onions could be had, the green-vegetable-starved farm family gorged itself with these foods. At about the same time, it dosed itself with various herb-teas, most of them ill-smelling and worse-tasting, to "thin the blood." Typically, there was no running wa-

ter. Sometimes there was a pump in the kitchen or on the back porch, particularly if there was a cistern holding rain water collected by the roof of the house. But usually the water had to be carried from a well, which sometimes was closer to the barn than to the house. Most laundry soap was homemade. There was no mechanical refrigeration. Some farmers "put up ice" in the winter, storing it in sawdust in the ice-house for use in summer. Frequently, food, especially butter and meat, was suspended in the well, deep enough to keep cool. Extensive use was made of cellars for storage of food and for keeping milk cool. There was much spoiling of meat and much consequent food poisoning.

Sanitation and disease control were primitive or nonexistent. Flies and other disease-spreading insects, lack of adequate food preservation and other insanitary conditions, resulted in frequent illness and high death rates. Diphtheria was virtually uncontrolled. Farm children, seeing the dreaded diphtheria-quarantine flag on a house, often would hold their breath and run past the house on the way to school so as to avoid "catching" the disease. Some children were required to wear evil-smelling asafetida bags on strings tied around their necks to ward off diseases. Typhoid fever, diphtheria, smallpox (for which vaccination was known but not widely used) and tuberculosis were rampant from time to time, and so were such diseases as measles, whooping cough, and scarlet fever.

In many areas doctors were scarce and often ineffective. One old Kansas rural doctor, when urged by his young assistant, a recent medical graduate, to cleanse his hands before performing an operation, remarked, "Young man, I practice medicine with my head, not with my hands." Certain patent medicines, composed chiefly of alcohol, water, coloring matter and bitter-tasting ineffective substances were widely and futilely used.

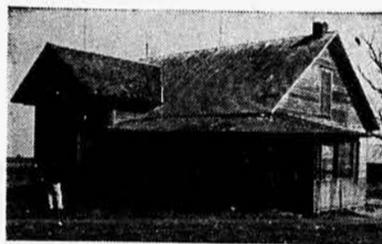
Recreation was simple, mostly self-provided, usually wholesome and always inexpensive. Farm women had "quilting bees," rag-carpet-sewing parties and similar affairs. Men and boys had baseball, horse racing, swimming—in creeks, ponds, and rivers—horse-pulling matches, hunting, fishing, trapping, horseshoe pitching. At election time there were torchlight parades. In winter there were skating parties, candy pulls, oyster suppers, dances, amateur theatricals, and sleighing parties on which there was much singing of "My Bonnie Lies Over the Ocean" and other sentimental ditties. In various of these recreations and amusements leadership and supervision were

provided by the church or the school. There was no lack of fun.

### Church and School Prominent

Relatively, church and school were more prominent in the lives of farm people than they are now. Both added dignity and richness to rural life. They still do, but they have much more competition now than they had then. Prayer meeting, Choir practice, the Sunday School picnic, the spelling match, the debate, and the "last day of school" were high points in social and educational activities of rural people. Walking to church and school made athletics less necessary than at present.

Transportation and communication were primitive and slow. The infrequent shopping trip to the market town usually was made in a farm wagon loaded on the way to town with farm products for sale and on the way home with the day's purchases. The trip occupied from a half day to a full day. A few well-to-do farmers had surreys—"with a fringe on top" and fine "spank-



REPAIRS NEEDED: An old-timer Wheat Belt farm home being looked over with a view to modernization.

ing" teams of light horses. These few made better time on trips to town. But they were the aristocrats, or else the dudes who didn't seem to regard indebtedness incurred for luxuries as a sin, as most of us did.

Telephones had come to some of the farms but they were often not very good ones. The daily RFD mail was in its infancy. The weekly *New York Tribune*, and the *Youths Companion* often had to be brought from the post office in the market town whenever the exigencies of farm work or the kindness of a wayfaring neighbor made their delivery feasible. Newspapers, mostly weeklies, and the *Breeders' Gazette* and the *Orange Judd Farmer*

came with the weekly newspaper. Many of us did not learn of the assassination of President McKinley in September, 1901, until 2 or 3 days after it happened.

### Life Was Slow

But what we lacked in prompt dissemination of news, many of us made up by reading good books. Family reading of Shakespeare, Dickens, Scott, Hawthorne, Mark Twain and others was common. There was time to read. Many a farm boy who never bathed in a bathtub until he went to college—if he went to college—was on friendly terms with good literature. There was less than there is now to distract him from it.

Compared with the present, life was "slow" in 1900. Yet several years before that, Walt Whitman worried about the "speed" of his times and warned his countrymen that by their speed and excitement they were "in a fair way to create a whole nation of lunatics."

Changes in rural living since 1900 were unbelievable 50 years ago. One of the first was coming of the motorcar, which quickly increased many fold the mobility of farm people. In 1910, or thereabout, Henry Ford had his revolutionary idea about cheap motor transportation. Soon "Abe Martin," the Hoosier philosopher, was saying of a rural shindig in Indiana: "The party broke up at midnight but it was 2 a. m. before everybody found his own Ford." Motorcars brought improved roads. Low-priced cars, Fords and others, put millions of farm people "on wheels" and virtually ended the proverbial isolation of the farmer and his family. And now we have the airplane and "flying farmers," some of them women.

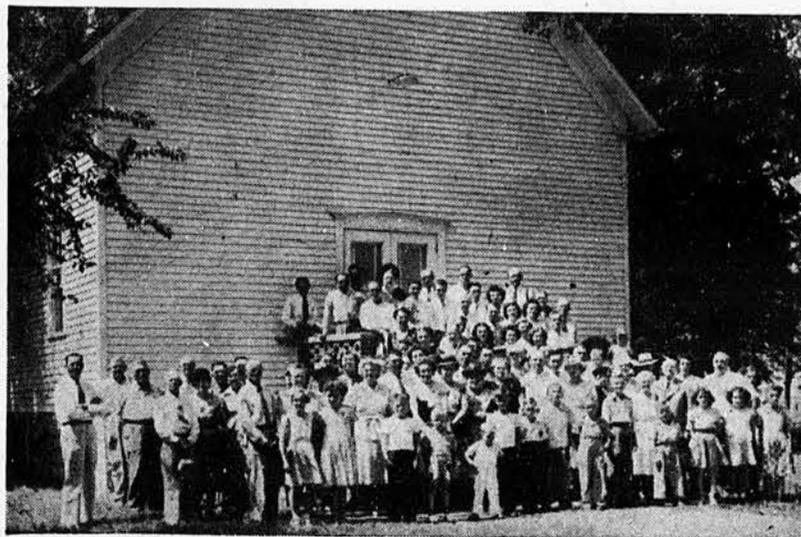
Refrigeration, both of railway cars and in farm homes, especially after mechanical refrigeration came into wide use, quickly made possible vast improvements in the farm dietary. Orange juice the year around, head lettuce all winter long, and other improvements aided by refrigeration, ended the old winter hunger for green vegetables and fresh fruits. Then came the home economists, and vitamins, and home canning on an improved basis, and factory-made ice cream, and increased and improved supplies of milk. Then came the home freezer and the freezer-locker plant, and fly control and a score of other innovations that helped to improve the dietary. Corresponding improvements have occurred in design, decoration, furnishing, heating, ventilating, lighting and cleaning of the farm home.

### We Live Longer Now

Perhaps the greatest single improvement is in safeguarding health. This results not only from a better dietary but also from better doctors and better control of infectious diseases. Vaccination, control of flies and improvement of farm sewage disposal have almost eliminated typhoid fever. The incidence of tuberculosis has been greatly reduced. Diphtheria is virtually conquered. The average life span has increased 20 years or more since 1900.

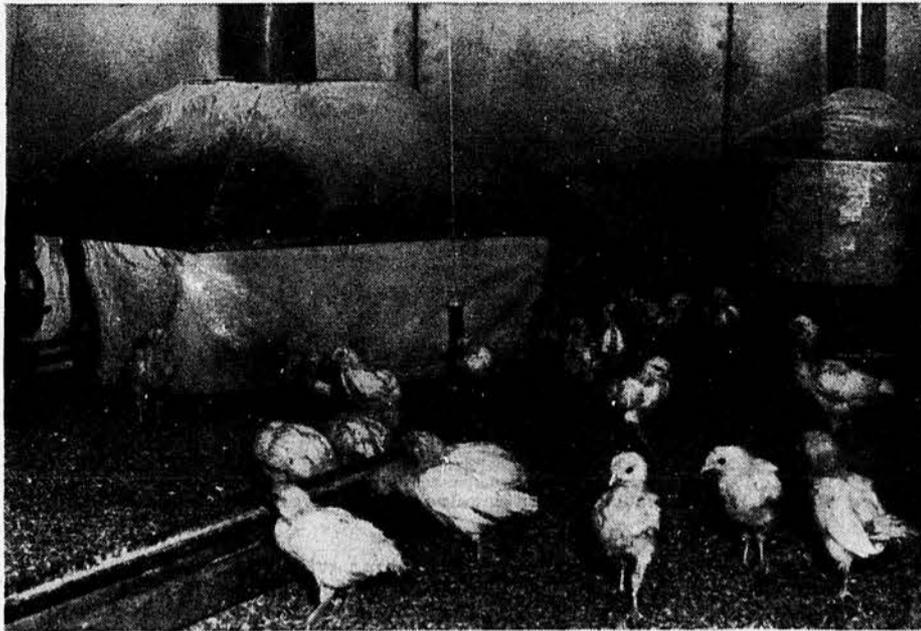
One of the most spectacular changes has been produced by rural electrification. In 1924 Kansas State College engineers were able to find only about 1,000 electrified farms in the entire state. Now the number is nearer 70,000 farms.

Farm electrification means less drudgery in the farm home, air-conditioning of various kinds, mechanical



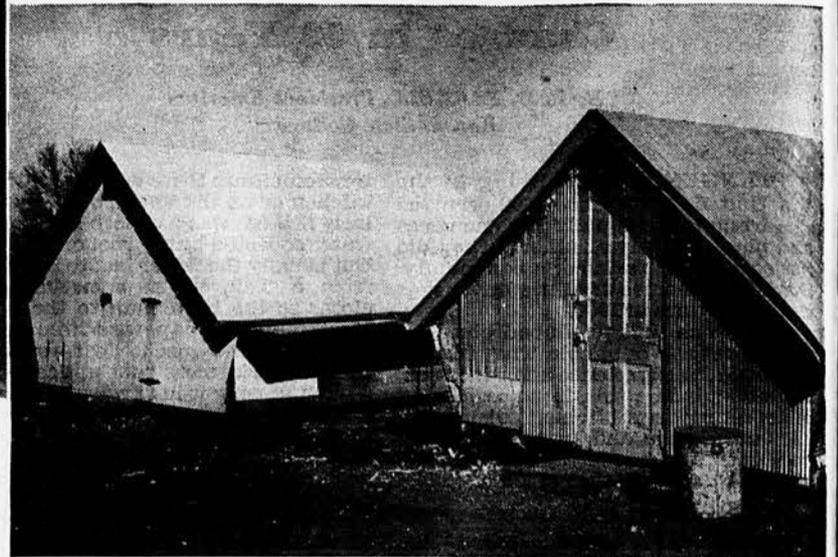
POWERFUL INFLUENCE: Small but enthusiastic congregation of a rural church founded in 1878 and still a powerful community influence. High Prairie church in Wilson county.

(Continued on Page 31)



**HOT OR COOL?** (At Left): Ed Larson, Osage county, uses muslin on hover to give temperature change. "It toughens chicks, they feather better," he says.

**MAKES RANGE SHELTERS WORK** (Below): These range shelters, on the Larson farm, are built for all-year-around use as shelters, laying houses or fattening pens.



- Sometimes folks agree
- Sometimes they don't, about

## Baby Chick Success

By Dick Mann

**E**VEN the best poultrymen don't agree on all important points of raising baby chicks. We discovered that by calling on several farm folks who were starting out with this year's batch of chicks.

For instance, take Ed Larson, of Osage county, and Mrs. Charles Kapp, of Lyons county. Both bought baby chicks this year from the same hatchery and both agree on this point—get the best chicks. "I wouldn't have a bargain chick on my farm," says Mrs. Kapp. "It doesn't pay to fool with cheap chicks," states Mr. Larson.

But these 2 poultrymen don't agree on some things. One point is heating the brooder house. Mrs. Kapp uses a kerosene-type brooder stove for early chicks because it heats the whole brooder house. "Chicks move around more in a warm house and the heat helps keep the brooder house dry," she says.

### Success Rule

Let the other fellow get discouraged. Folks introduced in this article keep their brooder houses and laying houses filled to capacity, regardless of price trends. They plan to have pullets laying when eggs are highest. You can do that, too.

Mr. Larson challenges this point. He also uses a kerosene-type brooder stove in a tightly-constructed brooder house, but puts a heavy muslin drop around the outside of the hover (from hover to floor) to hold heat under the hover as much as possible while leaving the rest of the house comparatively cool. He puts

a thermometer just outside the hover and fires to heat the brooder house to 85 degrees. "Temperature under the hover will be around 120 degrees," he says. "Chicks will stay under there only a short time, then will run out in the colder air. A sharp change in temperature toughens chicks and helps them feather quicker."

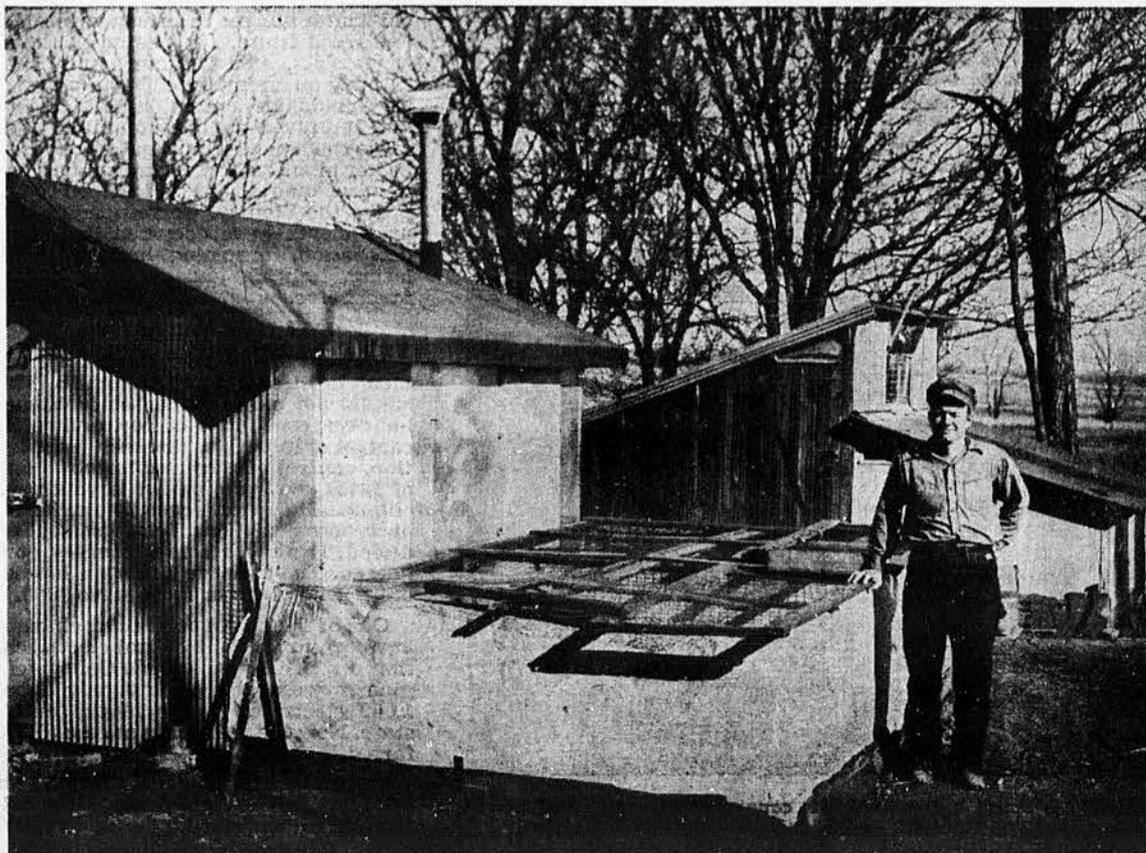
This idea of giving baby chicks cold air is carried even a step further by Mr. Larson. He uses a wire screen sun porch, the sides covered with heavy muslin to shut off drafts. "I try to get chicks out onto that sun porch during the first 3 days. If they start using it that soon they will love the open air and spend a lot of time out there. If I don't get them out onto the porch by the time they are 3 or 4 days old, they are reluctant to go out and never really learn to enjoy it."

Both Mrs. Kapp and Mr. Larson agree baby chicks should be protected from drafts and dampness. Their brooder houses (both of the permanent type) are well constructed. Mrs. Kapp uses building paper in 18-inch strips tacked to the inside joists at floor level to give added insulation while chicks are small. The Kapp brooder house also has a muslin curtain from ceiling to floor across the end where the outside door is located. Mr. Larson uses insulated walls and a double floor.

Another point of agreement between these 2 poultrymen is that of keeping a light on in the brooder house at night. "I have used lights in the brooder house 3 years," says Mrs. Kapp. "Little chicks shouldn't go all night without eating and a light will help them eat and drink during the night. A light also keeps them from piling." Mr. Larson seconds this idea. "My chicks will empty one feeder every night when I use a light," he reports.

Type of litter used in the brooder house seems to be a point of personal preference. Mrs. Kapp starts out with papers, then changes to dry straw or alfalfa hay. "Chicks will pick at the alfalfa leaves and thus get some green feed," she points out. Mr. Larson starts right out with oat hull litter and builds up to a 2-inch litter. "Oat hulls make the best litter I have ever used," he says.

Getting young chicks onto perches at an early age is a manage- [Continued on Page 23]



**COLD AIR HEALTHY** (At Left): Mr. Larson, shown here, uses a sun porch for 2- and 3-day-old chicks, even in February.

# Farm Matters

## AS I SEE THEM

**I** NOTE that last week the Senate, by voting to substitute a proposal by Senator Aiken, of Vermont, for an amendment on a cotton bill offered by Senator Lucas, of Illinois, would in effect continue the potato support price thru 1950, at least.

Senator Lucas, who is Democrat floor leader in the Senate, proposed that potato support prices be ended for any potatoes planted after his proposal was enacted into law. Its effect would have been to give the early-planted potatoes in Florida and other Southern states (including Southern California) price supports this year. Northern potatoes, including those in the Kaw Valley, would not get any support price this year—unless and until Congress passed an act providing marketing quotas for potatoes.

The present statutes do not provide for marketing quotas for potatoes. Marketing quotas are provided for the basic commodities. When the Secretary of Agriculture proclaims marketing quotas, these become effective only thru a two-thirds majority vote of growers. If the growers approve marketing quotas, then support prices are available only to those producers who do not exceed their allotted acreages. If producers vote down marketing quotas, then support prices for that commodity cannot exceed 50 per cent of parity. Senator Lucas has introduced a bill authorizing marketing quotas for Irish potatoes.

The Aiken substitute provides that:

"No price support shall be available for any Irish potatoes harvested after the enactment of this joint resolution unless marketing quotas hereafter authorized by law, or marketing agreements and marketing orders under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1937, as amended, are in effect with respect to such potatoes."

Senator Lucas read to the Senate a statement from Secretary of Agriculture Brannan advising, in effect, that enough marketing agreements and marketing orders are in existence to make it mandatory upon him to continue the present price-support program on this year's Irish potato crop, under the terms of the Aiken substitute. It still has to be approved by the House, after final Senate approval.

On the ground that Secretary Brannan, in a proclamation issued last November, had announced a continuation of the potato support-price program thru 1950, I suppose if I had been in the Senate I would have voted for the Aiken substitute, altho I am very doubtful of its wisdom. Senators Schoeppel and Darby took that view, stating that the Kaw Valley potato growers are entitled to the supports for this crop, considering the Brannan pronouncement a contract entered into by the Government with the potato growers for 1950.

But there is no getting around the fact that the present potato price-support program is indefensible as a permanent program. Buying up millions of bushels of potatoes by the Government, just to be destroyed, is fantastic, and as Senator Lucas argued, endangers the whole price-support program.

I note also, in an article from the Kansas

Farmer's Washington bureau in this issue, what Chester Davis has to say as to the entire support-price program. I know Chester Davis well. I knew him when he was administering the Triple-A in the thirties. He knows as much about the farm problem as anyone and has the interest of American farmers at heart.

Federal price supports and high-level government loans could and should help cushion the shock in the postwar adjustment period, Mr. Davis warned.

"But they cannot and should not be expected to avert the adjustments that need to be made," he added. "We are living in a fool's paradise if we think otherwise. A system of rigid, legislated price supports extended indefinitely into the future and at levels higher than the overall supply-demand situation warrants will have extremely undesirable consequences, including a great deal of harm to farmers themselves. Attempting to hold price supports at wartime levels will lead in the all-too-soon future to tight acreage control, impossible-to-manage surpluses, and eventual price collapse."

I would suggest that you read the rest of the Davis statement in this issue of the Kansas Farmer. Tie it in with the potato program, and we have something for every farmer to think about very seriously. The support-price program should be re-examined in the light of postwar conditions—and it should be done soon.

### This Is 4-H Week

**I** ALWAYS am proud to say a good word for the 4-H Clubs. What they accomplish is decidedly worthwhile. They teach individual initiative, self-reliance, dependability, confidence in one's self. And I say these qualities are needed as much today as at any other time in the history of our country.

I am afraid too many people have yielded to the illusion, the false idea, that they are not responsible for their own welfare; that the Government owes them a living. Such crooked thinking has no place among our farm boys and girls, especially those in 4-H Club work. I always have felt that farm boys and girls learn earlier and better than any other group, the lessons that make them capable, desirable citizens; certainly 4-H work plays an important part in this development.

And as club work helps build thousands of strong individuals, by the same token it develops strong communities and states—and a far stronger Nation than would be possible without it.

In the next week, March 4 to 12, a great deal of "telling" will be done. Because that is National 4-H Club Week. During those days the 1,850,000 rural young people who are members of the 4-H Clubs located in every county of the United States, Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico, will join in observance of this important event.

Purpose of the week is to give people in gen-

eral a chance to hear about the work, and all who can an opportunity to take a look at club work as it is being carried on in so many communities. Further than that, the week will give 4-H Club members a special occasion for checking their own

efforts, taking an inventory of how well they are doing. And to invite other farm boys and girls to become members, and assist them in getting their projects started.

I sincerely hope many more Kansas boys and girls will join the 4-H Clubs this year. I note in 1949 we had 27,096 members enrolled in 1,288 community 4-H Clubs in our 105 Kansas counties. I also learn with genuine pleasure that 86.3 per cent completed their projects, setting a new record. I think that is excellent. I hope a year from now we all can read of a new record in membership, and still a higher per cent of project completions.

I am safe in saying Kansas 4-H folks measure up with the best in any other state. In 1949 we had 8 national champions, which you read about in Kansas Farmer, to back up that statement. Then results of 4-H efforts in production are astonishingly good. Value of crops and livestock produced by members totaled \$4,479,264 last year. Net profit or savings in all project work amounted to \$2,144,188. Beef had the highest value last year, totaling \$1,292,518. Projects having the highest enrollment were: Beef, 5,213; swine, 5,389; food preparation, 11,066; clothing, 10,684.

I could go on and on telling you good things about Kansas 4-H folks and what they have done. I have watched them for years—in their home communities, at local fairs, at state fairs, at the huge 4-H round-up in Chicago, and the national camp in Washington.

As I said, I could go on telling about Kansas 4-H'ers all day. But I want to give you here a few notes on how big and important 4-H Clubs are from a national viewpoint.

There are as stated earlier, 1,850,000 members in 82,000 clubs under guidance of 225,000 local volunteer leaders. These members had 100,000 acres in gardens, raised 8 million head of poultry and 850,000 head of livestock last year. They preserved 27 million quarts of foods; dried, cured or brined 2,720,000 pounds of foods, froze 3 million pounds, and stored another million pounds.

Some 275,000 club members kept personal accounts in a businesslike way, 500,000 participated in fire and accident prevention, 350,000 conducted soil and wildlife conservation practices, 50,000 engaged in work relating to agricultural engineering, electricity, tractor maintenance and general farm repairs. You can see from this how wide their interests are.

I join the legion of other 4-H admirers in hoping this will be the most outstanding National 4-H Club Week on record, and that 1950 will see not one but many new records established.

*Arthur Capper*

Topeka.

## What to Do With Price Supports

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's National Affairs Editor

**W**ASHINGTON, D. C.—Congress is struggling these days with 3, maybe 4 "major problems." These might be listed—

1. What to do about Joe Stalin.
2. What to do about John L. Lewis.
3. What to do about President Truman's "welfare" program which Senators Harry Byrd, of Virginia, and John L. McClelland, of Arkansas (both Democrats), and Sen. Robert A. Taft, of Ohio, (Republican) agree would add some \$25 billion or so a year to Federal expenditures, if enacted into law.
4. What to do about the high "incen-

tive" farm price supports of the war period, which in the postwar period are developing into "surplus producing" price supports.

The potato debacle, many Congressmen and most farm leaders agree, is just a foretaste of what will face other price-supported commodities if the present program is continued. With the much lower price-support level for

wheat in the late Thirties, World War II was all that saved a repetition of the Hoover Farm Board experiment 10 years earlier.

Chester M. Davis, one of the most realistic of the Triple-A Administrators of the Thirties, addressed a farm meeting at Des Moines, Ia., a few days ago, on the subject, "What We Have Learned in 15 Years of Farm Programs." Mr. Davis now is president of

the Federal Reserve bank at St. Louis.

In his talk Davis warned: Federal price supports and high-level government loans could help cushion the shock in the postwar adjustment period.

"But they cannot and should not be expected to avert the adjustments that need to be made," Davis said.

"We are living in a fool's paradise if we think otherwise," he continued.

"A system of rigid, legislated price supports extended indefinitely into the future and at levels higher than the over-all supply-demand situation war-

(Continued on Page 30)

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## Demand for Multiflora Rose Far Exceeds Free Supply



**LIVING FENCE ROW:** This contour planting of multiflora rose makes an ideal fence. At the same time it lends a touch of beauty to the landscape. It does not rob adjoining crops of moisture and fertility. (Courtesy Missouri Conservation Commission.)

**M**ULTIFLORA ROSE has captured the imagination of thousands of Kansas farmers. These rose plants are being tried as an extra row in shelterbelts. They are being tried as living fences, replacing the old Osage orange hedge. And multiflora rose is being used in gully plantings as an aid toward erosion control.

But demand for this plant, which is comparatively new to Kansas, far exceeds the supply. Director Dave Leahy, of the Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission, Pratt, reports more than 1,000 applications wanting anywhere from 50 to 25,000 plants have been received. Only part of that demand can be filled with the 350,000 plants available for distribution this spring.

Last spring the commission established some 200 multiflora rose plantings in the state, according to Harold C. King, with the commission. These plantings ranged in size from a 1-mile fence, requiring 6,000 plants, to small gully plantings. The latter are ideal for wildlife and an aid to the farmer in erosion control.

### Will It Do in West?

But the future of multiflora rose in Kansas still is a question. It is reasonably certain it will stand the gaff in Eastern Kansas. The western half of the state, or perhaps western one third, remains doubtful even tho plantings so far have been successful. One planting was made near Liberal in spring of 1948. Latest reports on it are encouraging. A planting was made in Wallace county, April 15, 1949. By July 15 plants had stretched up to 3½ feet in height. But more time will be required to see how these rose plants do during less favorable summer conditions.

Where multiflora rose does work, it has ideal characteristics for wildlife and farming, too. A living fence row is just one of its adaptations. For this purpose it is particularly suited for contour fences, where wire is difficult to maintain. This type of living fence serves as a barrier in from 4 to 6 years. It does not require expensive installation and maintenance is economical.

The Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game commission started the multiflora rose program in fall of 1948. Since then the project has been expanded to where it is now known as the cover restoration program. The new program has been planned with the farmer in mind. The commission is aware that upland game is produced on the farm.

In late summer of 1949 the commission decided the multiflora rose program warranted expansion. Four biologists were employed as game management supervisors and each assigned to a district comprising about one fourth of the state. Nursery facilities were improved and enlarged.

Several new plants have been added to the program. They include red cedar, sericea lespedeza, Russian olive, buffalo berry, honey locust, black locust and New Mexico wild olive. All of these plants, except multiflora rose and possibly red cedar, will be produced only in sufficient quantities for limited experimental plantings. They will not be distributed generally until wildlife values have been established.

### Not Enough Yet

Under this program the multiflora rose plants are distributed free. They can be obtained by direct application to the commission at Pratt, or thru local game protectors. Soil conservation service co-operators also can order plants thru the district conservationist. Applications, of course, far exceed the supply.

As a fence multiflora rose has distinct advantages. It does not waste a lot of ground. Lateral spread of roots is exceedingly narrow. For that reason crops can grow right up to the fence row without competing for moisture and soil fertility. At the same time weeds and grasses in the fence row do not have a chance after the rose gets a good start. Top growth is so heavy it shades weeds and grass out of the picture. That is an advantage in insect control. Many insects find protection in clumps of grass and in weed patches.

At the same time the rose hedge or planting provides cover for songbirds. These birds in turn also reduce the number of bugs and insects. While producing cover the rose plants also provide feed for wildlife. Quail and other birds as well as rabbits make use of the fruit of rose during winter months when food is scarce.

Multiflora rose has definite possibilities in Kansas. It can enhance the appearance of farms as well as become useful. But a little time will be required to see just how far west in the state the rose can survive during a less favorable cycle of weather. Then, of course, the commission will require a little more time, too, to catch up with the many requests they are receiving from Kansas farmers for multiflora rose plants.



**HOW FAR WEST?:** That is what the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission is attempting to learn with experimental plantings. This planting was made in Wallace county last April. The photo was taken July 15. Some of the plants were 40 inches and more in length by that time. (Photo by Forestry, Fish and Game Commission.)

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Will artificial insemination work for your herd? Here is a report on the excellent 2-year record in . . .

## Brown County's Breeding Success

By ED RUPP

**N**EARLY a fourth of the dairy cows in Brown county are signed up in the artificial-breeding ring there. In comparison with similar associations in other states, that is just about twice the number of cows you would expect.

Two full years of service have been completed in the Brown county ring with outstanding results. Conception rate on first services in the last 15 months has averaged 65.88 per cent. Average conception on first service by natural breeding is hardly more than 60 per cent.

A new state artificial-breeding program developed by the dairy department at Kansas State College will get underway this spring. About 15 county breeding rings were ready to participate at the start of this new program. With this in mind at least 10 county groups called on the Brown county association for ideas and suggestions to help make their own new associations successful.

We had an opportunity early this year to talk with the technicians or inseminators of the Brown county ring. We visited with several members of the association's board of directors as well as other members using the services of the co-operative breeding association. We tried to put our finger on the things that have made this association successful. At the same time we learned about some of the difficulties they have experienced. Yes, they have had troubles along with the outstanding record.

About the most conclusive thing you can say about the success angle is that apparently there was a thoro job of organization done prior to the start of artificial insemination in January, 1948. Since then each member of the board of directors has been conscientiously interested in the success of the association. And of prime importance also, the technicians or inseminators have been up on their toes thruout the 2 years of operation.

A quick check of the records of the Brown county association will highlight all 3 of those points. Agitation for a breeding ring started in June, 1947. Each township in the county named a temporary director. Each director had several men in the township help with the original organizational drive. They set their goal at 1,000 cows. If they didn't get that many there would be no ring. By January, 1948, these men had signed up 150 herds with 1,056 cows.

During the next 20 months there was a normal growth without active selling on the part of the association. More herd owners came into the ring. By September 1 of last year the total numbers of cows signed up had doubled.

The board members were aware another technician would be needed. To make it worthwhile for 2 technicians another campaign was started. From September 1, 1949, until last January 1 another 750 cows were added. That brought the total up to 2,750 cows, 24.1 per cent of the 11,400 dairy cows in the county.

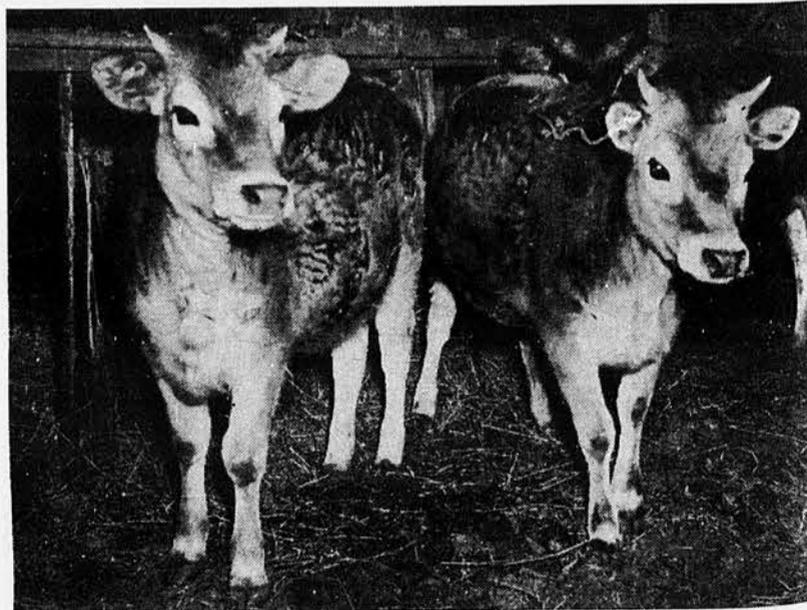
We pointed to the conscientious work on the part of the directors. That was and is still a fact. During early organization work these men started meeting nearly every Saturday night. They met so often to keep the campaign rolling that it became known as the Saturday Night club. Since January of 1948 these directors have been meeting once a month. Attendance at these monthly board meetings has been on an 80 to 85 per cent level. Bill Duitsman, who was county agent while those first few years were rolling by, emphasized the importance of that interest. He indicated it had much to do with the final success of the venture.

Warren Gatz, first inseminator for the ring, spent several months in training with a similar ring in Richardson county, Nebraska, before starting on the Brown county job. Then last spring it became apparent another technician would be needed. On his own hook, Frank Davis started working with Mr. Gatz. He spent 7 months in self-training without pay before starting as a trained technician last November 1. Now the county is gradually being divided between the 2 inseminators to give them even loads.

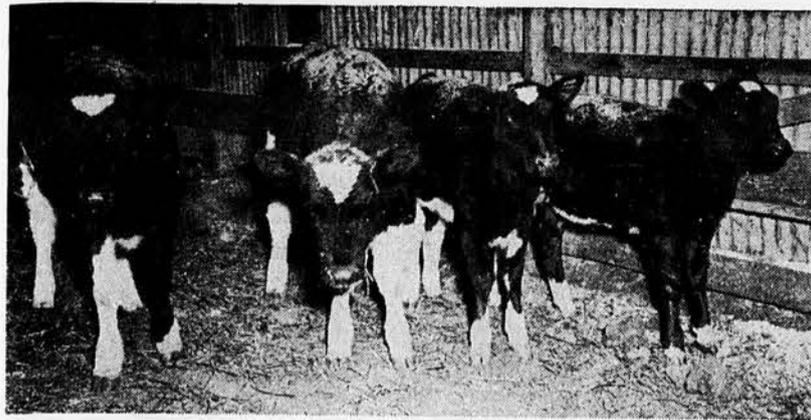
The know-how of the technicians is of prime importance. Not just the know-how out in the field, but also where semen is kept under proper refrigeration. These men also check motility of the semen with a microscope before it is used. It gives them a check on their final results out in the field. Some semen will lose motility more rapidly than others. Some will have a smaller degree of motility when fresh. Constant checking is important to final results.

Semen is shipped in thermos jugs from the collecting station in Nebraska. And the technicians keep it in thermos jugs while answering calls over the county. As much as possible this semen is kept in subdued light. They have found it loses motility much more rapidly if subjected to either strong sunlight or strong, direct artificial light.

Now about the breeding record. The first month in business in January, 1948, accounted for a moderate 54.5 per cent conception rate on first services. The next 2 months were better, both above 60 per cent. But in April trouble hit, and hit hard. Conception rate on



**FOR HERD IMPROVEMENT:** These artificially sired heifers on the A. Cordonier farm, Brown county, are part of heifer herd he is building up. Nine of first 11 calves on Cordonier farm were heifers. This improved breeding should result in high milk production in a few years.



**TWO SETS OF TWINS:** These 4 heifers were produced from 2 cows bred artificially on Robert Korthanke farm in Brown county. Mr. Korthanke has been lucky with heifers, 2 heifers for each bull calf so far. These Holstein heifers will be bred back artificially.

first services dropped to a miserable 34.2 per cent. May, June and July of that first year were little better. Rate of conception was just above 40 per cent.

Things looked black for the new association that summer. Every possible angle was checked and rechecked. Veterinarians in the county helped in trying to locate the difficulty. As a last resort, the association started buying semen from a different stud farm. Board members made a deal with the University of Nebraska for semen. An immediate improvement was noticed. The August conception rate jumped up to 58 per cent. Since then there has been only one month that was below 60 per cent and the 15-month average was above 65 per cent.

There seems to be little rhyme or reason for some of the fluctuations in conception rate. A drop was recorded both years during April. Feeding conditions may have had something to do with that. Animals on good green pasture stand a better chance for a higher conception rate than the same animals on dry feed. The April drop may be a reflection of winter feeding thru previous months.

Again in summer after pastures become dry the animals may not respond quite as well to either artificial or natural breeding.

But feed and management of the herd alone do not explain all breeding troubles. There may be trouble in a herd this year. The following year there will be no trouble. Some other herd may have the trouble the second year after a successful record the first year.

It appears that a large percentage of ring members are happy with results of the program. A few have dropped out. But more have come in to take their places.

Some are more than normally satisfied with results of the association. A. Cordonier says, "There's not a bull in Brown county they could give me to quit artificial breeding." So far luck has tipped the scales in his favor. Out of 11 calves sired artificially he has received 9 heifers.

Aside from that good luck, Mr. Cor-

donier puts it this way: When starting in the association he had a Shorthorn bull for his dairy herd. He sold the bull for \$190 and bought a dairy cow for \$180. This cow ate the feed that would ordinarily have gone to the bull. In the meantime the additional cow brought in enough money easily to pay all breeding costs.

Quiet cows seem to be the main source of trouble for the individual farmer. Robert Korthanke says he had one cow that failed to show much sign. Result, of course, was failure to breed the cow at the proper time. He points out that you must watch the herd more closely when using artificial breeding. Barn charts are a help in keeping a better record of each cow in the herd. But he, too, has done well on the luck side. He has had 10 heifers out of 15 calves artificially sired. Included were 2 sets of twin heifers. County-wide, of course, the average is about half heifers, half bull calves.

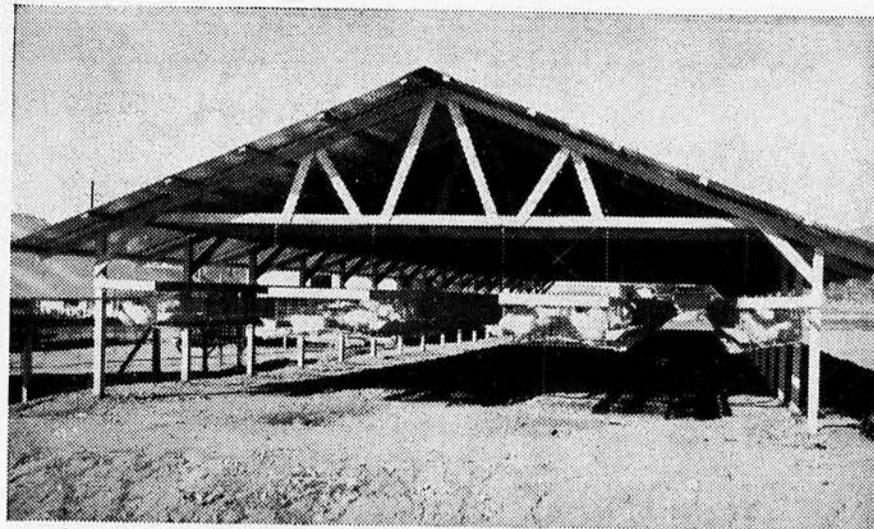
Quiet cows are a source of trouble for Wray Whiteneck, too. His Holstein herd was lined up with the Richardson county, Nebraska, ring even before the Brown county ring was started. His first group of artificially sired heifers have been bred back artificially. In late fall Mr. Whiteneck brings all female stock close to the barn where they can be watched for fall breeding. Even with this close observation it sometimes is difficult to catch the heat period with some cows.

Even so, the breeding record on the Whiteneck farm has been good. Out of 18 cows last year, 12 were bred first service, 4 were serviced twice and the other 2 were serviced 5 or 6 times. An even better record was expected the second time around.

It may be difficult to believe, but 60 per cent conception on first service is about average by natural breeding. And about 7 or 8 per cent of all cattle never will breed either by artificial or natural means.

At least one of the ring members in Brown county has found that running a steer calf or two with the dairy herd will help them catch the individual

(Continued on Page 16)

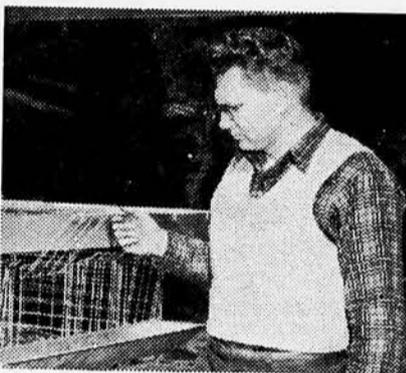


**NEW 750-BIRD UNIT** covered with Kaiser Aluminum Roofing. It was installed on Mr. Lew Thomas' poultry farm at Yucaipa, California, by Bill Blankenship,

whose Quality Cage Products Company manufactures individual poultry cages and installs complete poultry plants throughout Southern California.

## "My chickens lay more eggs, stay healthier, under aluminum roofing,"

SAYS POULTRYMAN BILL BLANKENSHIP, MENTONE, CALIF.



"I've found that aluminum roofing keeps chicken houses as much as 20° cooler during hot weather," continues Mr. Blankenship, who is the operator of a 4,000-bird poultry farm as well as owner of Quality Cage Products Company.

"Because my chickens are more comfortable they eat more, grow faster, lay more—and of course that boosts my profits."

Bill Blankenship's experience is typical! Many others have written how Kaiser Aluminum has increased production and profits.

Kaiser Aluminum Roofing reflects heat, keeps interiors cooler in summer, spreads heat evenly in winter. Thus chickens and cows produce more, give you more profits. Stored crops and supplies stay fresher, have more value.

In addition to *no-cost insulation*, Kaiser Aluminum Roofing gives you *lifelong protection!* It is fire-resistant and vermin-proof. It never needs paint, never has ugly rust stains, never rots. Modern and attractive, it adds permanent beauty and utility to any building.

Strong and light, Kaiser Aluminum Roofing is easy to handle, cuts construction costs!

Get the facts about Kaiser Aluminum Roofing's protection and insulating qualities, as well as complete building instructions! Mail the coupon below *today*.

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



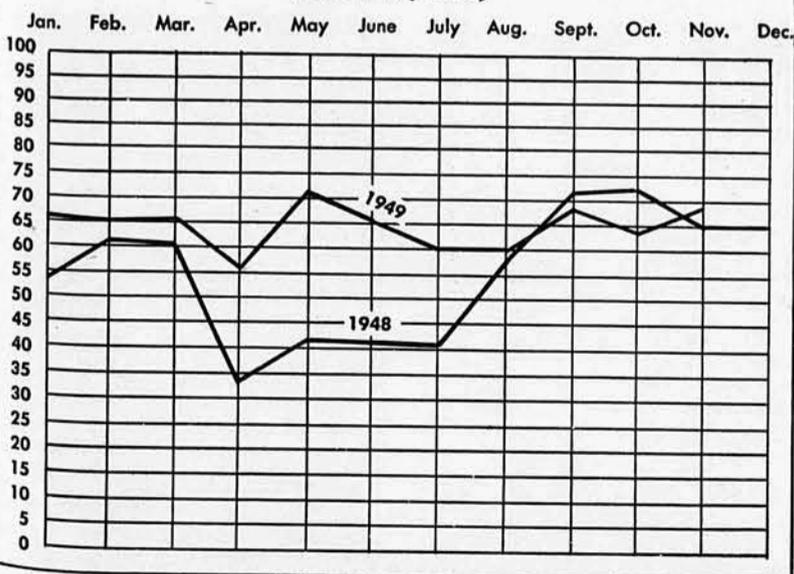
### DAIRY FARMER:

"I doubled my butterfat price with a milking parlor made of Kaiser Aluminum Roofing," says

E. F. Strauss, Mead, Wash. "It has no cracks or other breeding places for bacteria or vermin. So now my milk has a Grade A rating. That doubles my selling prices."

So that others may benefit, please write us your experiences with aluminum roofing.

### PER CENT CONCEPTION ON 1st SERVICE BY MONTHS (60-90 Day Basis)



**TWO-YEAR RECORD:** This chart hanging in county agent's office in Brown county shows excellent record made there with artificial insemination. Difficulties also are apparent. Notice low percentage score during first summer. A change in semen corrected this. Also notice distinct drop during April both years. This may be result of winter feeding conditions.

# Kaiser Aluminum ROOFING

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

**PLEASE SEND ME:**

- The name of my nearest Kaiser Aluminum dealer . . . . .
- Booklet: "How to Apply Aluminum Roofing" . . . . .
- Booklet: "Increase Your Profits with Cooler Buildings" . . . . .

**KAISER ALUMINUM & CHEMICAL SALES, INC.**  
CONSUMER SERVICE DIVISION, 318 KAISER BLDG.  
OAKLAND 12, CALIFORNIA

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Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

LLOYD BURLINGHAM'S  
**SKELLY FARM NEWS**



CUSTOMERS FOR 27 YEARS—

**"Skelly Helps Keep Our Dairy Farm Running Right!"**



Dairying isn't always the easiest kind of farm work... but Fred Metzger and his sons, Fred Jr. and Roy, of Lyons County, Iowa, are thriving on it! They own 45 head of registered and high grade Jerseys. Some are shown here in their modern, comfortable stalls.

And talk about milk production! From September 1, 1948, to September 1, 1949, 21 cows averaged 7,592 lbs. of milk and 428.1 lbs. of butterfat! "Lizze," 11-year-old high grade Jersey, produced 11,026 lbs. of milk and 640.6 lbs. of butterfat in 303 days during 1949.

The 320-acre Metzger place has also done well in corn, oats, rye, hay and soybeans, not to mention poultry and

egg production. A bustling farm like this needs plenty of dependable machinery.

The Metzgers own 3 tractors, a corn picker, combine, drills, corn planter, mowers, 2 cars and a pickup... all kept in tiptop shape with dependable Skelly petroleum products, supplied by Skellyman C. L. Hixson from nearby Hills, Minnesota.

Says Fred Metzger, "Skelly lubricants are perfect for my machinery," and for proof he points with pride to his John Deere "G" tractor which has needed only 3 sets of rings and a few minor repairs in 12 years. He also has 4 other sons who use Skelly products to equally good advantage.

**HINTS for House and Garden**

Wondering how to fix woodwork on which someone has carelessly struck matches? Instead of scrubbing or fretting, just rub the marks with a cut piece of lemon, and they'll disappear in a hurry!

Are you always stepping gingerly on your scatter-rugs for fear they'll go out from under you? Try sewing a used rubber jar ring underneath each corner. It's a neat trick for stopping slipping!

Sow lawn-grass seed, now, on the snow if it's no more than 2 or 3 inches deep. Scatter larkspur and Shirley poppy seeds where you want them to grow.

Iris like a good feeding, too! Give them a liberal top dressing in March or April of this mixture: 3 parts ground limestone, 2 parts bonemeal, 1 part wood ashes.

**More for your Money with HOOD Farm Service Tires**



Plus performance for your busy season! Flex-action tread springs dirt free, keeps traction bars clean. Field-tested bar angles give positive gear-action traction; angle size assures slip-free grip. Reinforced "pyramid-type" bars give extra strength, won't pull off or collapse under heavy pull. Your Skellyman has a complete line of high-quality Hood Tractor and Implement Tires. Order from him NOW!

**HERE'S HELP in PREPARING for SPRING**

Be ready and be right for spring work! Call in your friendly Skelly Tank Station Salesman or Jobber now... for welcome help on all your farm lubrication needs and problems. His complete line includes dependable Skelly Fortified Tagolene and Supreme Motor Oils, Tagolene Long-Life Greases, Tractor Fuel, batteries, accessories, and many more. And mark this: Every Skelly product you buy is *money-back guaranteed* to satisfy you! Place your SKELLY order TODAY!

**MARCH FARM FACT**

Nearly one-third of the nation's trucks are being used in active farm service, according to the Department of Agriculture... and the number of trucks on farms has increased over 60 percent since 1941!

**What's New? Tune in Lloyd Burlingham and Alex Dreier**

America's noted farm authority, Lloyd Burlingham, presents farm news and weekly Skelly Agricultural Achievement Award winners every Saturday. Alex Dreier, popular news analyst, presents a fast-paced news roundup and commentary every Monday thru Friday. Listen at 7:00 a.m. over your local NBC station!

**You Don't Stand Still in Farming**

You don't stand still in this farming business—not in 1950. It moves, and rapidly, this job of food production. Two continuing programs are under way. Together they give more promise of profits and of longtime agricultural stability than may be found in all the legislative formulae yet written.

More and more mechanization and the shift to an animal agriculture. Further use of labor-saving equipment increases the results from a man's day—cuts the cost of production. In greater emphasis on livestock and poultry, we get at the roots of our farming troubles. We go far toward doing away with worries about grain surpluses, we take a great step forward in soil conservation and we place the whole business of farming on a safer, less speculative basis.

Also (and this is vital progress) in turning out more meat and milk and eggs, we very markedly improve the American diet.

Two roads to continuing advancement in this farming business: greater mechanization and greater emphasis on an animal agriculture.

**SKELLYLAND'S Favorite Recipes**

**BAKED ALASKA**

from Mrs. R. L. G., Scottsbluff, Nebraska

(Serves 6)  
Sponge cake or white cake (Homemade or Bakery) 1 1/2 pints vanilla ice cream  
3 egg whites 6 tbsp. granulated sugar

Cut cooled cake into 6 servings. Scoop out a hollow in each serving deep enough to hold ice cream. Prepare meringue by beating egg whites until quite stiff, then adding the sugar gradually, while continuing to beat until stiff. Fill hollows in cake with ice cream, 1/2 cup (or 1/4 pint) to each serving. Then top the ice cream with the meringue, making sure to cover the ice cream completely. Bake in a hot oven of 450°-500°F. for 4 to 5 minutes, until meringue is delicately browned. Serve at once.

**What's Your Favorite Recipe?**

It may bring you \$5 if we print it here! Keep a copy yourself, because no recipes submitted can be returned. Get yours in the mail today! Write Skelly Oil Company,

Dept. KF-350, Kansas City, Mo.

**Your Skellyman says:**

"Better hurry if you want to protect and brighten your farm equipment before putting it to work! Order SKELLY EQUIPMENT ENAMEL now... it's the finest quality beautifier you can buy! Let me fill all your paint needs... my famous line includes paints, varnishes and enamels for every use. Money-back guarantee, too!"

**Marketing Viewpoint**

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

Over a period of years when does the spring peak in hog prices usually occur?—B. M.

Spring peak in hog prices usually occurs during the first 2 or 3 weeks in March. Volume of hog marketings normally declines from December thru March and is accompanied by seasonal advance in prices. Marketings usually increase in volume by April or May reflecting movement of fall pig crop.

Last fall's pig crop was 10 per cent larger than fall crop of 1948. Most increase in farrowings was during August and September. Tendency to market hogs early and at light weights, as was the situation last fall, is likely to prevail again this spring. Largest increases in marketings over a year ago are expected during April and May. Altho hog prices may not advance much above late February levels, no substantial weakness in prices seems probable until late March and early April.

If I produce the quality of wheat most desired by millers, how can I get full market value for it?—P. D.

Kansas State College has been requested to do some work on this problem. The work is underway at present but has not progressed enough to produce conclusive results. Under present system of marketing wheat, prices in areas that produce the more desirable qualities usually are higher than in areas that produce less desirable qualities of wheat. However, this is not entirely equitable to individual producers. Station prices are more or less averages for the area. An individual producer in an area that, in general, markets the less desirable qualities will not be able to get the full market value for wheat of the more desirable qualities. Conversely, a producer who markets less desirable quality wheat in an area which, in general, markets the more desirable qualities will ordinarily get more than the true market value.

At times it has been suggested that producers of the more desirable qualities ship direct to mills if the quantity produced is sufficient to make this feasible.

It is hoped the study now underway will reveal a method of solving this problem.

What are prospects for dairying during the next few years?—M. T.

Since March 1 is lease time for many farmers, certain farm owners are concerned with establishing grade-A dairies on their farms for tenants. They are concerned with the outlook for dairying as compared with other enterprises. Naturally, one of their first considerations should be availability of a good market. Price differentials between various grades of milk and cream may narrow somewhat in the next few years, but dairying should offer good possibilities relative to other types of farming. Certain other important considerations are the quantity and quality of roughages and pasture available and possible way in which such feeds may be marketed.

I hear Canada now has an egg price support program which is carried out differently than our program. Please explain their system.—K. F. K.

Since loss of their egg sale contract with the United Kingdom in December, 1949, egg prices in Canada fell sharply. In response to demands from farmers thruout the provinces, the Canadian Government announced a 1950 egg price support program. It will operate thru purchases of shell eggs instead of dried eggs, the method used in the United States. The Agricultural Prices Support Board is committed to buy, at the end of the storage period late in 1950, all eggs then unsold which were stored according to board specifications between January and early June. The board will pay, at all storage points in Canada, 38 cents a dozen for eggs stored as grade-A large and 36 cents a dozen for eggs stored as grade-A mediums, plus a stipulated allowance to cover storage costs. The program is expected to provide a support level of 30 to 32 cents a dozen, basis grade-A large eggs.



**SKELLY OIL COMPANY**

P. O. BOX 436, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI



See or call your Skelly Tank Salesman or Jobber today!

## Odd Creek Names

Dear Editor: I am writing about our odd creek name, Wild Cat Creek, close to my ranch. We have Wild Cat Creek, Wild Cat Schoolhouse and Wild Cat Township. They say some one killed a wild cat on this creek in the early days. That is the way it got its name, Wild Cat.—Ernest Douglas, Moline.

### Table Rock Creek

Dear Editor: One of the unusual named creeks in Kansas is the well-known Table Rock Creek, named after a table-shaped rock, an early-day landmark located on the northeast corner Section 25 Col. twp. Lincoln county. The rock is 15 feet high, table 5 feet thick. The creek is located south of Tescott on the south side of Saline river.—Mrs. Orville Giersch, Tescott.

### Grindstone Creek

Dear Editor: We have creeks in Crawford county named Lightning, Thunderbolt, Elm and Hickory. I presume Elm and Hickory were named for the trees. Most unusual is Grindstone Creek, named for stones in its banks which were used to make grindstones. They were of sandstone formation and were made into grindstones on a farm in Grant township 2 miles from our home.—Mrs. Loran Green, Girard.

### On the Trail

Dear Editor: Cimarron river flows thru what was known as "No Mans Land." They would drive cattle from Texas to Dodge City. One herd camped on the river. The cook put on a bucket of beans, the favorite dish of the cowboy, cooked them for 3 days. The water is gypsum. One cowboy looked at the beans still hard, said, "D-ye-cimmer on?" That is the way the river got its name.—Mrs. H. H. Holtkamp, Knowles, Okla.

### A Busy Name

Dear Editor: Old creek names would be an interesting subject. The creek name I'm writing about isn't very odd, but just to help the idea along I'm writing about Mill Creek the stream I know best.

As its name implies, the waters of this creek were used to turn the wheels of grain mills. While I'm familiar with

but one mill, this stream that twists and turns its way thru 2 counties of North Central Kansas must have been utilized for this purpose many times.

In floods of the early 1900's the old mill was wrecked and as more modern flour mills were being erected, the old mill was never repaired. All that remains is the brownstone arch which has defied the floods of more than half a century. The hands that fashioned that piece of masonry must have been expert hands.

But even after the last trace of the old mill vanishes, the stream will, no doubt, still be called Mill Creek.—Mrs. Tony Goeckel, Hanover.

### Lazy Woman's Creek

Dear Editor: This is the story as told by an old-timer from Western Kansas. Water was rather scarce in these parts and the womenfolks went down to the stream to do the family washing, which they would sun-dry on the blue-stem grass and stay all day.

Eventually as the country populated, many housewives had the same idea and when lunchtime came they would eat together, share their coffee and rations and enjoy a nice social time relaxing after a hard morning's work. The menfolks were never in on this deal, supposedly busy at home. Naturally they resented the idea of preparing their own dinner even once a week.

When it came to name this popular creek many suggestions were offered. Finally one old gentleman, who felt pretty badly abused, suggested the name "Lazy Woman's Creek" and offered the suggestion someone should start witching water in those parts and dig some new wells nearer the dwelling houses and as he worded it "Keep those wimmen to home."

So many new wells were drilled and needless to say the housewives were made happy over brand-new pumps and Lazy Woman's Creek was no longer a gathering place on washday. Instead whole families gathered there occasionally on holidays for old-time picnics and campfire parties where many a hearty laugh was enjoyed as they told the newcomers how Lazy Woman's Creek got its name, which it still bears.

I have been a satisfied reader of your good paper for many years.—Mrs. A. J. Winters, Danville.

## 4-H Clubs Broke Records

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Johnson says. Last year 28 counties made appropriations to employ 4-H Club agents. For 1950, Ford and Ellsworth counties created the county club agent position for the first time.

Local volunteer leadership also is essential, Mr. Johnson points out. Last year 5,577 public-spirited farm men and women assisted in leadership of local 4-H Clubs. In addition, 3,046 junior 4-H leaders helped in guiding various club projects.

One of the most outstanding statewide 4-H projects ever undertaken is development of Rock Springs Ranch, the State 4-H Club Camp. Last year nearly every county in Kansas either sent delegates to state-wide camps, or held their county camps at Rock Springs Ranch. This year more than 60 counties will hold county camps at Rock Springs Ranch. In addition, other counties will be represented thru dele-

gate participation in junior leadership, health, conservation, and rural-life camps.

Permanent buildings at Rock Springs Ranch are being completed. The fine, modern swimming pool, with bathhouse, is completed. A new caretaker's house is done and various recreational facilities are available. The permanent sewage-disposal system and a large dining hall are next on the program and should be started in the near future.

Mr. Johnson says much credit for progress goes to business and civic organizations for co-operating in providing incentives and encouragement. The Kansas Committee on 4-H Club Work, of which Governor Frank Carlson is honorary chairman and W. Laird Dean is executive chairman, has provided untold benefits for 4-H Club work in Kansas.

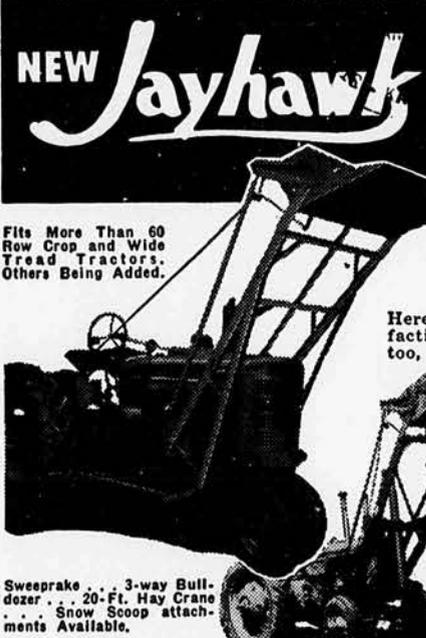
## Key to Cover Pictures

**SWINE PICTURE:** County Club Agent Charles Pence, Saline county, and Wendell Morrison, prominent 4-H Club member, view Wendell's swine project.

**TRACTOR PICTURE:** John Ferguson, Extension engineer, Kansas State College (with hand on top of tractor), and Glen Ingrham, Standard Oil Company automotive engineer, talk over tractor-maintenance problems with 4-H Club members. Standard Oil sponsors the school and International Harvester Company provides tractor for state camp use.

**DAIRY PICTURE:** Dick and Don Hodgson, Riley county 4-H members, give a demonstration on dairy feeds at one of the big Kansas fairs.

**GAME PICTURE:** Ernest Adeock, Atchison county, left, and Stanley Wood, Chase county, participate in a game during the Kansas Rural Life Association annual meeting. The annual Rural Life Conference will be held on campus of Kansas State College, March 10 and 11. Representatives are expected from the 37 organized groups in the state.



# NEW Jayhawk

## HYDRAULIC LOADER

"Best on the Market" says one farmer.

**Fits More Than 60 Row Crop and Wide Tread Tractors. Others Being Added.**

**"The Most Successful in This Locality," writes another.**

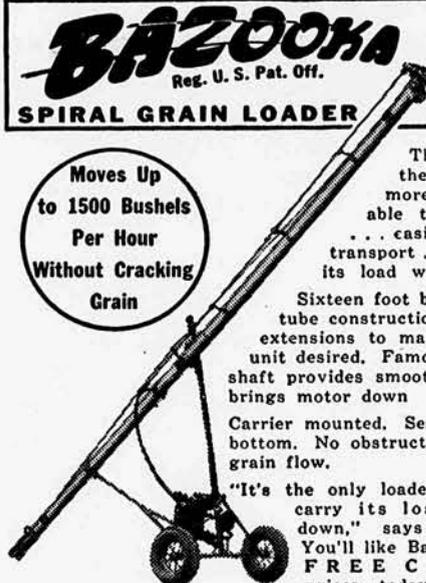
**"Least Complicated to Put on and Take Off," advises a third.**

Here are three examples of typical owner satisfaction . . . the best indication of all that you, too, will like the Jayhawk Hydraulic Loader.

Jayhawk is a machine of simplified design and easy operation that you can hitch on or unhitch in 3 minutes. Its patented automatic load leveler levels the load as you raise it. The famous Jayhawk "no framework above tractor" construction permits operation in barns, sheds, anywhere a tractor can go. These and other features, plus low price, make Jayhawk an outstanding buy.

"I like it better than any piece of equipment I ever purchased," says an Eastern owner . . . and you will, too, when you get all the facts. Write for FREE CIRCULAR, low prices, today!

Sweeprake . . . 3-way Bulldozer . . . 20-Ft. Hay Crane . . . Snow Scoop attachments Available.



# BAZOOKA

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

## SPIRAL GRAIN LOADER

**Moves Up to 1500 Bushels Per Hour Without Cracking Grain**

**FAMOUS FLEXODRIVE (PAT. PEND.)**

**"The Best Auger I Have Ever Seen or Used", writes a Nebraska Farmer**



The quality product in the grain loader field . . . more flexible, more adaptable to varying conditions . . . easier to operate, control, transport . . . more able to carry its load without choking down.

Sixteen foot basic length. Sectional tube construction with 5, 10, 15 foot extensions to make almost any length unit desired. Famous Flexodrive flexible shaft provides smooth, uniform drive and brings motor down L O W.

Carrier mounted. Sealed bearings top and bottom. No obstruction in tube to impede grain flow.

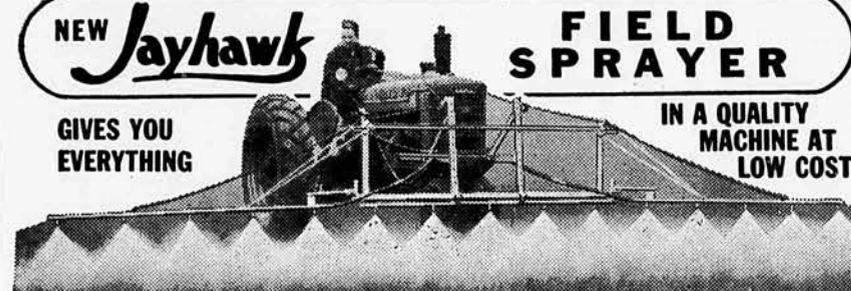
"It's the only loader I've seen that will carry its load without choking down," says a Colorado owner. You'll like Bazooka, too. Write for FREE CIRCULAR, low prices, today.

Type B Bazooka with idler drive, in 11-ft. truck unit or 16-ft. basic length with sectional extensions to 31 feet.

Adjustable motor mount. Universal swivel bracket and carriers available.

Type C for vertical or permanent installation.

Type D on carrier for electric power.



# NEW Jayhawk

## FIELD SPRAYER

**GIVES YOU EVERYTHING**

**IN A QUALITY MACHINE AT LOW COST**

Another dependable Jayhawk farm implement with all the latest time, labor, money saving features. Has strong welded steel frame, fully adjustable for 8" to 44" boom heights. Oversized bronze gear pump operates directly from power take-off. Universal mounting fits most tractors. Operator has complete control of pressure, volume and all three booms from tractor seat. The solution is triple strained and distributed through non-drip check valve nozzles. Boom hinges are self-aligning. Hand boom for trees, garden, livestock, and flexible drops for row crops are available.

**FREE CIRCULAR, low prices on request. Write today.**

Cut-away showing nozzle "weld-in" extending into boom to trap sediment, minimize orifice clogging.



# IMPROVED AUTOMATIC Jayhawk

## STACKER, WAGON LOADER, SWEEPRAKE

**"The Best Stacker I Have Ever Had Any Experience With," says Missouri owner.**

**"It Paid for Itself the First Year," writes Montana farmer.**

Owners find the Jayhawk a better stacker, a speedy, maneuverable sweep rake, a rapid wagon loader and a truly sound investment. With a Jayhawk you can handle any forage crop easier, faster, cheaper . . . feed livestock, fill barns, sheds . . . build stacks 25 feet high. It fits any tractor, truck or jeep . . . attaches, detaches in 2 minutes . . . costs little . . . pays out on 10 acre field.

"I think yours is the best in the hay stacker line," a Kansas farmer says. Full details in FREE CIRCULAR, on request. Write today.

**YOUR CHOICE OF HYDRAULIC OR MECHANICAL OPERATION**

**THE WYATT MFG. CO., INC.** JAYHAWK FARM IMPLEMENTS SINCE 1903  
828 5th STREET . . . SALINA, KANSAS

**MAKE A BIRTHDAY GIFT to Crippled Children**  
The Capper Foundation for Crippled Children, Topeka, Kansas



**It's Time to Order  
EMBRO  
Hybrid Seed Corn**

More farmers will plant  
Embroided Hybrid Seed Corn  
this year than ever before.

**PLANT ADAPTED EMBRO HYBRIDS**

- EMBRO 36—Best for Fertile Soils
- EMBRO 49—Best all-purpose; all soils
- EMBRO 95—Best quick-maturing; all soils
- EMBRO 1001—Best for ensilage
- EMBRO 155W—Best white; all soils
- U. S. 13; MISSOURI 8

There is an Embroided Hybrid for every soil, climate, maturity and feeding requirement. These rugged hybrids deliver top yields, the extra bushels that mean extra profit.

Get an Embroided catalog from your local dealer or write the nearest office.

We also carry a complete stock of M-BRAND Farm Seeds—legumes, grasses, forage seeds, popcorn—all kinds of farm seeds.

**ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO., Inc.**

Wholesale Farm Seeds • Hybrid Corn Growers •

P. O. Box 327  
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Atchison, Kan.



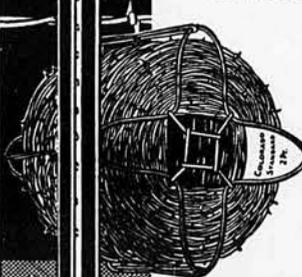
**"Farmers & Ranchers  
Are Known by the  
Fence They Keep"**

Old Silvertip is right... your reputation, character, and success are indicated by the way you keep up your property. A well-kept farm or ranch is usually a profitable one, and it includes good fencing to:

- obtain proper range control
- provide adequate control of stock
- protect stock from predatory animals and disease-infected ground
- enable your men to devote more time to profitable work
- maintain a well-kept, successful-looking farm or ranch

It's important in fencing that you make a long-time investment by getting good fence. Here are some of the reasons so many farmers and ranchers have been buying CF&I Barbed Wire, T-posts, and Cinch Fence Stays:

- CF&I has been making good fence for the West for 45 years
- It is easily and quickly available through local dealers
- Barbed Wire is available in various styles... made of full-gauge galvanized wire with tightly twisted barbs uniformly spaced
- Cinch Fence Stays reduce number of posts needed... keep barbed wire properly spaced... make fences last longer
- Silvertip Fence Posts are easily driven, even in rocky ground... resist rust... do not rot or burn. An extra-heavy enamel coating maintains appearance while protecting posts from corrosion



Other CF&I Products for Farm and Ranch: Poultry Netting, Colorado Fence, Bale Ties, Baling Wire, Hardware Cloth, Clinton Welded Wire Fabric, and Nails and Staples.

**The Colorado Fuel and Iron Corporation**

General Offices: Denver, Colorado

On the Pacific Coast:

The California Wire Cloth Corporation, Oakland,

Here is the third in the series of "Wells" articles Kansas Farmer promised to bring you. It is written from a collection of letters deposited with the State Historical Society.

**This Was Life  
In Early Kansas**

By LELA BARNES

THOMAS and Ella began their life together with a determination to find a permanent home in the West. They faced the many difficulties of frontier life without complaint, finding compensation in the beauty and sweep of the prairies, love of the land, and the deep affection that held them together in their common purpose. They believed a more pleasant or fertile country could not be found. And they had faith in the ultimate victory of Free State Citizens in the Territory. Thomas wrote (in autumn of 1856): "As yet we have had no fighting in our neighborhood, and the war affects us only in that it cuts off in a great measure communication with the states, making provisions very high, except what we can raise ourselves, and taking all the troops and horses from Fort Riley so we have not so good a market for our corn, etc. I am mistaken—it affects us more than this. It prevents settlers from coming among us and filling up the country, thereby putting off for a year or two at least the growth of our cities and villages, and it tends greatly to discourage the settlers that are here from building churches or school houses, engaging extensively in any business or, indeed, making any improvements."

**Counted His Crops**

Thomas estimated at this time his crops would amount to: 275 or 300 bushels of corn; 25 to 30 bushels of potatoes; and 2 or 3 bushels of beans. He had gathered 2 or 3 wagonloads of winter squashes, crooknecks and beets. Prairie hens were numerous, occasionally he shot a wild turkey or deer, and dried buffalo meat could be obtained from the Indians. "But in the absence of all these," he wrote, "we have beef, and there is no beef like that raised on the Kansas prairies." He regretted his parents could not share this abundance, and it was at this time Thomas began to urge them to join him in Kansas. He spread before them the many advantages over their life in the East, and in nearly every letter begged them to consider such a move. But there is no record of their acceding to this plan.

Ella reported on their home arrangements. "I will tell you," she wrote, "about the sitting room as we spend most of our time in it this cold weather. By much hard rubbing I got our tent so it looks quite white. I lined the sitting room over head and also the open space by the stairs with it and I got some thick brown paper to line the rest of the room. The stove sits by the side of the stairs. Thomas put up a long black walnut mantle shelf back of it. He also has made quite a nice bookcase that holds all our books. That is behind

the entry door. Our looking glass hangs to the right of the window. I put a large shelf under that that looks like a table with a cloth on it. With the table, and a little one he got at the Fort, Thomas' trunk, 5 chairs and a cricket, there is but little spare room. I got a large stuffed chair which is quite a luxury. The clock sits on the mantle shelf but chooses not to go. The box that my things came in from home sits at the left of the stove and answers for a wood box."

Ella noted at this time that the faithful Rover who had maintained guard against prairie wolves had in the end fallen victim to his taste for eggs. He was dispatched beyond temptation and replaced by the puppy, Tiger, but Tiger's application to duty is not a matter of record.

**Trouble From Stray Cattle**

There were many difficulties. Thomas had contracted for rails to fence his field, but they were not delivered and stray cattle ate much of his corn. His house cost considerably more than he had estimated. Money was scarce and he was obliged to borrow at 10 per cent, also to purchase on credit—to Thomas an abhorrent procedure. But his financial situation was eased by the receipt of money from his father, proceeds from the sale of stocks acquired before his removal to the Territory. The house was not finished, but was comfortable, more so he felt than any in the region. "But," he wrote his father, "you would almost as soon think of moving into a barn in the East as of moving into an unfinished house like this."

Despite Thomas' employment of a surveyor to establish the boundaries of his claim, it was found by township surveyors nearly all his plowed land fell in an adjoining claim. The fact that the cost of breaking sod ran to as much as \$5 an acre caused him considerable anxiety, but his neighbor reimbursed him for the cost of breaking and allowed Thomas to use the old ground for a year.

From the first, Thomas looked beyond the immediate present and saw the need for schools, churches and community life. He reported with satisfaction (December, 1856) that three small churches had been established in the vicinity: Methodist, Congregational and Baptist, each with a minister. Although these ministers held services at several places, it was so arranged there was preaching every Sunday and Thomas and Ella attended regularly. Also, a literary society with library attached was being started at Manhattan. In reporting this progress to his

(Continued on Page 15)



EARLY VIEW of Poyntz Avenue, Manhattan, looking west. Picture thru courtesy of the Kansas State Historical Society.



**TRACTOR**

**Kansas Dealers**

- ABILENE—Cruse Tractor Co.
- ANTHONY—Williams Tractor Co.
- ASHLAND—Fellers Motor Co.
- ATCHISON—Touslee Tract. & Impl. Co.
- BELLEVILLE—Rooney Impl. Co.
- BELOIT—Fuller Equip. Co.
- CIMARRON—Layman Farm Supply
- CLYDE—Feight Farm Equip. Co.
- COLBY—Northwest Distr. Co.
- COLDWATER—Coldwater Motor Co.
- COUNCIL GROVE—Wood-Riley Impl. Co.
- DENTON—Whitmore Tr. & Imp. Co.
- DIGHTON—Welch Motors
- DODGE CITY—Ark. Valley Impl. Co.
- EL DORADO—McCure Tractor & Impl. Co.
- ELLSWORTH—Johnson Farm Equip. Co.
- EMPORIA—Owens Tractor & Impl. Co.
- EUREKA—Bush Tractor & Impl. Co.
- FLORENCE—Roberts Machinery Co.
- GARDEN CITY—Burtis-Nunn Impl. Co., Inc.
- GRAINFIELD—Shaw Motor Co.
- GREENLEAF—Nelson Bros. Mach. Co.
- GREAT BEND—Shumacher Farm Equip. Co.
- GREENSBURG—Gupton Motor Co.
- HADDAM—Rooney Motor Co.
- HAYS—Dreiling Impl. Co.
- HIAWATHA—Rite Way Farm Equip. Co.
- HILL CITY—Lewis Motor Co., Inc.
- HOISINGTON—Robbins Equip. Co.
- HOLTON—Bottenberg Impl. Co.
- HOWARD—Bryan Tractor & Impl. Co.
- HUGOTON—Hugoton Tract. & Impl. Co.
- HUTCHINSON—Chas. A. Rayl Impl. Co.
- JAMESTOWN—Elliott Motor Co.
- KINGMAN—Staley Tractor Co.
- KINSLEY—Walters Tractor & Impl. Co.
- KIOWA—Lawson Tractor & Impl. Co.
- LACROSSE—Luft Implements
- LARNED—Twin Feed Machinery Co.
- LAWRENCE—Bigsby-Banning Tractor & Impl. Co.
- LEAVENWORTH—Bolling Tractor & Impl. Co.
- LEONARDVILLE—John Stafford Motor Co.
- LIBERAL—Southwest Tractor & Impl. Co.
- LINCOLN—J. G. Miller Motor Co.
- LUCAS—Lucas Equip. Co.
- LYONS—G. C. Schumacher Impl. Co.
- MANHATTAN—Saroif Tractor & Impl. Co., Inc.
- MCPHERSON—Callendo Tract. & Impl. Co., Inc.
- MARION—Midwest Tract. Sales & Serv.
- MARYSVILLE—Anderson-Boss Impl. Co.
- MEADE—Wolfe Motor Co.
- MEDICINE LODGE—Sprout Tractor & Impl. Co.
- NESS CITY—Roth Beutler Tractor Co.
- NEWTON—Aste Implement Co.
- NORTON—Bennett Motor Co.
- OAKLEY—Shaw Impl. Co.
- OBERLIN—Kump Motor Co.
- OLATHE—Perrin Machinery Co.
- ONAGA—Wentz Tractor & Impl. Co.
- OSAGE CITY—Osage Motors, Inc.
- OSBORNE—McCammon Tract. & Impl. Co.
- OTTAWA—Price Impl. Co.
- PAOLA—Tom Crawford Tractor & Impl. Co.
- PHILLIPSBURG—Broun Tractor & Impl. Co., Inc.
- PLAINVILLE—Plainville Impl. Co.
- PRATT—Kollmann Tractor & Equip. Co., Inc.
- RUSSELL—Russell Tractor & Impl. Co.
- SALINA—Kansas Tractor Sales Co.
- SEDAN—Wall Tractor & Equip. Co.
- SENECA—Anderson-Holmes Impl. Co.
- SMITH CENTER—Jones Tractor Sales & Service
- TESCOTT—Miller Motor Co.
- TONGANOXIE—Laming Tractor & Impl. Co.
- TOPEKA—Shawnee Tractor & Impl. Co.
- VALLEY FALLS—The Modern Tractor & Impl. Co.
- WAKEENEY—Midwest Marketing Co.
- WAKEFIELD—Brougher Tract. & Impl. Co.
- WAMEGO—Wamego Tract. & Impl. Co.
- WASHINGTON—Bill Seitz Imp. Co.
- WELLINGTON—Sumner County Tract. & Impl. Co.
- WICHITA—Taylor Tractor Co.
- WINFIELD—Stuber Tractor & Impl. Co.

**K C TRACTOR & IMPLEMENT CO., Inc.**

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Distributor for Kansas



mother, he added: "And then as I have told you before, we have as good neighbors as we could wish, and I very much doubt whether in any New England village you would find a less number of objectionable characters than there are in our vicinity." It was his belief, however, that "society" was not nearly so good in Manhattan as among the farmers on the prairie.

Thomas and Ella celebrated the beginning of the new year (1857) with a party. He described this event with obvious pride: "We had quite a pleasant time at our house on New Year's evening. Eleven of our neighbors came by invitation, took supper with us and spent the evening, three remaining with us all night. It was quite stormy nearly all day. The wind blew and it half snowed and half rained and the walking was very slippery, but our Kansas neighbors are not afraid of a little rough weather." One guest came by mule team, one on a horse-drawn sled and the others on foot. Thomas included the locations from which their neighbors had come to Kansas: Illinois, Providence and Woonsocket, Rhode Island, and Fitchburg, Massachusetts. This information was probably offered as assurance to his parents that should they come to Kansas they would find New Englanders among the settlers.

Because he had realized only about \$40 in cash for his crops the previous year, Thomas took other means to continue the improvement of his claim. He

**Next Issue**

Fourth and final article in the series from the "Wells" letters will come to you in the March 18, 1950, issue of Kansas Farmer. Many folks write us they are clipping these historical articles and putting them in their scrapbooks. Teachers tell us they make interesting material for history classes.

hired out for \$3 a day with his oxen and wagon, taking pay in cedar posts. He meant to plant only on fenced ground. Also, he spent some time in the woods chopping logs to be sawed into "fencing stuff," 1 by 4 inches. His father suggested, on hearing of this, that it was too thin but Thomas replied: "It is as thick as any of my neighbors use. We set our posts pretty close together, about seven feet apart on the average. When we have to pay \$35 to \$40 per thousand for the cheapest kind of lumber, we have the disposition to make a little go as far as we can."

**Good Stand of Corn**

By mid-May Thomas wrote that his field was fenced and planted, that his corn was up and doing well. He meant to take good care of it and with a favorable season expected to get 600 or 700 bushels. He reported his condition in detail: "I have a good claim of 160 acres within 1½ miles of Manhattan, nine-tenths of which is suitable to plow and the rest can be plowed but is rather uneven; a snug little house 16 by 24 feet with an ell 12 by 14 and a good well of water in the ell—cost about \$900; a shed 12 by 17, cost \$80; about 500 cedar posts worth \$100; nearly 1,500 feet of fencing lumber at my house besides 9 or 10 logs not yet sawed, worth \$50; between 1,150 and 1,200 rails, and stakes and forks to go with them, worth \$150. I have 3 lots in Manhattan worth at least \$50 each; an order for 500 feet of lumber at the mill which I shall get in a few days, worth \$20. Cash on hand, \$165; due me for sundries, \$70; and I do not really owe \$5 in the world except what I owe the banks in Rhode Island. I consider my claim and fencing materials on it very low at \$2,500 and would not be willing to take that for it. I have two horses, \$250, two pair of oxen, \$225, two cows and calf, \$100, two pigs \$10, and 70 or 80 chickens worth at least \$10. Wagon, harnesses, plow, harrow, and other farming tools, \$150; household furniture and provisions, \$100. Total, \$3,750.

"I have represented everything at less than I really thought it worth and if I wanted to purchase should expect to pay more than I have valued them at. . . . And now, father, considering my inexperience at farming, the expenses of traveling, the cost of living in a new country and that I have married a wife, do you not think I am getting along pretty well?"



**DEARBORN LISTER PLANTERS**

**PICK THE PLANTER FOR *YOUR* FARM . . . 5 MODELS AVAILABLE!**

The Ford Tractor and Dearborn Lister Planter make a really modern outfit for planting corn, cotton, beans, peas, peanuts, sorghum, maize and many other crops.

With these planters you buy only what you want. You can get rotary or moldboard bottoms, ground wheel or tractor wheel drives, corn seeding or combination corn and cotton seeding attachments. You select the openers best suited for your farm . . . chisel point, winged subsoilers or stub runners. Fertilizer attachment, press wheels and drag covers are sold separately.

All of these Dearborn Planters can be quickly attached. All lift and lower by Ford Tractor Hydraulic Touch Control. All automatically stop planting when raised and start planting when lowered! Your Ford Tractor dealer will gladly show and demonstrate them.

DEARBORN MOTORS CORPORATION • DETROIT 3, MICHIGAN

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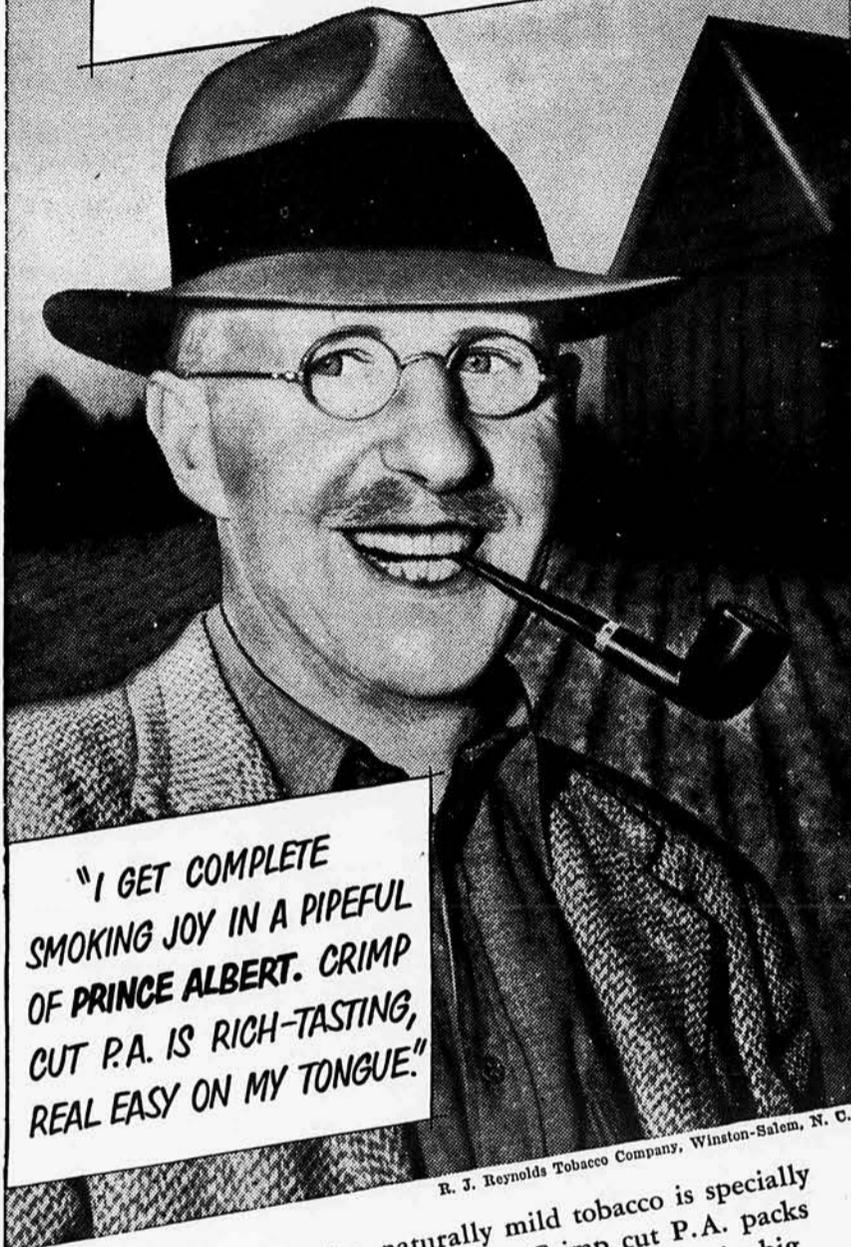
**GET A DEMONSTRATION . . .**

Ask for literature on these implements. And see them put through their paces—see how they handle all kinds of listed crops. For full information and a demonstration . . . See your Ford Tractor dealer



Maurice Whitney, dairy farmer, says:

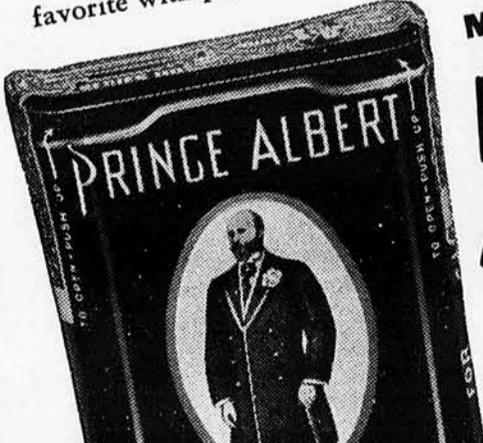
**"Every pipeful of Prince Albert is real smoking joy!"**



**"I GET COMPLETE SMOKING JOY IN A PIPEFUL OF PRINCE ALBERT. CRIMP CUT P.A. IS RICH-TASTING, REAL EASY ON MY TONGUE."**

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• Prince Albert's choice, naturally mild tobacco is specially treated to insure against tongue bite. Crimp cut P.A. packs right, burns right and smokes right! Prince Albert is the big favorite with pipe smokers.



**MORE MEN SMOKE PRINCE ALBERT**

**THAN ANY OTHER TOBACCO**

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# Thoughts TO LIVE BY

## Security

THE summum bonum (supreme good) is difficult to define. Usually people consider happiness the end toward which they strive, and freedom a necessary means. But for security, people will sacrifice both happiness and freedom. Some will lie, cheat, steal, wage war, labor 7 days a week (thus endangering their health), tax and regiment themselves all for the sake of security. The billions we as a Nation spend for defense, the social legislation adopted by our Congress, the Welfare State recommended by our President—all these express the human hunger for security.

What strange paths we follow in search of this desired objective. It seems natural to assume that selfishness would lead us to our goal. But the more a selfish man amasses, the less secure he feels, for every other person is against him. In this land of opportunity, we struggle to be financially independent, on the assumption that money will make us secure. But a fortune brings with it some fears. It may not be enough, and it may be lost. Consider briefly the end of several rich men of recent years.

One was the head of a great monopoly. He committed suicide. The former president of a large independent steel company borrowed money to live the last 5 years of his life, and then died broke. One wealthy member of a president's cabinet was pardoned from prison so he could die at home.

One might inquire whether a strong defense brings security. China thought so, and built a great wall. But its territory was penetrated 3 times shortly after the wall

was built—not by scaling the wall, but by bribing the guard at the gate. France built the Maginot Line and supported what was supposed to be the greatest army in Europe. But the Nazis crossed the line and captured much of the army. The current anxiety of America is an expression of our lack of confidence in military might alone.

Our ultimate security is based upon character, faith, and friendliness. Character assumes that the moral force is stronger in the long run than the military force. Truth gives the pen such power it eventually overcomes the sword. Faith assumes that the universe is just, that righteousness will prevail, that the Creator will not be overthrown by any of his creatures. And friendliness assumes that love will finally conquer hatred. People will respond to kindness. Napoleon recognized that his kingdom would disintegrate, whereas the Kingdom established by Jesus would endure forever.

There is no guarantee that character, faith, and friendliness will presently produce security, if security is considered to be the absence of misery and strife. But there is ample evidence to show that no lasting security can ever be experienced without these qualities.

Furthermore, the man who comes the closest to knowing temporal security is the man who has received the gift of eternal life. He stands firm in time because his life is built upon an eternal foundation. He is free from the anxiety of insecurity because he is convinced the suffering of this present world is not to be compared to the glory that will be revealed in the world that is to come.

—Larry Schwarz

## Artificial Breeding Success

(Continued from Page 11)

cows at the proper time. And that procedure in Brown county is not too difficult because most members are beef men with dairy side lines. Average size of dairy herds in the association is only 7 cows.

John Hansen, secretary-treasurer of the Brown county association, believes herd improvement possibilities made available thru the artificial-breeding ring is one of the outstanding points for the program. But he considers the safety angle important, too. He no longer is concerned about a hard-to-handle dairy bull on his farm. And there was a time when he had reason to be concerned.

Mr. Hansen also emphasizes the point of financial betterment. It costs less to buy semen and service than to keep a bull of even less quality. The beef man with only 1 or 2 cows might put that point of financial betterment at the top of the list, Mr. Hansen feels.

T. M. Sylten is one of the registered breeders using artificial service. He has a registered Jersey herd including about 30 females at present. Mr. Sylten is a member of the board of directors and was one of the original organizers.

He points out that artificial-breeding programs primarily are intended for commercial herds or for milk producers with only a few cows. In some cases it may be difficult for the registered-herd owner to follow desirable family breeding with semen from stud farms. Mr. Sylten plans to keep a bull of his own selection and use artificial service in case of emergency and as a spare bull for close relationship situations in his herd.

The registered breeder interested in selling bulls should continue with natural breeding. The future of artificial breeding is dependent on the registered

breeder to provide bulls with sufficient quality to fit the program.

Then, too, selection of Jersey bulls at the Nebraska station is not quite up to the other breeds. And since Jersey population in Brown county is comparatively low, Jersey semen is shipped in only twice each week while semen for Holsteins, Guernseys and Milking Shorthorns is received 3 times a week. There is more danger in Jersey semen becoming old.

But the artificial-breeding program in Brown county seems to be firmly rooted. Leon Wenger, president of the association, probably sounded the general feeling of the other 9 board members when he pointed out that most of the dairy herds in the county are small. They are so small most owners cannot afford to purchase bulls that come anywhere near the quality level of bulls used in the breeding ring. In a few years it can well increase average milk production per cow by a considerable margin.

Today the financial condition of the association is good. Mr. Hansen reports there are practically no outstanding dues. Members pay \$7 for a life membership in the association. After that the only charge is \$7 annually for each cow bred, payable at time of first service. That payment covers 3 services should that be necessary. A charge of \$1.25 is made for services over 3 for any individual.

An aid toward keeping financial records in the black has been the practice of placing a container of some nature in the barn alongside the breeding-record sheet where members can place their payments in case they are not home when the inseminator arrives. In this container the technician also leaves his record of service.

# "I am the grass... let me work"



Let me work the miracle of changing soil and water, sunlight and air into a living, growing plant. Let my roots reach into the good earth to gather calcium, phosphorus, other minerals and nutrients. Let me store these growth elements in my leaves and stalks. Thus I become the source and supply of food for livestock. When eaten by grazing animals I become bone and flesh, hide and wool. I become meat and milk, man's finest protein foods... foods that develop the body and mind of man... that contribute greatly to the energy, initiative and wealth of America. Let me work on the 779 million acres of America's grassland... much of it land that can produce little else of food value.

In the expansion of our livestock-grass economy lies a hope for an adequate meat diet for our growing population. Through meat animals you can utilize grass and roughages to create quality protein foods for human use... and 80 per cent of the growth elements in grass that is grazed is returned to the soil as manure. Grass also works to increase food production in other ways. It protects our productive topsoil from wind and water erosion... holds moisture in the soil... helps restore and maintain organic matter. Grass works to keep America fertile.

To increase the amount of grass and numbers

of livestock is a problem. But it can be done. More and more livestock producers are finding that it pays to pay attention to their grass. There are farmers and ranchers who are producing 400 to 600 pounds of beef per acre on good grass alone. Hog raisers are finding that good alfalfa or rye pasture is worth \$50 an acre, and more, in other feeds saved. The same with sheepmen. Dairy farmers find that grass can be worth up to \$169 an acre to them. It is roughly estimated that the value of the grass that goes into the production of meat and dairy products is close to \$5 billion a year. County agents, experiment stations, conservationists and colleges are doing great work in improving grasses and grass management practices. They can help you make more from your grass, no matter where you live.

Again I say—I am the grass, let me work. But give me a helping hand. Let me grow in place of worthless weeds and brush... on land that never should be cropped. Put me back on land that never should have seen the plow. Give me lime, fertilizer, water and care, and I will work hard for you. Let me work for you as your humble but mighty friend.

## "The Meat Team"

Nation-wide meat packers make it possible for all kinds of meats to be available at 'most any point in the United States. Every housewife in almost every city, town and village in the nation can buy the kind of meat she wants whenever she wants it.

So, from the retailer who sells meat to the consumer, all the way along the line to the hands who round up the cattle, every task of the livestock and meat-packing industry is geared to move meat quickly, efficiently and continuously over its average travel of more than a thousand miles.

So long as the United States is a country of such vast distances, large meat-packing concerns will be needed to do the job of bringing producers of livestock and consumers of meat together.

So that livestock can always be marketed—so that people everywhere can get the kind of meat they want, when they want it—the men and women in the livestock-meat industry work to feed our nation well.

## Martha Logan's Recipe for

### HAM SCRAPPLE

(Yield: 6 servings)

- |                          |                             |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2 cups ground smoked ham | 2 1/2 cups boiling water    |
| 1 cup corn meal          | 1/2 cup milk                |
| 1 tablespoon sugar       | 1 1/2 tsp. prepared mustard |
| 1/2 teaspoon salt        | Shortening or ham drippings |

Mix together corn meal, sugar, and salt. Add slowly to boiling water and milk. Cook slowly in heavy pan, stirring occasionally, about 20 minutes. Add ham and mustard and mix well. Pack into loaf pan. Chill. When cold and firm, slice in 1-inch slices. Fry slices in quick-mix-type shortening or drippings until brown on each side.

## OUR CITY COUSIN



At our local livestock sale  
City Cousin turned quite pale  
Because, you see, he scratched his ear  
And right then—he owned a steer!



E. F. Ferrin

## TREATED SEED OATS ARE POISONOUS TO HOGS

by E. F. Ferrin

University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minn.

Surplus seed grains which have been treated with a fungicide may be a dangerous feed for livestock.

Oats treated with Ceresan M. were fed to growing pigs at the Minnesota Experiment Station. Pigs were fed only treated oats and water. The grain was not palatable and the amount of oats eaten for a week or 10 days was less than that of untreated oats consumed by similar pigs. After 10 days of feeding, the pigs ate little of the treated oats, lost weight, and from 15 to 20 days after the start of feeding, became sick. The first symptom was a weak and unsteady gait followed by scouring and vomiting. Some of the pigs seemed to become dizzy and turned circles in the pens. They usually became blind and paralyzed before dying. All of the pigs fed treated oats died except two, which were kept on this feed only 10 days. The deaths from mercury poisoning occurred at from 25 to 31 days after starting to feed the treated oats.

To see if it is worth while to try to salvage treated seed oats, they were mixed with good feeds at the rate of 15% in one case and 30% in another. The pigs did not show symptoms of poisoning. But they gained weight so slowly, and required so much feed, that it was an expensive method of feeding.

RECOMMENDATION No. 1: Never force pigs to eat such grain. It is cheaper to burn it.

RECOMMENDATION No. 2: Always inform a prospective buyer of seed grain if it has been treated with a fungicide.

## Quote of the Month

"A nation with a growing population and the task of selling its philosophy of free enterprise to the rest of the world cannot afford to eat at the expense of its soil. Mere soil conservation is not enough for America. We must actually increase the productivity of our land."

H. E. Babcock



Soda Bill Sez:

I'd rather make a living on my own hook,  
than hook the taxpayers for my living.



## BIG does not mean BAD

It takes a big ship to carry a big cargo. It takes a big locomotive to pull a heavy train. It takes a big industry like yours and mine to do the big job of feeding America and a

lot of the rest of the world. It takes big companies as well as little ones to keep that industry operating efficiently.

I firmly believe that the nation needs nationwide meat packers, such as Swift & Company. The continuous research and education, and the complete utilization of by-products, which our size makes possible, are valuable services to the nation and its people. We help to bring the advantage of a nation-wide demand to livestock producers. We help to provide consumers everywhere with the kinds of meat they want.

Our industry is highly competitive. There are 4,000 meat packers, and over 14,000 other commercial slaughterers of livestock. We must buy our animals in competition with all those other buyers. In the face of this competition, the only way we can stay in business is by efficient operation. We must keep our costs down. This efficient operation and economy of mass production lets more people eat more meat oftener.

I am sure that American agriculture, of which we are a part, can meet the needs of our growing population which wants and should have improved diets.

But we shall meet these demands only if we continue to nurture and encourage enterprise, ambition, and success. Only if we have the faith and courage to work and fight to create our own success. Let us, then, be careful not to confuse the issues. Let us condemn and eradicate evil practices wherever we find them, whether in big industries or small. But let us, and all Americans, realize the danger before we attack enterprise and success—lest we destroy not only the industry and civilization we have created, but also the hope and the heritage of our world for generations to come.

\*\*\*The above message is from the speech of our President, Mr. John Holmes, before the American National Live Stock Association at Miami. I have quoted it here because I believe that it will be interesting and encouraging to the millions of livestock producers who were not able to be at the convention.

F. M. Simpson.

Agricultural Research Department

## Swift & Company

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

Nutrition is our business—and yours

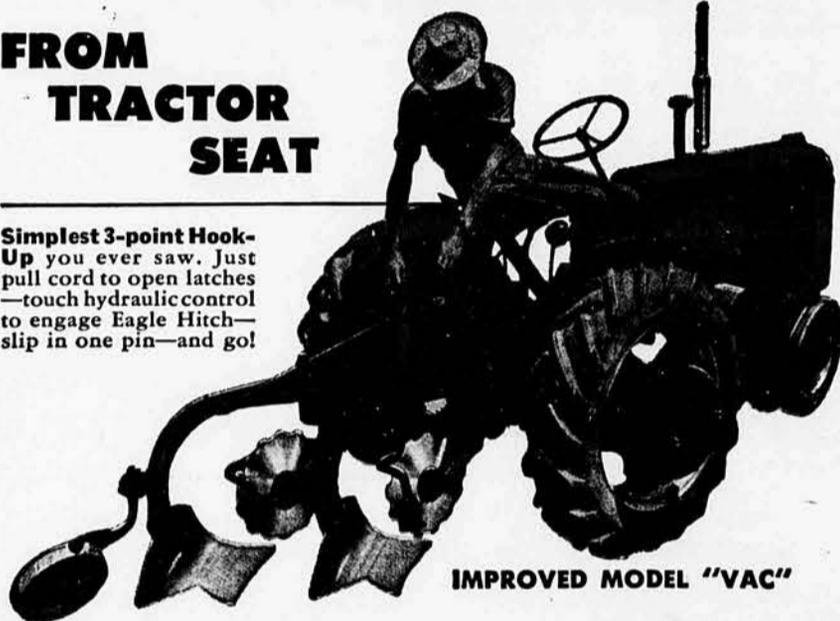


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**Implements Mount in a MINUTE**

**FROM TRACTOR SEAT**

**Simplest 3-point Hook-Up** you ever saw. Just pull cord to open latches—touch hydraulic control to engage Eagle Hitch—slip in one pin—and go!



IMPROVED MODEL "VAC"

**NEW Eagle Hitch**

**NEW Latch-On Implements**

**NEW Hydraulic Control**

Demand proof before you invest your good money in any tractor. Ask your Case dealer to demonstrate . . . right in your own operations . . . that the 1950 Case "VAC" tractor gets more work done and does it better than any tractor in the low-cost class. Take the wheel yourself and compare it for pull, for working speed, for quick turning and easy handling.

Send now for new "VA" Series catalog. Get the full story of the heavy-duty Case-built engine that gives full power at moderate speed, runs long years with low upkeep and sustained fuel economy. Get details on the amazing Eagle Hitch . . . the wide choice of Latch-On implements . . . the time-saving features of the new low-pressure hydraulic control.

**PASTE ON PENNY POST CARD AND MAIL**

Find out what's new for the 1950's. Mark machines that interest you—write in margin others you may need. Mail today to J. I. Case Co., Dept. C-47 Racine, Wis.

- 2-plov "VAC" tractor
- Larger 2-plov "SC"
- 3-plov "DC" tractor
- 4-5 plov "LA" tractor
- Tractor plows
- Disk harrows
- Grain drills
- Precision planters

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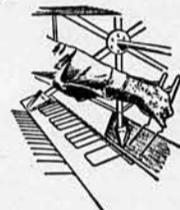


**Notes on New Products of Interest to Farmers and the Folks Who Make Them**

**T**HE corn borer seems very much in the minds of farmers and manufacturers. And every few days an item comes to the attention of the editors regarding something new introduced into the borer battle. Latest is the Kromer Hi-Row Sprayer, a high-clearance chemical weed and insect sprayer built around a conventional tractor. It has a 6½-foot, 8-row, hydraulically controlled boom with available nozzle extensions and a paddle agitator in the 200-gallon tank. Pump and agitator are operated from the power take-off.

A name familiar to Kansas Farmer readers, Dr. J. E. Salsbury, of Charles City, Ia., recently made news with a record-breaking bid for the grand-champion dressed turkey at the National Turkey Federation Convention in Minneapolis. Doctor Salsbury paid \$692.25 for the bird, a 19.5-pound young hen, which figures down to \$35.50 a pound. The turkey was donated to the Sister Kenny Institute.

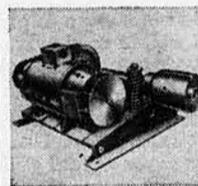
M. D. McDonald Company of Wichita, Kan., is making low-cost reel batt attachments designed to reduce harvest losses caused by inefficient reel batt action of combines, windrowers and binders. The company claims the device saves grain heads that otherwise might ride and thresh or "slobber" off the cutter bar. The spring-steel units, known as Rel-Tuth, can be attached or removed in a few minutes, fit all standard reels.



A portable pump for house, garden and farm that weighs 26 pounds and pumps 2,000 gallons an hour 25 feet high has been introduced by the L. R. H. Labaw Co., Belle Mead, N. J. "The Little Gusher," as it is called, is said to be ideal for removing water from excavations, ditches, cesspools; for supplying water for irrigation, livestock, silos; for fire protection. It uses a ¼-horsepower engine with a 3-inch V-pulley power take-off which makes the power unit available to run saws, milking machines, freezers.

The new 1950 Farmer's Handbook and Almanac, published by The B. F. Goodrich Company, has been received in the editor's office. The book covers dozens of subjects from accident prevention to weights and measures and is full of handy ideas, tables and suggestions for everyday reference. The 68-page volume is available from the company's headquarters in Akron, O.

Wincharger Corp., famous as manufacturers of wind generators for farm electricity, has branched out. Their newest is a tractor-driven A-C generator for stand-by service. They call it "Power-Insurance" because it is a protection in the event that high-line service to your farm is temporarily disrupted. The generator provides the same 60-cycle, 115-230-volt current supplied by the power line. The unit is being produced in the Sioux City, Ia., plant.



A recent story from Mansfield, O., tells of a cattle farmer who has had considerable success with 2 cafeteria-style metal Martin Self-Feeding Haymakers. The report states the farmer mows and rakes the hay, dries it to a 40 or 45 per cent moisture content, picks it up with a field chopper and hauls it to the Haymakers. The hay retains all the leaves and is not handled after reaching the all-metal, silo-type structures. The cattle feed directly from the Haymakers. Martin Steel

Products Corp., of Mansfield, is the manufacturer.

Dearborn Motors Corporation is putting a new grain drill on the market called the Peoria Grain Drill. It is a combination grain and fertilizer machine, for large or small grains and may be equipped for seeding grasses. The disk openers are controlled by a power lift controlled from the tractor seat. It can be used with any tractor.

Ever wonder how much money a railroad takes in? The Missouri-Kansas-Texas Lines, known more familiarly as Katy, released its year's revenue for 1949 as in excess of 75 million dollars. This is about 10 per cent below the figure for 1948, and leaves them a net income after taxes and fixed charges of just less than 5 million. The report shows that Katy loaded more than 12,000 cars on their own lines and handled almost an equal number from other roads.

Massey-Harris, by the way, has just issued the 1950 "Buyer's Guide," a 36-page catalog of the company's entire farm machine and implement line. The picture-color presentation is available to Kansas farmers absolutely free and Massey-Harris is inviting requests for the book.

Farm uses for Diesel power have been increased materially with addition of the Torque Converter, we gather from the Detroit Diesel Engine Division of General Motors Corp. This new method of power transmission, already familiar under the names "Dynaflow" and "Power Glide," now is an integral part of the power unit and provides an automatic change to fluid coupling whenever load requirements equal engine torque. A colorful new booklet that explains the inner workings of torque conversion and its uses, together with a "GM Diesel Quiz" to answer questions about Diesel power, are available now to farmers who have a use for high-power units.

Now comes another man with an idea to windrow hay and small grains at the same time it is being cut. This one is the Bachtold Windrowing Attachment for all standard makes of 7-foot pull-type, rear-mounted power mowers. The item is driven from the power take-off and is one-man operated. The factory is in Forrest, Ill.

A new utility tool that does everything but cook is brought to our attention by the Farmers Tool & Supply Company, of Denver. It will act as a pipe wrench, monkey wrench, wire cutter, nail cutter, hammer, pliers, screwdriver, nail puller, pinch bar, staple puller and wire stretcher.

If you wish more information on any product mentioned here, please address your request to "Have You Heard" Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



"You'll have to knock—the bell's out of order!"

# What Makes a Good Corn Crop?

## 1.—Is it Weather?

No one of us can change the weather—neither can we accurately predict early frosts, drouths, cold wet springs and summers, hot winds or other hazards. We must make the best of it by choosing those hybrid varieties that are bred to "weather the weather" year in and year out.

## 2.—Is it Freedom from Insects and Disease?

Corn borers took an approximate 150,000,000 bushel toll in Iowa alone and caused extremely heavy losses in many other states in 1949. What can we do about it? We can follow proved control measures such as:

- (1) Clean plowing.
- (2) Thorough pulverizing of all corn stalks.
- (3) Plant late enough so the corn is less than a foot high as it stands when the borer moths are flying. When is that? Your State Entomologist will be studying conditions this spring. Watch for his recommendations. Borers hatching on small corn almost all die.

All farmers MUST cooperate in the same program, otherwise one man might furnish a breeding ground for borers that would destroy his neighbor's crop. Proper dusting and spraying are good supplementary control measures.

It appears that the best way to cope with the borer is to practice the control measures listed above and the use of dependable, proved DeKalb varieties that have stood the test of time by putting good average yields of sound, mature corn in the cribs of the nation, year in and year out.

In areas where Helminthosporium (Blight) and Bacterial Wilt are prevalent, DeKalb has varieties that are bred to be resistant.

## 3.—Is it Soil?

There are many different types of soil that require almost as many different hybrid varieties. To meet these different soil types, hundreds of DeKalb hybrid varieties have been, and are continually being tested throughout the corn growing areas, to prove the varieties adapted to your soil.

## 4.—Is it the Farmer?

A farm is as good as the farmer makes it. Success depends largely upon maintaining soil fertility, following sound cultural practices and the proper selection of good seed.

## 5.—Is it Seed?

"An old horse with a good, long, winning record is a better bet than a 'long shot' that has never won a race." Good results for ONE year only with a single brand of seed, forms no sound basis for expecting continued good performance.

There isn't any ONE single hybrid number that will produce a good crop all over the Corn Belt. Likewise, it's impossible to select any ONE variety to meet all growing conditions. DeKalb learned long ago that it takes many varieties to meet all conditions. That's why DeKalb has 64 different, proved hybrids. Because of DeKalb's wide testing program over the corn belt for many years, your DeKalb dealer is able to advise you on the DeKalb varieties that will best meet your needs. *Follow the judgment of the thousands of corn farmers who plant DeKalb—the corn that has been the FIRST CHOICE of farmers for the past ten years.* Look at map on next page. See why it Pays to Plant DeKalb.

DEKALB AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION, INC., DEKALB, ILLINOIS  
Commercial Producers and Distributors of DeKalb Hybrid Seed Corn

### Processing Plants & Warehouses located at:

Monmouth, Illinois  
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Waterman, Illinois  
Crawfordsville, Indiana

Fremont, Nebraska  
Grinnell, Iowa  
Humboldt, Iowa  
Storm Lake, Iowa

Chatham, Ontario  
Esmond, Illinois  
Warren, Illinois  
Jackson, Minnesota

Oelwein, Iowa  
Deshler, Ohio  
Johnstown, Ohio  
Shenandoah, Iowa

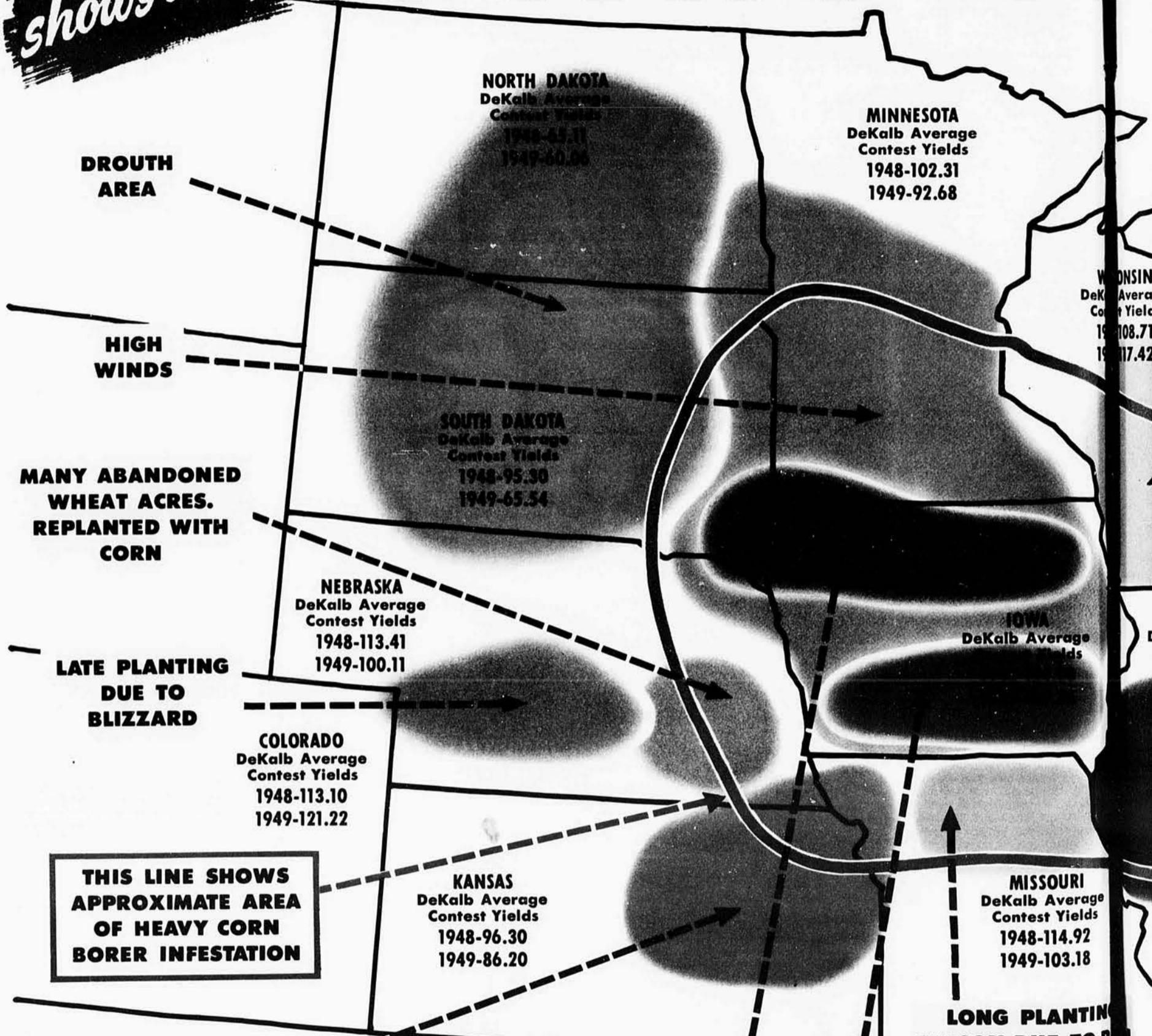
Mt. Carmel, Illinois  
Sioux Falls, South Dakota  
York, Pennsylvania  
North Platte, Nebraska

Marshall, Missouri  
Topeka, Kansas  
Redwood Falls, Minn.  
Adrian, Michigan



*This map shows why*

# IT PAYS to P



**DROUTH AREA**

**HIGH WINDS**

**MANY ABANDONED WHEAT ACRES. REPLANTED WITH CORN**

**LATE PLANTING DUE TO BLIZZARD**

**THIS LINE SHOWS APPROXIMATE AREA OF HEAVY CORN BORER INFESTATION**

**EARLY EXCESSIVE RAINS VERY DRY LATER (July-August)**

**UNUSUALLY LONG GROWING SEASON, ADAPTED VARIETIES MATURED EARLY. DROUTH AREA. HEAVY BORER INFESTATION. MORE DEKALB HAS BEEN SOLD IN THIS AREA SINCE THE HIGH WINDS THAN IN ANY OTHER LIKE PERIOD.**

**LONG PLANTING SEASON. DUE TO R**

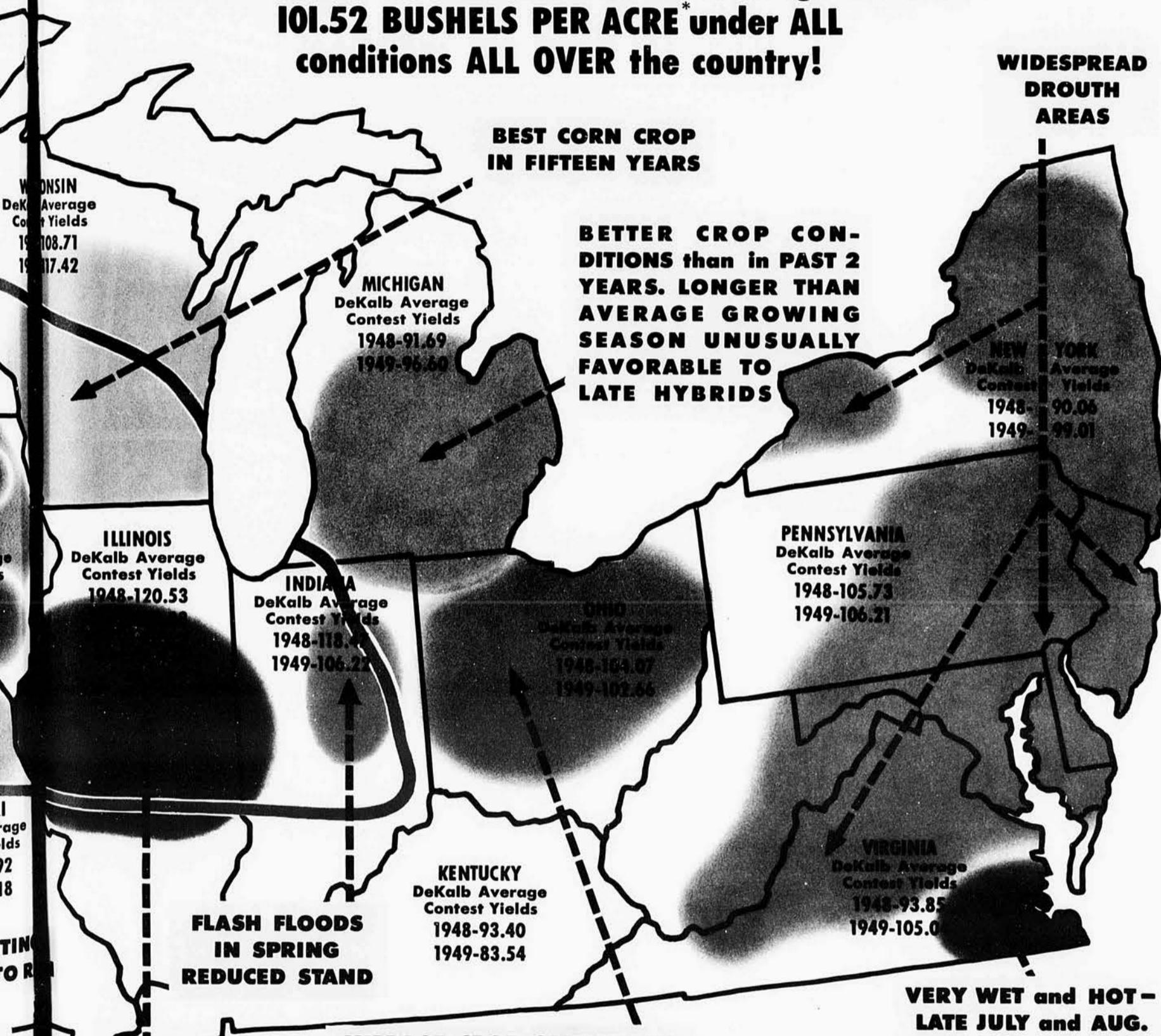
**EXTREMELY HEAVY BORER INFESTATION. DEKALB VARIETIES 847,800a, 666,627 DID SPLENDID JOB OF YIELDING & STANDING.**



**--- for the 10th STRAIGHT YEAR ---**

# Plant DEKALB!

Actual yield records for 1949 show DEKALB comes through for Thousands of Farmers with an Average Yield of **101.52 BUSHELS PER ACRE\*** under ALL conditions ALL OVER the country!

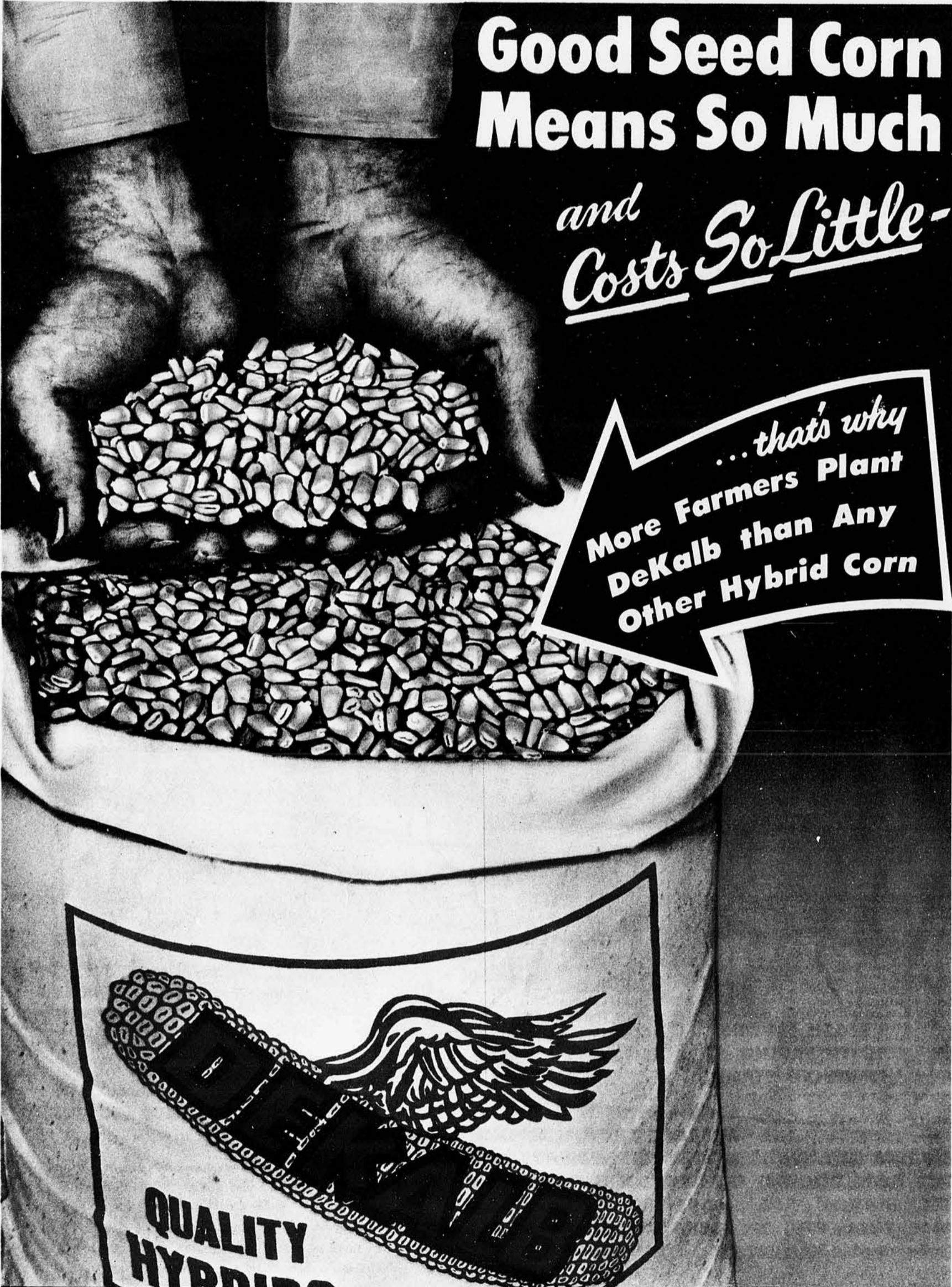


DAMAGE FROM BLIGHT, BURN, AND ROT. GOOD RESISTANCE FROM DEKALB 847, 800a, 875, 602, 628a, and 666.

**AVERAGE CROP CONDITIONS. MODERATE TO HEAVY BORER INFESTATION FOR LAST 15 YRS. MORE FARMERS HAVE USED DEKALB EACH YEAR SINCE ITS INTRODUCTION TO AREA.**

Information on 1949 weather and crop conditions shown on the map was gathered by DeKalb crop observers stationed throughout the corn-belt. Figures shown in states are average yields made by farmers in the 1948-49 DeKalb Corn Growing Contest on\* selected 5-acre contest plots.

**More Farmers have planted DEKALB than any other hybrid corn**



**Good Seed Corn  
Means So Much**

*and  
Costs So Little*

*...that's why  
More Farmers Plant  
DeKalb than Any  
Other Hybrid Corn*

**QUALITY  
HYBRID**

**500,000 Farmers Say, "I Plant DeKalb."**

## Baby Chick Success

(Continued from Page 6)

ment practice followed by Mrs. Kapp. "It is natural for chickens to perch," she explains, "so I get them started early. I have a set of small perches that Mr. Kapp puts in the brooder house when chicks are about 4 weeks old. You would be surprised how soon they learn to use them. When we take out the brooder stove, larger perches replace the small ones. Chicks are healthier if perches are used in the brooder house."

We mentioned earlier that both these poultrymen use permanent-type brooders as opposed to the portable type. "I have found," says Mr. Larson, "that if I build a brooder tight enough to start my chicks it will be too warm for a good range shelter." Mrs. Kapp uses a double brooder house. Chicks are started in one half. When they need more room the other half is thrown open. "Chicks do better when they have room to expand their activities as they grow," she says.

Altho he doesn't use a portable brooder, Mr. Larson does use portable range shelters. However, he has added his own ideas to the standard type of 14-foot shelter. Instead of having an all-open shelter, he builds his so they can become all-year-around buildings. "I make them so they can be opened up for maximum coolness," Mr. Larson says, "but I can't see any sense in letting range shelters sit around empty most of the year. I can close mine up tight and install temporary droppings boards and nests for use by pullets early in fall, or I can use the houses for fattening meat birds. Right now I have some mighty fine capons fattening in my range shelters."

### Agree on Feeding

These 2 poultrymen are not very far apart when it comes to feeding baby chicks. Mrs. Kapp starts with a commercial chick starter but uses the bite size rather than a soft mash. Chicks also get a mixture of chick scratch grain and chick-size granite grit right from the start, plus plenty of clean water. Scratch grain is fed on egg flats to start which are discarded when dirty.

Mr. Larson puts his chicks on chick grain, fed on egg flats for the first 3 days, then adds starter mash to their diet. "I have tried starting chicks on mash," he says, "but if they are allowed to stay on mash 3 weeks they don't want to change over to grain."

At the end of 3 weeks, Mr. Larson adds whole oats, free choice, to the diet. He also sets several cans of semi-solid whey around over the brooder floor when chicks first go in. "This gives chicks something good to pick at," he explains. "They are less likely to pick each other and the whey will make them drink more water."

When the Kapp chicks are 6 weeks old Mrs. Kapp gradually changes them over to a home-mixed mash. She uses a 36 per cent protein concentrate mixed with ground wheat, corn and oats so the mixture will average 24 to 26 per cent protein. Mr. Kapp grinds it for her by the ton. This new mixture is first given free choice, along with starter mash. After about 2 weeks the starter is withdrawn.

Whole oats are put in hoppers morning and evening by Mrs. Kapp, and mash is available for chicks at all times. "Oats make a good developer of body size, which is so important," she explains. "I try to limit corn, especially

after my pullets come into production, as they will fill up on corn and won't get enough protein."

Mr. Larson agrees on these feeding ideas. One point in his management stressed by Mr. Larson is this: "Make your chicks reach as far as possible for both feed and water. Chicks are bigger than you think, and making them reach is a challenge that helps them develop." Mr. Larson has found, too, that his automatic water fountain is the biggest labor-saving device in his brooder house.

So, you see, while these 2 good poultrymen disagree on some points of management, their over-all programs follow a pretty definite pattern—and here it is in a brief summary:

1. Buy highest-quality chicks you can get.
2. Get chicks early. The peak point in egg prices comes around Thanksgiving, so your top egg production should come ahead of that.
3. Keep chicks dry and free from drafts.
4. Use a small light (about 7 watts) in the brooder house at night. Chicks will eat and drink during the night, and won't pile up.
5. Only the best feed is good enough. Be sure to keep a high protein content in the feed mixtures you use.
6. And finally, perhaps most important, let the other fellow get discouraged. Poultrymen like Mrs. Kapp and Mr. Larson keep their brooding houses and laying houses filled to capacity, regardless of price trends. "The price of eggs at chick-buying time isn't so important as the price of eggs the following fall," says Mrs. Kapp. "I plan to have my pullets producing when egg prices are highest." Twenty-year records kept by an agricultural service agency show Mrs. Kapp is right. Higher fall egg prices always follow a winter of low egg prices. Will you be ready for them?

### Essay Contest Opens

The annual essay contest sponsored by the National Grange in co-operation with the American Plant Food Council of Washington, D. C., is now open to all young farmers and farmerettes. Anyone who will not be more than 20 years old on April 15, 1950, is eligible.

This year the subject is, "Soil Fertility and the Nation's Future." The essayists may get information, illustrations and principles from text books, bulletins, interviews and personal experiences. The sponsors hope contestants will give special consideration to practical application to the soils of their own communities.

Your essay must be not more than 800 words long, should be typewritten and double-spaced on the typewriter if possible. If you do not have a typewriter, send in your essay in legible longhand. Mail it to Claude Brey, Ozawie, Kan.

All entries will be judged by qualified leaders in the field of agriculture and points will be scored as follows: Effectiveness of presentation 55 points; originality, 20 points; practical application of subject matter, 15 points; spelling, punctuation and grammatical correctness, 10 points.

Six national awards will be given ranging from \$1,000 to \$300. Three state awards will be presented, \$25, \$50 and \$100. The 6 national winners will receive an all-expenses-paid trip to The Homestead, one of the famous resorts of the country, at Hot Springs, Virginia, in June. This is in addition to the cash awards.

Winners in the 1949 contest are not eligible to enter this year. Be sure to have your entry in the mail by May 10.

### Beat the Earworm

Earworm damage to field and sweet corn, and to other vegetation, can be reduced by following a planting schedule worked out by Kansas State College.

Following research at the college, dates of planting corn in the Manhattan area are May 1 for field corn; May 1 for sweet corn varieties needing long growing season; May 15 to 18 for varieties of sweet corn needing medium growing seasons, and May 25 to 28 for sweet corn needing short growing seasons.

These corn-planting dates are timed so the corn comes into silk when the egg-laying females are fewest.



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MINUTE, AND ANY LIFT FROM  
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### Poultry-Garden Helps

If in need of reliable information on the following subjects, we suggest these Kansas State College Extension Division bulletins. They are free as long as the supply lasts:

- Cir. 158—Farm Garden Irrigation
- Cir. 194—Vegetable Varieties for Kansas
- Cir. 144—Kansas Straw-Loft Poultry House
- Cir. 189—Droppings Pit for Laying Hens
- Misc. leaflet—Chicken Waterers
- Misc. leaflet—Garden Insect Calendar

Please address a post card to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, listing the bulletins you would like.

# Plan Before Planting

By Florence McKinney

**T**O PLAN before planting is to invite success. And planning on paper is the best way to achieve that effect pictured in the seed catalog. Hit or miss methods, a bit of seed here and there just because the spot is bare will end in disappointment . . . nothing more.

Most of the flowers might well be located in the out-of-door living room where they may be enjoyed as they grow naturally. Simplest arrangement for the farm home, where informality is the keynote, is a flower border using tall varieties for background, short ones for edging and medium heights between.

A flower garden may be a one-color arrangement, an annual garden, a rock garden, a water garden, even an old-fashioned garden. Another place for flowers is in the vegetable garden. Tall varieties are best here and use them for cut flowers. Some of the quick-growing annuals may be used to screen objectionable sights or serve as edgings of the garden along fences.

One goal is to have something blooming from

early spring until after frost in the fall. Seed catalogs will tell you about when a flower will bloom, also the colors. Larkspur, otherwise known as delphinium, for instance, blooms in May and June, the sweet pea in June and July. The easily grown zinnia begins to bloom in June and if well cared for will continue blooming thru the entire fall. Marigolds, the nasturtium and ageratum bloom almost all summer.

Plant hollyhocks primarily to hide something undesirable in the background or to make a wall. A vine-covered fence of either wire or lattice gives a home charm that is difficult to obtain in any other manner. Some vines do well on steep, rocky banks and on poor, shady soil where grass will not grow successfully. Halls Japanese honeysuckle and periwinkle are suitable for such spots.

Planning on paper might well include some plans for garden and lawn furniture. A bench in a shady spot, a sun dial or bird bath . . . these are the items that are useful, add to the pleasure and are decorative as well. One well-known

garden specialist says, "The garden that is filled with miniature windmills, castles, scattered rocks and statues can be compared to the room that is overfurnished . . . it's a small museum. Avoid it like the plague." We add, "It's like the dress with three kinds of trimming . . . the original idea was right, but overdecoration was its downfall." Leave most of the gadgets alone.

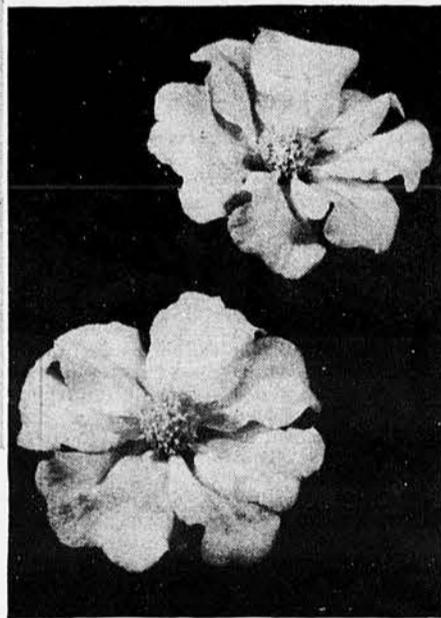
The experienced gardener always is looking for new varieties and every year there are many developed by plant breeders. Breeders in the U. S. Department of Agriculture recently have announced a new perennial phlox and three new giant snapdragons. The new snapdragons are called Deep Salmon Pink, Bright Rose and White Rose. They have larger spikes, sturdier stems and larger flowers than older varieties. Seed of these

[Continued on Page 25]

Below: Sweet pea, Serenade has soft salmon-fawn shade on cream background.



Above: Floradale Giant delphinium, tall, stately, an early bloomer.



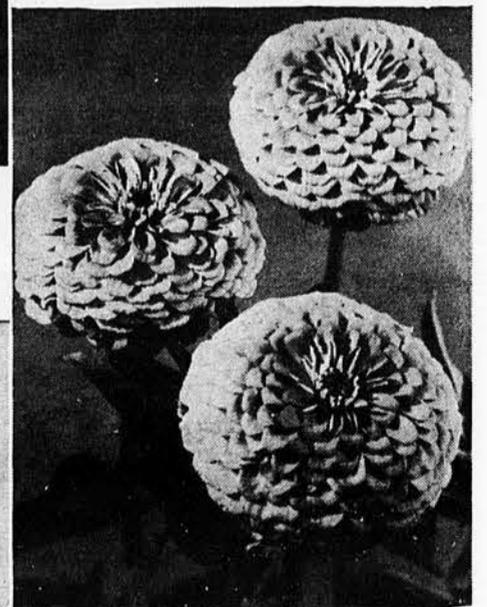
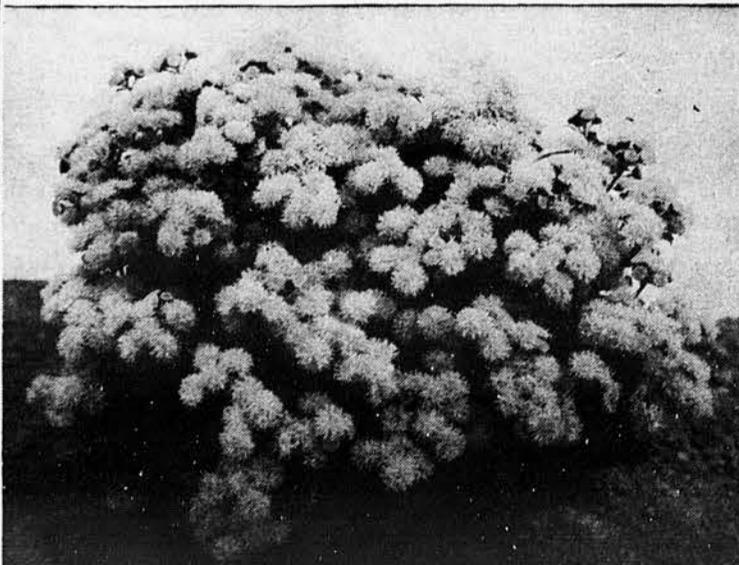
Above: Marigold, Sunny grows 18 inches tall, blossoms have wavy edges.



Above: Many-colored double nasturtiums, ideal for summer bouquets.



Above: The annual scabiosa is available in a wide range of unusual colors.



Above: Zinnia, Tangerine is a new color in fiery orange effect, blossoms large.

Pictures courtesy W. Atlee Burpee Co.

At Left: Grow ageratum in garden in summer, transplant to pots for winter.

# Kansas Libraries



**T**O LEARN what Kansas people want and need in library services, Andre S. Nielsen left Topeka last week for a 2-weeks trip thru the state. He is talking to farm people, town people, librarians, clubwomen, members of Chambers of Commerce, anyone he meets.

Before leaving he spent 2 days in Topeka preparing for the trip by holding conferences with Louise McNeal, state librarian, and Dr. F. H. Guild, director of the Legislative Council's research department and members of the Topeka Public Library board. Upon his return from the grassroots he will meet again with the state library commission.

Mr. Nielsen, head librarian of the Evanston, Ill., Public Library, has been employed by the library commission to make a survey of the needs and desires of the people in all sections of the state. His report, which he will make by July of this year, will be presented eventually to the 1951 legislature.

"Our goal," says Mr. Nielsen, "is to be able to set up a demonstration library in a selected county to show folks how a good library operates and benefits readers."

Several Master Farm Homemakers have made surveys of library facilities in their counties and they will be printed from time to time in this department of *Kansas Farmer*. The following is the letter received from Mrs. S. Ray Gardner, of Lyon county. She says:

In this community, the majority of rural adults and children are not wide book readers. There are several reasons for this situation. Home training largely determines reading habits among children. There are exceptions, of course, but teachers tell us children who read receive the inspiration from home. On the other hand, in homes where they have no access to reading material, parents will read books which children bring from school.

In this area, we have some library facilities and all are accessible to rural people, but few rural people take advantage of the opportunity. In one small town, the Civic Club started a library 20 years ago which has grown to 2,000 volumes. Books were donated and money raised thru ice-cream socials. Now the city makes a small levy to support the library. Another small-town library is supported thru a township levy. These are the only small-town libraries I have heard of in this area. These libraries are used by rural children. Books are assigned for reading by teachers. The teachers report some children say their parents have read their books.

The office of the county superintendent has a library which is available to rural and city teachers. Some teachers make use of the books, others do not. Some teachers have no means of transporting books to and from their schools,

## Junior-Senior Banquet

Do you need a new idea for the annual spring junior-senior banquet? If you are helping the junior class give it for the seniors, we have a new booklet which will interest you. Why not plan the program of "Career Night"? This theme is skillfully carried out in the booklet, which offers suggestions for invitations, decorations, favors, place cards and the program which is clever. The suggestions are easily followed, and we are glad to recommend this booklet to teachers of homemaking and junior-class leaders planning such a banquet. Please address your request to Entertainment Editor, *Kansas Farmer*, Topeka, and enclose 3c for postage.

some are not interested. Books from the city library in Emporia are available to any reliable person in the county. They have been eager to co-operate with farm women's organizations in supplying reading material, but this reaches only a very small number of rural people.

In a neighboring county, the Farm Bureau women started a library by donations and money-making ideas. Each home demonstration unit was supplied with a basket of books. They were rotated among the units.

We need organized library service for rural adults and children. If we had access to a library and had a bookmobile service which visited all our rural schools and our farm organization groups, I'm sure there would be many more readers in our rural areas.

Parents and teachers feel that our social studies in rural schools have not been wholly successful. Social studies require a great deal of reference material. This should be dispensed thru well-trained teachers. It is evident that material will not be available unless it is taken to the schools. Teachers should improve with fewer schools and more people entering the profession and standards demanded with full benefit of state aid.

This is certainly an age of education. Our rural children must have a good elementary education if they are to take their rightful place in our high schools and colleges. Rural folks are facing complex problems, they must be well read in order to help solve their problems.—By Mrs. Ray Gardner, Lyon county.

## Plan Before Planting

(Continued from Page 24)

varieties has been released to commercial seed firms and will be offered for sale by them.

Beltsville Beauty is a new phlox, a hardy garden perennial that can be grown from seed. Colors range from white, white with salmon eyes, pinks of various shades, red, maroons, and salmons. Seed must be planted in the fall to permit exposure to cold required for germination. Seedlings appear in the spring and may be transplanted to the permanent bed where they will flower the first year. The plants then are perennial. This seed, too, has been released to commercial seed firms.

## News to You?

Frost the sides of a cake from the bottom to the top to make the cake look tall. Pile remaining icing on top. Spread with sweeping strokes to make attractive swirls, ridges or spirals. Avoid a smooth, flat surface or a fussy look.

Combine equal parts of shredded carrots and turnips, or of apple and turnip and mix with sour cream dressing. These make delightful new salads. A little chopped apple added to your favorite coleslaw will make a flavor change.

When you make your favorite tossed salad, don't forget that raw cauliflower and turnips are a good addition to the lettuce and chopped onion.

If you have in mind that you want Johnnie's home to be a place where his friends are welcome, you are less likely to be annoyed at the mess they are making with the model airplanes. You can honestly tell them you are glad they are having a good time, admire their work and help them restore order.

It is normal for 2-year-olds to play alone or in the presence of other children. They do not play co-operatively, so don't be embarrassed because your

own ignored another child who came to visit.

Sewing with nylon presents some special problems in home sewing that one never has with other materials. First, your shears must be sharp. Avoid pinning as much as possible. Place it on a large table, preferably a felt-covered table for cutting.

Use a No. 9 or 11 sewing machine needle when sewing on nylon material. Use nylon thread and wind it smoothly and slowly on the bobbin. The tension must be loose to prevent puckering. When stitching, guide it slowly thru the machine, do not pull it at either end or it will stretch. Cut nylon thread with scissors. Do not break.

When casting on stitches to start a knitted piece, use a needle two sizes larger than that needed for the knitting. Otherwise cast on the stitches extra loosely. This prevents a non-stretch beginning.

In knitting or crocheting, it is necessary to join the end of one ball of yarn to the beginning of the next one. To do this, ravel about two inches of each end of yarn. Break some of the strands short. Twist the remaining long strands together by rolling them in the palms of the hands.

A shiny, insulated roof reflects heat from the sun and not only helps keep the house cool in summer but helps prevent loss of heat from the house in winter, engineers of the USDA say. They have found this to be true of shiny aluminum roofs, for example. Altho such a roof does not admit the heat of the sun to help warm the house in winter, less heat escapes from within the house with a net saving of fuel. Reflective insulation turns back inside heat.

Safest and easiest stairs for climbing are 10 inches wide with risers 7½ inches high. A handrail or two adds to the safety of dangerous stairs.

Nearly 500 years ago pepper was as precious as jewels in Europe, and while searching for a shorter route to India, the source of supply, the New World was found. Today, following a war which destroyed pepper plantations in the South Sea Islands, pepper again

## What Do You Think?

Mrs. Farm Homemaker, what do you think about library affairs in your community? We would like to have your letter, too.

Is there any library in your county or in your town that is large enough, is it well supplied with good and up-to-date books that can keep you up with the times?

If there is such a library, do the books get into the homes of farm people? What do you think should be done about this problem? Do you agree that books are an important part of living and making a better world?

Send your letters to us. We will be glad to hear from you.—Florence McKinney, Women's Editor, *Kansas Farmer*, Topeka, Kan.

is precious. Wholesale, before the war, it was around 7 cents a pound and now it is \$1.55. Pepper plants have to grow 7 years before harvest.

Antibiotics may be used in food preservation if present experiments turn out satisfactorily. Antibiotics are better known to us as those medicines used by doctors to combat infections. The USDA is adding an antibiotic to canned vegetables, then giving the sealed cans a mild heat treatment. So far this procedure is satisfactory.

## March

One last dip with your powder puff,  
One last roar of your voice so gruff.

A swish of skirts, a promenade,  
A shine, and howl, a midnight raid.

'Tis the triumphant March of spring  
That makes the wrens and robins sing.  
—By Bertha Delaney Miller.

### RED STAR SPECIAL ACTIVE DRY YEAST DISSOLVES FASTER

#### 30 MINUTE HOT CROSS BUNS

2 packages Red Star Special Active Dry Yeast 1½ cups warm water (105° to 110° F.) ½ cup sugar 1½ teaspoons salt 1 egg	3 cups sifted all purpose flour 1 cup raisins ½ cup chopped citron 1 teaspoon cinnamon 2 tablespoons shortening, melted and cooled to lukewarm
---	--

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

I LIKE  
RED STAR'S  
FAST RISING  
ACTION

RED STAR

QUICK RISING  
DRY YEAST

SPECIAL ACTIVE

RED STAR YEAST & PRODUCTS CO.  
MILWAUKEE 1, WIS.

Let this tested recipe introduce you to wonderful Red Star yeast. You'll want to use Red Star in all your recipes. Remember, it keeps fresh for months without refrigeration.

# BEAUTIFUL 18 IN. NECKLACE OF MATCHED PEARLS

by Richelieu

STERLING SILVER SAFETY CLASP



103 Perfectly Graduated Simulated Pearls

**YOURS FOR \$1.00** — PLUS A KEY STRIP OR JAR LABEL FROM BUTTER-NUT COFFEE  
REGULAR \$2.95 VALUE

For you Butter-Nut Coffee has made a marvelous bargain purchase . . . Lovely \$2.95 Richelieu Pearls for \$1.00. Sterling silver filigree safety clasp, just like most expensive pearls. 18-inch strand, medium size, lustrous natural pearl color. Beautiful quality. Perfectly matched and graduated. Just the thing for Easter! Get extra strands for birthday gifts! This is a bargain! For each necklace you order send \$1.00 and a key strip or jar label from Butter-Nut Coffee to:  
BUTTER-NUT COFFEE, 701 SOUTH 10th ST., OMAHA, NEBR.

**ACT NOW**  
OFFER ENDS  
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From the Largest Interior Importers of Fine Coffees in America

FIRST CHOICE  
IN OVER A  
MILLION HOMES



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DELICIOUS

UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS  
are still **THE BEST BUY**  
Invest in Your Future

**SPECIAL! \$2**  
50 AROMA & 50 BLAKEMORE  
Postpaid

### STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Favorite varieties at a big saving! . . . Heavy-bearing AROMA gives very large tasty fruit; BLAKEMORE matures early, jells without pectin. From yellows-free parent plants.

"In the Beautiful Ozarks"  
**SARCOXIE NURSERIES**  
WILD BROS. NURSERY CO.  
DEPT. KF-3, SARCOXIE, MO.

Send for Free Catalog



We want to get acquainted with you new gardeners, so we are making this offer a real special value!

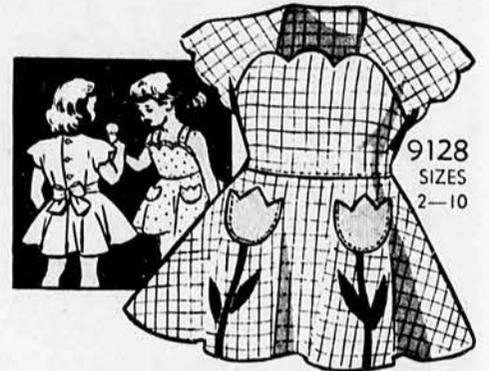
**3 PKTS. ALL FOR A 3¢ STAMP!**

**GIANT ZINNIAS**

OUR 3 NEW DAHLIA-FLOWERED Zinnias are real beauties. These GIANT DAHLIA-FLOWERED Zinnias are real beauties. BIG! And they grow anywhere—blooming all summer long. 3 packets: 1 yellow, 1 orange, 1 red. All for 3¢ stamp. Will also send along our new seed and nursery catalog, and FREE subscription to magazine "SEED SENSE". Send stamp TODAY.

**HENRY FIELD Seed & Nursery Co., 1719 Elm St., Shenandoah, Iowa**

## Sewing Favorites



9128  
SIZES  
2-10

9128—A cute duet. Three pattern pieces to dress, 2 for sundress. Tulip applique pattern and bloomers included. Sizes 2 to 10. Size 6 requires 2 yards of 35-inch.



9452  
SIZES  
11-17

9452—Just right for graduation and special occasions. Sizes 11 to 17. Size 13 requires 3 3/4 yards of 35-inch; 2 3/8 yards of 2-inch eyelet.

4855—A classic done up in a new way. Sizes 12 to 20 and 30 to 42. Size 16 requires 4 3/4 yards of 39-inch material.



9474  
SIZES  
11-17



9474—Chic spring ensemble with pert blouse. Sizes 11 to 17. Size 13 bolero and skirt require 4 3/4 yards; blouse 1 yard of 39-inch material.



4855  
SIZES  
12-20  
30-42

4773 — Charming paneled frock designed to slenderize. Sizes 34 to 50. Size 36 requires 5 1/4 yards of 35-inch material.

9153—Slimming details, shoulder yoke combines with a deep surplice neckline. Sizes 34 to 50. Size 36 requires 4 3/4 yards of 35-inch material.



4773  
SIZES  
34-50



9153  
SIZES  
34-50

## Rice Pudding Goes Modern



Grandmother's long-cooked rice pudding filled with plump raisins has been forever a favorite dessert. Here, we substitute dried apricots for the raisins. Try it and you'll agree it will be a favorite for 1950.

### Empress Pudding

4 cups milk, scalded	1 teaspoon vanilla
½ cup rice	¼ teaspoon nutmeg
½ teaspoon salt	1½ cups cooked dried apricots
2 eggs	
½ cup sugar	

Scald milk in double boiler, add washed, drained rice and salt. Cover and cook over hot water about an hour, until rice is tender and milk is about absorbed. Stir occasionally. Beat eggs, add sugar and blend. Stir hot-rice mixture into egg mixture and blend. Add vanilla and nutmeg and stir. Put rice into well-buttered casserole in alternate layers with drained apricots which have been cooked and sweetened. Reserve a little for top decoration. Bake in moderate oven (325° F.) about 40 minutes or until lightly browned. Serve with cream. Serves about 6.

### Hot Spiced Cider

2 quarts cider	4 small sticks cinnamon
1 teaspoon whole cloves	6 whole allspice

Bring cider to a boil. Add spices tied in a bag. Boil cider and spices 3 minutes. Cool and remove spices. When ready to serve bring to a boil and serve at once. Garnish with a ring of unpeeled red apple and whole clove.

### Gingerbread Topping

Apples make a delicious topping for gingerbread. Use your favorite gingerbread mix and make the following topping for it: Blend 2 tablespoons butter and ½ cup sorghum in a pan in which you plan to bake the gingerbread. Slice into this mixture 2 or 3 unpeeled apples sprinkled with ¼ cup raisins. Pour gingerbread into pan and bake.

### Ways With Honey

If you've ever been detained away from home until the hands of the clock dangerously approach the supper hour, you'll appreciate an idea for a quick meal. Pancakes, a jar of honey, bacon curls or sausages, a fresh tossed vegetable salad and hot chocolate topped with whipped cream and presto! there's a meal.

Some folks like honey cold, but try

### Easter Entertainment

It isn't too late to order Easter entertainment leaflets. We have 2 which the hostess of a party will find helpful. "An Easter Eggsibit," suggests invitations, decorations, several games and a menu of refreshments. "New Fashions in Easter Favors," suggests several clever methods of decorating eggs. The illustrations in this leaflet will be found most helpful. For a copy of each of these leaflets, please address Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Price 3c each.

warming it a little. Just be careful not to overheat or the delicate flavor will be destroyed. Try honey thinned with a little orange juice for a supper treat. Or make honey-butter, half and half and mix until it stands up like whipped cream. Add a dash of cinnamon to your honey, if the family like spices. For an extra-special sauce, try spiced and fruited honey on pancakes.

### Honey Sauce

3 apples, cut in small pieces	1 teaspoon lemon juice
1 cup honey	½ teaspoon cinnamon

Combine all ingredients and cook until fruit is tender, about 15 minutes. Serve hot on pancakes or waffles.

### Fluffy Orange Icing

1½ packages cream cheese	2¼ cups sifted con- fectioners' sugar
grated rind of 2 oranges	

Cream cheese until light and fluffy. Gradually add the sifted sugar and beat well. Stir in grated orange rind. If too thick, add a few drops of orange juice. Spread on cake and let it set before cutting.

Special notes: To make certain the oven is at the right temperature when the cake is put into the oven, preheat for 10 to 20 minutes. Make all measurements exactly level. Egg whites will whip better when they are room temperature. Take them out of the refrigerator long enough before whipping, so they are not cold to the touch. Whip with wire whip, rotary or electric beater.

Fold the egg mixture into the egg whites very gently for rough, rapid handling will force out the air, leaving a cake more compact and with less volume.

### Six-In-One

The following recipe is called six-in-one apparently for the reason that all six of the ingredients are combined into one. And served with a salad and dessert you have a complete meal.

2 cups raw, sliced potatoes	½ cup chopped onion
1 cup uncooked rice	2 cups canned tomatoes or juice
1 pound ground beef	1 green pepper, chopped

Mix all ingredients lightly, put in baking dish, cover with buttered crumbs and bake for about 2 hours in moderate oven (375 degrees F.).

### Best for Little Girls

Pretty yet practical . . . that's the ideal for a dress for little girls 2 to 6. How can you achieve both? Follow the suggestions of the clothing specialists. They say a little girl's dress should have no waistline nor belt, but must have roomy sleeves without cuffs or bands and a collarless neckline. If it buttons down the front, so much the better for she can take it on and off herself. Short sleeves, they say, are good for all the year around.

# GOLD MEDAL FLOUR MAKES WONDERFUL BREAD EVERY TIME!

WITH  
YOUR FAVORITE  
RECIPE



Every cupful of Gold Medal "Kitchen-tested" Enriched Flour acts exactly the same to give you deliciously perfect baked foods. Women everywhere know its superbly uniform baking qualities give uniformly wonderful results . . . that's why more sacks of Gold Medal are bought than the next 5 brands combined.

Use Gold Medal Flour for *everything* you bake. Each sack contains a folder of tested Betty Crocker recipes and a valuable coupon good for beautiful Queen Bess pattern silverware in Tudor Plate by Oneida Community Silversmiths. Get Gold Medal in big 25, 50 or 100 lb. sacks! Higher value coupons in these sizes.

General Mills



USE PART OF YOUR BREAD DOUGH TO  
MAKE THESE DELICIOUS "FRIED MEN"

## Sensational OLD-TIME Taste Thrill! Betty Crocker "FRIED MEN"!

Children love them . . . you will too . . . everybody loves! And what a wonderful way to use your bread dough. Here's all you do . . . after your bread dough has risen and is ready to shape into loaves use part of the dough or whatever is left over for making "Fried Men."



Carefully pinch or cut off pieces of dough about the size of a large walnut. Roll *gently* between palms of hands to shape of a finger; twist to form spiral. Drop into deep hot fat 375° (when 1-in. bread cube browns in 60 seconds) in heavy kettle. As soon as the pieces come to the surface, turn over. Turn as often as needed to brown evenly and fry through (about 3 min.). Lift from fat with slotted spoon (don't prick), and drain on absorbent paper. While still hot, dip in confectioners' or granulated sugar. Delicious served with coffee or milk.

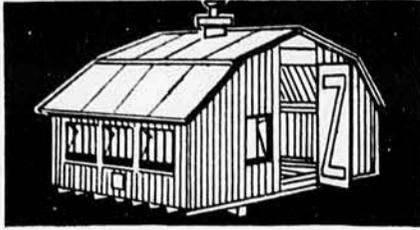
The simpler way, and just as good eating, is to flatten small pieces of the dough (¾-in. thick) and pan-fry in heavy skillet in small amount of fat, turning until nicely browned on both sides. These "men" may be sugared, but are also good served hot with butter and syrup.



### Fine Cotton Sacks—No Printing!

Gold Medal's 50 and 100 pound sacks are made of fine quality cotton. Table cloths, dish towels, and pillow cases are but a few of the many items you can make from these serviceable sacks. Simply soak in water 2 or 3 minutes to remove printed paper bands.

"Betty Crocker" and "Kitchen-tested" are reg. trademarks of General Mills



**Raise MORE Chicks to Maturity with this New Economy Brooder House**

Finest brooder house ever designed. More floor space per dollar. Warm roomy, properly lighted, easily heated—perfectly ventilated. Rugged, hip roof design with straight sidewalls gives plenty of headroom—sturdy as a rock! Finest materials throughout, completely painted. Complete for less than you can build. Absolutely guaranteed! Write for new catalog today!



**ECONOMY FARROWING HOUSE**  
Patented central heating system. Portable, sectional. Perfects the McLean System. Room for 6 sows—60 pigs. Complete for less than you can build.



**ECONOMY WOOD GRAIN BIN**  
Keeps grain in perfect condition. Does not condense moisture. Portable, sectional, easy to fill—unload! Complete—no extras to buy.



**EXTENSION LAYING HOUSE**  
Portable, sectional. Perfect ventilation. Abundance of sunlight. Sanitary—a sally cleaned. Well constructed—may be added to each year. Complete and set up for less than you can build.



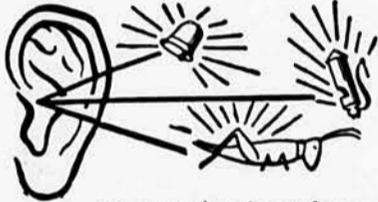
**NEW EXTENSION CORN CRIB**  
Quickly adjustable to any desired capacity. Portable, sectional. Perfect ventilation dries wettest corn. Built of finest materials. Steel tie rods positively prevent bulging. Absolutely guaranteed.

**FREE! New Complete 20 Page Catalog**  
Write for your copy today.

Just off the press! Big Bargain Book shows you how to save money on ready-built farm buildings. Contains all the latest and best in poultry, turkey and hog houses—also grain bins, corn cribs and cabins. Full color illustrations, specifications and money-saving prices. Write TODAY!

**Economy HOUSING CO.**  
WAHOO, NEBRASKA

**EAR NOISES?**



If you suffer from those miserable ear noises and are Hard of Hearing due to catarrh of the head, write us NOW for proof of the good results our simple home treatment has accomplished for a great many people. **NOTHING TO WEAR.** Many past 70 report ear noises gone and hearing fine. **Send NOW for proof and 30 days trial offer.**

THE ELMO CO. Dept. 590 Davenport, Iowa

**SAVE 50% ON THIS SAVAGE**  
**ELECTRO-HYDRAULIC TRUCK BED HOIST**  
Dumps heavy loads. No power takeoff, joints or gears. Self-contained unit connected to truck generator. Easily installed on your truck. Fully guaranteed. **Factory-To-You Savings. Write for Free Folder.** THE SAVAGE MFG. CO., 3910 W. Irving, Wichita, Kans.

**CLODBUSTER**  
ROTATING PLOW HARROW



**One Operation PLOW! DISC! HARROW!**  
Amazing, thoroughly tested, new method of seedbed preparation saves you up to 66% in time, labor and fuel. Hitch to plow beam and have a finished seedbed in a single operation, **EQUAL** in every respect to three single runs. Drive in normal plow gear—maximum draft 245 lbs. Get the facts before you plant!

For FULL INFORMATION Write **KNOLL Lawn Equipment Co.**  
2835 Burlingame Rd. Topeka, Kansas

**VALLEY MANUFACTURING CO.**  
Products of Modern Farm Tools, Valley, Nebraska

**The Flying Farmerette**

Where are you going my pretty maid?  
I'm going a-milking, sir, she said.  
The cow that jumped over the moon,  
they say  
Is grazing now near the milky way.  
So hey, diddle, diddle, my plane and I  
Are starting a dairy in the sky.  
—By Margaret Whittemore.



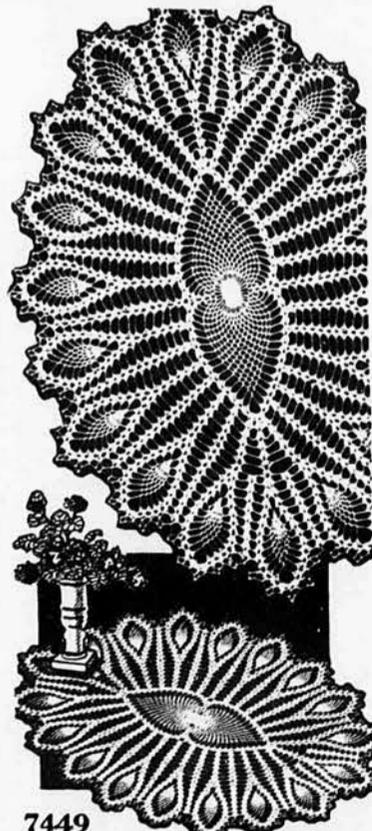
**My Neighbor**

My neighbor always brings me flowers  
When she comes to call  
From the very earliest springtime  
Till the touch of frost in fall.  
One snowy day in March her gift,  
Violets of gorgeous hue  
Gained added splendor as she said,  
"I picked them all for you."  
My neighbor shares her loveliness  
Her thumb is green, folks say,  
So her love for friends and flowers  
Is shown us in this way.  
And when I meet my neighbor  
In that sunny land on high  
I'm sure she'll hand me flowers  
From the gardens in the sky.  
—By Celeste Arno.

**Chef in Miniature**

His rolling pin is ready  
For pies I plan to make,  
But he must stir the batter  
For every special cake.  
He adds milk to my pancakes  
And crisps the bacon, too;  
He even sets the table  
And needs from me no cue.  
Sometimes he breaks the dishes  
And spatters up the sink . . .  
A matter of small moment  
That teaches him to think.  
I hope he will be eager  
To do these tasks for me  
When he is one-and-twenty  
And I am fifty-three.  
—By Ethel L. Turley.

**Crocheted Doilies**



7449

Your favorite crochet makes a pair of oval beauties. Large doily, 24 inches in No. 30 cotton, is a fine between-meal centerpiece. Complete directions come with pattern 7449.

Send 20 cents to Needlework Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

**Play Ways**

A kitten affects the most charming of grace  
Or he'll pose like a doll on a shelf,  
But a puppy will play with the natural abandon  
That forgets all about his own self.  
—By Mary Alice Holden.

**The Boughten Kind**

"Milk makes strong bones and sound white teeth,"  
I tell my children so,  
Yet when I try to pour them some  
They always holler, "No!"  
We farm a dairy farm and we  
Sure have milk! But alas!  
They like milk only at cafes  
At thirteen cents per glass!  
—By May Smith.

**Lines . . .**

**To a Busy Young Mother**  
Here they come shouting, three dear little boys  
Face and hands dirty, house filled with noise,  
Chairs upside down form a wild lion's den  
Blocks in a corner, they'll need them again;  
Toy trucks and tractors wherever you walk  
On one wall a blackboard and pieces of chalk.  
Now playing Indian with war whoop and paints  
Next playing church, faces beaming like saints;  
Riding stick horses that gallop and prance,  
Now stuffing treasures in pocketed pants.  
Hearing "Mama, we're hungry, what can we eat?"  
You hasten to hand out a sizable treat.  
Treasure these moments so fleetingly yours,  
Fill them with memories and love that endures,  
Too soon 'twill be quiet while you long for the noise  
Now made in your home by three dear little boys.  
—By Ida M. Yoder.

**Better Pickups**

Because burns and cuts are some of the frequent home accidents, take care with sharp and hot articles. For safer and better pickups, use tongs to pick up hot articles at the stove, fireplace and sink. Use tongs to lift jars from hot-water and pressure-cooker canning. Use tongs for removing large vegetables from boiling water, baked potatoes from the oven. Use a magnet to pick up pins and needles in home dress-making. Use damp cotton or paper to pick up broken glass.

**For a Cradle Shower**

Entertaining at a cradle shower? Our leaflet, "A Surprise Shower for the Prospective Mother," may offer suggestions for decorations and entertainment for a luncheon or party. For a copy of the leaflet, please address Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Price 3c.

**Remarkable Results**

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

**You Run No Risk**  
Buy a package of Walko Tablets today at your druggist or poultry supply dealer. Use them in the drinking water to aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated water. Satisfy yourself as have thousands of others who depend upon Walko Tablets year after year in raising their baby chicks. You buy Walko Tablets at our risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you are not entirely satisfied with results. The Waterloo Savings Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee. Sent direct postpaid if your dealer cannot supply you. Price 60c, \$1.20, \$2.50 and \$4.00.

Walker Remedy Co. Waterloo, Iowa



**New MEYER Hay Conditioner**  
STREAMLINES THE JOB!  
Saves the day that makes the hay. Fluffs cut hay one swath from mower to speed natural aeration and curing. Retains leaves and carotene (Vitamin A)—beats weather hazards. Gains 24 hours over pre-Meyer method. And Meyer Hay Conditioning saves time and labor—boosts field efficiency—makes your hay worth more. Request FREE Folder and dealer's name today!

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**CENTURY All-Purpose Sprayers**  
9-Way Spray Control Valve  
Boost Profits All Year!  
Cuts Time, Labor, Crop Losses

- KILL Weeds, Corn Borers, Cotton Pests, Grasshoppers, Cattle Flies, Grubs, Ticks, Lice, Mango, Orchard Pests.
  - Spray Dairies
  - Fumigate Basins
  - Defoliate
  - Fight Fires
- Only boom-type Sprayer with 9-Way spray control from tractor seat! One mount fits all tractors; same Sprayer fits tractor, truck or trailer. Heavy-duty gear-type pump—direct PTO drive; pressures to 300 lbs.; up to 480 gals. an hour. 3-way strainer system cuts nozzle clogging. Adjust boom height without tools, 17 to 60 in. Raise or lower boom arms from tractor seat. Rugged! FREE—send postcard for "100 Actual Results from Spraying" and data on CENTURY Sprayers and accessories. Write today!

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Everlasting TILE Silos  
Cheap to install. Trouble Free. Also Tile Stave Silos. Outside Reinforcing.  
NO Blowing in Blowing Down Erect Early Freezing Immediate Shipment  
Rowell Roller Bearing Ensilage Cutters.  
Write for prices. Special discounts now Good territory open for live agents.  
**NATIONAL TILE SILO COMPANY**  
636 Livestock Exchange Building  
STATE SIZE WANTED KANSAS CITY 15, MO.

**HEARTBURN?**

Acid taste in mouth? That awful gassy feeling? Then—try a switch to POSTUM!  
For the latest scientific facts reveal that, in many persons, caffeine in both coffee and tea tends to produce harmful stomach acidity, as well as nervousness, and sleepless nights! While many people can drink coffee or tea without ill-effect, many others can't.  
So if you suffer heartburn, indigestion, sleeplessness, make this test: give up coffee—give up tea—drink POSTUM exclusively for 30 days—judge by results! Remember, POSTUM contains no caffeine or other drug—nothing that can possibly cause indigestion, nervousness, sleeplessness! Ask your grocer today for INSTANT POSTUM—A Vigorous Drink made from Healthful Wheat and Bran.

**Chickens, Hogs and Cattle Thrive on Tasty Cubes—Feed Manufacturers Go to Great Expense to Make Them, You Will Find in Reading This Article**

**Pellets, Economy Answer To Feeding Problems**

By ROY R. MOORE

THERE is ample justification for the statement that if any particular problem is vexatious enough, sooner or later some enterprising American is going to solve it.

That's a rather unorthodox way of saying that making pellets, those tasty cubes of varying sizes, is the direct result of poultrymen and livestock feeders getting tired of witnessing the tremendous amount of feed wasted by chickens, cattle or hogs when mash was "served" in troughs or hoppers.

No manufacturer ever made a trough, no matter how ingenious in design, that really foiled an enterprising broiler bent on pitching a fourth of its rations out of the hopper to the ground. The same story holds for hogs and cattle, particularly out in the feed lot.

In other words, pellets—millions upon millions of them made daily in several sizes—constitute the feed manufacturers' answer to waste in feeding operations. Considering that pellets are the last word in feed economy, it is surprising to learn that the tremendous amount of work plus costly machinery to make them, costs the livestock feeder or poultry raiser only an additional 10 cents a hundred over and above the outlay for ordinary dry mash. Pellets are real bargains at that price, you will have to admit.

**Began in the Midwest**

While popularity of pellets increased rapidly during the lush war years and has continued unabated since then, their manufacture really began about 2 decades ago in the Midwest. Probably the first company to make them in this part of the country was Nutrena Mills, Inc., Kansas City, Kan. The machine used in the process was imported from England.

There is no denying that poultry and livestock really like pellets. Just watch cattle on range chase the truck in wild abandon in the pasture to the spot where pellets are dumped to the

ground! And there is not a single ounce of waste in a truckload.

With this article is a picture taken out on range in Saline county illustrating the attitude a fine bunch of Herefords take to this method of being fattened for market.

Necessarily it will take thousands upon thousands of 100-pound bags at 10 cents extra per bag to barely start paying the interest on the money invested in the machines that make them, the coolers, screens, overhead bins and conveyor machinery. In more concrete terms without actually divulging figures—and they have been computed in black and white—the whole outlay would cost far more than the best quarter section of farm land in the Kaw river bottom.

And all this expense, merely to eliminate waste in feeding!

As far as I can learn, every large manufacturer in the Midwest—and this statement goes for most of the smaller ones, too—has one or more pellet installations. To the uninitiated, an installation consists mainly of the pellet mill itself, or at least the most costly part.

It was my privilege a short time ago to visit a big feed mill that had everything in the way of modern equipment and see pellet mills in operation.

It struck me that the machine resembled in some degree one of those old-fashioned, pot-bellied stoves of huge size that used to decorate the average railroad depot before advent of the central heating system. Outward appearance, of course, was the only resemblance. Into the upper part of each mill were chutes extending to the ceiling with connections to bulk bins on the floors above from whence were being fed into the mill the exact mixture that a moment later emerged as pellets. The process is simple when an expert feed man points things out. Here is the cycle boiled down to a few words.

(Continued on Page 33)

**EARLMAY GARDEN SEEDS**  
for **BIGGER YIELDS**  
**TRIPLE TESTED**



LOOK for the newer and better varieties in your Earl May Catalog. Scores of the world's finest vegetables to make your garden more productive than ever before.

MEET the "Early Bird" in our Catalog. It marks those varieties that mature earliest and are ready to eat first.

Copyright Earl May Seed Co.

**FIRST . . . in Our Laboratory**  
Every packet, every pound of Earl May seeds is Laboratory tested to assure you Purity and High Germination. Every packet is guaranteed.

**SECOND . . . in Our 76-Acre Test Garden**

Last year we grew and compared 469 varieties! That's why we know we offer you the world's finest varieties. The most productive and most dependable.

**THIRD . . . on Our Tables**  
Vegetables from our Test Gardens are table-tested by seed house families. The final test to assure you the tenderest, best flavored varieties.



WATCH for the emblem above. It is the guide for you folks who quick freeze vegetables. In our catalog it marks varieties proved best for quick freezing.

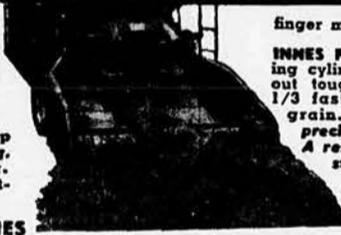
**14 Varieties of HYBRIDS**

New and sensationally productive **HYBRID VEGETABLES**. You'll find them in Earl May's catalog. 14 of them! Bigger yields. More dependable. Improved flavor, tenderness. More than 150 of the world's finest varieties of vegetables. Plan the best garden you ever had . . . with Earl May **TRIPLE-TESTED** Seeds.

**ORDER TODAY OR WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG**  
**EARL MAY SEED COMPANY Dept. K Shenandoah, Iowa**

**COMBINE with the Innes WINDROW PICK-UP & FEEDER!**

Success in windrow harvesting depends on careful handling!  
**INNES PICK-UP**  
Patented piston action picks entire windrow up clean, without wrapping, clogging or shelling. Light, and easy to attach. Stiff and spring.



finger models to fit most combines.  
**INNES FEEDER** for full length threshing cylinder. Separates and smooths out toughest windrows. You travel 1/3 faster, save up to 50% more grain. All Innes products are precision-built of finest materials. A responsible firm, Innes Company stands behind every purchase.  
See your dealer, or write Innes Co., Bettendorf, Iowa.

**For Greater Farm Profits**  
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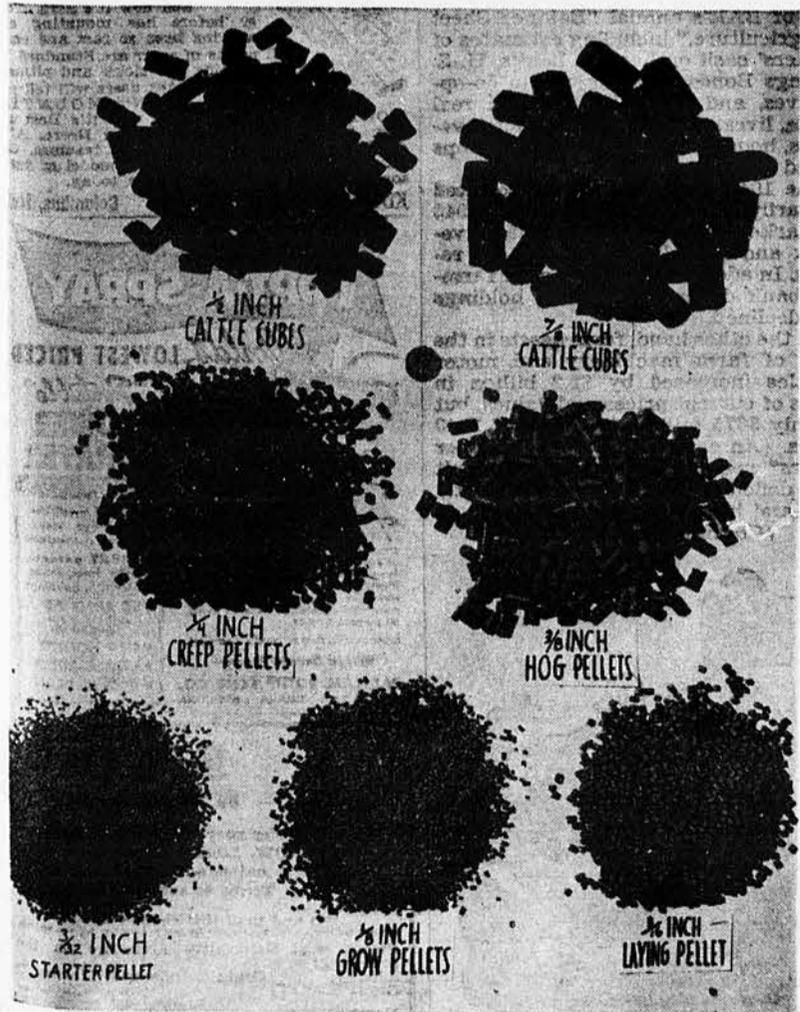
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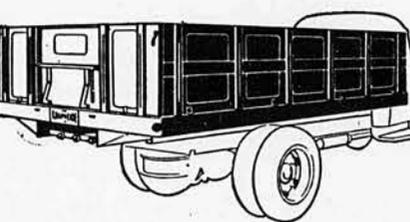
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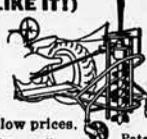
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## Where to With Price Supports

(Continued from Page 7)

rants will have extremely undesirable consequences, including a great deal of harm to farmers themselves."

Attempting to hold price supports at wartime levels, he warned, "will lead in the all-too-soon future to tight acreage control, impossible-to-manage surpluses, and eventual price collapse."

Adjustments (the soft word for lower prices) will have to be made, Davis insisted. The necessity will be plain just "as soon as we quit sending out (abroad) the dollars with which to pay for our exports."

"Postwar farm programs do not include nor realize that fact, right down to the Agricultural Act of 1949 (81st Congress). If we had learned the lessons of the past 25 years, we would have stuck to the long-range provisions of the 1948 Act (80th Congress)."

The 1948 act, he said, would have "relieved the government of the impossible task of maintaining wartime prices in the face of mounting surpluses."

Realized net farm income in the United States in 1949 was \$13.8 billion dollars, the Department of Agriculture announced last week. This is a 17 per cent drop from the 1948 total of \$16.7 billion, and 22 per cent (more than one-fifth) below the 1947 record high of 1947.

(Realized net income, as defined by the Department, includes value of crops and livestock sold, placed under government loan, or used in farm homes during the year, plus Government payments to farmers, minus production expenses. It is net income actually "realized" by farm operators during the year, and does not include the value of any changes in farm inventories of crops and livestock.)

The assets of agriculture also declined in value during 1949.

"From the peak of \$127 billion a year earlier, farmers' assets on January 1, 1950, have decreased more than 4 billion dollars," the Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates. "However, all this decline came from lower prices used in valuing some of the major assets, chiefly farm real estate. The decline in value of farm real estate alone, during 1949, amounted to \$3.9 billion, or 6 per cent. When farm assets in both 1948 and 1949 are shown in terms of 1940 prices, there was virtually no change in total assets during 1949.

(The assets futures, as developed as part of BAE's annual "Balance Sheet of Agriculture," including estimates of farmers' cash on hand in banks, U. S. Savings Bonds, investments in co-operatives, and the value of farm real estate, livestock, machinery, motor vehicles, household equipment, and crops stored on and off farms.)

The 1949 decline in assets resulted primarily from the reduction since 1948 in market values of real estate, livestock and stored crops, the BAE reports. In addition, the amount of farmers' bank deposits and cash holdings also declined.

On the other hand, farm assets in the form of farm machinery and motor vehicles increased by \$2.2 billion in terms of current prices and values, but by only \$675 million in terms of 1940 prices. (An example of what "cheaper dollars" mean: cheaper dollars result from deficit spending by government.) Farmers' household equipment, U. S.

(Continued on Page 32)



"Certainly I realize I don't have to testify against my husband, but it's a pleasure!"

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## Rural Living

(Continued from Page 5)

refrigeration and a hundred or more useful electrically-operated household gadgets ranging from clothes-washing machines to electric razors. Above all, it means light! No more smoky lamp chimneys to clean.

Larger and, in most respects better, rural schools have brought great changes. Being larger, schools can have better libraries, more group activities—social, literary, athletic—and, usually, better teaching. The school bus has brought marked changes in the lives of farm children. In the United States, during the 1948-49 school year, 5,416,000 pupils were transported each school day to and from 46,385 schools in 90,392 school busses. This differs from the old custom of walking or riding a pony to and from school.

A few years ago, the late General James G. Harbord revisited his childhood farm home in Lyon county and observed that whereas when he was a boy he walked 2 or 3 miles to a one-room school, his old home community now has a consolidated school, the pupils are transported in school busses and it became necessary to build a gymnasium to provide adequate exercise!

There is less self-made entertainment than there was 50 years ago and a corresponding, or more than corresponding, increase in commercialized entertainment. Movies, radio, phonograph records, comics—these and others have displaced much of the self-made entertainment of 1900. The change probably is not all to the good.

News now is transmitted almost before it happens. Probably thousands of American farmers listening drowsily to their radios after Sunday dinner on December 7, 1941, learned of the bombing of Pearl Harbor while it actually was in progress. The fact that the event took place from 2,000 to 5,000 miles from American farm homes was all in the day's work for radio.

One wonders what Walt Whitman would say now. Possibly he would say that we have verified his prediction, that we have become "a nation of lunatics"! More probably, he would be awed by the wonder of it all, for he was a great poet with a poet's capacity for wonder.

### Where Do We Go Now?

Where do we go from here? What changes in rural living are likely to occur in the next 50 years, or in the next 10 years? Nobody knows precisely. But there are trends that may give some indication of the direction of development.

Basically, what takes place will depend mainly on whether we retain a high degree of freedom, with ample incentive for individual and group enterprise, with individual and group rewards for wise and constructive action and penalties for foolish and destructive action. If, thru a desire for what is fatuously called "security," we permit our freedom to be destroyed or seriously impaired, we may be sure that we shall go downhill.

On the assumption that we shall retain a high degree of freedom, it is possible to suggest a few probable future developments.

One of these is continuation and intensification of the present trend toward more comfort and convenience in the farm home. Rural electrification is likely to continue to spread until virtually all farms are blessed with it. The ranch-type, all-on-one-floor, "wife saver" farm dwelling, or something comparable to it, is likely to increase in popularity, despite its lack of banisters for children to slide down.

Farm home air conditioning—both

cooling and heating—is likely to be increased and improved. Such a development would be speeded up by perfection and cheapening of the heat pump. This is a device by which differences between the temperatures of the air and of the ground are used to cool the house in summer and to heat it in winter. The heat pump already is a reality (an experimental one is in operation in an Iowa farmhouse) and Kansas utility companies and Kansas State College are conducting heat-pump research at and near Manhattan. It is still infested with various technical "bugs" and it is not yet economically feasible; but it seems to be coming along. If and when it is perfected it will be adaptable to almost any electrified farm home. It operates without fuel, smoke, soot, ashes or noise.

### Not Bread Alone

There are some signs of increasing acceptance of the scriptural declaration that man does not live by bread alone. Many farm families with their debts paid or reduced to manageable size are less exclusively preoccupied than they formerly were with the economic side of farm life and more interested in the non-financial values. A strong trend in this direction might slow down the rate of increase in size of farm and enhance the activities of living. This would mean more attractive farm home surroundings, more trees and flowers and shrubs, and more attention to schools, churches, social life and intellectual interests.

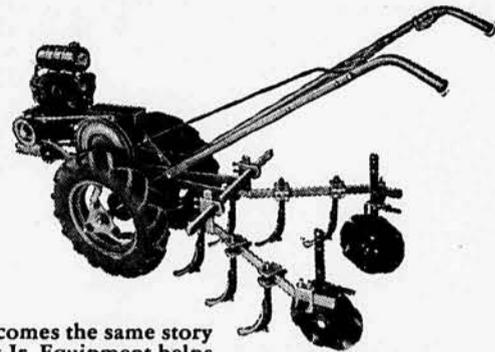
Walt Whitman's unpleasant prediction may be either substantially validated or definitely proved false before the year 2,000. What happens will depend primarily on what the preponderance of rural opinion regards as worth striving for and on the willingness of the people to pay—by the exercise of sanity, industry, self-control and enterprise—for what they want.

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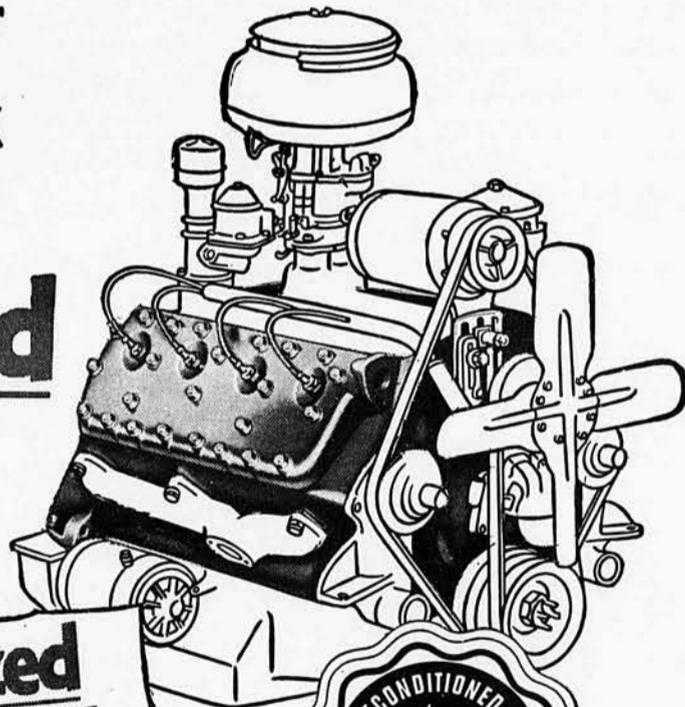
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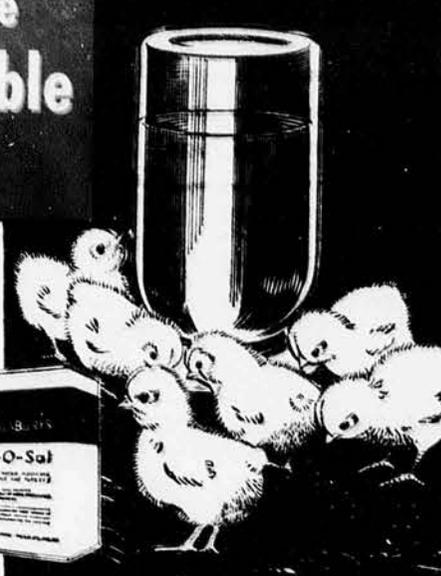
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**Where to With Price Supports**

(Continued from Page 30)

Savings Bonds, and investments in co-operatives increased slightly in value.

Farmers' bank deposits and cash on hand, which declined \$500 million during 1948, had decreased another 800 million dollars by January 1 this year.

Farm debts increased again during 1949. Farm real estate mortgage debt was \$5.4 billion on January 1, 1950, compared with \$5.1 billion a year earlier and \$4.7 billion at the low point of recent years on January 1, 1948.

Non-real estate mortgage debt totaled \$5.3 billion on January 1, 1950 (not counting loans held or guaranteed by CCC). This may be compared with \$4.9 billion on January 1, 1949, and \$2.7 billion at the low point of recent years, January 1, 1945.

"The realized net income of farm operators is arrived at by subtracting their total expenses of production from gross farm income," the BAE points out.

Gross income totaled \$31.8 billion in 1949, which was 10 per cent below the 1948 record high of \$35.4 billion.

"This decline was the result of lower prices received by farmers for their products; prices averaged 13 per cent less in 1949 than in 1948," according to BAE. "At the same time, farm production expenses amounted to \$18 billion, down only three per cent from 1948. As a result, most of the decline in gross income was reflected directly in net income.

(Farm production expenses cover purchased feed and livestock, fertilizer, farm labor, and other operating expenses, plus rent, interest, taxes and other overhead costs. They are actual cash expenditures for production purposes, except in the case of machinery, buildings and other capital equipment, where normal depreciation charges are used instead of cash outlays during the year.)

(Gross income includes cash receipts from farm marketings, Government payments to farmers, home consumption of farm products, and the rental value of dwellings. Neither gross income nor realized net income includes the value of any increases or decreases during the year in farm inventories of crops and livestock. Such changes affect only the distribution of income between different years. They are so handled in these estimates that net realized income of farm operators is the amount actually available for farm living and other non-farm expenditures during the year.)

"The wages of hired farm workers are a business expense to farm operators, but they also are income to the workers," BAE explains.

Farm wages of laborers living on farms were about \$2 billion in 1949, or 6 per cent less than in 1948. The average number of hired workers and the average wages per worker were both slightly lower in 1949 than in 1948.

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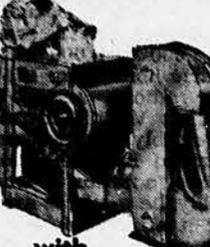
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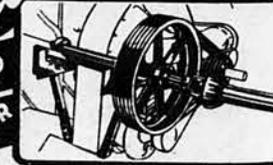
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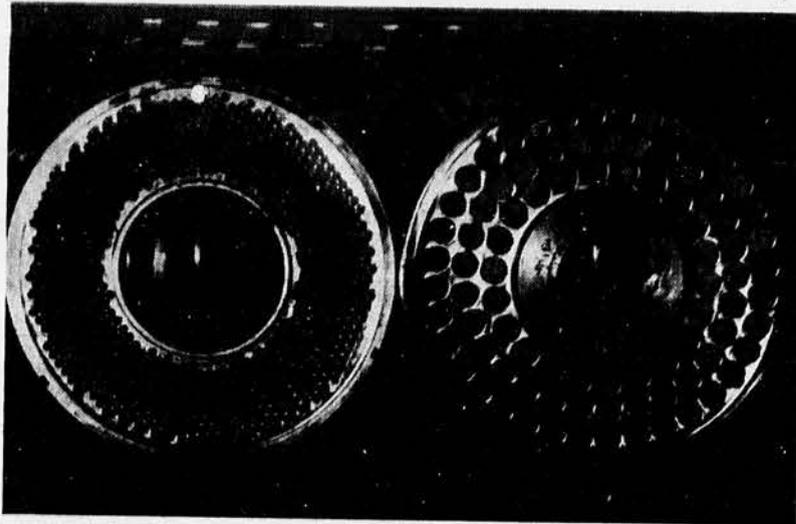
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**Pellets, Economy Answer**

(Continued from Page 29)



**SQUEEZE JOB:** Dies, the costly gadgets that really make pellets possible. Moist, hot feed is forced thru these dies under great pressure. A separate die is needed for every size of pellet required. Several "extras" are kept on hand, since wear is very heavy.

For most cattle, poultry and hog feeds, the mash or meal after having been sifted to remove any foreign material, is run over magnetic separators to catch any metallic objects, and then is elevated to bins above the machinery.

From these bins the feed flows by gravity into the mill itself where it meets another important agent without which there would be no pellet at all—live steam.

**Cut Cubes to Size**

At that point, things really begin to pick up with the moist mixture being fed into a series of round steel corrugated rolls revolving on the surface of steel dies into which the feed mixture is forced. Size of the dies regulates size of the pellets. A series of steel knives rotate immediately below the dies and cut the cubes into the proper length as they are forced thru the dies under great pressure, and have taken the exact shape with which everybody is familiar.

The operation, however, is not over. Hot and moist, the pellets must be cooled and cured in a room one floor below especially equipped for that single purpose. There you will see a pellet cooler that not only does all the name implies, but also cures as well. After a specified time, depending upon size of pellets, they are discharged from the cooling machine, are run over a shaker or sifter to eliminate undersized particles or broken cubes. They now go to bins to await packing into bags for shipment over the country.

The preceding paragraphs just about take care of pellet making in simple form. But there is some variation of procedure in making them with a heavy

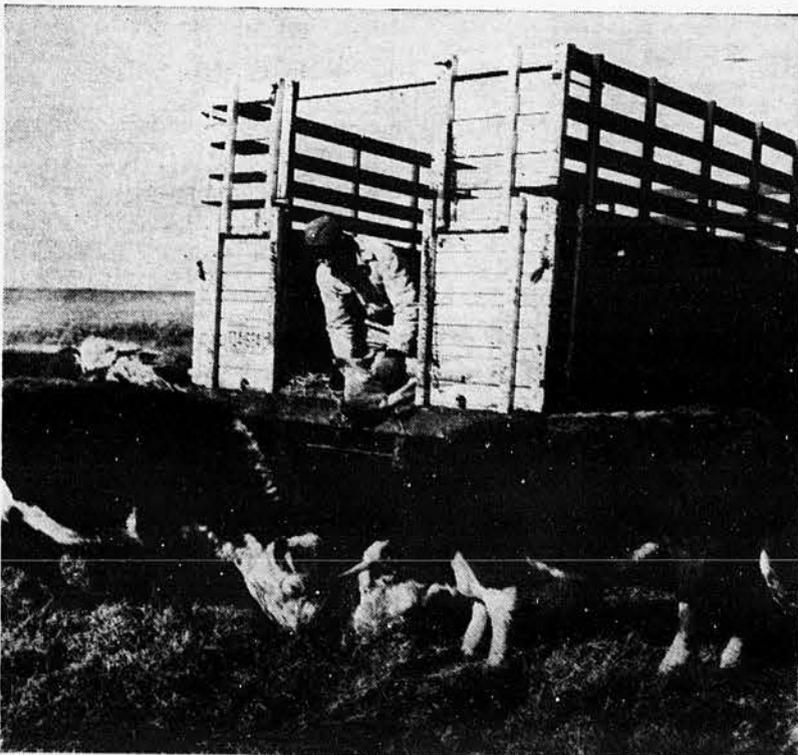
molasses content for the feed lot. In this instance, a special machine is necessary, entirely different in many ways from the conventional mill just described.

Since pellets of this character are hardly second to glue in stickiness, one of the ingenious features of this machine is a dusting device—an operation involving the use of cottonseed meal that coats the outside of every cube. Thus they can be handled without sticking together. Cooling and curing this type of pellet follows conventional styles.

It may be of interest to know that a Kansas company, the Wagner Manufacturing Co., Sabetha, makes the type of pellet mill just described when molasses is to be used in large quantities.

An important outgrowth of making pellets is granule manufacture which is a comparatively recent step in making poultry feed. It is a simple operation and involves merely grinding the pellets into small particles which are said to be more tempting to young chickens. While this procedure requires additional machinery and certainly steps up the cost of the feed, there is no indication that many feed makers have raised the price over pellets.

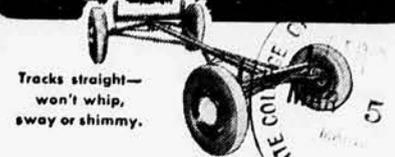
The writer is indebted to Claire Hull, of the Gooch Feed Mill Co., Salina, for some of the technical details in this article as well as the photographs. This Kansas concern, with its tremendous facilities for making mixed feeds of all kinds, is only one of several in this area that make pellets, granules and mixed feeds for poultry and livestock. There's Schreibers at St. Joseph, Nutrena and Staley at Kansas City, not to mention many others whose products are well-known.



**"CUBE" STEAKS:** Herefords on CK Ranch, Ellsworth county, are enjoying a ration of cubes out on range. Photo was taken by Joyce Vanier, whose father owns the ranch and cattle. Miss Vanier has an active part in management of the ranch.

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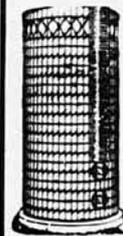
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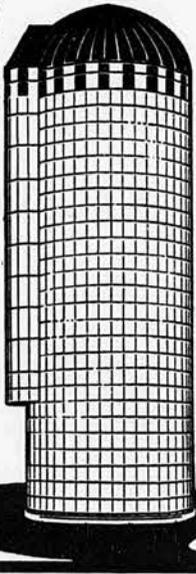
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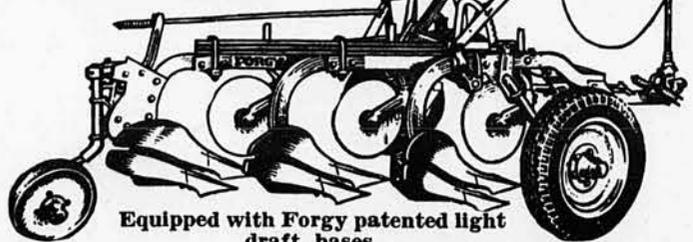


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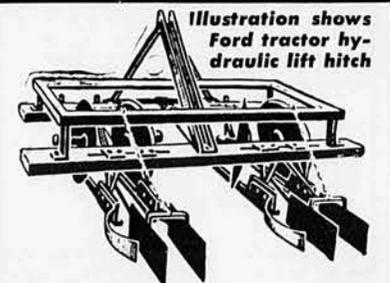


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 The ideal cow for the average farmer. She is a deep red, naturally hornless, quiet disposition cow and produces a generous flow of 4% milk and a good beef carcass on home-grown feeds and pasture. For a list of breeders and literature write:  
**KANSAS RED POLL BREEDERS' ASSN.**  
 J. E. Loeppke, Sec. Penalosa, Kansas

**Cedar Lawn Farm**  
 Offers their Milking Shorthorn herd sire, Olwood Grand, who is 4 years old, out of a dam who has a record of 462 lbs. fat. He also sired the grand champion 4-H heifer at the 1949 Kansas Free Fair. This bull has 11 R. M.'s in his pedigree. He must be seen to be appreciated. He would not be for sale but we have sold most of our cow herd and are using a son of him.  
 Nels T. Torkelson, Everest, Kan. Tel. 44

**FOR SALE MILKING SHORTHORNS**  
 2 Cows and 3 Bull Calves  
**Harrell Guard, Asherville, Kan.**

**MILKING SHORTHORNS**  
 Heifers to 18 months, bulls to 12 months. Red Robin QM 2327392 and Kenton Royal Sonny 267 breeding. **JOSEPH STUCKY, Moundridge, Kan.**

**March 18 Will Be Our Next Issue**  
 Ads for the Classified and Livestock Section must be in our hands by **Friday, March 10**  
 If you are late with your ad, send it in Special Delivery to 912 Kansas Ave. Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

**KILL Corn Borers**  
 By PACKING Ground Firmly After Plowing Stalks Under  
**WESTERN SPROCKET PACKER & MULCHER**

It pulverizes, mulches and firms soil. It does not uncover corn stalks, therefore smother corn borer millers in the ground. Saves time, labor and horsepower preparing ideal seedbed. Leaves surface mulch without grooves, which greatly helps to prevent washing. This seedbed conserves moisture, saves seed because more of the seeds grow; and helps to increase yields of all crops. Great also for rolling in clover and grass seed and breaking crust on winter wheat in spring. Find out why it does the work so much better, easier and faster. Be sure you get the genuine WESTERN. Write for catalog and freight-paid prices direct to you.  
 Western Land Roller Co., Box 914 Hastings, Nebr.

**More Wild Bees Would Aid Alfalfa**

**THRU** proper encouragement of wild bee population, it may be possible to greatly increase Kansas' 4 million dollar alfalfa seed crop. But how to increase numbers of wild bees? That is a problem on which Dr. Charles D. Michener is going to begin work. He is state entomologist, and chairman of the Kansas University entomological department.

Because of the peculiar make-up of the alfalfa blossom, bees are essential to alfalfa pollination. It requires the activity of a bee on that blossom to properly trip it so the alfalfa plant can reproduce—or make seed.

The common honeybee often is used near alfalfa fields or other legumes to help increase the yield. But the honeybee, as Doctor Michener points out, has some peculiarities that limit its usefulness to agriculture. Honeybees live in hives and communicate with one another. A hive may be placed in an alfalfa field prior to blooming. But one of the bees in search for food may find a mustard patch beyond the alfalfa. This bee communicates this information to the other bees. First thing you know the bees pay no attention to the alfalfa where they live, but work the mustard patch well. Work it until the supply of food in the mustard patch is exhausted. All that at the expense of the alfalfa, of course. Then, too, honeybees fail to pollinate legumes as rapidly and effectively as do wild bees, according to Doctor Michener.

In contrast to honeybees, entomologists estimate there are more than 1,000 kinds of wild bees in Kansas. Wild bees do not colonize but nest singly in small holes in the ground. One of the most efficient pollinators of alfalfa, the leaf cutter bee, can hardly be attracted away from legumes. But in many places where these bees would have great economic value, their nesting places are destroyed by plowing.

A grant of \$2,000 from the industrial fellowship fund of the university will support the initial phases of the investigation which will be directed by Doctor Michener. This fund is a special legislative appropriation.

This research project may extend over a 5-year period. But first step will be to inventory the species of bees in Kansas and determine the kinds of flowers visited by each species. From there, then, it may be possible to determine steps which could be taken to encourage improvement of conditions for the wild bees. Conditions which will promote their development.

Doctor Michener compared yields of 150 pounds of alfalfa seed an acre in Kansas with 1,200 pounds in Manitoba, Canada. High yields of alfalfa in certain areas of Manitoba appear to result from the large population of wild bees.

**New Milk Products**

Sometime in the future we may be eating everything from soup to ice cream, all made either from whey, skim milk, or buttermilk.

Already in the U. S. Department of Agriculture dairy research laboratories, scientists have perfected cream-style soups; tomato-whey beverages; potato-skim milk wafers; several kinds of cake made with whey and skim milk; buttermilk ice cream; and fudge made with whey. Enormous quantities of milk by-products now are being wasted but may be used in the future thru research discoveries.

**"This is a refreshing experience, Miss Standish... The implication is that I am retarded mentally, is it not?"**

**KANSAS POLLED HEREFORD BULL SALE**



**Monday, March 13, 1950**  
**Liberal, Kansas**

Selling at Liberal Sales Co. Pavilion  
**56--BULLS--56**

**CONSIGNORS**

- |                                  |                                    |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Aust & Zachman, Ellis            | B. L. Meador, Larned               |
| Gus Boitnott, Larned             | Cecil Medley, Tampa                |
| Brannan & Reinhardt, Timken      | Mulvane Farms, Rossville           |
| Cornwell Hereford Farm, St. John | New Eden Polled Herefords, Wilmore |
| Doerschlag & Son, Alamota        | Ray Petersilie, Ness City          |
| Allen Engler & Sons, Topeka      | Walbert Ravenstein, Adams          |
| Harold Gingrass & Son, Sedgwick  | Irvin R. Schmidt, Buhler           |
| Ross G. Hansen, Marion           | Gerhart Spreen, Ellis              |
| Stanley Hajek & Son, Tampa       | Triple E Ranch, Ellis              |
| Kansas Hereford Ranch, Hays      | Welch Bros., Garfield              |
| Fred W. Lamb & Sons, Macksville  | Guy Wood & Son, Larned             |
| John M. Lewis & Sons, Larned     |                                    |

**"Top Polled Cattle from Top Kansas Herds"**

*This Consignment Consists of Mostly Serviceable Age and Yearling Bulls*

**Freddie Chandler, Auctioneer**  
**John Trenfield, Follet, Texas, Judge**  
 For catalogs and information, write  
**Vic Roth, Secretary-Manager, Box 702, Hays, Kansas**

Banquet and business meeting at the Randall Cafeteria Sunday evening, March 12, at 7:00 P. M. Visitors welcome.

**DAVISDALE FARMS SELL HEREFORDS MARCH 18**

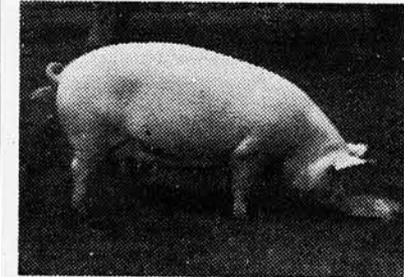


Sale held in the new sale barn on the farm, located about 6 miles southwest of **Boonville, Missouri**

Featuring the get and service of DD Silver Prince, Publican Domino 150th, JF Proud Mixer 54th and D. D. Silver Domino.  
**THE SALES OFFERING:** 10 Show and herd bull prospects; 24 Cows with calves at side and rebred; 20 outstanding Bred Heifers; 7 top show Heifers and 5 quality Heifer Calves.  
 The Davises invite you to come around Before sale day to see this attractive array that sells March 18.  
 Write for your copy of our catalog today.

**DAVISDALE FARMS, Boonville, Mo.**  
 RALPH E. DAVIS & RALPH E. DAVIS, Jr., Owners  
 Sales Managers—Fulkerson Sale Management Service and F. W. Farley  
 Auctioneer: Jewett M. Fulkerson Donald Bowman for this publication

**MAX CAIRO REGISTERED YORKSHIRE HOG SALE**



**March 14, 1950**  
 1:00 P. M. at Purebred Sale Pavilion  
**South St. Joseph, Mo.**

**44 HEAD REGISTERED YORKSHIRE HOGS**  
 32 Bred Gilts and Sows to farrow in March and April, 5 Spring Boars, 7 Fall Boars.  
 Featuring bloodline from Kitty Clover Farms, imported blood from Canada and Curtis Candy Co. breeding. All sows sired by the Iowa Junior and Reserve Grand Champion boar in 1947. Attend this sale and buy the bacon type hogs that the packers are wanting and the hogs that produce those large litters. A Yorkshire boar will add the length you want in your hogs.

Write for catalog  
**MAX CAIRO, Troy, Kansas**  
 Auctioneers: Leon E. Joy, Ames, Iowa  
 Samuel H. Prawl, Severance, Kan.

**NATIONAL DEDICATION CONGRESS SALE OF MILKING SHORTHORNS**  
**SPRINGFIELD, MO. APRIL 25**

Plan now to attend the greatest "double header" event in the history of the American Milking Shorthorn Society. First, the big sale. You will see some of the best cattle of the breed, selections to be made by same methods as for a National Show. Second, Dedication. The Sale will fittingly dedicate our beautiful new building in Springfield which has been erected to enable members of the Society to promote their chosen breed.  
 This National All-Female Dedication Congress Sale will be held at the Fairgrounds, Springfield, Missouri, April 25. Come on! Come all! You'll enjoy seeing your friends; attending the Parade, Banquet, Meetings, etc. Sale consists of ALL-FEMALES. Cows, not more than 7 years old at last birthday; Heifers, not less than 18 months old and bred. All animals accepted for sale required to pass inspection of committee appointed by State of District Ass'n. Each State or District Ass'n limited to ten (10) head. Free Catalog.  
**American Milking Shorthorn Society**  
 4122 S. Union Ave., Dept. KF-5 Chicago, Illinois

**HAUCIONERS**

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

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

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 1 Column inch . . . . . 8.40 per issue  
 The ad costing \$3.00 is the smallest accepted.  
 Publication dates are on the first and third Saturdays of each month. Copy for livestock advertising must be received on Friday, eight days before.  
**MIKE WILSON, Livestock Editor**  
 912 Kansas Avenue  
 Kansas Farmer - - Topeka, Kansas



**"We Get More Buyers from KANSAS FARMER Than From Any Other Publication."**

—G. Fred Williams

Like many other Kansas livestock breeders, G. Fred Williams, Hutchinson, knows that Kansas Farmer gets results for its advertisers. He has been advertising his top Ayrshire herd in this publication for 25 years and asks his buyers where they have seen the Williams advertising.

A member of the executive board of the National Ayrshire Breeders' Association, he is also a past president and his cattle are sold in many states. His remark about getting more ACTUAL BUYERS from Kansas Farmer is thus all the more authoritative.

Nearly 500 Kansas stockmen are listed among Kansas Farmer's advertisers and there are others who can take a page from the Williams book and join this group. For information, write to Mike Wilson, head of the livestock department.

**KANSAS FARMER**  
912 Kansas Topeka

**Beef CATTLE**

**FIFTH ANNUAL SPRING SHOW & SALE**  
Southeastern Kansas  
Aberdeen-Angus Breeders  
We are holding our fifth annual spring show and sale at the County Fair Grounds in Iola, Kansas  
**Wednesday, April 5, 1950**  
Show at 9:00 A. M.  
Sale at 1:00 P. M.  
Phil Ljungdahl, Sunbeam Farms, Judge  
Selling 69 head of selected Registered Aberdeen-Angus 33 Bulls — 36 Females  
Southeastern Kansas  
Aberdeen-Angus Association  
For catalogs write: Clarence C. Ericson, Sale Manager, Savonburg, Kansas

**OFFERING REG. POLLED HEREFORDS**  
Several choice yearling Bulls. Sired by Advance Choice 16, a great son of Advance Domino 50 and Advance Domino 3. A son of C. M. R. Advance Domino 35. Priced reasonable. Write or visit: **MARTIN I. SHIELDS & SONS** Lincolnville, Kansas Near Highway 77 and 50 North

**FOR SALE POLLED HEREFORDS**  
A tried sire. Also serviceable-age bulls from our old stand-by bloodlines that has been so reliable and produced so many show winners for us.  
**Jesse Riffel & Sons**  
Enterprise, Kansas

**FOR SALE**  
Beef Type Male—Silver Creek Control 2322207. Roan 4 years old.  
Owner, **ERNEST F. WALZ**, Grinnell, Kansas

**Farm Thieves Are Active**

By J. M. PARKS, Director  
Protective Service Department

ARE we to have another cycle of farm thievery? According to records of Kansas Farmer Protective Service, there was one such cycle in the mid-twenties and another in the late thirties extending into the early forties. Now, there are indications a similar wave of thievery is breaking out.

Reports coming to the Protective Service contain evidence this is not confined to a small area, neither is it limited to stealing livestock. In Kansas most activity seems to be in western and southern counties. Smith, Chautauqua, Osborne, Scott, Butler, Cowley and Elk all have been visited by cattle rustlers. Latest reports to Protective Service include these: a heifer stolen from H. H. Alumbaugh, R. 3, Hutchinson, and 6 Angus cows from Edwin M. Waylon, Delavan.

Whether Kansas is the center of this uprising of thievery which fans out into neighboring states, or whether it is sweeping across the entire country, cannot yet be determined.

Here are some further scattering cases: Farm tools stolen from Glen F. Best, Oakland, Ia.; 200 bushels of Milo from Leroy Chance, Liberal, Kan.; 3 hogs from John J. Curley, Ralston, Okla.; 8 head of livestock from Mrs. Don Harris, Greenfield, Ia.; a power saw from Joseph J. Novotny, Solon, Ia.; a registered O. I. C. boar, Orland Ruble, Harrison, Ark.; a 52-piece set of silverware from H. W. Paul, Concordia, Mo.; a watch and a keg of nails from Mrs. R. B. Green, Bois D'Arc, Mo., and chickens from Mrs. L. C. Roberts, Nevada, Mo.

Back in 1936 and 1937, there were days when dozens of farmers reported to Kansas Farmer Protective Service that property of one kind or another had disappeared by way of sneak thieves. During a period of ten years, Capper's National Protective Service paid a total of more than \$100,000 in cash rewards for conviction of thieves who stole property from farms posted by warning signs.

During the last few years, theft reports have been few in number. It may be this inactivity was due in part to wide publicity given to thievery in former years. Many stories appeared in farm papers relative to conviction of thieves and payment of rewards to farmers and peace officers who were responsible for captures. Perhaps too, presence of warning signs at entrances of farms had its effect. Thieves learned a "hands off" policy was safest.

They came to know farmers who were alert enough to keep warning signs posted likely would practice further precaution of marking their property for identification. This meant a greater risk for the thief who was reckless enough to steal despite these efforts of farmers.

Maybe a new generation of potential thieves has grown up unfamiliar with the fact more than 4,000 law breakers have gone to prison thru efforts of Protective Service members and peace officers who co-operated with them.

If another deluge of thievery is really on the way, it is time to do something about it. Renewed interest in merits of Protective Service is quite evident. Farmers whose warning signs have been destroyed or have rusted are writing in to find whether Protective Service is still active. The answer definitely is "Yes."

The Protective Service has been pay-

ing rewards whenever they are merited according to its standing published offer. It will continue to do so. In fact, conditions of reward payments have been revised, making it possible to pay rewards up to \$100 for conviction of thieves who steal from posted farms.

Membership in Protective Service is available to all subscribers of Kansas Farmer who live on or personally operate their farms. See the Kansas Farmer subscription representative for further particulars.

In the meantime, use these precautions against farm thievery:

1. If you buy branded cattle, be sure to get a bill of sale.
2. If property of any kind is missing, check your premises carefully then if it cannot be found, report to your sheriff.
3. Count your livestock and poultry frequently.
4. Use some reliable system for marking your property for identification.
5. Keep your farms posted with signs warning thieves to keep off.

**Public Sales of Livestock**

**Aberdeen-Angus Cattle**  
March 6—Fenney & 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, 634 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.  
April 14—South Central Nebraska Angus Breeders Association, Hebron, Neb. Harold Logan, Sale Manager, Diller, Nebr.  
April 18—Northeast Kansas Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, Hiawatha, Kan. Harry Danilker, Secretary, Hiawatha.  
May 9—Sunflower Farms, Swartz Brothers, Everest, Kan.  
May 10—Krotz Stock Farms, Odell, Nebr. Sale at Marysville, Kan.

**Ayrshire Cattle**  
March 8—Russell Reigel, Ford, Kan.  
March 15—Boyd Gosch, Norwich, 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**  
March 6—Marshall County Hereford Association, Marysville, Kan. Elmer E. Peterson, Secretary, Marysville, Kan.  
March 13—Kansas Polled Hereford Sale, Liberal, Kan. V. Roth, Secretary-Manager, Box 702, Hays, Kan.  
March 18—Davidale Farms, Boonville, Mo.  
March 22—C. M. Sheehy, Richards, Mo. (Sale, Nevada, Mo.)  
April 4—North Central Missouri Association, Chillicothe, Mo. Lora Ashlock, Secretary, Chillicothe, Mo.  
April 15—D. A. Cramer dispersion, John C. Sell—Fred C. Ducey & Sons, Chester, Nebr. Sale at Dasher, Nebr.  
April 20—Sutor Hereford Ranch, Zurich, Kan.  
April 21—Calnon Brothers complete dispersion, McDonald, Kan.  
April 21—Fritz, Orls, Kan.  
December 8—South Central Sale, Newton, Kan. Phil H. Adrian, Moundridge, Kan.

**Holstein Cattle**  
March 13—Tulsa Holstein Classic Sale, Tulsa, Okla. Bob Adams, Sale Manager, Broken Arrow, Okla.  
October 23—Central Kansas Holstein Breeders Sale, Hutchinson, Kan. T. Hobart McVay, Sale Manager, Newton, Kan.  
November 2—Kansas State Holstein Sale, Herington, Kan. Raymond Bolman Edna, Kan., Chairman of State Sale Committee.

**Shorthorn Cattle**  
March 13—Missouri State Shorthorn Breeders' Association Show and Sale, Chillicothe, Mo. Mervin F. Aegerter, Sale Manager, Seward, 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.  
April 18—Alvin T. Warrington, Leoti, Kan. Mervin F. Aegerter, Sale Manager, Seward, Nebr.

**Milking Shorthorn Cattle**  
October 26—North Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders Association, Edwin Hedstrom, Secretary, Mankato.

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

**Suffolk Sheep**  
April 5—Ted Schnuelle & Sons, Jansen, Nebr. Complete dispersion.  
April 11—Floyd O. Revert, Forgan, Okla. Roy Paul, Sale Manager, Broken Arrow, Okla.  
April 26—National Sale, Springfield, Mo. W. J. Hardy, Secretary, American Milking Shorthorn Society, 4122 South Union Ave., Chicago, Ill.

**Duroc Hogs**  
March 22—C. M. Sheehy, Richards, Mo. (Sale, Nevada, Mo.)

**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.



"Why SHOULD she wait until the right man comes along? I didn't!"

**Dairy CATTLE**

**DAIRY SALE**

MARCH 8

at Dodge City, Kansas

at the McKinney and Winter Sale Barn  
30 Registered Ayrshire cows and heifers fresh in the last 30 to 40 days. 18 Grade Holstein second-calf heifers just fresh. One Registered Ayrshire bull old enough for service, sired by Woodilee by Burton Barnett imported Scottish bulls.  
He has for a dam Woodilee Gift one of the truly good cows in Scotland. Up to date records will be furnished sale day. The Ayrshire cows have some outstanding records. There will also be heifer calves sired by this great Ayrshire bull.

The cattle may be inspected any time at the farm. For catalog and information write:  
**RUSSELL REIGEL**  
Ford, Kansas

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

**HOLSTEIN HEIFERS**  
4 Registered, 2 Grade  
Just fresh, tested for Bang's and Tb. Good individuals, nice udders. Lack of room reason for selling.  
**MOTT & KANDT**, Herington, Kansas

**BULL CALVES FOR SALE**  
We bred and developed the first and only Holstein cow in Kansas to produce 1,000 pounds of fat in 365 consecutive days. Young bulls with high-production dams or granddams.  
**H. A. DRESSLER, LEBO, KAN.**

**FOR SALE**  
Holstein bull Mt. Joseph Governor Burke—3 years old. Sire Weber Hazelwood Burke Raven (very good). Dam Mt. Joseph Geneva. 545.2 pounds fat at 3 years. Milked 80.8 pounds per day.  
**C. A. LADY**, Abilene, Kansas

**AYRSHIRES**  
MOST PROFITABLE COWS  
4% MILK  
Big Milkers Hardy Rustlers Good Grazers Perfect Udders  
Write for Booklets and List of Breeders near you with Stock for sale  
Ayrshire Breeders' Association  
260 Center St., Brandon, Vt.

**REG. AYRSHIRES**  
PRAIRIE BLUE FARM  
For Sale. Bull Calf 14 months old. Sire—Neshamy Jim, our senior herd sire. We have 5 daughters of Jim in milk. They are all doing better than their dams.  
Dam—Has 3 records that average 10,826 lbs. milk and 412 lbs. fat M. E. This is a good growth calf, a real herd sire prospect. Write for further information.  
**DWIGHT E. HULL**, El Dorado, Kan., Rt. 4

**BROWN SWISS**  
Our records prove their high production of 4% milk, large size, high salvage value and grazing ability mean more profit. Write for the facts. Free.  
**BROWN SWISS ASS'N.**, Beloit, Wis.

**FOR SALE**  
**REG. BROWN SWISS BULLS**  
OF SERVICEABLE AGE  
I have a few bulls left, all good individuals of choice breeding. Over thirty years of constructive breeding of Brown Swiss cattle. One Brahman-Swiss bull one year old.  
**G. D. SLUSS**, El Dorado, Kansas

**REGISTERED GUERNSEYS**  
Since 1908 High Production. Correct Type. Popular Bloodlines.  
**Ransom Farm, Homewood (Franklin Co.), Kan.**

**Beef CATTLE**  
**POLLED HEREFORDS**  
FOR SALE  
Registered Bulls and Heifers, 6 to 12 months old.  
**GEORGE L. RIFFEL & SON**, Hope, Kansas

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



**IN THE FIELD**

**MIKE WILSON**

Topeka, Kansas  
Livestock Editor

**EARL MARTIN & SONS** Duroc sale, St. Joseph, Mo., February 1, averaged \$120 on 39 bred gilts. Top gilt sold for \$202.50 to L. R. Scott, Goldfield, Ia. Five fall boars were sold for an average of \$46 with a \$90 top. Buyers were from Kansas, Missouri, Iowa and Illinois. Bert Powell was the auctioneer.

**C. M. SHEEHY**, Richards, Mo., sold bred Duroc gilts at the Welty Brothers Sales Pavilion, Nevada, Mo., on January 25. An average of \$91.50 was made on 38 head. Two head went to Oklahoma, 15 head to Kansas and the rest went to Missouri buyers. The day was not a desirable sale day. Rain and ice made it a bad day for buyers from a distance to attend. Welty Brothers were the auctioneers.

I have a very nice letter from **PROF. DON GOOD**, of Kansas State College, Manhattan. Don says, they have secured the services of Norman A. Minks as herdsman at Kansas State College. He comes to Kansas from a Polled Hereford establishment at Union, Mo. Mr. Minks is a graduate of Kansas State College and a member of the winning judging team at Denver in 1948. Mr. Minks will replace George Crenshaw, who is going to be working with Blackpost Angus Ranch at Olathe.

**J. A. EHRHART**, of Hoyt, dispersed their herd of Holstein cattle, February 2, at the farm 3 miles north of town. A total of 115 head were sold. The females made an average of \$200 per head and a large portion of them were baby calves. This offering was presented to the public in a well-fitted condition. Local demand for the cattle was very good. The majority of them were sold in the local territory. Due to a very fine day the attendance was large. Crews Brothers, of Topeka, handled the auction.

**R. E. BERGSTEN & SONS**, Hampshire hog breeders of Randolph, have had many successful sales since they have been breeding registered Hampshires. But the most successful of them all was their recent sale held at the farm, on February 21. The top bred gilt in the sale sold for \$305. She went to Harry Knabe, a long time and noted Hampshire breeder of Nebraska. Dale Scheel, Hampshire breeder of Emporia, took a very choice bred gilt out of the sale at \$200. Thirty-eight registered gilts were sold for an average of \$144.50 per head. A dozen off-marked but very good individuals sold from \$90 to \$122.50 per head. Four fall boars were sold in the sale with the top bringing \$80. That price was paid by Linton Lull, of Smith Center.

One of the most outstanding Milking Shorthorn sales recently made in Kansas was a deal just completed when **NELS T. TORRELSON**, veteran breeder of Everest, sold 18 head of registered Milking Shorthorn females to Russell McCarthy, of McCarthy Farms, at Cottage Grove, Wis. The group consisted of 11 cows, 4 yearling heifers and 3 heifer calves. A number of these females were sired by the noted herd bull, Olwood Grand, now in service at the Torkelson herd. Mr. Torkelson has long been known for his keen judgment of good cattle and he also is exceptionally good with the feed bucket. However, he has retained about half of his females to continue with his present breeding program. Much credit is due Mr. and Mrs. Torkelson for the progress this breed has made in the Middle West.

**WELDON MILLER & SON**, Duroc breeders, of Norcatour, scored another good sale of bred gilts at their farm on February 8. Dale Lang, of Gibson, Neb., paid \$152 for the top-selling gilt. Robert L. Verhon, of Oberlin, purchased the second top in the sale at \$140. Forty-four bred gilts made an average of \$108 per head. Four fall boars were sold at an average of \$56 per head with the top going to Elmer H. Henningsen, Ludell, at \$65. Seven fall gilts were auctioned making an average of \$42 per head. Chrissie Drommer, of Norton, was the high bidder on the fall gilts, taking the top at \$55. A total of 55 head of registered Durocs were sold for a general average of \$95.80 per head. Col. Bert Powell sold the offering. This was considered one of the good Duroc sales in the 1950 bred sow sale season.

Another great Hereford sale was made at **CK RANCH**, February 25, on their annual spring sale. A top of \$15,000 was reached on bulls. That price was paid by Harold Sukrow, of Maxwell, Neb., for a July 23, 1947, son of WHR Royal Duke 33rd. On the dam's side, he was a grandson of CK Onward Domino. He was a first-prize winner at the Kansas State Fair, second at Tulsa, Okla., and was one of the third-prize pair of bulls at Denver in 1949. Indian Mound Farms, of New Harmony, Ind., paid \$3,900 for the top-selling female in the sale. She was a daughter of CK Creator 31st. This firm also bought the second top-selling bull in the auction at \$13,200 for a son of CK Crusier D 34th. He is a half-brother to the 1950 Denver grand champion CK Crusty 11th. Twenty-eight bulls averaged \$2,640, 33 females averaged \$1,515 while 61 head of cattle made a general average of \$2,031 per head. Col. A. W. Thompson, assisted by Jewett Fulkerson and men of the livestock press, conducted the sale.

A new Angus herd is being assembled on the **D-BAR-S RANCH**, near Louisburg, by Bruce Dodson and Ernie Sherard, of Kansas City, Mo. The ranch of 600 acres has been purchased from Paul Uhlman, of the Uhlman Grain Company, and was previously operated by Mr. Uhlman as an experimental farm.

Both Mr. Dodson and Mr. Sherard are well known to Angus breeders and will be welcomed back to the business by their many friends. Roney Warren has been employed as ranch manager. Mr. Warren is also well known to Angus breeders having served as herdsman for the late James E. Nugent for more than 12 years. A foundation herd of 40 females has been purchased from Clay Woods, Locust Wood Farm, Nashua, Mo. Included in the purchase is the promising young bull, Prince Enecho of L. W., son of Prince Sunbeam 46th and out of one of the top cows of the Ralph Smith herd. Those who have had an opportunity of seeing this bull

believe him to be one of the greatest bulls ever sired by the 46th. The calves of Prince Enecho are the best evidence of his prepotency. The \$10,000 figure at which Prince Enecho was purchased by the D-Bar-S is also good evidence of what Messrs. Dodson, Sherard and Warren think of the bull. His calves will be shown next fall and should give real competition to other breeders. Such well-known and popular families as Blackcap Bessies, Miss Burgess, Missouri Barbaras, Maid of Bummers, Edwinas, etc., are included in the cow herd which will number approximately 100.

The ranch has R.L.S. Prince Eric 30 as Junior herd sire. He is a son of Prince Eric of Sunbeam and out of one of the top-selling cows at the Ralph Smith dispersion sale. Another son of Prince Sunbeam 46, R.L.S. Black Prince 7th, will also be used by the D-Bar-S. You are cordially invited to the ranch, 4 miles west of Louisburg, on state highway 68, to look over this new herd.

Twenty-nine registered Chester White bred gilts were sold in the **H. J. HOLLE & SON** sale, at Marysville sales pavilion, February 24. The top 10 head averaged \$107. The high-selling gilt at \$150 was purchased by Chas. Crispin & Son, Webber. This gilt was lot 27 in the sale. She was a litter mate to the junior champion and reserve champion of the Nebraska State Fair. She was sired by the reserve champion of the Iowa State Fair and was bred to the grand champion boar of the Kansas Free Fair, Topeka, 1949. Lot 2, also bred to the Topeka champion sold for \$120 to Delaine Hinkle, Powhattan, Ernest Reinsch, Geneva, Nebr., paid \$112.50 for another gilt bred to Sparkling Ringmaster, the Topeka champion. Four more gilts sold for \$100 to \$110. These gilts were purchased by Julius Petracek & Sons, Oberlin; George E. Schurle, Manhattan; Leslie Little, Centralia; Arthur J. Lowe, Mahaska. The offering was widely distributed and while the average was not as high as in some sales, it was satisfactory to these breeders who held their second sale. Bert Powell was the auctioneer.

**O'BRYAN RANCH**, Hiattville, had another one of their good Hampshire sales on February 20. The new sales pavilion was filled to capacity when the sale started. Buyers registered just previous to the lunch hour and 8 states were represented. Hogs were purchased by buyers from that many states.

This was a reduction sale and around 45 head of tried sows were sold. They sold readily at good prices. Ninety head of registered bred tried sows and bred gilts were sold for an average of \$165. The high-selling bred gilt at \$375 went to C. H. Langdon, Gardner. She was sired by Alladin and bred to Ideal Bound. Second top at \$360 went to F. C. Stinel, St. Paul. He was a previous buyer in the sale. Elmer Heiman, Lamine, Mo., bought a choice daughter of Knabe Special bred to Tradewind, Illinois grand champion. A number of the better ones sold from \$200 to \$250.

Farmers bought "off-belt" bred gilts up to \$115. Fall boars sold up to \$150 with 9 head selling for an average of \$112. Fall gilts sold up to \$180. A total of 132 head were sold during the auction.

O'Bryan Ranch stresses the practical kind of Hampshire hog and the way the farmers and breeders buy them indicates their popularity. Bert Powell sold the first 75 head with Darwin Johnson and Freddie Chandler selling the remainder of the sale. Press representatives assisted in the ring.

Almost \$6,000 worth of Durocs were sold in the **NORTH CENTRAL KANSAS DUROC** sale, Belleville, February 25. The bred gilts averaged \$107.30 on 44 head. The price range was from \$72.50 to \$195. Fall gilts averaged \$55 on 8 head sold. Too many fall boars were sold to bring what they were worth as 13 head were sold. The 13 head averaged \$55. A show was held the morning of the sale with Wayne L. Davis, Mahaska, acting as judge. The top 25 head of bred gilts were selected and from this 25 head the judge selected 5 groups. In the first group of 5 head were 3 head from the Ralph Schulte herd, of Little River. Raymond Duey, Chester, Nebr., and Wilbur Kirk, Munden, each had a gilt in the top group. High-selling gilt was a gilt in the first place group from the Schulte herd. She sold for \$195 to Henry Neufelt, Fall River. Second high-selling gilt was also from the first group in the show and she sold for \$155 to Ben Flett, Delphos, Wm. Bohlen, Downs, had the third high-selling gilt at \$142.50 and Allen Lard, of Clay Center, was the buyer. Fourth high-selling gilt was a Schulte gilt at \$140 and Vern V. Albrecht, Smith Center, bought her.

Fall boars were shown and the first-place boar was shown by Charles Stuckman, of Kirwin. This pig topped the boar sale at \$100. The buyer was Ben Flett, Delphos. Raymond Duey, Chester, Nebr., had second high-selling boar at \$85. Earl Huston, Minneapolis, bought him. Clyde Morrison, Kanapolis, had the 1st-place fall gilt but she wasn't the high-selling gilt. High-selling gilt at \$62.50 was from the Vern Hardenberger herd, Narka. She went to George Cozand, Burr Oak. Second top gilt was a Duey gilt that sold for \$60 to Ralph Schulte, Little River. A large crowd from over a wide area attended. Morley and Wreath were the sales managers. Auctioneers were Bert Powell, Raymond Duey, Gayland Morley and William Krause. The sale was held at the Fair Grounds, Belleville. Twenty-one herds were represented in the sale.

**Trend of the Markets**

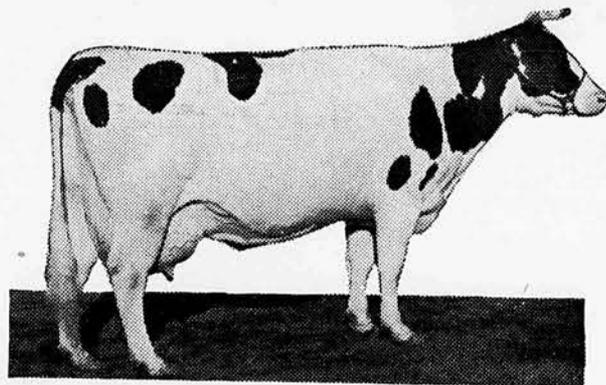
Please remember that prices given here are Kansas City tops for best quality offered:

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$28.85	\$31.50	\$27.00
Hogs	17.25	17.50	22.00
Lambs	26.50	24.75	25.25
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	.21	.21	.35
Eggs, Standards	.30	.29 1/2	.40 1/2
Butterfat, No. 1	.63	.55	.58
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	2.28 1/2	2.22 1/2	2.31 1/2
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	1.29 1/2	1.26 1/2	1.36 1/2
Oats, No. 2, White	.83	.81 1/2	.79 1/2
Barley, No. 2	1.13	1.14	1.27
Alfalfa, No. 1	27.00	27.00	30.00
Prairie, No. 1	14.00	14.00	18.00

**Powdered Sugar Best**

I use powdered sugar in my whipped cream instead of granulated sugar. By doing this the cream will not get watery at the bottom of the bowl after standing.—Mrs. F. E. D.

**Tulsa Spring Classic**  
**70 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS**  
**Monday, March 13**  
SALE AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON  
EXPOSITION GROUNDS  
**TULSA, OKLAHOMA**



Offering 70 head of the finest Registered Holsteins ever sold in the Southwest. 20 Cows—20 Springing Heifers—20 Bred Heifers & 10 great young Herd Sires, mostly ready for service.

**Famous Breeders from 11 States Consign Tops**

- From Washington: Carnation Farms.
- From Wisconsin: John Hetts, Allen Hetts, Oosterhuis Farms, and Pifer Bros.
- From Illinois: Hickory Creek Farms, Mooseheart Farms and Cornell Farms.
- From Kansas: G. G. Meyer & Sons, Abram Thut, R. W. Bollman, Mott & Kandt, Beezley & Son and Quentin Kubin.
- From Michigan: Lakefield Farms, C. B. Smith, Green Meadow Farm and Rayulmn Farm.
- From Iowa: Rehder Bros. and Mike Stewart.
- From Nebraska: Bob Jandebour and Dr. Snavely's Elm Grove Farm.
- From Texas: Neale Farms and Joe Hales.
- From Missouri: Clyde Hill Farms, Arthur Hartman and John Abrudan.
- From Colorado: Burt Cristman.
- From Oklahoma: Floyd Pruden, John J. Stewart, Adams Acres Farm, Eastern Oklahoma Hospital and John Webb.

See the Holstein Show Saturday, March 11, where many of the nations best herds will be exhibited, the calf scramble, the greased pig scramble, the Indian Show and other exciting events that are planned for your entertainment. Write for your catalog and plan to attend the Tulsa Classic, the sale of National Quality and Distinction.

Sale Managers: Bob Adams, Broken Arrow, Okla., R. R. 1  
C. O. Abercrombie, Vinita, Okla., Box 69

**Closing Out Sale**  
**REGISTERED AYRSHIRES**  
AT THE FARM  
**Wednesday, March 15**  
SALE AT 1 P. M.

1 coming 2-year-old selected pedigree Herd Bull. 10 Milk Cows in milch giving from 20 to 70 pounds milk per day, ages from 2 to 8 years. 1 Cow to freshen in April. 2 Heifers to freshen in May. 4 Heifers to freshen in August. 6 Yearling Heifers open. 1 6-months-old Heifer. 3 Heifer Calves. 1 Yearling Bull. Herd classified 838 in April 1949 and ranked among top 10 per cent of the breed for type characteristics. All cows and heifers were born on home farm, 2 miles west and 7 1/2 miles south of Cheney, Kan. 1 mile east and 3 1/2 miles north of Norwich, Kan. The cattle are of Wood-hull and Strickler breeding.

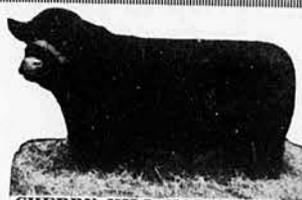
Boyd Newcom and Walter Hand, Auctioneers  
Boyd Gosch, Owner, Norwich, Kansas

**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



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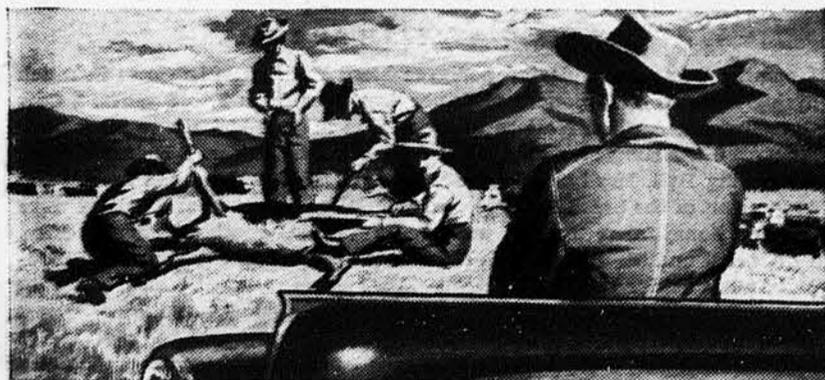
# The Tank Truck



## 50,000 Miles-No Wear!

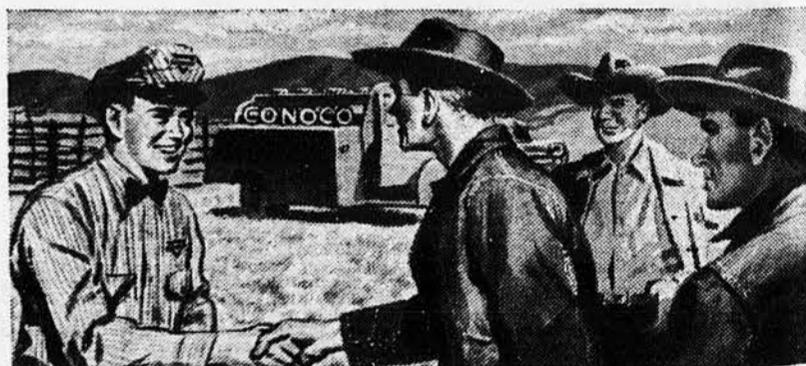


**1. New-Car Gasoline Mileage!** 50,000 punishing miles... and still the gasoline mileage for the last 5,000 miles was as good as for the first 5,000 miles—actually the average difference for the fleet was only 4/100 of a mile per gallon! The scientists were amazed to find that the original factory grinding marks were still visible on piston rings at the end of the long test!



**2. Keeps Cars New!** This rugged road test—equivalent to 5 years of normal mileage—proved that new Conoco Super Motor Oil... with proper crankcase drain intervals and regular care... can keep your new car and tractor new! Conoco Super Motor Oil showed convincingly that it is the great new modern wear-fighter!

**Driven "Twice Around the World!"** For 70 days, six brand-new cars were driven over blistering highways along the Mexican border... to put new Conoco Super Motor Oil to one of the most punishing tests ever devised. After 50,000 miles of continuous driving, equal to twice around the earth, the engines of these cars showed no wear of any consequence... in fact, an average of less than one one-thousandth of an inch on cylinders and crankshafts!



**3. Keep Full Power! Get Quicker Starts!** Yes, with Conoco Super Motor Oil you'll get quicker starts, longer engine life. It OIL-PLATES metal surfaces to make your tractor and car engines last longer, use less fuel and oil. For a drum or a 5-gallon can of sensational new Conoco Super Motor Oil, call Your Conoco Agent or Jobber right now!

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