

Kansas Farmer

APRIL 1, 1950



**Coming out of the igloo into the ring
Give your honey a great big swing**

—From "Northern Lights" square dance.

- **More Irrigation Coming . . .**Page 8
- **How Kansas Changed . . .**Page 12
- **All Belong to Easter**Page 14



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TRACTOR TIRE
YOU NEED ON
YOUR FARM...**

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★ **OPEN CENTER** OR
★ **TRACTION CENTER**

WILL your next tractor tires have the *New and Advanced Firestone Open Center tread* — or the famous *Firestone Traction Center tread*? You make the decision because you know which type of tread will work best in your soil. Whichever tread you prefer, Firestone — and only Firestone — can give you your choice.

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**ALWAYS BUY TIRES BUILT BY FIRESTONE, ORIGINATOR
OF THE FIRST PRACTICAL PNEUMATIC TRACTOR TIRE**

Use Extreme Caution

A warning that the new chemical Parathion is highly toxic to man and livestock has been issued jointly by Dr. F. C. Beelman, of the State Board of Health, and Roy Freeland, of the State Board of Agriculture.

Parathion is said to be one of the most effective insecticides known for control of greenbugs, but extreme caution must be taken when the chemical is used. Here are warnings as issued by state officials:

Don't inhale fumes or permit Parathion to come in contact with any part of the skin. Handle the chemical with rubber gloves.

Clothing that has come in contact with the material should be removed immediately and thoroly washed with soap and water.

Anyone having a headache, nausea or other signs of illness after handling this insecticide, should contact a physician at once.

Burning or decontaminating the containers with alkali is advisable, but avoid breathing the smoke.

Wheat fields that have been sprayed with Parathion are not suitable for pasture until after at least 2 weeks.

Royal Dairy Show

The more than 1,200 animals of 6 dairy breeds entered in the American Royal Dairy Cattle Show, to be held in the Kansas City livestock yards May 6 to 13, will be judged by 6 of the country's top judges, it is announced.

The judges, as announced, are as follows:

Ayrshires, Richard M. Sears, prominent breeder of Ayrshires in Grinnell, Ia.; Guernseys, L. V. Wilson, Excelsior, Minn., superintendent of the famous Boulder Bridge Guernsey Farm; Jerseys, J. B. Fitch, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.; Brown Swiss, C. S. Rhode, Professor of Dairy Science, University Illinois College of Agriculture; Holstein-Friesian, A. C. (Whitie) Thomson, McHenry, Ill., herd manager of Hickory Creek Farms; Milking Shorthorns, F. W. Atkeson, head of Department of Dairy Husbandry, Kansas State College.

Guernsey and Ayrshire will be judged Monday, May 8; Ayrshire and Holstein, Tuesday, May 9; Holstein and Jersey, Wednesday, May 10; Jersey, Milking Shorthorn and Brown Swiss, Thursday, May 11; and on Friday, May 12, judging will be completed with additional Brown Swiss and Milking Shorthorn classifications.

Rusty Milk

Shrewd dairy farmers inspect their milk cans regularly, before each use, says the Milk Can Institute. Why? Because good cows, clean barns and sanitary milking equipment for production of high-grade milk and cream are wasted if the product is put in unsanitary containers for shipment to buying stations.

Rust in well-used old cans will give milk and cream a metallic flavor, the Institute points out. Dented, battered cans are a sure tipoff that rust is present, or has been encouraged to thrive. Such cans should be replaced.

Senator Capper on Radio

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

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Continuing Mail & Breeze

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Topeka, Kansas

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HELP THEM GET THE RIGHT START
with

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MINERAL COMPOUND

Young livestock represent future profits, and they need a well-balanced ration to get the right start . . . a ration rich in growth-promoting, health-building minerals . . . the kind Occo Mineral Compound and Occo-Lak help provide.

Rations fortified with Occo help provide the vital minerals found lacking in so much of today's home-grown feeds. This is the reason Occo helps young livestock stay in top condition . . . get greater good from their feed . . . and build stronger bones to support fast, thrifty gains. "Mineral Starvation" is also a menace to all types of livestock regardless of age . . . that's why it's wise and profitable to

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Occo helps keep livestock thriftier from "start" to "finish" . . . so see your nearby Occo Service Man and learn how Occo makes it easy and economical to keep "Mineral Starvation" from getting the upper hand of your livestock . . . or, if you prefer, write us direct for this information.

We feed Occo Mineral Compound and Occo-Lak to our ewes and Ayrshire dairy cows. Our lamb crop percentage was 10% higher and our cows have held up high in production over a long period of time. In 1948 we won the Constructive Breeders Award, and feel Occo was a big factor in our production records.
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I am feeding Occo Mineral Compound and Occo-Lak with outstanding results. Occo is great for steers on pasture, not only for helping increase weight, but for getting them in better shape to go into the feedlot. I am highly pleased with the Occo Feeding Way.
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ADD Occo MINERAL COMPOUND TO LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY RATIONS
OELWEIN CHEMICAL COMPANY OELWEIN, IOWA

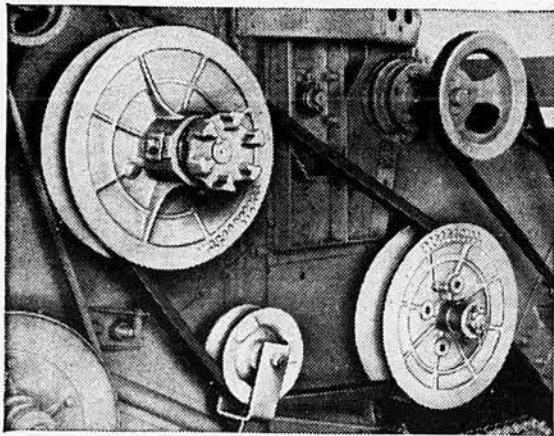
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Now Improved Six Ways

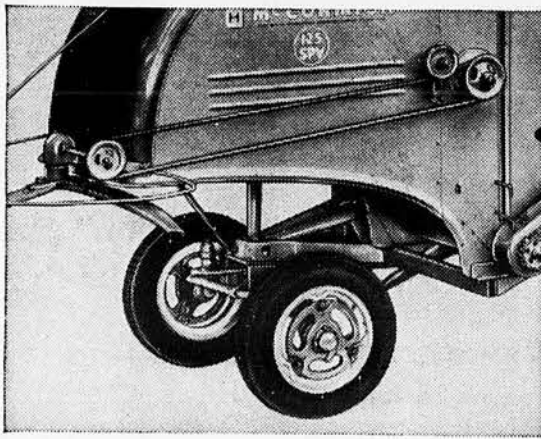


1. New low grain tank . . . so low that you can see into it easily from the seat. Reduced height makes storage easier and lowers the center of gravity for greater stability. Like all McCormick combines, the self-propelled No. 125-SPV is famed for clean threshing, and will harvest all threshable crops.

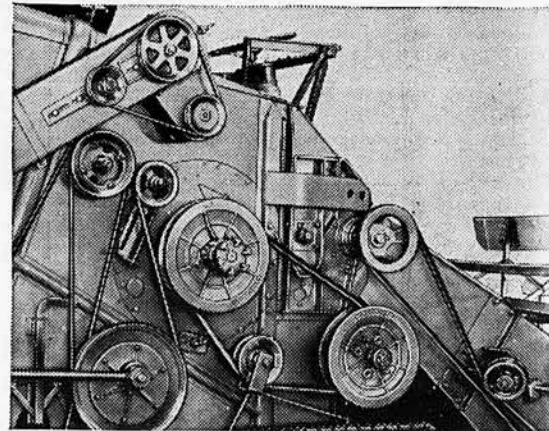
2. New unloading elevator. You don't need to stop this 12-foot combine when the 50-bushel grain tank is full. Keep right on harvesting while the new auger elevator unloads the tank into a truck or wagon. It takes less than a minute! And the grain you unload gives a clean sample . . . the McCormick separator results in minimum dockage.



3. New variable-speed cylinder drive. Adjust the cylinder to operate from 488 to 1258 r.p.m., depending on the crop and how tough the straw is. You'll get cleaner threshing, whatever the conditions. You can change cylinder speeds in a few minutes without removing or replacing a single part and without using any special tools.



4. New wide-tread steering wheels. Operators praise the new, easier steering on both rough and smooth ground, and the sure response in turning corners. There's no whipping, even when one wheel must ride a ridge. And speaking of wheels, there's no back swath, no running over uncut grain, with this self-propelled combine.



5. New V-belt drives that replace former chain drives are quiet, vibration-reducing, skillfully engineered—each sheave the correct size for its particular job.

6. New one-piece, all-steel grain pan. Sturdy construction, for long life and trouble-free performance. See your nearby IH dealer for the full story about the McCormick 125-SPV combine.

Two McCormick Pull-Type Combines

No. 122-C. Cuts a 12-foot swath. Has its own 6-cylinder engine; can be pulled by a two-pow tractor. Controlled by hydraulic power from the tractor seat. Has all the McCormick features which mean clean threshing.

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McCormick 125-SPV combine (12-foot self-propelled)

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Some farms have changed their poultry plans because they found that . . .

All-pullet Flocks Make a Profit

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

THE first 2 weeks after your baby chicks arrive are important—but so are the next 24 weeks; that is, if healthy, vigorous pullets are to be ready for heavy egg production next fall.

More and more attention is being given thruout the country to maintaining an all-pullet flock. With this system of management, all old hens are sold off each year and the entire flock is replaced by pullets.

Some very successful poultrymen in Kansas have now shifted to a system of buying chicks early from the best egg-producing strains available. They plan to have these pullets laying sometime in August. This gives them an opportunity to take advantage of the favorable egg prices that prevail during the late summer and fall months.

Every effort is made to get all eggs possible from these birds from the time they come into production until sometime in late spring or early summer, when all layers are sold.

This allows laying house and grounds to rest during hot summer months when egg production and egg prices both are low. Many farmers are too busy during the summer to give the laying flock the attention it needs. As a result, hens are more or less required to rustle for themselves. Little, if any, profit is made from that type of operation.

Has Several Advantages

The system described, purchasing chicks so they will start to lay early, and concentrating on getting maximum production until hot weather and heavy farm work arrive, has several advantages. One of the most important is that it makes more actual money from the chickens, and it can be done when other farm work is not quite so pressing.

Sanitation must be one of the first considerations in successful poultry keeping. Many outbreaks of disease could have been avoided if proper sanitation had been practiced. Altho adult stock may appear well and healthy, it nevertheless is usually a carrier of disease to baby chicks or growing stock.

Brood and rear the growing chicks just as far from the old hens as possible.

When caring for poultry, it is a good practice always to feed and water young stock before caring for layers, as young stock seldom carries disease to hens. One other advantage to maintaining an all-pullet flock is the lessening of disease in the pullets, due to absence of the old hens to act as carriers.

Permitting the brooder house to become damp probably ranks tops as a poor sanitary practice. Many of the more serious diseases could never gain a foothold if it were not for dampness. A good, deep litter that is properly managed helps prevent this.

Under favorable conditions, where chicks are not too crowded, there should be no necessity for changing litter until the pullets are ready for the range. If an area around the water fountain becomes wet, this litter should be removed and dry litter added. There is no need for litter around the waterers becoming damp if drinking fountains are placed up on wire platforms.

Lime Will Help

There is no one best litter. Any litter that is fine, dry, and light is satisfactory. Small amounts of hydrated lime added to the litter from time to time help keep it dry. Frequent stirring also is important. No litter can be kept dry, or can the chicks be healthy, without adequate ventilation.

A brooder house that is closed up too tight soon becomes damp and stuffy. If the air in the brooder house feels uncomfortable to one when entering the room, then it is a safe bet the chicks are suffering from lack of proper fresh air. It is all right to have the brooder house closed up tight when the chicks are small but as they start to grow, they give off considerably more moisture and breathe in more and more oxygen per bird. An adult hen breathes into her lungs about one pint of air a minute. Proper ventilation accomplishes 2 things—it brings in fresh air, and carries out moisture. It does both of these without causing a draft.

With acreage allotments, Your Yield from EVERY Acre of Corn will be TREMENDOUSLY IMPORTANT

The BEST seed is the only kind you can afford to plant

Plant CORNHUSKER HYBRIDS

—Bred Here and tested
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1-19 CHAS. KUHN

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DELCO-REMY BATTERY IGNITION



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4-cylinder model
(6-cylinder model slightly higher)

The Delco-Remy Battery Ignition Unit for farm tractors is designed and built by Delco-Remy, the world's

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PEAK PERFORMANCE

High energy spark at low engine R.P.M. insures easy starting, even in cold weather. . . spark is automatically advanced or retarded for smooth, *economical* engine performance.

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Long life and minimum maintenance are assured by built-in lubrication and sealed construction. . . distributor sealed against dust, high tension outlets protected by elastic nipples, moisture-proof ignition coil hermetically sealed in oil.

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Packaged complete with all parts and wiring required for installation, the Delco-Remy Battery Ignition Unit can be installed easily and quickly: no need to tear the engine down for the changeover. . . no extra equipment or special tools required. Available for most popular models of Allis-Chalmers, Farmall, Oliver, Case and many other tractors. For additional information, mail the coupon today.



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Pioneer Manufacturer
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Equipment

Use a Starter Solution

By WILLIAM G. AMSTEIN, Kansas State College

OFTEN I notice plants that have been set out 2 or 3 weeks and have not started to take hold. A practical and economical way to speed up growth of newly-set plants is to use a starter solution. Cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, tomatoes, peppers and many other vegetable and flower transplant crops can be hastened along in this manner. Only a very little fertilizer is required but larger yields, better vigor and earlier maturity can be obtained. You need to follow a good garden fertilizer and soil-building program even tho a starter solution is used.

A starter solution may be prepared by dissolving one pound of a regular mixed commercial fertilizer, such as 4-12-4, 6-30-0, or a similar material, in 5 gallons of water. Phosphate fertilizer such as 20 per cent or 45 per cent material could be used at the same equivalent rate to good advantage. A little nitrogen in the mixture helps and I think is better than using phosphate alone. After the material is well stirred up, ½ pint to 1 pint of this mixture can be poured around each plant. You can repeat this treatment in a week or 10 days, if more rapid results seem needed. The solution can be used along the side of row crops. It should not come in contact with the foliage.

Do not expect all the fertilizer to dissolve since some may be a carrier that will not go into solution. In a late planting season, use of dissolved fertilizer materials certainly will make for earlier production. Plants will not stand around as long and bleach out for lack



per cent emulsifiable concentrate Toxaphene. If you prefer you can use ¼ pound sodium fluosilicate instead of the Chlordane or Toxaphene. Then add water and stir the mixture thoroly until each portion of the material is moist. It may take 2 to 4 quarts of water. The bait should be prepared in the morning and scattered late in the day. This will leave it moist and attractive for cutworms when they start to feed in the evening. The bait should be scattered evenly and lightly on the soil before the plants are set out or around the plants if they have been set out. The treatment should be repeated when later plantings are made. Protect the plants before setting them out rather than planting and losing the best plants first.

Treating your vegetable seed will accomplish a good deal towards helping many of your seedlings along with less delay from disease losses. Seed decay and damping-off can be handled by dusting the seed with various chemical compounds.

Aid to Growth

Seed treatments are available that will give uniform stands as well as more vigorous plants. A packet of vegetable seed can be placed in a fruit jar and a small amount of chemical dust can be added. Then the jar lid can be replaced and seed and chemicals shaken until each seed has received a coating of dust. An easier method probably is to open one corner of the seed package and add a small amount of the material and shake the contents of the package to get good coverage.

There are several chemical dusts that can be used on vegetable seeds. *Spergon* can be used on most kinds of vegetable seed except beets, spinach and tomatoes. *Arasan* is suggested on any seed but lettuce. *Semesan* is useful on any seed but lima beans.

More Cows on Test

DHIA associations are on the increase—10 per cent during 1949—it is announced by the Bureau of Dairy Industry. As of January 1, 1950, the number of herds in DHIA associations was up 12 per cent over the year before, and the number of cows on test was up 15 per cent.

Even with this increase, however, only about 4.5 per cent of U. S. milk cows are on association test.

Moth Threat

The Angoumois grain moth, which damaged corn last year, has survived the winter in some Kansas areas, reports the Production and Marketing Administration.

Farmers are advised to check all ear corn carried over winter. A little neglect may lower the market grade to sample grade, farmers are warned.

of quickly-available plant food that can be supplied by this solution method.

Watch to be sure of the contents of the sack. Some folks have run into trouble when they used ammonium nitrate and did not realize they had as much nitrogen in the mixture as is the case with this material.

Every spring some extra fine plants are lost early in the season from cutworms. Protect plants from this cutworm damage by use of poison bran bait. A practice often followed with good results is to wrap the stem of the cabbage, tomato or other transplant with a piece of paper that extends both below and above the ground line. This device serves to protect against many types of cutworms. Some folks protect plants with tin cans sunk into the ground an inch or more. This arrangement serves a double value since it gives young plants some protection from wind.

A poison bran bait can be prepared by mixing with 1 peck (5 pounds) of dry flaky wheat bran, 2 tablespoons of 40 per cent emulsifiable concentrate *Chlordane*, or 3 tablespoonfuls of 40

Coming, April 15 . . .

How many major farm-crop varieties grown on Kansas farms today were important farm crops back in 1900? What happened to Turkey wheat? Did you know that sorghums were called "The Salvation of Pioneers?"

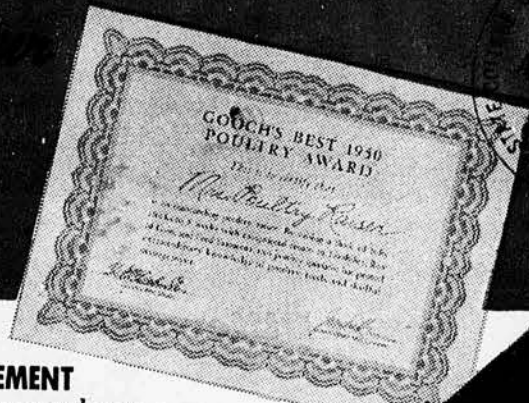
Well, you are in for a great story in the April 15, 1950, issue of *Kansas Farmer* telling what has happened to crops during the first 50 years of this century. The author also will bring you up-to-date on crops of today—varieties that will do the best job on your farm in your particular section of the state. More than that, he will tell you what he believes is coming in the next decade by way of crop changes.

Here is another article in the special series *Kansas Farmer* is bringing you that you will wish to keep for further reference. Watch for it in the April 15 issue.

Are you good at raising baby chicks?



GOOCH'S BEST POULTRY AWARD



YOU OUTSTANDING POULTRY RAISERS deserve something more than good cash profits . . . something more than satisfaction in a job well done . . . for your thought and effort in raising fine flocks this spring!

To reward you, and to promote better methods of chick care and chick feeding throughout this area, the makers of GOOCH'S BEST FEEDS are offering GOOCH'S BEST POULTRY AWARD. A certificate you will be proud to hang in your living room will be awarded for every worthy chick-raising record approved by competent judges. AND — in each GOOCH dealer's community — a brilliant Swiss movement wrist watch in a gold-filled case will be awarded for the ONE record these judges say is best. TODAY, see your Gooch Feed Dealer. Ask him for your GOOCH'S BEST Poultry Achievement Record and full information! Earn the recognition you deserve!

Your Award for EXCEPTIONAL ACHIEVEMENT

For every outstanding record sent in before midnight, June 30, 1950, the makers of GOOCH'S BEST will present a Certificate of Award. Should your record be judged *best* of all those turned in to your GOOCH FEED DEALER, he will personally present to you a brilliant, attractive Swiss movement wrist watch in a gold-filled case. You can select either a man's shock-proof, rust-proof, dust-proof Defender watch or a lady's dainty, feminine Landau watch, with the famous new "Rock Crystal."

Will your skill in raising chicks win a prize for you? Ask your dependable GOOCH FEED DEALER to give you a Poultry Feeding Achievement Record and help you qualify!



YOU WILL FILL OUT A CHART LIKE THIS!



CHICK RECORD OF MR. M. W. HILLS, CULVER, KANSAS

CHICKS STARTED.....	250
BREED: WHITE LEGHORNS	
CHICKS LIVING AT 8 WEEKS.....	247
LBS. OF GOOCH'S BEST STARTER FEED USED..	600
LBS. OF GOOCH'S BEST GROWER USED.....	1000
TOTAL LBS. OF FEED USED TO 8 WEEKS.....	1600
AVERAGE WEIGHT PER BIRD AT 8 WEEKS.....	1.77 lbs.
TOTAL LBS. OF LIVE BIRDS AT 8 WEEKS.....	437½
FEED EFFICIENCY RATIO.....	3.66
(Lbs. Feed per lb. Live Birds)	<i>This is good nick</i>

GOOCH'S BEST Helps YOU Win!

Now Fortified with New, Proved MULTIPLE APF (Animal Protein Factor)

Results like those above are not exceptional, not unusual, with GOOCH'S BEST Starter and Grower Feeds. There are scores of actual records in our files which are even better. Since 1941, GOOCH'S BEST has been fortified with the best known source of natural APF (condensed sardine fish solubles) to give you higher Livability, faster Gains, greater Feed Efficiency.

But NOW, *this year*, GOOCH'S BEST contains not only natural APF from at least three sources — it is further fortified with the new, proved fermentation process APF. This means *Multiple APF*. Careful tests have proved that GOOCH'S BEST with *Multiple APF* can give you even *higher* livability, even *faster* gains, even *greater* feed efficiency than ever before. GOOCH'S BEST is probably the only feed in your community which guarantees *Multiple APF*.

You're after FEEDING RESULTS. GOOCH'S BEST has been built on results. Confidence in RESULTS inspired the sensational "We'll Trade You Bag for Bag" offer of last fall. Determination to improve RESULTS prompted Gooch's pioneering experiments in APF. Yes, 25 years of RESULTS have proved, again and again, the sound nutritional leadership of GOOCH'S BEST FEEDS. And yet, *we* won't be satisfied until you, too, enjoy these RESULTS in your own poultry program!

GOOCH'S BEST Helps YOU Win!

New Sanitary Feed-Saver Drum Protects Against Waste, Filth and Contamination!

Storage in cloth bags and ordinary open bins invites waste. You can't afford to feed rats and mice . . . you can't afford to let rodent filth and contaminated dust infect your feed . . . you can't afford feed spoilage due to dampness . . . you can't afford even ordinary spoilage caused by poor feed storage.

To help you hold down feed waste so you will have a better chance to win GOOCH'S BEST Poultry Award, we now proudly present GOOCH'S BEST Feed-Saver Drum! Here's the perfect feed bin. It's light and easy to handle . . . yet so strong it has been rated to withstand 700 pounds pressure per square inch. You can depend on it to keep your feed clean, sweet and *mill-fresh!* The tight-fitting metal lid stays *on* . . . rats, mice and other pests have to stay *out!* You need the GOOCH'S BEST Feed-Saver Drum. And look how easy it is to get . . . it's practically a *gift* from your GOOCH'S BEST Dealer!

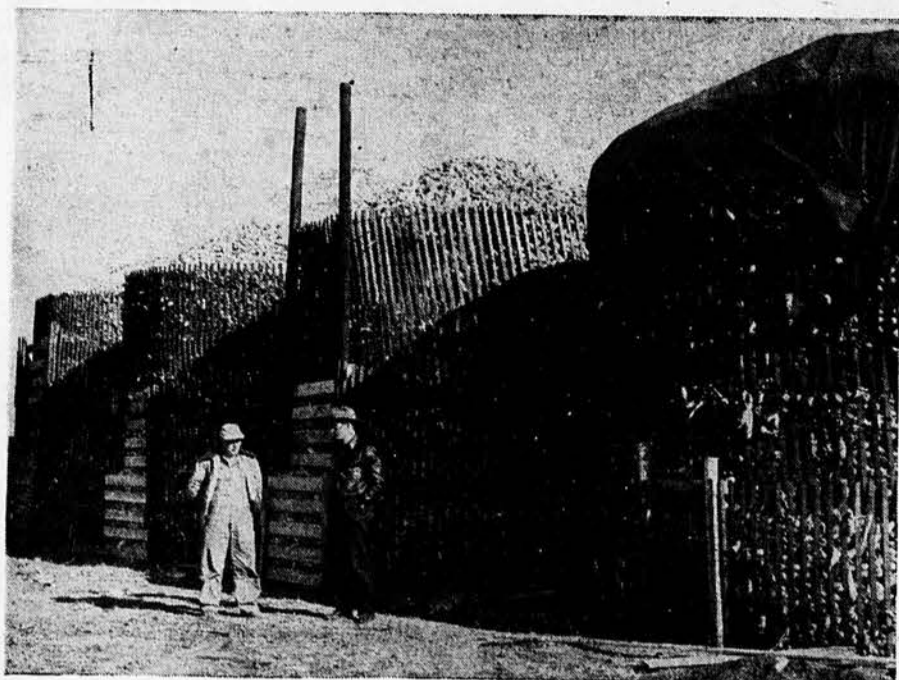


GOOCH'S BEST 4-in-1 FEED-SAVER DRUM OFFER

Ask your dependable GOOCH'S BEST Dealer about his money-saving 4-in-1 offer . . . three paper bags of GOOCH'S BEST Starter or Grower Feed and one GOOCH'S BEST Feed-Saver Drum at one low price!



GOOCH'S BEST POULTRY FEEDS



AVERAGES 100 BUSHELS AN ACRE: Irrigated corn following alfalfa made 6,000 bushels on 60 acres for Glen Graf, left, of Phillips county. Shown with him in front of cribbed corn is Johnny Sloup, Phillips county agent.

SOIL TESTING HELPS: Frank Verhage, of Downs, uses a Sudbury testing kit to test soil on irrigated corn land on farm of his son, George. Test showed low organic matter content.



See What a Difference

Irrigation Makes

By Dick Mann

WHAT happens to soil fertility when land is put under irrigation? This problem is growing increasingly important in Kansas. Because farmers in all areas of the state are becoming irrigation conscious. Most irrigation progress, of course, has been in Western Kansas, where farmers had put 175,000 acres under deep-well irrigation by December, 1948. This expansion is still going on. The Garden City Sugar Beet Company has recognized the fact that irrigation, which greatly increases yields of crops, hastens the need for soil-fertility study. The company is making extensive experiments with crop rotations and commercial fertilizers.

Work also is underway at the Garden City branch experiment station to study effect water has on soil and the need for various types of commercial fertilizers to maintain high crop yields under irrigation.

Now, there is a new area of Kansas which may see great expansion in irrigation during

the next 10 to 25 years. That area is Central Kansas. If all proposed flood-control and irrigation reservoirs are built in and near Kansas, some 213,000 acres in Central Kansas supposedly will be in the irrigation areas. That's quite a chunk of land. And irrigating it will bring cropping and soil-management changes to farmers in that area.

Corn fertility tests in 1949 on irrigated corn land of Glen Graf, Phillips county, proved very

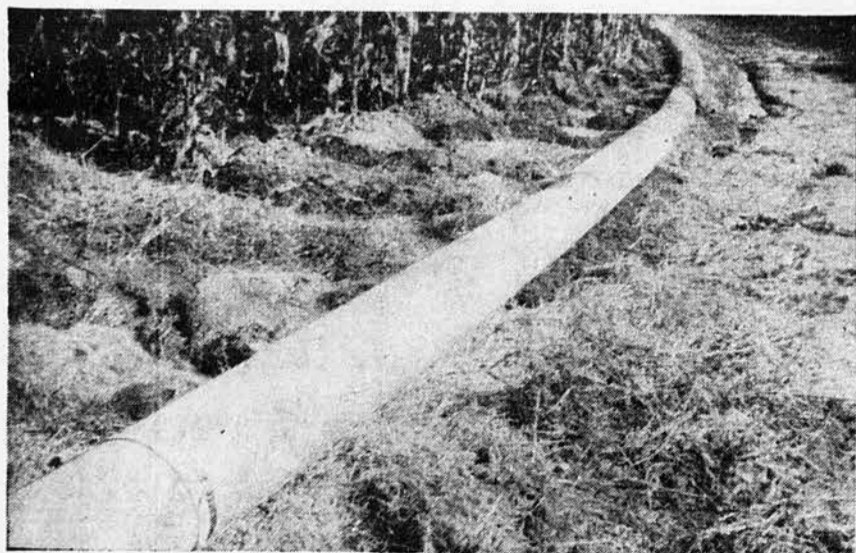
More irrigation is coming for Kansas. That will bring soil management changes. Recommended by this article is use of legumes, commercial fertilizers, or both, for top corn yields.

well that corn under irrigation really burns up the nitrogen. Fortunately, this is a problem that is easy for a farmer to solve. All he has to do is use a strong legume, commercial nitrogen, or both.

On the Graf farm, irrigated corn on ground previously in alfalfa made 124 bushels an acre. Yields were boosted still further—up to 136 bushels an acre—with 300 pounds of 33½ per cent ammonium nitrate an acre applied at seeding time.

Mr. Graf's experience with the effect of alfalfa on succeeding corn crops under irrigation farming is not confined to test plots. He has some dramatic stories to tell about results on a field-size basis, too.

For instance, he has one field purchased in 1938. This field had been continuously cropped to corn but had not been under irrigation previous to 1938. "I started pouring the water to corn crops and had good yields the first year or 2," Mr. Graf re- [Continued on Page 32]



USES 8 INCHES OF WATER: Mr. Graf uses gated pipes like this for corn irrigation. Eight inches of water were put on corn during the growing season.

HOLD FIELD DAY: Many visitors stop at the George Verhage farm, in Osborne county, to see results of fertilizing irrigated corn.



Farm Matters

AS I SEE THEM

BACK in 1776, the year in which the American colonies declared themselves independent from British rule, an Englishman named Edward Gibbon published the first volume of his history of "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." There is no connection between the 2 events that I know of, except the matter of time. But I find it of interest today to note that in Chapter Five of his history, Mr. Gibbon made this observation:

"It has been calculated by the ablest politicians, that no state, without being soon exhausted, can maintain above the hundredth part of its members in arms and idleness."

Mr. Gibbon, the historian, spent 20 years studying and writing about the downfall of a state—the Roman Republic that covered too much territory, became an Empire and was overrun by barbarians—which did not until near the end have proportionately as many of its members in arms and idleness as the United States has today.

One-hundredth part of our 150 million population would be 1,500,000 persons. We have almost that many in our armed services, to say nothing of those getting public assistance in one form or another.

I am wondering how long we can carry on our national defense program, our foreign military aid programs, plus our increasing number of persons supported by public funds, without being exhausted, in the language of Historian Gibbon.

One of the early signs of the exhaustion of a nation or a people is the depreciation of the value of its money.

On that score, after some 17 years of governmental policies designed to inflate the currency on the theory that the more dollars the people have the wealthier and more prosperous they—and their country—are, we can get an idea from the following example.

Suppose 10 years ago you bought a U. S. Savings Bond for \$75. When the bond matured, at the end of the 10 years, the U. S. Treasury would pay you \$100. In other words, Uncle Sam would pay you \$25 for the use of your \$75 for 10 years.

The U. S. Government is as good as its word in one respect. The \$100 is being paid as the bonds mature. But the \$100 will buy only what \$60 would buy at the time you lent your Government the \$75.

In other words, would it be fair to say that it cost you \$15 to lend \$75 to the Government of the United States?

There you have an example of currency inflation.

What causes currency inflation?

Government spending—more specifically Government spending more money than it collects in taxes—causes currency inflation.

But, it is explained, Government had to borrow—engage in deficit spending—to carry on the War.

But the war ended five years ago next August when Japan, the last of the Axis powers, capitulated. And this fiscal year the Federal deficit

will be between 5 and 6 billion dollars. Next fiscal year, unless Congress does a better job of junking the Administration program for spending more money instead of less each succeeding year, the deficit will be at least as large, perhaps larger. And all costs will increase.

That is a serious matter for everyone. But it's even more serious for farmers, and other producers of raw commodities and materials, because wages, transportation, marketing costs are proportionately bigger factors in the prices of things farmers buy than in the commodities they sell.

The proper answer, and the only one that will avert national insolvency and personal bankruptcies, is in calling a halt on this excessive government spending and borrowing. And then reducing excessive government spending and ending government net borrowing. The answer certainly is not thru increased government spending and increased government borrowing. And the only way to reduce is to reduce.

Livestock Men Speak

IHAVE the greatest respect for livestock men. They are business men of the highest caliber. The industry they operate is of tremendous importance to every person in this state and nation. Rugged individualists, these livestock men have managed their business with fine efficiency.

Always in step with progress they have met changing conditions with animals that mature earlier, make more economic gains. They have developed improved feeding and grazing practices that add quality to livestock going to market. Land they own and operate is safe land, because more fertility is returned to the soil than is removed.

I was thinking of these things last week when the Kansas Live Stock Association held its annual meeting in Topeka. Delegates to this convention represent every phase of the livestock industry in the state, and every corner of Kansas. Granted they are sound thinkers, good business men, progressive, sincere citizens, it behooves all of us to hear what they have to say on current problems.

I wish to mention only 2 of their resolutions, but I commend them to your thoughtful reading. On "Holding to Freedom" they said:

There impends today a stupendous threat which so menacingly overshadows the future of our country that we Kansas stockmen, of all shades of political belief, feel it our duty to speak out in unmistakable terms.

This threat lies in the fact that our country—without opportunity for conscious choice on the part of its people—is rapidly drifting toward the consummation of a false concept, contemptible to free men—the socialized state.

Tokens of this danger are everywhere and undeniable. The growing power and expansion of a wasteful government; the colossal public

debt; the heavy burden of taxation, designed in large part to redistribute the wealth of the people; the ridiculous attempt—by dictating wages, hours of labor, prices, and by innumerable other false expedients—to substitute an artificial economy

for the natural economy which alone can function in freedom. The gradual assumption by the state of financial responsibility for every hazard incident to the life, labor, infirmity and old age of all—hazards which must be personally met and borne by every human being who has the instinctive will to survive and the inherent impulse to be free.

The arraignment of economic and social groups, one against the other, in denial of the obvious fact that their interests are identical and can be logically promoted only by application of the Golden Rule; and numerous other kindred concepts, similarly inspired and equally false.

Government produces nothing and has no means by which to support these false destructive policies except by exacting from its citizens the fruits of their labor. The present semblance of "prosperity" is only the by-product of the most terrible and destructive war that ever afflicted the world and is now maintained only by artifice implemented by folly, fear and dire forebodings.

The course our government is now taking, unless it is promptly reversed, will inevitably lead to national bankruptcy. In a vain effort to prolong a specious sense of security, more similar expedients will be applied until we all become mere numbers in a socialized state.

Therefore be it resolved that we, the members of the Kansas Live Stock Association, deplore the fallacious policies that are beguiling our country into socialism, that we censure and condemn those in public office who support or tolerate these policies and that we call on all patriotic Americans to denounce them and to work energetically and courageously for the re-establishment and maintenance of free and competitive enterprise and the restoration of the Republic.

Our decision to take this stand is supported by the firm conviction that the policies we here and now condemn are unrighteous and immoral in that they proceed in the shameful denial of the inherent nature of man and in impious contempt of nature's eternal laws.

The second resolution I wish to mention here had to do with the proposed Brannan Plan, which was proposed to the Eighty-first Congress. These livestock men believe it would promote low market prices for all agricultural products, subsidize consumers, lead to federal control of all agriculture. They don't believe the livestock industry can be successfully operated by government bureaus. So they oppose the program. Consider it unsound economically and entirely impractical, and urge Congress to reject it.

Arthur Capper
Topeka.

Price-support Program Running Into Trouble

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's National Affairs Editor

ORGANIZATION meeting of the new National Association of Wheat Growers, scheduled to meet in Kansas City, Mo., April 21, should give a line on what a considerable number of farmers are looking for in way of farm legislation.

Government price supports, how these can be obtained with maximum benefits for producers and at the same time administered with minimum protests from consumers, will be the main subject of the new association.

However, its sponsors, including Rep. Clifford R. Hope, of Kansas, ranking

Republican member of the House Agriculture Committee, point out that the proposed National Association of Wheat Growers is to be something considerably more than just a farm lobbying organization. The organizers have far-reaching plans for developing better marketing methods, increasing foreign and domestic outlets for wheat, studying new wheat varieties, conducting research for alternating crops for wheat, and improving farm storage.

The present price-support program, with supports based on wartime and immediate postwar market demands for wheat (and other farm crops), is running into difficulties. That is almost an understatement. And wheat growers realize it just as fully as do the metropolitan newspapers which are demanding that foods be allowed to sink to supply-demand levels—while taxes and wages and prices of things farmers buy continue to go up and up.

Government levies taxes. And for years now government support has been accorded wage-hike demands to the point of coercion. Taxes and wages are big factors in prices.

It is very easy to sit down with a pencil—or with a typewriter—and a bunch of statistics, and show that the present program cannot be carried on much longer. Unless, of course, another world war calls upon the United States for maximum food production.

Even that is not a certain result of another world war. It is a serious question. (Continued on Page 34)

What It Takes To Make Electricity

FOLKS touring the Tecumseh power plant of the Kansas Power & Light Company recently had their eyes opened on what it takes to generate large amounts of electricity. These folks were farmer officers and members of the Leavenworth-Jefferson county electric co-operative, which purchases power from the Kansas Power & Light Company for some 1,800 farms in the 2 counties.

And what did these farmers see? They saw a single steam boiler 5 stories high which cost nearly 1 million dollars installed. They saw one 30,000-KW generator about 50 feet long and 10 feet high that cost about 2 million dollars installed. It took the 5-story steam boiler, company officials said, to make

the steam to turn the 30,000-KW generator. The Tecumseh plant has 6 generators with a total capacity of 82,000 KWs.

And what a job it would be to keep 6 of those big boilers fired. The visitors got some idea when they saw these huge boilers were equipped to use any one or a combination of 3 fuels—coal, oil or natural gas. Outside the plant they saw a single coal pile containing 680,000 tons of coal. This coal was being dumped into hoppers by the railroad carload. "We use up to 650 tons of coal a day," one of the guides announced. It is stoker coal which is ground in the plant until it is about as fine as talcum powder, then it is blown into the huge fireboxes."

In addition to the big coal pile, farmers saw one oil storage tank holding 2 1/4 million gallons of fuel oil. "We use 60,000 gallons a day," the guide explained, "when we are operating the plant on oil."

At a meeting after the plant tour, Jack Goodman, of McLouth, manager of the Leavenworth-Jefferson electric co-operative, which purchases power from KP&L, told farmers: "Several times we have been asked why we do not generate our own power. I would like to emphasize this point: whenever we can generate our own power cheaper than we can buy it, we will do so. At present I cannot see in the future how we can generate our power, pay the investment cost, and maintain our generating system for anywhere near what we can buy the power for."

Mr. Goodman pointed out that the power company certainly is efficient. "Back in 1927, when rural electrifica-



"Never mind the bill for a while, Mr. Jenks—let's wait until you're a little stronger."

tion began, the company charged farmers 13 1/2 cents per KWH. Now we are paying about 4 cents at a time when everything else is going up."

Speaking for Kansas Power & Light Company, H. S. Hinrichs, of the Topeka office, said: "Our policy relative to the electric co-operatives is to assist them in 3 ways:

"1. By supplying power in adequate quantities at reasonable cost, and at as many points as would help the development of a logical distribution system.

"2. By making available the services of experienced personnel in helping solve operating problems.

"3. In promoting a more complete and effective utilization of electricity on farms."

Mr. Hinrichs then concluded: "We believe the highest type of electric service can be best supplied to all Kansas farmers who want it, by further coordination of the combined efforts of the utility companies and electric co-operatives. We believe many co-operatives concur in that opinion. We believe further that diverting funds, which should be used to build more farm lines, to the purpose of constructing unnecessary generating stations and high-voltage transmission lines is a misuse of funds appropriated by Congress for the extension of electric service to unserved farms."

Both Mr. Hinrichs, of the Kansas Power & Light Co., and members of farm electric co-operatives took shots at the trend by the national office of REA to divert funds for building unneeded generating plants to compete with present public utilities.

One thing discovered by farmers attending the meeting was that one generating plant doesn't insure farm service. They were shown a map of the Kansas Power & Light Company plants at Tecumseh, Hutchinson, Abilene, and other points. These generating plants are all tied up so that if one goes out of order the load can be shifted to the others. By this tieup farmers can be assured of almost continuous service anywhere in the area served by the company.

Fickle Population

The population of the United States by 1975 may run as high as 189 million or maybe only 162 millions, depending upon conditions, forecasts the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Under favorable conditions of birth and immigration there may be 189 million of us by 1975, which would mean a considerably increased market for food.

Family Fare

A nutrition-wise cookbook for modern homemakers is a new 96-page USDA publication, "Family Fare—Food Management and Recipes." Besides the 200 recipes the book includes some familiar standbys and some special dishes. There also are sections on up-to-date nutrition, a food plan for the home, and smart buying and wise storing.

All recipes in "Family Fare," were developed or adapted in the USDA Bureau's laboratory kitchens and were thoroly tested. For a copy of this book please address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. The price is 25 cents.

LOOK IT OVER-



It's the new JOHN DEERE NO. 65 Twelve-Foot, Pull-Type COMBINE for One-Man Operation

John Deere dealers will soon have the new John Deere No. 65 Combine on display. At your first opportunity, see this great new combine. After comparing it feature for feature with other combines, you'll agree it's the top pull-type combine value for the large-acreage grain grower.

From the tractor seat, you alone have complete control of the tractor and combine. You raise and lower the hydraulically-controlled platform—operate the separator and grain tank throw-out controls.

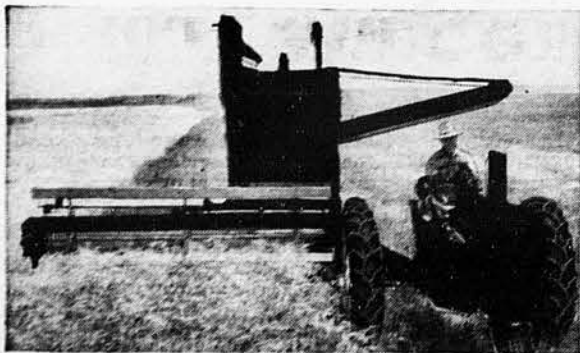
You'll find the No. 65 is basically the same, from the platform on back, as the famous John Deere No. 55 self-propelled combine. Tremendous capacity in feed-

ing, threshing, separating, and cleaning units insures big daily acreage and more grain saved. The 56 H.P. Hercules engine has power to spare in the heaviest crop, the toughest threshing. As in the No. 55, the engine is on top of the combine for better balance, greater field stability, and greater ease of servicing. Engine is regularly equipped with self-starter.

The 45-bushel grain tank can be emptied standing still or on the go in 1-1/2 minutes or less.

Freedom from unnecessary weight insures light draft—a two-plow tractor easily handles the No. 65 in practically all field conditions.

Watch for your John Deere dealer's announcement of the No. 65—then see it!



The No. 65 in heavy standing wheat.

JOHN DEERE
MOLINE, ILLINOIS

MAIL THIS COUPON Today

Please send me free folder on the No. 65 Combine.

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Thoughts TO LIVE BY

A Lenten meditation upon the cross, the symbol of sacrifice

CAN there be any nobility without sacrifice? Hardly, for sacrifice is the expression of love. The central symbol in Christianity stands for sacrifice. The cross about which people so sweetly sing was a vile instrument of execution. Guillotines and gallows are more merciful than crosses, but they are generally associated with punishment. Because Christ died upon a cross, it has become the symbol of sacrifice. True, for others death on a cross was punishment, and to that extent the cross bespeaks justice in the universe. But his cross was different. It tells us much about the goodness of God as well as about the badness of men.

The central cross on Golgotha revealed the love of God. Jesus did not die on that cross against his will. It was because of his love for others the divine Son chose to die upon it. The disciples knew it was dangerous for him to make that last journey to Jerusalem, but danger did not deter him. There, he openly condemned the corrupt practices of men who were established in power. After his last supper with the disciples, he went to the Garden of Gethsemane where presumably he slept that week and where Judas could find him. At the time of his arrest, he rebuked Peter for drawing his sword, saying he could call legions of angels to his defense if he so desired. In his trials, he made no attempt to defend himself. It is obvious he chose to die on the cross confident this sacrifice would reveal God's love to all mankind. A Christian cross is a love-motivated, voluntary sacrifice.

Then, too, his cross revealed the power of God. We often associate power with machinery or instruments of destruction. We thrill at the power of a new automobile or we stand in awe before the power of an atomic bomb. But all physical force has its limitations. Powerful as a motor may be, it cannot of itself make good men out of bad ones.

Tell us what luck you have had with beef cattle and . . .

Alfalfa Silage

GRASS or alfalfa silage may be good feed for beef cattle, but W. I. Boone, Greenwood county, wishes he could be sure it is. This is his second year for alfalfa silage and he still doesn't know for certain just where he stands with the feed. He is inclined to believe alfalfa silage makes his young steer calves stretch in growth, but they look a little rough to him.

There is one consolation, at least, for him in making silage of that first alfalfa crop. He didn't lose any of it because of bad weather. And considerable first-crop hay was lost.

In the case of dairy cattle it is quite easy to tell whether grass or alfalfa silage is of benefit in the ration. Dairymen have reported increased production of milk when grass silage was added to the ration. Or at least, an increase in butterfat production. This has been most noticeable toward the end of winter and accompanying dry feeding conditions.

But what about beef? Have any of you beef men noticed distinct advantages from including grass or alfalfa silages in the beef ration? *Kansas Farmer* would be glad to hear about your experiences in feeding grass silage. Have you had your opportunity to compare it directly with other kinds of ensilage?

For Rusty Implements
To clean rust from farm implements, dissolve one can of lye in about 5 gallons of water and apply with a brush or old broom.—Mrs. L. H. Moore.

Bombs are helpless and of no value when it comes to establishing friendships. Altho the jails of France could not reform Jean Valjean, the gift of the Bishop's candlesticks did. Whereas the flood could not coerce goodness, the cross elicits it. So the cross manifests the redemptive power of God.

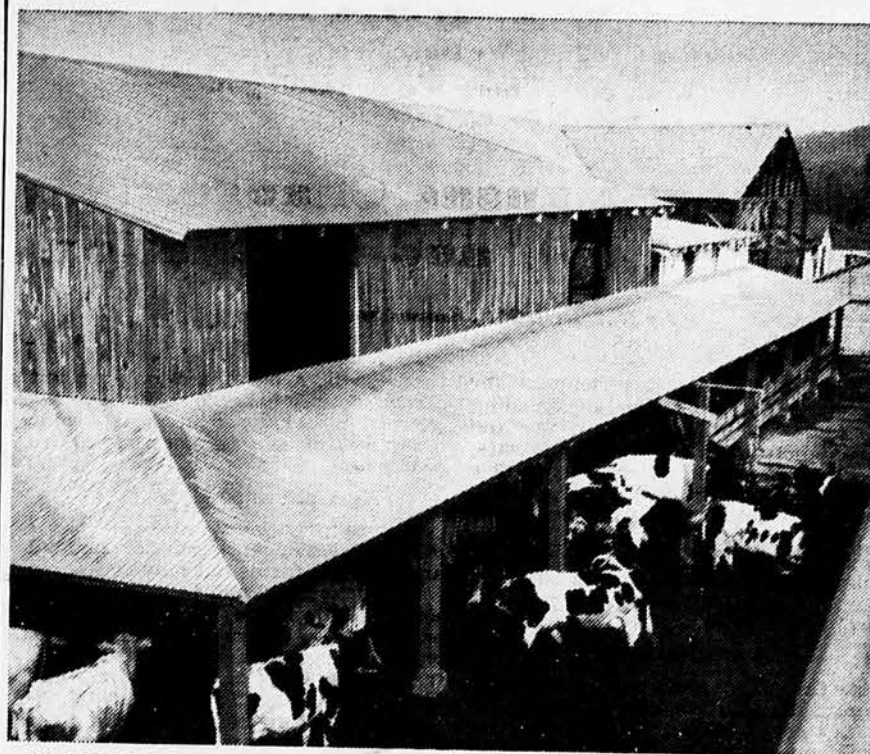
The cross also reveals the activity of God. A cynic says, "If God were good, he would do something about the sin and suffering in the world." Let him but look at the cross and he will see God doing something about them. There is a painting of the crucifixion which shows the nails extending thru the cross and wounding a shadowy form in the background. The nails that pierced the flesh of Jesus caused suffering in the heart of God. Yes, the Father has taken upon himself the sin and suffering in the world.

Jesus said, "If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow me." To live is to die. We begin dying the moment we begin living. All the time that is past already belongs to death. We die for whom and for what we live. It may be for fame or fortune, political power, or the Kingdom of God. There is a cross for us.

In *Quo Vadis*, we read about Peter fleeing from Rome during the persecution that raged after the burning of the city. In the brilliant light of the morning sun, Peter met his Master who was traveling toward Rome. "Whither goest thou?" asked Peter. The Christ replied, "If thou desert my people, I am going to Rome to be crucified a second time." Peter turned about and retraced his steps. In Rome, he sealed his witness with his life. Only the memory of his Master's cross could evoke such a sacrifice.

The vilest instrument in the world has become the symbol of sacrifice and the revelation of God's great love, power, and activity.

—Larry Schwarz



F. HOLDENER & SONS, operators of Valley Dairy, supply California's Livermore Valley with Grade A milk from a herd of 100 cows. Light, strong, corrugated aluminum roofing was used to cover this hay storage barn and feeding shelter.



"My barn will last years longer thanks to aluminum roofing!"

SAYS F. HOLDENER, LIVERMORE, CALIFORNIA

"It's five years old, but my hay barn is still like new," he continues. "It's bound to last longer than any barn I could have built with other materials. In fact, the aluminum has no rust stains, and I've still never spent a cent for major repairs or painting."

"Aluminum roofing is economical and easy to use, too. My son and I easily built the entire structure. Aluminum is so light we didn't need heavy, expensive framework. And it's strong—even high winds haven't damaged my barn."

"In summer my aluminum covered barn and feeding shelters are up to 15° cooler than other buildings. That keeps the hay better, keeps my cows more comfortable and helps them produce more."

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You'll be sold, too, once you discover the unique advantages of Kaiser Aluminum Roofing. Try it!

In addition to profit-making insulation, Kaiser Aluminum Roof-

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Find out more about how Kaiser Aluminum Roofing can make more money for you! Get complete building instructions free! Mail the coupon below *today*.

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POULTRY FARMER:

"My chickens lay more eggs, stay healthier, under aluminum roofing," says Bill Blankenship of

Mentone, California. "It keeps chicken houses 20° cooler during hot months. That helps my chickens eat more, grow faster, lay more—which boosts my profits."

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

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Alfalfa Production

If you have questions about producing a good crop of alfalfa, you will be interested in the bulletin, "Alfalfa Production," published by the Experiment Station, Kansas State College. Please address a post card to Bulletin Service, *Kansas Farmer*, Topeka, for a copy of this bulletin.

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

How Kansas Changed in Land Use and Population

By J. A. HODGES, Kansas State College

VIEWING Kansas agriculture for the last half century, outstanding factors of change in land use and farm population were weather, 2 wars, mechanization, development of new and improved varieties, control of insects and diseases, and the improvement in practices. This article will try to indicate briefly where Kansas agriculture is now, where it was 50 years ago, and point out some changes that have taken place.

Agriculture Now

As the half-century mark is reached, Kansas agriculture represents an industry producing an annual income of about one billion dollars. The peak in 1947 almost reached 1 1/4 billion with 1948 slightly above the billion mark and 1949 slightly below.

Kansas, "the wheat state," reached a new peak of wheat production in 1947 with 287 million bushels. Even in that year, cash income from marketing wheat was only about two fifths of the total farm income. Meat animals represented more than a third of the total, and all livestock and livestock products constituted about one half. Volume of marketings for the last 8 years has been running from 160 to 175 per cent of prewar, and represents the all-time high for sustained production of Kansas agriculture.

However, the half century is not closing with all factors at a peak. Farm mortgage debt is near a record low, being only 45 per cent of the prewar level. Downward trend in number of farms was accelerated during the last decade and farm population is lower than prewar. Under these circumstances, what has been the recent use of land in Kansas?

92 Per Cent in Farms

According to the 1945 census, of the approximate land area in Kansas of 52.6 million acres, 48.6 million or 92.5 per cent was in farms. This represented 141,000 farms of about 344 acres each.

Of total land in farms, 28.4 million acres were designated as cropland and 19 million as pasture. It is probable cropland has increased slightly since the 1945 census, number of farms has declined and average size has become somewhat larger.

25 Per Cent of U. S. Wheat

If total cropland is about 29 million acres, the 15 million acres of wheat seeded for the 1948 crop was 52 per cent of the total. Incidentally, this was 25 per cent of all winter wheat seeded in the United States. Sixteen million acres were seeded for the 1949 crop and this was 26 per cent of all U. S. winter wheat. Acreage seeded for 1950 dropped to about 14 million acres which was again 26 per cent of the total.

A Wheat-Livestock State

In comparison, all corn planted for 1948 was about 2.5 million acres, all sorghums 2.3 million, all hay harvested 1.9 million with more than 1 million of it in alfalfa, and oats slightly above 1 million. In broad outline Kansas agriculture is ending the half century primarily as a wheat and livestock state.

The Farm Population

In 1940, total population of Kansas was 1.8 millions. Of this, a little less than three fifths was rural. Of the rural population of about a million, a little more than 600,000 was rural-farm. In other words, about one third of the total population was farm population. After 1940, the farm population probably declined to less than 500,000. By 1949, total population had increased to 1.9 million. Despite some recovery in farm population immediately following the war, it probably is well below one third of the total. The total on farms and in unincorporated towns is reported to be about 669,000.

This brief description gives a few main facts concerning where agricul-

ture now is. A backward look for half a century may indicate to some extent what changes have occurred, and some of the reasons why these changes have occurred.

Agriculture 50 Years Ago

According to the Census of 1900, 41.7 million acres or 83 per cent of the land area were in farms but only 25 million were improved. Land in farms represented 173,000 farms of about 241 acres each. Total of crops, reported for 1899, was about 18 million acres. Of every 100 farms 88 grew corn, 79 grew hay and forage, 35 grew wheat, 56 grew potatoes and 29 grew oats. In the '90's the acreage of corn harvested usually was about twice that of wheat.

In 1900, acreage of corn harvested was reported as 7.5 million compared with 4.3 million for wheat. Chart No. 2 shows the irregular increase of wheat over a 50-year period and indicates the decline for corn.

In 1900, total population of Kansas was about 1.5 million of which 77.6 per cent was rural. Thruout the entire 50-year period rural population (which includes towns up to 2,500) has tended to form a smaller proportion of the total, and farm population has tended to become a smaller proportion of the total rural population.

Changes Over Half Century

After this quick look at both ends of the 50-year period, some indications of the intervening years may be of interest.

The decade from 1900 to 1909 was one of expansion for Kansas agriculture. Moisture for the state was above normal for 8 of the 10 years, and even in the western part of the state this held good for 7 of the 10 years. Only extremely dry year was 1901. Total population increased by 15 per cent and by 1910 rural population reached an all-time peak of 1.2 million or about 71 per cent of the total.

Number of farms reached 178,000, another all-time record for a census year and about 77,000 more than were reported for 1945. Average size had increased little during the decade but improved land per farm was 16 per cent greater. It is interesting to note the average-size farm in 1910 was 244 acres, or almost exactly 100 acres less than the average size in 1945.

Acreage of corn harvested was cut by the drouth of 1901 and the acreage remained below that of the late '90's.

In the eastern part of the state, May, 1901, had the lowest rainfall of the whole 50-year period, 1900-49, and June, July, and August were each below normal.

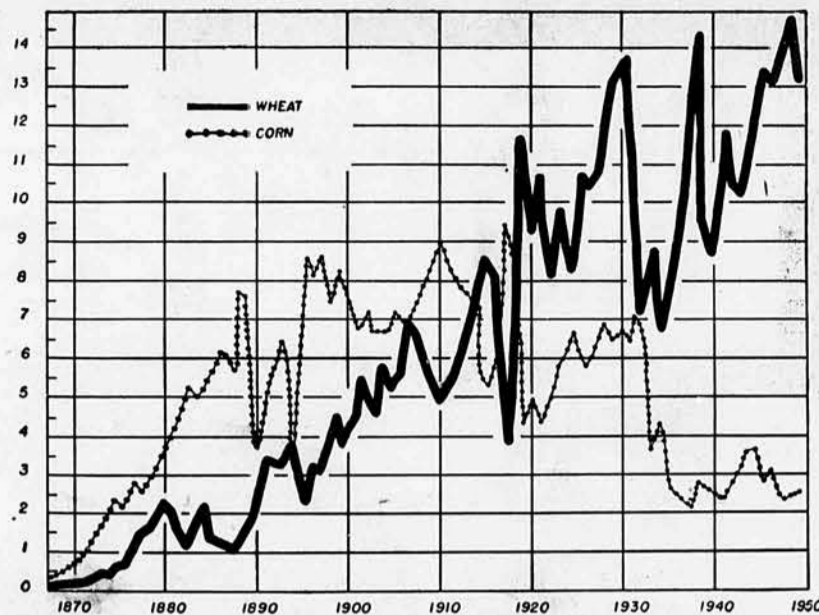


CHART NO. 2: Acreage of wheat harvested increased from 4.3 million acres in 1900 to almost 15 million in 1948, while acreage of corn decreased from 7.5 million acres in 1900 to 2.4 million acres in 1948. Wheat acreage dropped slightly and corn increased in 1949.

Wheat acreage expanded steadily and by 1907 approached closely that of corn.

The increased number of farms and expanding crop acreages required more power. Number of horses and mules increased by 13 per cent and approached a peak which they were to attain 5 years later. Altho the number of all cattle and calves declined during the decade, the number of milk cows had reached a new high by 1910.

World War I Decade

The decade from 1910 to 1920 was momentous in many ways to Kansas agriculture. Precipitation was as consistently below normal as it had been above normal for most of the preceding 10 years. (A notable exception was 1915.) The summer of 1913 was extremely dry and the yield of corn on a harvested acre basis was lowest ever known. As a consequence, acreage of corn dropped precipitously. Acreage of wheat continued to expand, acreage harvested in 1914 being well above that of corn. It was never again exceeded by the acreage of corn save for the one year, 1917, when wheat abandonment was high. Much of the abandoned wheat acreage was planted to corn which reached an all-time high in excess of 9 million, an acreage never since approached.

During the decade, the rising price of wheat, the slogan that "food will win the war" and some advantage of producing wheat compared with corn with tractor power all helped push wheat to the front. Number of tractors, first reported in 1915 at 2,500, had increased almost sixfold by 1920.

Big Alfalfa Increase

Another notable peak was reached in 1915. Acreage of alfalfa, which had been increasing rapidly since the '90's, expanded from 276,000 in 1900 to 926,000 acres in 1910. By 1915 this reached 1,359,000, almost 5 times the acreage of 1900 and about 47 per cent greater

than that of 1910. The decline was sharp in 1916 and 1917, probably affected by the high price and increasing acreage of wheat. Despite some recovery, acreage of alfalfa in 1920 was almost 10 per cent lower than the 1915 peak which has not again been equaled.

Number of farms in the state decreased from 178,000 in 1910 to 165,000 in 1920 or about 7 per cent while the average size of farms expanded from 244 to 275 acres or 12 per cent. Increase in size was notable in the western part of the state. Land in farms increased about 5 per cent. There was a tremendous increase in total land in crops in the western part of the state.

From 1910 to 1920 total population increased 4.6 per cent. Urban population increased more than 25 per cent but rural population slipped back nearly 4 per cent, forming only 65 per cent of the total compared with 71 per cent in 1910. There was a slight decrease in Eastern Kansas, a heavy decrease in Central Kansas and a marked increase in Western Kansas.

1920-30 Decade of Adjustment

Weather conditions from 1910 to 1920 were in general below normal, but war demand took care of expanding production and gave an incentive to continue. Mechanization made such expansion feasible. The decade from 1920 to 1930 brought the aftermath of war, an agriculture geared to high production with potentialities for further expansion but with shrinking demand and falling prices. Without going into details of the depression of 1921 with its terrible shock to agriculture and its forced emphasis of the needs for adjustment, a look may be taken at what occurred.

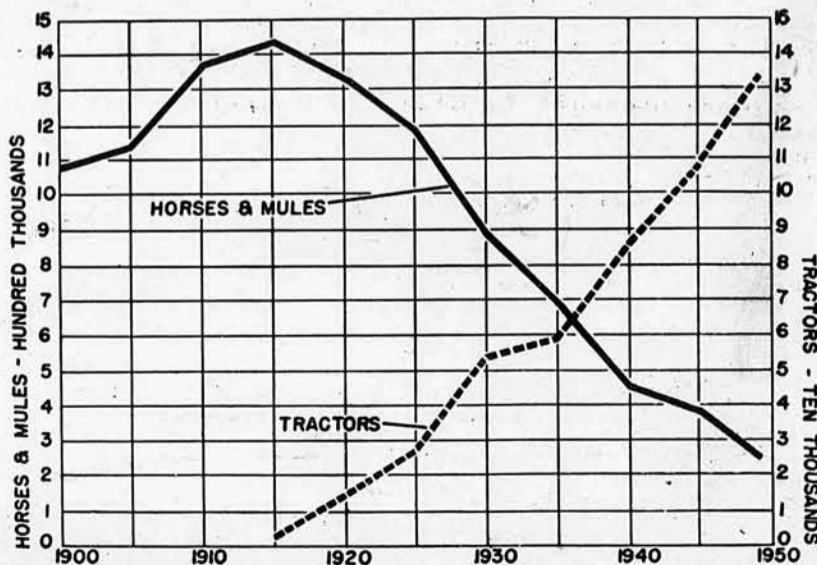
It was a decade of mixtures. Weather conditions were not so good as the 1900 to 1910 decade nor quite so bad as the 1910 to 1920. Wheat acreage continued to expand. In Eastern Kansas acreage soon declined, slowly at first but rapidly in the middle of the decade. In the central part, some further increases occurred. In the west, expansion continued more rapidly. The combine began to add its influence to the tractor.

For the state, number of tractors increased threefold from 1920 to 1930 and the number of combines increased more than sevenfold from 1923 to 1930. Acreage seeded to wheat increased from 10.6 million to 13.7 million. In no year, after 1918, has acreage of wheat seeded been less than 10 million acres.

With the decline of wheat acreage in Eastern Kansas, acreage in corn increased. Average acreage of the state was almost 6 million and the increase during the decade was about 28 per cent. Acreage of alfalfa took another nose dive and ended the decade at only about half that at the beginning. In this period insect pests and diseases were the prime causes of decline with unfavorable weather sometimes a factor.

Number of farms increased slightly and average size of farm in 1930 was only a little larger than in 1920. The average covers up significant changes. Some ranches were divided into smaller units with the breaking of sod for wheat, and some small farms were combined. Land in farms increased by more than 1 1/2 million acres.

(Continued on Page 35)

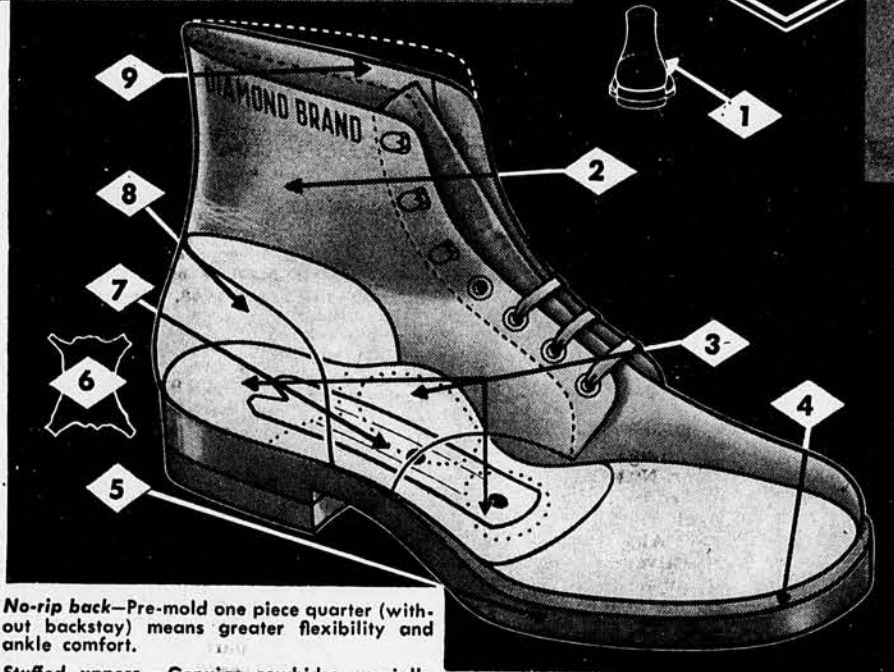


PEAK IN HORSES and mules in Kansas was reached in 1915 with 1.4 million head, and declined to 235,000 in 1949. During the same period, number of tractors increased from 2,500 to 133,000 in 1949. Drop in numbers of horses and mules released crop and pasture land used for feed for production of crops and livestock for sale.

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- 9 **Slant top**—Permits shoe to be faced to top without pinch around the ankle.



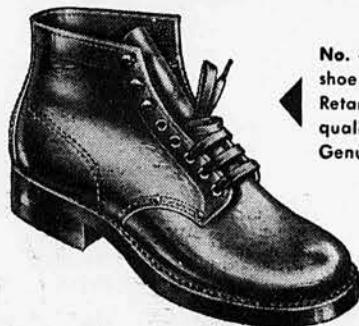
You can't beat facts when it comes to judging value. That's why value-wise farmers everywhere insist on Peters Diamond Brand Work Shoes. See your dealer. Let him show you the facts about Diamond Brand's quality and comfort features—the facts that make Diamond Brand your best dollar-for-dollar work shoe buy.

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No. 4221-2. This all-purpose work shoe carries features 1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9. Pliable Brown Elk-finished leather upper. Solid leather insole and outsole. Rubber heel. Genuine Goodyear welt construction.

No. 3253. This rugged plain toe shoe carries features 1, 2, 6, 8. Black Retan upper. Solid leather insole and midsole. Rubber heel. Nailed construction.

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To the wearer who finds paper or fibre-board in the heels, insoles or counters of a pair of Peters Diamond Brand Work Shoes, we guarantee to refund the full purchase price and, in addition to the refund, will replace the shoes free of charge.

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ALTAMONT	W. P. Pollock
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BELLE PLAINE	Leu Dry Goods Co.
BURLINGTON	A. D. Sanders
CHANUTE	Harrison Shoe Store
CHETOPIA	C. W. Faris
COFFEYVILLE	Brady Shoe Store
COLUMBUS	Loury's, Inc.
EL DORADO	F. M. Logan
EL DORADO	Milliken's Shoe Store
FREDONIA	Fred D. Hawthorne
FT. SCOTT	Brady Shoe Store

Town	Merchant	Town	Merchant
GALENA	The Golden Rule Store	INDEPENDENCE	Brady Shoe Store
GARDNER	Morris L. Hogue	KINSLEY	M & M Mens Store
GARNETT	Cannon & Fraker Clo. Co.	LEON	E. L. Hogue
GIRARD	H. E. Sauer	LYNDON	M. V. Jeter
HILLSBORO	Schaeffler Merc. Co.	MARION	Jacob Meier, Jr.
IOLA	Economy Shoe Store	MERRIAM	Merriam Dry Goods

Town	Merchant
MOUND CITY	Elton D. Wilson
NEWTON	The Hanlin Supply
NORTON	W. W. Virtue Co.
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OSWEGO	E. J. Coman
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PAOLA	Keith & Routt Mens Clo.
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This wonderful new hybrid produces large meaty tomatoes. Wonderful flavor. And a tremendous yield. Pictured, described in Earl May's Catalog on Page 38.



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10-CHIEF, most delicious sweet corn you have ever eaten. Sugar-sweet, extra tender. Best of 38 varieties in our Test Gardens last year. Earl May Catalog, Page 32.



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- Flowers and
- Colored eggs and
- Bunny rabbits

All Belong to Easter

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

FLOWERS, the harbingers of good cheer, lend their mute influence to the joyful celebration of Easter. They are used lavishly as church decorations throught the land. The expensive greenhouse Easter lily, in its pristine whiteness, is supposed to typify the purity of the Risen Lord. But lilies are not the only flowers or plans associated with this occasion.

There are many legends about Easter, and many have to do with some more or less familiar plants and trees. Perhaps the most familiar legend is one about Judas Iscariot. In remorse the betrayer of Christ hanged himself from the redbud tree whose blossoms, says the story, were originally white. Now in shame the blossoms are red at Easter. Another tree ashamed of its part in the crucifixion is the dogwood. It once grew tall and straight. But, since its wood was used in making the cross it is now quite small and twisted. Wood of the aspen was used for the same purpose and, according to legend, this is why aspen leaves shudder to this day.

At the Foot of the Cross

Some of these stories have been handed down from the Middle Ages. One concerns jack-in-the-pulpit which, it is said, was growing at the foot of the cross. Some of Christ's blood dropped on its flower and that accounts for the reddish-purple streaks under the bloom's canopy. With exercise of just a little imagination one can think of the blossoms of the cyclamen as bowed heads, and the blood-red stigmas at the tips of the stamens are supposed to represent the Virgin Mary at the cross with a bleeding heart.

Jessamine once had pink flowers. At the time of the crucifixion it closed its flowers to hide the awful scene. Now it blooms only at night. The Veronica, one species of which is a common weed, is so named because a pious woman of that name supplied Christ with a handkerchief to wipe perspiration from his face and drops of his sweat happened to fall upon the flower she was wearing.

Easter is a day set apart to commemorate a religious event but, like Christmas, has become strangely mixed up with pagan customs. Easter connects itself very closely with the Jewish faith for, according to the New Testament, Jesus was crucified at the time of the Passover Feast which was a kind of thanksgiving day commemorating their deliverance when the angel of the Lord smote the first-born of the Egyptians but "passed over" the Israelites. Early Christians for a long time kept observing Jewish feasts and finally turned the feast of the Passover into the feast of the Resurrection.

Feast of Thanksgiving

Our Saxon ancestors celebrated a feast of the goddess Ostara, or Eastre, who was the goddess of the morning, also of spring. This feast was one of thanksgiving for the triumph of summer over winter, of day over night and, of course, it always occurred in the spring. When the Christian missionaries converted the Saxons it was very easy to appropriate and transform this festival. They even adopted the name the Saxons used and read into their observance a new signification.

To the pagan Saxons each morning's rising sun typified new light and life. Likewise the reawakening of nature in spring, after the death of winter, took on a sacred meaning. Thus the season of the vernal equinox came to be marked by special religious observances.

The custom of presenting colored eggs to friends as symbols of the season seems to have originated with the Persians a long time ago. The reason the egg plays so great a part in observance of Easter is because it is suggestive of re-creation. It contains the embryo of all that is to come after—the sleeping chick which needs only to be awakened to life in another sphere.

In grandmother's day the egg idea had not been commercialized, and she had to use her ingenuity to devise ways and means of coloring the Easter eggs.



One way to get the job done was to sew pieces of bright figured calico or brocaded silk around an egg and boil. Today all over the world the egg is used in some symbolic way in connection with the festival. Many generations of children have enjoyed egg rolling on the White House grounds in Washington at the Easter season.

One wonders how the rabbit became associated with the egg in Easter celebration. It is explained the reason for the rabbit's partnership with the egg is because it is the symbol of fertility and prolific reproduction. The Romans used both the egg and the rabbit in the rites attending their spring festival.

Rabbit in the Moon

The Saxon deity, Eastre, whose festival was held in April, was identical with Astarte, the Phoenician moon-goddess. Notice the similarity of these names. There are many myths connecting the rabbit with the moon. One of the oldest of these is the legend of India, which relates how Buddha was once a famishing pilgrim praying for food. A little rabbit, having nothing else to give, threw himself into the fire that it might be roasted for his benefit. The god, to show his gratefulness, translated the rabbit to a happy home in the silvery moon where you can still see him if you look carefully.

The moon has a great deal more to do with Easter, however, than merely providing us with a blurred image of the Easter rabbit. The anniversary of Christ's birth is a fixed one but the date of his death is movable, founded upon the lunar calendar and may fall on any one of 35 dates. Having long since adopted the solar year as the basis of our calendar, why we should continue to cling to the lunar year merely for establishment of this one date is beyond me.

The Easter festival, regulated by phases of the moon, falls each year upon the first Sunday after what is called the paschal full moon. That word "paschal" is the Jewish name for the Passover. That, in a general way, is the first Sunday after the full moon occurring on or after March 21. Easter can come as early as March 21 or as late as April 25. It fell upon April 25 in 1848 and again in 1943.

In observance of this religious anniversary we employ a conglomerate mixture of pagan and Christian symbols—the cross, a crown of thorns, colored eggs, silly little rabbits. But the real reason thousands of people look forward to Easter we have not mentioned. That is the opportunity it affords to strut out on Easter morning all bedecked in a spanking new outfit.

(Continued on Page 15)



To enjoy arraying ourselves in finery on occasion seems to be a human weakness and Easter supplies one of the best occasions. It is a custom that dates as far back as the sixteenth century when persons were admonished to give some attention to their apparel in the quaint couplet:

"At Easter let your clothes be new,
Or else be sure you will it rue."

The Latins called Easter Sunday in the early church, "Dominica gaudii," the Sunday of Joy. Gregory of Nyssa gives us a vivid picture of such an Easter of Medieval times: "All labor ceased, all trade was suspended, the husbandman threw down his spade and plow and put on his holiday attire; the very tavern keepers left their gains. The roads were empty of travelers, the sea of sailors. The mother came to church with the whole brood of her children and domestics, her husband and the whole family rejoicing with her. All Christians assembled everywhere as members of one family. The poor man dressed like the rich, and the rich wore their gayest attire; those who had none of their own borrowed of their neighbors."

Better Sweet Spuds

New improved varieties of sweet potatoes developed at Kansas State College are getting national recognition.

Nancy Gold and Red Nancy, the new mutant varieties from Nancy Hall, contain more than 5 times as much vitamin A as their parent variety. In the Jersey group, Orange Little Stem and Rols contain about 4 times, and Orlis contains more than 8 times as much vitamin A as their parent variety, Little Stem Jersey.

One serving of any of these new-variety sweet potatoes supplies more than the minimum daily vitamin A requirement for adults.

For Extra Acres

"The answer to the question of what to do with diverted acres is to seed a good share to grasses and legumes," it is pointed out by Emmet Womer, chairman of the Kansas state PMA committee.

Two new practices in the 1950 PMA program are designed to encourage grass and legumes on land taken out of allotment crops. Payment is given for increasing total farm acreage of grasses and legumes, and payment is given for establishing a "grass seed increase plot" or raising a seed crop of an improved strain of adapted grass seed.

Caucasian bluestem, sandhill bluestem and sand lovegrass rate the highest PMA assistance payment under the increased seed production practice. Other grasses included are switchgrass (Blackwell strain), side-oats grama, intermediate wheatgrass, big and little bluestem, Indian grass and buffalo grass.

More Cattle

Cattle numbers in the United States increased about 2 million head during 1949, and it appears we definitely are in an upward phase of the cattle cycle, states Russell Ives, of the American Meat Institute.

A further increase in cattle population is expected during 1950, he says, although a moderate increase in cattle slaughter may occur.

Milk Stool

A discarded mower seat bolted to a small box makes a good milking stool —D. H.



"I'm giving up baseball. It isn't lady-like. I'm going to become a jockey."

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Yes, Mobiloil has all three modern oil qualities. It's *anti-acid*... it's *detergent*... it has *high Viscosity Index*. Why accept anything less? Insist on the world's best-known and largest-selling motor oil. Keep all farm engines Mobiloil Clean!

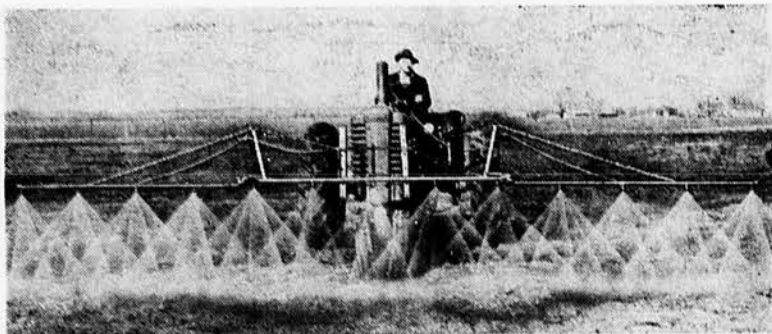


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Farm-Proven weed and insect sprayers at prices you can afford. Clark's minute mount boom is designed for simplicity, strength and efficiency. The famous Clark triple-acting boom hinge eliminates costly breakdowns.

Rear mounted barrel racks for 1 or 2, 50-gallon barrels, leaves open vision of spray pattern and puts the weight on the large wheels, preventing miring down in soft fields.

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Distributors for Kansas and Missouri



"Farmers and 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 fence:

- CF&I has been making good fence for the West for 45 years
- it is easily and quickly available through local dealers
- it is pliable enough for easy installation
- it is stiff enough to prevent sagging
- it doesn't rust... the Silverite finish gives lifetime protection and beauty
- it doesn't slip, sag, or loosen... the hinge joint is extra wrapped to make sure it stands up under the abuse of animals
- no breaking due to temperature changes... the tension curve between stay wires allows for expansion and contraction

Other CF&I Products for Farm and Ranch: Poultry Netting, Barbed Wire, Steel T-posts, Cinch Fence Stays, Bale Ties, Baling Wire, Hardware Cloth, Clinton Welded Wire Fabric, Nails and Staples.



The Colorado Fuel and Iron Corporation

General Offices: Denver, Colorado

Pacific Coast Sales: The California Wire Cloth Corporation, Oakland, Calif.

Bright Outlook for Farming

Livestock Men Say Brannan Plan Unsound, Impractical



LIVESTOCK OFFICERS: Ralph Perkins, of Howard, left, retiring president of the Kansas Livestock Association, greets new officers elected at last week's annual convention. They are O. W. Lynam, of Burdett, president, center, and Bob White, Garnett, vice-president, right.

LIVESTOCK farmers can look forward to a fairly bright future, it was pointed out by speakers at the 37th annual Kansas Livestock Association convention, Topeka, March 14 to 16.

Both Russell Ives, of the American Meat Institute, and R. C. Pollock, general manager of the National Livestock and Meat Board, were optimistic in their talks to the convention. Mr. Ives said the expected small increase in meat production for 1950 would be offset by increased population and increased consumption.

Mr. Pollock added that people in this country will continue to eat more meat if it is made available to them, and that new uses are being found for meat products.

Lynam Is President

O. W. Lynam, Burdett, is the new president of the association, succeeding Ralph Perkins, Howard. Bob White, of Garnett, is the new vice-president and Glenn Pickett, state livestock sanitary commissioner, was elected secretary-treasurer, replacing H. E. Floyd, who asked to be relieved of this job after many years of service.

Directors elected include J. W. Burney, Bucklin; A. F. Sear, Elkhart; George Andrews, Kanapolis; W. G. Robison, Ft. Scott, and E. C. Crowfoot, Cottonwood Falls.

One act of the convention was endorsement of A. D. Weber for president of Kansas State College. Doctor Weber now is assistant dean of the school of agriculture.

Convention delegates wound up and took a big slap at the Brannan Plan, which they labeled as "unsound economically and entirely impractical, and we urge Congress to reject it." They also took a healthy swing at the trend of our Government toward socialism. In a special "holding to freedom" resolution, the delegates said: "We deplore the fallacious policies that are beguiling our country into socialism, we censure and condemn those in public office who support or tolerate these policies, and we call on all patriotic Americans to denounce them and to work energetically and courageously for the re-establishment and maintenance of free and competitive enterprise and the restoration of the Republic."

Highlights of the other resolutions adopted by the convention are: that several changes in beef grading be made, including dropping the names "Commercial" and "Utility" and substituting words with more meaning to consumers; that railroads liberalize tariff routes so as to protect the thru rate from point of origin to ultimate destination via the feed-in-transit point; that railroads publish slaughter-in-transit rates in lieu of the present system of assessing local rates on livestock into the slaughtering center plus the local rate on meat products to the consuming center.

That laws and regulations affecting truck transportation be unified with those of surrounding states; that laws governing truck transportation within the state be investigated and revised to insure full protection of the interests of livestock shippers, and to insure that our investment in highways will not be jeopardized thru overloading and overlength vehicles.

Make Sure First

Livestock men object to further Federal appropriations to inundate good, productive Kansas land by the construction of outside and unneeded dams, until it is proved that soil conservation methods are ineffective in flood control.

The association decided to sponsor a program of education to demonstrate the disproportionate share of personal property and ad valorem taxes paid by farmers and stockmen of Kansas.

Asked that the use of Poison 1080 be permitted any place in the state where approved by the Predatory Animal Division of the U. S. Biological Survey, Department of Interior, and requested by the majority of land occupiers in the area.

Asked that the U. S. Department of Agriculture publish monthly statistical reports on matters pertinent to the livestock industry, and that daily market reports be continued and expanded at all principal commodity markets in the country.

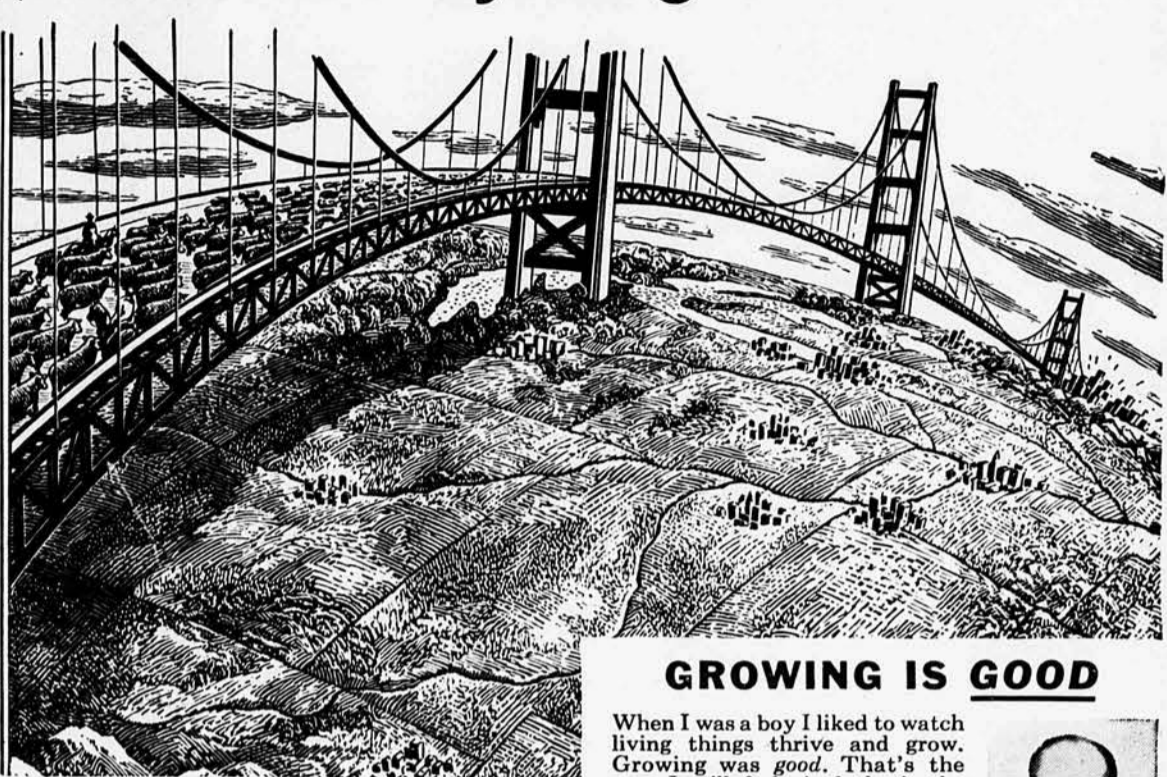
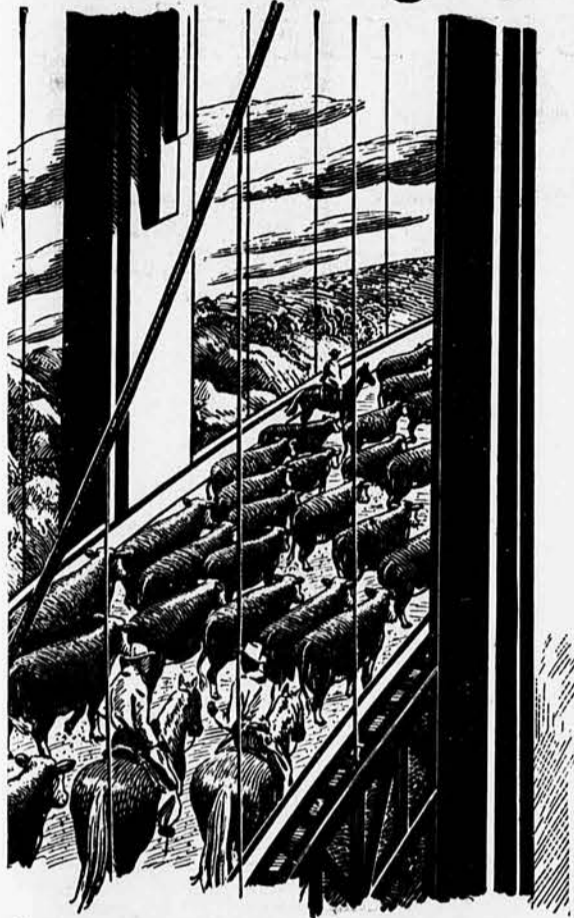
Opposed action by the Department of Justice against the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company as contrary to the intent and purpose of the anti-trust laws.

Richard Robbins, Pratt, was chairman of the resolutions committee.

Kansas Was an Inland Sea

One need not go to New Mexico to see mesas and buttes. Barber county has many. The cap rock is white gypsum and the slopes bright-red shales and sandstones. Gypsum and salt were deposited in Kansas by evaporating sea water. Long ago a body of sea water was trapped in Kansas which evaporated, leaving salt and gypsum that it carried in solution. There is so much salt and gypsum in spots that the ocean must have overflowed into the inland sea many times to bring in sufficient brine.

The bridge that runs from Wyoming to Boston



It's a long way from Medicine Bow to Boston . . . from the western cattle and sheep range country, from the feed lots and hog farms of the Corn Belt, to the hungry cities of the east. Between where the meat animals are raised and where the meat is eaten there's an average gap of a thousand miles.

Bridging that gap is a service performed by the meat packing companies of the United States. They buy the livestock on the farms and ranches, and in the scores of markets. They process it into meat. Then they deliver that meat to 300,000 retail stores in every city and town across the nation.

It's truly a nation-wide job. And just as truly it's a necessary and important one. For without this "bridge" that runs from Wyoming to Boston—without the meat packers' "pipe lines" which link supply to demand—livestock producers would have to limit their herds and flocks to the numbers that their small local markets could consume. And the supply of meat available for consumers to eat would be limited by the small numbers of livestock produced near the cities where they lived.

We of Swift are proud of our company's part in starting, organizing and carrying on the nation-wide distribution of meat. Gustavus Swift pioneered in the development of the refrigerator cars which made the whole thing possible. Today thousands of refrigerated freight cars and trucks supply the Swift network of refrigerated branch houses and plant sales routes which crisscross the nation. It is an important factor in one of the world's most efficient low-cost food distributing systems . . . Yes, we are a part of that great "bridge" which serves and benefits producers and consumers alike. And we are mighty proud of it!

OUR CITY COUSIN



"My gosh,"
Our City Cousin panted,
"All the beans
Have come unplanted!"

Marketing Clean Cream

by T. J. Claydon
Department of Dairy Husbandry
Kansas State College
Manhattan



T. J. Claydon

When it comes to marketing clean cream, dairymen can't even trust the air they breathe. Even on clear days, the air is filled with sediment. This material settles into containers and utensils and contaminates cream that is openly exposed. On the way to market, dust commonly collects around the edge of cream container lids. This sediment is jarred into the cream when lids are removed. On the farm—and en route to market—it is good business to protect cream, containers and equipment.

Clean cream is also dependent upon the use of approved-type dairy utensils that are unsoiled and in good repair. Old pots, crocks, syrup buckets and worn-out dairy containers should not be used. Such pieces of equipment are carriers of rust and collectors of dirt. They are not easily sanitized and cannot be tightly covered to keep out dust.

Cream is practically clean as it leaves the spout of mechanical separators, according to farm and laboratory investigation. Hand skimming and water dilution methods of separation leave some sediment in cream. Well-kept separators also have proven the most economical means of separating cream. The marketing of clean cream, however, is not assured by use of the mechanical separator. Cream that is sold with poor sediment test is a problem of concern to both the producer and butter manufacturer. Attention to detail, all along the line, is an answer to this problem.

Quote of the Month

"Plastics from animal hair, drugs to ease your aching back, and steaks guaranteed to melt in your mouth: Research on these and hundreds of other major and minor projects is being pressed in packing house labs."

The Wall Street Journal

Soda Bill Sez:



You will never be broke as long as your earnings keep ahead of your yearnings.
If the mistakes others make annoy you, remember, you could make them all yourself.

Well Dressed U. S. Girls

Last fall a group of people from Uruguay visited us in Chicago. They noticed the girls who work in our office returning from their noonday meal. One of the Uruguayan ladies asked, "Are they visitors, like us?" "No," we replied, "they work here as stenographers and clerks." Astonished at how well they were dressed, she commented, "Certainly the business of the United States, and the so-called 'capitalistic system' must be all right, for I notice that all your women have that well-dressed look. There are not many countries in the world where working girls could do that."

GROWING IS GOOD

When I was a boy I liked to watch living things thrive and grow. Growing was good. That's the way I still feel. And that's the way Americans have always felt. As a nation we have grown from thirteen states to forty-eight—across the entire continent. We have grown in size and numbers, in strength and power. It's an American trait to be proud of growth.



Yes, whether it's the nation or livestock, men or businesses, I believe growing is good. Many companies have grown in size to meet their responsibilities. They served better.

Why has Swift & Company grown? Most important is that people liked what we could do for them. Retail meat dealers learned that we provided the products and services they needed. Everything we sell must win the favor of the public. We were pleased to find housewives asking food stores for more of our meats, and asking for them oftener. We had to grow to keep up with the expanding demand for our services and products.

A lot of livestock and other products are needed to meet this demand. To get them we must buy in many markets. We're dealing with big areas and long distances and with food stores in every corner of the nation.

Meat packers of all sizes are needed to handle the nation's huge volume of livestock, and to process and distribute the meat. Some of these began business many years ago and have grown to serve producers and consumers across the nation. Swift & Company is one of these which grew up because there was a big job to do.

Hope you have a fine summer. If you get to Chicago be sure to drop in and see us. We will be with you again in September on this page.

F.M. Simpson. Agricultural Research Department

Martha Logan's Recipe for BARBECUED FRANKS

Prepare a thick barbecue sauce. Add one cup sauce for each one pound of frankfurters and heat 5 to 8 minutes.

Thick Barbecue Sauce:	1 tsp. chili powder
2 small onions, sliced thin	3/4 cup water
2 tbsp. vinegar	3/4 cup catsup
2 tbsp. Worcestershire sauce	1 tsp. salt

Mix all ingredients in a heavy skillet. Cover and simmer about 45 minutes. Yield, 1 pint sauce.

FREE! Illustrated Booklet

The Story of Dairy Animals

Many interesting facts about dairy animals are told in Booklet F of our Elementary Science Series—"The Story of Dairy Animals." Illustrated, simply told, interesting to children or grownups. Write for your FREE copy today. And tell your teacher. If she asks for them we'll send free copies for every kid in the class. Other booklets about Soils, Plants, Meat Animals, Grass, Poultry are free to you, too. Address Agricultural Research Dept., Story of Dairy Animals:—



Swift & Company

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

Nutrition is our business—and yours

The square dance returns

...the box social too

By Florence McKinney

*First couple out, couple on the right,
Around that couple and take a little peek,
Back to the center and you swing your sweet,
Around that couple and you peek once more,
Back to the center and you swing once more.*

THAT'S the way it goes when you swing your partner in "Take a Little Peek." Not for a good long time has any recreation met with the enthusiasm of square dancing. Young and old alike love it.

It calls for your best frilly blouse and twirling skirt, your prettiest low-heeled flats. Your charm will win the admiration of the plaid shirt-blue jeans crowd. Then you can make big plans for the box social that goes with it. It's fun and as for making money, it's easy as falling off a log. And, moreover, everybody who wants to eat does his share by way of providing a box or buying one. There is plenty of merit in that feature.

The girls will pack the suppers for 2 . . . and remember this is not an afternoon tea party. The appetite after an evening of square dancing is hearty to say the least . . . so make the meal generous. That means big sandwiches, nutritious fillings, 2 of meat or meat combinations and 2 more of something a bit lighter of different flavor and texture . . . cream cheese mixed with jelly on nut bread, for instance.

Don't forget that crisp lettuce leaf for each. Spread the butter generously clear to the edges of the bread. Wrap each sandwich in waxed paper or metal foil.

The little paper cups from the grocer's shelves are just the things to keep the contents of your box in first-rate condition. They're fine for the potato salad and [Continued on Page 19]

When it's square dance night for Shawnee county 4-H Clubs everybody turns out. Twenty-one out of 25 clubs were represented at the county-wide meeting in West Indianola school the last day of February.

Before the young folks formed their squares, Merle Eystone, club agent, showed slides of metal signs made by members for their farmsteads and prizes were awarded to winners by the Agricultural Service Division of the Topeka Chamber of Commerce.

While the "Northern Lights" dance was in progress, we snapped the picture on the cover. Coming thru the igloo are Marva Lee Kreipe, Tecumseh Club, and Bob Crawford, Six Mile Club. Forming the igloo are Gerhard Maln, Auburn Club, and Alice Niccum, Pleasant Hill Club.



SWING YOUR SWEET: Glen Van Horn, West Union 4-H Club, swings Georgiana Allen, Pleasant Hill Club, at Shawnee county-wide party. At left, Marva Lee Kreipe, Tecumseh 4-H Club.



EVERYBODY BALANCE, EVERYBODY SWING: Left to right, Margie Eckert, Clover Hill Club; Joe Conley, Rossville; James McCoid, Rossville; Nancy Niccum, Pleasant Hill; Raymond Shay, Tecumseh; Alberta Kreipe, Tecumseh; Helen Jones, Clover Hill; Norman Oberhelman, Mission Valley Club.

special desserts, molded salads and cup cakes. Don't forget these may require forks and spoons. A little packet of salt is a thoughtful addition. Put in 4 paper napkins and a small paper tablecloth if they will not be supplied by a special committee.

Soft pies for the box social are taboo... they're too messy. Cake frostings, too, should be firm. Don't forget the highlights of the meal, the pickles, olives, celery or carrot sticks or tomato halves. Big, red apples or yellow pears make an ideal choice for a fruit dessert, easy to pack, and easy to eat.

Grandma vied with every other girl in her crowd to make her box the prettiest and most sought after. The prettier the box the more money it will bring in the bidding, remember that. And grandma didn't have the pretty fixin's we have today, but what she lacked, she made up for in ingenuity. Today's supplies combined with that much ingenuity should turn out a creation. Start with a plain box from the bakery shop or one left over from Christmas. Cover it with gift wrapping paper, tie with ribbon and make a generous bow. If the next square dance party is near the Easter holiday, decorate the box with that in mind, real or paper flowers or appropriate stickers. A patriotic holiday calls for flags and red, white and blue ribbon. Yellow, orange and brown are right for a box social in the fall, silver and white in January.

Before you put the lid on the box tuck in a riddle or a puzzle for the lucky blue-jean pal. Some stick candy or a couple of chocolate mints will convince him you think of everything.

Saturday Night Special

- Sliced Ham Sandwiches
- Cottage Cheese
- Jelly Sandwiches on Nut Bread
- Potato Salad
- Cup Cakes
- Carrot Sticks
- Apples
- Chocolate Mints

Everybody Swing Supper

- Tuna Fish Salad Sandwiches
- Peanut Butter and Bacon Sandwiches
- Fruit Gelatin Salad in Paper Cups
- Celery Sticks
- Brownies
- Olives and Pickles
- Oranges

Soft drinks or hot chocolate might well be served to all by the refreshment committee. With these plans made you're all ready for...

"Say Hi Ya to your partners
And Hi Ya corners all,
All join hands and circle to the left
To the little old log cabin in the lane."

Let's Square Dance

You'll love our new booklet called, "Let's Square Dance." It gives the background and history of square dancing, costumes and customs, some popular dances and calls, a definition of terms and a list of records available for square dancing. This booklet will be sent to you at the price of 3 cents each, cost of mailing to us. Send your order to the Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

News To You?

NEW sheets with mitered corners are now on the market. These sheets are designed to fit the mattress perfectly, both single- and double-bed mattresses. They eliminate the problem of sheet ends pulling out. This, of course, saves the homemaker time in making beds each morning. The fabric in these sheets is preshrunk. Since they fit the mattress, a regular flat sheet is still needed as a top sheet.

Uses for nylon are increasing. It's tough, strong and smooth and is now used in small mechanical parts such as bearings, gears, washers and similar parts where resistance to wear is important.

The young fry may wash their hair ribbons and wrap them around a smooth glass tumbler, instead of ironing them.

One way to prolong a healthy middle age is to eat plenty of foods containing minerals. Research shows insufficient milk, for instance, will create a calcium deficiency that hastens old age. The prevalence of abnormal porosity of bones in older persons is considered evidence of such malnutrition.

Little folks prefer food that is lukewarm, not hot, not cold. Give them finger-foods such as carrot sticks, a little bit of lettuce or cabbage. Just keep a fork handy in case he may want to try to use it... don't force it on him.

Small electric hair driers are on the market in increasing numbers of late. They're fine for the homemaker who shampoos her own hair, drying it in 30 minutes. No more wet hair all day, risking a cold. They're so convenient you'll wonder why you didn't get one long ago.

A new applesauce dish: To the sweetened applesauce, add spices, a few raisins, dates or nuts and place in a buttered baking dish. Cover the top with marshmallows. Place in a hot oven (450° F.) until the marshmallows are melted and lightly browned. Serve warm.

The more foods are exposed to the air, the more vitamins they lose. Mashing potatoes, cutting or mashing any vegetable or fruit takes a heavy toll. Cook vegetables as little as possible, leave on as many skins as possible and cook only until tender is the rule.

It's New... A Tailored Ruffle



A tailored ruffled doily is new... made of mercerized crochet and knitting cotton in 2 colors, if desired. Price 3c. Directions together with picture will be sent you promptly. Write to the Home Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, for Tailored Ruffle, number 5905.



Grandma said: "Don't peek!"
Betty Crocker says, "Cook them uncovered for first 10 minutes!"

Chicken 'n Dumplin's!

MAKE ONLY WITH GOLD MEDAL FLOUR

- Clean and cut up... 1 chicken (4 to 5 lb.)
Place in kettle with just enough boiling water to cover.
Add... 2 sprigs parsley
3 or 4 celery tops
1 carrot, sliced
1 slice onion
2 tsp. salt
1/8 tsp. pepper

Boil 5 minutes. Turn down heat, simmer gently until tender (2 to 3 hours). Add water, if necessary. Drop Dumplings (recipe at right) by spoonfuls onto boiling chicken*. Cook 10 minutes with kettle uncovered, 10 minutes with kettle covered tightly. Remove dumplings and serve on platter with gravy and chicken.

DUMPLINGS

- Sift together 1 1/2 cups sifted GOLD MEDAL "Kitchen-tested" Enriched Flour
**2 tsp. double-action baking powder
**3/4 tsp. salt

Cut in with pastry blender or 2 knives... 1 tbsp. shortening
Stir in... 3/4 cup milk

Stir just enough to mix ingredients. Makes about 8 dumplings.

*Success Secret: Dumplings should rest on chicken and not settle into liquid!

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

THE LIGHTEST, fluffiest, most luscious dumplings you ever tasted! That's what you get when you use Gold Medal "Kitchen-tested" Enriched Flour and the new Betty Crocker recipe which was developed to take advantage of Gold Medal's uniformly superb baking qualities. Women everywhere know these qualities never vary. That's why more sacks of Gold Medal Flour are bought than the next 5 brands combined.

Remember, there's a valuable coupon good for beautiful Queen Bess pattern silverware and a folder of tested Betty Crocker recipes in every sack! The big, thrifty, family-size sacks of 25, 50 and 100 pounds contain higher-value silverware coupons. Get Gold Medal Flour today!

General Mills

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Books On Review

Leap to Freedom

Here is the autobiography of Oksana Kasenkina, the Russian schoolteacher who leaped from the Russian Consulate in New York City during the summer of 1948. She was taken near death to an American hospital and survived to tell the desperate story of her life up to the time of her escape . . . a story of hunger, fear, loss of family.

In well-written terms Mrs. Kasenkina recounts her childhood in the Ukraine under the Tsar, her training as a teacher, how she met her husband, about her son who was killed in the war defending Moscow, of the disappearance of her husband, her final acceptance as a teacher for the young Russian children of United Nations staff.

This is the first book by a woman on current conditions in Russia. What she gives us is a moving, dramatic story and picture of ordinary people living under the Soviets. We highly recommend it for your home or school library. You may find it on the shelves of your community library.

"Leap to Freedom" is published by the J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia and New York City. Price \$3.

Charles Goodnight Cowman and Plainsman

Only once in a while does one come across a book that satisfies in every respect. This book, "Charles Goodnight, Cowman and Plainsman," is one of those books.

Texans still speak with fondness and respect of Charles Goodnight, the man

who when a boy rode bareback from Illinois to Texas, who when grown drove many thousands of Longhorns across Texas to the Pecos river up thru New Mexico to Colorado and Wyoming. Later he developed the trails to Dodge City. He hunted with the Caddo Indians when 13, launched the cattle business at 20, led the Texas Rangers as scout at 24, blazed cattle trails 2,000 miles long at 30, established a ranch 300 miles beyond the frontier in Palo Duro Canyon of the Texas Panhandle at 40, and at age 45 dominated 20 million acres of range country in the interests of law and order. At 60 he was recognized as the greatest scientific breeder of range cattle in the west and at 90, an active international authority on the economics of the range industry.

The book was written by J. Evetts Haley, a western rancher and writer and published by the University of Oklahoma Press at Norman, Okla. You may order thru your local bookstore or direct from the publisher. Cost \$5.

May Day Play

"A Maying We Will Go," is the title of a short and interesting playlet written in rhyme. It is suitable for May Day or for Mother's Day. There are 2 scenes and 4 characters—4 young girls. For a copy of the play, please send 5c to Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Your order will receive prompt attention.



Rich with raisins, dates, candied cherries and pecans, Jule Kake will delight family and friends.

SPRING days always inspire the cook and homemaker to experiment with new breads. Here it is, Jule Kake, a foreign bread, different and the sort that will bring pleasant comments from the family and friends. Just the thing for the spring season.

Jule Kake

¼ cup lukewarm water	½ cup shortening, melted and cooled
1 teaspoon sugar	½ cup seedless raisins
1 package dry granular or 1 cake yeast	½ cup chopped dates
1 cup milk	2 tablespoons shaved candied citron
¼ teaspoon salt	½ cup sliced pecans
½ cup sugar	6 candied cherries, chopped
¾ cups sifted all-purpose flour	

Dissolve 1 teaspoon sugar in ¼ cup lukewarm water. Add the yeast. Let

stand 10 minutes. Scald milk. Add salt and ½ cup sugar to hot milk. Stir well and cool to lukewarm. Stir yeast solution and add to lukewarm milk mixture. Add half the flour gradually and beat well. Stir in shortening and flour and mix to a smooth dough. When dough is stiff turn out onto lightly floured board and knead until smooth and satiny (about 10 minutes.) Place in greased bowl. Brush top of dough lightly with shortening. Cover and let rise in warm place (85 to 90° F.) until dough doubles in bulk. This will take about 1 hour. Shape into 2 round loaves and place each on greased baking sheet. Let rise again until about double in bulk. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) for about 40 minutes. Makes 2 loaves. When the loaves are cool combine ¼ cup light corn sirup, ¼ cup water and boil for about 1 minute. Cool slightly and brush tops of loaves with the sirup. Allow to dry.

Color in the Kitchen

Like a Spring Bouquet

TRADITION no longer requires that a modern kitchen be as white and shiny as an operating room in your local hospital. In fact, the most modern ones are as gay as a spring bouquet.

Soft greens, yellows, blues, even pink . . . all this in addition to the conventional white. The first ingredient in the kitchen recipe is to start with the kind of person you are.

If you like to eat in the kitchen, make your kitchen open; if you like privacy, plan for a small kitchen. But make it in color to suit your personality and your way of life.

Such a kitchen is one to plan for, to work toward. New steel cabinets now come with a baked-on enamel finish in clear, soft pastel colors. A pink enamel finish will be springlike the whole year 'round if counter tops and floor are in green. This added color changes prose to poetry.

Cabinet drawers come ventilated, there are sliding shelves for convenience, divided cutlery drawers to save precious minutes, bins for staples. Even your prize food mixer can be stored in a compartment-home all its own. These are the wonderful new features of the modern colorful kitchens.

Advice to the Dandelion

The lowly dandelion
Could outsell the orchid yet
By following her example
Of playing hard to get.
—By Margaret Maness.

Kansas Spring

Just yesterday I gazed upon
The willows draped in green chiffon,
Forsythia and flowering quince
Donned new spring dresses by my fence.
Poor foolish things . . . they didn't know
Today, they'd shiver in the snow.
—By Helen Langley.

Masterpiece

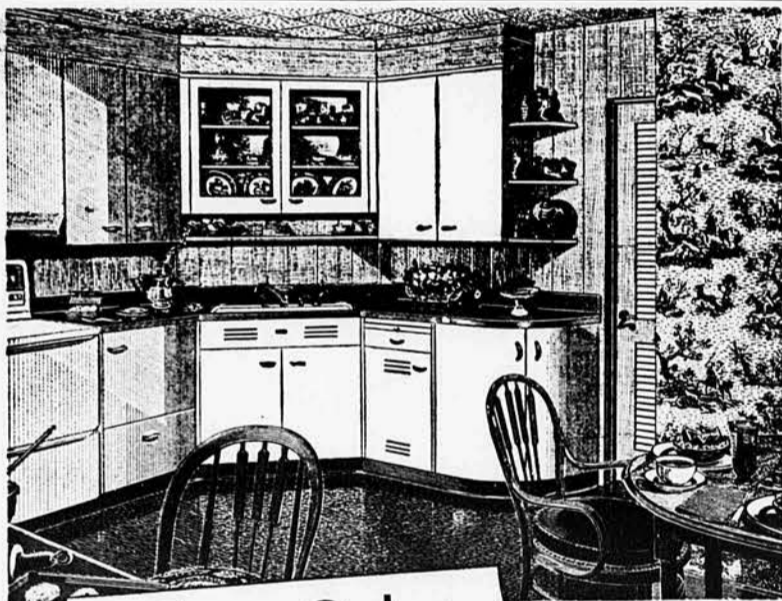
Fame is a fleeting thing,
And the acclaim of men shall cease;
Yet once at least before I die,
I'd like to write a masterpiece.
I'd like to write of moon and stars,
And of winds that blow so free;
I'd like to write to my fellow men
Of the beauty that I see.

For everywhere I chance to turn
As thru this life I plod,
I'm gazing on a masterpiece
Painted by the hand of God.

—By Marvin Hawley.

"Career Night"

This is the title of the theme for a junior-senior banquet—a new idea for entertainment. If your school or the home economics department is planning a banquet for the seniors, we think you will be interested in seeing a copy of the pamphlet, "Career Night." Please address your order to Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Price 3c.



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Send free copy of "Your Kitchen . . . and You." Send engineer to discuss my kitchen. I am contemplating Remodeling New Home.

Name.....
Address..... Tel.....
City..... State.....

Spring Pattern Plan



9357
SIZES
1-5 yrs.



9360
SIZES
12-20
30-42

9360—Back snaps to front at waistline. Sizes 12 to 20; 30 to 42. Size 16 requires 1 3/4 yards of 39-inch material.

9357—Sunsuit is one piece, opens flat. Sizes 1 to 5. Size 2 cape, 1 1/4 yards of 39-inch; frock, 1 1/2 yards of 35-inch material and sunsuit, 7/8 yard.

9074—Sundress plus bolero is slenderizing. Sizes 34 to 48. Size 36 requires 5 1/2 yards and 7/8 yard of 35-inch contrasting material.

9074
SIZES
34-48



4624
SIZES
34-48



4664
SIZES
14-20
32-42

4624—Panels at back, shoulder tucks and shawl collar. Sizes 34 to 48. Size 36 requires 4 3/8 yards of 39-inch material.

4664—A dress designed to keep you looking well-groomed thruout a busy day. Sizes 14 to 20; 32 to 42. Size 16 requires 4 1/2 yards of 35-inch material.

4532—No shoulder or side-skirtseams and few pattern parts. Sizes 12 to 20. Size 16 requires 4 1/4 yards of 35-inch material.



4532
SIZES
12-20



9329
SIZES
12-20
30-42

9329—Choose this frock for any occasion. Skirt pleat, slit sleeves, inside pockets, all styled for newness. Sizes 12 to 20 and 30 to 42. Size 16 requires 4 1/8 yards of 35-inch material.

Send 25 cents for each pattern to the Fashion Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

30 MINUTE HOT ROLLS!

Make Them Today With
**SPECIAL-
ACTIVE**

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DRY YEAST**

Crisp, delicious yeast raised rolls are quick and easy to prepare with this special Red Star recipe. You mix all ingredients in one bowl. No kneading or shaping is necessary, and full rising time takes only 30 minutes.

Try 30 minute rolls today with Red Star Active Dry Yeast. You'll love them. And, remember, use this wonderful yeast in all your recipes.



30 MINUTE ROLLS

2 packages Red Star Special Active Dry Yeast	1 1/2 teaspoons salt
1 1/2 cups warm water (105° to 110° F.)	1 egg
3/4 cup sugar	3 cups sifted all purpose flour
	2 tablespoons shortening melt and cool to lukewarm

Step 1: Dissolve yeast in warm water (105° to 110° F.) in large mixing bowl. **Step 2:** Add sugar, salt, and unbeaten egg. Add flour gradually. Beat well with electric mixer on low or medium speed, or 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 min. **Step 6:** Remove from pans and serve warm. Yields 18 to 24 rolls.



KAY ROGERS SAYS: Red Star Special Active Dry Yeast will keep fresh for months—right on your pantry shelf—yet it's ready the instant you want it.

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**UNITED BUILDING AND
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MAX A. NOBLE, President
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217 E. WILLIAM - WICHITA 2, KANS.

Beginning back in 1790 "counting noses" was a simple matter. But this year . . .

Who's Going to Count Those Census Answers?



QUICK AS A WINK: Operator places census cards in Electronic Statistical Machine; note cards in sorting racks in front. This machine can sort cards into desired groups at rate of 450 a minute. Two separate printing mechanisms, similar to a typewriter carriage, allow the machine to print on a single line totals for each of 60 groups into which it can classify cards. At the same time, all information can be relayed automatically to the "Summary Punch," right, connected by cable, and punched into cards used later in still other reports.

DID you fill out your Census of Agriculture questionnaire you received in March? Well, they now are calling April 1, C-Day. On that day the 17th decennial census of the United States began.

On C-Day about 140,000 people—fact-finders for the Nation—started a canvass of 45 million American dwellings and more than 6 million farms where live 150 million Americans.

On that day, the job of collecting the largest single body of data available for general use, the largest single statistical survey ever made, got under way.

The U. S. census had its beginning in the heated debates of the Federal Constitutional Convention of 1787 over the question of whether states should have equal or proportional representation in Congress. The struggle ended in the true democratic fashion of compromise. Two seats in the Senate were provided for each state, and a varying number of seats in the House of Representatives in proportion to the population of each state.

Then framers of our Constitution provided for a population count of each state at 10-year intervals. Three years later, in 1790, the first count was taken and the decennial census of the United States was born.

Only 2 Facts Sought

Compared with later ones, that first census was a simple undertaking. Only names of household heads were listed, and 2 facts were sought: number of males and females in each household; and whether free or slave.

Two hundred questions—alho not everyone is asked all of them—make up the questionnaires for this year's census, covering population, housing, and agriculture.

The census law requires completion of all reports by December 31, 1952. And by December 1, 1950, official population figures for each state must be compiled and given to the President so he in turn can pass this information on to the 82nd Congress!

Speed in assembling and analyzing all answers—obtained in the big 1950 census is of greatest importance. Because there is no value in facts that are too old, and there is no use for facts unsorted and unanalyzed.

With today's modern machine methods the job can be done. This is not only the Atom Age, it is also the age of the "Punched Card."

The millions of answers collected in the census will be recorded on 270 million punched cards—one for every person, one for every dwelling unit, and 8 or more for every farm.

The fact that you have or do not have a television set will appear as a small rectangular hole punched in the proper column of a punch card.

Let us follow that punched hole for one moment.

The card in which that hole is punched will contain all the other information obtained about the dwelling unit in which you live. Cards will then be automatically sorted. Cards with a hole in the place coded for television-set owners will be selected from cards with no punched holes in that spot. Then statistical and accounting machines will print the results into desired tables.

The task of transferring basic facts from census questionnaires to the cards by means of key punch machines will take about a year. And it is said that about 2 million cards will be punched every day at operation peak.

All this seems like an impossible task, but the International Business Machines Corporation has added the speed of electronics to the accounting machines. The Electronic Statistical Machine, used for the first time in this census, is specially designed for the census task.

Prior to development of this machine, it is estimated that working by hand it would take 500 persons all of their working lives to accomplish what the Electronic Statistical Machines will do during the 1950 census period.

In one operation this machine classifies, counts, accumulates, and edits. It then prints the statistical data resulting from groupings of information and automatically balances the totals to insure their accuracy.

One of the most fascinating features of the new machine is its editing function, which automatically detects and rejects punched cards containing improbable data. For example, a card might indicate thru error that an 8-year-old boy is a war veteran. The electronic machine's editing feature will automatically reject this card. This automatic editing feature eliminates

(Continued on Page 23)

Landscape Calendar

A very handy little booklet of helps and suggestions for the home owner interested in landscaping is "Landscape Calendar for Kansas—What to Do Each Month." It is published by the Extension Service of Kansas State College. Suggestions for April include care of perennials, tree and shrub plantings, fertilizing and spraying, insect control and plant diseases. There is a page of suggestions for each month of the year. Kansas Farmer's Bulletin Service, Topeka, will be glad to have a free copy of the bulletin sent to any reader upon request.

visual examination of millions of questionnaires to make certain entries were properly made in the right places and that the information is both reasonable and consistent. In other words, the money spent on the 1950 census will be spent in obtaining facts and not in the time-consuming and costly task of verifying them.

But still, the correct facts have to be ready in time, and the Electronic Statistical Machine fills the bill in this direction, too. It has speed as well as versatility. It can count up to 10,000 units in each of 60 classifications while at the same time sorting the cards, which contain the data, into desired groups at the rate of 450 cards a minute. For facts to be of use to American business and our government, totals for major classifications can be broken down into smaller classifications. For example, total number of farms in any given state can be counted at the same time that they are being broken down

in as many as 60 size and ownership ranges.

This new machine has 2 separate printing mechanisms, which operate similar to a typewriter carriage. These allow the machine to print on a single line not only the totals for each of the 60 groups, but also the grand totals. And—as a further check for accuracy—the printed totals of each of the 60 groups are balanced automatically against the grand totals!

But that's not all . . .

At the same time these other operations are being performed, all of the information can be relayed automatically to another machine connected by cable to the statistical machine and punched into cards for use later on in the preparation of still other statistical reports.

Just in case you're wondering what the Electronic Statistical Machine contains that makes it do such an amazing job, well, it has:

- 144 tubes
- 283 relays
- 240 unit counter positions
- 75 circuit breakers
- 30 emitters
- 10 high-speed accumulating positions
- 270 possible printing positions
- 13,500 taper plug connections
- 50 miles of wiring

Measuring the economic and social changes of the Nation is the present-day job of the Census Bureau. What started out in 1790 as a relatively simple population count has grown into what really is the world's biggest continuous statistical operation. And just as American ingenuity built our country, so has American ingenuity given our country tools to measure that growth—tools like the Electronic Statistical Machine—the "work-horse" of the 1950 census.



"Was I this much trouble?"

Is This Egg A Record for Size?



THE EGG which Wanda Sorber holds in her left hand contained another hard-shell egg inside about the same size as the one in her right hand. This 6-ounce egg was brought into the Kansas Farmer office by Charles Puff, Shawnee county.

WALKING into his laying house recently, Charles Puff, Shawnee county, saw something lying on the floor. Was it an egg? Had some stray ostrich slipped in during the night? He didn't know whether to believe his eyes.

What Mr. Puff saw was an egg, all right. A chicken egg, too. It measured 8½ inches around the short way and 9 inches the long way. It weighed an even 6 ounces, where the normal grade-A egg weighs about 2 ounces. The egg

had been laid by a Rhode Island White pullet. Yes, a pullet! All his layers were hatched just a year ago. Little wonder the egg was not found in the nest. The pullet may have had difficulty getting any higher than the floor.

Mr. Puff brought the large egg into the Kansas Farmer editorial office. Displaying it in the accompanying photo is Wanda Sorber, Kansas Farmer staff member. After measurements, weights and photos were completed, the egg was opened. (Natural curiosity of editors.) Guess what. There was another complete hard-shell egg inside. The egg within the egg was nearly identical in size to the one which Mrs. Sorber is holding in her right hand. Surrounding the small egg, between the 2 shells, was the yolk and white for the large egg.

Now that's a lot of eggs. But what's your best egg story? Have your pullets laid unusually large eggs? What size were they? Kansas Farmer would be glad to hear from you about them.

Higher Payments

Forty-one conservation practices have been approved in Kansas for PMA assistance payments in 1950. Two new ones have been added. One is increasing the total farm acreage of grasses and legumes, and the other is establishing a grass seed plot to encourage seed production.

To speed up participation in earth-moving work, assistance payments on some of these practices are slightly higher.

A total of \$7,629,000 has been allocated to carry on agricultural conservation work in Kansas in 1950. This is a 2 per cent increase over 1948.

Steel Wool for Battery

A piece of steel wool will clean battery posts and cables and make sure a quick, easy connection.—A. B. C.

Ancient Streams Did It

The High Plains of Western Kansas were made by ancient streams that flowed eastward from the Rocky Mountains carrying an enormous load of gravel, sand and silt which was deposited to a depth of many feet along a wide belt extending from Canada to Texas. At one time the High Plains extended farther east, but stream erosion has driven the eastern edge many miles westward.

—From the State Geological Survey.



LLOYD BURLINGHAM'S

SKELGAS FARM REPORTER

160,000,000 Americans to Feed by 1960

CENSUS EXPERTS predict not just a small gain, but a whopping population increase of ten million during the next ten years. That makes 160,000,000 Americans by 1960. And they'll all eat!

This certain gain in the demand for farm products is here at home—not in some uncertain foreign trade expectation. Sure, we have surpluses now—more eggs, milk, wheat, cotton, corn, potatoes and lard than we can use to advantage.

But adding 10,000,000 American customers calls for such tremendous extra annual production as 1½ billion quarts of milk, 1½ billion pounds of meat. Surpluses fade away. There is need to keep agriculture's production machinery in high gear. We're to have more and more Americans to feed!



HINTS for House and Garden

To prevent sheets from touching the floor while ironing, put an opened card table under the small end of your ironing board.

Be prepared for home fires! Devise a simple fire fighting plan so your whole family will know what to do in the shortest time possible.

If there is no more chance of frost, plant the potted Easter lily in the garden. It may bloom again in late summer.

GET ALL THE NEWS!

Lloyd Burlingham brings you latest farm news and the Skelly Agricultural Achievement Award winner, 7 A.M. every Saturday. Alex Dreier presents the first network news analysis Monday thru Friday. Tune in . . . 7:00 A. M., your NBC station! (Except Chicago 6:45 and Denver 7:30.)



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SKELGAS Families' Favorite Recipes

From Mrs. Emmett Hallquist, Hector, Minn.

HAM AND PORK LOAF

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 lb. ground smoked ham | Have meat double ground |
| 1½ lbs. ground pork steak | 2 eggs, beaten |
| 1/8 tsp. pepper | 1 cup bread or cracker crumbs. |
| 1/2 tsp. salt | |
| 1 cup milk | |

Mix eggs, crumbs and milk. Add to mixed and seasoned meat. Shape into loaf. Place in uncovered roaster and bake at 375° for 30 minutes. Then baste with this syrup:

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1½ cups brown sugar | 1 lbs. mustard |
| 1/2 cup water | 1/2 cup vinegar |
- Combine ingredients and cook until thick syrup is formed.

Continue baking for another 1 to 1½ hours, basting every 20 to 30 minutes with the syrup. Serves 6 to 8.

Send your favorite recipe! None can be returned, but if yours is published, you win \$5! Send it TODAY! Address Dept. F-450.

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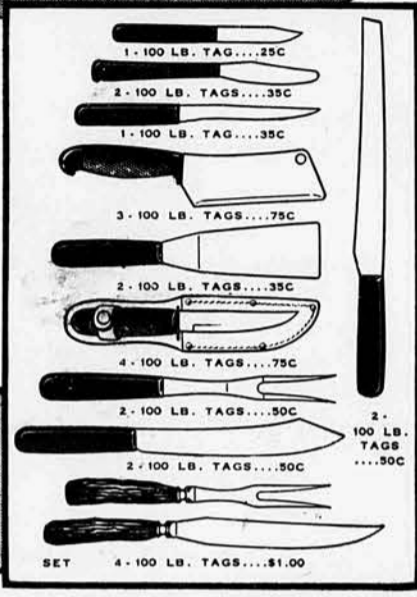


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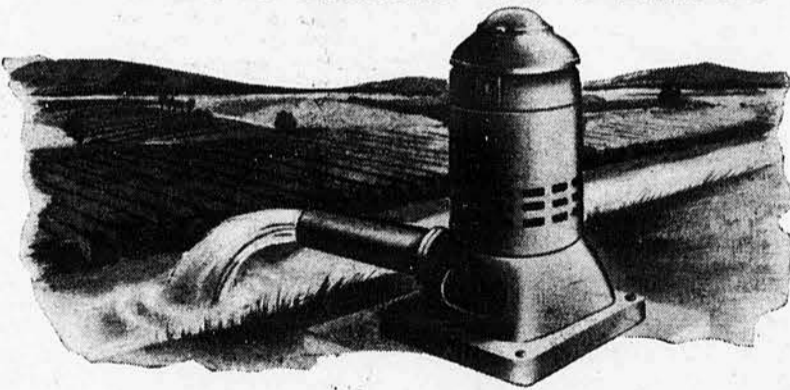


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The Unloading Chute

All readers of Kansas Farmer are cordially invited to express their opinions in these columns on any topic of interest to farm people. Unsigned letters cannot be considered.

Weather Jingle

Dear Editor: I am sending my favorite weather jingle:

*"As a rule, a man's a fool,
When it's hot, he wants it cool.
When it's cool, he wants it hot.
Always wanting what is not."*

—Mrs. Wilbur Kinnaman, Sylvia.

Traces of Past

Dear Editor: In writing you about the names Lightning Creek and Thunderbolt Creek, I neglected to state that one of the Indian men died while camped nearby and they set him up in a chair or some kind of a support and provided him with the customary equipment for his trip to the "Happy Hunting Ground." They then built a pen around him out of poles or small trees which, of course, rotted down many years ago. However, there is some evidence of some kind of structure or excavation yet but very little. This is on land I now own.

Thinking this might be of some interest to you I am taking the liberty to advise you.—F. E. Mason, McCune.

Not So New

Dear Editor: In your February 4 issue you tell of a startling new method of making a concrete silo. It's not so new. There is a concrete silo standing today on the old W. H. Robinson farm, 2 miles west of Jamestown, which was built at least 35 years ago. My brother-in-law, Homer Robinson, had it built by Hopper and Son of Manhattan. This method was the same as you mention with a jin pole and metal form. The only difference was they had to let the concrete set overnight. Now they put some chemical in the concrete to make it set quicker. Incidentally, this silo was as good except the roof as it ever was, when I last inspected it 4 years ago.—Charles Burton, Jamestown.

Creek Menu

Dear Editor: The facts one acquires from books, geographies in particular, about one's neighboring states are quite limited to say the least. For example, all I knew about Kansas had it measured in this manner: one of the larger states, dry, much prairie land for grazing and wheat is the big crop.

Imagine my surprise to find, on my first trip across state, that the country we were traveling thru was watered by a network of small creeks and little rivers and streams, to say nothing of the "had beens" then reposing far below their dry beds, but with names on markers where the road crossed them!

On one trip out for Thanksgiving I kept account by name of 31 little streams of water we crossed. I read my list and conjured up a menu out of names of the streams I had down on paper.

For the meat course I offered: Turkey (creek), Deer, Bear and Grouse. Then we had dressing with and without Onion (creek), and Pumpkin

(creek) baked in a pie and in that old standby, Pumpkin butter! As an after-dinner story I figured out the "why" of Dead Man's creek. And so it went, more than half way across the Sunflower state.

The names are very commonplace, seems to me, so maybe they won't have stories. Instead of calling some creek after an Indian maiden who never lived much less jumped off a rock to her death in the swirling waters of a stream below, the pioneer probably recalled, "That's where the creek got up all over the bottom and washed away my biggest pumpkins" and he named it Pumpkin creek."

Sensible folks, these Kansans. So . . . I'm from Missouri, but terribly interested!—Mary Scott Hair, Hurley, Mo.

Frightened Indians

Dear Editor: I noticed the announcement in Kansas Farmer regarding odd names of streams in Kansas.

My father took up land in Crawford county in 1865 thru which runs Lightning Creek, a good-size stream which often assumes the proportions of a real river. About 3 miles to the northeast of our land a tributary called Thunderbolt enters Lightning Creek.

It is said, and I think on good authority, in early history of the country a band of Indians camped in the vicinity and a most terrifying thunderstorm occurred which frightened the Indians and they gave the name of Lightning Creek and Thunderbolt Creek to the 2 streams.

I was born at Fort Scott, November 3, 1865. My wife was born at Newburg, Pa.—F. E. Mason, McCune.

Cow Saved the Day

Dear Editor: Cow Creek is the name given to a creek which flows thru Rice county and enters the Arkansas river near Hutchinson.

In early days of Kansas it is said a young couple was eloping. The bride's irate father was pursuing them in the direction of the flooding creek. It was apparent the unhappy parent was going to overtake the young couple because of their inability to cross the flooded creek.

Just as the couple approached the creek they saw a cow along the bank and quickly herded her into the swirling waters. Without a moments hesitation they grabbed her tail and were safely ferried across the raging waters to a "marrying parson." The couple lived happily ever after and to this day the creek is called "Cow Creek."—Lurline Jones, Sterling.

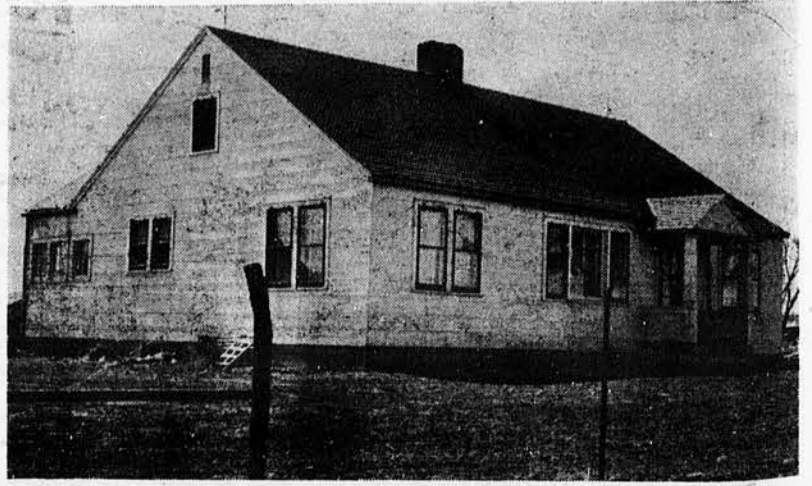
Lost Creek

Dear Editor: In your issue of January 21, 1950, as to odd creek names. I know of 3 that seem odd to me but true.

First, Lost Creek commencing 2 miles west of Oxford, running to the southeast alongside edge of Oxford.

(Continued on Page 25)

What They Wanted



COMPLETE NEW FARM HOME: The C. T. Linseys, of Coffey county, are enjoying this 3-bedroom home planned entirely by Mr. and Mrs. Linsey. It has a full basement, central heating, a circulating fireplace, and a circular work arrangement in the location of rooms to save steps. The Linseys have 4 children: Arthur, 15; Clarence, 13; Ronald, 8, and Martha Rae, 4.

It runs to within about 1/4 mile of Arkansas river then is lost in the sand or just goes into ground. It runs most of the year, fed by springs. On the south side the water is no good and all the Oxford oil wells are on the south side of Lost Creek.

No. 2—Bitter Creek in the southern part of Sumner county runs into Oklahoma and the water is bitter, that is too bitter for livestock to drink. In early days our post office was Bitter Creek, but is all gone now.

No. 3—Shoofly Creek also is in southern part of Sumner county, runs into Oklahoma state line, that is on the Kansas side for several miles before it runs into Oklahoma. In early days the Indians always camped on it because there are no flies along it.

In early days the only road going east and west was the Shoofly road. It was 3 miles from the Oklahoma-Kansas line going from Caldwell, Kan., to Arkansas City. And from there on to Oklahoma was Oklahoma, that is the 3-mile strip until about 1878. This road is still known as the Shoofly road but is not used much, as 166 highway 1 mile north of it has taken all the travel except farmers going from one farm to another.—W. G. Buffington, Geuda Springs.

Big John Creek

Dear Editor: Big John Creek, a tributary of the Neosho river, is located in Morris county near the historic town of Council Grove, county seat.

This creek has an unusual name as well as an out-of-the-ordinary historic background. It derived its name from a member of the Kaw Indian tribe which resided on a reservation located on this stream from 1859 to 1873. This reservation was comprised of 3 villages, largest of which was called Big John village, due to the fact the agency buildings and most of the 150 stone cabins or cottages erected by the Government were located in this village.

The Indian burial ground also was located near the mouth of this stream. Occasionally after all of these years the remains of skeletons are unearthed, due to erosion along the banks caused by flooding of the streams.

The annual tribal buffalo hunts to the western country, as these animals had become extinct here, were continued as long as buffaloes were available, so this resulted in a well-defined trail starting near the mouth of Big John Creek.

Charles Curtis once lived in Big John village and was its most distinguished member. Also 2 rural schools derived names from the creek on which they were located, being named Upper Big John and Lower Big John. The inhabitants living in the vicinity are usually referred to as the Big Johners.

The monument erected in 1925, during Council Grove's centennial celebration, to the memory of the unknown Indian, one of the Kaw tribe, is located on a high knoll overlooking the beautiful valleys of the Neosho river and Big John Creek.—Mrs. Bertha M. Supler, Council Grove.

Greatly Encouraged

Dear Editor: For years I have admired the outstanding work of Senator Capper for the farmers and farm youth of Kansas and at times have told him so. I now wish to tell you how much I appreciate the articles in Kansas Farmer in the series, "Thoughts to Live By," by Larry Schwarz, especially that on "Transcendent Joy" for February



"It's a shame to waste your time cooking meat and vegetables when you make such wonderful pies and cakes, mother!"

18. I wish that could be broadcast all over the nation. The one in March 4 number, Security, I agree that the kingdom established by Jesus will endure forever, it has an enduring foundation. To the failure of the Chinese wall and the Maginot wall, to which Mr. Schwarz refers, we may add the newly-established radar wall around the U.S.A., which even Mr. Johnson, the Secretary of War, admits does not give perfect security. I am greatly encouraged by this type of articles in our farm paper. . . .

The coming of Easter and the things Easter stands for greatly encourages me.—A. H. Christensen, Emporia.

Sign of Rain

Dear Editor: A quarter century ago my husband and I came across from Germany. With much amusement we read about the rooster on the manure pile on page 7 in Kansas Farmer for February 4.

Here is another one: "Kraht der Hahn im Herrenhaus so andert sich das Wetter drauss!"

It means if the rooster crows in his own house in the evening, it will rain tomorrow. I doubt its truthfulness, because our roosters crow every time after roosting time when we turn on the yard light. Or is it because the early roosters didn't know anything about electricity and yard lights?

But I do know one sure sign of rain that is very little known in this country. When in summer the swallows dive deep, that is, fly real low, it will surely rain soon, no matter how pretty it looks in the morning. Be sure and watch for it this summer after the swallows return.—Mrs. J. Neubauer, Junction City.

P. S.—The article, "This Was Life in Early Kansas," goes to my niece in Germany who is a history teacher. Many others I have sent her, especially from Kansas. They are of great benefit to her in her work, and also, because her relatives live here, they interest her so much the more.

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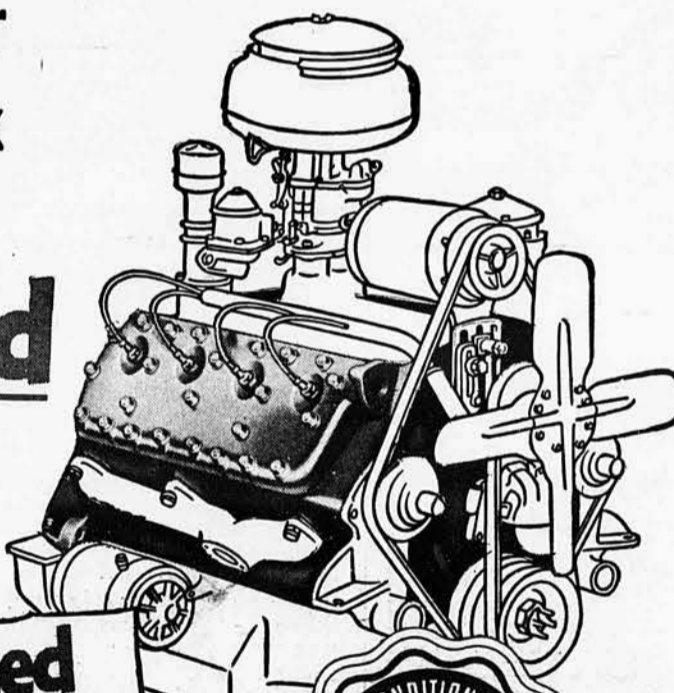
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The RED HOIST that has made history

Cattle prices were high but John Wingrave bought to . . .

Consume Home-Grown Roughage

THE price label on stocker calves last fall seemed a little high. Many feeders were hesitant to pay the price. Not so John Wingrave, Woodson county. He produces a lot of feed on his large ranch. He had to have some place to put that feed. It is going into 100 head of calves that averaged 468 pounds when he bought them last fall.

Usually Mr. Wingrave has a herd of about 100 cows on his place. But he cut down to 43 cows in a reduction sale. To make up for the smaller calf crop, he bought young stocker calves. And paid as much as 2 cents a pound more than the price we have heard other feeders refuse to pay.

With a ration of sorgo ensilage, alfalfa hay, 1 pound of cake a day and about 5 pounds of corn-and-cob meal, Mr. Wingrave figured he had gained about 130 pounds in weight of each calf up to the first of February. At that time he still figured he could turn his calves for 2 cents more than he paid for them.

Expects a Good Price

But the point is this: Mr. Wingrave is utilizing a large amount of roughage grown on his farm, much of which would have been wasted had he not purchased the cattle. With his deferred-feeding program he expects to be able to sell his home-grown roughage at a good price.

Here is how he would have wasted roughage without the deferred calves: Each year he seeds about 75 acres of sweet clover into wheat. Now this wheat is fertilized when seeded in fall with 250 pounds of 4-12-4. That also helps the sweet clover along. Addition

of 150 pounds of ammonium nitrate in winter or early spring gives the wheat another boost. At the same time the clover can use some of that nitrogen to get started properly.

That sweet clover is an important item in Mr. Wingrave's rotation program. The soil-building benefits and the seed produced from it alone make it a good crop. So figure the 3 months of grazing he gets from this clover for 100 calves and it almost goes into the gravy column.

Makes Grazing Better

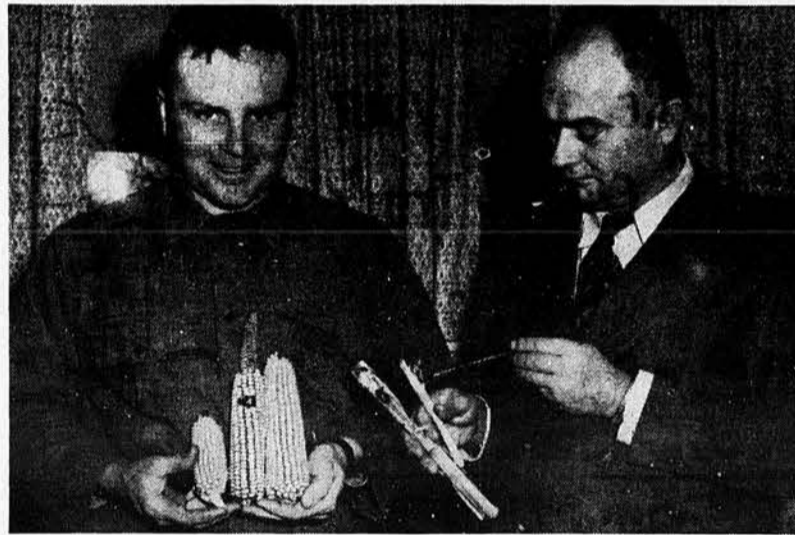
Here's another point: While grazing on this clover in spring, Mr. Wingrave says it gives his native pastures a running start, makes grazing better. Used both spring and fall it shortens the time when cattle must be fed by hand, particularly in an open winter.

And while his young steer calves are out on sweet clover, his cow herd is having a fine time on a mixture of brome and alfalfa. That, too, comes on earlier in spring than native pasture. More rest for the native grass.

After the cows are off the brome-alfalfa pasture in spring, the first cutting goes into the bottom of the silo—grass silage. He tops it with sorgo ensilage later. His cattle get into that high-carotene grass silage in late winter when they need that feed which approaches the quality of green grass. It helps those young fall calves that are depending on milk.

Mr. Wingrave is building his cow herd back up. But in the meantime he is fitting his program to utilize the large amount of roughage and feed he produces annually on his farm.

Corn Borer Takes Toll



DAMAGE IS SEVERE: George Verhage, of Downs, left, holds 3 ears of corn to show how normal ear, right, compares with 2 ears damaged by the European corn borer. The small ear is caused by the borer entering the stalk at the base of ear and thus stunting growth; the center ear, with about one third of the cob having no grain, is caused by a borer entering the ear at point shown by inked circle. Richard Poch, right, Osborne county extension agent, points to worms wintering in the cornstalks as picked up in the field on January 18, this year.



WHAT CAN BE DONE: Here George Verhage, on the tractor, is demonstrating a new-type cornstalk shredder, designed to kill the European corn borer during the wintering stage by destroying its cover. Note shredded appearance of stalks behind the machine. Clean plowing after the stalks are shredded will put the borer where he can't come back up in the spring.

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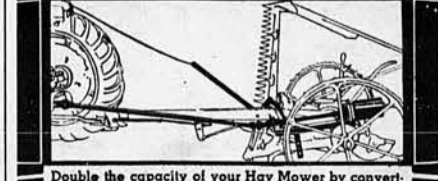
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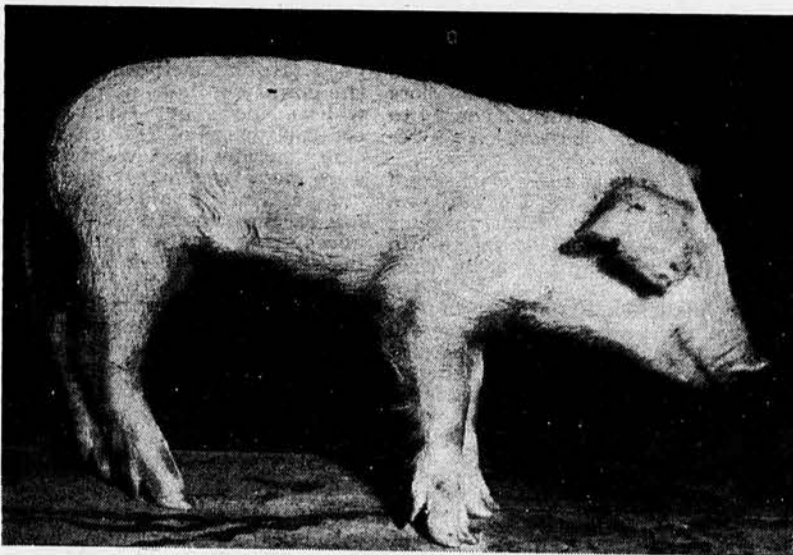


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Can Your Farm Produce More Vitamin B-12?

By ED RUPP



1 This pig is suffering from lack of vitamin B₁₂. At 12½ weeks weight was 24 pounds, hair coat rough, feed intake low, weak and listless.

CAN you increase production of vitamin B₁₂ right on your farm? Maybe you can. That at least seems a possibility, judging from initial results of an "exploratory experiment" carried on near Springfield, Mo., this last summer.

Vitamin B₁₂ is a natural part of milk. Apparently the amount of B₁₂ appearing in milk can be increased by feeding cows a proper diet, and particularly by including a proper balance of both major and minor elements in that diet.

Report of initial results from this experiment are made by Dr. Ira Allison, Springfield physician. He has done considerable work with trace-element therapy in treatment of undulant fever in recent years. His success in this work has been reported before in Kansas Farmer. This latest exploratory experiment was to a degree inspired by his work with human beings who had contracted undulant fever.

Know What It Is

First let's take another look at vitamin B₁₂. It has for several years been known as nutrient X, factor X and APF (animal protein factor). But not until a little more than a year ago was the vitamin isolated by research scientists in the Merck and Company laboratories. Since then vitamin B₁₂ has been identified as nutrient X.

USDA Bureau of Dairy Industry workers showed several years ago that nutrient X was essential for normal growth, development, reproduction and lactation in laboratory rats as well as other animals. It also was shown that nutrient X is normally found in milk.

Now, what is vitamin B₁₂? Several elements are required to make the complex compound. But as Dr. Jean-Marie LeGoff, of France, reported last spring: "It is well confirmed as a compound of cobalt, a metal giving it the red color and of which I have demonstrated myself, physiological and therapeutic effects."

With this knowledge, as well as ac-

tual experiences of Doctor Allison, as background, the attempt was made at Springfield to increase B₁₂ in milk by providing 3 dairy cows with adequate amounts of proper major and minor elements, along with an approved ration.

Major elements, calcium, phosphorus and magnesium, were supplied with the morning dairy feed. Then minor elements, manganese, copper, cobalt and zinc, were supplied with the evening dairy feed.

When the experiment began in June a report was received on the amount of B₁₂ in the milk of these 3 cows. The reports in micrograms were as follows: 0.009, 0.003 and 0.006.

Another B₁₂ analysis was run on these 3 cows July 25. In the same order as listed above the amounts of B₁₂ in the milk were as follows: 0.046, 0.040 and 0.043. In the case of the number one cow that means an increase of more than 500 per cent.

This was not a controlled experiment. But the results were sufficiently satisfactory to prompt a new experiment with a larger number of cows along with controls.

Tried It On Pigs

Several feeding experiments with synthetically produced vitamin B₁₂ have been tried in the last year. In some experiments pigs were used, in others chickens. Without this vitamin in their diets, weaning pigs fell far behind others receiving the vitamin. Then at weaning age unthrifty pigs receiving vitamin B₁₂ grew faster and more economically than thrifty pigs fed a diet deficient in B₁₂.

Obviously, vitamin B₁₂ has been available in our foods and feeds these many years. Otherwise we would be in deplorable condition, if being at all. So the problem actually is to find a practical way to produce the vitamin more abundantly in the normal manner. This experiment may be a first step.

There were other important obser-

vations made in the pig-feeding experiments. And there was a similar condition experienced in the dairy experiment, too. In the pig-feeding tests there was scouring in all groups during the first 4 weeks of the experiment. But by the end of the fifth week that scouring condition disappeared in the groups receiving sufficient vitamin B₁₂.

During the dairy experiment at Springfield, scouring was noticed in 3 calves being fed milk from the whole dairy herd. Milk from one of the 3 cows in the experiment was reserved for those calves. In a short time the scours disappeared.

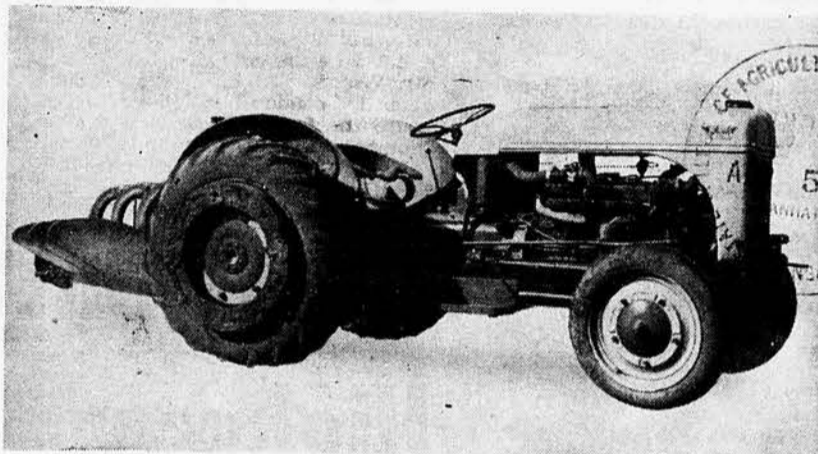
It does begin to look like we can increase vitamin B₁₂ production in milk. Just by making certain that the cow receives the necessary components in her diet.

But, apparently, it is just as easy to destroy that vitamin B₁₂ in milk. From a 1942 report of the Chief, Bureau of Dairy Industry, to the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture, it was pointed out that pasteurization destroys an important unidentified growth-promoting material in milk known as factor X.

To produce and supply adequate amounts of the new vitamin, B₁₂, in milk we may need some revision in our thinking about animal feeds as well as the processing or some of our dairy products.

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which you may write your own will.

The booklet is of special interest to persons who expect at some time to make a bequest to charity.

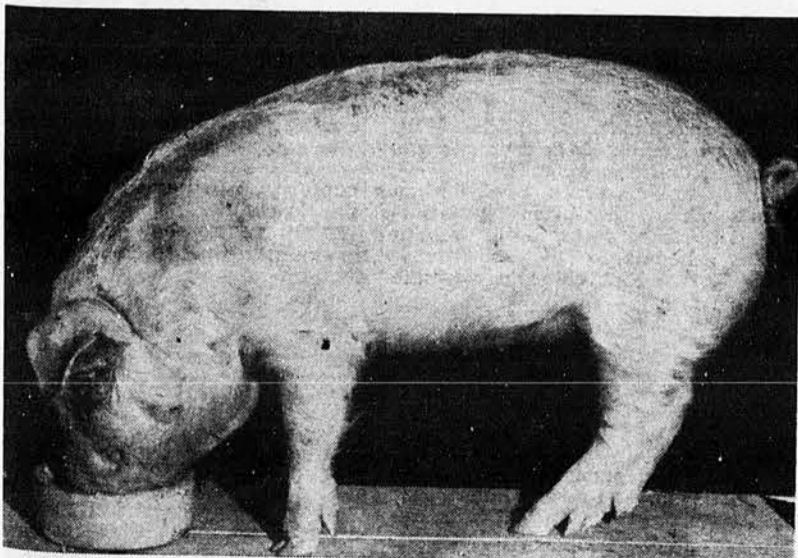
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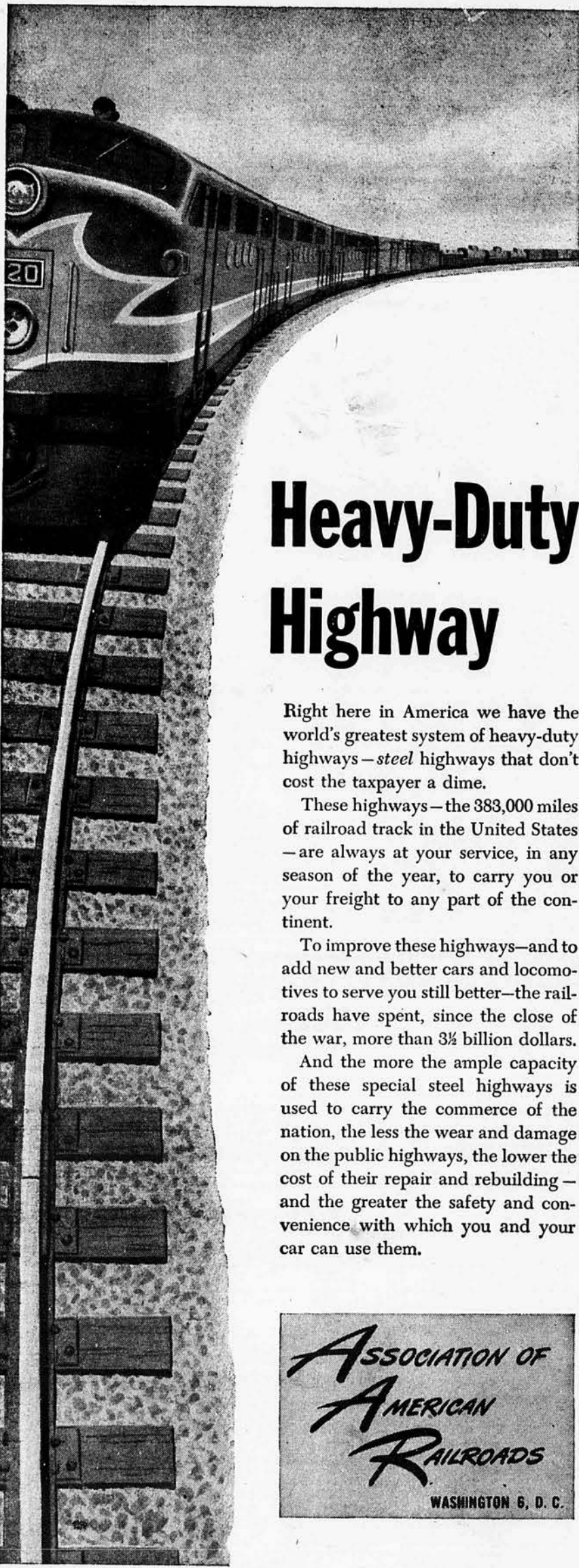
Please send me a free copy of the booklet "Your Will."

Name.....

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2 Vitamin B₁₂ improved the hair coat as well as the appetite. This is the same pig at 21 weeks old as the scrub pictured at 12½ weeks. Weight at this age was 87 pounds. Only change in the ration was addition of vitamin B₁₂.



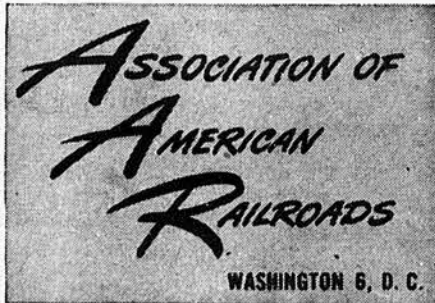
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And the more the ample capacity of these special steel highways is used to carry the commerce of the nation, the less the wear and damage on the public highways, the lower the cost of their repair and rebuilding—and the greater the safety and convenience with which you and your car can use them.



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With test plots and soil laboratory
Nemaha county prepares for . . .

Higher Crop Yields

NEMAHA county will have 23 variety and fertility test plots this year, according to William L. McKnight, county agent. That is more than twice the usual number. And plots are distributed well over the county to permit maximum observation of results.

Mr. McKnight says there will be 3 wheat plots, 4 of alfalfa, 7 of oats and 9 of corn during the 1950 crop year. These plots are put out by farmers in co-operation with the Extension service.

There is increased interest in Nemaha county in crop varieties that will do the best local job. The same interest is shown toward fertilizers that give the most-favorable results. The large

number of test plots is a result of this increased interest.

Another result of farmer interest in good farming methods in Nemaha is the county soils-testing laboratory which opened about March 1. This project was sponsored by the Seneca Lions club. Contributions toward its purchase were made by many business firms.

As McKnight puts it, with soil testing, farmers hope to eliminate the "by guess and by golly" method of applying fertilizer on their farms.

The soil test gives a direct picture of fertilizer needs for individual fields. Those reports, combined with test plot results in the area, are expected to aid farmers considerably in producing high yields more efficiently.

Spring Dairy Shows Coming

SIX DAIRY breeds in Kansas will hold spring shows, as announced by James W. Linn, Kansas State College Extension specialist in dairy husbandry. KANSAS FARMER is co-operating in conducting the state-wide dairy judging shows, of which there will be 37. Holstein breeders have announced 10 shows, Milking Shorthorn, Jersey and Ayrshire breeders each 6 shows, and Guernsey and Brown Swiss each 5 shows. They are as follows:

AYRSHIRE: Northeast, Horton, April 10; Southeast, Iola, April 11; South Central, Winfield, April 12; Mid-Kansas, El Dorado, April 13; Central, Larned, April 14; North Central, Clay Center, April 15.

MILKING SHORTHORN: Northwestern, Colby, April 17; Southwestern, Garden City, April 18; North Central, Herington, April 19; South Central, Hutchinson, April 20; Northeast, Horton, April 21; Southeast, Garnett, April 22.

GUERNSEY: Southeast, Girard, April 17; Southern, Hillsboro, April 18; Central, Salina, April 19; Northeast, Effingham, April 20; Kaw, April 21.

BROWN SWISS: District 4, Larned, April 18; District 3, Anthony, April 19; District 2, El Dorado, April 20; District 1, Iola, April 21; District 5, Topeka, April 22.

HOLSTEIN: Southeast, Parsons, April 19; East Central, Paola, April 20; Capitol, Topeka, April 21; Northeast, Horton, April 22; North Central, Linn, April 24; Northwest, Norton, April 25; West Central, Lyons, April 26; Ark Valley, Newton, April 27; South Central, Pratt, April 28; Central, Salina, April 29.

JERSEY: Northeast, Holton, April 24; North Central, Manhattan, April 25; Central, Pretty Prairie, April 26; South Central, Cheney, April 27; Sekan, Coffeyville, April 28; East Central, Ottawa, April 29.

Good Pasture Management Increased Milk Production

GOOD pasture can do a lot for dairy cows. At the same time, those cows can do a lot for the pasture. In 7 years L. M. Wilk has proved both those points with the St. Mary's college herd in Pottawatomie county.

His first year as herdsman at St. Mary's, production of the Holstein herd was down below 300 pounds average butterfat from each cow. Part of the difficulty could be attributed to faulty herd management, Mr. Wilk points out. Corrections included a lot of little things in dairy routine and cow treatment. But a large share of the trouble was in the pasture program.

Present pasture for this herd of 35 to 40 cows seems quite limited at first glance. First of all there is a 20-acre field of brome grass. Then a small 10- or 12-acre patch of native grass suitable for cows in milk for a short time in spring. In addition there is another 36 acres which is divided into several lots and patches. In these he rotates rye and Sudan. That's all the room there is for this large herd.

But look what happened to production in a few years. Herd average went up to 348. It was below 300. From there it went up to 372 pounds, then to 376 pounds and last year the average was 412 pounds of butterfat. And Mr. Wilk will tell you much of the increase was due to pasture management.

Those small pastures, grazed when grass was in best condition for the cattle, put the herd on an 8- to 9-month grazing schedule.

Here is how Mr. Wilk makes brome

grass produce in top form. During months when grazing is out of the question, he feeds alfalfa hay to his cows each morning right out on pasture. That excludes extremely stormy days, of course. But cows like to eat out, even when man seeks warmth of a fire.

By moving the feeding grounds over the whole brome grass pasture during winter, Mr. Wilk lets the cows take manure right out to the field. No hauling. Then leftovers from the hay seem to mulch the grass and that helps, too. The result is a quick-growing field of brome.

The evening feeding is done close to the barns, and in a loafing barn if weather necessitates. Accumulation of manure from these feeding areas is hauled out regularly thru winter to rye and Sudan fields. With those comparatively small acreages, there is sufficient manure from 35 to 40 cows to cover the fields quite thickly. That boosts these temporary pasture grasses along in fine condition.

Here is a herd that is producing in top form, when only a few years ago production was discouragingly low. And for the most part it is the same herd, same cows. Replacements have been raised right on the farm. And even a large share of the bulls have been raised there. Mr. Wilk points out that only \$575 have been spent in 7 years for bulls.

It all goes to show how much herd management has to do with high production.

Why All These Census Questions?

GETTING up farm questions for this year's national census was no small job. And no one knows that any better than Victor Hawkins, research director of Capper Publications, Topeka.

You see, Mr. Hawkins for 4 years now has been chairman of the agricultural publishing group's committee for

development data, which has been gathering information to be used in the 1950 census. In addition, Mr. Hawkins is a member of the census advisory committee appointed by the director of the census.

"Just co-ordinating the information, gathering and framing the facts has

(Continued on Page 29)

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forced me to travel more than 50,000 miles," says Mr. Hawkins.

Farmers may wonder why they need to answer all these questions about their business. "How is the information used?" they ask.

"The census of agriculture," says Mr. Hawkins, "is used by statisticians in making annual crop and livestock estimates. Manufacturers of farm ma-



VICTOR HAWKINS, Copper Publications research director, who was one of experts getting up the 1950 farm census questions.

chines and equipment and other products needed by farmers use the census data as an aid in distributing their products efficiently and at lower cost. Congress needs the help of the census of agriculture when considering the need for the various farm legislative programs. The U. S. Department of Agriculture needs census information in the administration of farm assistance programs provided by law," Mr. Hawkins explains.

This information and more was given out by Mr. Hawkins recently when he appeared with other census experts on a television show over stations in Washington, Richmond, Baltimore and Philadelphia.

From a Book

Dear Editor: In your short article about the argument over the old saying, "When the rooster crows early in the morning from atop a manure pile, either the weather will change, or it will remain as it is" you forgot the qualifying words "early in the morning."

The original German saying, which I am quoting verbatim from an old German book, reads:

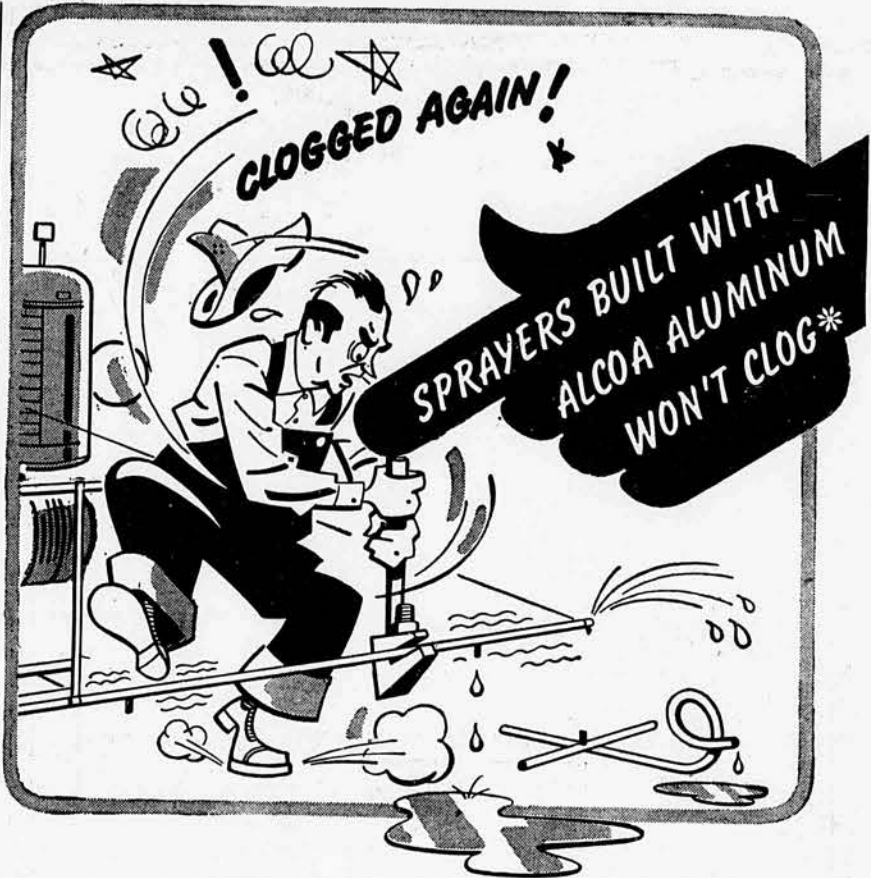
"Kraht der Hahn fruhmorgens auf dem Mist, Aendert sich das Wetter oder bleibt, wie es ist."—Paul Szidat, Herington.

For Home Owners

Both old and new houses, even the carefully built, need occasional repairs to keep them in good condition and to retard depreciation. Being alert to signs of wear can often eliminate the need for major repairs.

A book, "Care and Repair of the House," has just been published by the U. S. Department of Commerce. It was written to assist those who are sometimes faced with problems on the care and repair of the home. It points out the more common conditions of disrepair arising from time to time, describes their causes briefly and indicates what tools, materials, and methods can be used for correction.

This 210-page book, which has many drawings, will be found a valuable reference book for the home owner. Some of the subjects well covered are: "Foundation Walls and Basements," "Exterior Walls," "Roofs," "Floors and Floor Coverings," "Doors and Windows," "Weatherproofing and Insulating," "Plumbing and Water System," "Painting and Varnishing," and "Electricity." Kansas Farmer's Bulletin Service will be glad to have a copy of this book sent upon request. Price 50c.



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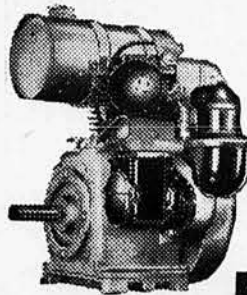
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Frank Kean says deferred steers do better on . . .

Wilted Alfalfa Silage



LIKES GRASS SILAGE: Frank Kean, Dickinson county farmer, says these deferred-fed steers make better winter gains when given 20 to 25 pounds of good grass silage daily.

USING the wilt method in putting up grass silage isn't as risky as a lot of folks think, says Frank Kean, Abilene farmer. He has been putting up alfalfa silage 4 years by the wilt method. "I've never had a spoiled cutting yet," he says.

"Of course, there isn't any way to tell others how to do it. I just had to learn by experience. The amount of wilting, tho, depends mostly on age of hay and weather conditions at time of cutting. You soon get onto the knack of how long to wilt."

After 3 years of experience, Mr. Kean is enthusiastic about use of alfalfa silage in feeding steers on the deferred system. As a winter ration

he gives the steers 20 to 25 pounds of grass silage a day, 3 pounds of alfalfa hay, 3 pounds of grain and supplement. "My steers just naturally do better and make quicker gains when I use grass silage than when I feed either cane or sorghum," says Mr. Kean.

One thing he warns against is cutting a new stand of alfalfa too early. "On a new stand of alfalfa, the plants should be allowed to get quite mature before cutting," he explains. "I find the middle of June is about right. If alfalfa is especially weedy you can't expect as good silage as when putting up a clean stand, so it is a good idea to do everything you can to get a clean stand."

Both Cows and Chicks Go for This Alfalfa

CAN cows be induced to consume more roughage thru adding small amounts of dehydrated alfalfa pellets to their ration? This problem was one of many discussed last week at a conference on alfalfa dehydration held at Kansas State College, Manhattan.

"We definitely increased the amount of roughage dairy cows would consume daily when we added 5 pounds of dehydrated alfalfa pellets to the ration of alfalfa hay, atlas sorgo silage and grain," reported Dr. F. C. Fountaine of the Kansas State College dairy husbandry staff. "However," he added, "we need to do considerable more experimenting—especially with such roughage as prairie hay—before determining whether the idea is practical."

New chemicals being sold now with the claim of stabilizing the carotene content in dehydrated alfalfa meal were discussed. Many such stabilizing chemicals are being tested now at the college. "Our results have not been consistent," reported H. L. Mitchell, "so we are still testing. We also are looking for new chemicals of our own which we hope will act as stabilizers."

Buyers of Kansas dehydrated alfalfa are getting a lot of minerals thrown in as a bonus, it was stated by W. G. Schrenk, of the Kansas State College staff. "All dehydrated alfalfa meal samples we have tested were very high in minerals. This is probably due to the fact that highest alfalfa production is obtained on soil high in minerals."

Up in Nebraska, according to Professor C. W. Ackerson, of the University of Nebraska, scientists are experimenting with the effect of adding dehydrated alfalfa meal to high-energy chick rations. "We do not have anything practical to report as yet," he said, "but we did find one significant thing—chicks will eat the ration containing dehydrated alfalfa meal much faster than where it is absent."

The experiment was conducted in this way, he explained. Each chick was

put in a separate cage and given its food ration. When it had eaten 2 pounds of feed it was removed from the cage. Where dehydrated alfalfa meal made up 6 per cent of the ration, chicks ate their 2 pounds of feed in 6 days less than where no dehydrated meal was used. Where the ration was stepped up to include 15 per cent dehydrated alfalfa meal the chicks finished 16 days earlier. "We hope to know what practical application this may have after further experiments are carried out," reports Professor Ackerson.

Worth \$8 an Acre

Farming your corn on the contour instead of up and down hill will bring you an extra \$6 to \$8 an acre, reports Walter E. Selby, Kansas State extension staff.

Truck or wagon tracks left on contoured fields do not leave up and down hill ruts to start gullies when heavy rains fall, snow melts, and winter freezing and thawing loosens the topsoil. Mr. Selby says.



"I'm as far as the K's and I STILL like 'Alphonse' best if it's a boy!"

Have you heard—?

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

THERE are some features in a recently developed One-Way worthy of attention. It's the Landmaster, a product of the Servis Equipment Company, of Denver. It is claimed the arrangement, using individual springing for the discs, provides a more complete cut of weed growth and eliminates ridging between swaths. It can be had, according to the information, in 3, 4, and 5 sections for 2-, 3-, and 4-pow. tractors, respectively. This varies the length of the tool from 10 feet to 17½ feet. It uses 18-inch discs on 6½-inch spacing and has a seed box and power lift as optional equipment.

There's a Kansas concern putting out radios built especially to be mounted on tractors. Apparently the popularity of radios in passenger cars has prompted the E. W. McGrade Manufacturing Co., Inc., to get into the market where a man spends long hours riding. The Marysville, Kan., company states the unit can be mounted on any tractor by using their shock-absorber plate of aircraft type and design. The same company formerly built the Navy's Air Sea Rescue radio.

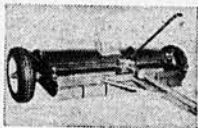
A device to quickly convert standard trucks or wagons into self-unloading units comes to our attention from Wisconsin. It is a portable unit manufactured by Pick Manufacturing Company, of West Bend, Wis., and is comprised of a continuous conveyor of chain-driven cross slats. The new unloader is said to hold down investment in auxiliary equipment, can be slid on or off the truck easily, and is attached or removed with little effort.

A hog-and-stock pan with a nontip feature has been placed on the market by the Siebring Manufacturing Company, of George, Iowa. The feature is a ½-inch flange around the base of the pan. Construction is of 14-gauge welded steel and the manufacturer says he even offers a 10-year guarantee of the lasting qualities. Dimensions of the



pan include a 4-inch depth and 15½-inch diameter.

There's a full 2-row stalk pulverizer for 2-pow tractors recently announced by the L. H. Schultz Manufacturing Co., of Rochelle, Ill. The machine is said to effectively pulverize material between the rows as well as in the rows, and is so constructed the cutting edges follow ground contours. According to information, pulverization of stalks, weeds and crop residues is desirable to produce a beneficial mulch for soil improvement. This is the latest addition to the Schultz line of cornpickers, rotary hoes and loaders.



In the fertilizer field is a short story from Thurston Chemical Company, Joplin, processors of BEM Brand. When William E. Thurston bought control of the Missouri Chemical Co., and renamed it, he sought a brand name for their product and took the problem home. His wife, so the story goes, came up with a quick solution. "Why not," she mused, "use the first initials of our 3 children, B for Bill, E for Ed, and M for Mary?" Their ages, in that order, are 12, 4, and 9. That was in April, 1948, and the BEM name has been appearing in Kansas Farmer ever since. Incidentally, the initials B and M also stand for the head of the house since Mr. and Mrs. Thurston are Bill and Mary. Oh yes, the 3 letters also initial the Thurston slogan, "Best Ever Made."

A new branch store of the Harley Sales Company, factory distributor for Wisconsin engines, has been opened in Wichita at 505 S. Main St., according to Roy Neal, president of the Tulsa organization. Russ Pride is the new manager. The store is stocked with Wisconsin engines and service parts for the express purpose of filling needs of users and dealers in this state.

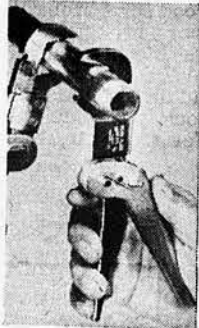
A month or so ago, an item in this column told of a New York firm which was inaugurating construction of concrete silos by a continuous-pour method. Hardly had the issue been off the press than a letter arrived in this office from Don Shultz, of Marion, pointing out that the idea certainly was nothing new.

"During 1914 or 1915," he says, "I worked for Frank Martin, of Williamsburg. Mr. Martin patented or at least applied for a patent for a process and equipment designed to build silos and storage grain tanks for elevators exactly the same as described in this article." Shultz adds that the idea is practical and that several silos were constructed near Dunlap, Americus and Elk City. Our information seems to show, however, that little or no activity has been found in this type of construction during the last 10 or 15 years.

Skelly Oil Company has a new catalytic unit at the El Dorado refinery to produce a superior grade of motor fuel for new-model automobiles. The new unit will process more than 15,000 barrels a day. A new crude unit also has been added to process 35,000 barrels as part of a complete modernization program.

Socony-Vacuum expects to start work on a big improvement program at Augusta about May 1, according to the Kansas Industrial Development Commission.

A new principle in pliers appeared on the market recently in the Click Plier, a product of the Click Mfg. Co., of Fairbury, Nebr. The unique feature is the parallel position of the jaws during work on all sizes of grip work up to 1¼ inches. Four working adjustments vary the range of jaw sizes and the item can be used as a wire cutter and a main part can be used effectively as a pinch bar. It is handy enough to investigate.



We have seen whipped cream, deodorants, insecticides and some other items packed under pressure for quick spray application. Up to now the same process applied to paint, especially enamel, has been just beyond the realm of imagination. But it's here and it's called, logically, Spraint. The enamel comes in a can with a spray head developed especially for paint and requires only a touch of a finger to release the mist. Such a method is especially useful to reach places which a brush would not touch, such as radiators, screens and grilles.

A technical guide containing latest information on use of aluminum for farm structures has been prepared from results of research projects of the Reynolds Farm Institute. The Institute, created by Reynolds Metals Co., has been exploring every possible farm use of this metal and has determined that aluminum has tremendous utility in rural areas. The manual, called "Aluminum for Farm Structures," provides basic information on the properties of metal, adaptor plans, and answers to many questions. Copies of the guide may be obtained from Reynolds Farm Institute, Box 1800, Louisville, Ky.

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Here are the facts about the competitive yield checks made last fall. Genuine Pfister Hybrids proved their yielding qualities by winning 82.3% of 1076 yield checks. Their winning average was 10.1 bushels more dry shelled corn per acre. These checks were made in farmers' fields with Genuine Pfister Hybrids planted alongside of competitive hybrids. Soil and weather conditions were identical for each check. Knowing facts like these, more and more farmers are planting Genuine Pfister Hybrids to get the most yield from the corn acreage on their land.

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Not just one year, but for a winning average of 10.5 12 years now Genuine Pfister Hybrids have been winning 8 out of 10 times. In 5929 checks made during the last 12 years, they have won 82.9% of the time by a bushels of dry shelled corn per acre. Remember! It's shelled corn you sell or feed. Plant Genuine Pfister Hybrids. Order from your dealer now!



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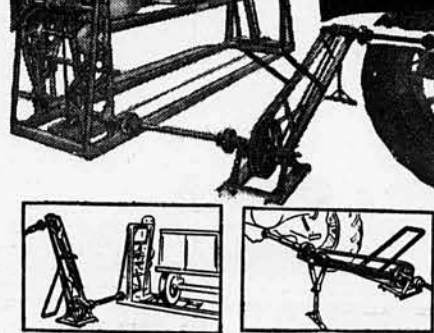
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Type B Bazoooka with idler drive, in 11-ft. truck unit or 16-ft. basic length with sectional extensions to 31 feet.

Adjustable motor mount. Universal swivel bracket and carriers available.

Type C for vertical or permanent installation.

Type D on carrier for electric power.

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Irrigation

(Continued from Page 8)

ports. "Then yields dropped to less than 40 bushels. I put alfalfa into the rotation. One crop made 130 bushels to the acre the third year following alfalfa. "Last year I got 3,300 bushels from one 38-acre field for an average of 86.3 bushels. The yield would have been much higher but this corn was badly damaged by grasshoppers."

On 60 acres last year Mr. Graf got an estimated 6,000 bushels for an average of 100 bushels an acre. Twenty-two acres of this field were one year out of alfalfa and 38 acres were 2 years out of alfalfa.

Now let's drop down a county tier south and one east to Osborne county, where Frank and George Verhage have been irrigating corn for several years and where, in 1949, they conducted some soil tests and corn fertility tests co-operatively with Kansas State College Extension service.

The Verhage farm test plots were on Solomon river bottom land that had never been in legumes. Since 1930 the field has been in corn or wheat continuously, but no fodder has been removed or stubble burned.

A Sudbury soil-testing kit was used to test soil in the corn fertility test plots before any corn was planted. The Sudbury test is a color test. The soil analysis showed an organic content of 1.35 per cent compared to a normal of from 4 to 5. Anything less than 2 per cent means the soil is short of nitrogen.

The PH value, or relative acidity, of the soil was 5.45. Corn needs a reading of 6.75, while neutral soil is 7. The test showed the need of 2,500 pounds of lime an acre. Available phosphorus and exchangeable potassium in the soil were very high.

Now, let's see what happened in the corn fertility test plots. The 2 check plots getting no commercial fertilizer averaged 61 bushels an acre. All plots, fertilized and check plots, got 20 inches

of irrigation water during the growing season.

Four of the fertilized plots made more than 80 bushels of corn to the acre. Where 30 pounds of available nitrogen an acre was applied at seeding time and another 30 pounds at the second cultivation, the yield was 83.6 bushels an acre.

An even higher yield—89.8 bushels an acre—came with an application of 8 pounds of nitrogen and 32 pounds of phosphorus at planting time, followed by 45 pounds of nitrogen an acre at the second cultivation. All indications point to the fact that nitrogen was the element that raised the yield.

These 2 tests—one in Phillips and one in Osborne county—show that if you plan to irrigate corn you must include a strong legume in a rotation program, use plenty of nitrogen fertilizer, or both.

Farmers in East Central Kansas who have been irrigating for some years, claim they need both alfalfa and commercial fertilizer to offset the terrific pull on soil fertility that occurs when corn yields get up around the 100-bushel-per-acre mark.

To get maximum benefits from both irrigation and fertilizers, we must learn how to whip the corn borer. This was evident in the Verhage plots, where yield was cut an average of 7½ bushels an acre by the borer. Mr. Verhage estimates. In his adjoining field the borer teamed up with the corn ear worm to bring yields below 30 bushels an acre. You can't afford to harvest 30-bushel corn after putting on 20 inches of water and 100 or 200 pounds of fertilizer an acre.

On the other hand, thru irrigation and good cropping practices, farmers in present and future irrigated areas of Kansas have a real opportunity to stretch crop yields to heights never before known in this state.

Outstanding 4-H Girl

SHIRLEY ANN FOOS, of Bison, had so many pigs she had a sale at the Fred Doll pavilion, at Larned, February 8. She started her pig project with 2 registered gilts bought by her father for 4-H Club work. They came from Vern Albrecht, hog and cattle breeder, of Smith Center.

At her sale 46 head of registered Duroc stock sold for \$5,000. Twenty-eight bred gilts averaging \$111 were taken by Kansas breeders. Thirteen brood sows brought an average of \$140. Boars brought \$40. The sale was her first big breeder auction.

When it comes to quality, her herd had an excellent background, since her stock goes back to Red Star, sire of Western Star, 1,300-pound boar that

was twice grand champion of Ohio and the model boar in the 1947 Duroc Congress. His sister was top-selling gilt in the Ohio state sale. His half-brother was the highest-selling boar in 1947 at \$3,500. All gilts sold at the sale were sired by Kansas Star, son of the great Western Star or daughter of the sow sired by Western Star.

In all, Shirley, a high-school senior, has raised 258 pigs, about 80 of which were bred on the Foos farm.

Shirley more or less plans to go out of the hog business after the sale, except to keep a few pigs. As for future plans after she graduates from Bison high school next spring, she plans to enter Farm Bureau work.—Charlotte Norlin.

Cabin for 32 4-H'ers



A \$20,000 BUILDING like the one shown here will be sponsored by the Kansas Livestock Association at Rock Springs 4-H Club Ranch, south of Junction City. The board of directors at their meeting in Topeka last week voted unanimously in favor of sponsoring the project. Directors and the Rock Springs Ranch Development committee will co-operate in campaigning membership of the association until the amount of money is raised. The cottage will be of native stone and will house 32 campers. Seventeen similar buildings are proposed in the \$750,000 development program at the camp.

From a Marketing Viewpoint

By H. M. Riley, Livestock; Leonard W. Schruben, Feed Grains; Joe W. Koudele, Poultry and Eggs.

I have some heifers to calve about the middle of May. They are in real good flesh. When would be the best time to sell them? Would I do just as well to sell them about grass season or keep them until about fall and let them raise their calves?—M. D.

I should think your heifers would sell very well either now or next May. Normally the seasonal peak in prices for this kind of cattle is in late spring, but we have seen considerable strength already this winter. It seems to me that keeping these heifers until next fall may depend somewhat on whether you have plenty of grass which would not otherwise be used. Some decline in prices for heifers is probable by next fall.

I have been reading and hearing quite a bit lately about insect damage in stored grain. Does the market pay a lower price for damaged grain?—R. M.

Virtually all buyers will discount the price paid to a farmer if they know the grain has been damaged by insects. It is surprising how much farmers lose not only in price discounts, but also in actual stored weight, thru insect damage. Since control measures are cheap and may easily be applied, one always wonders why anyone with grain stored on the farm will even take chances. Information on how to prevent losses due to insects may be obtained from either your county agent or by writing directly to the Extension Entomologist, Kansas State College, Manhattan.

Will there be a government support price on turkeys? If so, how much?—E. S.

Under present legislation, chickens

and turkeys may be supported at from 0 to 90 per cent of modernized parity at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture. Officials of the poultry branch of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, have indicated they can make no decision as yet on whether there will be a 1950 turkey price-support program. Congress must first act upon the department's request for authority to borrow another 2 billion dollars for farm price supports. One factor determining whether there will be any turkey price-support program is the availability of funds. It is probable some announcement will be made on the department's plans by July, as in 1949.

Selling Meat

Self-service meat departments in grocery stores have tripled during the past year, reports the U. S. Department of Agriculture. A year ago only about 400 stores in the country featured self-service meat departments. Now, more than 1,200 retail stores offer pre-packaged meats.

A survey revealed that under self-service, sales of beefsteaks and roasts, poultry, and specialty items increased, while sales of smoked ham, seafoods, and pork roasts decreased compared to conventional sales methods.

Cost of cutting, wrapping and preparing the meat for the self-service counter averaged 4.5 cents a pound, or 5.2 cents a package of meat. Store operators indicated a need for improvements in wrapping materials for the new service.

Even on Both Sides

When fastening the tiebacks for the window curtains, lower blind to the height you want and fasten to casing at bottom of blind. This eliminates measuring.—Mrs. H.

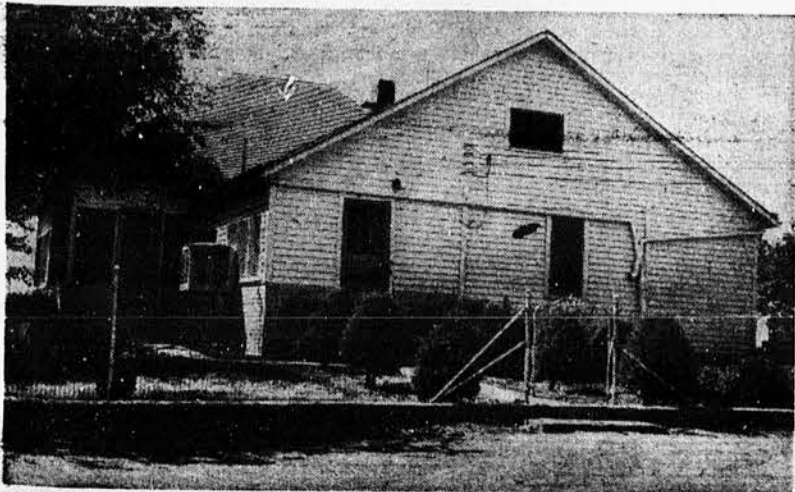
What a Big Difference A Remodeling Job Makes!



When the Axel Andersen family, of Lincoln county, moved onto their present farm in 1940 the farmhouse looked like this one, at left.



Remodeling of the house was done in 1941 and the grounds were landscaped. This is about the same view of the house taken last summer. Note air-conditioning unit in right wing of house.



This view of the Andersen home gives a better idea of how the original house was changed to give an old style an entirely new look.

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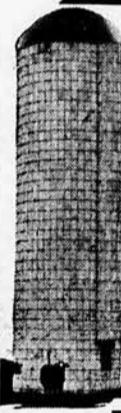
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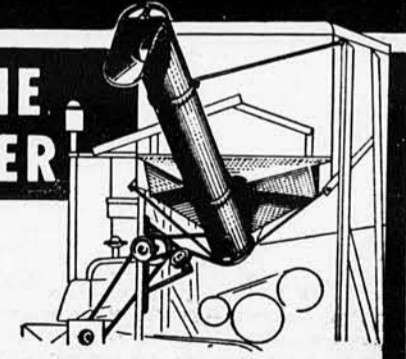


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C.E.L., Amarillo, Texas



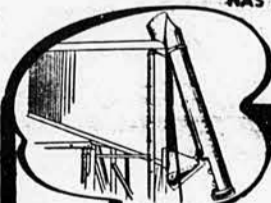
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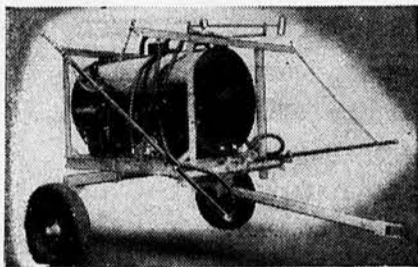
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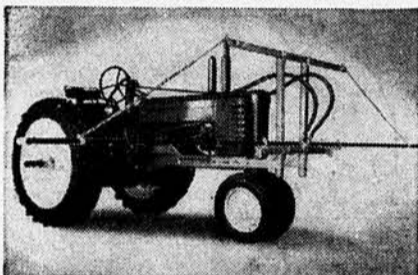
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Write today for full information, also on New HY-KOV Self Propelled Power Sprayer for corn borer control.

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Price-support Program Running Into Trouble

(Continued from Page 9)

tion whether the seas will be open to as huge freight shipments as in the past, what with jet planes and snorkel submarines.

Anyway, if the present program is to operate successfully, it will require drastic cuts in production. With nearly 7 billion dollars tied up in government purchases and loans by the end of the next marketing year, the program is becoming too costly to the government.

Also, high prices under the 90 per cent parity loans are drying up exports, except when financed by government. Also cutting down use of wheat for industrial and animal-feeding purposes.

It is expected the discussions of a revised national wheat program will center about a 2-price system. Congressman Hope has been urging that line of approach for years. It was one of the foundation stones in the McNary-Haugen legislation of the twenties. The idea is to have a domestic price in line with the industrial prices and the U. S. tax structure (if possible thru matching marketing supply to domestic demand), and sell abroad at whatever wheat will bring in the world market.

Following are some of the highlights of a 2-price system which have been indorsed generally by Pacific Coast wheat growers:

Growers would get full parity price on wheat marketed for food use in the United States. They would get no price support for wheat exported, or sold anywhere for industrial or feed uses.

But the full parity price in the United States for food-use wheat would come from a "certificate program." This way, wheat would sell on a free market in the United States, for whatever it would bring. Growers would get certificates which would entitle them to the difference between parity price and selling price.

At first glance this might look like the Brannan "production payments" plan. But the money would not come from the Federal treasury, tho it would come thru the Treasury. Millers and other users of wheat would be required to buy up certificates on all wheat purchased to go into food uses.

At second glance it might seem to those who followed farm legislation in the twenties as a variation of the "equalization fee" plan in the McNary-Haugen bill.

However, it really is more like the processing-tax plan in the original AAA program, in that it would be paid by processors who would then recoup from their sales to wholesalers and retailers; these in turn would be expected to collect from consumers.

The AAA processing taxes were declared unconstitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court in 1936.

Proponents of the presently proposed 2-price system, thru certificates throwing the burden on processors, say the plan will be held constitutional. Whether they base it on changes in the language since AAA, or on the proposition that the Supreme Court "ain't what it used to be," is not made plain.

This 2-price processing-tax program, on its face, saves the huge government lending and spending programs required (1) under the present program or (2) under the Brannan "production payments" program.

Processor would pay processing tax to the Federal treasury, which would relay it to farmers to assure parity prices for that part of the crop used for food in domestic market.

If it worked out perfectly, the processor would pass along the processing taxes thru the marketing system to the ultimate consumer—who would pay parity instead of 90 per cent of parity for the end products—if the plan worked.

There would be no limitations on production, nor on planting, the way the backers explain tentatively the 2-price processing-tax program.

An informal Republican committee, working under the national committee and with Republican members of Congress and farm organization representatives, is working also on a 2-price system said to be based on full parity and no production controls. This may sound like an impossibility, but that is the story going the rounds in Washington.

There are some Republicans, mostly in the "candidate" class, who want to be in position to denounce the present program, and the Brannan Plan—and then outpromise them both. This program is too nebulous to lend itself to serious discussion at present.

Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan, in a statement filed with the House Ways and Means Committee, lists the following 6 reasons why the Department is opposing any change in the tax status of farmer co-operatives:

1. It would represent a fundamental change in public policy toward farm co-operatives.

2. According to estimates made by the Treasury department, the amount of income taxes that could be expected from any change in section 101 respecting farmer co-operatives would result in only a little additional income.

3. Farmer co-operative associations, altho incorporated, are in the nature of economic partnerships. No partnership is required to pay taxes—the taxes are paid by the individual partners.

4. All patronage dividends or refunds redistributed by marketing or purchasing co-operatives, whether in the form of cash, certificates, or book credits, must be accounted for by the farmers in their income-tax returns.

5. A change in the tax status of farmer co-operatives would be regarded by millions of farmers as a forerunner of more drastic changes that might seriously undermine the entire co-operative structure and adversely affect the entire agricultural industry.

6. The existing status of farmer co-operatives is an aid to agriculture and is fully justified in the public interest.

In connection with the nation-wide fight to make farmer co-operatives pay income taxes, federal and state, the following explanation by the U. S. Treasury department, was published in October, 1947 (Doc. "The Taxation of Farmers' Cooperative Associations"):

"The exclusion of patronage dividends from corporate gross income is not the exclusive privilege of co-operation (co-operative) associations. Any corporation making payments to its customers under the conditions prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue and the courts is entitled to the same treatment. It should be noted, however, that in the case of the typical ordinary corporation, patrons receiving rebates are also the owners of the business.

"The conditions which the co-operative associations must meet if refunds made to their patrons are to be excluded from the gross income of the association may be briefly stated.

"First, there must have existed at the time of the transaction with the patrons a contractual or other definite obligation on the part of the co-operative to return any net proceeds to him in proportion to patronage without further corporate action.

"Second, if only members of the association are eligible to receive patronage dividends, exclusion is not allowed on that portion which represents profits from transactions with nonmembers.

"On the other hand, it is held to be immaterial whether refunds are distributed in the form of cash, stock, certificates-of indebtedness, or credit notices. All such forms of payment are regarded as the equivalent of cash distributions in the hands of patrons, the theory being that they are cash payments automatically reinvested under provisions of the charter, by-laws, or other contracts agreed to by the patrons."

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Research at Kansas State College on the retention of carotene in dehydrated alfalfa has proved that the carotene can be retained almost indefinitely when the dehydrated alfalfa is stored at 40 degrees Fahrenheit. It is lost rapidly at higher temperatures and is almost entirely destroyed by ordinary hay-making methods involving sun drying in the field.

Due to this discovery on storage of dehydrated alfalfa and improved techniques for analyzing alfalfa meal for carotene, dehydrated alfalfa now can be quoted on the markets on the basis of 17 per cent protein and a guaranteed 100,000 U. S. P. units of carotene.

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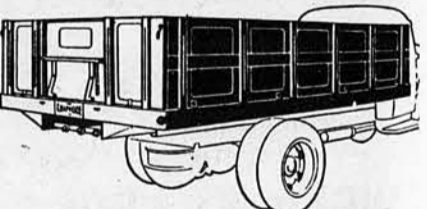
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How Kansas Changed

(Continued from Page 12)

Total population of the state increased by 6.3 per cent. However, urban population increased by 18.3 per cent and rural population declined about 4 per cent. Most of the decrease was in the eastern part of the state. By 1930 the rural population had decreased to 61.5 per cent of the total and farm population was only 37.5 per cent of the total.

Drouth in the '30's

The 1930-40 decade was a calamity period for Kansas agriculture but a period in which many of the seeds of high production of the '40's were sown. For the state as a whole, precipitation of 1930 was above normal but during the following 9 years, only 2 were slightly above normal. In the western third of the state there were 10 consecutive years below normal. The years 1934 and 1936 were 2 of the worst drouth years that have ever occurred on the great plains. Coupled with these unfavorable weather conditions were the belated economic effects of World War I and the period of expansion in the late '20's.

Wheat acreage seeded continued to expand. In the 10 years from 1930 to 1939 there was no year in which less than 12.5 million acres were seeded and the peak of 17.1 million acres was reached in 1927. Average acreage seeded was more than 14 million, but average acreage harvested was only 11.6 million. In 1935 fewer than 7 million acres were harvested and the yield on this half-size harvest was less than 10 bushels an acre.

Acreage of corn, which exceeded 7 million acres in 1930, went on the toboggan and by 1940 only about 3 million acres were planted with only 2.6 million acres harvested. Acreage of alfalfa, which showed some signs of recovery in the early '30's compared with the late '20's, reached a new low toward the end of the period.

Sorghums Make Headway

Grain sorghums more forcefully demonstrated their value. Combine grain sorghums, better adapted for use on wheat farms, expanded materially. Increased use of sorghums for forage and silage became an important factor in maintaining feed supplies. The place of corn in agriculture was challenged both by wheat and sorghums. By 1940, acreage of sorghums harvested for all purposes exceeded 4 million acres compared with 2.6 million acres for corn. This dry decade had demonstrated more fully the value of summer fallow and the decade ended with near 3 million acres devoted to its use.

Number of farms increased from 166,000 in 1930 to 175,000 in 1935 and then dropped to 156,000 in 1940. Size of farms decreased slightly from 1930 to 1935 but reached 308 acres by 1940. Loss in numbers of farms and increase

in size was most marked in the western third of the state. A little more than a million acres were added to the land in farms during the decade.

Total population of the state decreased during the decade by 4.3 per cent. The urban population increased by 3.3 per cent but the rural population decreased by 9 per cent. During the early '30's farm population increased, due partly to business depression which forced some people back on farms or slowed down the normal rural-urban migration. But there was a decline after 1933 and by 1940 the total was below 605,000, or about one third of the total population. The decline was heaviest in the western part of the state.

Expanding Production of '40's

Returning again to the '40's, there was a combination of many factors which accounted for the great increase of production. Weather conditions were best since the first decade of the century; prices were improving. The thirties had taught the importance of better-adapted varieties and fallow. Tractors and tractor equipment were becoming better suited to all size farms, and as the number of horses and mules declined more cropland and pasture were available for production of crops and livestock for sale. Wheat pasture became more fully utilized in the western part of the state by both cattle and sheep. Tame pastures were improved and native pastures increased in carrying capacity. New methods became available for controlling insects, diseases and weeds. Production per man employed on the farm was greatly expanded.

What of the Future?

It appears probable the number of farms may decrease still further and the average size increase. However, a counter movement is the increase in small farms of the part-time and self-sufficing type. The farm population probably will decline further and the tendency for more farm operators to live in town with their families may continue or increase.

Some adjustments in land utilization, which are becoming apparent, probably will proceed further. Some further decline in wheat acreage with a better maintenance of fallow appears probable. Increasing utilization of tame pastures and the better maintenance of feed crops is indicated.

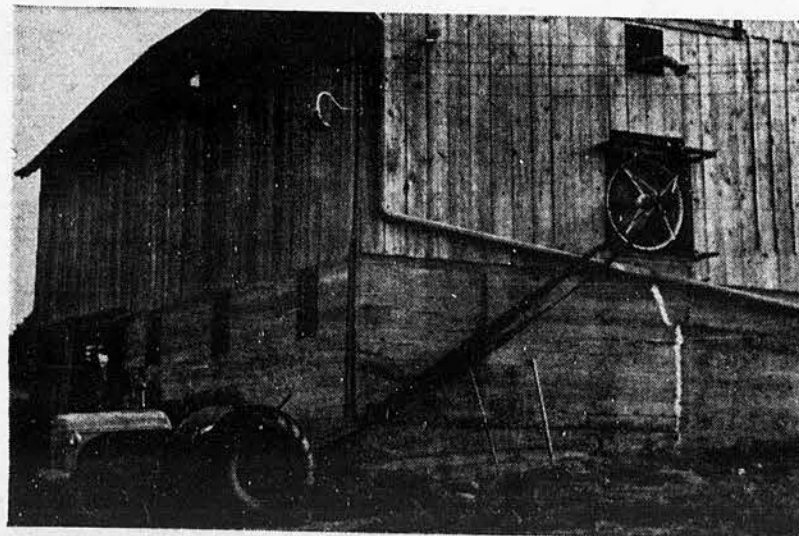
Farmers have become more alert to use of better-adapted varieties, proper fertilization, and the most-improved practices. This should be a factor in speeding adjustments to meet changing conditions. More complete mechanization thru better-adapted machines, tools and electrical gadgets appears probable. The potential for high production is great.

Installs Hay Drier

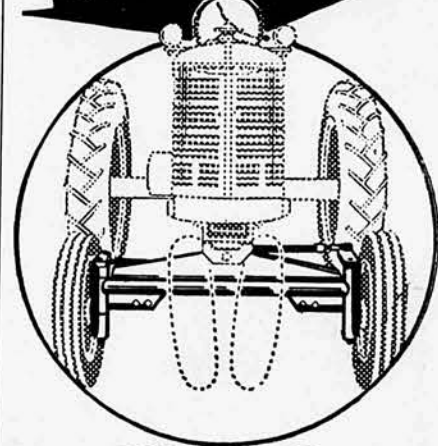
DRYING hay with a blower was tried for the first time this fall by Robert Peterson, Douglas county. It was a crop of lespedeza which was cut, raked, field chopped and blown into the barn in damp condition. The hay started getting hot quickly, but cooled off just as quickly when the blower was started.

The fan cost slightly less than \$200. Lumber for air tunnels in the barn came to about \$125. Some old lumber was used. When the photo was taken, Mr. Peterson had not yet enclosed the fan and it was being driven with his farm tractor. A stationary engine will be used in the future.

The hay drier worked fine for Mr. Peterson. He is sure he is going to like it.



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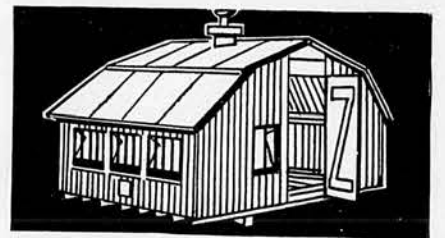
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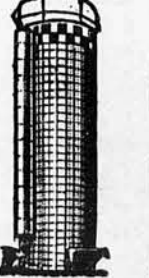
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Hybrid Watermelon Seed. Grow 50—100 pound watermelons without sandy ground. Full instructions. 500 watermelon and 200 cantaloupe seeds, \$1.00. Free catalog. Airline Farm, Ross-ville, Kan.

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Vegetable Plants—Large, stalky, well rooted, hand selected, roots mossed. Cabbage—Wakefield, Dutch, Copenhagen, 30—75c; \$3.00—\$1.00 500—\$1.25; 1,000—\$2.25. Onions—Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Sweet Spanish, 300—75c; 500—\$1.00; 1,000—\$1.75. Tomatoes—Earliana, John Baer, Marglobe, Bonny Best, Rutgers, 200—75c; 300—\$1.00; 500—\$1.50; 1,000—\$2.50. All postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Culver Plant Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Tex.

Quality Plants, Dutch, Golden Acre, Glory, All Season, Cabbage, White and Yellow Onions. 500—\$1.25; 1,000—\$1.85; 3,000 up—\$1.50 per 1,000. Tomato Plants, Rutgers, Stone, Pritchard, Earliana, Marglobe, 200—\$1.75; 500—\$2.50; 1,000—\$3.50; 3,000 up—\$3.00 per 1,000. Lettuce, Beets, Broccoli, Sweet Potatoes, Brussels Sprouts, 100—\$1.50; 500—\$2.50; \$4.00 per thousand. L. P. Legg, Rebecca, Ga.

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should include something for crippled children, and the Capper Foundation. Topeka, Kansas, will see that your contribution is used where it will do the most good in the treatment of handicapped boys and girls.

No More Gopher Backache

Farm Invention Takes Stoop Out of Job

WE GOT tired of having a backache every time we went out to poison gophers," says Harry Woody, Lincoln county farmer. He was explaining how he and Ransom P. Gibson, Beverly school custodian and farmer, invented what they call the Woody-Gibson rodent poisoner.

It was back in 1932 the 2 men first got the idea of a mechanical device to poison gophers. "At that time, however, the county was paying a bounty for gopher hides," says Mr. Woody, "and farmers in this area were trapping the rodents. We didn't see any market for our device but we used it ourselves and kept trying to improve it. Now we think we have it perfected and ready to put on the market." The device is patented.

In brief, the rodent poisoner is a pointed shaft made of blue steel. It can be pressed into the earth by foot pressure on a small footrest extending at right angle to the main shaft. When in place, a hand lever near the top of the shaft is pushed downward. This lever does 2 things. It releases a measured amount of poisoned grain from a bait can mounted on top the shaft and, at the same time, raises a metal shield covering the opening at the lower end of the shaft so the poisoned grain can be deposited in the runway.

The bait cup on top can be any size but a pint can will hold 50 baits of poisoned grain. "Nine grains will kill a gopher but we put 27 grains in each bait just to be sure," says Mr. Woody. "Gophers are much more prevalent in the Kansas bluestem pastures than farmers generally think," he continues. "And it's a back-breaking job to get them by the old method of putting in your bait with a teaspoon. One man

can do the work of 10 or 15 with the device we now have and never needs to stoop."

Another use for the rodent poisoner, Mr. Woody explains, is for red ants. He kills these by plunging the shaft of the poisoner into the ant hill in 2 spots. He then twists the shaft around to make cone-shaped holes in the hill. Calcium cyanide flakes then can be deposited in the holes by pulling the lever. "That's all there is to it," says Mr. Woody. He points out, however, that a second treatment may be needed within a few days to get any stray ants not at home during the first treatment.

Converts Old Barn

An old barn built for the horse-and- buggy days has been converted into a laying house by Murray Fell, Edwards county. He put 500 layers into a lower portion of the barn early last fall. By mid-December he figured he could claim a little profit on his flock if he could sell the layers for \$1 each.

Mr. Fell always has had a flock of layers on his farm. He had a few dairy cows, too. But he was disappointed in results. It didn't seem to him he was doing much good with either. He decided in favor of the chickens. He sold his dairy cows and expanded the poultry program. Including the 500 layers in the converted barn, he arranged to house about 1,000 layers on his farm last fall.

Now he is looking at the loft in the old barn. If he can turn it into laying space more economically than he can build new laying houses, he may provide room for another 1,000 layers in another year. That puts his poultry into the major project class.



Harry Woody, Lincoln county farmer, poses with the Woody-Gibson rodent poisoner, a device he and Ransom P. Gibson invented to take the backaches out of gopher poisoning. It also is used for killing red ants.

Spraying Saved This Corn



FREDERICK RICE, Wathena, says he has no fear of using 2,4-D to kill weeds in corn. It has been a corn-saver on Missouri river bottom land where weeds often get out of control when soil is too wet to cultivate. In the top photo Mr. Rice stands in a section of the field that was sprayed. It is comparatively free of weeds, altho some corn is down from European corn borer damage. The other picture below shows a small section that was too wet to spray. The weeds took over.



Need More Ponds

Kansas farmers have done a good job of building farm ponds in recent years. But the state still needs 50,000 more ponds for livestock water, says a recent PMA report.

Big Lime Users

Kansas farmers were supplied with 679,115 tons of agricultural lime thru the PMA "purchase order plan" during 1949, it is reported. Leading counties in using lime were Allen, with 47,051 tons; Cherokee, 38,288 tons; Anderson, 36,976 tons; Crawford, 29,673 tons, and Johnson, 29,081 tons.

Fence Money

Building permanent fences for proper grazing-land management will qualify a farmer for assistance payments under the 1950 PMA conservation program. Rate of assistance is 50 cents for each rod of completed fence, with no payment made for maintaining existing fences.

In getting prior approval for this practice, the operator should present a sketch map showing location of existing and proposed new fences.

Ideas for Dairymen

An L-shaped, open-front shed with the north and west sides closed gives ample protection for dairy cattle in Northwest Kansas. Experiments at the Colby branch station have shown elaborate shelters are not necessary.

However, efficient tank heaters to keep ice from forming in the tanks have shown their value in increased milk production. Cattle do not perspire thru the skin even in hot summer. For that reason a dairy cow conceivably needs more water during winter when consuming dry feeds than when on green pasture in spring and summer.

At the same time, if not compelled to walk too far for water while on pasture in summer, milk production can be increased by drinking water management at that time of year, too.

Playlet for Spring

A new playlet, "Over the Garden Fence," showing the 2 types of neighbors with whom every community is familiar, has 2 characters. It is clever and will be of interest for a community, club or church program. Please send your order to Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Price 5c.

Protection

FOR FARM PROPERTY

INVESTIGATE THIS NEW SERVICE



FARM THIEVES MUST BE STOPPED

For many years the Capper's National Protective Service Sign has meant "hands off" to the organized gangs of thieves and criminals who prey on unprotected farmers.

This service is again available, so join with your neighbors in a cooperative movement to stop farm theft.

Your Protective Service representative will call on you and explain how you can participate in the benefits of this New Protective Service. If you prefer you may write for details.

Capper's National Protective Service

Circulation Department
Topeka, Kansas

Coming Events

- April 1—Barton county, 4-H home economics judging school, Great Bend.
- April 1—Geary county, sub-district 4-H festival, Emporia; for Lyon, Chase, Morris, Riley and Geary counties.
- April 1—Lincoln county 4-H Club day.
- April 1—Jewell county 4-H Club council, County Agent's office.
- April 1—Greenwood county 4-H carnival, Memorial Hall, Eureka.
- April 1—Pottawatomie county, sub-district 4-H Club day, Wamego high school, Pottawatomie, Shawnee and Wabaunsee counties co-operating.
- April 1—Osborne county annual Cattle-men's Association meeting, Osborne.
- April 1-5—Lyon county 4-H Club days, Emporia.
- April 3—Kearny county, farm structure and electricity meeting, Lakin.
- April 3—Osage county meeting on remodeling in home.
- April 3—Coffey county annual meeting, Sheep and Wool Growers Association, Burlington.
- April 3—Lane county-wide Farm Bureau men and women's dinner, J. C. Peterson, America Farm Bureau Federation, fieldman, and J. D. Smerchek, secretary for Kansas Farm Bureau, speakers.
- April 3—Graham county, insect and plant disease control for gardens, Dell Gates and Claude King, specialists.
- April 3—Miami county 4-H judging school.
- April 3—Osage county balanced farming school.
- April 3—Phillips county, tree planting demonstration, extension educational meeting, Phillipsburg.
- April 4—Phillips county, tree planting demonstration, extension educational meeting, Logan.
- April 4—Anderson county balanced farming school.
- April 4—Linn county 4-H judging school.
- April 4—Pottawatomie county annual REA meeting, Wamego high school.
- April 4—Johnson county bindweed meeting, Olathe.
- April 4—Barton county district recreation school for Russell, Ellis, Rush, Ness, Pawnee, Stafford, Ellsworth and Barton counties, Hoisington.
- April 4—Barton county Livestock Association dinner, 7 p. m., with Dr. A. D. Weber, Kansas State College.
- April 4—Osborne county pump irrigation, night meeting, Downs, Selby and Poch.
- April 4—Cloud county, balanced farming co-operators school, Luther Willoughby and H. C. Love, leaders.
- April 4—Hamilton county, rural electrification and farm structure school, Court House, Syracuse.
- April 4—Osborne county terracing and waterway shaping demonstration, Soil Conservation Service and Selby.
- April 5—Washington county, poultry meeting, M. E. Jackson, leader.
- April 5—Miami county balanced farming school.
- April 5—Anderson county 4-H judging school.
- April 5—Phillips county, tree planting demonstration, extension educational meeting, Kirwin.
- April 6—Phillips county, district Farm Bureau meeting, Phillipsburg.
- April 6—Franklin county 4-H judging school.
- April 6—Graham county, soil conservation tour, with Harold Harper and Walter Selby.
- April 6—Nemaha county, Northeast Kansas Better Beef day, Horton.
- April 6—Pottawatomie county beef tour, with M. E. Powell, Extension livestock specialist.
- April 6—Wichita county, rural electrification and farm structures meeting, with Leo Wendling and Harold Ramsour, Leoti.
- April 6—Johnson county, balanced farming meeting, Olathe.
- April 7—Osage county 4-H judging school.
- April 7—Elk county sheep and swine meeting, Carl Eiling, specialist, KSC, will visit.
- April 7—Sedgewick county, landscape leaders' lesson.
- April 7—Osage county livestock tour.
- April 8—Barton county district 4-H Club day, Greensburg.
- April 8—Osage county 4-H leaders training meeting.
- April 8—Chase county 4-H judging school.
- April 8—Brown county, Tri-county beef show, Horton.
- April 8—Neosho county, Sub-district 4-H day, Parsons.
- April 8—Cheyenne county, Sub-district 4-H Club day, Goodland.
- April 8—Scott county, Five-county 4-H Club day.
- April 8—Decatur county, District 4-H spring festival, Hill City.
- April 8—Chase county spring beef show, Swope Park, Cottonwood Falls.
- April 8—Hamilton county, Sub-district 4-H day, Lakin.
- April 10—Sheridan county, poultry production, housing and equipment tour, M. E. Jackson and Leo T. Wendling, Vicinity of Hoxie.
- April 10—Phillips county, weed and insecticide school, Phillipsburg.
- April 10—Phillips county, tree planting demonstration, extension educational meeting, Crow schoolhouse.
- April 11—Phillips county, tree planting demonstration, extension educational meeting, Agra.
- April 11—Graham county, poultry production and farm buildings, M. E. Jackson and Leo Wendling.
- April 11—Nemaha county poultry school, Seneca.
- April 11—Sumner county Hereford Breeders' Association, county agent's office, Wellington.
- April 11—Decatur county weed meeting, sponsored by State Weed Department and Extension service, co-operating, Oberlin.
- April 11—Wallace county, farm planning and rural architecture meeting with Harold C. Love, Murlin Hodgell, Harold Stover and Vera Ellithorpe, leaders, Methodist church basement, Sharon Springs.
- April 12—Phillips county, tree planting demonstration, extension educational meeting, Long Island.
- April 12—Phillips county, farm management meeting.
- April 12—Dickinson county spring Hereford show, Abilene.
- April 12—McPherson county, district judging school, McPherson.
- April 12—Kearny county bindweed meeting, Lakin.
- April 12-13—Johnson county, home health sanitation leader training meeting, Olathe.
- April 13—Decatur county poultry and farm structure meeting, M. E. Jackson and Leo T. Wendling, representing KSC.
- April 13—Sheridan county, home improvement meeting, Murlin Hodgell, Harold Stover and Vera Ellithorpe, leaders, Hoxie.
- April 13—Shawnee county soil conservation tour.
- April 14—Osborne county shelter belt management and tree planting demonstration with Extension forester.
- April 14—Graham county balanced farming and family living, Vera Ellithorpe, Steve Love, Murlin Hodgell and Harold Stover.
- April 14—Jackson county poultry school and tour, Holton.
- April 15—Decatur county carnival, 4-H Club building, Oberlin.
- April 15—Shawnee county, Eastern Kansas, including Nemaha county, 4-H district festival, Topeka.
- April 15—Jewell county competing at the 5-county 4-H Club day, Belleville.
- April 17—Northwest district Milking Shorthorn judging contest, Colby, 1 p. m.
- April 17—Riley county beef tour.
- April 17-18—Decatur county, Oberlin machinery show sponsored by the Oberlin machinery dealers, Oberlin.
- April 17-19—Barton county, business transactions lesson, Great Bend.
- April 17-19—Reno county, State 4-H leaders conference, Hutchinson.
- April 18—Osage county home management training school for unit project leaders.
- April 18—Southwest district Milking Shorthorn judging contest, Garden City, 10:30 a.m.
- April 18—Geary county spring beef tour, M. B. Powell, specialist.
- April 18—Ellsworth county, poultry for the most profit, M. E. Jackson, leader.
- April 19—Lincoln county poultry school.
- April 19—District Guernsey show, Salina.
- April 19—Cherokee county, poultry production school, M. A. Seaton, leader, Columbus.
- April 19—North Central district Milking Shorthorn judging contest, Herington, 12:30 p. m.
- April 19—Neosho county beef cattle production meeting, with Lot Taylor.
- April 20—Lincoln county spring Hereford show, Floyd Sowers farm, Vesper.
- April 20—South Central district Milking Shorthorn judging contest, Hutchinson, 12:30 p. m.
- April 20—Phillips county, engineering meeting, Phillipsburg.
- April 20—Ottawa county, poultry meeting, Farm Bureau basement, Ottawa.
- April 20—Sedgewick county, Visiting orchards with W. G. Amstein.
- April 20—Johnson county 4-H foods project leaders meeting, Olathe.
- April 21—Chase county, M. B. Powell, Extension beef specialist in county.
- April 21—Barton county, West Central Black & White show, Lyons.
- April 21—Scott county, architecture and wiring meeting with Leo T. Wendling and Harold Stover.
- April 21—Northeast district Milking Shorthorn judging contest (4-H), Horton, 10 a. m.
- April 21—Cherokee county beef tour and beef production school, Lot Taylor, Extension specialist, leader.
- April 21—Osborne county rural electrification and farm structure school, Murlin Hodgell and Harold H. Ramsour, leaders.
- April 22—District 4-H Club day for northwest district.
- April 22—Southeast district Milking Shorthorn judging contest, Garnett, 10:30 a. m.

Joe's got more weeds than corn. He should have written for one of these free folders on the low price COMFORT SPRAYER, too.

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CHOLERA WARNING

PIGS SHOULD BE VACCINATED

Hog Cholera season is almost here. The only SAFE pigs are those vaccinated IN ADVANCE. Have your herd vaccinated NOW!

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Double Milk Output With Smaller Herd



Robert Cook, Jefferson county veteran taking Veteran's On-Farm Training Program, is shown here with part of the fine Holstein herd he is building as his livestock project. His farm will be mostly seeded to grass and legumes to support the dairy herd.

BACK in September, 1948, Robert Cook, Jefferson county war veteran, was milking 17 head of poor-quality cows and selling milk on the grade-C market. In November he started selling off his cows and replacing them with good grade northern Holsteins.

In the process he reduced the herd to 15 cows, 2 less than he had before, yet more than doubled his milk production. "I wouldn't have believed it was possible," he says. "I knew a good cow would give more milk than a poor one, but didn't realize how much difference there could be."

Changing his dairy herd was only one part of an over-all farm improvement program being carried out by Robert.

No Stranger on Farm

He was born and reared on the farm he now rents from his mother, but it isn't the same farm he remembers as a boy. After serving first in the Navy air corps reserve, then in the Army, Robert came home with a discharge because of illness. He worked until March 1, 1948, with the Beatrice Foods Co., then decided to take over his mother's 160-acre farm.

The farm had been rented out for years for cash grain farming and was in pretty bad condition. Robert started terracing the farm last summer and has a few terraces built. He also has 10,500 feet of additional lines laid out for more construction.

Because dairying will be his major project, he will return all but about 20 acres of the farm to grass and legumes. He is starting to seed back the worst fields after terracing. They will be limed and sown to wheat, which will be phosphated with 100 pounds of 45 per cent super phosphate an acre. The following spring sweet clover will be sown in the wheat. This sweet clover

will be turned under the second year as a green manure and the fields sown to brome-alfalfa for pasture.

Once the farm is seeded down, the fields will be fenced so rotation grazing can be practiced. Some acreage will be seeded to straight alfalfa for hay and Robert plans on 22 acres of Sudan for summer pasture. "I am quitting row crops entirely," he says. "The only land on the farm that will be cultivated will be the 22 acres of Sudan and possibly 20 acres of wheat, the latter for both pasture and grain."

During the next 2 years Robert plans to build up his dairy herd to 25 or 30 head of high-quality grade Holsteins. Last December he remodeled his barn for grade-A production at a cost of \$600, exclusive of equipment. The change over from grade-C nearly doubled his income during the winter months and will soon pay back the investment.

He Had High Cow

Last May Robert joined the Jefferson-Jackson Dairy Herd Improvement Association. First month in the association he had high cow and second-high herd on butterfat production. The second month he had third-high herd. According to A. B. Davidson, special instructor in the Veterans On-Farm Training Program, Robert has shown unusually good judgment in his selection of dairy stock. As a result he has a high-producing herd that many farmers might take years to duplicate. In fact, his cows are so good 2 of them will produce nearly 600 pounds of butterfat each this year.

Altho Robert is taking veterans training, he is financing his progress thru local lending agencies rather than thru government loans. He is being assisted in his farm planning by the veterans program, however, and by the Soil Conservation Service.

Reduce Hog Costs With Pasture Feeding

EXPERIMENTS in swine feeding at Kansas State College have shown when pigs fed corn and tankage were allowed alfalfa hay free choice, the rate of gain was increased significantly. Nine pounds of hay saved 37 pounds of corn.

If this system of feeding alfalfa hay with corn and a protein supplement were followed, nearly 1 3/4 million bush-

els of corn could be saved in a year of normal hog production.

Kansas experiments also have shown that hogs may be fattened on pasture more economically by a limited-feeding plan for the first part of their fattening period than by full feeding thruout the full period. This system forces a maximum consumption of pasture, which is cheaper than grain.

Under this system, nearly 2 bushels of corn are saved for every 100 pounds gain, and since hogs being finished for market generally put on at least 150 pounds, the saving is about 3 bushels of corn for each pig.

With nearly 1 3/4 million hogs raised in Kansas last year, this system would have resulted in a saving of more than 5 million bushels of corn.

Why save 5 million bushels of corn when there already is a surplus? There isn't any reason for just saving the corn, but there always is a good reason for finding ways to reduce costs of production. Using more roughage and less grain will give you a chance to make larger profits on hog production.

Poultry Bulletins

If you need information this spring on raising healthy poultry, Kansas Farmer's Bulletin Service, Topeka, can send you a copy of the following bulletins upon request:

- No. C-6—Why Chicks Die in the Shell.
- No. C-17—Chick Batteries.
- No. C-23—Poultry Nutrition.
- No. C-28—Why Poultrymen Fail.
- No. C-29—Coccidiosis.

Helps You Make More Poultry Profits

DR. SALSBUURY'S Ren-O-Sal Drinking Water Medicine

Gives Your Chicks

GS (Growth Stimulation) factor for

Better Development

Quicker Weight Gains

Earlier Egg Production



Ren-O-Sal contains 3-nitro 4-hydroxy phenylarsonic acid, exclusive Dr. Salsbury compound, which provides the Growth Stimulation factor. Helps you grow better birds with improved pigmentation and feathering.

Ren-O-Sal has consistently given faster weight gains. Average of thousands of tests is 14.8% more weight for treated birds. This average is maintained even when more than adequate Vitamin B-12 is present. This shorter growing time means bigger profits on the birds you sell.

Tests with thousands of flocks prove that Ren-O-Sal treated birds mature quicker without forcing...start producing eggs up to 15 days earlier. This means earlier egg profits for you. For best results use right from the start.

Also Controls Coccidiosis In larger doses, Ren-O-Sal prevents spread of cecal coccidiosis. Ren-O-Sal comes in handy tablets for the drinking water or in powder form for the feed. Next time you are in town, buy Ren-O-Sal at your hatchery, drug or feed store.

When you need poultry medicines, ask for

DR. SALSBUURY'S LABORATORIES
Charles City, Iowa

Dr. **SALSBUURY'S**

Gives New Life To Lazy Hens

DR. SALSBUURY'S **Avi-Tab** Special Drug Formula



When birds slow down and don't do their best...use Avi-Tab. Long-standing favorite of successful poultrymen. Adds new spark to listless or convalescent chicks and

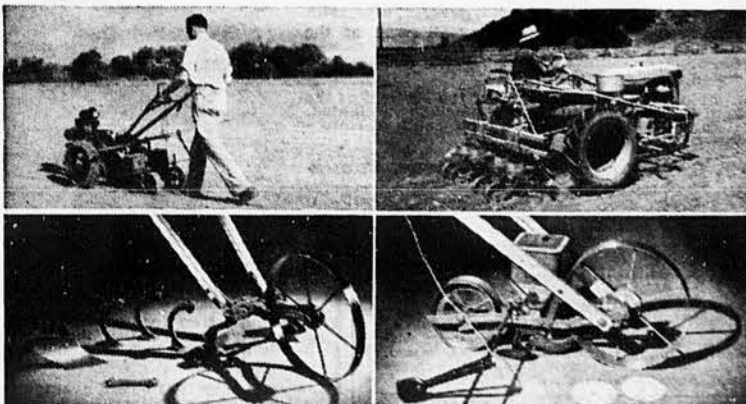
hens. Brightens up combs and wattles. Makes hens more profitable. Packaged for every size flock. Easily used in feed. Buy, today. DR. SALSBUURY'S LABORATORIES, Charles City, Iowa

FOR GARDEN AND FARM



Plant it, fertilize it, cultivate it with PLANET JR.—from Garden Tractors, to Hand Tools, to Equipment for big tractors.

Buy a PLANET JR. and have the best results. See your dealer or write for catalog.



S. L. ALLEN & CO., Inc., 3473 North Fifth Street, Phila. 40, Pa.

D. A. CRAMER DISPERSION



Advance Choice Domino 11 selling



Real Plato Domino 63 selling

John C. Sell
Fred C. Duey & Sons
Chester, Nebraska

Polled Hereford Sale

Saturday
April 15, 1950
at Deshler, Nebraska

75 HEAD SELL - 20 Bulls, 55 Females

Real Plato Dom. 63 (He Sells) HERD SIRES Adv. Choice Dom. 11 (He Sells)

Excellent Foundation Herefords

For information or catalogs write

D. A. CRAMER — JOHN C. SELL — FRED C. DUEY & SONS
Chester, Nebraska

Chas. Corkle, Auctioneer

Mike Wilson with Kansas Farmer

Sutor Hereford Farms

Production Sale

April 19

at the farm

Zurich, Kansas



- 15 Bulls, 20 to 24 months old
- 20 Bulls, 12 to 16 months old
- 9 Bred Heifers bred to S. H. F. Baca 4th
- 10 Open Heifers, yearlings
- 6 Cows with calves at side.

Baca, Domino and Anxiety breeding featured in this sale.

The ranch is 3 miles west, 3 miles south and 1 mile west of Zurich, Rooks county. 30 miles northwest of Hays.

For catalog and other information write

SUTOR HEREFORD FARMS

Zurich, Kansas

Announcing the L. E. HINES ROOKWOOD FARM GUERNSEY DISPERSAL and Machinery Sale - Polo, Mo., Wed., April 12

Sale under cover at farm on Highway 13—1 1/2 miles north of Polo, Mo. Starts promptly at 10 A. M.

60 Head of High Grade Minnesota and Wisconsin GUERNSEY CATTLE

All on DHIA test. Many just fresh, many heavy springers, bred and open heifers, bull and heifer calves. All young, none over 7 years old. All tested for T.b. and Bang's. A high-producing herd.

Full line of dairy equipment sells. A full line of new and used farm machinery. 30 Head of Registered Hampshire Hogs—fall boars and gilts—also sell. For further information write—

DONALD J. BOWMAN, Sales Manager, Hamilton, Missouri
Auctioneers: Don Bowman and Chuck Stewart



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 300 in herd officially vaccinated. Farm—12 miles west and 6 mi. south of Hutchinson, Kan.

J. C. BANBURY & SONS, Plevna, Kansas



CHERRY HILL HALLMARK

Registered and Pure Bred WISCONSIN HOLSTEIN CALVES For Higher Production Herds

Exceptional offering of registered and pure bred Holstein, Guernsey and Brown Swiss and Jersey bulls from the finest herds. Dated, vaccinated. Well started—no milk required. Fine selection always on hand. Approval shipment. Write today.

Special Prices on HOLSTEIN Cows and Bulls
J. M. McFARLAND & Son
Watersdown, 2 Wisconsin

REG. HOLSTEINS

Cows and heifers for immediate sale. I must reduce my herd to 19 milking cows. Am offering 5 cows, 3 to 5 years old with DHIA records. T.b. and Bang's tested. Also some heifers.

My January DHIA herd average was 64.7, February 66.4 and March 68.6.
VICTOR SCHROEDER, Lorraine, Kansas



IN THE FIELD

MIKE WILSON

Topeka, Kansas
Livestock Editor

I have a letter from RONALD SCHREINER, of Larned, Holstein breeder. He reports he has 2 cows that have just completed D.H.I.A. records as follows: Thonima Dictator Rosalia at 4 years and 2 months old when starting her lactation gave 17,361 pounds of milk, and 648 pounds of butterfat and testing 3.7 per cent. Zarnowski Triune Jewel Dina began her lactation at 4 years and 6 months old and gave 14,251 pounds of milk, 539 pounds of butterfat and testing 3.78 per cent. Both records are for 365 days.

The KANSAS SPOTTED POLAND CHINA BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION sale was held this year at Marysville. Randall Tucker, of Codell, paid \$205 for the top bred gilt. A second top of \$200 was reached when Walter Rothe, of Ness City, paid that figure for the first prize bred gilt of the show and sale. There were 50 head sold in the auction at an average of \$118 per head. Around 250 breeders and farmers attended the sale.

There seems to be quite a demand in Kansas for good Spotted Poland bred gilts, as 48 of the 50 head sold were bought by Kansas buyers. The sale was managed by H. E. Holliday, Spotted Poland breeder, of Richland.

MAX CAIRO'S Yorkshire sale, St. Joseph, Mo., made a very good average. This Troy, Kan., breeder sold 33 sows and gilts in his March 14 sale for an average of \$134.91. Highest-selling fall boar was \$105 with 2 spring boars selling for \$100 each. Twelve boars selling averaged \$69.12. Top of the sale was \$172.50 for a gilt with a litter of 11 pigs. This gilt went to George Burkholder, Abilene. Second top of the sale went to Francis Dale Hesnault, St. Joseph, when he paid \$170 for a sow with 11 pigs.

Mr. Cairo has been raising Yorkshires on his Doniphan county, Kan., farm 3 years. He was well pleased with the outcome of the sale. L. E. Joy, Ames, Ia., was the auctioneer. Good interest was shown by Kansas hog men in this sale.

Another good Spotted Poland China sale was chalked up for the 1950 bred sow sale season when H. E. and HERBERT HOLLIDAY held their sale at the farm, Richland, February 24. Forty-five head sold in the auction at an average price of \$97. A top price for the day of \$160 was reached when a neighbor, Roy Keller, of Berryton, paid that price for one of the good bred gilts sold.

This offering of bred gilts was presented to buyers well-fitted and in very good condition. Local demand seemed very good and the sale was considered a success by all who attended. The Hollidays are known thruout Kansas and adjoining states for their good Spotted Polands and square dealing.

The KANSAS POLLED HEREFORD BREEDERS' first range bull sale was held at Liberal, March 13. Fifty-two bulls were consigned by members of this Kansas organization. This was the first sale of its kind this breed ever held.

A top of \$1,800 was paid by Wesley Walker, of Fowler, for a bull from the John M. Lewis & Sons, of Larned, consignment. This being an all-range bull sale the average price of \$554 a head was considered a great success.

More than 500 breeders and folks interested in Polled Hereford cattle attended this great South-west event. The bulls were presented the buyers in good breeding condition and the offering was taken up by buyers from 6 states. Vic Roth, Polled Hereford breeder of Hays, managed the sale.

Officers elected by the HEART OF AMERICA ANGUS ASSOCIATION for the coming year, at a meeting held during their recent show and sale at Kansas City, were Orin L. James, Hamilton, Mo., president. He succeeds W. Clay Woods, Nashua, Mo. James B. Hollinger, Chapman, is vice-president. Sumner Hiffeld, of Kansas City, was elected treasurer. The secretary position will be filled by appointment of the president. Urban Simon, Rosalia, was elected as new director of the association. The association accepted the resignation of Ed Moody, Olathe, with regret. Ed has served as field representative of the association since 1947. He has very ably handled the work for the Heart of America Angus Association. Sales and other promotion activities will be continued.

Probably one of the most interesting Holstein events recently was the third annual CLASSIC SHOW AND SALE held at Tulsa, Okla., March 13. Sixty-eight head of registered Holsteins were selected and consigned from the leading herds of 11 states. The offering was much appreciated by those in attendance as the average was somewhat higher than in previous sales.

Bulls reached a top of \$1,550. This price was paid by Myron Stratton Home, of Colorado Springs, Colo., for a July 6, 1949, son of Carnation Prime Minister from the Carnation Farms Consignment. A top on females also was \$1,550. This price was paid by W. G. Burgess, of Tulsa, Okla., for a July, 1949, daughter of Hallrose Progressor, also consigned by Carnation Farm, Seattle, Wash. Sixty-eight head sold in the auction made a general average of \$667. The sale was managed by C. O. Abercrombie, of Vinita, Okla.

The continued demand for Hereford Cattle was very evident this year at the ROUND-UP SALE, at Kansas City, Mo., on February 27, both in the bull and female division. When the sale ended at 9:30 P. M. the night of February 27 the records showed that 231 bulls had sold for \$120,135, with an average of \$563. The 24 females sold for \$9,575, with an average of \$399, making the total of 255 lots selling for \$129,710 for an over-all average of \$548. Buyers from 11 states appeared on the clerks' sheets. The ages, quality, and condition of the offering varied considerably, with both purebred breeders and commercial men having a large offering to select from. Circle A Hereford Farm, Morris, Ill., had the top-selling bull in Lot 318, C A True Molder 15th, going to Everett Eldred, Lakeside, Neb., at \$5,400. Mr. Eldred also bought several other bulls at \$750 to \$1,000 to go into his good commercial herd.

J. C. Robinson, Evansville, Wis., had the second top bull, Lot 212, at \$3,500, and the top female, Lot 216, at \$1,000. Both sold to

Dairy CATTLE

13th Mo. Guernsey Sale

Monday
April 24
Columbia,
Missouri



12 Noon, University Livestock Pavilion

60 HEAD

OF FOUNDATION ANIMALS

- 16 Cows and Fresh 2-Yr. Olds—Many with A. R. and H.I.R. records to 603 lbs. fat.
- 18 Bred Heifers—By proved sires and out of good dams with records to 601 lbs. fat.
- 14 Open Heifers—Dams with records to 657 lbs. fat. Many calfhood vaccinated and negative.
- 6 Bulls—By proved sires and from dams with records to 810 lbs. fat.

HEALTH CERTIFICATES FURNISHED ALL ANIMALS

Write for catalog:

MISSOURI GUERNSEY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

H. A. Herman, Secretary, 125 Eckles Hall
Columbia, Missouri

Jerseys At Auction



At farm 2 miles west on Highway 24, then 1/2 mile north.
Monday, April 10
Manhattan, Kansas

30 HEAD

15 Registered - 15 Unregistered

- 1 Herd Bull
- 3 Young Cows, heavy springers or will be fresh sale day.
- 8 Heifers, heavy springers.
- 12 Heifers, 6 to 15 months old
- 6 Young Calves

MRS. ALBERT DICKENS

ALVIN O. WENDLAND

Rt. 1, Manhattan, Kan.

Aucts.: Tom Sullivant, Lawrence Welter

KANSAS JERSEYS

FOR PROFIT

Pleasure and More Milk Per Acre
Attend your local Parish Show. Learn more about Jerseys, the most economical producers of a quality dairy product "milk." East Central Jersey Parish Show, Saturday, April 29 at Ottawa, Kan. Nothing for sale at present.
CLARE MAR JERSEY FARM
Route 3 Ottawa, Kansas
7 1/2 miles west on K 98.

Holsteins Sunnymede Farm

"BURKE'S"

Senior Sire

PABST BURKE LAD STAR

Sire: Wisconsin Admiral Burke Lad

Dam: Oille Lady Star Nettie

Junior Sire

PABST ROBURKE ADMIRAL

Sire Pabst Roamer

Dam. Pabst Burke Senorita

Daughter of "Burke"

Sons of Pabst Burke Lad Star available

C. L. E. Edwards, R. 9, Topeka, Kan.

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.

REGISTERED BROWN SWISS HEIFERS AND BULL CALF

FOR SALE
From dams with 500 to 650 lbs. fat records.
ROY E. WEBBER, Kingman, Kan. Phone 860W4

Dual-Purpose CATTLE

Last Call to the FLOYD O. REVERT MILKING SHORTHORN DISPERSION

Tuesday, April 11

5 miles east of Forgan, Okla., on US 64 (Sign) then 3 miles north.
50 Head Cows, bred and open heifers, bulls up to serviceable age and herd bull Wachusett Fredson 2nd Straight RM. This is a good set of cattle.

ROY PAULI, Sale Mgr. and Auct.
Broken Arrow, Okla.

OFFERING MILKING BRED SHORTHORN BULLS

Calves to serviceable age. Reds and roans. Production, tested and classified dams, up to "Excellent." Also a few females.
O'DONNELL & PETERS, Junction City, Kan.
East on Highway 18. Look for road sign.

3 RED MILKING SHORTHORN BULLS
For Sale. 6 months of age. Sired by Woodside Typhoon P13763, whose 7 nearest dams average 16,471 lbs. milk, 447 lbs. B.F. 2 of these calves are out of daughters of Woodside Bandit who classified Very Good. MAX CRAIG, DWAGE CITY, Farm located 1 1/4 m. N. of Miller Jct. on H. 50N.

Polled Milking Shorthorn Calves

Out of large blocky, polled R. M. Cows with plenty R. M. breeding. Sired by Retnuh Bachelor Duke, dark red, polled straight R. M. pedigree. Selected, tested, classified herd.
G. W. SHANNON, Geneseo, Kan., Route 2

Clyde and Ed. Latham, Dalhart, Tex. The sale was considered one of the greatest Round-Up Sales ever held. The demand was very evident when the figures showed that the top 10 head averaged \$2,582, the top 50 head averaged \$1,574, and the top 100 head averaged \$862. The sale is sponsored and under the direction of the American Hereford Association. Col. A. W. Thompson, Charles Corkle, and Jewett Fulkerson sold the sale, assisted by men of the press.

Public Sales of Livestock

- Aberdeen-Angus Cattle**
 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—Northern Kansas Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, Hiawatha, Kan. Harry Dandiker, Secretary, Hiawatha.
 May 9—Sunflower Farms, Swartz Brothers, Everett, Kan.
 May 10—Krotz Stock Farms, Odell, Nebr. Sale at Marysville, Kan.
 November 9—Kansas State Angus Association Sale, Hutchinson, Kan., State Fairgrounds, Don Good, Secretary, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kan.
- Guernsey Cattle**
 April 12—L. E. Hines Dispersal Sale, Polo, Mo. Donald J. Bowman, Sales Manager, Hamilton, Mo.
 April 24—Missouri Breeders' Association, Columbia, Mo. H. A. Herman, Secretary, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.
- Hereford Cattle**
 April 3—Arthur J. Molz & Son, Kiowa, Kan. (Polled Hereford)
 April 4—North Central Missouri Association, Chillicothe, Mo. Lora Ashlock, Secretary, Chillicothe, Mo.
 April 19—Sutor Hereford Farms, Zurich, Kan.
 April 21—Cainon Brothers complete dispersal, McDonald, Kan.
 April 22—Fritz Kerbs, Otis, Kan. Vic Roth, Sale Manager, Hays.
 April 24—Paul & Gladys Molz, Kiowa, Kan. (Polled Hereford)
 November 3—Covley County Hereford Association, Winfield, Kan.
 December 8—South Central Sale, Newton, Kan. Phil H. Adrian, Moundridge, Kan.
- Holstein Cattle**
 April 17—Central Kansas Breeders Spring Consignment Sale, Hutchinson, Kan. T. H. McVay, Manager, Nickerson, Kan.
 October 23—Central Kansas Holstein Breeders Sale, Hutchinson, Kan. T. Hobart McVay, Sale Manager, Nickerson, Kan.
 November 2—Kansas State Holstein Sale, Herington, Kan. Raymond Bollman, Edna, Kan., Chairman of State Sale Committee.
- Jersey Cattle**
 April 10—Mrs. Albert Dickens and Alvin O. Wendland, Manhattan, Kan.
- Shorthorn Cattle**
 April 6—Kansas-Oklahoma Shorthorn Sale, Buffalo, Okla. Carl Downing, County Agent and Secretary, Buffalo, Okla.
 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 C. Warrington, Leoti, Kan., and Donald Pepon, Deerfield, Kan. Sale at Leoti, Kan.
 June 15—W. A. Cochel, Parkville, Mo., and D. W. Bishop, Gashland, Mo. Mervin F. Aegerter, Manager, Seward, Nebr.
- Polled Shorthorn Cattle**
 April 6—Kansas and Oklahoma Sale, Buffalo, Okla.
 April 15—D. A. Cramer Dispersal, John C. Sell, Fred C. Ducey & Sons, Chester, Nebr. Sale at Deshler, Nebr.
- Milking Shorthorn Cattle**
 April 5—Ted Schnuelle & Sons, Jansen, Nebr. Complete dispersal.
 April 11—Floyd O. Revert, Forgan, Okla. Roy Paul, Sale Manager, Broken Arrow, Okla.
 April 25—National Sale, Springfield, Mo. W. J. Hardy, Secretary, American Milking Shorthorn Society, 4122 South Union Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- Hampshire Hogs**
 April 12—L. E. Hines, Polo, Mo. Donald J. Bowman, Sales Manager, Hamilton, Mo.
 April 17—O'Bryan Ranch, Hiattville, Kan.
- Hampshire Sheep**
 May 11—Missouri State Breeders' Association Ram Sale, St. Joseph, Mo. Glen Armentrout, Sales Manager, Norborne, Mo.
 June 5—North American Hampshire Sale, Oskaloosa, Ia. North American Sheep Breeders, Managers, Oskaloosa, Ia.
- Suffolk Sheep**
 June 5—North American Suffolk Sale, Oskaloosa, Ia. North American Sheep Breeders, Managers, Oskaloosa, Ia.
- Sheep—All Breeds**
 June 23-24—Midwest Stud Ram Show and Sale, Sedalia, Mo. Rollo E. Singleton, Manager, Jefferson City, Mo., care of State Dept. of Agriculture.

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$28.00	\$28.00	\$24.25
Hogs	16.50	17.50	22.50
Lambs	29.00	25.25	33.50
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	.25	.22	.37
Eggs, Standards	.30	.29 1/2	.41
Butterfat, No. 1	.58	.61	.56
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	2.32 3/4	2.26 1/2	2.28 3/4
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	1.34 1/2	1.29 3/4	1.44 1/2
Oats, No. 2, White	.84	.81 1/2	.81 1/2
Barley, No. 2	1.21	1.16	1.25
Alfalfa, No. 1	27.00	27.00	30.00
Prairie, No. 1	14.00	14.00	18.00

Wheat Loans Large

Kansas farmers have borrowed more than 131 million dollars from PMA on last year's wheat, it has been announced. Loans were made on 12 million bushels of wheat stored on farms and 53 million bushels stored in warehouses. Purchase agreements also were made on 85 million bushels. More than 95,000 farmers in Kansas have loans or purchase agreements on wheat, the state PMA office reports.

**Spring Comes to Kansas and With Spring Comes
 The Central Kansas Holstein Breeders Spring
 Consignment Sale, Hutchinson, Ks., Mon., Apr. 17**

Fairgrounds — 12:00 o'clock sharp, not 12:01

90 Head of Registered Holsteins

Featuring the Semi-Dispersal of the Rich & Withers Herd, of Pratt, Kan., with good consignments from the following breeder Consignors:

ALBERT ACKERMAN, Sabetha
 JOHN N. ABRUDAN, Urbana, Mo.
 DEAN BAILEY, Pratt
 A. M. DAVIS, Hutchinson
 EDWARD J. DRANEY, Seneca
 ED & LOWELL EWERT, Hillsboro
 PAUL L. FICKEL, Earleton
 EVERETT FRITZ, Hiawatha
 GEO. G. FLAMING, Hillsboro
 FREDRICK FUNK, Hillsboro

GROVER G. MEYER, Basehor
 MOTT & KANDT, Herington
 E. B. REGIER, Whitewater
 C. P. REGIER, Peabody
 SMITHISLER BROS., Danville
 ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, St. Marys
 GEO. & DWIGHT STONE, Sharon
 L. J. THENO, Bonner Springs
 LAWRENCE J. THENO, Jr., Bonner Springs

A FEATURE—NOTICE CLUB AGENTS and 4-H BOYS and GIRLS 17 Kansas Bred Heifer Calves, junior and senior calves consigned from the above breeders' good herds. Your last chance for heifer calves before the shows start.

NEVER BEFORE—In a consignment Sale have you been able to purchase as much of the blood of the Gold Medal, Excellent sire, Rock River Hengerveld A1, as in this sale. Close up thru his son, Clyde Hill King Fobes Plebe "Junior", his daughter, Rose Marie Hengerveld Plebe, his sons, Clyde Hill Hengerveld Fobes and Clyde Hill Royal Rock Elsie, and Count Rock.

FEATURE—A daughter of the (Excellent) Lou Ormsby Lad, she is due in June to a grandson of "Rock", choice goods.

FEATURE—20 head close up to the Excellent, plus proven, Sir Bess Tidy.

FEATURE—4 cows in the sale are classified "Very Good", some other potential.

FEATURE—A granddaughter of Governor of Carnation.

FEATURE—An own daughter of "Junior", Clyde Hill King Fobes Plebe; and she is bred to a son of a daughter of "Rock".

FEATURE—A 5-year-old daughter of the (Excellent) Fouth Ormsby Korndyke, who sold to Clyde Hill at over 4 figures.

FEATURE—A "Good Plus" cow, and a "Very Good" cow, from Stones and both are bred to Pabst Burke Pride, their son of "Burke". Need we say more?

FEATURE—2 daughters of Montvic Pietje Abbeker Ajax, he by Montvic Rag Apple Ajax XXX, top man at Raymondale Farm. These are sisters to the "Toplift" "Daisy" cow.

FEATURE—A paternal sister to this last years State Sale topper.

FEATURE—A granddaughter of Tidy, bred to a son of Sir Bess Ormsby Fobes Dean, whose dam has 10 lactations averaging 554 fat 2X.

FEATURE—A son of the (Excellent) Regier Polkadot Triune Queen, she was reserve at Okla. last year and grand at Amarillo.

FEATURE—A daughter of Crescent Beauty Charming Segis, due after the sale to the service of the 671 fat 4.2% 2X "Karma" bull.

FEATURE—2 daughters of Pabst Belmont Sensation, a "Very Good" and a "Good Plus", and good records.

FEATURE—A daughter of the inbred son of Payline Tess, 838 fat (Excellent) and she is from a dam with 491.3 fat at 3 years.

All of these and many more.

A total of 45 Cows in milk or to freshen just right for that summer milk base period.

15 Bred Heifers, mostly for milk base period.

8 Service-age Bulls, this is the time to buy.

Some Open Heifers, the kind to pasture, breed and grow up.

And do not forget those 17 Heifer Calves. Everyone has asked for heifer calves.

Their health is right, the cattle are right, so plan for this sale.

Catalogs out April 8 — You can do well in Hutchinson, April 17

T. HOBART McVAY, Nickerson, Kan.

Mike Wilson with Kansas Farmer

HOGS

**EXCELLENT
 DUROC BOARS**

Sired by Super-Spotlight, Lo Thickmaster, Perfect Trend, and Crusader Ace. These are 4 to 12 months old, heavy hammed, low built, real feeding quality and will improve your herd. Registered, immuned real quality Durocs, nice red color. They please. Prices reasonable. Write, phone or come. New blood for old customers. Durocs only since 1904.
 G. M. SHEPHERD, Lyons, Kansas

DUROC CHAMPION BRED GILTS

Bred to champion bred boars by Royal Fleethine 1st and He'l De's Model, for last half of March and April 1st farrowing. Also splendid September pigs. One very outstanding serviceable boar.
 B. M. HOOK & SON, Silver Lake, Kansas

**ETHYLEDAL
 FARM**

Improved for type and bigger litters. Best of breeding. Choice fall boars and fall gilts ready to go.

**PRODUCTION
 HAMPSHIRE**

DALE SCHEEL
 Emporia, Kan., Rt. 2

**SPOTTED POLAND
 Fall Boars and Gilts**

Quality suitable for herd improvement or foundation stock.

CARL BILLMAN, Holton, Kansas

Reg. Spotted Polands

Fall boars. Extra good. New bloodlines.
 SUNNYBROOK FARM, RICHLAND, KANSAS
 H. E. HOLLIDAY

FOR SALE

Registered Spotted Poland China Fall Boars. Good bloodlines. Extra large. Double immune.
 ROY G. KELLER, Berryton, Kansas

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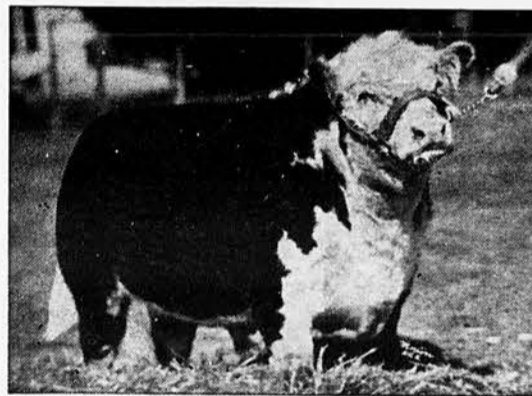
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 Purebred Livestock, Real Estate and Farm Sales.
 Ask those for whom I have sold.
 CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

Reliable Advertisers Only are accepted
 in Kansas Farmer

**WILLOW CREEK STOCK FARM
 Production Sale of
 REG. POLLED HEREFORDS
 At the Ranch, APRIL 25**



- 20 BULLS and 35 FEMALES
- 5 coming 2-yr.-old Bulls
- 15-20 mos. old
- 15 Yearling Bulls
- 24 Open Heifers
- 11 Bred Heifers

This offering will be made up of get of WHR Leskan 2nd, 3rd

For catalog and particulars contact

WILLOW CREEK STOCK FARM
 JOHN RAVENSTEIN & SON, Cleveland, Kan., Ph. Belmont 7F11

Paul's POLLED HEREFORDS

**Selling 50 Lots
 April 24, 1950**

1:00 P. M. — Kiowa Sales Pavillon
Kiowa, Kansas



15 Bulls--35 Females

Advance Onward 2nd Selling
 1 Herd Bull. 3 two-year-olds. 11 Yearlings. 19 Cows with calves at foot. 7 Bred Heifers and 9 Open Heifers

Bloodlines represented: Beau Perfection, Advance Domino 40th, Onward Domino, T. Mello Real 2nd and Mischief Domino. Write for catalog.

PAUL & GLADYS MOLZ, Kiowa, Kansas

A Good Place to Buy Registered Angus Cattle is in the 10TH ANNUAL SPRING SALE of the MID-KANSAS ABERDEEN-ANGUS BREEDERS' ASSN.

Show and Sale Will Be Held at State Fair Grounds
Hutchinson, Kan. --- Tuesday, April 11
(SHOW 9 A. M. — SALE 1 P. M.)



80 Lots Selling — 23 Bulls and 57 Females
The oldest association of this breed in Kansas presents its biggest and best sales offering.

This offering is selected from the herds of the following breeders:

Irl Ramage, Little River
H. L. Ficken, Bison
Francis Kratzer, Geneseo
McCoy and Somers, Galva
Willard Huber, LaCrosse
Gillig Bros., Kiowa
Arkdale Farm, Sterling
Geiss and Son, Arnold
Geo. Crenshaw, Olathe
Phil Sterling, Canton
Lloyd Ericson, Marquette
Herschel Janssen, Lorraine
Howard Dillman, Halstead
Locke Hershberger, Little River
Paul Nelson, McPherson

Floyd Schrader, Rush Center
Poland and Son, Junction City
K. L. Knott and Sons, Hesston
Dodson Bros., Wichita
Black Post Ranch, Olathe
Ross Anderson and Sons, Gypsum
Henry Glenn, Newton
M. C. Wilbur, Wichita
Falling Water Farm, Eureka
J. W. Scott, Solomon
Harry Granzow, Herington
Wayne Sankey, LaCrosse
J. D. Thiessen and Son, Conway
John Sandellin, Garfield
Bill Schrock, Kiowa

Our annual business meeting will be in the Stamey Hotel,
Monday night, April 10.

For sale catalog write to H. L. FICKEN, Sales Mgr., Bison, Kan.
Pres., Fred Schultis, Great Bend, Kan. Sec., Phil Sterling, Canton, Kan.
Auctioneer: Roy Johnston Mike Wilson with Kansas Farmer

South Central Nebraska Angus Breeders' Assn. Show and Sale

Hebron, Nebr., Friday, April 14

Hebron Sale Pavilion

50 Head of Reg. Aberdeen-Angus
25 Bulls and 25 Females



K. C. Fouts of the University of Nebraska will conduct a type demonstration in the A. M. and FFA and 4-H judging contest in the A. M. Mr. Fouts will judge the show.

There will be a banquet the evening before the sale. The film "Angus Trails" will be shown. Hebron Hotel Angus headquarters.

Ray Sims, Auctioneer

Consignors:

A. O. Buschow & Son, Blue Hill
Blue Stem Ridge Farm, Gladstone
Edward W. Corliss, Hebron
H. R. Fassnacht, Fairmont
Howard Fesler, Jr., Carlton
Herman Houseman, Hebron
Hynek Bros., Morse Bluff
D. Johnston, Oak
Harold Logan, Diller
Bruce Simon, Martell
Oscar L. Tegtmeier, Davenport
Pete Wenz, Fairbury

Don't fail to look up our consignment at the MID-KANSAS SHORTHORN SALE, in Salina, April 12

We are selling a good son of our Curtis Candy Calypso. He is out of a dam sired by Marellbar Cap-A-Pie. On the sire side he traces directly to Calrossie Mercury and on the dam side he traces to Klaimor Cap-A-Pie. Curtis Candy Calypso is our herd sire that we purchased from Curtis Candy Co. for \$2,550. He is out of a dam that they paid \$5,000 for. They are using a full brother to this bull as one of their herd sires. We feel that this bull will sire the kind of Shorthorn calves that every Shorthorn breeder is striving to produce. At the farm we have for sale a half-brother of Chester Calypso out of a Canadian cow. His dam is one of the grand cows in my herd, sired by imported Collynie Remembrance. I paid \$1,000 for her. This bull is 13 months old, dark red and good enough to head any herd. Stop in at our stall at Salina and talk Shorthorns with us or visit the farm any time.

MILTON NAGELY, R.F.D. 3, Abilene, Kansas

Farm located 8 miles south and 2 miles west of Abilene.



Prefers Fall Calves

Fall calves are an important item in a creep-feeding program, according to Ben B. Snider, Greenwood county. He likes early calves better for several reasons. Cows will not produce too much milk for the young calves in fall or early winter. Then in spring, when green pasture comes into the feeding program, the cows seem to freshen all over again. By then the calves are large enough to take the increased milk production.

These early calves usually will wean themselves in midsummer, Mr. Snider points out. After that the cows have an opportunity to get in better condition with a couple more months of good pasture. They get in good condition for the next calf.

At present Mr. Snider has a herd of 23 or 24 cows. He has been creep-feeding the calves 7 or 8 years. He reports that small amounts of feed going to the calf will put 150 to 200 pounds more weight on a yearling calf creep-fed than a plain stock calf. In addition the going price of creep-fed calves has been about 5 cents a pound higher.

Superior Bull

National honors have been awarded Fred B. and George H. Smith, of Highland, for an outstanding Jersey bull they own. The bull, Blonde Volunteer Chief, has been named a Superior Sire by The American Jersey Cattle Club, Columbus, O.

The Superior Sire rating indicates that a bull has the ability to pass on both high production and good breed type to his daughters. Blonde Volunteer Chief has 11 daughters tested for production. They have averaged 9,072 pounds of milk and 508 pounds of butterfat in 10 months on twice daily milking, mature equivalent basis. The bull also has 12 daughters classified for breed type with an average rating of 84.17 points. The breed's score card gives 100 points to a perfect animal.

Blonde Volunteer Chief also has been officially classified for type. He has achieved the high rating of Very Good, which equals a score of 85 to 89 points.

Loans on Driers

Farmers wanting to buy mechanical equipment to dry farm products can do so now thru Commodity Credit Corporation loans, or thru loans from approved lending agencies but guaranteed by the CCC.

Under the program, CCC will lend up to 75 per cent of the delivered cost of the drier to the producer. Loans will be secured by chattel mortgages to protect the CCC against loss, and will be for a maximum period of 3 years, payable in equal annual principal payments beginning January 31, 1951. Interest will be 4 per cent a year on unpaid balance.

Loan applications will be accepted by county PMA committees thru June 30, 1950. Loans also will be made to groups of producers desiring to purchase driers for joint use.

Why Broilers Increased

There is a fairly simple explanation for the rapid rise of the new broiler industry in the last 25 years. In that time average annual egg production of laying hens has mounted considerably. Two hens—usually pullets—now supply as many eggs a year as 3 hens did in 1925. As a result there are fewer hens available in proportion to the population for the stew pot. That meant a new source for eating chickens had to be found to make up the difference. At the same time, this new broiler industry has been one factor in providing more desirable eating chickens for the market.

The Costs of War

A look at the 1951 presidential budget of 42.4 billion dollars shows that most of our government expenses are going for past and future wars. Here is a breakdown: National defense, 31.9; veterans' programs 14.3; interest on debt, 13.3; international work, 11.1; social welfare and health, 6.4; natural resources, 5.2; agriculture, 5.2; transportation, communication, 4; housing and community development, 3.1; general government, 3; education, 1; labor, 0.6; finance and commerce, 0.5.

Beef CATTLE

Mid-Kansas SHORTHORN BREEDERS SHOW & SALE

Wednesday, April 12
Salina, Kansas

Sale held at Salina Co. Fairgrounds

SELLING 74 HEAD
51 Top Bulls—20 Beautiful Females
Show at 9 A. M.—Sale at 1 P. M.

Carl Retzlaff, Walton, Nebr., Judge
This consignment consists of Polled Shorthorns and Shorthorns. Every animal is Tb. and Bang's tested.

For catalog and information write:
Mervin F. Aegerter, Sale Manager
Seward, Nebraska

Bert Powell, Auctioneer.
Mike Wilson for Kansas Farmer

Don't forget the WARRINGTON-PEPOON Shorthorn Production Sale

Tues., Apr. 18, Leoti, Kan.

In the Leoti Livestock Sale Pavilion at 1:00 P. M. (M.T.) For catalog and other details, address:

Mervin F. Aegerter, Sale Manager
Seward, Nebraska
Auctioneer: Bert Powell

Reg. Yearling Shorthorn Bull

For Sale—Red Prince 2506656. He is 21 months old. Color red. Sired by Divide Onward and on the sire side go back to Prince Peter and Browndale Goldspur. His dam is Alice 19th and her sire was Supreme Gift by Browndale Gift. Her dam is a daughter of Proud Nobleman. This bull is a sure breeder as he settled all of the females bred to him the first service. This bull was bred by Julius Olson and was the top-selling bull in one of the North Central Kansas Shorthorn sales. He was a prize winner at 3 fairs. Inquire of RUSSELL KIMMAL, Concordia, Kansas

SUNNY SLOPE REG. SHORTHORNS

One deep red Scotch Shorthorn bull 15 months old. Sired by Coronet Vanguard, A Banbury bull, with one international Grand Champion bull on his pedigree. Two good polled roan bulls, 6 months old, sired by Royal Masterpiece. Also a Banbury bull. These are all from good bloodlines, reasonably priced. Emerson Lamb, Wilsey, Kan. Farm located 1 mile southwest of Wilsey. Hard road. Wilsey phone.

REGISTERED SHORTHORNS

Bull calves to serviceable ages, also a few choice heifers. Good dark color, best of type and breeding. Sired by the show and breeding bull, Prince, William 20th.

GLENN E. LACY & SON, Miltonvale, Kansas

HERD SIRE FOR SALE

EVER PRINCE 32nd 1020601

Sired by the great Ever Prince of Sunbeam and out of a daughter of Revolution 95th. He is 3 years old. We are retaining his daughters in our herd, therefore making it necessary for us to dispose of him. Here is an opportunity for someone to get a real herd bull. For details write or call CHESTER I. BARE, of Bare Angus Ranch, Protection, Kan.

FOR SALE REGISTERED POLLED HERFORD HEIFERS

12 months to 25 months old. Good bloodlines, good and from cows with popular bloodlines. GRAND VIEW STOCK FARM, Polled Herefords since 1908.

O. J. SHIELDS, Lost Springs, Kansas

FOR SALE POLLED HERFORDS

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

YEARLING POLLED HERFORD BULLS

Sired by Defeo Mischief, Worthmore and Harmon bloodlines, good individuals, well developed and priced reasonable.

GOERNANDT BROTHERS, Ames, Kan.

Livestock Advertising Rates

1/2 Column inch (5 lines) . . . \$3.00 per issue
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

Northeast Kansas Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Assn.



April 18, 1950
Hiawatha, Kan.

Sale Starts at 1:00 P. M.

Health papers furnished for all cattle.

These cattle will sell just the way you will want them in the best of condition.

Cows with calves at side and bred to good bulls, open and bred heifers, bulls of different ages good enough to head any herd.

Mr. Buyer, this is the place to get a start in good Angus Cattle or add to the established herd.

We have pleased others, and we are sure our cattle will please you.

Plan now to come to our eighth sale and also we will be pleased to have you attend The Breeders Banquet the night before the sale.

Consignors:

	Bulls	Females
WARD & MENSEN, Highland	0	6
HUGH GILMORE, Highland	3	4
C. FINGER & SON, Powhattan	0	9
STERLING GILMORE, Highland	2	2
G. W. SMITH, Highland	1	0
HARRY DANDLIKER, Hiawatha	1	7
GEO. A. HOOK, Morrill	1	0
DALE SMITH, Willis	0	3
WAYNE UKENA, Everest	1	2
HARRY UKENA, Robinson	3	5
WARD GILMORE, Highland	1	3
GILMORE & FRITCH, Highland	2	2
BOYD WILLIAMS, Netawaka	3	0
J. O. & JIM HONEYCUTT, Blue Rapids	1	1
	19	44

Families represented: Black Cap, Queen Mother, McHenry Blackbird, Enchantress Erica, McHenry Blackcap, Blue Ribbon Blackbird, McHenry Barbara Erica, Enchantress Trojan Erica, Elsa Trojan Erica, Pride of Aberdeen.

Harry Ukena, Robinson, President

Harry Dandliker, Secretary and Sale Manager, Hiawatha

Board of Directors: C. E. Ward, Highland; Sterling Gilmore, Highland; George A. Hook, Morrill; Max Hargrove, Effingham.

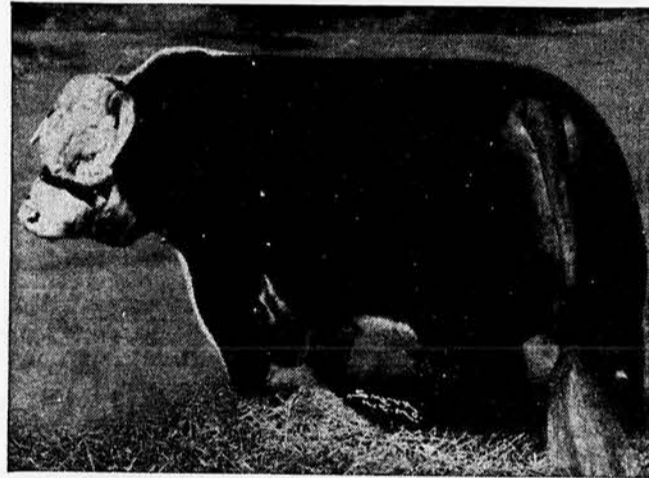
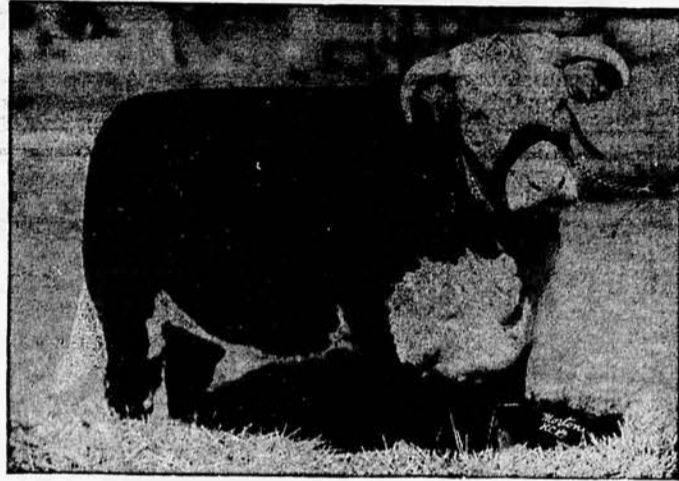
Get your name on the list now for free catalog.

Ray Sims, Belton, Mo., Auctioneer

Mrs. Max Dickerson, Clerk

You Are Invited to Attend the CALNON BROTHERS Complete Dispersion of REGISTERED HEREFORDS

April 21, 1950



88 Females --- 12 Bulls

The bulls include 10 yearlings and our 2 great herd bulls. Premier Tredway 7th by WHR Royal Tredway 9th 4643346 and Carlos Domino Jr. 25th by WHR Carlos Domino 3rd 5113534. Also 50 head of 1949 heifers not registered and 50 steer calves. The offering consists of cows with calves by side, open and bred heifers. This herd of registered Herefords was founded and built from the strongest bloodlines the breed affords. Good herd bulls have been used, consequently it has been developed into one of the good herds of Northwest Kansas. Don't fail to be with us sale day and write for catalog. The cattle are selling in range condition and are Tb. and Bang's tested.

Sale starts at 12 o'clock Central time and will be under cover at the ranch, 8 miles south and 1 1/2 miles east of McDonald, Kansas.

Calnon Brothers, Owners
McDonald, Kansas

E. T. Sherlock, Auct., Mike Wilson for Kansas Farmer

FRITZ KERBS & SONS REDUCTION HEREFORD SALE

April 22, 1950

**Selling at Ranch 3 miles north and 1-2 mile west of
OTIS, KANSAS**



37 BULLS

18 Polled, 19 Horned

53 FEMALES

24 Polled, 29 Horned

Real Plato Domino sells, he was reserve champion bull at the National Polled Hereford Show in 1939 and champion in 1940. We are selling cows bred to Real Plato Domino, Captain Plato 5th and Real Plato Domino, Jr. Also selling sons and grandsons and daughters and granddaughters of Real Plato Domino. Cattle sell in good pasture condition. Sale starts at 12 noon C.S.T. Lunch will be served.

For catalogs and information write

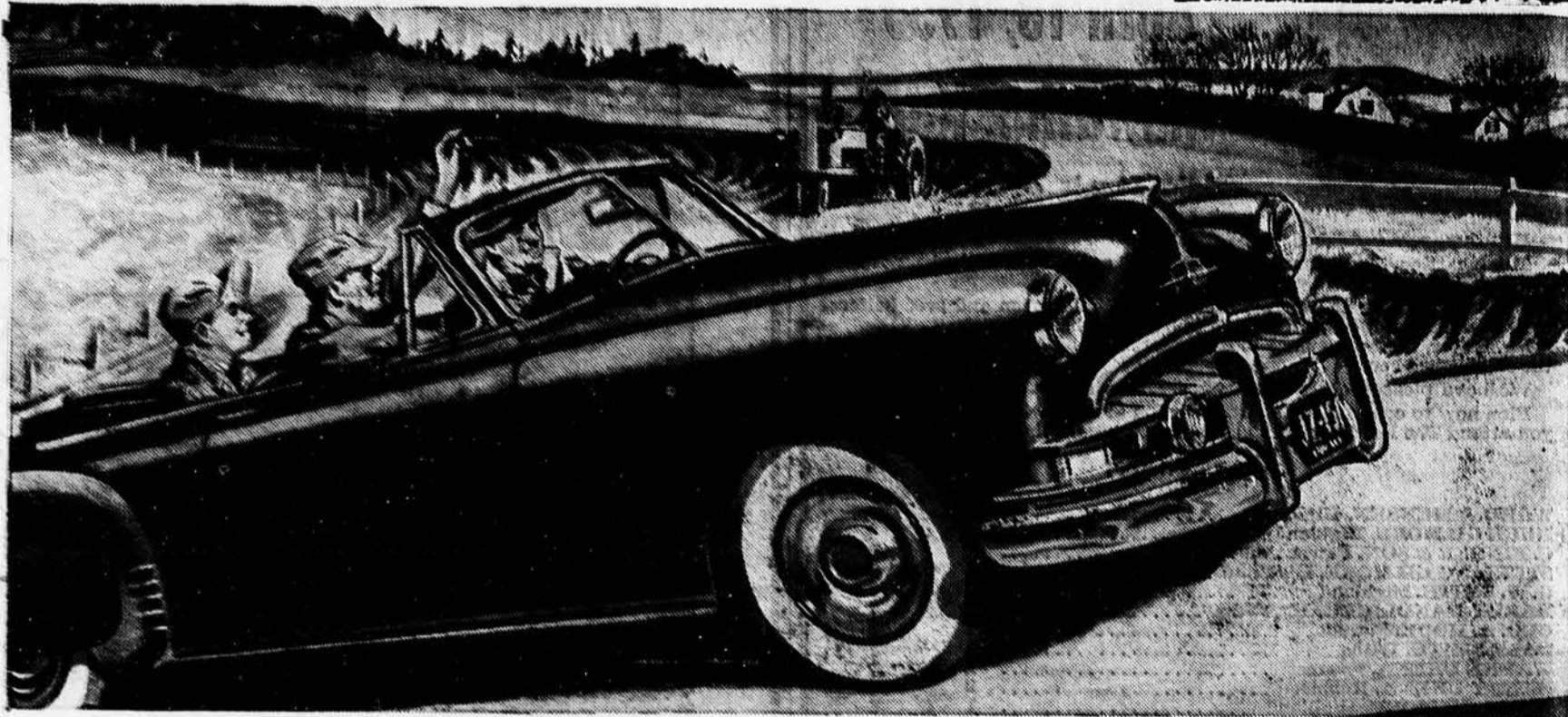
VIC ROTH, Sale Manager, Box 702, Hays, Kan.

Freddie Chandler, Auctioneer

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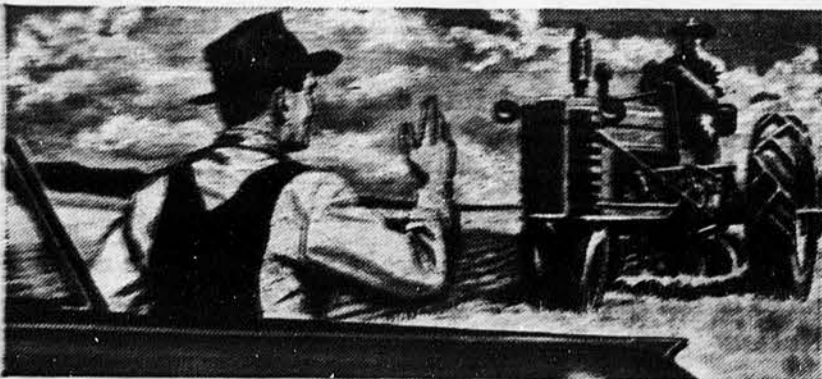
The Tank Truck



50,000 Miles-No Wear!



1. New-Car Mileage! For the last 5,000 miles of this rugged road test, the gasoline mileage of those cars was as good as for the first 5,000 miles—actually there was an average difference for the fleet of only 4/100 of a mile per gallon! Even the original factory polishing marks were still visible on the piston rings!



2. Keeps Cars New! This tough road test proved that amazing new Conoco Super Motor Oil... with proper crankcase drains and regular care... can keep your new car and tractor new! Conoco Super Motor Oil was definitely proved to be the great new modern wear-fighter!

Proved by Punishing Road Tests! To test the wear-fighting qualities of new Conoco Super Motor Oil, Continental Oil Company drove six brand-new stock cars over the hot Mexican-border desert at 60 m.p.h. . . . 14 hours a day, for 70 days. After 50,000 miles of continuous driving, the engines of these six 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. Full Power Longer! Quicker Starts! Yes, Conoco Super Motor Oil virtually stops wear before it starts! It OIL-PLATES metal surfaces, to make your car and tractor engines last longer, perform better, use less fuel and oil! For a drum or a 5-gallon can of new Conoco Super Motor Oil, call Your Conoco Agent or Jobber right away!

YOUR
CONOCO
MAN

