

JULY 4, 1942  
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# KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE

Co. p. 20



*Everybody Is Buying U. S. War Bonds and Stamps*

## Kansas Focuses Her Entire Power on Victory



All hands join in to collect scrap to make steel to scuttle the Axis! Farmers haul their scrap to the central "depot" provided by the International Harvester dealer. All proceeds are turned over to the farmers. . . . Keep the scrap coming—keep it moving—all year!



# Thanks for a Million Tons of Scrap

**— but Don't Stop Now! Keep the Scrap  
Moving Till Victory is Won!**



**A**LL AMERICA is watching the magnificent salvage job of the farmers. Already they have rounded up more than a million tons of scrap—yes, close to a million and a half!

Right there on all your farms was the War Production Board's toughest salvage problem. Industrial scrap flows in regular channels, but how about the dead metals of Agriculture, scattered all over rural America—the greatest untouched reservoir of all? How could all this precious metal come alive and move to the hungry steel mills—for War?

Well, the farmers and their friends, the farm equipment dealers, tackled that tough job. They had used this metal in the building of Agriculture—they had

laid it aside when it was worn out. And now they have demonstrated that, by George, they could send it back!

\* \* \*

We thank all our farm customers everywhere for rallying to this urgent call of Uncle Sam. We thank the thousands of International Harvester dealers who are giving so much time and work without a penny of profit to themselves because the Government asked Harvester to help get the scrap off the farms.

And we give full recognition to all those who contribute their fine support to the farmers in this harvest of the metal crop—the schools, the churches, the clubs, the farm press and the newspapers, the countless patriots of ten

thousand rural communities. Their's is a crusade—with Victory as the goal!

### KEEP SCRAP MOVING!

A million and a half tons—but don't stop now! Never, while the liberty of your Nation and the lives of your sons are at stake! Just as a man needs food each day, the mills need scrap to build the weapons of Victory.

Keep the scrap moving off your farm, keep the mills at work. Collect your old iron and steel, and rubber, too, and call up your farm implement dealer. Salvage cooperation is one of his extra services, and will be until peace is here.

**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY**  
180 North Michigan Avenue Chicago, Illinois

BUY U. S. WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

# INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

# KANSAS SPREADS HER WAR WINGS



By ROY FREELAND

**H**ATCHING everything from eggs to war planes, Kansas has suddenly spread her wings and soared to prominence as one of the leading states in this country's mighty war effort. With industry, labor and agriculture changing "overnight" from civilian services to production of weapons and food for war, Kansas now ranks first among the states in defense orders per capita.

Measured in terms of total value, Kansas is 12th. Defense contracts awarded this state during the last 2 years total, roughly, about 1½ billion dollars, an amount considerably more than 3 times the total farm income of Kansas last year. To fill these war orders, farmers and industrialists are virtually performing miracles at the job of honest-to-goodness mass production.

Because this is war, the average Kansan doesn't have much idea of what is actually taking place, even in his own community. But under the shroud of apparent calm and normal operations, there is a "beehive" of feverish war activity that is using all types of materials, talents and equipment which a few months ago were producing the comforts of peacetime living.

For instance, Kansas garment factories have turned from making suits and dresses to the

manufacture of uniforms and caps for soldiers, sailors and mechanics. Tent and awning makers are now turning out articles such as army tents, knapsacks, and even parachutes. Furniture makers and wood-working shops have revised operations to provide the wooden parts of modern war equipment.

Machine shops and manufacturing concerns of every kind, thruout the state, have halted regular duties to turn out vital parts for guns, planes, ships and tanks. A plant in one city is making invasion barges which may figure prominently in crossing the Channel to invade Germany. Another is making bombers of the type General Jimmie Doolittle used in his attack on Japan. Still another city in Kansas is



In peace or war, Kansas is the breadbasket of America, as illustrated by streams of wheat pouring from this 20-foot combine at work in Cheyenne county. The state is harvesting nearly 11 million acres of wheat this year.

busy manufacturing gliders to be towed behind airplanes in the scheme of modern invasion tactics.

The Federal government has taken notice of this state's natural advantages, and has established important training stations and munition plants. Prominent among these are 4 ordnance plants. In the very heart of America, they are reasonably free from any bombing sprees of the kind the Japs and Huns may try to fling at our war industries on either coast. Army air bases and training centers have brought feverish activity to Topeka, Gardner, Fort Leavenworth, Salina, Coffeyville, Independence, Arkansas City and Winfield. At 10 cities dotted over the state, the Government is establishing glider bases, for training of glider pilots.

With the famous cavalry post at Fort Riley and the well-known infantry post at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas was an important military training center even before the war. Now these 2 places and the surrounding areas are "alive" with important military activities which affect wide areas of the state.

On Kansas farms the war effort may not be quite so spectacular, but measured in terms of genuine value to America's victory hopes, it is something of which every Kansan has a right to be proud. Total farm income from the state this year is expected to reach a half billion dollars, and great stores of this production will move directly into war supply channels.

Conservative estimates point to a crop of about 250,000 acres of soybeans so badly needed for oil. This compares with only 47,000 acres of this crop harvested last year. Flax, also precious because of the oil it produces, is being raised on 240,000 acres, compared with 152,000 last year.

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Thousands of feminine hands, like these working at a plane wing, are boosting America's war effort. About half of all women and girls working in the aircraft industry in Central Kansas are direct from Kansas farms.

Even the cows have been enlisted on every Kansas farm. George Christiansen, left, of Cherokee county, dishes out a generous ration to swell the nation's food supply.



ONE hundred seventy-six years ago today a new nation was brought into the world. This nation was born of the union of two ideas; the liberty of the individual and the independence of a people fitted to govern themselves as a nation. It was dedicated to the proposition that this nation, created by the people, should be governed not only for the people, but also by the people.

The 13 colonies, becoming the United States of America, started a world cycle that moved steadily for a century and a half away from the proposition that the individual is born and lives for the use of the state, and toward the goal that the state is man-created for the individual.

Today the United States of America is engaged in a war to survive, and survive in a world that has been moving backward for a quarter of a century toward the older proposition that the individual is the creature of the state—toward centralized government by the executive, in place of representative government with an executive to administer the will of the people expressed thru a national legislature.

On this Fourth of July, 1942, let us dedicate ourselves to winning the war in which we are engaged, and from which we must emerge victorious to survive. And let us dedicate ourselves anew, with all our strength of body and mind and soul, to preservation of this nation born of the union of those two ideas: the liberty of the individual and the independence of the United States of America.

This day is a day of consecration as well as a day of celebration.

The developments on the world war fronts continue to be discouraging, but not disheartening. The Axis powers are making what we

try. Anything which reduces the income from or value of livestock touches almost every farm home and family in America. From the consumer viewpoint, and from the viewpoint of supplying meats and dairy products for the United States and much of the rest of the world, we should guard against any possible shortage of livestock.

But if retail price ceilings are held down, while production costs for livestock continue to increase, cattlemen in particular are not going to go in for increased production—they cannot without facing serious losses, some of them possible bankruptcy. Our Government does not quibble about production costs for planes, tanks, guns, and other war materials. But it is pursuing a course in relation to livestock that threatens seriously to cripple livestock and meat production.

Another thing that disturbs the livestock industry, and makes cattlemen hesitant about increasing production, is the overhanging threat that after the war tariff barriers and perhaps sanitary regulations will be lowered or wiped out so that huge imports from South America will bring heavy losses to American livestock producers.

I am working to get as much co-operation as possible among the various governmental agencies dealing with this problem, and between these agencies and livestock producers. I believe it highly important that the livestock industry be afforded protection, in their own and in the public interest.

*Arthur Capper*

Washington, D. C.



## Measuring the War in Dollars

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Congressional leaders in the House, supporting the \$42,800,000,000 Army appropriation bill for the coming fiscal year, declared that appropriations and other preparations are being made for a war lasting at least 5 years.

Incidentally, it also was pointed out that since July 1, 1940, appropriations and authorizations by Congress for war purposes total \$202,000,000,000. In addition, RFC loans for war purposes amount to more than \$12,000,000,000, bringing the grand total to date close to \$215,000,000,000. That means total expenditures for winning the war will be at least \$350,000,000,000, perhaps closer to \$500,000,000,000.

Then when the war is over, this Hemisphere—principally the United States—will be called upon to feed, finance, and reconstruct the economies of Britain, Western Europe, to some extent Russia, China, and the Near and Middle East.

Evidently President Roosevelt meant it, altho it is doubtful whether even he grasped the full significance of it, when he warned 18 months ago that America would have to forget the "silly old fool dollar sign" in dealing with this war.

### Some Confusion and Criticism

President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill have had another conference in Washington. Both of them face rising demands in their own na-

tions that they quit trying to do all the work themselves. Neither of these forceful figures likes the idea.

There has been some confusion, and even criticism of the British leadership, because with a reported army of 4 million men cooped up on the British Isles, the advertised "second front" is being delayed, and few British troops have been sent to the Middle East. Most logical explanations advanced are: (1) The British are not convinced that all Hitler's shows this spring so far are not feints to draw British expeditionary forces away from the Isles so Hitler can attempt his real objective, invasion of Britain; (2) that the strategy is to use American troops to conquer Europe, while holding British troops in reserve against the threatened invasion.

### Wheat Still a Headache

Wheat still is the national farm headache, and promises to be so until the starving millions in blockaded Europe can be fed from the wheat fields of the United States, Canada, Australia and the Argentine. For a year, maybe several years, after the war ends there will be huge demands for bread for all of Western Europe—then the problem of surpluses again, unless markets can be found thru feeding wheat to livestock and thru using it for making alcohol, rubber, and for other industrial uses.

Because Congress passed a law prohibiting the Department of Agricul-

ture from proclaiming a national wheat acreage allotment of less than 55 million acres, Secretary Wickard has officially made it 55 million acres for the 1943 crop. But his announcement also stated that outside certain areas where no other crops can be grown as economically, the program will offer inducements to individual farmers to plant considerably less than their allotted acres to wheat.

### Would Offer Price Floors

Secretary Wickard favors offering price floors on substitute crops sufficiently high to attract planting of these; he does not at this time favor incentive payments for planting less than allotted acreages to wheat, nor

subsidies for planting any other crops. But the Administration is working toward a 2-price system for wheat; further along, even a "2-price" loan system for wheat.

At a recent press conference Secretary Wickard stated it like this:

We cannot go on indefinitely producing 800 million bushels of wheat to supply a flour market for 500 million bushels, especially since we start from here with a "surplus" of close to 900 million bushels.

Congress has been tied up in a conference deadlock for weeks over the Wickard proposal, backed by the Senate, rejected by the House, to allow sales of Government-owned wheat for animal feeding and industrial uses at prices as low as 85 per cent of corn parity—about 50 cents a bushel below wheat parity.

Secretary Wickard also sees as a possibility—altho presumably not on the 1943 crop, on which a loan value of \$1.27 at Kansas City, \$1.32 at Chicago already has been proclaimed—of "2-price" loan values.

It would work out something like this: Suppose the crop is 800 million bushels; milling disappearance 500 million bushels. Co-operating farmer would get the full loan on five-eighths of the crop from his allotted acreage, and on the other three-eighths a considerably lower loan, low enough to make wheat competitive with corn for feeding purposes; also for industrial

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### 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 .....	\$13.75	\$13.75	\$12.00
Hogs .....	14.55	14.05	10.85
Lambs .....	15.50	14.35	12.00
Hens, 4 to 5 Lbs. ....	.17	.19	.18½
Eggs, Firsts .....	.30%	.31	.27%
Butterfat, No. 1. ....	.33	.35	.35
Wheat, No. 2, Hard ..	1.14½	1.12½	1.00½
Corn, No. 2, Yellow ..	.83	.83½	.69½
Oats, No. 2, White ..	.49%	.48%	.37%
Barley, No. 2 .....	.56	.57	.48
Alfalfa, No. 1. ....	18.00	19.00	11.00
Prairie, No. 1. ....	13.00	13.00	9.50

# Passing COMMENT

**WE** HOLD these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes."

These words, as you well know, are quoted from the Declaration of Independence of the United States. On this 4th day of July, 1942, they have as great significance as when they were proclaimed to the world on July 4, 1776. They mean as much to each one of us personally as they did to those great individuals who sponsored them. They epitomize our way of living, our trend of thinking, and our hopes and ambitions for the future. No greater privilege offers itself in human experience than the opportunity we enjoy this July 4, of re-reading this great Declaration and re-dedicating our most careful thinking, and our most sincere efforts, to its perpetuation.

As you examine the thought in the words quoted, you find a double meaning—both of equal importance. They challenge us to assert our rights and to fight for them as a nation among nations. They tell any enemy nation that we will defend ourselves and our country—our life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness—with all the ability and resources at our command. Our thinking can dwell at some length, and profitably so, on that phase of the meaning as we celebrate Independence Day of 1942.

The other meaning is no less a challenge for us to examine closely how well we are living up to the unlimited possibilities of a great democracy, as individuals and as a nation. We should be as diligent in searching out our errors and weak spots as in glorying in our victories. Are we supporting the war effort with the best that is in us? Are we doing all we can within our country to preserve the very kind of democracy which we are defending against dictator nations? Are selfishness and special privilege still rampant?

We make mistakes and pay a heavy penalty for them. Yet every citizen of the United States can lift his head high in pride this July 4, re-

By T. A. McNeal

membering how one enemy stroke on December 7, at Pearl Harbor, united us wholeheartedly in a flash and galvanized us into action which already has performed miracles. Where corn grew only last season, now huge plants are turning out monster tanks and airplanes and giant guns. We have seen an amazing schedule of production officially set up for this country. And we have seen our great industry turn from peacetime production to march well ahead of that wartime production schedule. We knew our industry could do it. In these United States of America, "We hold these truths to be self-evident" that those certain unalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are beyond compare as an inspiration for united effort, singleness of purpose and effort that spells victory without and within.

## A Tough Winter

**T**HE worst winter in years is reported from Europe. Word from our Department of Agriculture says last winter over there was the most severe of the last 3 hard winters, and is said to be the worst in the last century.

Winter began early, was extremely cold and lasted 4 to 5 weeks later than normal this spring. Some places the soil was frozen 3 feet deep. Late frosts damaged crops. Floods and wet weather delayed spring farm work. Apparently there is considerable anxiety over how well the crops may turn out in Europe. This fact piled on top of other short crops, badly strained labor conditions and countless other troubles brought on by war, help draw a picture of hunger and want that we hope never will invade America.

But it also draws another picture. One in which America will be called upon to virtually feed a starving world after the war is over. So it would seem that for a time, at least, there will be heavy demand for our increased farm production. What will happen after that is anybody's guess.

Latest word states that the planting pro-

gram in Europe was hampered by limited seed supplies. In several instances it was necessary to use food supplies for planting, and distribution of seeds in some regions was complicated by transportation difficulties.

Shortages of fertilizers, insecticides and fungicides are troubling farmers in several European countries. Many chemical supplies are

becoming so scarce that desperate measures are being taken to maintain crop yields and to prevent losses from plant diseases and insect pests, it is reported.

Farming usually has enough troubles without having a war to add extra burdens and restrictions. What farmers in Europe are facing is difficult to imagine. It will take years to get back to normal after the Axis thugs are licked.

**Draft:** Good word as harvest comes is to the effect that there will be no immediate move to draft 18- and 19-year-old men. The President has indicated that if such a move is made, it will not come for several months. This age group is not now subject to military service, except by enlistment, and legislation would be required to make such service compulsory.

**Vegetables:** More than 120,000 Kansas farm families are growing Victory Gardens. This number does not include the thousands of gardens in towns, suburban areas and cities. The next 60 days are all important in garden care.

**Stamps:** Don't forget to buy your \$5 Federal automobile use stamp for the year beginning July 1. Some 900,000 of these stamps have been printed for use of Kansans.

## KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

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## ★ ★ ★ From a **MARKETING** Viewpoint ★ ★ ★

George Montgomery, Grain; Pears Wilson, Livestock; R. W. Hoecker, Dairy and Poultry.

When would be the best time to buy good, Whiteface calves weighing 350 to 400 pounds?—C. K., Riley Co.

Early August usually is the best time to buy calves weighing 350 to 400 pounds. In the case of feeder calves, pasture conditions and the price of corn are important factors. A good general policy is to buy any time after August 1, that you can get the kind and quality of calves you want.

What is the outlook for sheep prices in August?—N. M., Dickinson Co.

It is probable that lamb and sheep prices will remain on a high level. Price ceilings have not been applied to lamb and mutton, but sheep prices are now

near a level at which price ceilings could be applied. The high level of factory payrolls has created a strong consumer demand for lamb and the military demand for wool and sheep pelts has tended to support prices of sheep. This situation is expected to continue thru next winter. It also will cause the price of feeder lambs from the range states to be maintained at a high level this fall. The high prices for lambs and the strong demand for wool probably will result in high prices for breeding ewes.

I have a load of yearling steers and heifers weighing 700 to 800 pounds. Could you advise me as to the price outlook on these cattle during October and November?—A. F., Thomas Co.

If the yearling steers and heifers which you have on grass are good quality, you can safely carry them into

September or early October. Not much advance is expected in the price of slaughter cattle, but if you have abundant feed and grass, your gains probably are economical at the present time. The seasonal-high point in the price of the good to choice grades of slaughter cattle usually comes during late September, October, or early November. A seasonal-high point in the medium to common kinds usually comes somewhat earlier in the season since the prices of these cattle are often depressed by the heavy movement of grass cattle during the late summer and early fall. This year some small improvement in the prices of good-quality steers may occur during the latter part of the summer.

When is the best time to sell fat stocker cows?—A. F., Thomas Co.

The best time to sell fat stocker

cows is early in the summer before the heavy movement of this grade of cattle begins to reach the market.

### Cattle Feeders Ask

Q. How fine should oats be ground for feeding purposes?

A. Oats need not be ground for calves under 11 months. For cattle older than that, medium grinding gives best results.

Q. Does wheat make good hay, and when should it be cut?

A. Wheat produces just fair quality hay. It should be cut in the dough stage.

Q. What is the best time to cut atlas sorgo silage?

A. Most recent opinions on the subject lean toward letting the crop become fully mature.



# Measuring the War in Dollars

(Continued from Page 5)

uses. The program, tentatively, would attempt to send 200 to 250 million bushels annually into feedlots and into industrial uses. Ultimately—and maybe—the bulk of this could be diverted to making industrial alcohol, synthetic rubber and plastics.

### Like a "Battle Royal"

The row in Congress this spring and summer over the 2-price system for wheat is complicated by a lot of politics—farm organization politics, farm region politics, price politics, labor politics, industrial politics, and some—not very much on this issue—partisan politics. The result has been a pretty much confused picture, somewhat like a "battle royal."

In the farm organization field, the Farm Bureau and the National Grange are lined up against the Farmers' Union. The Farm Bureau—aided somewhat reluctantly by the Grange—is opposing the 2-price system, on the ground it will lead to the final abandonment of the entire principle of parity prices as formulated in the Agricultural Adjustment Act and supplementary legislation.

The Farmers' Union backed the 2-price system for wheat, aided at the finish by the American Federation of Labor, the C. I. O., and consumer organizations. The farm organization differences also came over appropriations for the Farm Security Administration. The Farm Bureau, charging waste, extravagance, and collectivism against the FSA, demanded that its appropriations for all purposes be reduced from better than \$350,000,000 to a little over \$100,000,000. The FSA is largely officered from Farmers' Union instead of Farm Bureau, whereas the AAA is largely a Farm Bureau affair. The House appropriated \$127,000,000

for the FSA, the Senate raised it by \$96,000,000.

The Corn Belt members of Congress went along with the Farmers' Union, et al, to protect corn against low-priced wheat competition for livestock feed. In the House the Cotton Belt members joined the Corn Belt. This left the Wheat Belt members favoring lower wheat prices, against Corn and Cotton Belt insistence upon high wheat prices.

### Labor Takes a Hand

Labor organization support for the 2-price system came from mixed motives. In the first place, Labor generally is behind the Administration except where Labor's own interests are different. Then, too, Labor leaders regarded FSA as designed to help the "under dog" in Agriculture; also Labor hopes to Unionize farmers, and FSA clients look like the most hopeful territory for unionization.

So when a published and highly publicized appeal was made to the President to "take the issue to the Nation" in favor of the 2-price system and larger FSA appropriations, signers were headed by James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers' Union; Murray Lincoln, executive secretary of the Ohio Farm Bureau; William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; Phillip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; J. G. Luhrsen, executive secretary Railway Executives Association; the Rt. Rev. Msgr. L. G. Ligutti, executive secretary, National Catholic Rural Life Conference; Benson Y. Landis, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

Industrial and Consumer groups always line up for cheaper foods, and probably hope that lowering of wheat

prices for feeding and industrial uses would eventually lead to lower wheat prices for wheat to be milled into flour, plus lower food prices generally. The railroads will haul more wheat if several million bushels are diverted for feeding and industrial purposes.

### Who Takes the Squeeze?

The price politics enters because farm groups are getting ready for a clash, probably a number of clashes, with Leon Henderson of OPA. Henderson is barred by law from fixing prices on farm commodities below 110 per cent of parity. But he is fixing retail food prices. And as production and processing and merchandising costs go up toward Henderson's retail ceilings, someone has to take the "squeeze." Farm leaders believe from past experience it will be the farmers, unless Government protects them. The Administration—Farmers' Union, et al groups, would have the Government ease the squeeze by larger Government subsidies. The Farm Bureau, et al groups, would hold farm prices up to parity, and let the middlemen take on the fight for Government subsidies to absorb the "squeeze" between rising costs and Henderson's price ceilings.

Party politics is largely absent from this particular fight, as party allegiance has been lost in the swirl of farm organization, labor organization, regional and commodity and consumer and processor and distributor interests.

White House has served notice the President will veto a bill to make 100 per cent parity loans compulsory on basic commodities. Sources close to the White House say the President will veto any legislation prohibiting or too severely limiting sales of Government-owned wheat and corn at less than parity prices, altho the Administration will accept the wheat sales for feeding and industrial uses at 85 per cent of corn parity.



"If they think we've left the shade, they won't miss the tree so much."

A minor source of irritation in the Wheat Belt results from attempts to solve—in very small part—the wheat storage shortage by sending wheat to Iowa elevators for storage. Kansas wheat, for instance, gets a wheat loan based on \$1.27 at Kansas City. If the wheat goes to Chicago territory, including Iowa, the loan value becomes \$1.32. But the freight from Kansas City to Chicago is 9.9 cents a bushel. Kansas wheat growers, backed by Iowa elevator interests, want the Commodity Credit Corporation to absorb the freight charges beyond Kansas City in handling wheat under the loan. So far the wheat growers seem to be due to absorb the additional freight charges themselves, unless the pressure becomes too strong.

When the Government goes into business, many issues are decided on "pressure group" influence, rather than on business or economic or equity grounds. That is one of the "unbeautiful" things about Government in Business that threatens to first ruin business, and perhaps later Government itself.

## To the boys on the farm front who are doing a "man's job"...

To the quarter million younger men of the Central West who are today applying their training in agriculture to meet war-time needs, it is our privilege to say:

To YOU has come a test of your manliness... a trial of your ability to serve your nation in agricultural production to the best of your knowledge and strength.

For months or years you have been training for this opportunity to help make farming pay more profit—to make the earth produce more abundantly and rear better livestock on the family farm. Now has come a greater opportunity, your chance to do this wished-for work, not only for yourself and your family at home, but for the fellows who have gone into the armed services of your country.

We know you will not fail, and may the future hold great promise for you in your work in the field of agriculture.

### Our pledge to the sons of the Central West—and their dads...

At this time, when the life and condition of your tractor must be so carefully guarded, high quality fuel is more important than ever. High quality has built farm preference for Standard Oil products for over 52 years. We'll leave no wheel unturned to produce and deliver the kind of fuel you need for war-time production—as fine a fuel as money can buy. And remember, no matter where you live in the Central West, there is a nearby Standard Oil man ready to carry out this pledge and give you Standard Service the season through.

#### "FIGHTIN' FUELS" FOR THE FARM FRONT

Your local Standard Oil man has your choice of three field-tested tractor fuels right on his truck, ready today for quick delivery. At least one of these famous "fightin' fuels" will suit your tractor and your purse by giving you maximum power at minimum cost.

Hear Standard Oil's Radio Announcements—Everett Mitchell—\$25 War Savings Bonds awarded daily (except Sunday). And get the latest issue of Timely Tips on Power Farming—tells how to make tractors operate better and last longer. Your Standard Oil man has a free copy for you.

**STANDARD POWER FUEL**—This highly economical tractor fuel is popular among prudent Kansas farmers, especially those who want maximum power from two-fuel tractors.

**STANDARD RED CROWN GASOLINE**—This great gasoline gives steady, dependable power for the toughest job and insures good performance the season through. It's ideal for high compression tractor engines.

**STANDARD BLUE CROWN GASOLINE** (Formerly called Stanolind)—Though high in quality, this gasoline is low in price. Thousands of power farmers depend on it for uniform, economical tractor power.

**OIL IS AMMUNITION USE IT WISELY**

Make the Standard Oil Dealer in town your car and truck Conservation Headquarters.

**STANDARD OIL COMPANY**



**Proof of Quality**

Two prominent Holstein breeders of Sabetha, Harvey Bechtelheimer and L. B. Strahm, recently were awarded dairy herd classification certificates by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. These certificates were received on the basis of recent type classifications of each herd made by F. W. Atkeson, of Manhattan, one of 7 official inspectors for the Holstein-Friesian Association.

Eighteen of Mr. Bechtelheimer's animals were classified. One rated "very good," 8 "good plus," 5 "good," and 4 "fair." In the Strahm herd, 11 animals were classified. Four of them rated "very good," 4 "good plus," 1 "good," and 2 "fair."

**Terraces Just Beginning**

"Terracing is not necessarily soil conservation," I. K. Landon, state coordinator of the Soil Conservation Service, said in pointing out the numerous conservation practices used in Kansas, many of which are just as important and sometimes more important than terraces. "In years past, it seems that many Kansas farmers have come to think that if they construct a good terrace system on their land and maintain these terraces properly, they have completed the job of soil conservation while, in reality, they have just made a beginning."

In most instances, any terrace system that is to operate successfully must be supported by contour tillage and strip-cropping, according to the conservationist. He warns that crop rotation, the maintenance of humus in the soil, liming where necessary, and the use of all other good farming practices is just as essential on terraced fields as on other lands of a farm.

**A Kansas Loss**



G. H. Lumb, of Wakefield, prominent Clay county farmer and a Kansas Master Farmer in the class of 1934, passed away at the Clay Center hospital, June 14. His death followed a lingering illness of several months. Known and respected in agricultural circles thruout the state, Mr. Lumb leaves a host of friends who admired him for his successful farming career, his honest dealings and his qualities as a farm leader. Mr. Lumb's farm includes 560 acres of fine Clay county land, about half of it under cultivation. Mr. Lumb is survived by his wife, 3 sons and 2 daughters.

**Fans Trouble Away**

B. H. Hewett, farmer and producer of certified seeds in Comanche county, does not worry about excessive moisture in his good seeds. If the seed is not dry enough for proper storage, he runs it thru the fanning mill an extra time or two. Then he watches it carefully, and whenever it shows signs of needing an extra drying, he puts it thru the mill again. Mr. Hewett explains that in addition to moving and blowing the seed, fanning takes out broken kernels and foreign materials such as sticks and stems. These materials always carry a higher percentage of moisture. Mr. Hewett considers that fanning would be worthwhile for

any farmer with sorghum grain that is heating, regardless of whether or not he wishes to use the grain for seed. He estimates that total cost of labor and wear on machinery could not exceed more than 5 or 10 cents a bushel and that is not excessive if it prevents spoilage of good grain. It's an idea worth trying.

**Horse Trouble Back**

The Wabaunsee county Farm Bureau has launched a campaign against sleeping sickness in horses. Howard C. Myers, county agent, reports the action is prompted by 2 cases of this plague in the county, and by the patriotic need to avoid losses of horse power during the war.

Myers explains that vaccination has proved very successful, and he urges farmers to have their horses vaccinated as early as possible. It takes about 30 days to build up immunity following the first shot. The second shot is administered a week or 10 days later. Vaccine must be injected between the layers of the skin—not under the skin. The vaccine is a very perishable product and must be kept under refrigeration at all times.

Wabaunsee county farmers wishing to have horses or mules vaccinated are asked to get in touch with the county agent's office. Eight veterinarians are co-operating in the campaign.

**Eat More Pork**

American people like beef better but eat more pork than any other meat. This information, gathered for the American Meat Institute in a nation-wide survey, was reported to Kansas stockmen recently by Homer R. Davidson, of Chicago.

The average person in this country eats only 141 pounds of meat a year, he said, while men in the army are served 1 pound of meat a day. This

means that men in the United States army eat more than twice as much meat as the average civilian.

Anna E. Boller, director of Nutrition for the National Livestock and Meat Board, explains that 10 years ago, meat was considered a poor source of vitamin. Now, she says, meat is considered one of the best sources, especially for vitamin B. In addition to this, meat is recognized as the greatest source of proteins, phosphorous, iron and copper. One serving of liver, she says, will supply all your iron needs for one day.

**Save Baling Wire**

Something worth saving on the farm these days is the farmer's old friend, common baling wire. Someone has calculated that each year we throw away enough used baling wire to build 3 mighty battleships or 3,000 medium tanks. Annual use of baling wire for baling of straw and hay amounts to 100,000 tons, and a large per cent of this wire is allowed to rust away in scrap piles, after it is taken from the bales. With the possibility that new wire may not be available in sufficient quantities, it is well worth while to save all pieces of baling wire for odd uses. The wire can be preserved in best condition if it is wiped with oil and stored in a dry place.

**Can for Canning**



One of the handiest things devised in canning the open kettle method is a quart cup with a handle. It holds the jar firmly with no danger of dropping or burning the hands, and may

easily be carried from stove to table.—Mrs. A. C. H.

**Democrat candidate for Congress**

6th District  
**LUD W. STRNAD**  
Belleville



Our armed forces will win this war with our united help. Let's win the peace for them and their posterity.

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# VITAMINS

## FROM VICTORY GARDENS.

**N**EVER more timely was that old practice sentence, "Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of their country," upon which we've all perfected the accuracy and speed of our typing, lo, these many years—and most of us type better than we write by hand these days. But to give the old bromide a feminine twist with a bit of paraphrasing, "Now's the time for all farm women to be stowing food away in cans" . . . and there's our summer's most profitable pastime all laid out for us!

So we must be up and at it, girls! There's a busy summer ahead, a bigger job to be done than ever this year, for we've had an unusually cool, wet season producing luxuriant growth. Coupled with the Victory garden program for bigger and better gardens, it can mean just one thing. There is just that proportionate amount of food to be put by for the unproductive months to come. And fortunate it is—with the whole world looking to us for food!

Our big job as farm women is making sure that not a single bean or berry is wasted. Of course, that's thrift and good common sense any time, but this year it has the added virtue of being patriotic. Naturally we'll serve these vitamin-packed foods, dewy fresh from our gardens, at every meal, and serve them in abundance so long as the season lasts. But all in excess of what we eat now must be put up, some way or other, to see our families safely

thru the winter to the next gardening season.

Women, rural and urban, the country over, are being asked, urged—all but commanded—to conserve the nation's food supplies. An important part of this food for defense program is the preservation of all garden surplus—the fruits and vegetables so important to good nutrition. Homemakers are asked to make this their patriotic duty and responsibility, for such a program carried out en masse will not only

prevent waste but make available the year around more of the foods that keep our bodies fit—a mighty important factor in improving national health. This is one of the biggest jobs, and perhaps the most vital one, assigned to women in our national defense program and is the homemaker's biggest contribution to our final victory.

Of course, there's nothing especially new about all this in so far as we farm women are concerned. We've always been the "canners of the species." We are just being asked to do a better, more thoro job of it this year than ever before as our particular share in keeping our families fit during this national crisis. The goal set for us in the Food for Victory program is to make every farm family as nearly self-sustaining as possible, releasing commercial foods for the urban population, our men in the armed service, and to help feed hungry people the globe over.

Not a bad idea, that! With transportation becoming each day more of a problem, with tinned and packaged goods at a premium for lack of container materials, it won't be so easy to run into town to stock up. But come what may, it's going to be a pretty comfortable feeling to know that with a trip down the cellar our families will eat—better still be nutritionally well-fed, providing we've providently put up plenty of the right foods so that our reserve shelves fairly groan with their load.

But before we can "count our chicks" much must be done. There's a heap o' work between poking little seeds in the ground and opening cans for next winter's vitamin-packed meals. The next step is an all-summer canning program. We'll want plenty of vegetables of all kinds put by to see us thru. They not only add interest to our meals but contribute valuable vitamins and minerals to our well being, add bulk or roughage to our daily diet. There's good sound nutritional sense for that meal-planning rule of providing 2 or more servings of vegetables daily besides potatoes. Serve one vegetable raw each day. Serve green, leafy, or



The most enthusiastic member of the Withers family, Jane, hoes away happily among her radishes. This spring after the first month of gardening, her radishes were voted the prize-winners and she hopes to keep ahead of her mother and dad thruout the season. No vegetables are served on the Withers' table that are not home-grown in their own garden . . . and great is the competition each month. Try this garden-contesting in your family. It works . . . and it's fun!

yellow ones often in planning menus. The green and leafy vegetables supply good amounts of pro-vitamin A, or carotene, and of the B vitamins, particularly B<sub>1</sub>, or thiamin, and G, or riboflavin. Rightly cooked or eaten raw, they supply good amounts of vitamin C, too. Of course, the big source of vitamin C is to be had in tomatoes, so we'll use them daily, doubling the family's tomato consumption when grapefruit and oranges are high in price, or we can't get into town to get these citrus fruits.

The yellow vegetables are rich in carotene, the substance that makes carrots yellow. Carotene is called "pro-vitamin A" because in our bodies it is converted into true vitamin A. No danger of getting too much of this vitamin. Any excess is stored in the liver, ready to be drawn upon whenever the daily supply runs low. That takes care of the main vitamin values of vegetables with the exception of D, which we'll be getting in its most pleasant form, direct from the summer sun as we garner in our garden's surplus.

It is important that we pack as much as possible of these vitamins and minerals into jars that they not be lost or destroyed thru careless or thoughtless handling—for these are our protective foods.

There are 4 general ways of canning vegetables in glass jars for winter use: The steam-pressure cooker method, the hot jar-pack method—sometimes called the hot-water bath, oven canning, and the old-fashioned open-kettle method. In all but open-kettle cooking, vegetables are pre-cooked, packed in glass jars and then "processed" in extreme heat.

But for all non-acid vegetables—that includes most of our garden products—use the steam-pressure cooker method. Some authorities allow the hot-water bath as a substitute, but government experts assert that if no pressure cooker is available, vegetables should be dried, pickled or basement-stored rather than canned. Why? Because the pressure cooker is the only method that makes it possible to reach cooking heats higher than boiling, and that's necessary for absolute safety

with non-acid vegetables and meats.

No pressure cooker available? Well, in these days of patriotic co-operation, one cooker can be used by several neighbors. Because of the unusual demand for pressure cookers this season and the fact that their manufacture has been discontinued, some folks will not be able to buy one for love or money. If you have one, share it with your friends and neighbors. Better still, form a co-operative group, and exchange both equipment and labor. Of course, this won't be necessary if your community has a canning center, as many communities do.

For acid vegetables, such as tomatoes or pickled beets and ripe pimientos, or any other pickled foods, any of the other methods are practical.

No matter what method is being used, certain canning rules hold good: The first one is paramount to a command—Hurry! Hurry your treasures into the can. Two hours from garden to can is a good rule. If necessary to hold things longer, keep them very cool.

Use only vegetables in "prime" condition. They keep better.

Grade for size. Uniformity assists in an even distribution of heat in the jar. Better looking products result, too.

Clean thoroughly. Infinitesimal soil may harbor harmful bacteria.

Pre-cook vegetables for all of the jar-pack methods. See the time-table in your canning recipe book. Don't take chances by guessing at processing times. If you haven't an up-to-date canning bulletin, get one from your home demonstration or county agent, or write to the Extension Service of your State Agricultural College. The U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., also has canning bulletins available. Likewise the manufacturer of the glass jars you use puts out excellent canning booklets that are yours for the asking.

Use pint and quart jars if possible. Larger jars are more difficult to heat thru.

Be sure jars are clean and hot when filled.

Keep jars from sudden temperature changes when cooling after processing. Avoid setting them in a draft.

Boil all non-acid vegetables upon

opening the cans. Do not taste to test. Discard any that look "suspicious." Of course, we're not going to have any spoiled vegetables, but it's smart to take precautions.

Soup mixtures are often overlooked. Yet they're practical and delicious, and a grand way to utilize bits of this and that. Combine 2 or more of the following: Tomato pulp, corn, lima beans, peas, spinach, carrots, turnips, onions and peppers. Wash and trim the vegetables, cut in small pieces, cover with water, season lightly, boil, pack and "process."

There are still other methods of keeping vegetables for winter, besides canning. Good old-fashioned storage is practical, if you have the room and the right temperature. Quick-freezing lockers have great possibilities. Better investigate those in your vicinity. Quick freezing is the modern way of vegetable preservation and it is most satisfactory. We'll have much, much more to say about both these methods of keeping food in issues to come.

You've heard, of course, about "shortages." They are complicating the canning picture somewhat, altho the Washington authorities assure us there will be enough rubber for jar rings, plenty of glass containers and new lids for old jars. Even with a sugar shortage we'll manage to do the biggest, best canning job possible. We'll work out other ways of storing the surplus so none goes to waste. Use drying, brining, cellar storage of root vegetables wherever possible to save cans, sugar, rubber jar rings, limited canning equipment for the foods that can't be kept any other way. But we'll not let a single bean or berry spoil!

### Re-doing Old Furniture

By MRS. B. A. NIELSEN

Women prefer blonds—well, perhaps not of their own sex, but blond furniture. It's extremely smart just now.

Perhaps you would like to give your bedroom suite a "face lifting," so to speak. First, remove all paint or varnish, using a good commercial paint and varnish remover. After it has dried, apply a coat of thin white paint. Before it dries, wipe the wood with a soft cloth, wiping crosswise so the white is left in the grain of the wood. It is best to experiment with a small section just at first to see how much of the white you wish to wipe off. Let dry thoroughly and then finish with a coat of colorless varnish. Allow to dry, then rub down with a soft cloth moistened with linseed oil and dipped in powdered pumice stone. Rub lightly, then wipe off surplus oil and stone with a clean cloth.

This method is particularly effective with oak furniture or any wood possessing a decided grain.



### GONE TO WAR!

Steel, copper, brass are vital for victory—cannot be spared for Automatic Butler Butane Gas Systems. But they will be back—soon we hope—to bring you the—

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### You Could Do No Finer Thing!

The Copper Foundation for Crippled Children is maintained by voluntary contributions. Ministers unceasingly and sympathetically to restore unfortunately handicapped boys and girls to health and happiness. It needs your help. Address: **COPPER FOUNDATION FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN** 20-B Copper Building, Topeka, Kansas

## Gardening Can Be Fun

By LOUISE PRICE BELL

THERE is so much to be done on any farm that sometimes the boys and girls of the family object to hoeing in the vegetable garden because it seems like hard work. Have you ever thought of making a game of it? A sort of contest to see who can keep a certain patch, or one type of vegetable, in the very best condition? This plan works wonders since the spirit of competition is present in all of us and often needs just some little thing like this to set it afire.

Suppose there are 4 young people in the family. Give each one his, or her, choice of plot, or type of vegetable. Tell the young gardeners that this particular part of the gardening is their responsibility and unless you do not believe in rewards, offer one to the winner . . . even a "second prize" to the runner-up.

In one farm family I know well, a teen-age girl claims that her first interest in cooking came about thru having a squash garden to tend in this

way. She worked so hard to outdo her brother's crop that her product was unusually good and then—having grown it to such perfection, she longed to cook and serve it. In this way she learned of several interesting ways to prepare the hitherto unnoticed vegetable. And she soon found herself becoming interested in other forms of cooking.

We all like to feel we have actually achieved something and youngsters particularly profit by this feeling. It is good for them to have such an objective and when there is a play element involved, work is no longer drudgery.

As foreign as it may seem to think of such families as the Withers grubbing in the garden, the fact remains that all 3 of them do just that. And 14-year-old Jane, movie star tho she be, is the most enthusiastic one of the lot. Only fresh, home-grown vegetables are served in the Withers' home and each month Fidel, the "handy man," decides which vegetable garden of the three—and which vegetable—win the prize.

**AH! SMOOTH AS SILK!...**

THESE SHEETS GET SO WRINKLED—I CAN'T MAKE A SMOOTH BED!

LET ME HELP! A LIGHT FINISH OF STARCH ADDS SMOOTH FINISH—NEW BODY!

FOR EACH QUART OF STARCH NEEDED—USE ONE TABLESPOONFUL OF ME.—CREAM WITH A LITTLE COOL WATER—ADD BOILING WATER WHILE STIRRING!

AND SQUEEZE THE STARCH INTO THE SHEETS!

WHEN DID WE GET THE NEW SHEETS? MUST HAVE BEEN EXPENSIVE!

NEW SHEETS? NO! JUST A LITTLE FAULTLESS STARCH DID THE TRICK! LOOK HOW SMOOTH THEY ARE ON THE BED!

...AND I MAKE SHEETS WEAR LONGER TOO—SO IMPORTANT TODAY!

**MAKE ALL YOUR WASH LOOK Ab-so-lutely FAULTLESS**  
5¢—10¢—25¢ AT YOUR GROCER'S



## Your planting starts railroad planning!

**Y**OU don't have to think much about getting your crops to market until harvest time comes around—

For you know that from the day planting began the railroads have kept track of the acreage planted, of crop conditions and of marketing situations.

Today this railroad foresight is more than ever important. For today wartime demands on cars and locomotives, plus the diversion of ships and shortage of rubber, add up to the biggest railroad job in history.

The problem is even tougher than that. Right now, for instance, another big crop of winter wheat is being harvested—while a carry-over of some 600 million bushels of last year's wheat leaves but 20% of the elevators' capacity for the new crop's storage.

But the railroads have been cooperating with the growers, the State and Federal authorities ever since the seed was sown.

They know, almost to the day, when cars will be needed, and where, and how many. And the railroads will see that these cars are assembled in advance to pick up and speed to destination all the wheat which can be unloaded promptly when it gets there.

ASSOCIATION OF  
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**RAILROADS**  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

## Three Shots at Hessian Fly

*They Have Done Considerable Damage in 2 Years*

**T**HIS year, for the second consecutive season, Kansas wheat production was seriously reduced by Hessian fly damage. Worst injury to the 1942 crop from this pest is in an area of Eastern Kansas extending clear thru the state from north to south. Some of the most severe damage appeared in the South-Central area, around Harper, Reno, Sedgwick and Harvey counties.

Altho fly was evident in spots thru-out most of the area east of these counties, damage was very light in approximately the 2 extreme eastern tiers of counties. The injury in Kansas this year was felt despite a strong determination on the part of farmers to combat the pest last summer. Following losses in 1941, most farmers resolved to plow early, destroy volunteer wheat and seed in accordance with the fly-free date.

But bad weather interfered with the good intentions. Altho most of the plowing was earlier than usual, extremely wet fall weather prevented farmers from destroying the volunteer crop, because it was impossible to get into the fields. This, according to Dr. E. G. Kelly, extension entomologist, was the stumbling block and is largely responsible for our 1942 predicament.

However, a season like the one experienced last fall doesn't come very often, and wheat growers are encouraged once again to follow those 3 big preventive measures to guard against having Hessian fly for the third consecutive year. The thing to think about right now is early plowing of wheat stubble.

To cause Hessian fly the most trouble, a plow should follow right behind the combine. This is to destroy the brown flaxseeds, now in the stubble. If not destroyed, they will hatch into mature flies some time next month and each fly will lay 100 to 300 eggs that will result in plenty of damage to the 1943 wheat crop.

Despite early and careful plowing, a few of the pests will survive, so the

next important job is to make sure they have no place to live and lay eggs. Destroy all volunteer wheat as soon as it appears, keeping the ground perfectly clean if possible. Then, last but not least, seed after, or reasonable close to, the fly-free date for your area.

Reason for observing the fly-free date is apparent. The adult fly lives only a few days after hatching late in September, and she plans to do all her egg laying in those few days. But if the new crop isn't up and there is no volunteer wheat in sight, she is just "out of luck," and dies without depositing any eggs. A few days delay in seeding can make a big difference in her success or failure at distributing eggs.

### Plenty of Chinch Bugs

Chinch bug infestation in Kansas appears in almost the same area where Hessian fly is found. However, greatest numbers of the bugs do not extend so far west, as little damage is in evidence west of Clay, Dickinson and Marion counties. On the other border, chinch bug damage extends farther east than the most serious fly damage, with numerous spots appearing in the second tier of counties west of the Missouri line.

Fourteen storage tanks with capacities of 12,000 to 17,000 gallons each are now filled with creosote to help fight the chinch bug threat. For use in construction of creosote barriers, these tanks are located in 14 towns thru-out Eastern Kansas, as follows: Washington, Seneca, Effingham, Williamstown, Manhattan, Herington, Osage City, Ottawa, Council Grove, Eureka, El Dorado, Iola, Girard and Wellington.

If you are interested in obtaining creosote, and one of these tanks is in your county, see the county agricultural agent. If there is no tank in your county, see the county agent of the nearest county which does have a tank. Each tank is intended for the surrounding territory, as well as for the home county.

## Sorghums Rival Corn for Cows

**I**NCREASED production of grain sorghums thru-out Kansas has resulted in this crop being used for feeding all kinds of livestock. In most instances, the kafirs and milos are considered only slightly less nutritious than corn, bushel for bushel. Considering their value on an acre basis for the average year, land devoted to grain sorghums will usually produce more nutrition than land planted to corn.

Fred Williams, of Reno county, tells of experiences in feeding grain sorghums to his high-producing herd of Ayrshire cattle, southwest of Hutchinson. For this purpose he raises milo. The milo is topped and heads are hauled in to be ground.

By grinding the heads, Mr. Williams obtains a combination grain and roughage feed, all in one. The ground heads are mixed with ground oats, and ground barley. To provide the protein, either soybean meal or cottonseed meal is added. These feeds are usually mixed in the following proportions: Ground milo heads, 300 pounds; ground oats or barley, 300 pounds; bran, 200 pounds. Enough protein is added to provide 1 to 2½ pounds a day for each cow.

Mr. Williams finds that his cows like the milo feed and they produce well on it. At the same time, he considers one of the most satisfactory grain feeds for dairy cattle is barley. This grain, he says, is superior because it has less heating effect than corn during the summer months. He says if you would prefer to combine grain sorghums, the sorghum grain would be satisfactory in a dairy ration and could be fed in about the same manner as corn.

Probably grain sorghums are used less in commercial dairying than is the case in other commercialized types of livestock production, because so many dairymen buy their grain. Expressing his opinion along this subject, Jake Zarnowski, of Newton, says he buys corn unless there is an appreciable difference in price.

Mr. Zarnowski milks a large herd of high-producing Holsteins and most of his grain is purchased. He explains that quite often there is little difference in price between corn and grain sorghums. When this is true, he sees no reason for the man who buys grain to turn away from corn.

About the same viewpoint is held by G. H. Faulconer, of Butler county, who milks a fine herd of Holsteins. Mr. Faulconer considers it is wise to substitute some grain sorghums for at least part of the corn when there is considerable difference in price. But when corn is just as cheap or nearly as cheap, he continues feeding corn as the principal grain to be purchased.

Summing up the experiences of practical Kansas dairymen leads to the conclusion it is a profitable practice to raise grain sorghums for dairy cattle feeding. If you buy your feed, let price determine the grain used.

**Help:** If you need information on some farming, home or food subject, perhaps Kansas Farmer can help you. Simply make your request to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, who will be glad to send you a bulletin or information on the subject.

# I HEREBY INDICT

## CONGRESSMAN W. P. LAMBERTSON ON THE FOLLOWING COUNTS...

- 1 He has publicly stated that he would not shake the hands of the King and Queen of England on their visit to Washington.
- 2 He has placed the selfish interests of sectional minorities above the welfare of the embattled nation.
- 3 He has failed to visualize the nation's peril with a world aflame.
- 4 He has sown suspicion and dissent among the people at every turn.
- 5 He has for years delayed the efforts and impugned the motives of the men who saw the peril and tried to prepare for it.
- 6 He has failed to lead his constituents and has instead lagged behind them in accepting the realities of war.
- 7 He lacks vision and an all-encompassing concept of world revolution and America's destiny.
- 8 He has stated that he was proud of his vote against conscription at the time he voted, and also stated then, "I think we made a terrible mistake."
- 9 He wrote on September 17, 1940, "that we should not do anything further until England is leveled."
- 10 He may well now understand the ecstasy of sacrifice, but the wages of "too little and too late" in America will be political oblivion for him and his kind.
- 11 He had an opportunity to lend dignity and prestige to the First Congressional District of Kansas. He was weighed and found wanting.
- 12 He now drags a red herring across his dismal trail with his complaining attitude toward labor which is working hard to rush to completion our Kansas defense plants.

**E. W. "Ted" IRVINE,**

**Axtell, Marshall County**

**REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS**

**FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**

**Farmer, Stockman and Land Operator, Overseas World War Veteran, Civic Leader and Active Legionnaire**

**PRIMARY ELECTION, AUGUST 4**

**Your Vote and Support Will Be Appreciated**

## Let's Market Good Eggs

By MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

THERE are a few states that are maintaining federal-state egg grading service. This service eventually will come to every state for the value to the whole industry, producers and consumers alike, is too great, once it has been tried. It will be demanded by consumers once they become accustomed to buying eggs by grade, and know they can depend on the quality of the eggs they are getting the year around. It will mean a greater consumption of eggs. Buying and selling eggs on a grade basis works well in getting producers to pay more attention to producing a better product. There isn't much incentive to work towards a better product when one knows the fellow who takes eggs into the dealer and who pays no attention to his flock can get just as much for his eggs as one who gives the eggs good care.



Mrs. Farnsworth

Grading eggs will cause the dealer to take better care of the product until it reaches the consumer, and so on down the line. There will be more high-quality eggs marketed on account of the extra care given by different handlers. At present the retailers of eggs depend on the wholesaler for grades which they make themselves. Consequently the grades are not always uniform from different wholesalers, and the retailer depends on his customers to know whether they are satisfactory. Under a uniform system of federal grading he knows that certain grades mean certain quality and can send them to customers with confidence.

Graders who are licensed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, separate the eggs according to color, size and quality, this last determined by candling. The grades are U. S. Specials, U. S. Extras, U. S. Standards, U. S. Trades. The first 3 grades are identified by labels, or Retail Grade AA-U. S.; extras or Retail Grade A-U. S.; Standard or Retail Grade B. The label also shows the date when graded. One can easily imagine that uniform grading is a delight to the average consumer.

### A Much Better Price

The producers of good eggs in those states that have tried the system soon learned they got a much better price for their product and it meets with wide approval. Delivering eggs to the buyer at the grading station, the eggs are sorted as to color, size and candled for quality and condition. To meet the requirements of U. S. Special grade the shells must be of uniform color, clean, sound and normal in appearance. In candling the air cell must be 1/2-inch or less in depth and regular in shape. The yolk must be well centered, of indistinct outline when twirled before a candle. There must be no germ development, nor any defects or blemishes. The white must be clear and firm. Eggs that cannot make this grade are classified into the other 3 grades.

This summer while there may be no drastic grading of eggs at many places

### Fun at the Picnic

"And a good time was had by all," will certainly be true if some of the games and stunts suggested in my 4-page leaflet, "Games for Outdoors," are used at your next picnic. Please address Leila Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, for a copy of the leaflet. Price 3c.

in the Midwest, it behooves us as producers to give our product the best care possible, and each do his bit to cut down on the enormous loss that occurs in the industry in the state in most years when hot weather comes. Eggs are needed but they must be the best-quality eggs we have ever produced. A little extra care on everyone's part who handles eggs, and there would be a vast difference in the figures compiled as to losses on eggs this summer.

One thing we all can do is market

infertile eggs—get rid of all males. This is one important step. We can gather eggs from the nests 2 or 3 times a day and get them into a cool cave or basement if we have one available. We can let them cool before placing them in the egg case. We can leave them in the cool room until ready to start to market. We can keep nests clean and strawed and all broody hens cooped up. If there are many broken eggs it means there have been too many eggs left to accumulate or that the hens have acquired the habit of breaking them. In such cases gather eggs more frequently, provide more nests, and darken them by hanging burlap or feed sacks over them. Keep nests cool as possible.

## Where Angus Got Started



With quiet respect, Kansas stockmen view the lonesome grave of George Grant, first man to import Angus cattle to the United States. The grave is located near Victoria, in Ellis county, on the land where the Scottish pioneer brought that first shipment of Angus. Left to right: Will J. Miller, secretary of the Kansas Livestock Association; William Ljungdahl, prominent Kansas Angus breeder; Mrs. William Philip, and William Philip, Ellis county farmer and cattleman.

IN A LONELY Ellis county cemetery, near Victoria, is a humble marker bearing the name of George Grant, the first man to bring Angus cattle to the United States. Recently this fact was called to the attention of the Kansas Angus Breeders' Association, and a movement is in progress to establish a suitable memorial for the rugged Scotchman who provided foundation breeding stock for one of America's leading breeds of beef cattle.

George Grant started life as a poor Banffshire crofter's son and developed into an extensive London silk merchant. Having acquired a fortune in this business, he decided to forget his business cares in London and visit the United States.

This visit intensified his interest in America and led to his establishing a colony of his own people in this country. After completing a tour of the United States in 1871, he decided that Hays and Russell, Kan., suited him best as places for his colony of people and his agricultural operations.

He purchased a large tract of land, brought his colony of people, and named the place Victoria, in honor of the Queen. In assembling his group of people and livestock to carry on operations of this colony, Mr. Grant included 4 purebred Aberdeen Angus bulls. The first ever to set foot in this country, they arrived in 1873.

Mr. Grant and his colony are past history but the influence of those 4 Angus bulls still lives in a great breed of cattle produced thruout the United States. For this reason, leading Angus breeders and stockmen are taking appropriate steps to establish some type of memorial in honor of the pioneer cattleman.

The scene of Mr. Grant's grave was inspected recently by a group investigating the possibilities of such a move. In the group were: Will J. Miller, sec-

retary of the Kansas Livestock Association; William Ljungdahl, prominent Kansas Angus breeder; Mr. and Mrs. William Philip, of Ellis county; and Roy Freeland, associate editor of Kansas Farmer.

## Safe Place for Seed

This spacious, rodent-proof storage room provides genuine protection for valuable certified seed on the farm of Brune Brothers, prominent Kansas seed growers who operate a farm northwest of Lawrence. The room was prepared for safe keeping of seed after it is graded, sacked and ready for the customer.



Albert Brune weighs a sack of certified hybrid seed corn direct from the Brune Brothers grader seen in this picture. Their corn grader, one of the largest and most complete in Kansas, is used for grading the seed raised last year from 42 acres of certified corn.



Buy U. S. War Bonds and Stamps

All these simple things we can do without one cent of expense. To produce the best eggs we must give good feed, water and care but these things we have discussed in another issue.

### Feed Makes the Eggs

M. A. Seaton, extension poultryman, Kansas State College, tells of an experiment, conducted recently, in which it was found that hens fed only 75 per cent of the amount they would normally consume produced only half as many eggs as did a flock that was kept on full feed. This, according to Mr. Seaton, shows the close relationship that exists between good feeding and high production. This is something that must have the attention of poultrymen thruout the state if Kansas is to reach the goal set for her by the Food for Freedom program. This state has been asked to step up her egg manufacturing 15 per cent while the increase expected of the United States as a whole is only 11 per cent. The quotas demanded county by county vary from an increase of 7 per cent up to 23 per cent.

### One Male to 60 Hens!

Not to be out-done by livestock producers, poultrymen also are practicing artificial insemination in their breeding practices. As yet it is more or less in an experimental stage and is not being used extensively. But poultry experts predict it can be of widespread value within the next few years.

Its principal use at present is for the purebred poultry breeder or specialist who may wish to obtain more intensive use of a valuable male. This is possible because one male will service many times more hens under the artificial system. It is also of use in the case of valuable males which become too old for active duty in natural breeding. In flocks where artificial insemination is being used, it is found only one male is needed for each 50 or 60 hens.

# Kansas Spreads War Wings

(Continued from Page 4)

Kansas farmers are expected to raise a 1942 corn crop of considerably more than 3 million acres, increasing the production of this crop by more than a half million acres. The Kansas food supply will also include 26,000 acres of spuds, nearly 2 million acres each of oats and barley, more than 3 1/2 million acres of sorghums, and nearly 1 million acres of wheat.

A quick glance at the livestock picture shows Kansas farmers clamoring back in the hog business to meet Uncle Sam's urgent call for pork. Total number of hogs on Kansas farms this year is about 400,000 higher than last year. About the same increase is evident in numbers of Kansas beef and dairy cattle, while chickens have increased from more than 14 1/2 millions to 17 1/2 millions.

### Must Fill Government Contracts

Food manufacture is on the boom. Packing companies are rushing increased slaughter programs to meet great government contracts for meat. Soybean mills are adding new units to extract the oil from flax and soybeans. Special canning plants are packaging Kansas grown vegetables, drying eggs and preparing other types of food in form for shipment to our soldiers and our Allies.

With tremendous stores of petroleum, Kansas may soon figure prominently in production of 100-octane gasoline, the "beverage" that makes possible for Allied bombers to fly circles around planes of the Axis. If and when the government actually gets moving at production of synthetic rubber, Kansas is in perfect position to provide almost limitless supplies of raw material.

This raw material may be the great quantities of petroleum stored underground, it may be farm grains which we can produce in abundance, or it may be coal. In fact, a plant at Pittsburg is already fitting itself for the job of using Southeast Kansas coal deposits in manufacturing synthetic rubber.

A plant in Eastern Kansas is turning thousands of bushels of grain into alcohol for production of explosives. Industrial leaders point with pride to possibilities of extending this industry to Western Kansas where thousands of bushels of grain sorghums could provide enough powder to shake the very foundation of both Germany and Japan.

### A Big Plane Production

Greatest of all industries in Kansas, and still growing, is the state's gigantic program of aircraft construction which turns out about one-fourth of all the planes being built in this country. The little Jap men had a taste of this activity when General Doolittle and his force rained bombs on Japan's industrial centers. Every plane in this building party was a B25 Bomber, the kind being made in Kansas. It is one of the world's fastest medium-weight bombers.

At a Central Kansas city, 4 big plane companies are assembling more training planes than are being made at all other plants of the United States combined. The industry has boosted the population from 114,000 in 1940 to about 183,000 now. In spacious fields surrounding the city on every side, new homes and apartment houses "grew up" by the thousands, and the entire south-central Kansas area is undergoing tremendous changes caused by this unusual activity.

But the thousands working in aircraft plants here are only part of the great mass of man power and plant facilities contributing to production of Kansas planes. Subcontracts amounting to millions of dollars are handled by smaller manufacturing companies over the state, extending as far west as Goodland.

Turning from production of a peace-time product to the making of one or

more parts for an airplane, these plants ship their parts to the huge assembly plants, where they meet other parts shipped in from other smaller plants over the state. In the case of one new training plane, 85 per cent of the parts are made by subcontractors, outside the assembly plant.

Aircraft firms are proud of their labor. An executive of one Kansas firm estimates that 80 to 90 per cent of their workers are farm men and women. "It's a cinch," he declared, "our steadiest and most reliable employes are those from the farm. They have benefited from experience with farm machinery; their loyalty and patriotism is the very best."

In all war industries women workers are becoming more important, and this means thousands of Kansas farm girls are helping turn out planes. One company is using about 30 per cent women workers at present and estimates that within 5 months 50 per cent of the employes will be women and girls. About half the feminine workers are farm girls.

Some spectacular developments in airplane manufacture have been pioneered by these companies in Central Kansas. For example, one company is now producing the AT-10, an all wood

plane, including the gas tank. It is the first all wood advanced trainer to be accepted by the army. This type of trainer releases enormous quantities of aluminum for construction of combat planes.

It also allows more extensive use of the subcontracting system, with many of the parts being made by Kansas furniture manufacturers. Production rate at this plant is about 40 times greater than in 1940. Some of the new additional buildings at this plant were erected in 83 days and new planes were actually rolling out of them before building construction was completed.

At another plant, training planes are being built for the United States, Great Britain, China and several South American republics. Their newest plane is the AT-15 Crew Trainer, the first training plane specifically designed and equipped for the integrated training of pilots, co-pilots, bombardiers, navigators, and gun crews.

A third company, long a leader in building of twin-engine bomber-pilot training planes, is now adding a new and exciting line of work. This company is one of 3 large firms accepting contracts from the U. S. Army for construction of gliders.

For this job, involving millions of dollars, the company has built a special plant "somewhere in Kansas."

## CALVES AND CANNONS



Meat will do its part toward winning the war. Avoid calf losses! —Gov't licensed, long-time immunity product. Low cost per dose. If your druggist doesn't sell Peters products, write us.



Peters Family, World's First Hog Serum Mfrs.

Peters Serum Co., Laboratories KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

### New DUPLEX Rotary Scraper

Easiest operating Scraper made. Loads and dumps forward and backward. Many other exclusive features! FREE! Five days trial. Write for details and literature. Low as \$50. DUPLEX CONSTRUCTION CO., Dept. 9 East Omaha, Nebraska



### Buy U. S. Savings Bonds and Stamps



The Axis rustlers are prowling in the night. Already the Swastika branding iron has left its mark on some of the finest herds in the world. The farmers of Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands, the Isle of Jersey can tell you what it means to have your cattle slaughtered, your granaries burned to the ground.

Time is fleeting, but it's not too late for American farmers to do some branding of their own . . . with WAR BONDS. Two Bar S . . . the American dollar sign . . . will say "hands off!" to the rustlers. If farmers buy their proportionate share of WAR BONDS this year, they can finance 6,000 Flying Fortresses. It's money that will come back to them in 10 years increased 33 1/3 per cent in cash value and a million per cent in the way of life America is fighting to preserve. Allis-Chalmers believes that there's no better farm investment in the world.

In cooperation with the U.S. Treasury Department, we invite you to help in the big WAR Bond roundup by entering your letter in the "Win-the-War Bond Contest". You'll be helping to write Hitler's and Hirohito's obituaries!

**ALLIS-CHALMERS**  
TRACTOR DIVISION • MILWAUKEE • U. S. A.

## 125 PRIZES

For Letters of 100 Words Or Less On "WHY FARMERS SHOULD BUY WAR BONDS" "WIN-THE-WAR BOND CONTEST"

### FIRST PRIZE

—\$1,000 War Bond, plus a tour for the winner and one other member of the family, all expenses paid. See the big Allis-Chalmers factory where weapons of victory are made. Visit Great Lakes Naval Training Station and, war conditions permitting, cruise as guest of honor aboard a U. S. Navy boat!

2nd PRIZE — \$1,000 War Bond.

3rd PRIZE — \$500 in War Stamps.

122 other prizes from \$400 to \$10 in bonds and stamps.

How to Enter — Anyone living on a farm is eligible except Allis-Chalmers employees and dealers and their families. List the serial No. of a War Bond registered in your name. Obtain entry blank from your Allis-Chalmers dealer, or write factory address below. Entry blank not required to win. Contest closes September 15. Submit entries to Allis-Chalmers, Dept. 19, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.



## All Happy Except Thieves

By J. M. PARKS, Manager  
Kansas Farmer Protective Service

THESE 2 letters make up the final chapter in a successful campaign against thieves: "To Kansas Farmer: I received a reward check for \$12.50. I am perfectly satisfied with the portion I received and I am pleased to learn that Sheriff Kill received the other half of the reward. I want to thank you very much.—Frank J. Youssi, R. 4, Hiawatha."

"To Kansas Farmer: I received your letter and check for \$12.50 as one-half of the reward for the arrest and conviction of thieves who stole a hog oiler from Frank Youssi. This settlement was entirely satisfactory with this office if it was with Mr. Youssi, and we believe from our last conversation with him, that it would be. We assure you we are ready at all times to co-operate with the Protective Service to the best of our ability. While the reward was appreciated, we expect to put forth our efforts and do our duty without any thought of sharing in a reward.—Virgil Kill, Sheriff, Hiawatha."

The Service Member and the arresting officer both expressed their satisfaction with the outcome, but no word has come from the thieves as to what they thought of it. They will be pretty busy for the next 5 or 10 years, tho, because each received a sentence for that length of time in the state penitentiary.

### Stealer Went Wrong Again

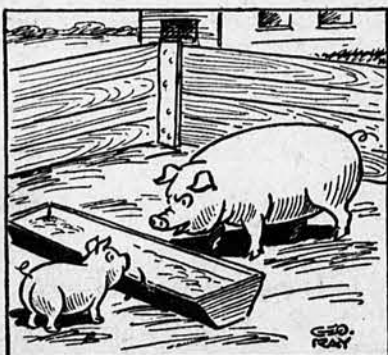
About a year ago, a man stole clothing and other articles from the posted farm of John W. Burch, Sedan. He was convicted at that time, but was granted a parole on condition that he prove to be a law-abiding citizen. He did not keep faith, however, and when he again was found guilty of stealing, he was required to serve out the sentence imposed upon him in the Burch case. That meant that Kansas Farmer was under obligations to pay a reward, which has been distributed among Service Member Burch, Mrs. Elbert Dilley, a neighbor who supplied an important clue, and Sheriff John Smith, who made the arrest.

### Took a Gasoline Engine

At the time Harry Haynes, of Grantville, reported theft of a gasoline engine to Kansas Farmer, there were no clues in sight. A little later, tho, members of the sheriff's force of Shawnee county, learned that an engine had been sold to a traveling man and sufficient clues were gathered to justify the arrest of a suspect. Later, he was convicted and given a prison sentence. For his prompt report, Mr. Haynes received one-half of the reward, while the other half was divided between Deputy Sheriffs Dean Rogers and George W. Hornbeck, of Topeka.

### "Spotters" Were too Bold

Because there had been a number of thefts in the Westphalia community, Fred Reilly, R. 1, Westphalia, became suspicious when he saw a car pass his farm home several times one day. He



"Don't make so much noise when you're eating, you sound like a little boy!"



decided he would watch for further developments that night. Sure enough, he was right in his belief. Shortly after midnight he saw a light in the vacant house on his farm, investigated and found 3 young men in the act of stealing more than \$100 worth of flax seed. Reilly, armed with a shotgun, took the offenders to his home and called Sheriff Nelson Carrier. At the trial, which occurred soon after, the thieves were given reformatory sentences. Since Mr. Reilly was primarily responsible for the conviction, all of a \$25 reward, paid by Kansas Farmer, went to him.

### Stole Car With Emblem

A car belonging to Walter Denholm, Tonganoxie, was stolen from a parking place in town where his son had left it. Since the Denholms were mem-

bers of the Protective Service and had been prepared by this agency to co-operate against thievery, they knew the first thing to do was to report to the sheriff's office and explain that their car carried a Protective Service emblem, offering a reward for the capture of thieves. Deputies from the Jefferson county sheriff's force soon made a capture and the thief was given a prison sentence. A \$25 reward, paid by Kansas Farmer, has been distributed among Service Member Denholm, Deputy Leonard Turner, of Tonganoxie, and Deputy Joe Gorskowitch, of Leavenworth.

To date in its war on thievery, Kansas Farmer has paid out a total of \$32,980 in cash rewards for the conviction of 1,427 thieves.



"They're waiting to see some friends off on the 5:15 cattle train!"

## The Advertiser Speaks

### Mobilize Against Accidents

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S recent appeal to the National Safety Council "to mobilize its nation-wide resources in leading a concerted and intensified campaign against accidents," and to every citizen "to do his part in preventing wastage of human and material resources of the Nation," has resulted in the formation of the War Production Fund to Conserve Man Power. This agency, launched by a group of the nation's leading business men and industrialists, will operate under the sponsorship of the National Safety Council and will enlist the co-operation of business and industry in a national safety drive to reduce our present alarming accident toll.

Word has come from the council that W. C. Mac Farlane, president of the Minneapolis-Moline Power Implement Company, has been appointed national chairman of the Agricultural Machinery Division of the Fund, to organize and lead the drive for contributions in this branch of industry. Minneapolis-Moline Power Implement Company now has, and has had for a long time, a safety program of its own in charge of George P. Milligan, safety director.

The immediate objective of the War Production Fund is the installation of safety programs in 171,000 industrial plants and the launching of a safety plan to reach 15,000,000 industrial workers and their families.

Last year 3,750,000 interruptions in war industry, representing 460 million man-days in production, were our unintentional gift to the enemy. Sixty-six battleships could be built in the productive time lost. Death claimed 101,000, permanent disability another 350,000, and lesser injuries, 9 million. Translated into hourly mortality, 11 deaths and 40 injuries took place every 60 minutes. Translated into dollars,

the loss totaled \$3,750,000,000. Altho every man and every minute weighs mightily in the scale of freedom today, this appalling figure continues to grow, as shown by a 19 per cent rise in industrial accidents for January, 1942, over January, 1941. Not only in industry but in homes and on highways, this tremendous wastage mounts.

Every group and every individual has a patriotic as well as humanitarian duty to perform by supporting the efforts of the National Safety Council and its agency, the War Production Fund to Conserve Man Power.

### For 30,000 Tanks

A total of 1,357,000 tons of scrap metal has been collected from American farms, villages and towns thru the scrap salvage campaign sponsored by the International Harvester Company and carried out by its 8,500 enthusiastic farm equipment dealers, by company branch house employes, and hundreds of local co-operating groups, the company announces. The campaign has been in progress 3 months, and was the first of a number of scrap collection campaigns to be sponsored by various industries and trade associations.

This huge collection of scrap was the equivalent of 35,000 railroad carloads.

Melted down and converted ton for ton into medium tanks, this amount of scrap would build 30,000 of these fighting monsters for the American and United Nations armed forces.

It would build 100 medium-sized cargo vessels to carry supplies to the armed forces abroad.

Converted ton for ton into half-track military vehicles, it would build 110,000 of these transport and fighting units.

Three months ago the Harvester company offered to the materials conservation section of the War Production Board the facilities and personnel of its distribution organization in the United States to collect farm scrap metal.

All the facilities of the sales department of the company were made available in the collection effort. A nationwide publicity campaign was planned and launched. News of the drive for farm scrap penetrated to the most remote farming sections of the nation. Harvester dealers were urged to obtain the co-operation of all agencies interested in the problem. Every available community agency was enlisted—schools, churches, clubs and fraternal organizations. The response from the company's thousands of dealers was whole-hearted. Thousands of the held local community scrap collection days.

### Poor Feed Is Expensive

Farmers interested in maximum profit from livestock and poultry will find a great deal of valuable information in a new book just published by the Carey Salt Company, of Hutchinson, Kan., "Stop the High Cost of Mineral Deficiency." Its purpose is to make more feeders aware of the many ways in which mineral-poor rations are robbing them of legitimate income by cutting into the productivity and health of all types of farm stock.

"Stop the High Cost of Mineral Deficiency" demonstrates how generations of grazing and cropping have robbed American farm land of calcium, phosphorus and iodine—the minerals needed to build healthy bone and flesh. The result is that today many grains and forage crops, which look as good as they ever did, are actually no longer providing animals with the quantities of needed minerals. Goats still birth, hairlessness, "rheumatism," creeps, shy breeding and nutritional abortion are some of the mineral deficiency effects which every farmer has seen. Carey's new book discusses these and others as they apply to dairy cattle, beef cattle, hogs, poultry, sheep, horses, mules and goats and gives specific feeding instructions for their prevention.

A free copy of "Stop the High Cost of Mineral Deficiency" may be obtained by simply sending a request to Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Your request will receive prompt attention.

### Need Extra Poultry Care

Dr. J. E. Salsbury's Laboratory, Charles City, Ia., caution farm poultry raisers about the hazards that are likely to accompany larger flocks of poultry. Dr. Salsbury points out that there are 16 per cent more chickens this year than the record-breaking number raised in 1941, and this makes it necessary for poultry raisers to take extra poultry health precautions to check disease and unthriftiness in the flocks, and also to aid them in fighting profit-taking diseases successfully present in their flocks. Dr. Salsbury has arranged to place a free copy of the latest issue of his Poultry Health Messenger in the hands of every farm flock owner by having a constant supply of these valuable magazines available at all Dr. Salsbury dealers. Poultry Health Messenger is profusely illustrated with practical colored "How to Do It" pictures and illustrations and poultry health ideas and hints. There is no dealer near you, send directly to Dr. Salsbury's Laboratory, Charles City, Ia., or to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, for your free copy.

### If You Bake at Home

We have prepared, and will send absolutely free to you, a yeast recipe book full of such grand recipes as Oatmeal Scones, Cheese Puffs, Honey Pecan Buns, Coffee Cakes and Rolls. Just drop a card with your name and address to Standard Brands Inc., Washington St., New York City.







GUERNSEY CATTLE

For Sale 3 "Foremost-Bred" Guernsey Bulls

HAMILTON FOREMOST NOBLE April 24, 1940

Sire: Foremost Hamilton 261071\* Dam: Foremost Noble Edith 634471

HAMILTON'S CASPAR September 9, 1940

Sire: Foremost Hamilton 261071\* Dam: Lucerne's Kathleen 2d 524075

HAMILTON'S COMET December 7, 1940

Sire: Foremost Hamilton 261071\* Dam: Bonnie's Butterella 581216

\*Out of FOREMOST LIDA 460693 A.R. Twice World Record Cow A. R. records:

May be seen Penney and Matheny farm, Gallatin, Mo. Address correspondence: J. C. PENNEY 330 W. 34th Street . . New York City

Kansas Farmer Topeka, Kansas June 22, 1942

Gentlemen: Herewith you will find check for advertising which has really brought results.

ALVIN T. WARRINGTON Leoti, Kan.

The TRI-STATE SALE of registered rams will be held at Anthony, Wednesday, July 29.

M. H. PETERSON, Milking Shorthorn cattle and Hereford hog breeder of Assaria, reports everything fine, almost entirely sold out of bulls and making good sales of Hereford pigs.

It is always interesting to read a letter from the McCLURE FAMILY at Republic. Mr. and Mrs. McClure are real partners and co-operators in the business of breeding and marketing registered Hampshire hogs.

A good crowd of Kansas farmers and breeders attended the VERNON CHRISTMAN Hereford dispersion sale, held at Holton, June 26.

For more than 35 years W. R. HUSTON has bred Durocs on his farm near Americus. His Durocs have gone out to strengthen hundreds of farm herds.

W. E. "BILL" GREGORY sends us advertising matter to appear in this issue regarding the big ram sale to be held in Wichita, Friday, July 24.

I have just received a fine letter from E. L. STUNKEL AND SON, of Peck. The Stunkel herd is one of the oldest and strongest of registered Shorthorns in Kansas.

There is a lot that we might say about the offering of registered Hampshire bred gilts that the O'BRYAN RANCH, Hiattville, will sell in the August 3 auction.

These gilts are bred to herd boars that you will like in more ways than one. They are the kind of boars that we want today.

There is an excellent average to the sow and litter of this spring farrow. An average of 8 pigs a litter from sows and gilts is all anyone could ask.

Public Sales of Livestock

Hereford Cattle January 7—Kansas Hereford Breeders' Association sale, Hutchinson, Kan.

Polled Hereford Cattle November 9—Victor Roth, Hays, Kan.

Jersey Cattle October 6—Kansas Jersey Cattle Club, Free Fair Grounds, Topeka, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle October 21—E. C. Lacy & Son, Miltonvale, Kan. October 27—Merryvale Farm, Grandview, Mo.

Polled Shorthorn Cattle September 8—Raymond Basham, Lawson, Mo.

Berkshire Hogs October 10—Harold E. Luhrs, Rockport, Mo.

Duroc Jersey Hogs October 3—Clarence Miller, Alma, Kansas.

Hampshire Hogs August 3—O'Bryan Ranch, Hiattville, Kan.

Poland China Hogs October 16—Bauer Brothers, Gladstone, Nebr.

Sheep July 24—Midwest Ram sale, Mule Barn, Wichita, Kan.

Livestock Advertising Rates 1/4 Column Inch . . . . . \$2.50 per issue

1/2 Column Inch . . . . . 3.50 per issue

3/4 Column Inch . . . . . 4.50 per issue

One-third Column Inch is the smallest ad accepted.

Kansas Farmer is now published on the first and third Saturdays of each month.

JESSE E. JOHNSON, Fieldman Kansas Farmer - Topeka, Kansas



WALTER W. WARD Democratic Candidate for CONGRESS Sixth District

Born and continues to reside on his Lincoln County stock farm at Hunter, Kansas. Primary August 4 (Political Advertisement)

SAVE TIME WORK MONEY WITH A GEHL FILLS SILO CHOPS HAY MAKES GRASS SILAGE. More than ever now, you'll want the clean-cutting, light-running, big capacity of the self-feeding Gehl.

SIEBRING GRAIN BIN and CORN CRIB Store for Victory! Still available—Lowest-priced Government-approved Bin on the market.

Avoid HOG CHOLERA Losses Vaccinate with COLORADO SERUM—Unexcelled for Purity, Potency and Economy.

Registered Guernsey Calves

For sale: Registered Guernsey calves, either sex. From A. R. Cows with large records.

4 Guernsey Heifer Calves \$110

Four 4-8 weeks old, well started, unregistered Guernsey heifer calves \$110.

BROWN SWISS CATTLE

Brown Swiss For Sale Registered Brown Swiss bull calves 6 months old.

DAIRY CATTLE

FREE BULL Holstein, Jersey, Guernsey or Shorthorn bull with or without five \$16 heifers.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

WILL HE SIRÉ 4% TEST? We think he will. Thonyma Posch Ormsby Fobes Max is ready for service.

Sir Billy Ormsby De Kol Sons and grandsons, calves to 16 months old, out of D.H.I.A. dams with records up to 400 lbs. fat.

DRESSLER'S RECORD HOLSTEINS Cows in herd are daughters and granddaughters of the state's highest butterfat record cow.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

AYRSHIRE DAIRY CATTLE PERFECT UDDERS—IDEAL TYPE—BEST OF GRAZERS. Write for literature or names of breeders with heavy-producing 4% milk stock.

HEREFORD CATTLE

Hereford Bulls--Serviceable Age Heifers bred or open. Hazlett and WHR blood pure form or in combination.

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

We Offer Polled Herefords For sale: A few yearling bulls of good size, good quality. State accredited herd.

ANGUS CATTLE

BULLS FOR SALE Also choice heifers, bred and open. From a herd whose discards top best markets.

July 18 Will Be Our Next Issue Ads for the Classified and Livestock Sections must be in our hands by Saturday, July 11

NATIONAL Vitrified SILOS Everlasting TILE Cheap to install. Trouble Free. Also Tile Stave Silos. Outside Reinforcing.

\$5,000,000 Capper Publications, Inc. Topeka, Kansas First Mortgage 4% Certificates (6-month) First Mortgage 4 1/2% Bonds (1-year)

# The Tank Truck

News from your Conoco Agent about Farm Fuels and Lubricants

Your Tank Truck Editor does some "thinking out loud about" **ROCK BOTTOM ECONOMY!**

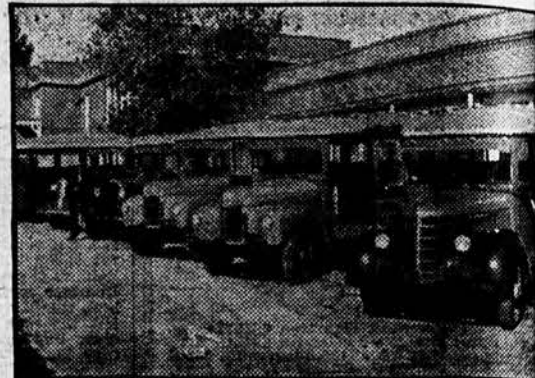


THE KIND OF REAL ECONOMIZING we're all anxious to put into practice these days, is apt to take about 90% judgment and 10% getting-it-done. For with all of the suggestions being offered, it's getting so that the hardest part of the job is deciding whose idea to try. In fact, the longer you listen, the harder it gets... so I've always put a lot of faith in thinking about *who says it*, and *what others think*. I remember a story that goes back to the days when most of us were first learning how to handle a cradle. It's about Val, the painter who came to see about our barn. He walked around it once, talking some about paint and rubbing his hand over a piece of siding. Then he pulled out part of an old envelope, a stub of pencil, and set to figuring. Well, after jotting down a couple of numbers, he settled into something like a trance that plowed deep furrows in his forehead. Meanwhile

he mumbled, "Twenty from ten, you can't... five into two, won't go." Finally, as though satisfied with his calculations, he turned to my father and said, "The way I figure, I can paint your barn for forty dollars."

Sure, Dad knew that the figuring hadn't meant anything. Val was a mite short on book learning. What he said about paint made sense, right enough. But even so, what counted most was Dad's estimation of Val, and Val's good reputation among our neighbors. Besides, Val wasn't being hired to do arithmetic, and Dad was foresighted enough to know that a good paint job was worth forty dollars. The deal was closed then and there.

You might look at your lubricating problems the same way. Month after month you find facts about Conoco N<sup>th</sup> motor oil, right here on this page. And maybe you agree that what we say about OIL-PLATING, for instance, makes pretty good sense. But—that's only one side of the story, you say. And fair enough! So just start checking up on what some of your neighbors say about the Conoco products and the service they're getting. And read some of the letters below, from farmers in other parts of the country. Then you'll be able to decide whether it's worth your while to have Your Conoco Agent start making your farm one of his regular stopping places.



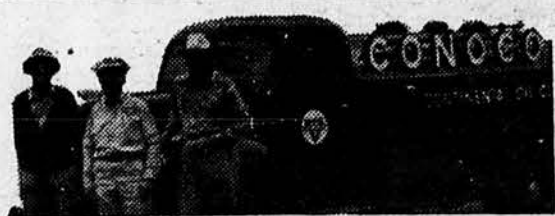
"... ready for any emergency"

G. F. WALKER, who is Superintendent of the Motor Transportation Department of Colorado School District No. 48, Johnstown, Colorado, writes, "... I am in charge of a fleet of six school buses which operate in excess of 300 miles per week. It is my opinion, based on 21 years of experience in this capacity, that to maintain perfect operation with a minimum of expense, quality merchandise is vitally important. Conoco N<sup>th</sup> motor oil and Conoco lubricants have kept this fleet rolling over country roads under all weather conditions, with hundreds of stops and starts, producing only the finest results. It has given our equipment the added protection of OIL-PLATING plus lower consumption, lubricates better under all driving conditions and keeps our motors ready for any emergency."

And PAUL G. DAWKINS—a Colorado farmer who has had nine years of experience with Conoco products on his farm near Arvada—adds his opinion by saying, "To show you what I think of your oil, just a short time ago I rented one of my tractors to a neighbor and the one thing that I insisted upon was that only Conoco N<sup>th</sup> oil be used in the machine. I wanted to be sure the tractor would come back home in as good condition as when I rented it and I knew it would be if your oil was used."

"HOW WILL IT help protect the life of my car, or truck or tractor engine?" That's the first question you're likely to ask about OIL-PLATING, or any advantage an engine gets from the change to Conoco N<sup>th</sup> motor oil. And here's your answer:

(1) Conoco N<sup>th</sup> is oil that OIL-PLATES any engine. And OIL-PLATING—created by a special synthetic



"... tractors still run perfectly"

J. I. CLAYTON, a Conoco user for more than 7 years, writes in from McKinney, Texas, "Our 310 acre row crop farm... is cultivated with two Farmall tractors, one of which has completed its fifth crop and the other its fourth. Conoco N<sup>th</sup> motor oil, Conoco Bronz-z-z gasoline, and Conoco Robalube are used exclusively in one 1939 model Chevrolet and one model 'A' Ford automobile in addition to the tractors mentioned... Since we first became Conoco users... our repair expense has been 'rock bottom' and our tractors still run perfectly... For better service, minimum repair bills and unexcelled performance we can heartily recommend Conoco to anyone."

added to N<sup>th</sup> oil—is a rich surfacing of lubricant, joined up to inner engine parts. Every cylinder wall, for instance, becomes a wall of OIL-PLATING. Then, for as long as you use Conoco N<sup>th</sup> oil, this PLATING of lubricant stays up just as you'd expect any fine plating to hold close to the metal it protects. Even when you shut off the engine and fluid oil drains back down to the crankcase, OIL-PLATING stays up where it's needed to protect those delicate working parts the moment you start up again... stays ready to lubricate before any oil can circulate... stays ready in advance to guard every stroke of the engine. That's one way to head off excess wear. And...

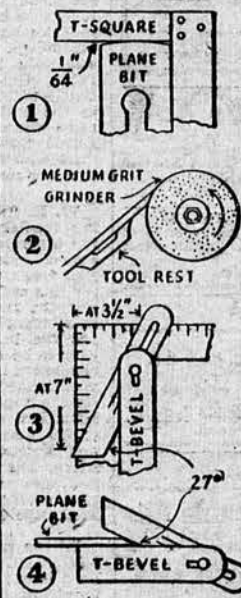
(2) Conoco N<sup>th</sup> oil also brings you Thialkene inhibitor—another synthetic—invented to inhibit or restrain the dangerous breakdown of oil under the extreme heat and pressure now common in engines. Thialkene inhibitor helps to keep the oil and the engine clean. And that's your second great aid to mileage—oil mileage as well as engine mileage.

Talk about economy!... Down in Death Valley's record high heat, battling five other big-name oils impartially—till all engines were destroyed—one regular 5-quart fill of this same Conoco N<sup>th</sup> oil delivered better than 2 miles for every 1 mile averaged by all five competitors. That helps you realize why you can change to Conoco N<sup>th</sup> and—even during the long days of Summer's worst heat—keep from adding quart after quart of make-up oil. Your Conoco Agent will deliver N<sup>th</sup> oil right to your farm.



LLOYD TEETER of Boise, Idaho, says in a recent letter, "During the four years I have used Conoco products exclusively... my repair bill has been almost nothing... your new N<sup>th</sup> motor oil cut my oil consumption almost 50% and keeps my engine running cooler than any oil I've used..."

## PLANE SHARPENING



When sharpening a plane bit, remember that the cutting edge should be curved. It's easy to check this by holding the edge against a T-square as shown in Sketch 1. With the center touching the T-square, each side should curve back about 1/64 inch. Viewed from the side, the bit edge should be ground as shown in Sketch 2, to an angle of about 27 degrees. Sketch 3 shows how to set a T-bevel at 27 degrees so that the bit can be checked as shown in Sketch 4. Finish the sharpening on an oil stone, honing with a rotary stroke.

## THAT'S AN IDEA

Do you know some handier way of doing things around a farm? Write your ideas to The Tank Truck, care of this paper. We pay \$1.00 for each idea we publish, based on interest and date entry arrives.

Here's a handy way to open screw bottle tops that stick. Tie one end of a piece of string to the center of a piece of wood slightly larger than your finger. Wrap the string counter-clockwise around the bottle top until the stick touches the side of the top, then twist the stick and the top together. Millard Holyoak, Clay Springs, Arizona.



To stretch window screening tight, put two frames together with the outer ends resting on 2 x 4's. Pull screening loosely over both frames and tack down outer ends only. Then remove 2 x 4's so that frames lie flat, thus stretching the screen over both frames. Tack down screening all around, and trim. Tom Cartmill, Edmond, Oklahoma.

ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE

Your Conoco Agent

CONOCO MOTOR FUELS  
CONOCO MOTOR OILS  
CONOCO GREASES

