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KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE

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“HOW TO DO IT” TRAINING For the Men Left on the Farm

KANSAS farmers of all ages will be going to school this fall and winter. But not for the old-time readin' writin' and 'rithmetic. They will be sharpening their knowledge of motor mechanics, welding, babbitting and other skills which can help keep farm equipment rolling for the duration.

Supervised by the Kansas State Board for Vocational Education, there will be 175 to 180 classes offered in this state, and farmers in nearly every county will have a chance to attend one. The training is free, and is offered as part of the Rural War Production Training Program, sometimes called the O. S. Y. A., which stands for "Out of School Youths and Adults."

As explained by Lester B. Pollom, state supervisor of vocational agriculture, classes of this kind were established 2 years ago, but were limited at that time to out-of-school youths, 17 to 25 years old. Young men who took the courses have made valuable workers in aircraft industries or as specialized men in the army.

But now, most of the men and boys of this age are gone from the rural communities. Each one who departed left a hole in the community's labor supply. This increased the need and importance of labor-saving machinery, but many parts and new machines cannot be purchased because of wartime priorities.

Now, it is generally agreed that shortage of labor and shortage of machinery coming at the same time

[Continued on Page 16]

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What "Vets" Talk About

When They Get Together in Convention

TALKING shop among themselves, delegates to the American Veterinary Medical Association convention, recently held in Chicago, told some mighty interesting things. The following paragraphs were taken from talks by top-notchers on the program:

A hog requires 550 pounds of water to produce 100 pounds of pork.

One hundred heavy-laying hens will drink nearly 10 tons of water in a year.

A laying pullet has been observed dipping her beak in the water for 57 consecutive drinks after breakfast.

It has been shown that watering dairy cows twice daily produces 7 per cent more milk than watering them once a day.

Benefits in better livestock health and production which are gained from proper watering practices are equally significant with respect to proper feeding practices.

Scientific rations should include proteins, carbohydrates, fats, minerals, and vitamins. Proteins repair tissues and build new ones. Carbohydrates are the preferred body foods for muscular energy. Fats are carriers of valuable vitamins, and provide a source of energy 2½ times that of carbohydrates and vitamins. Minerals are essential to the vital processes of the body, and are important to the skeletal structure, the nervous system and blood. Vitamins are essential to maintenance, growth, health and reproduction.

It is not sufficient, however, to merely have these various ingredients in a ration. Quality of the ingredients is an important factor. For example, in a carefully controlled feeding experiment, pigs from the same litter were divided into 2 groups, and received rations of the same formula and chemical analysis. At the end of the 20-week experiment, the pigs in one group weighed an average of 21 pounds more than the other. The difference was due to the quality of the ingredients. Similar tests have been conducted with chickens and turkeys, and the differences were equally significant.

Feeder Gains Speed Up

A new method of stimulating more gains in feeder cattle, by partial removal of the thyroid, was reported. In a series of tests with 12 steers, those which had the thyroid removed began to gain weight 33 per cent faster than those which did not have the operation.

The average daily gain during the first 6 post-recovery weeks was 2.6 pounds in the operated steers, in contrast to an average daily gain of 1.8 pounds in a group of 17 control steers which were not operated. Following the sixth week the rate of gain was reduced, and averaged 2 pounds daily at the 20th week. The animals on which the tests were conducted ranged in weight from 365 to 993 pounds at the time of operation.

Would Cook the Garbage

Feeding uncooked garbage to hogs is the greatest factor today in spreading trichinosis in this country. The incidence of trichinosis in hogs fed uncooked garbage is 5 times higher than in grain-fed hogs. It was proposed to place feeding of garbage under the control of state livestock sanitary authorities; requiring a state permit to feed garbage to hogs; automatically quarantining hogs fed on uncooked garbage; requiring a permit before such hogs are sold; requiring a permanent identification tattoo on all hogs admitted to plants where uncooked garbage is fed; requiring slaughterhouses using such hogs to pre-cook the meat before selling it to retailers.

Trichinae in pork are killed when all parts are heated to 137 degrees Fahrenheit, a lower temperature than that at which milk ordinarily is pasteurized. In the interests of public health, it is

not unreasonable to demand that commercial feeders subject garbage to such temperatures before giving it to hogs. Canada has such restrictions.

Very Tough Roughage

Every kind of object from money to razor blades has been found in a cow's stomach. Recently one veterinarian removed 11 razor blades and a rubber ball from one cow. In his opinion more than 75 per cent of all dairy cows over 5 years old are suffering from this condition. Cows have a curious tendency to swallow bright or shiny objects lying around the barnyard. These include nails and pieces of glass. If every farmer would pick up such objects, he could prevent the loss of many valuable animals.

Sharp objects such as nails and needles penetrate the stomach and go toward the apex of the heart, and when they reach the heart they kill the cow.

Where digestive disturbances created by such objects are noted in time, they can be removed by surgery. Usual symptoms show the animal "off feed," eating best every 2 days or 3 days. When going down hill there is a distinct grunt.

Poor Feed From Poor Land

Many digestive disturbances in cattle are caused by lack of minerals which are essential to health and growth.

Food crops grown on run-down or mineral deficient soil are bound to be lacking in essential minerals. If those minerals are not added to the ration in one form or another, the livestock will suffer from deficiencies—such deficiencies are responsible for more digestive disorders in livestock than the public realizes.

Horses Rescue the Lambs

Old Dobbin has come to the rescue to help save the lives of thousands of lambs affected by "pulpy kidney disease." A new type of serum produced by inoculating horses is now being used successfully in Oregon in combating the disease.

Lambs from 2 weeks to several months old, on luxuriant pasture or heavy grain ration, are usually affected by the disease. Death occurs within a few minutes and up to 4 hours after symptoms appear, and mortality ap

Make Rubber Parts Last

Here are a few tips for making the rubber parts of milking machines last longer:

1. Remember the general rule that clean rubber lasts longer.
2. As soon after milking as possible, rinse rubber parts in cold water, then wash them with hot water and a good washing powder or dairy cleaner. Do not use soap or soap powder.
3. Give rubber parts a good brushing.
4. Rinse in clean, hot water.
5. Sterilize carefully with lye or chlorine solution or boiling water.

A milker's rubber parts can stand boiling . . . if . . . they are clean. If butterfat has collected on rubber, boiling will leave the rubber gummy, and gummy rubber will not last long. Boiling in lye water is often recommended where rubbers have a coat of fat due to improper washing. Never pour boiling water on rubbers so it hits one spot. Also be sure to use a false bottom of wood so rubbers do not rest on the hot metal bottom of vessel.



The Job He Likes



Back at his old job is L. E. Willoughby, of the Kansas State College Extension Service. Leaving his recent position as extension conservationist to become one of 3 Kansas extension crops specialists, Mr. Willoughby returns to the duties he formerly handled for many years in Northeast Kansas. Under the present arrangement, Mr. Willoughby is the crops specialist for 37 northeast and west-central counties. E. A. Cleavinger continues at the same kind of work in 33 southeast and south-central counties, while L. L. Compton serves in 33 western counties.

approaches 100 per cent. In tests made, antiserum was produced by 7 ranch horses. Losses in flocks of lambs this year stopped immediately following the use of the serum. In the previous year's tests 4.53 per cent of the untreated lambs died of the disease, while only .23 per cent of the treated lambs died.

New Disease Attacks Cattle

How modern veterinary science is attacking a new disease which is causing heavy losses to cattle raisers in Oklahoma and other beef-producing regions, was described. The disease, "idiopathic hemoglobinemia," is similar to "red water" disease, but is a different pathological entity.

The death rate from this disease among several thousand head of Oklahoma beef cattle was about 100 per cent among untreated animals. All attempts to isolate a causative pathogen, or to reproduce the disease in common laboratory animals and cattle, have been unsuccessful. Best results thus far in treating sick animals have been obtained by using an intravenous injection of a compound arsenic solution.

Are Fighting Mastitis

A new method of attack against mastitis—a cattle disease which is now costing dairy farmers millions of dollars annually—was reported. The new treatment involves use of iodine in mineral oil. The iodized oil is injected into the udder and milk cistern of the cow while she is dry, and is generally allowed to remain there thru the "dry period."

However, the mere treatment of mastitis cases as they arise will not eradicate the infection within a herd. Presence of the disease in a herd indicates that unknown infections exist in cows which are not suspected of harboring the disease. Mastitis eradication requires thoro diagnosis, classification of all animals in the herd, proper management, and proper treatment of infected animals.

To Keep Horses Awake

Further progress is being made in the nation's fight to reduce horse losses caused by sleeping sickness. The new, improved vaccine made from the embryos of unhatched chicks, is providing greater immunity to sleeping sickness, and the protection is effective for longer periods.

Tests conducted on horses immunized by both subcutaneous and intradermal vaccination, showed that full immunity was provided for 8 months, and that immunity still persisted at 13 months, altho it appeared to be waning somewhat at the later date.

Sleeping sickness among horses has shown sharp increases in the last few years, and authorities have been fearful of a recurrence of the devastating losses which occurred a few years ago. The army has already had all of its horses vaccinated by veterinarians, to protect them against the disease, and annual vaccination is now becoming a regular practice among many horse owners.

Aid for Dairy Cows

Concerted effort which leaders in veterinary research are making to discover methods to combat the growing menace of mastitis, which is ruining so many thousands of valuable dairy cows in this country each year, was described before the association.

In an attempt to determine the value of chemotherapy in treating the disease, which ruins the udders of dairy cows, 3 research veterinarians treated 208 quarters with such agents as acriflavine, entozone, colloidal silver oxide, and tyrothricin. Cows which were lactating, and others which were "dry" were treated.

In the lactating quarters, acriflavine was found to have 89.3 efficiency in destroying streptococcal infections, entozone 60 per cent, colloidal silver oxide 71.4 per cent, and tyrothricin 61.4 per cent. In dry quarters the efficiency of acriflavine was 71.4 per cent,

entozone 72.7 per cent, colloidal silver oxide 69.9 per cent, and tyrothricin 92.1 per cent.

Altho response of the infected quarters to acriflavine and entozone is comparable in efficiency to other agents used, tissue irritation, damage to the udder, and lowered milk production appear to be greater. Tyrothricin was apparently the least irritating of any of the products used.

One Disease Brings Others

A little-known malady, Johne's disease, which is caused by an organism resembling the tubercle bacillus, is now believed to be a predisposing factor in producing many other disease conditions in cattle and sheep.

The disease seems to affect virtually all farm animals, and is difficult to eradicate where various types of livestock run together. In a checkup of 10 typical counties in Arkansas, 355 cattle, 376 sheep, 63 goats, 24 swine, 35 horses, and 44 mules were found to be affected.

A program for control of Johne's disease in cattle would be of little or no value unless consideration were given to other species of animals maintained on the same premises. Swine reacting to "johnin" have always been found associated in the same lots with cattle or sheep.

The disease principally manifests itself in a disturbance of the digestive tract, and a pronounced emaciation of the affected animal. Veterinary leaders believe it to be much more widespread than is generally recognized, and that it may be responsible for much livestock illness which is now ascribed to other causes.

"Sulfa" Drugs a Big Help

The "sulfa" drugs which have produced such amazing results in coping with various human diseases, are proving equally beneficial with livestock.

Veterinary delegates were told that sulfaguanidine had proved of definite value in treating necrotic enteritis in swine. This disease, known as "necro" to most farmers, has ranked as one of the major causes of swine losses in this country for a number of years, and has been a complicating factor in other swine diseases.

Twelve lots of pigs afflicted with enteritis were treated with sulfaguanidine in co-operation with local practicing veterinarians, and results indicate that sulfaguanidine possesses considerable merit as a therapeutic agent in the treatment of the infectious enteric complex. Among the treated animals 69 per cent recovered, while among the animals not treated only 16 per cent recovered.

In another test lot of 133 affected pigs treated with sulfaguanidine, 92 per cent recovered.

May Save the Pullets

If there has been an outbreak of chicken pox or laryngotracheitis on your farm or in the vicinity, it would be wise to vaccinate the growing pullets, says A. E. Schumacher, of the Kansas State College poultry department. Schumacher explains the pullets may be vaccinated any time after they are 8 to 10 weeks old.

Worth the Price

After trying to produce good lambs from low-priced, grade rams during the last 3 years, C. C. Cady, of Linn county, has decided purebred sires must be worth the difference in price. At least he has found it doesn't pay to use the cheap rams, so this year he purchased a good, purebred Shropshire, with thick fleshing, ruggedness, and the low-down, blocky type. This purebred sire will be used on his band of Western ewes in an effort to pro-

duce thick-fleshed lambs that will finish out quicker and more economically.

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but so do some that stand upright. Yet one sniff satisfies Foxy that his little pal is a fake.

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So here are facts to help you pick a quality oil: Phillips offers a number of oils because car owners' preferences vary almost as much as their cars and pocketbooks. But when you want our best oil, there's no need for doubt or question. Phillips speaks out plainly. Tells you frankly that Phillips 66 Motor Oil is our finest quality . . . the highest grade and greatest value . . . among all the oils we offer to car-owners like yourself.

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Don't Fear Gas Attacks

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

BACK in 1917-18, I had personal experience in gas warfare. It prompts this attempt to calm fears of civilians who may be in dread of gas attacks. First, let me say that such attacks are very unlikely. Second, let me assure you that you need not be a victim, even if you are not supplied with a gas mask.

When gas warfare was common the attacking force always watched the lay of the land and the course of wind currents, for very good reasons. One is that poison gas used in war is heavier than air and stays close to the ground. The second, that it can be driven away by wind. This gives the civilian who is able bodied a good chance to get away. The plan is to seek high places that lie to the windward. Climb up. If in a house or barn, go to upper floors. Never try to take refuge in cave or basement but get up in the high places and stay until the gas is dispersed.

Keep Windows Closed

Says the Office of Civilian Defense: "Gas is irritating to the eyes, nose, lungs, or the skin, but it is usually harmless if one does not become panicky but promptly leaves the gas area and cleanses oneself. A soldier must put on a mask where it is necessary to remain in the contaminated area, but a civilian can go up on the second or third floor and ignore it if the windows are kept closed.

"If the gas should get on the skin, one can prevent it from doing much harm by sponging it off as quickly as possible with a piece of cloth, such as a handkerchief, and applying some neutralizing substance, followed by a thoro bath, preferably a shower, with common laundry soap and water.

"Remove all outer clothing outside the house, since gas can be transmitted to others from contaminated clothing. Put it preferably in a covered garbage pail.

Household Remedies Help

"Apply one of the following effective household remedies to the part of the skin that has been contaminated—chlorox or similar household bleach, for mustard gas; hydrogen peroxide for lewisite gas; paste or solution of baking soda if no peroxide or bleach is available. If one does not know the gas, use both peroxide and bleach. Keep bleach and peroxide out of the eyes.

"After entering the house, wash the bleach or peroxide from the hands with

laundry soap and water and then wash the face. Remove the underclothing, place it in a covered garbage pail and enter the bathroom.

"Irrigate the eyes with large amounts of lukewarm 2 per cent solution of baking soda—1 tablespoon to a quart of water—or else with plain water."

This is not written to make light of the terrible dangers of gas warfare, for it was very deadly even in our own army. But one must bear in mind that there are many excellent reasons why gas attacks upon civilians would be very poor strategy, especially in rural areas. In cities the Air Raid Wardens are taking special courses in gas defense and special arrangements are being made for Gas Decontamination Stations.

Threat to Wheat Purity

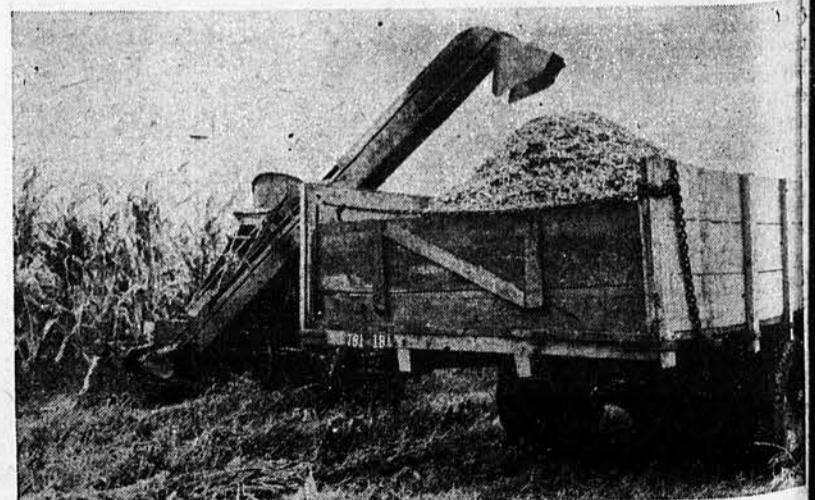
A. L. Clapp, secretary of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, is calling on Kansas farmers to beware of rye mixtures in their wheat. Mr. Clapp points out that the acreage planted to rye in Kansas increased from 147,000 acres in 1940, to 198,000 acres in 1941. Greater use of rye for pasture and for planting on acres thrown out of wheat production is an ever-present threat to wheat purity, he declares.

Mr. Clapp says rye mixture in excess of 2 per cent is injurious to flour for bread making, and this is the basis for price and loan reductions for rye mixtures in wheat. In 1941, rye mixture was the cause of loans being refused on 307 bins in Kansas. This same trouble caused 7,282 cars of wheat to be graded down at the principal markets serving Kansas during July and August in the 5-year period 1938 to 1940 inclusive.

Dairymen Need Help

Giving some idea of the farm labor problem in Sedgwick county, Lawrence Brush, prominent dairyman and Kansas Master Farmer, says he knows of 8 or 10 dairymen who are looking for hands but cannot find them. Mr. Brush has searched in vain for a married couple to occupy his ten-acre house and help with the duties on his farm dairy at good farm labor prices. With younger men not in the army clamoring for high-pay jobs in war industries, many of the dairymen are looking for older men who can do general farm work. But even this type of labor is difficult to find.

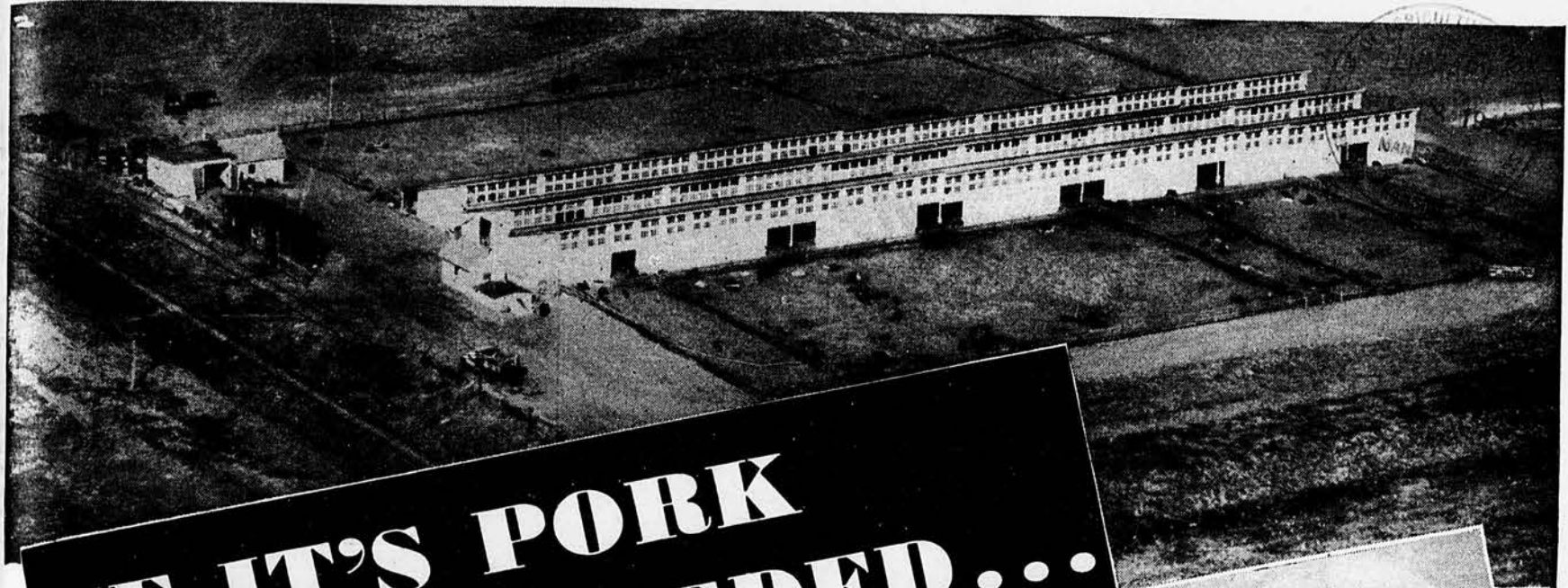
Real Help With Silage Making



With farm labor growing more scarce every day, Everett Wilson, of Chase county, considers the modern field ensilage cutter one of the greatest inventions for speeding agricultural production. Seen here harvesting a heavy crop of atlas sorgo on the Clyde Little farm, Mr. Wilson says his machine cuts and ensiles about 12 acres in an 8-hour day.

A truck running beside the harvester collects the ensilage and hauls it in, where it is blown into the silo. Mr. Wilson figures the machine eliminates one-half to three-fourths of the labor required in filling silos by the old methods.

Last year, Wilson harvested 500 acres of feed with his machine, and he said there would be at least 1,000 acres of custom work available for him this year, but he cannot cut enough to supply the demand for custom work. Wilson estimates that 6 or 8 field ensilage cutters are being used in Chase county this year.



IF IT'S PORK THAT'S NEEDED...

By ROY FREELAND

WOULD you consider buying our entire herd?" The umpire voice of E. C. Quigley was directed at Joseph G. O'Bryan, a visitor at the Quigley Hampshire Farm, in January last year. Joe O'Bryan had gone there to buy only one hog—a herd boar, but Quigley's unexpected query took root.

Joe thought quickly of the difficulties he and his father W. W. O'Bryan had encountered each year in purchasing feeder pigs for their O'Bryan Ranch, in Bourbon county. Why not buy this herd and produce the feeders at home, he reflected. It would eliminate disease hazards, and the better quality pigs would make more rapid gains.

Next day, 3 big truck loads of purebred Hampshires rolled into the O'Bryan lots. At that time the new owners didn't know hog prices would be more than doubled in 15 months. They didn't know then that this country would be at war in less than a year, and that pork would be listed as one of the vital products. But when these developments appeared, the O'Bryan Ranch was poised for mass production, and if it's pork that's needed, their patriotic contribution can be measured by the carload.

They began to realize this, and the Kansas City market realized it too, late in May, when the O'Bryans marketed 5 carloads of purebred barrows in one shipment. The consignment included 243 head which averaged 246 pounds and sold at \$14 a hundred. This price was 10 cents a hundred more than was paid for any other consignment on the market that day, and total check to the O'Bryans on this shipment was well over \$8,000.

In July, O'Bryans topped the market again. This time their consignment included 250 head that averaged 271 pounds and sold at \$14.40, a good 5 cents higher than was paid for any others. This shipment, like the first one, was barrows from the O'Bryan fall crop of pigs which totaled 750 head, produced in about 90 litters. That fall crop was a big increase over the 30 litters produced the preceding spring but, according to Joe O'Bryan, it still was "only the beginning."

The 1942 spring crop, now on feed, includes 200 litters, totaling 1,600 pigs which will soon be moving to market, virtually by the trainload. To step-up production even further, the O'Bryans saved back more than 200 gilts which are litter-mates to the 2 top shipments of market-topping barrows. These gilts are bred to farrow this fall, along with older sows which raised the 1,600 pigs this spring.



W. W. O'Bryan, left, has found that big-scale hog raising goes hand-in-hand with the extensive cattle feeding operations on his O'Bryan Ranch, in Bourbon county.



One of the biggest commercial hog-feeding establishments in the Midwest is operated by E. C. Carp and Sons, Wichita. Top picture shows their feeding barn, 300 feet long and 72 feet wide, where thousands of hogs fatten each year. Above is the Carp trailer-truck which is kept busy moving feeder pigs to the farm and hauling fat hogs to market.

With their herd expanding to tremendous proportions while huge market shipments set record price tops, O'Bryan hog production is attracting nation-wide attention. This is partly because their operations offer such a colorful contribution to America's urgent production effort.

However, operations at the O'Bryan Ranch reveal more than dramatic, mass production of victory food. High litter averages, rapid gains and premium prices are claiming the notice of practical farmers and hog raisers thruout that area. When the 200 O'Bryan sows saved an average of 8 pigs each this spring, they set a record that almost any farmer would be proud to claim. Likewise, there was food for thought in the 5 carloads of barrows which averaged 246 pounds at 7 months; and who would object to the price premium of 10 cents a hundred?

Joseph G. O'Bryan, right, is in direct charge of hog raising on the O'Bryan Ranch. Shipments of market-topping purebred barrows this spring were the largest received at Kansas City in many years. More than 1,600 fat hogs from 200 spring litters will be marketed by the O'Bryans this fall.



Third generation in the business is young W. W. O'Bryan, left, who pals with one of the 200 purebred brood sows.

VERY frankly, I am pretty much disturbed over President Roosevelt's latest message to Congress dealing with control of farm prices. His promise that if Congress does not give him, by October 1, the required lawful authority to fix farm prices as part of the inflation control program, he will write the necessary laws himself under his war powers, carries grave implications. The President also promises that along with fixing maximum farm prices, he himself will also stabilize wages at the same time.

Now I realize that price controls are necessary to help keep prices down and prevent a runaway inflation. And I am sure that Congress realizes this. And I realize also, that whenever either wages or farm prices get out of line, that of itself in time will force the other to rise.

It is my hope that the Nation will be spared a fight between the White House and the Congress over which branch of the Government shall make the laws during the emergency. And I believe that the matter will be straightened out. It seems to many of us in Congress and out that the President is asking more legislative authority than ought to be given the Executive, even in wartime. But I am certain that the Congress will enact such legislation as is necessary, without such a cleavage in our government as is implied in the President's message.

Neither do I believe that present farm prices, or any farm price increases now in sight, are the factors in the cost of living that the message itself would indicate. Nor, I am convinced, does President Roosevelt feel that way about it. As a matter of fact, farm prices are still away below what they reached in World War I—and I join with the President in the hope that price levels will not rise to those heights. But I do not propose to join in any program to "roll back" the costs of this one-third to one-half a trillion dollar war upon the farmers of the country.

Nor do I believe that is what President Roosevelt wants to do. In his message he said that maximum farm prices should be fixed at parity levels, or actual price levels of some recent date. It is my hope that Congress will speedily enact legislation providing that kind of price control—within limitations to that end written into the measure by Congress—and that this will be accompanied by stabilization of the other factors entering into rising living



costs, along lines equitable to all people in the country.

If farmers of Kansas and the United States are going to produce the greatly increased quantities of food and fiber demanded of them to provide the needs of our own and our Allies armed forces, and also the civilian populations, the farmers are going to require (1) fair prices, (2) adequate supply of farm labor, and (3) adequate farm machinery and equipment, including essential gasoline and tires.

The Kansas delegation in Congress in the last few days has taken up the matter of farm labor needs with Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, Selective Service Director Hershey, and Man Power Director McNutt. The problem of farm labor, which is being siphoned away at a terrific rate by draft boards and by high wages in war industries, is going to be a serious one by next year. Unless the drain is slowed down farm production is not going to show the needed increase next year.

Cash farm income this year is going to be the largest since 1919, from all indications. Farmers for the next few months are going to have more money to spend than for many years. It is a good time to pay off debts, buy War Bonds—both of these are hedges against the post-war time of trouble. Also, to buy those things which are available in the markets after making allowance for the very heavy taxes that are going to be levied and collected in the coming months and years.

I wish that the President's rubber committee, headed by Bernard M. Baruch, had placed more emphasis upon increasing the supply of synthetic rubber from grain alcohol, and less emphasis on nationwide gasoline rationing, as remedies for the rubber shortage. I still do not see the necessity nor the sense of imposing upon the people of the Mid-Continent where distances are so great and supplies of gasoline admittedly surplus, the same gasoline rationing as for the shorter distances and undoubtedly limited supply of gasoline in the thickly settled industrial regions.

Our Production Record

I AM INSPIRED by the record industry is making the war effort. It is on a par with the big job agriculture undertook and is doing so well. Agriculture is turning out 108 million pigs this year, compared to 85 million last year. Also tons of milk and eggs to beat the Axis. Thousands upon thousands more acres of oil crops

The list is long and important, and our farmers are meeting every goal with some to spare. Agriculture also is practicing economies in transportation, use of equipment and management that mean much to the war effort. I am very proud of this outstanding record of production established by agriculture and by Kansas farm people.

In industry we find that great factories built for peacetime production, tore out machinery and completely re-equipped for war work in a little as 30 days. Whole plants have been built and tooled in a few months, so the production our enemies called fantastic not only has been met but in many cases is well ahead of schedule. We all know how important bombers are in beating the enemy. We are ahead of schedule on bombers. That is the word from Automotive War Production.

And the well-known assembly-line production has effected some striking economies. Automotive engineers have found production short-cuts, have simplified manufacturing processes and have eliminated waste in this war production, just as they worked for efficiency and economy without the sacrifice of quality in peacetime. Shaving off a penny here and another there thru efficiency, they have cut the price of one military unit by \$1,000. On a second order for bomber wings, efficiency cut the price to Uncle Sam by 50 per cent. One gun which cost \$1,200 to make 18 months ago now comes to us 132 million taxpayers for nearly 40 per cent less. Time of manufacture has been cut as much as 75 per cent in some cases. Certain aircraft parts have been reduced 30 to 40 per cent in cost because they are in mass production.

I believe farmers, with their fine record of performance, can feel a certain kinship with these masters of industry who are doing such a magnificent job of turning out war equipment that will simply bury the enemy in defeat. This is some of the good information that we can use to balance the bad news we also must take.

Arthur Capen
Washington, D. C.

Also a "Floor" for Farm Prices

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Laying aside the issue raised as to whether farm price controls are to be under laws passed by Congress, or thru edicts from the Executive, or thru Executive regulations within limitations set by Congress, 2 sentences in President Roosevelt's message to Congress on inflation controls probably give the cue as to what may be expected in the way of government-fixed farm prices.

"The purpose," President Roosevelt told Congress, "should be to hold farm prices at parity, or at levels of a recent date, whichever is higher."

And further on in the same message:

"I recommend that Congress in due time give consideration to the advisability of legislation which would place a floor under prices of farm products . . . guarantee to the farmer that he would receive a fair minimum price for his product for one year, or even 2 years—whatever period is necessary—after the end of the war."

There is considerable feeling in Congress as a result of the President including in his message the blunt statement that if Congress does not give him farm price control authority by October 1, he will take that authority on his own responsibility.

Also, the President informed Con-

gress, all he wants from Congress is authority to fix farm prices—he will take care of "stabilizing" wages himself.

It is too early to predict what Congress will do, but it is one of the possibilities that the Congress will adopt the "purpose" as expressed in the message, and grant authority to the President to fix farm prices—"at parity or at levels of a recent date." And include also express authority and perhaps direction to "stabilize" wages as of approximately the "recent date" designated for farm price levels.

If, for example, Congress should authorize the President to fix maximum

prices at parity or the level—farm price—of July 15, 1942, the farm price on 22 principal farm commodities would be the higher of the 2 prices listed in the August issue of The Agricultural Situation, published by the Department of Agriculture.

If a floor is placed, in accordance with the President's suggestion for "later legislation," the best guide is the commodity loan program, which is present is based on 85 per cent of parity—might be made 85 per cent of prices at certain date levels for commodities not at present under commodity loan program.

(Continued on Page 18)

HYBRIDS

Show Real Worth This Year



Hybrid corn certainly "strutted its stuff" this year. Generally it out-yielded open-pollinated varieties by a wide margin.

By ROY R. MOORE

CORN growers of the country are facing bigger problems this coming season—referring to 1943, of course—than arguing over the advisability of planting hybrid seed next spring.

With Kansas' fine crop already past the danger point as far as moisture is concerned, but with some uncertainty as to whether the late-planted fields will escape frost before maturity, there isn't any argument that the hybrids really got a chance to strut their stuff this year. Blessed in most localities with plenty of rain at about the right time, they will outyield the open-pollinated varieties by a goodly margin and will have justified the added initial seed cost with handsome profits for the growers.

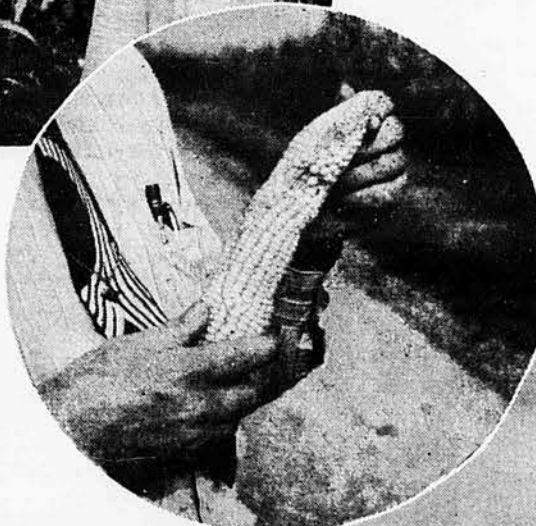
It strikes me that too much stress has been placed on the drouth-resistant qualities of hybrids during past years. Many a grower became discouraged when his hybrid field finally gave up the ghost under successive days of sizzling heat with the thermometer jumping beyond the 100 degree mark.

Certainly the plant experts of the major commercial hybrid seed companies have given plenty of study and really have developed varieties that will stand drouth longer than open-pollinated varieties, but today none are so rash as to promise a breed that will take heat indefinitely.

There are many signs that the dry cycle which cursed the Midwest in the thirties has run its course and that normal weather for corn can be expected. Farmers who watched creek and river valleys full to overflowing with floods this summer probably will subscribe wholeheartedly to this statement.



With young men gone to war, many commercial hybrid seed companies used young women during the detasseling season. This Iowa girl is one of a crew of 30 women who were busy in a field near Coon Rapids, Ia. The field superintendent says they were just as efficient as the men.



Don't save seed from this year's hybrid field. Picture in circle shows what may happen. Ears irregular, stalks of varying height, and yield will not be as good as open-pollinated. It certainly will not compare with original hybrid.

If you have been growing corn, you likely will have had a chance, or will have very shortly, to tell the dealer in hybrid seeds about your requirement for next year. He has probably suggested that you place a reservation now.

You will have remembered that he made the same suggestion a year ago and you are beginning to wonder

whether this isn't a slick sales story to get your name on the dotted line early. You have a right to feel that maybe haste in ordering seed corn is advisable or maybe it isn't.

Before answering that implied question, it might be advisable to go into the general corn picture for next year as seen by the crop experts.

It is estimated that by October 1, 1942, we will have on hand a carryover of between 450 million and 500 million bushels of corn. The present estimates are that we will raise something above 2,600 million bushels this year, so, including

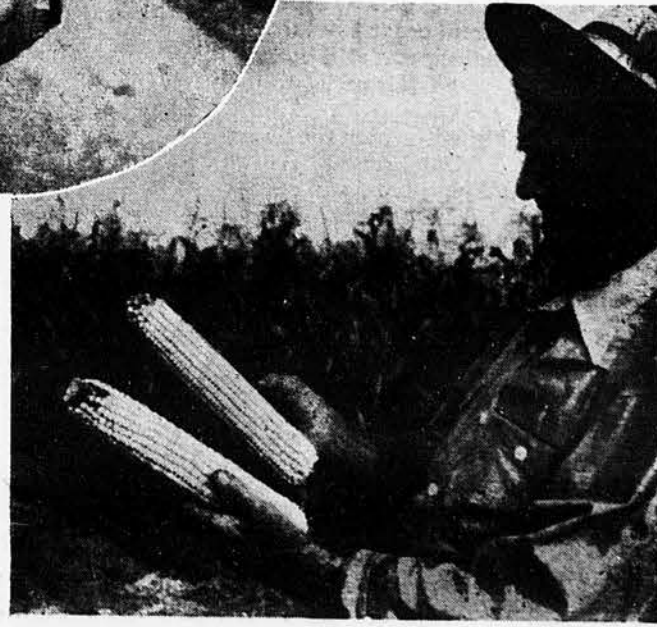
the present crop and the carryover we will have available for feeding during the next feeding year—that is, October 1, 1942, to October 1, 1943—approximately 3 billion bushels.

Because of the greatly increased number of hogs and poultry, and because of the heavier feeding of dairy cattle, the Department estimates that by October 1, 1943, the carryover will have been reduced to 200 million bushels which was a small carryover before anyone ever thought of having an ever-normal granary. It was a perfectly normal carryover back in the 1920's.

So we are feeding about 300 million bushels more corn in the next marketing year than we are producing this year, and we will have a carryover far too small for safety.

Then, too, the Government is likely to ask for a further in-
[Continued on Page 27]

Below, Eli Wilson, of Douglas county, near Lawrence, admires 2 fine hybrid ears from a field of corn that will average close to 100 bushels an acre.



WASHINGTON has taken official notice, you may be sure, of the fact that farm income this year will reach a new high. Also, that more farmers than ever will pay income tax—"pay day" comes in March, 1934. This will be true because income is higher, and also because personal exemptions are most likely to be lower. In "The Agricultural Situation" which is published monthly by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, it is pointed out that:

Income tax returns call for "provable" statements of facts. For farmers who have not kept books, but who expect to have enough income to require reporting, now is not too soon to start developing a record for use next winter. Farmers who have kept no formal books and who are reporting for the first time, must report on a "cash basis." They must report actual receipts and expenses in cash for the farm business. In addition they must develop a depreciation plan covering farm buildings, improvements, equipment and other items representing capital investment. Income means all cash received during the calendar year plus the cash equivalent of anything received in exchange for farm products. . . Memory alone is usually a poor basis for an accurate report.

Apparently everyone is in for pretty stiff taxes because Uncle is running a quarter-trillion dollar war. And you can bet your bottom dollar he is going to dig into every nook and corner to turn out every possible nickel.

Heading off Trouble

THERE will be plenty of "scares" in the future so long as war lasts, but this isn't in that class. Rather it is a sincere call for vigilance in heading off anything that might interfere with livestock production. With greatly increased output the entire livestock industry is under high pressure. That very likely will develop a great many "normal" troubles or "natural" risks. But it isn't far-fetched to consider the words of a Canadian neighbor who says his country and ours alike not only must guard against ordinary troubles that might develop, but that we must exercise constant watchfulness against possible introduction of foreign livestock plagues under deliberate sabotage as a war measure.

Our Kansas

By ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kansas

Tho some may get quite restless here,
In Kansas,
And fume and fret and sweat from fear,
In Kansas,
Those who have spent a life almost,
And visited from coast to coast
Return a-shouting and still boast
Of Kansas.

'Tis plenty big with room for more,
Our Kansas,
The fellows trying hard will score
In Kansas.

You'll find folks too, who do not fear
To work all day, minds calm and clear,
In homes they own with good schools near,
In Kansas.

Oh! yes, the sun's still shining bright
In Kansas.

'Tis raining too, just coming right
In Kansas.

So if you have the pep to try
And from hard work are not too shy,
You'll find good neighbors living nigh,
In Kansas.

COMMENT

Fortunately, this nation has some 12,000 trained veterinarians on which to call for help. They consider it their responsibility, along with the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, to control livestock diseases common to this country, and to prevent the introduction of any dangerous new ones from abroad. And if livestock producers generally will put themselves on sentry duty for the detection of unusual disease conditions, the livestock industry should be pretty well guarded.

Veterinarians are being called on for heavy duty giving technical assistance to the armed services; detecting new or unusual livestock diseases and conditions; promptly reporting disease outbreaks to state and federal officials; and stamping out small centers of disease before they can spread, among other things. Their efforts are battling about 100 per cent in the Victory drive.

The Turkey Parade

WHILE reading the turkey story on page 15 of this issue, it will be interesting to know that the number of turkeys raised in Kansas this year is estimated at 1,064,000 or 92 per cent of the 1,157,000 raised in 1941, and compares with 642,000 for the 5-year average 1934-38. You may recall that weather in late spring and early summer wasn't too good for poults and the loss was higher than usual. Feed is plentiful, turkeys are making good gains, and marketing may be earlier than usual—11 per cent in October, 55 per cent in November, 30 per cent in December, 4 per cent later. The U. S. will raise 33,786,000 turkeys this year, a 1 per cent increase over last year, but a 1 per cent drop from the 1940 record crop.

That Old Light Plant

POWER line expansion in recent years has left idle on farms many individual electric plants, Uncle Sam believes. The U. S. Army Signal Corps informs us the Army needs such small electric outfits for operating communication equipment, especially at remote bases. The Signal Corps needs 110-volt or 220-volt alternating current plants including engines and generators with capacities of from 500 watts to 25 kilowatts or larger.

If you have anything in this line to sell get in touch with the Signal Corps and give the following information: Owner's name and address, location of plant, date of purchase, manufacturer, model number, capacity, type of engine, condition of plant, repairs necessary and parts needed.

"How to Do It" Head

WE WANT you to be well acquainted with M. R. Wilson, who is in direct charge of this state's program for giving practical mechanical training to Kansas farmers, as described in the story which starts on the cover page of this issue. He is a genuine, practical mechanic by inheritance, experience and training.

Mr. Wilson grew up in the implement business, working with his father who was an implement dealer in Russell county. In later years, he opened a garage of his own, and spent several years doing general repair work on automobiles and tractors, before being called for World War I.

After the war, Mr. Wilson entered Kansas

State College and was graduated in the division of engineering. Then he spent several years as instructor in a trade school at Chanute, after which he was named as instructor in charge of farm shop skills and methods at Kansas State College.

During his years as an instructor in the mechanical field, Mr. Wilson took additional college work and earned his Masters Degree in engineering. His present title with the State Board for Vocational Education is "Assistant Supervisor of the Rural War Production Training Program."

We Hear That . . .

Success: Dehydrated beef and pork soon can be shipped to nations at war with the Axis, and to our armed forces abroad. Developed at the request of the U. S. Government, dehydrated meats are about 55 per cent pure protein; are natural sources of B vitamins, and other essentials. Big point is that they will save shipping space. Are "reconstructed" by the simple addition of water, and made into meat loaves, stews, soups, patties, are tasty and flavorful. In emergency meat flakes may be eaten without preparation.

Dry Meat: The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced its first purchase of dehydrated beef for United Nations' fighting men and wartime needs. This order was for 80,000 pounds. The meat dehydration program is designed to reach a 60-million-pound annual capacity by the end of October, 1942.

Idle Acres: About 193,000 acres of farm land likely will be idle in Kansas in 1943, compared to 52,000 this year, with abandonment about 52.2 per cent due to selective service, 35.2 per cent to war industries, and 12.6 per cent to other causes such as shortage of farm machinery, according to H. L. Collins, federal statistician at Topeka. It looks like there will be about 3,600 idle farms for Kansas next year, compared to 900 this year. War is what Sherman said it is.

Oil Bargain: Provisions of purchase agreements recently concluded between Brazil and the United States for 2 vegetable oil-producing crops, castor beans and babassu kernels, have been announced. U. S. officials say this will assure us additional stocks of vitally needed vegetable oils. All of which emphasizes the need for increased acreages of oil-producing crops in this country.

Tires: Purchasers of "barefooted" farm tractors—new and rebuilt—and implements will be able to get casings and tubes for them if they meet certain conditions. Local rationing board may issue original equipment certificates when the buyer submits an affidavit from the seller setting forth a satisfactory reason for delivery without tires and tubes. Mere change-over from steel wheels to tires does not come under this ruling.

KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breese

Vol. 79, No. 18

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One year, 50 cents; three years, \$1.

Peak Livestock Movement

Must Sandwich in Between War Materials

By EARLE G. REED

ANTICIPATING the largest market-way movement of livestock Western America has ever experienced, the railroads of the west are inviting the active interest and co-operation of the entire livestock industry to properly handle this traffic.

With the kind of helpful co-operation that is assured by all it is fully believed railroads will be capable of adequately handling this peak of livestock shipments, altho the movement may be somewhat slower than in previous years. A great volume of war materials with prior right over everything is now moving on the rails.

No condition has ever before approached that which is now faced by railroad transportation. In the interest of the conservation of man power, motive power, equipment and communications service and of obtaining the maximum results in the handling of men, munitions, materials and war equipment, livestock shippers must bend every possible effort and give full consideration to the tremendous transportation task at hand. Livestock movements cannot and will not be normal, or "as usual," under the present conditions but livestock men can do much to help the situation.

Are Short of Help

Railroad stockyards as well as terminal market yards are operating with new and inexperienced help, frequently too shorthanded to get the job done as well or as quickly as it was formerly done. But they can and will get along. These are the kind of stockmen and the kind of railroad men who can do more with less and do it better than it has been done.

Remember that railroad facilities for handling livestock have been decreased in the last few years as ever-increasing proportions of the livestock moved to market by truck. In 1924, there were about 86,000 stock cars available on the railroads of the United States. By 1941, this number had decreased to 53,000. In 1917-1920 the railroads were handling nearly 2,000,000 cars of livestock annually. Recent years have seen less than 700,000 cars loaded on the lines. Livestock yards, pens, alleyways, scales and other facilities used at country loading points have been allowed to deteriorate or have been abandoned entirely because of non-use, particularly in those areas from which livestock transportation has been diverted

to trucks. These former facilities cannot be used now nor be rebuilt or repaired in time to be of any value this fall.

The railroads can only increase the volume of livestock hauled by about 10 to 15 per cent during the heavy marketing months of September, October and November. October is usually the month of heaviest livestock shipping and greatest demands upon the railroads for the movement not only of livestock but also of many other agricultural and manufactured products, coal and oil.

Remember also that livestock cars usually move one way loaded and one way empty back to the country. This empty back haul puts a heavy burden

on transportation when the movement of stock cars to market is concentrated in the period from Friday night to Monday morning in order that shippers may be on the Monday market. Any day of the week is a market day at the terminal markets.

For the first 7 months of this year the livestock loaded by all railroads increased 46,221 cars, or 15 per cent over last year. For the 3 months of May, June and July the increase in cars loaded was 11,878 or 8.8 per cent above last year. The 8 western railroads that originate most of the livestock had a 3 month increase in livestock loadings over the same period last year of 5,785 cars or 8.7 per cent. During the first 2 weeks in August these same 8 western railroads had an increase in loadings on line of 2,802 cars or 31 per cent over last year, while one road alone had a 35 per cent increase in stock cars loaded.

Heavy livestock marketings in one short period of about 3 months in the fall places tremendous strains upon

transportation, markets, processors, dry- and cold-storage plants, and taxes all the facilities of the country to the utmost. Ordinarily the business can be successfully handled thru such peak movements, but with the present war situation the utmost in services of all kinds is being required for our armed forces.

Origin of Balbo

Balbo, being much the earliest variety of rye, is especially useful for sowing in late summer in order to get a quick pasture for fall use. Balbo rye was developed by the Tennessee Experiment Station, and because the seed had an Italian origin it was named for Balbo, the leader of the Italian mass flight of airplanes to the United States some years ago. Balbo rye was first exploited in Missouri, and was readily accepted because of giving early fall pasture. There is not much difference between this variety and others, except in earliness.

Livestock Bulletins

As many important problems confront livestock producers, especially beginners, at this time, we have selected these timely and helpful U. S. D. A. bulletins to offer readers.

- No. 1—Ways to Save Young Livestock.
- No. 909—Cattle Lice and How to Eradicate Them.
- No. 1017—Cattle Scab and Methods of Control and Eradication.
- No. 1155—Diseases of Sheep.
- No. 1167—Essentials of Animal Breeding.
- No. 1549—Feeding Cattle for Beef.
- No. 1600—Dehorning, Castrating, Branding, and Marking Beef Cattle.
- No. 1787—Internal Parasites of Swine.

These bulletins are free and may be ordered from Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Please print your name and address.

As of September 15th

MORE THAN HALF

OF ALL THE

PIONEER

Hybrid Seed Corn

Available for 1943

Planting Had Already

Been Ordered!

A wide range of PIONEER Hybrid varieties and kernel sizes are still available ... however, IMMEDIATE ORDERING IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT!

See Your Local PIONEER Sales Representative AT ONCE!

GARST & THOMAS

HYBRID CORN COMPANY

COON RAPIDS, IOWA

Turn in your JUNK

Your country needs it now



National Scrap Harvest

Join the other farmers in your locality by getting all the Junk off your farm and into the hands of war production factories. If you are not sure just what to do about it, get in touch with your County War Board or your farm implement dealer.

Farmers have already responded generously to America's call for scrap iron and other Junk.

But that is not enough. There still remain on the nation's farms—in fence corners and gullies—in weed-grown piles—millions of tons of Junk which is not doing its part to help win the war.

Just think—one old plow will help make 100 armor-piercing projectiles

—an old pail will make 3 bayonets

—an old hand cornsheller will make three 1-inch shells

Scrap iron and steel—other metals and anything rubber—Manila rope—burlap bags—rags—they are all needed at once.

The Junk which you collect is bought by industry from scrap dealers at established, government-controlled prices.

The steel that goes into farm machinery is just about the finest quality of steel there is. It may be broken and rusty but it is just what the war factories need for guns, tanks, aircraft carriers, submarines and other implements of war. Half of the steel for these things is made from ore out of our great iron mines, which are already working to full capacity. The other half must come from scrap.

If you have been keeping old machinery for the parts (gears, nuts, bolts) it may provide, strip it now of those parts and turn in the useless remainder for war production.

Throw YOUR scrap into the fight!

This message approved by Conservation Division

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD

This advertisement paid for by the American Industries Salvage Committee (representing and with funds provided by groups of leading industrial concerns).

How Fruit Turned Out

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

FRUIT men in Northeast Kansas have had their ups and downs this year. The season started with a bumper crop of strawberries for which there was no market, because, just at picking time, consumers did not know whether they were going to be able to get canning sugar. By the time raspberries and blackberries were ripe the sugar situation had been cleared up and these crops brought good returns, blackberries selling for the unheard-of-price of \$2 a pint crate. Altho only a few growers have gone in for Boysenberries commercially as yet there was a steady and constant demand for this new crop that extended over a long period. These were marketed in pint crates and brought \$2.50 thru most of the season.

Tomato growers have fared better this summer than they have for several seasons. The price held steady at 75 cents a third-bushel basket thru the early part of the season until shippers found it necessary to stop buying on account of a glutted market. When buying was resumed the price was dropped to 50 cents where it stayed for the remainder of the season. A large cannery at Nebraska City set up buying agencies thruout this section. Tomato growers have been most appreciative of this for it has enabled them to get rid of their ripens which otherwise would have been wasted. The cannery bought these ripe tomatoes at the rate of about 75 cents for 100 pounds.

Ripened All at Once

The grape crop, just harvested, was a headache for everybody concerned. Due to so much wet weather the grapes ripened early and all at once. There was such a flood of grapes that the shippers had difficulty locating enough trucks to handle them. The usual markets soon became overstocked. The grapes were so turgid with water they cracked badly; the weather was hot, and on reaching their destination mold had developed in the cracks. Shippers had to take a loss on this account and, of course, the price to the grower dropped. Concord started out at 16 cents for a 5-pound basket but in just a few days had dropped to 12 cents. When the market glut was at its peak shippers refused to receive grapes at any price for a few days. This allowed the grapes still on the vines to ripen more and also to crack more for another spell of rainy weather had set in.

Growers who had Moore's Early grapes fared much better, for these brought 20 cents a 5-pound basket. But comparatively few Moore's Early grapes are raised here. The early grapes always bring a higher price than the late ones so it is surprising more of these are not planted. Perhaps the reason is because they do not bear quite so heavily. The cost of cutting grapes this year was from 2 cents to 2½ cents a basket which is from 1 cent to 1½ cents higher than the usual wage paid. Growers bought their baskets for 4½ cents each this year, an increase of

1½ cents over the customary price. Warren Stricker, one of the largest grape growers in this section, is slated for a talk on grapes at the coming annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society at Manhattan December 3 and 4. Just what phase of this subject Mr. Stricker will discuss this writer does not know. But we do know he holds the opinion common to most grape growers in this section that grapes have reached the saturation point here, and for the financial welfare of everybody concerned more should be planted at this time. The only thing that would justify further plantings would be the establishment of a processing plant for making grape juice. To avoid such market congestion as was just experienced Mr. Stricker has long advocated controlled cutting, or some sort of a system whereby each grower would be allowed to market a restricted number of baskets each day. It is his idea that allocation of daily cutting be prorated among the growers according to grape acreage, either by the shippers or by a growers' association set up for this purpose.

The Jonathan Came Thru

As this is written harvest of the Jonathan apple crop is just beginning. This has been an especially good year for this particular variety and there promises to be a heavier yield than was at first anticipated. The Jonathan seems to have withstood the 1941 Armistice week freeze better than other fall and winter varieties. Much rainy weather during the final ripening period has helped to prevent the usual heavy drop that generally occurs just before picking time. A few growers applied the expensive hormone spray in an effort to make the apples stick longer. Because of a critical shortage of apple pickers a picking season much longer than usual is anticipated.

To relieve the labor shortage here the U. S. Employment Service has set up temporary offices at Wathena and Troy. The wage paid for picking apples varies from 6 cents to 8 cents a bushel depending upon whether the apples are thin on the trees or are hanging thick. The Government is demanding a large quantity of vinegar and the federal food and drug authorities have cracked down with the ruling that no decayed or wormy apples may be used for cider and vinegar. This will force the manufacturers to demand a higher grade of fruit. This grade can easily be marketed thru the regular trade channels this year.

His Best Pasture

Harvey Bechtelheimer, owner of a high-producing Holstein herd in Nemaha county, has found that brome grass and legumes provide an excellent pasture crop for dairy cattle. Mr. Bechtelheimer has one brome grass pasture with alfalfa and several clovers growing in it and this pasture is one of the best he has ever had.

On Sentry Duty



Possibly he was on lookout duty, or maybe he was just eager to find a cool breeze, but this horse was "up in the air" about something when a Kansas Farmer reporter happened along the road. Picture was snapped along Highway 99, in Greenwood county.

From a **MARKETING** Viewpoint

George Montgomery, Grain; Peairs Wilson, Livestock; Franklin L. Parsons, Dairy; R. W. Hoecker, Poultry.

I am a farm tenant and am thinking of buying the place I am farming. Do you think this is a good time to buy and?—G. M.

Land values in general have gone up only slightly in recent years compared with prices of farm products. If the net income from farm land in 1942 were capitalized into land values, the result would be a much higher present selling price for this land. On the other hand, it takes many years for the income from most land to pay for itself. The net income in the years ahead may not be so large as now. This may be a good time to buy land if the price is in line with the normal earning capacity of the farm, and if a substantial cash down payment can be made.

What is your opinion concerning the profit outlook for the deferred feeding program during the coming year? When should feeder calves be bought for this program this year?—H. C. M.

Price ceilings on beef have reduced the margin between prices of the different grades of slaughter cattle and between prices of feeder cattle and slaughter cattle. This situation makes it highly important to get cheap gains although a high degree of finish may not be so important. The deferred feeding program fits this situation as well as better than any other program for many producers.

It may be well to wait a few weeks before purchasing feeder calves. Some downward adjustment in feeder cattle prices seems probable later this fall.

Good to choice feeder calves probably will decline less in price than some other classes of feeder cattle, but there still might be some advantage in waiting.

When would you think the best time to have grain-fed cattle on the market this fall?—A. W. E.

Grain-fed cattle are expected to sell at relatively steady prices from now at least until December, unless price ceilings on beef are changed or ceilings are placed on live cattle. All indications point toward a smaller supply of meat, particularly grain-fed cattle, than will be needed by the armed forces, Lend-Lease, and civilian consumers. This will tend to hold cattle prices near the maximum possible under the ceilings on beef prices. Since the price spread between grades is relatively narrow, there is little premium for well-finished, grain-fed cattle. In other words, it probably would not pay to carry cattle to an excessively high degree of finish.

I have some Plymouth Rock cockerels weighing 3 1/2 to 4 pounds. When is the best time to sell them?—W. E. M.

When all costs except labor, rates of gain, and seasonal prices are considered, greatest returns above costs usually will be obtained by selling the cockerels between September 10 and 20. This is the best time to sell all cockerels hatched after April 1. If the cockerels were hatched any time before April 1, the greatest returns above costs would have been obtained by selling the birds when they weighed 3 1/2 to 4 pounds. These figures assume normal rates of gain.

HANDY IDEAS

Rooting a Cutting

The easiest way to root a woody cutting is to sharpen its stem end and stick in a small potato. Then bury in sand and it will supply all the moisture the shoots require.—Mrs. O. E. W.

Van Sprinkles Flour

I find that a baking powder can with all holes in the lid, filled with flour, and placed on or near the stove is convenient for thickening gravy or making sauces. This may also be used for pouring meats and the breadboard.—Mrs. Ocie Chilton.

Ready for Fence Fixing

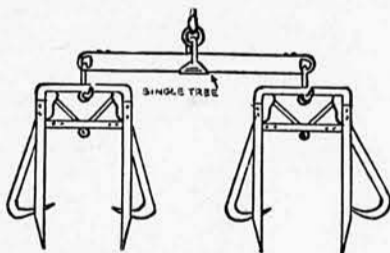
The frame of an old buggy or spring wagon that is no longer used can be kept loaded with fence-repairing equipment and be ready for quick service.—R. H. W.

Patch the Plaster

Any man can do a good job of patching a large break in a plaster wall if he follows this procedure. In case the mesh under the plaster is broken, remove the broken portion and cover with a piece of screen wire. Remove all the broken plaster and wet the sur-

rounding edges to allow the patching material to bind well. Altho it is best to buy regular patching plaster, obtainable at any hardware or paint store, a mixture of plaster of Paris and water will be adequate if one works rapidly as the plaster of Paris sets quickly.—Mrs. C. B.

Lespedeza Haying Easier



When haying lespedeza I had trouble getting my hay fork to pick up a big enough bunch of hay so I took my hay fork off the rope and fastened a singletree to the rope and hung a fork on each end of the singletree. I put a trip rope to each fork, stick both forks at once and set them in at the bottom like illustration.—C. C.

Keeps Water Warm

I solved my poultry watering problem during zero weather last winter by making a water heater out of an old oil stove. I took all the pipes, tank and burners out leaving just the tin framework of a 3-burner, legless oil stove. I bent the top of an old 50-pound tin lard can down enough to get it inside the oil stove and under the middle hole. I set an incubator lamp in the lard can and lit it. Then I set a half bushel bucket of water over this and with the lamp set as low as possible the water stays warm all day. It takes very little coal oil, too. My hens kept up their egg production very well all thru the cold winter weather.—Mrs. Louis Soukkup, Ellsworth Co.

Variety in Rugs

Complete directions, with illustrations for making hooked, woven, crocheted, braided or knit rugs are contained in our Kansas Farmer leaflet, Home-made Rugs, by Madonna Fitzgerald. Instructions for making mats, footstool tops and chair seats are also given. For a free copy of the leaflet, please address a post card to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

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Something's happening here. More folks than ever are changing to Levi's, the famous Western waist-overalls... favorite since 1850 with farmers, rodeo champs, cowboys, lumbermen, miners. Why? Because these overalls fit—they're made for action. And they outlast ordinary kinds. Prove it? Sure! They've got to be good with a record of 49 million pairs sold! Ask your home-town merchant for Levi's!

WHY LEVI'S ARE AMERICA'S FINEST:

1. Made from clean white-back denim. World's heaviest loomed!
2. So strongly stitched you get "a new pair free, if they rip!"
3. Rivets reinforce points of strain. LEVI'S are the originators of riveted overalls!
4. Only LEVI'S have patented, concealed, nonscratch rivets on back pockets.
5. LEVI'S tailored yoke-back for snug comfort. Never been imitated successfully.

MONEY BACK GUARANTEE: LEVI'S will wear longer—you'll like their "action-fit" better than any other overall made. Our 90 years' leadership enables us to say: "YOU have to be satisfied, or your dealer will give your money back!"

SAN FRANCISCO'S BRIDGE-BUILDERS WORE 'EM



Workers on the world's greatest bridges wore the world's greatest overalls... because LEVI'S could stand up to the roughest, toughest kind of wear—month after month! Just as they showed they could "take it" in the California Gold Rush, in the Yukon—in building the Panama Canal and Boulder Dam. They'll prove their toughness on your job!

LEVI'S RIVETED WAIST OVERALLS



NONE GENUINE WITHOUT

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2. Two Horse Brand Leather Label
3. Oilcloth Ticket

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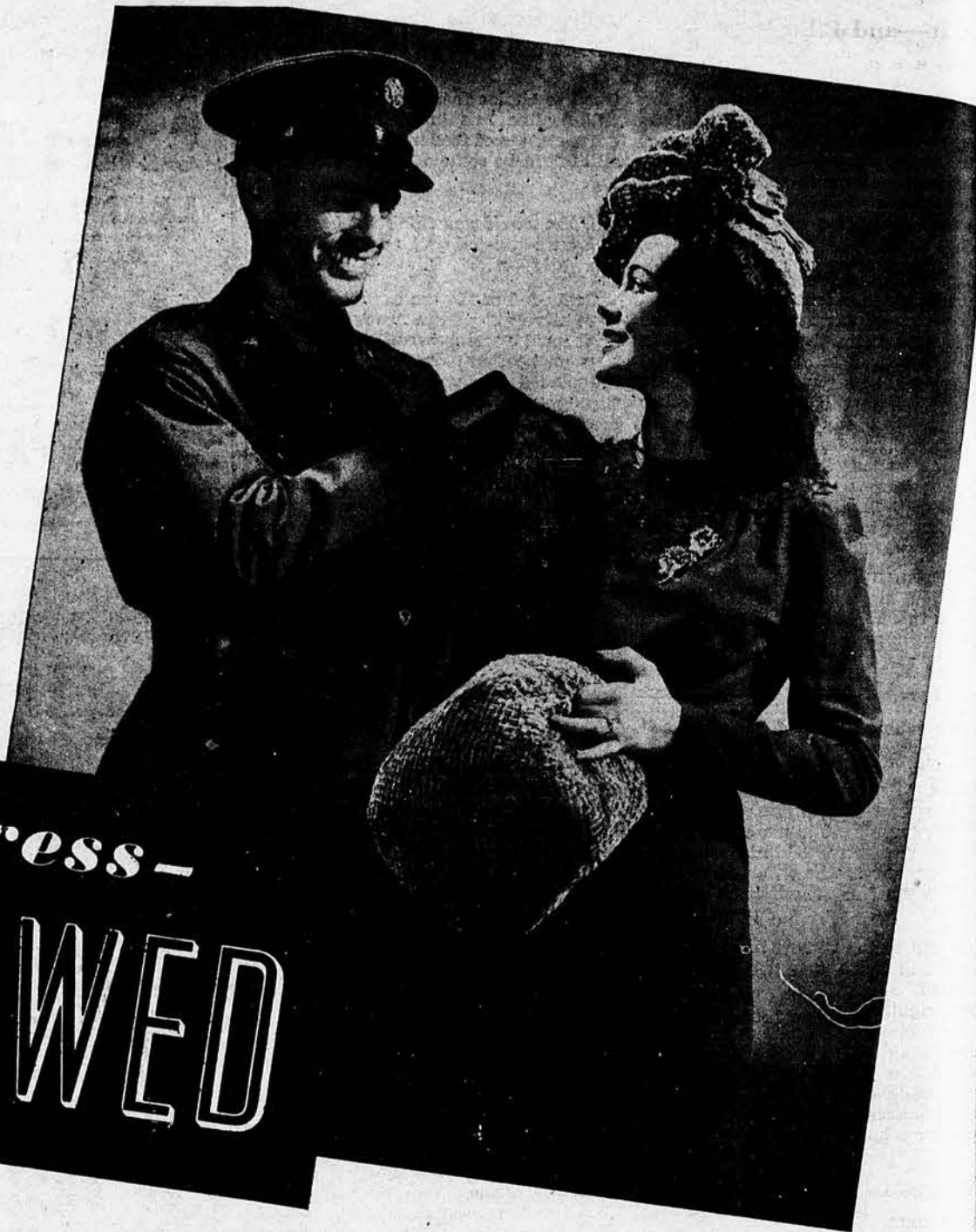
PATRONIZE YOUR HOME-TOWN MERCHANT... HE'S YOUR NEIGHBOR

Nothing quickens the pulse like planning your clothes for a wedding, and why not, for it's just about the biggest event in any girl's life—man's, too, if he's honest enough to admit it.

Combining beauty with the practical, the furlough bride who needs must make her plans in a hurry and often do her buying even faster, selects a pretty costume that will be flattering for her wedding, and will be wearable later. Such a dress is this gray-blue woolen with self-material flowers appliqued at the neckline.

The jacket is the top to a matching suit—skirt and jacket—a doubly practical idea as both skirt and dress are apt to wear out before the jacket does, and so these 3 pieces will serve successfully for many months, which is something to consider when good clothes bought now may have to see one thru the duration. The jacket has a dyed-fox collar in a blue-gray shade, which blends beautifully with the color of the suit.

New and perfectly precious is the chenille hat and muff set, in tones of blue. The muff makes a good background for a small bouquet. Clipped to her dress, the bride wears gold roses with brilliant-set stems and leaves, and on her finger sparkles her diamond engagement ring.



In This Dress— I THEE WED

THE furlough bride may marry in haste, but she manages a pretty wedding. Her soldier, sailor or marine may be here today and gone tomorrow—for that's the way of the service—so if they've decided to be married now and not wait until "Johnny Comes Marching Home," she may have to rush her preparations. She, nevertheless, wants to be married in the traditional manner, and she will leave off only those frills that cannot possibly be accomplished. No matter how hurried, her wedding must be as nice as can be managed.

Only about half of this year's brides are being married in the "satin gown with veil" manner. The other half are content with dresses of varying formality, or with suits, which is what one would naturally expect these wartimes. Because so many girls are earning their own money, they are buying very nice dresses and trousseaux, but they are by no means being extravagant. They give attention to the smallest detail, and they plan both costumes and wedding just as they would have it if there were no war. Then, time allowing, they carry those plans to the last detail.

For many of the daytime weddings, street-length dresses are being selected, and this fashion is expected to increase as the autumn advances. The majority prefer a fairly light color, a pretty shade of blue, of green, russet, gold, even purple is suitable and smart. Beige with contrasting accessories is another favorite. There are costumes of dress with jacket, of dress alone, or suits with a soft feminine blouse. They are all dressmaker in type, but simple in line, depending on their accessories for the "bridey" look.

If You Wear a Hat

There are exquisite, feminine and flattering hats to decorate your wedding costume, and they may be ensembled with your other acces-

sories, perhaps making a pretty contrast with your dress or suit. Most hat colors are fairly bright or light, and so they will set a good keynote for your gloves, blouse and perhaps your bouquet. You may change to simpler accessories for going away. Flowers are increasingly important as a decorative note, as well as simply being the traditional thing. Corsages, tiny muffs of flowers, small bouquets to carry, are all lovely with street-length costumes.

Attendants usually wear dresses of the same general type as the costume of the bride, but in a different color. They make the most of pretty hats, of colored accessories, and of harmony in the color of their flowers, too. Many lovely color schemes can be worked out in this season of color, when flower colors and the rusty tones of autumn are found in the costumes.

And Now About Rings

In wartime it is always a taken-for-granted conclusion that most bridegrooms are in the service. These war days we are finding so different in many, many ways, are different in this respect too, for about 60 per cent of our marrying young men are in defense work, so the figures tell us. With more money to spend, men are naturally more matrimonial-minded. Then with the added probability of being called to the colors at any moment, even for these skilled workers, if the girl is willing—and she usually is—the wedding date is speeded up, for there are few if any vacations in defense plants. Even all service men do not have to depend on Uncle Sam for their money. With this greater buying power we find there's been a land-office business done by jewelers in engagement and wedding rings. The favorite betrothal ring is the diamond with one center-stone and flower engraving. The gardenia and apple blossoms are favorite flower themes. Haven't you noticed the unusually large num-

ber of girls wearing these emblems of some special man's priority rights?

Come the wedding day, the bridegroom will probably slip a wedding ring on his bride's finger that matches the engagement ring. The set may include 3 rings, in fact, as the bride may give the bridegroom a wedding band to match her own—"marking her man," a distinction most men seem to enjoy and none resent.

Weddings Call for Flowers

It is also the business of the bridegroom to supply the flowers. However, it is the bride who plans them, and she must give him the complete details, especially if he is in camp or employed at a distance and must send flowers by wire to coincide with his arrival. There are many lovely blossoms that can be combined at this season, in unusual and lovely arrangements, and it is well to consider the whole gamut of possibility before you make your selections. Whether the bride chooses to carry a huge arm bouquet, tulle or ribbon tied, or to wear a corsage of rosebuds or gardenias—or most exotic, a single orchid—depends entirely on the bride. The florist will have suggestions, too, so the bridegroom can telegraph flowers and be sure they will be beautiful and right.

Whether the bride is married in a street-length suit, or in a long dress of a deep pastel, she wants the wedding to be in the right setting. If it is not in church, she reserves some of her budget for decorating her home or a hotel suite prettily, and in colors to make a background for the costumes of the wedding party. She may even carry out regimental colors in background and bouquets, if her fiance is in the service. She conducts the whole affair with planning and prudence, in this year of war, spending her money wisely, but having a pretty wedding, too.

Eat It—and Like It

By MRS. R. S. C.

My two children were given to understand, from the very first, that they must eat what was served them or do without. If they began to whine, "Mother, I don't like this, or that," I replied, "Very well, if you don't like our food, leave the table." It wouldn't be long until the little rascal would be back, eating the very thing he had objected to so strongly. Sometimes when they stayed away from the table too long, their father would remark to the rest of us: "Pass me some more of that good custard—isn't it fine today?" This aroused their curiosity and the laugh that followed would seem to put them in a good humor again.

One of my children formed a dislike for lettuce and other greens. I found that if I ground it fine and mixed it with the salad dressing that he would eat it with relish, where before, he didn't care for the lettuce leaves.

Children like to be noticed and pampered, but it is a good idea to quell this habit while they are small. They'll be happier, better adults.

No More Burned Fingers

By MRS. R. A. ZELLERS

I sometimes wonder which is used the most for lifting hot dishes and pans—the corner of one's apron or a hot pot-holder. Certainly in an emergency the apron corner is the first upon the scene—there's no time to spare in hunting and reaching for a hot pot-holder. And if you are lucky and nimble enough to get that corner nicely "bunched up" there will be no burned fingers. But I have found it is a good idea to be fully prepared. So upon the back of each apron, right down in the corner, I sew a small bias-tape-bound pocket, just large enough to hold a neat pad. It takes but a jiffy to remove the pad when washday arrives and no more burned fingers when there's no time to reach for a holder!

Pictures in the Kitchen

By BAB BELL

Mrs. J. A. Weaver, who lives 2 miles south of New London, Mo., reserves a small section of wall space directly over the sink in her kitchen for pictures.

"To me a kitchen is somehow incomplete," she explains, "without pictures. One at a time, of course. For I change my pictures at least once a month.

"There's nothing particularly original in my plan," she modestly says. Nature changes her landscapes every day, you'll note if you are a close observer. And she makes a radical shift

of scenery, albeit a slow one, at each of the 4 seasons.

"Frequently I hang a copy of one of the world's masterpieces. At such times, I always make it a point to learn something of the life of the artist as I study the picture."

During the cold winter months, Mrs. Weaver selects pictures with warm colors. "Sunset" by George Innes is one of her favorites.

"Innes seems to convey the spirit of nature in general," Mrs. Weaver states. "Then, too, he is an American artist. Maybe that's another reason why I like to see his pictures in my kitchen."

Besides a gay, colorful picture hung on an exact level with her eyes, Mrs. Weaver adds the old-time charm of the traditional red geranium in her kitchen window sill; a trailing green vine hangs from a wall bracket, and crisp muslin curtains at the windows.

Tip From Grandma

By LINMAHA

Grandma never threw away any sour milk, no matter how small the quantity. Now that we have pledged ourselves to save and make the most of all food materials, I've hunted up grandma's old jug. And I'm using it just as that thrifty soul did. Into it goes all leftover milk until it is almost full—it hold about 3 pints. Then turning the sour milk into a saucepan I add the juice of a large lemon and let the mixture get warm—not hot. Letting it stand until a solid curd forms, I strain it, use the curds for making cream cheese or cheese cake, and the whey for delicious light scones.

Plant Stand "Carriage"

By MONETTE

Have you oftentimes wished you could move your house plants from one sunny window to another and decide for the nth time that the time and effort involved just isn't worth the effort? Why not make a portable carriage? Use your tea wagon. If you haven't one, buy or beg one of those "baby carriages" super-markets furnish for the convenience of their serve-yourself-customers. Paint the carrier in a gay, attractive color—white or green are happy choices, but you may prefer a brighter hue—and arrange your plants in an interesting way. Ivy trailing over the sides of the carrier is particularly lovely. Then with a slight push you can trundle your plants from one sunny location to another.

They Last Longer

By FLOWER LOVER

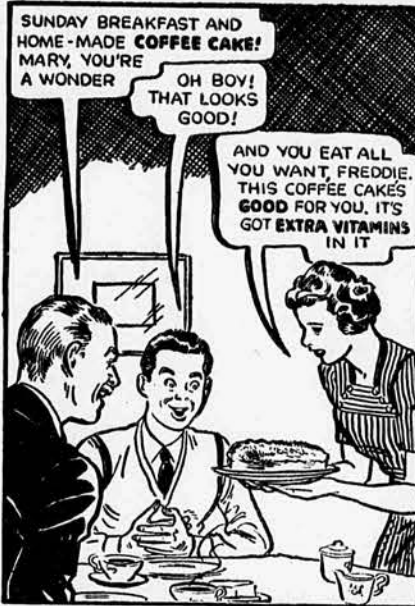
Chrysanthemums reign supreme in the garden this month. Large or small, we are reluctant to have their shaggy beauty disappear from the garden, so we anxiously run around with "covers" on frosty evenings. How can we coax those "mums" that have been cut for indoor decoration to last longer?

I'd gathered a number of tips but none of them seemed to help much. So I asked a florist for help. He advised me to change the water and break the stems daily. "Changing the water daily isn't a new idea," he said, "but breaking the stems is. At least, it is to many gardeners. Break—don't cut—the lower 2 inches of the stems each morning." I've followed his advice and find that my "mums" retain their original freshness for a week!

New Kind of Pie Top

By MRS. CLEVE BUTLER

Fruit pies just have a way of boiling over in the oven. Try this and have no more difficulty. Place the pastry in a pan as usual and fill with fruit. Then cut the top crust, cutting it about one-half inch smaller all around than the piepan. Put it on the pie and bake as usual. The one-half inch opening all around the edge prevents juices from boiling over.



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Monthly **FEMALE WEAKNESS**
And Want To Build Up Red Blood
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...They get the **WORMS** and
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WITH egg prices up, you'll be worming birds this year, of course. But just any wormer won't do—use Dr. Salsbury's scientifically-developed ROTA-CAPS!

Years of laboratory experiment, plus careful testing-in-use on Dr. Salsbury's 55-acre poultry research farm, produced Rotamine, the drug discovery contained only in ROTA-CAPS. Due to Rotamine, each easily administered ROTA-CAP worms the birds with no toxic after-shock... Rota-Caps do not set back growing birds. **DO NOT KNOCK EGG PRODUCTION!**

Get Dr. Salsbury's ROTA-CAPS from dealers who display this sign. If there's no Dr. Salsbury dealer near you, order from Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa.

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PULLET SIZE		ADULT SIZE	
50 caps....	\$.50	100 caps....	\$1.35
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The ONLY POULTRY WORMER CONTAINING ROTAMINE

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Kansas Farmer readers will find a wealth of useful information in the booklet offers of advertisers. Furthermore, it's easy to obtain, merely requiring a card or letter to the manufacturer, stating your request and listing your address.

It is free, too, and will furnish much interesting data regarding the styles, prices, performance and other facts you need for intelligent purchasing. May we suggest that you act immediately?

AN IMPORTANT MESSAGE TO Women

THE advantages that have made Maca Yeast a big favorite with thousands and thousands of housewives also make it ideal for use by our armed forces.

The fact that Maca acts fast, yet keeps without refrigeration makes it possible for our Army and Navy to bake wholesome, nourishing bread, many miles from any supply base.

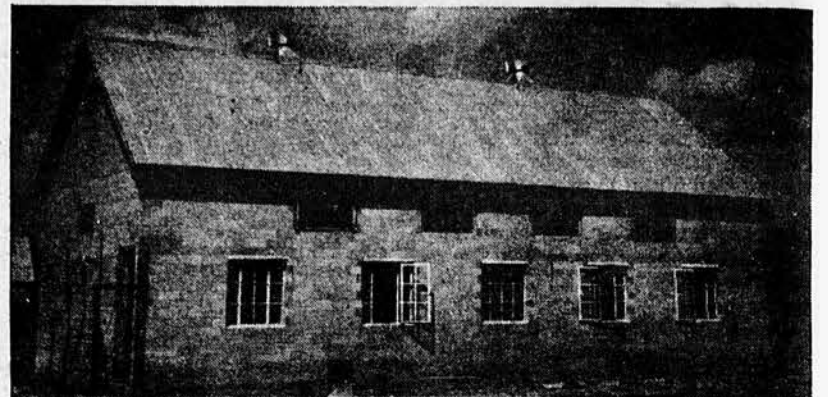
We have already doubled our output of Maca Yeast in an effort to supply both our military needs and the demands of American housewives.

But as this is being written we do not know how much Maca we will be able to supply to you in the future.

In preparation for this possibility, and so that housewives can still get a good yeast for home baking, we have made available a new and improved YEAST FOAM. This grand baking standby has the same remarkable keeping qualities—gives bakings the same rich flavor that made it famous—but is now faster-acting than ever before. It's economical, too—gives five bakings for only 10c!

So if you can't get Maca Yeast, you'll know our Army and Navy is getting it. And you can get marvelous results with YEAST FOAM.

THE NORTHWESTERN YEAST CO.
1750 N. ASHLAND AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



Because one roof and 4 walls serve for 2 floors, this double-deck laying house built by Dillard Croxton, Linn county, provides extra space at low cost.

TRADE PLACES

So Poultry and Garden Both Do Better

HAVING chickens in the garden while your lettuce and radishes are growing is not such a good idea. But having poultry there for a year or so before the vegetables are planted is a grand idea, according to Mr. and Mrs. Dillard Croxton, of Linn county, who rotate their chicken yard and their garden on 2 plots of ground.

"Our portable brooder house is left on one plot about 2 years, while a garden is raised on the other plot," Mrs. Croxton explains. "Then the brooder house is moved to the garden plot and the chicken yard is plowed for a garden. The plan provides clean ground for chicks every 2 years and assures a garden spot with plenty of fertility.

This rotation of the garden plots is just one of many practices which have helped the Croxtons in operating a profitable poultry business. To develop high production in their flock of White Leghorns, the Croxtons use nothing but purebred males, from strains with high-production records.

Next important consideration in their practices is providing a comfortable laying house that is warm in winter and cool in summer. For this purpose, Mr. Croxton constructed a double-deck building, made of hollow tile. The double-deck house gives twice the floor space at an expense not much higher than required for a one-story building. Only one foundation and only one roof are required in providing the 2 floors of space.

For high winter egg production, having a good warm house is not enough, Mrs. Croxton declares. Along with the warm house, hens require plenty of good, warm water. The Croxtons use water heaters thru the winter months, and find their hens drink nearly as much water in winter as in summer. Their laying flock averages about 300 hens.

Fresh in a Jiffy

By MONETTE

You go to the cupboard and find that shredded coconut all dry and hard—most unappetizing looking and quite unfit for use. Wait! Don't throw it away. Soak it for 5 minutes in sufficient milk to cover. I like to add just a little sugar or honey, too. Pour off any remaining liquid, then spread the shreds thinly in a shallow pan and heat for 5 minutes in a moderate oven—not hot, mind you. If you like toasted coconut just let all, or a part of it, continue to heat until it is toasted to a light brown.

No Extra Time Out

By V-MINDED HOMEMAKER

Work in our Victory gardens, Red Cross work, canning, First-Aid classes, well-balanced meals to be prepared! We hustle from one thing to another and how hard it is to find time for that much needed facial. Drying summer winds, stress, anxiety, not to mention passing time, all take their toll and we shouldn't neglect that facial rite. Yet how to find time?

Here's a tip: First, cleanse your face thoroughly and then apply cold cream just before stepping into your bath. While you soak luxuriously in your tension-relaxing bath, massage your skin. You'll feel and look like a new person, and it will take only a minute.

Pretty as a Picture

BASQUE AND FULL SKIRT



Pattern 1616-B—Look trim and efficient when you are working, but look pretty during social hours, say all the young junior misses who express themselves on the clothes question. And here's a dress bound to make you look pretty... the little tight-fitting basque top helps, the low neckline helps and so does the full, gathered skirt! Sizes 11, 13, 15, 17 and 19. Corresponding bust measurements 29, 31, 33, 35 and 37. Size 13 (31) requires 3 3/4 yards 39-inch material.

Patterns 15 cents (plus 1 cent to cover cost of mailing). Address: Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

A 1,000-Turkey Sideline

By RUTH McMILLION

GATHERING eggs 4 times a day from 1,000 turkeys with a laying standard of 40 eggs a hen during laying season is a real task in itself; to say nothing of feeding, watering, providing practical roosts and fresh, clean range for that many husky, active turkeys.

This was the added project Mrs. Willard Bengtson, of Ashland, accomplished last winter and spring besides raising her own premium-demanding flock.



Mr. and Mrs. Willard Bengtson, of Clark county.

ground is sown to wheat, the other half to Sudan grass for summer pasture. This ground is kept worked and turned for a season or two, then the pen is made on entirely new ground.

Large barrels, mounted on sleds are used for water. These have automatic water fountains in them. Roosts are built on an old wagon, thus enabling them to be moved about.

Mrs. Bengtson has a large straw shed 300 feet long by 20 feet wide. In the back are the nests used in laying season. However, she feels this type of shed is not practical for Kansas as it is

easily damaged by wind. This type had been recommended by Nebraska.

Mrs. Bengtson marks her turkeys with a personal brand and recommends all turkeys be vaccinated for pox.

Upon summarizing her 15 years of experience in turkey raising, this farm woman says there are drawbacks as in any business, but it has its compensations, too.

Her turkeys one year contracted pox, coyotes have gotten into the pens and killed dozens of young turkeys of baking size. Feed and range proved a problem in drouth years. However, last year Mrs. Bengtson realized \$3 apiece for plump little hens where in years gone by \$1 was the best they would do.

This year besides the 600 turkey poults, Mrs. Bengtson has 300 triple-A chicks; all pullets from a 300-egg strain bird. Of her projects she says they are money-making investments, but require work, interest and a determination to win. She has not only accomplished these undertakings but does all her own work, keeps a lovely home spotless, cooks for extra men, has been active in her local farm organizations, and is a good example of what farm women are doing to uphold the standards of America's rural life today.

More power to Mrs. Willard Bengtson and her turkeys. They will help to ease any threatened meat shortage.

In marketing, Mrs. Bengtson sells either to a company nearby, or dresses them out and ships them East to a commission company. There is a question in her mind as to which is the better method. At the local market she is able to deliver her birds in A-1 condition, but must sell under the Eastern markets, yet upon dressing and shipping she is assured of top prices but the birds might not arrive in first-class condition and there is danger of hitting a flooded market.

Sell As Fancy Birds

Whether sold at home or abroad, Mrs. Bengtson's turkeys receive premium prices and sell as fancy birds. They are sold on the early Christmas market when plump, well-filled and possessing the rich, creamy-white skin found only in the well-cared-for, well-fed flocks. The method of finishing is to use a finishing mash, corn, barley and buttermilk.

If the birds are to be shipped they are hung for sticking, dry picked, cooled 24 hours at above freezing temperature, feet and head wrapped, then packed into barrels. There is a knack in cutting the barrel linings and a trick to the packing. The birds must not be packed too solid, paper put between the layers, and everything so-so to insure proper delivery.

When asked as to vital things regarding turkey raising Mrs. Bengtson stresses that all ground and surroundings connected with turkeys must be kept clean and free from contamination. Small turkeys must be kept warm and dry.

In order to have more floor space for their small turkeys Mr. Bengtson put 2 buildings together. Instead of removing the partitions a tunnel-like runway was constructed to connect them. Here the small poults race back and forth from building to building, thus assured of plenty of floor space for the thick, clean litter.

The pen into which they graduate has a high 72-inch woven-wire fence around it. In the winter one-half the

Halloween Hilarity

Halloween is October's special date for hilarious parties. For a suggested invitation, decoration ideas, 9 gay Halloween games, 2 written contests, 5 ways to tell fortunes, and a grand Halloween menu, you should see our leaflet, "Hilarious Halloween Party." A request on a penny post card addressed to Lella Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, will bring you a copy of the free leaflet.

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FREE! "ROLL-RITE" GLASS ROLLING PIN

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Give as much as you can—as often as you can to the **U.S.O.**

"With 2,000 Acres to Farm, You'd Use Mobiloil, Too!"

I CAN'T TOLERATE TIME-WASTING REPAIRS!"
Says RAY BUTTS, SR., Protection, Kansas



PROTECTION, Kansas, is where Mr. Ray Butts, Sr., hails from. Protection is what Mr. Butts is looking for when he buys oil for his tractors. Protection is what he gets, too, for he's a 100% Mobiloil user.

Let Ray Butts tell you his story:

"In operating a farm the size of mine, it's necessary to keep operating costs at rock bottom. At the same time, we must guard against unnecessary delay caused by broken-down machinery. I am happy to report we are doing both—thanks to Mobiloil!"

Farmer Butts continues: "Gear oils are an important part of any equipment lubrication. I've used Mobiloil Gear Oil for 24 years, and never had to make a single costly repair as a result of gear oil failure."

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MESS CALL

THE chow's good. And there's plenty of it. We have in fact the best-fed Army and Navy in the world.

This starts with America's farmers, who are raising and shipping bumper crops.

It carries on through the processors, who pack the food and ship it to the boys in camp or at the front.

And keeping it all on the move are the American railroads. They see that the right numbers of the right cars are on the spot when and where crops and livestock are ready to move—and see that they are hauled dependably and safely to destination.

With the mass of war materials being carried, this all adds up to the biggest transporta-

tion job in U.S. history—a job already far ahead of the peak traffic of the last war.

To handle this job the railroads are moving a million and a quarter tons of freight a mile every minute—starting off a heavily loaded freight train every five seconds of the day and night.

Railroad equipment is being worked at top pace—a pace that doesn't permit freight cars to loaf.

So we ask you to do this: Load cars promptly, and load 'em to capacity—and it's up to the railroads to see that they are kept moving.

That's your part, and ours, in making sure that we have the best-fed, best-equipped fighting men in the world.



"How to Do It" Training

(Continued from Page 1)

probably will be the limiting factors in meeting food goals. It will grow more serious as machines wear out and as priorities become more severe.

Seems as if about the only way to meet this situation is for each farmer to be a good enough all-around mechanic to keep his equipment going for the duration, and this undoubtedly will call for some skills which many farmers have never needed before.

In normal times, if a gear wheel was worn beyond serviceable condition, the average farmer just bought a new one. Now if the new one is not available, it may be necessary to build up the cogs with a welding torch and dress them down to proper dimensions with an emery wheel and file.

If a piece of shafting is badly worn where it rests in a bearing, it may be necessary to build up the worn part with a welding torch, turning it down to the proper size and smoothness on a lathe. If a bronze bearing is worn beyond use, it may be necessary to run a babbitt bearing in its place. Likewise, if the tractor or truck needs new rings or a complete overhauling, that may have to be done at home, because few mechanics are left in the rural areas.

Many of these jobs require more skill and equipment than is now found on the average farm. However, the average farmer with a knack for machinery learns rapidly, and with the use of shop equipment provided with the course, he can handle some important farm repair jobs.

Five Courses Are Offered

M. R. Wilson, assistant supervisor in the rural war-production training program, explains there are 5 different kinds of courses in shops and mechanics, that may be offered. They are:

1. Care and repair of tractors, trucks and automobiles.
2. Metal work, including welding, forging, sheet metal work and machinery repair.
3. Carpentry, including the building of wagon boxes, brooder houses and hog houses.
4. Electricity, including house wiring and wiring for light and power, as well as the care and repair of motors and other electrical appliances.
5. Machinery repair, maintenance and construction. This course may include anything in the way of repair work found on Kansas farms, as well as construction of power equipment and equipment for special-crop production.

As a class is organized, the farmers in that class decide which course will be studied. Last year, 75 per cent of the 17- to 25-year-old farmers chose classes on motor mechanics, metal work or repair of farm equipment, and it is expected that most of the classes this year will concentrate on these subjects.

Altho classes thruout the state will be organized thru vocational agriculture teachers, the instruction work will be conducted by experienced mechanics and repair men.

In most cases, the classes will be conducted in high school vocational agriculture shops. When this is done, the classes must be at a time when they will not interfere with the regular day-school students. However, a few of the courses will be conducted in commercial shops, and they can meet at any time agreeable to the farmers taking the course.

All classes will be varied to suit the needs of the farmers, with the idea of taking the instruction when it does not interfere with important farm work. In times of emergencies or special farm work, the classes may even be suspended for a certain length of time until the emergency is over.

Open to Men and Women

Any person out of school and 17 years or older may take the course. It will be open to both men and women, married or single, black or white. No course will be organized or maintained with fewer than 10 enrollees, and most classes will be started with at least 16 or 17, to allow for a few drop-outs.

There is no charge whatsoever to farmers taking the course. Funds appropriated by Congress are planned to cover not only instructors' salaries but also all other costs of instruction and supervision necessary in teaching the mechanical skills.

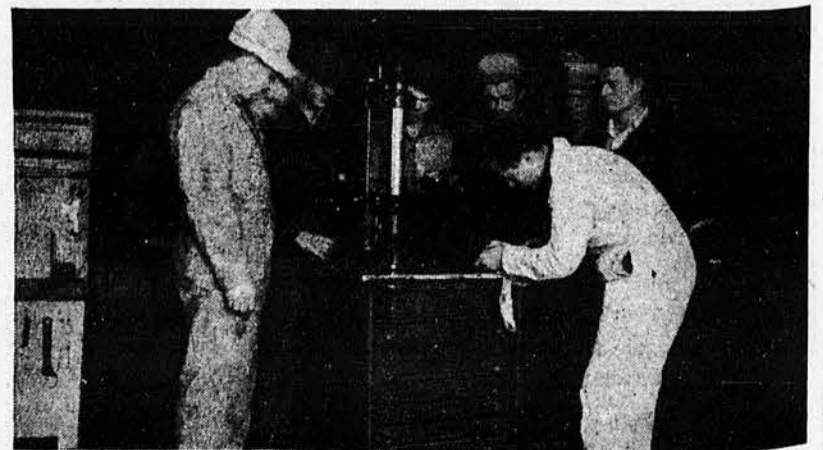
About 11 of these courses have already been started in Kansas and others will be starting some time this fall and winter. Farmers interested in taking one of the courses should contact the nearest vocational agriculture teacher, a member of the high school board, the principal or superintendent of schools, or the county agent. Any of these men should know whether there will be a course offered in the community and can give specific information about it.

For Twistless Shocks

Sorgo is growing tall this year, and it will not be any easy job to make shocks that will stand without twisting. But this problem doesn't worry Joel Spriggs, who farms near Pittsburg. He has a system, developed thru experience, which helps him to keep the tallest feed standing straight and dry.

Mr. Spriggs stands the first bundle erect and parts it in the middle. Then he breaks the tops down, about 3 or 4 feet from the top, depending on height of the bundle. After this, Mr. Spriggs places a bundle in the crotch on each side, and then props bundles on each of the other 2 sides.

Next a string is tied firmly, close to the top of the 5 bundles arranged in this manner. Then the shock is finished, merely by adding bundles. Mr. Spriggs emphasizes the importance of keeping the shock well balanced to prevent twisting of outside bundles. When the shock is completed, another string is tied near the top. "Follow this plan and you don't need to worry about tall shocks twisting or falling down," Mr. Spriggs declares.



Farmers at Wellington learn the fine points of overhauling a motor, in special classes conducted as part of the War Production Training Program.

One in 20 Gets a Farm

ALLOCATION among the states and territories of the \$2½ million dollars authorized by Congress for the 1942-43 Tenant Purchase Program is announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Under this program an estimated 7,000 farm families will receive farm purchase loans this year thru the Farm Security Administration.

The Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937 requires that funds for this program be distributed equitably each fiscal year on the basis of farm population and the prevalence of tenancy. The loans, repayable over 40 years at 3 per cent interest, are made to tenants, sharecroppers, and farm laborers who are American citizens and who obtain, or recently obtained, the major portion of their income from farming. Borrowers use the money to buy and improve farms of sufficient size to support their families adequately.

In the last 5 years, 29,000 farm families have been helped to ownership of family-type farms by this program. The loans have averaged \$5,570, the purchase price of the farms averaging \$3,800, and construction and repair of houses, barns and other structures accounting for \$1,770. The farms average 128 acres in size.

In compliance with the War Production Board Order L-41, only essential improvements are being made on Tenant Purchase farms, with other construction deferred until after the war. The WPB order, which went into effect last April 9, limits construction work in a continuous 12-month period to \$500 on a dwelling, and to an aggregate of \$1,000 on all buildings other than a dwelling on any farm.

To date the Tenant Purchase Program has operated in 1,823 counties or parishes. Because of reduced funds this year, new loans will be made in fewer counties or parishes and will be allocated on the basis of need and available farms.

Committees of local farmers pass on all applications and approve the farms to be purchased. Since inception of this program, applications have exceeded the loans for which funds were available by 20 to 1.

This year, 1942-43, Kansas will get \$717,390 compared to \$1,104,485 for 1941-42.

KSAC Has New Voice

Farm folks of Kansas accustomed to hearing announcer James P. Chapman, from radio station KSAC, in Manhattan, will now tune in a different voice from that station. Chapman recently resigned his position as assist-

ant extension editor, to become farm editor for radio station WHO, in Des Moines, Iowa.

New assistant extension editor at Manhattan, and announcer for station KSAC, is William Lowell Treaster, who has been serving as managing editor of the Manhattan Mercury. A graduate of the department of Industrial Journalism and Printing at Kansas State College in 1930, Treaster has had 12 years of experience on rural and small-city newspapers.

Save the Paint Brushes

Dear Editor: Under your house-painting story in Kansas Farmer of September 5, I note a fine device for keeping brushes. I object. It is a fine method for keeping brushes a short while, such as overnight, or for a day or so while the job is delayed because of rain. I have known professional painters who do it, but their brushes are not many days between jobs.

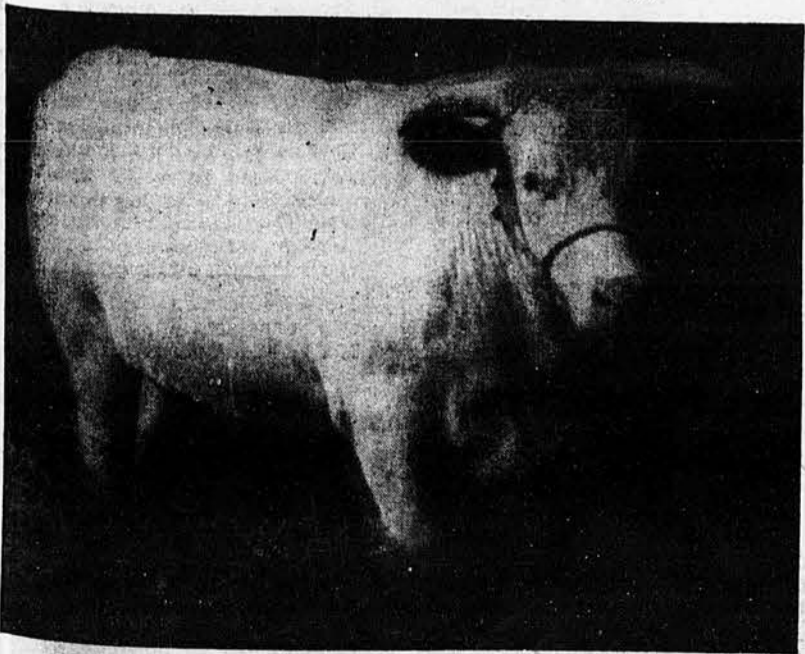
The reason I object is because the average amateur painter does something like this and ruins too many brushes. When any job is done, the best way is to really clean the brush right then. And it is easy.

Naturally, the first thing is to work out all the paint, varnish or enamel possible. Then, cleanse the brush some in the proper solvent, oil or even gasoline for paint; turpentine for varnish. Then immediately take some warm water and soap and actually wash the brush. I like good old homemade soap, or yellow laundry soap, or Boraxo best of all. Then one really gets all the paint out of the brush in about 2 minutes; the brush is thoroly rinsed and shaped and left to dry that way. The result is a brush absolutely clean and ready for the next job and as good, or better, than new. Best of all the brush lasts for a long time.—C. E. S.

Starting Shrubs

Most any shrub can be started in this way. In a glass fruit jar place 2 inches of half sand and half dirt; wet this until it is damp, then place your cuttings in this, being sure an eye or node is in the sand. Now screw the lid on and place in a window or other light place. They will need no further attention until well leafed-out and rooted. Then harden them off by leaving lid off part of the time and then altogether. When transplanting to the open, it is best to place a glass jar over each until well established. I have used this method on various shrubs and they never fail to root.—Mrs. C. B.

Largest Calf for His Age



Shorthorn steer owned by Henry Estes, of Clark county, Kansas. This steer weighed 1,760 pounds the day he was 2 years old. He now stands more than 5 feet high. At birth this calf weighed 128 pounds, was 33 inches high and 5 feet long. A jury of 12 outstanding cattlemen judged this calf for Mr. Estes to be the largest calf for his age to their knowledge.



FOR STOCKMEN AND RAILROADS

IT'S A TIME JOB

● Meat for our fighting men must be provided and delivered regularly, and continuously. This begins with efficient handling of livestock at country and range loading points. WITH THE GREATEST VOLUME of traffic ever handled by the railroads of America, the most effective use of manpower, motive power and equipment must be secured.

THE LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY can cooperate fully by—

1. Ordering cars as far in advance as possible.
2. Ordering only the cars needed.
3. Promptly release cars not required.
4. Not changing loading dates.
5. Loading in time for train movement.
6. Having health and brand certificates ready.
7. Having billing and contracts ready.
8. Unloading promptly on arrival.

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Distributing, shipping and marketing over more days in the week assures better marketing and railroad services.

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Kansas City, Mo.

"Floor" for Farm Prices

(Continued from Page 6)

The OPA admittedly is having trouble working out a program for fixing live animal prices, especially on cattle, because of wide variations in grades and purposes. But it is insisted that such a program will be worked out in the course of time.

Meat rationing for the entire civilian population is due the latter part of the year, maybe 3 months off. Present program as announced is to fix it at about 2½ pounds a week to the person, or 130 pounds a year. Annual meat consumption is about 150 pounds for several years past, but statisticians at Cornell University claim this really means the average amount eaten to the person is 126 pounds of meat, plus 10 pounds of fish.

Incidentally, the food consumption per capita for the United States, for the period 1937-41, inclusive, was 1,420.8 pounds. In other words, the average American consumes three-quarters of a ton of foodstuffs in a year—consumption includes waste.

Nutrition experts claim that the best fed member of the average family is "the kitchen sink." What they mean is that more nutritious materials go into the drain with water from cooking than the average person gets. In the big cities about 300 pounds of food

to the person goes into the garbage can.

It looks as if Man Power Paul McNutt is going to have to be called upon finally to allocate farm labor if there is to be sufficient to provide the food requirements in 1943 and 1944 to supply the armed forces of the United States, the civilian population of the United States, plus part of the armed forces and civilian requirements of Britain, Russia, China and others of our Allies.

In a speech Labor Day, McNutt pointed out that Britain for some time and now Canada, are controlling labor supplies. In 12 western states, thru an order from McNutt, laborers in copper and other industries are to be allowed to change from one job to another only when they get a permit from McNutt's commission.

At the time this war started, statisticians announced that to fight successfully—meaning to keep the supply of materials as well as men fed into the fighting—in modern mechanized warfare would require 18 workers behind the lines for every man in the fighting forces. If that is true—admitted only in theory—the proposed army of 10 million men would require 180 million civilian workers backing them up. Presumably that would mean only 90 million working two 4-hour shifts a week.

The Office of Defense Transportation—Joe Eastman—has issued an order that after November 15, all trucks, jitneys, taxicabs—all mechanized transportation on rubber except private passenger cars—must have a certificate of war necessity to operate on the highways. Also, without this certificate, no gasoline, oil, repair parts or accessories can be sold for any such mechanized transportation. The order applies specifically also to ambulances and hearses. Some newspapers carried a story that light farm trucks would be exempt, but there is nothing in the order itself, as published in the Federal Register, to indicate any such exemption.

At this writing War Production Board is having nightmares over the problem of how much new farm machinery will be available during 1943. The amount finally allowed is not going to be nearly enough.

A recent survey in Kansas showed the draft boards took a little more than half of the farm labor leaving farms this year, war plant industries a little more than one-third. Several thousand farms in Kansas that were operated last year will not be operated in 1943, according to this survey of "intentions to farm."

FALL AND WINTER FARM EQUIPMENT
you can get now and get economically

SELF-CLEANING NESTS No S-1401

EAR CORN FEEDER No S-1301

MILK CAN RACK No S-3101

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CATTLE STANCHION No S-1102

MASH FEEDER No S-1402

HOG TROUGH No S-1302

ALFALFA FEED RACK FOR HOGS No S-1305

SANITARY POULTRY ROOST No S-1403

FARM GATE Type A No S-3204

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The equipment and accessories you need for fall and winter use, you can get right now. These items will meet your need for additional equipment, as well as replacing old, worn equipment. Self-feeders, hayracks, gates, hoppers, stanchions, feed bunks, feed racks, troughs, self-cleaning nests, waterers, pens, dozens of items that save labor, save feed, cut costs and increase production, can be put to work on your farm today.

Weyerhaeuser engineers have designed this equipment to take advantage of the wide adaptability of lumber. All of these items may be built satisfactorily from a wide variety of sizes, species and grades, so that they may be made from stocks now available in the yard of your 4-Square Lumber Dealer.

He can supply you with lumber for this equipment and furnish plans so you can build it yourself, or to save your time, many 4-Square dealers have these or similar items, ready-made. Tested on hundreds of farms, they have proven practical and economical.

To maintain the government's schedule for high production of farm products—good equipment is essential. Now is the time to get the equipment you need. See your 4-Square Lumber Dealer today.

4-SQUARE LUMBER

FREE—NEW FARM EQUIPMENT FOLDER

Pictures and describes designs of useful farm equipment. You can get these items now, ready made or build them yourself from the stocks readily available at your 4-Square lumber yard. Mail the coupon for this new farm equipment folder.

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I am interested in farm equipment. Please send illustrated folder.

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Helpful Bulletins

If interested in any of the Kansas State College Extension Service publications listed below, simply order by number and address your request to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. We shall see that your order is given prompt attention.

- No. 67—Kansas Dairy Calf Management.
- No. 74—Milk Houses for Kansas.
- No. 78—Selection and Care of Beef Cattle.
- No. 56—Home-study Service of College Extension.
- No. 71—Livestock Feeding Record Book.
- No. 98—Control of Insects Destructive to Grain Stored in Bins.
- No. 111—Low Cost Market Orders, Menus, and Recipes.
- No. 144—The Kansas Straw Loft Poultry House (containing blueprint and instructions.)

Two More Tire Thieves "In"

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

A ROUNDUP of tire thieves in A Kiowa county sent 2 more men to the penitentiary on a charge of stealing several tires from the posted farm of George Fruit, R. 1, Haviland. Mr. Fruit learned about the theft almost at the time it was taking place, and he and officers were only a few minutes behind the thieves when they sold the tires at a local market. Identification of the property by the owner and quick action by the officers resulted in a capture and conviction in short order. A \$25 reward paid by Kansas Farmer has been distributed among Service Member Fruit, Sheriff Charles Lake, of Greensburg, and Homer Krebiel, of Pratt.

Stolen Goods Testified

Among the most effective witnesses against a thief who stole some watches and other property from W. C. Macy, Woodston, were 2 watches and a check which were positively identified by the owner. Mr. Macy received fine cooperation from Sheriff Evertt Vanhorn and private citizens in his community. The thief was given a prison sentence. A \$25 reward paid by Kansas Farmer was distributed among Sheriff Evertt Vanhorn of Stockton, Mrs. Emmet Madox, Woodston, who supplied important evidence, and Service Member Macy.

Tire Thefts to Third Place

About 5 years ago Kansas Farmer made a study to determine the type of property most often stolen from farm premises. It was found that poultry stood first in the line of thefts—far out ahead of all other kinds. Next was livestock. Then came grain, harness, dogs and clothing in the order named. At that time, tire thefts had the seventh place down the line. Later counts from year to year showed very little change in that order, until the rubber shortage came into the picture last spring and suddenly boosted tire thefts far above any past record. In a short while tire stealing moved up to

A "Three Rs" Party

You will wish to include "A School Days Party" in your fall entertainment plans. The guests should be instructed to come in "kid" costume, promptly on time. Suggested invitations, decorations, games to play and refreshments are given in my school-party leaflet which I shall be glad to send for only 3 cents to cover mailing costs. Address your request to Leila Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

sixth place, according to the reports coming from the farmers. A little later tire thefts took fifth place, then fourth, and the last count showed that tires rank third. Now there are more thefts of tires than of any other class of farm property except livestock and poultry.

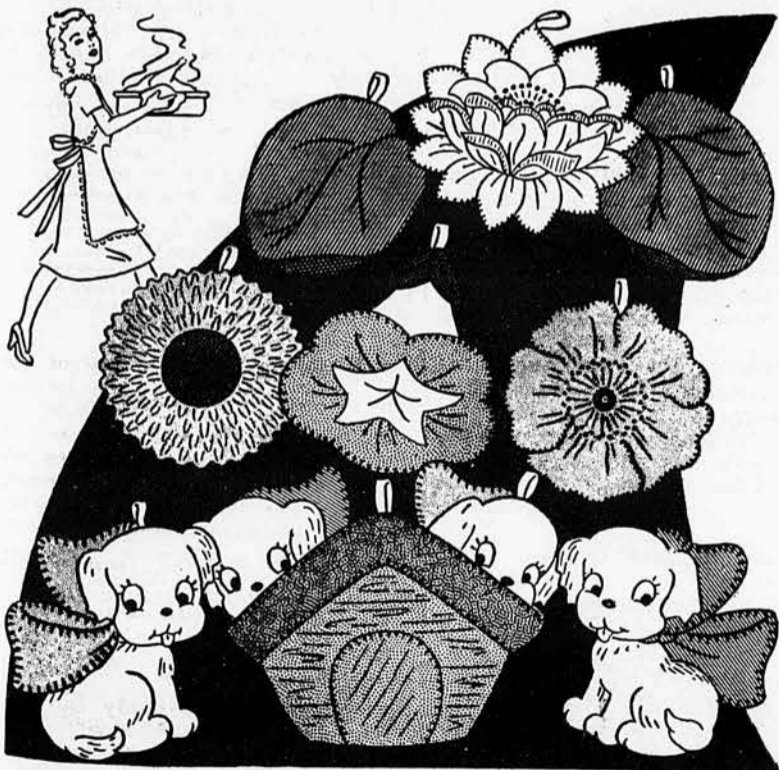
More Livestock Stolen

During that same period livestock stealing has been on the increase. The count 5 years ago showed that there were more thefts of poultry than of any other kind of farm property and that livestock was a poor second. Latest records, however, show that there are more thefts of livestock than of poultry. The tendency of thieves seems to be toward more valuable property. Whereas years ago thieves were satisfied to take a dozen chickens valued at \$10, they are more likely now to take a set of tires worth \$50 or an animal or two worth even more.

More Closet Space

If you haven't much closet space in your home, use birdcage hooks in those you have. As many as 12 hangers may be hung from one hook, and when it is not in use it may be folded against the wall.—Mrs. M. S.

Let There Be no Burned Hands



Let's make some bright new panholders and stop all that fussing over burnt fingers, or worse—the charred corners of that special tea towel that happened to be handy. These 9 designs, 3 sets, all come on one pattern, C9108. They are pretty enough for gifts, the dandiest kind of money-makers for your church or club bazaar, or will be a gay tonic for your own kitchen.

A pastel waterlily flanked by 2 lily pads of green is one lovely set. Sunflower, morning glory and wild rose motifs are the second; the third is a clever group consisting of 2 pup panholders which slip into a doghouse holder when not in use.

Pattern C9108 is 10 cents—plus 1 cent to cover cost of mailing—and may be obtained from Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

WE'VE GOT YOUR NUMBER

IN THE 1942 STECKLEY HYBRIDS



Farmers in Eastern Kansas who plant some of their corn in April and want it to be made before the July and August heat, will benefit by ordering some of Steckley's proven early hybrid numbers.

Steckley's 16 or 300 are excellent on the light upland soils, and Steckley's 14 and 17 on the heavy soils. These early numbers work wonderfully well with a later number such as Steckley's 790 which has a wide adaptation for all growing conditions found in Eastern Kansas for a late hybrid. Assure yourself of a fine corn crop regardless of weather conditions. Other outstanding Steckley numbers for Kansas are 523 A, 770, 860, 100 A, 780, and 340.

ORDER NOW!

See your Steckley Dealer on any Hybrid problem. Ask him about the special discounts now being offered to early-order customers. Then you'll be sure to get your seed—and you'll save money, too. If you don't know your Steckley dealer, write to us at Weeping Water, Nebraska.

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NUMBER ONE JOB of America's poultry industry today is maximum egg and meat production. Poultrymen know from experience that the surest way to get best production is to use feeds containing maximum amount of true Vitamin A from fish liver oils

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Dwight Building, Kansas City, Mo.
(51)

If It's Pork That's Needed

(Continued from Page 5)

have been invested in land, gradually expanding the business. Now, the O'Bryans own between 6,000 and 7,000 acres, and enough more is rented or leased so that the total operation of the ranch involves about 12,000 acres.

Farms of the O'Bryan Ranch are operated by some 20 to 30 families, and scope of their activity is indicated by the O'Bryans' labor expense which averages \$2,000 to \$3,000 a month. As depleted "run-down" farms are acquired, large acreages are seeded to lespedeza, brome and other good grass crops suitable for livestock pasture. Each farm manager takes his proportionate share of the purebred sows and handles them along with his share of the cattle, with hogs running behind the fattening steers.

However, uniform feeding and management is practiced at all the different places. If clean ground is not available on some particular farm, a field is plowed and sowed to a suitable pasture crop. In keeping with the new ground, clean buildings are provided the sows at farrowing time, to prevent any possible contamination of disease or parasites.

Farms with access to electricity are supplied with electrically-heated hovers, for use in cold weather. Each one of these is heated with a 100- to 150-watt light bulb. In addition to helping provide warmth, hovers entice the pigs into a safety zone, where the sows cannot lay on them.

Guard Against Trouble

Believing vaccination to be cheap insurance, the O'Bryans vaccinate their pigs at 6 weeks old. Pigs and older stock are sprayed regularly with a mixture of crankcase oil and kerosene, to guard against mange and lice. Fresh bedding is supplied often enough to keep the houses from becoming dusty.

Except for a few weeks when the pigs are young, dry feeding is practiced in the O'Bryan hog-fattening program. Their favorite feed for this purpose is mixed wheat and barley, shipped in from Western Kansas. If possible, they buy the grain that is about two-thirds barley and one-third wheat. It is ground and fed in self-feeders.

Protein, supplied in a separate compartment of the feeder, is a mixed supplement, containing equal parts of tankage, soybean meal and linseed oilmeal, with small amounts of mineral and alfalfa meal added. With this state processing more soybeans and flax each year, the O'Bryans feel their mixed protein supplement does a good job of utilizing home products.

Another place where hogs are fattened by the thousands is on the farm of E. C. Carp & Sons, just south of Wichita. This year, the Carps expect to feed a total of 9,000 head. In addition, Mr. Carp is supervising the farm operations of his brother Fred, now a Lieutenant Colonel in the army, where an additional 3,000 head will be fed during the year.

Altho this makes a total of about 12,000 head from the Carp lots in 1942, operations there are only about half

as large as normal because of labor conditions. But the Carps still operate one of the most highly specialized pork-producing plants in the country.

With regular shipments of feeder pigs coming in while regular consignments of fat hogs leave the place for market, E. C. Carp & Sons are equipped to handle 4,000 hogs on the farm at one time. Nucleus for their operations is a gigantic feed barn, 300 feet long and 72 feet wide.

With a wide alley thru the center for trucks hauling feed, the barn has 24 pens, each one 32 feet long and 24 feet wide. Feeders are stationed on each side of the alley, so grain or supplement may be scooped direct from trucks. The farm equipment includes a modern elevator, complete with grinders and automatic scales for mixing ground feeds in the proper ratio.

Wheat is the basic grain used, and the Carps recently purchased 10,500 bushels of government wheat for this purpose. "The wheat cost about 3½ cents a bushel less than I would have had to pay for corn," Mr. Carp relates, "and, pound for pound, I would just as soon feed wheat as corn. In fact, I really prefer the wheat, altho experimental tests don't give it any advantage over corn."

Wheat and alfalfa meal are ground and mixed together at the first of the feeding period. Percentage of alfalfa meal is greater for pigs just starting on feed, and is reduced gradually during the next few weeks. After hogs are well established in the feeding period, they receive ground wheat alone in one section of the feeders, while another compartment contains 3 parts of tankage mixed with one part of alfalfa meal.

Gains Were Best in Years

Mr. Carp is interested in one experience resulting from the wet summer this year. Previously, hogs in the main fattening barn were allowed free range of lots outside the fattening pens. This year, however, it was muddy so much of the time that hogs were kept inside on the concrete floors, which were cleaned and washed regularly. Gains were the best in years, so Mr. Carp is now planning some careful tests to see whether close confinement gets the credit.

Biggest problem facing the business right now is that of labor, E. C. Carp says. With his brother in the army and possibility that one of his sons may be called soon, the managing crew is reduced in half. Then, right along with this, the farm help is leaving for high-paying war jobs. Mr. Carp relates that 15 men have left his employ already this year, to enter war plants.

"I don't blame them for going," he says, "because my business doesn't justify wages anywhere near those they can get in the war work. Besides in the jobs they are taking, they work only 40 hours a week, while my boys and I average about 75 hours a week." But despite labor handicaps, the patriotic Carps are producing tons of pork to boost the nation's supply.

Boots and Saddles Ahead



Beautiful horses as well as good cattle are at home in the Kansas Bluestem region. These young horses on the Ferguson ranch, in Cowley county, are being raised for use by the big crew of cowboys employed by cattlemen Phil and Dwight Ferguson.



ASK THE
MAN WHO'S
TRIED THEM
ALL!

FIGHT WORMS

WITH MIKETS

Ask your local hatcheryman or poultry supply dealer. He'll tell you MIKETS are America's "speed caps." They get their job done right—and right fast—with a minimum of after-shock and lost production.

GET ACTION IN 90 MINUTES!

A powerful new drug clears the way for the main worm-fighting ingredients... MIKETS usually get to the worms in 90 minutes! Used on millions of birds last year, acclaimed by thousands of poultry raisers. Give them to laying birds or pullets—for more eggs, and faster growth. 100 adult size, \$1.25; 100 pullet size, only 90c.

Buy from your Hatchery or Poultry Supply Dealer, or order direct from the Gland-O-Lac Co., Omaha, Nebr.

MIKETS The 90-Minute Capsule

GET THE
**BLACK LEAF
40!**

FOR LICE AND FEATHER MITES... Use "Cap-Brush" Applicator and save money on delousing your chickens. Just a thin film on roosts does the work. Lice are killed overnight. Insist on Original Factory Sealed Packages for Full Strength

TOBACCO BY-PRODUCTS & CHEMICAL CORP., INCORPORATED - Louisville, Ky.

LOOK FOR THE LEAF ON THE PACKAGE

DODSON
"RED AND WHITE TOP" SILO
Combines beauty and Long Life. Has Acid Proofed Walls with Grain Bin and Grass Silage Strength—30 years experience gives a better hinged Door, a better Silo, and positive satisfaction.

BLIZZARD ENSLAGE CUTTERS AND HAY CHOPPERS

DODSON MFG. CO., INC.
Concordia, Kan. - - - Wichita, Kan.

PTZ PELLETS POWDER DRENCH

Our phenothiazine remedy for most worms in sheep, goats, and hogs. Ask your Dr. Hess Dealer about PTZ or write **DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc.** Ashland, Ohio

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

Hybrids Show Real Worth

(Continued from Page 7)

crease in hog population in 1943 over 1942; is going to ask for more poultry in 1943 than in 1942; is going to ask for higher dairy production in 1943 than in 1942, and it seems that beef feeding will be at least as high.

The net result is we will have fed 300 million bushels more corn than we raised, and there will be no extra carryover—will have in fact, a minimum carryover—in the face of a good big increase in the required amount for feeding purposes.

Need More Corn Acreage

I gather that growing 3 billion bushels next year would be desirable to insure a comfortable and safe carryover, but where to get the extra acreage amounting to at least 20 per cent to produce that much corn is a problem.

This new acreage likely will come from states in past years designated as marginal, such as parts of Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and even Colorado. Parts of Kansas could be converted to more corn acreage. It is highly probable that this production goal of 3 billion bushels cannot be reached simply because there isn't enough acres that can be diverted from other necessary crops.

In any case there likely will be an increase of corn acreage next year of sizable proportions.

And it goes without saying that a good share of the seed required will be hybrid.

Will the commercial hybrid companies be able to take care of the increased demand in 1943? Well, I have word from some of the major-producing companies whose products for the most part are well and favorable known in every community in Kansas.

30 Per Cent Increase

Roswell Garst, of Garst and Thomas, producers of "Pioneer," Coon Rapids, Iowa, says:

"My personal guess is that there is a ready market for at least 30 per cent more hybrid seed corn than was used last year—and I am not sure but what 40 per cent more seed could be easily marketed by putting a little pressure on the new areas.

"My judgment is that not more than 20 or 25 per cent more seed will be available for sale this fall than was actually sold last year.

"In other words, while I think there will be practically enough hybrid seed to go around, there simply won't be enough seed available to develop new country extensively.

"But it certainly will mean a very rapid sell-out. It will mean that the choice-hybrid varieties will be sold early this fall. It will mean that the choice-kernel sizes—altho, actually there isn't much difference in the results in kernel sizes—will be sold out early this fall. It will definitely mean that it is even more important than normal for a farmer to order his seed early in the season."

Leo B. Olson, of DeKalb Agricultural Association, DeKalb, Illinois, also sounds a note of warning about

the corn borer now admittedly in Illinois. As regards the general hybrid situation, he says:

"In most of our production areas, the seed crop looks fairly good. However, it is yet too early to tell just what might be expected. Detasseling came thru in excellent condition, altho at much higher cost than in previous years. We have had considerable trouble in several of our production areas due to much wet weather causing huge ponds in the fields.

"R. R. St. John and C. L. Gunn, our plant experts, are both increasingly interested in the development of new varieties. Close to 6,800 different hybrid combinations are being tested this year in the Tuscola and DeKalb breeding plots. Plans already have been laid for testing close to 10,000 new hybrids for next year. Specific problems which both of the corn breeders are working on are insect resistance and tolerance. The corn borer has been coming into the picture more and more since it spread thru Illinois this season. C. L. Gunn has been working on corn borer hybrids for several years and he believes the problem is to develop a hybrid that will produce good yield despite the corn borer. He has made the statement that 'When the corn borer gets here, we will be ready for him.'"

Too Much Warning

J. List Peppard, Peppard Seed Company, Kansas City, growers of Funk hybrids, believes that anyone engaged in growing and marketing hybrid corn is in an occupation vital to war work. His remarks follow:

"I think all of us in the hybrid business are rapidly awakening to the fact that we are a vital part of the war effort and that we must think of our work as war work, rather than private business.

"Shortages of vital materials are pressing on the farmer without much warning. The same is true of good hybrid seed corn, but in this case, he has had too much warning in recent years.

"He has stopped believing in the warning of shortage, just at the point where it is 100 per cent correct.

"At present, our main care and responsibility is to make certain that old customers get what they need of our corn."

Farmerette Crew to Rescue

Ed Steckley, of the Steckley Hybrid Corn Company, Weeping Water, Neb., who extended the operations of his company 2 or 3 years ago to Kansas is gratified at the general outlook for hybrids. Speaking for his company he says:

"Despite the fact we have increased our seed acreage 35 per cent, it looks as if the demand will tax our facilities to capacity. Fortunately, we have completed a new drying plant which will help immeasurably in handling our big seed crop.

"Had it not been for women 'farmerette' crews who came to our rescue in the detasseling season, we would have been seriously handicapped. Their work was just as efficient as men's."

Without much fuss a number of individual Kansas growers have been steadily increasing acreage and this year in particular have a lot of seed for sale. Inbreds have been obtained for the most part from the Kansas Experiment Station and from the United States Department of Agriculture. Speaking for the Kansas Independent Hybrid Corn Producers Association, a group of about 12 growers, O. J. Olson, Horton, president, says:

"Our growers have been very fortunate this year in growing a lot of seed which will be available for Kansans who want to plant hybrids next spring. While we have greatly increased our acreage, I'm afraid the supply will be snapped up in a hurry."

With those facts at hand, maybe you can judge better whether to reserve your hybrid early or put it off.

USE GASOLINE IN TRACTORS U. S. Farmers Advised

Tests Show Today's Most Plentiful Tractor Fuel Lengthens Tractor Life, Helps Prevent Breakdowns

The opinion held by many farmers that gasoline is "easier" on their tractors than low-grade fuels was confirmed by the results of tests run recently near Phoenix, Arizona. Two tractors of the same make and model were given a laboratory test for 1384 hours, then run for 2064 hours in the field—3448 hours total. One tractor was operated on gasoline, the other on distillate.

Then the engines were disassembled and the vital parts of each were measured for wear. It was found that the parts of the tractor burning distillate were, on the average, worn about twice as much. For example, there was 89% more piston ring wear, 147% more wear on the main bearings and 78% more wear on connecting rod bearings with distillate than with gasoline.

Gasoline helps prevent breakdowns

At a time when farmers are faced with the problem of meeting higher production quotas with limited manpower, the fact that gasoline helps prevent breakdowns is of prime importance. Today no farmer can afford to have a tractor idle for hours or days while repairs are being made. The shortage of replacement parts, too, makes it imperative that every step be taken to get the maximum use from each part now in service.

Use of gasoline helps national fuel and oil situation

There is an ample supply of gasoline for farm tractor use. Reduced passenger car driving has created a surplus of gasoline for tractors. There is a shortage of distillate and fuel oil.

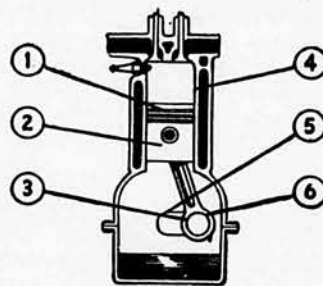
Tractors operated on gasoline help conserve lubricating oil, too. At the end of the tests mentioned above, the gasoline-burning tractor was using one quart of oil per twenty-four hours of operation while the distillate-burning tractor required eleven quarts.

30% more power from gasoline

Gasoline delivers more power than low-grade fuels in practically every type of tractor. What's more, changing to gasoline plus high compression will increase tractor power as much as 30%. For this reason the great bulk of new tractors being sold today are of the high compression type.

Many tractors with low compression engines are being converted to high compression when they are overhauled. Installing high compression

COMPARISON OF WEAR ON TRACTOR PARTS—GASOLINE VS. DISTILLATE —3448 HOURS OF OPERATION



With distillate there was—

- ① 89% MORE WEAR on piston rings
- ② 135% MORE WEAR on pistons
- ③ 81% MORE WEAR on crankshaft journals
- ④ 66% MORE WEAR on cylinder walls
- ⑤ 147% MORE WEAR on main bearings
- ⑥ 78% MORE WEAR on connecting rod bearings

TRACTOR PARTS LAST LONGER WITH GASOLINE

(high altitude) pistons, cold-type spark plugs, and setting the manifold to the cold position are all that is required. Detailed information regarding a high compression change-over may be obtained from your tractor dealer or gasoline supplier or by writing to the Agricultural Division of Ethyl.

Gasoline best all-round tractor fuel

Summed up, gasoline is the ideal wartime fuel for the farmer because: 1. It's plentiful. 2. It lengthens tractor life, helps prevent breakdowns. 3. It gives more power. 4. It saves oil. 5. It's more convenient to use—more flexible, easier starting, less troublesome. Ethyl Corporation, Chrysler Building, New York City, manufacturer of antiknock fluid used by oil companies to improve gasoline.



Make Tires Last

A new tire-coating product, recently developed by research chemists, will protect the exposed surface of auto, truck and tractor tires against sun and weather conditions. This coating is easily applied by the owner with an ordinary paint brush and is said to restore the flexibility and vitality of tires to a marked degree. This new product should be applied to tires about every 3 months. For information about where you can obtain this product, please send a post card to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Buy U. S. War Bonds and Savings Stamps

HENRY WIEMERS, is proprietor of **WIEMERS STOCK FARM**, located in Jefferson County, Neb., near Diller, which has been the home of registered Hereford hogs for 25 years, and registered Hereford cattle, Polled and horned, for the last several years. Also registered Jersey cattle. Now Mr. Wiemers has purchased a fully equipped dairy and hog farm in Idaho and will move to that state as soon as he can dispose of his farm and livestock. On another page will be found an announcement of the stock dispersal to be held in Fairbury, Friday, October 2. This will be an unusual event. Probably never before has a public sale of Hereford hogs been held in this section of the West, and certainly it is the first sale of the famous breed of fur sheep known as Karakul.

Mr. Wiemers was among the early producers of Hereford hogs and was a charter member of the record association and for several years its president. He has sold Hereford hogs in more than 20 states, and has improved the breed along with other founders. The stock is being taken to Fairbury owing to better and more all-weather roads. On the 12th the farm sale will be held on the farm, and the farm also will be sold if it has not been disposed of before. It is impossible to go into details regarding the individual merit of what sells. But it should be sufficient to say this is foundation stock, at least the greater part of it would have been kept on the farm but for the change of locations. For catalog address Henry Wiemers, Diller, Neb.

Registered Livestock Dispersion Sale

Williams Sale Barn
Fairbury, Nebr.
Friday, October 2



40 REGISTERED HEREFORD HOGS

- 14 top spring boars.
- 1 herd boar.
- 2 bred gilts.
- 3 yearling and mature sows.
- 20 last fall and spring gilts.

All carry the blood of **PERFECT SENSATION** (sire of more prize-winners than any other boar of the breed in Iowa. His get won 35 out of 65 places in 1939.)

KARAKUL FUR SHEEP

- 15 registered and 15 cross-bred.
- 8 spring and yearling rams (registered).
- 10 registered ewes.

Registered animals sired by **A. Albright** (1018) sire of 1st and 3rd pelts, Chicago International.

- 12 cross-bred ewes.

REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE

- 25 head, comprising 17 cows from 2 to 3 years old. Bred to registered Polled Hereford bull, **DOMINO LAD**.
- 2 young bulls and the herd bull.
- 2 bred and 3 open heifers, Anxiety foundation.

7 REGISTERED JERSEY CATTLE

- 2 fresh cows, 1 with record above 400 lbs. fat.
- 2 open heifers.
- 3 young bulls, Island breeding and from high-record ancestors.

For Catalog Address

HENRY WIEMERS Diller, Nebr.

Auctioneers: Bert Powell, Roy Schultis
Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer

NOTE: October 12 is the date of our general farm sale when we sell a full line of farm machinery, together with some livestock and livestock equipment of all kinds, also the farm, if it is not sold before that date. Farm is located near Diller, about 10 miles east of Fairbury, Nebr.

Public Sales of Livestock

- Ayrshire Cattle**
October 1—John R. Clark Estate, Belvue, Kan.
October 7—Mrs. A. C. Tannehill and Harry Tannehill, Broughton, Kansas.
- Aberdeen Angus Cattle**
September 23—Caldwell-Calhoun Angus dispersion, Burlington Junction, Mo.
November 14—Fred P. Chlien, Miltonvale, Kansas, Sale at Clay Center, Kan.
- Guernsey Cattle**
October 12—Parsons, Kansas, Mort Woods, Ardmore, Okla., Sale Mgr.
October 14—Oklahoma City, Okla., Mort Woods, Sale Mgr.
October 16—Dallas, Texas, Mort Woods, Sale Mgr.
- Hereford Cattle**
October 2—Henry Wiemers, Diller, Nebr., Sale at Fairbury, Nebr.
October 17—Brown, Crocker, Huntington and Tucker, Sale at Eureka, Kansas.
October 19—J. A. Schoen, Lenora, Kan.
November 5—Glover I. Godwin, Council Grove, Kan.
November 11—Haven Hereford Breeders second annual sale. Harold Tonn, sale manager.
January 7—Kansas Hereford Breeders' Association sale, Hutchinson, Kan. J. J. Moxley, Manhattan, Kan., Secretary.
- Polled Hereford Cattle**
November 9—Victor Roth, Hays, and Leslie Brannan, Timken, Kan. Sale at Hays, Kan.
October 28—J. B. Shields, Lost Springs, Kan.
- Holstein Cattle**
October 1—E. W. Evers, Belle Plaine, Kan.
October 2—Reed's Dairy Farm Dispersal, Lyons, Kan.
October 6—Harvey County Holstein Breeders, Sale on Hertzler Farm, Halstead, Kansas. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., Sale Mgr.
October 7—Ackerhurst Dispersal, Bennington, Nebr. A. W. Petersen, Sale Mgr., Oconomowoc, Wis.
October 9—Harvey Bros., (Dispersal Sale), Junction City, Kansas. G. R. Appleman, Linn, Kansas, Sale manager.
October 20—Ivan G. Huggins, Udall, Kansas.
October 22—Central Kansas Holstein Breeders, Hillsboro, Kan., W. H. Mott, Sale Mgr.
October 26-27—Woodlawn Dairy Dispersal, Lincoln, Nebr. A. W. Petersen, Oconomowoc, Wis., Sales Manager.
October 29-30—Fifth Annual North Central Holstein Breeders Sale, Washington, Kansas. G. R. Appleman, Linn, Kansas, manager.
- Jersey Cattle**
September 28—Lakehill Jersey Farm, Joplin, Mo. P. R. Smith, Owner, Joplin, Mo.
October 2—Henry Wiemers, Diller, Nebr., Sale at Fairbury, Nebr.
October 6—Kansas Jersey Cattle Club, Free Fair Grounds, Topeka, Kan. Carl Francisco, Committee Chairman, Edna, Kan.
October 13—Robt. I. Young, St. Joseph, Mo.
November 19—A. H. Knoepfel, Colony, Kan.
- Shorthorn Cattle**
October 21—E. C. Lacy & Son, Miltonvale, Kan.
October 23—Dwight C. Diver, Chanute, Kansas, Sale at Humboldt, Kan.
October 26—Ballows Brothers, Maryville, Mo.
October 27—Merryvale Farm, Grandview, Mo.
November 4—North Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' sale, Beloit, Kan. Edwin Hedstrom, Secretary, Clay Center, Kan.
November 12—E. L. Stunkel & Son, Peck, and W. A. Young & Son, Clearwater, Kan. Sale on Stunkel Farm, Peck, Kan.
November 14—Tomson Bros., Wakarusa, Kan.
- Polled Shorthorn Cattle**
November 6—Lewis W. Thiemann & Son, Concordia, Mo.
- Milking Shorthorn Cattle**
September 30—J. W. Anderson & Sons Dispersion Sale, H. C. McKelvie, Mgr., Council Bluffs, Ia.
October 3—A. L. Walker, Fowler, Kansas.
- Berkshire Hogs**
October 10—Harold E. Luhrs, Rockport, Mo.
October 26—Bellows Brothers, Maryville, Mo.
- Duroc Jersey Hogs**
October 3—Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan.
October 10—Joe A. Wiesner, Ellis, Kan.
October 17—Edward Hadorn, Savannah, Mo.
October 22—Fred Farris & Sons, Faucett, Mo.
- Hampshire Hogs**
October 14—Ethyledale Farm, Dale Scheel, proprietor, Emporia, Kansas.
October 19—Kansas Hampshire Swine Breeders Consignment Sale, Manhattan, Kan. Dale Scheel, Emporia, Kan., secretary.
- Hereford Hogs**
October 2—Henry Wiemers, Diller, Nebr., Sale at Fairbury, Nebr.
- Poland China Hogs**
October 2—C. R. Rowe, Scranton, Kan., and Wayne Williams, Grandview, Mo. Sale at Lawrence, Kan.
October 16—Bauer Brothers, Gladstone, Nebr.
November 5—A. I. Wiswell & Son, Olathe, Kan.
- Karakul Fur Sheep**
October 2—Henry Wiemers, Diller, Nebr., Sale at Fairbury, Nebr.

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	\$15.75	\$16.25	\$12.25
Hogs	14.25	14.75	12.10
Lambs	14.10	15.00	11.75
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	.21½	.20	.16
Eggs, Firsts	.35	.34½	.28¾
Butterfat, No. 1	.41	.40	.33
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	1.23½	1.14½	1.16½
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	.82½	.84	.72½
Oats, No. 2, White	.50	.49½	.49
Barley, No. 2	.65½	.66	.58½
Alfalfa, No. 1	17.00	17.00	13.50
Prairie, No. 1	10.50	10.50	8.50

Let's Stop the Rats

At a time like the present, food products are too valuable to be fed to rats. Yet, rats are on the increase in many Kansas areas, suggesting the need for some well-planned rat-poisoning campaigns. But all-around rat poison for most purposes is red squill. It is not poisonous to most other animals and therefore is safe for use on farms. Red squill can be supplied by most local drug stores either under that name or under the name of some commercial rat poison. Serve this poison to the rats by mixing it with an attractive food. Good bait is made by mixing the red squill with ground meat, fish or eggs. Mix one part of red squill with 16 parts of ground meat. Add a little water to make the mixture moist, and make the meat balls about the size of your thumb. Put out a large number of meat balls at one time. Then wait a week or two before putting out the bait again.

Use Walnut Hull Dye

It is easy to stain a birdhouse with the juice from black walnut hulls. Boil about a bushel of walnut hulls in a pot. Then immerse the birdhouse in this dye bath while the water is hot and let it stay for several minutes. When the house is dry it will be a dull walnut color and the birds will not be afraid of it.—F. C.

40 head - ARTESIAN VALLEY - 40 head Registered Milking Shorthorns at Auction Saturday, October 3



Kingsdale Pride 13th

We are selling 90 per cent of the herd, consisting of daughters, granddaughters, and line-bred double granddaughters, and grandsons of the three following noted sires: Northwood Pride 4th, Premier RM, sire of the breed, having 59 RM daughters. Imp. Bladen Minstrel 8th, 37 RM daughters, most of which produced more than their dams. Pride of Kingsdale, International grand champion 1939 and 1940, grand champion of more shows (60) than any bull in the history of the breed. One of the best sons, Kingsdale Pride 13th, out of a great dam, heads our herd, and will be sold in the sale.

Sale will be held at the farm, 1 mile east, and 2½ miles north of Fowler, Kansas, starting at 1 p. m.

FOR SALE CATALOG, READY SEPTEMBER 20, WRITE TO

E. L. WALKER, FOWLER, KANSAS

Aucts.: Boyd Newcom, Wichita; Gus D. Heidebrecht, Inman; and R. D. Hinshaw, Fowler

EVANS-LARMER ABERDEEN ANGUS REDUCTION SALE

War conditions compel us to drastically reduce our herd. We will sell 72 head in the sales barn at

MARYVILLE, MO., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6

65 FEMALES: 25 cows with calves and rebred—30 very high-class bred and open heifers, sired by Elban of Strathmore, Emulate Echo or Bur Marshall 15. BULLS: We are selling one of our tried sires, Elban of Strathmore, and 6 carefully selected young bulls of serviceable age.

WRITE FOR A CATALOG, it gives detailed information about the best offering of cattle we ever sold. Write to

ROL M. EVANS, Manager, MARYVILLE, MO.

Roy G. Johnston, Auctioneer

Nodaway County Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Sale Sales Barn, Maryville, Mo., Monday, October 5

55 HEAD—45 FEMALES—10 BULLS. This sales offering has been selected by a sales committee and only good, useful registered Angus will be offered. Many females with calves at side and the bred cows and bred heifers are mated to as good herd bulls as you can find in the state. The best Angus bloodlines will be found in Nodaway County Breeders' herds. Health certificates furnished to move these cattle to any state. FOR CATALOG WRITE TO

HAL T. HOOKER, Secretary, MARYVILLE, MO.

Roy Johnston, Auctioneer Bert Powell, Representing Kansas Farmer



SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

SPOTTED POLAND BOARS GILTS

Spring boars and gilts, modern type, good color. Vaccinated and sired by Diamond Star, top boar in Sunderman's sale and Silver King, a Gates-bred boar. (Farm in N. W. Missouri.) VIRGIL E. WALTER & SON, ROCKPORT, MO.

Fiesers' Improved Spotted Polands

Two 10-month-old boars and spring boars of good quality. Medium type. Registered and double immuned. Also baby pigs. EARL and EVERETT FIESER, Norwich, Kan.

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

We Offer Polled Herefords

For sale: A few yearling bulls of good size, bone and quality. State accredited herd. JESSE RIFFEL & SONS, ENTERPRISE, KAN.

For Sale—Polled Herefords

10 head of registered Polled Hereford Cows and Heifers. Good quality and good breeding. JOHN C. RENYER, WAKARUSA, KAN.

Livestock Advertising Rates

- 1/2 Column Inch.....\$2.50 per issue
- 1 Column Inch.....3.50 per issue
- 2 Column Inch.....7.00 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, and we must have copy by Friday of the previous week.

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



Today,
in a vast army
on the food front,
**AMERICAN
FARMERS**—
weathered and wise
in the ways of
the soil—are doing
well the greatest
food production
job in history.

*"As long as our boys
need food—they'll
get it... plenty of
good, honest
fighting food!"*

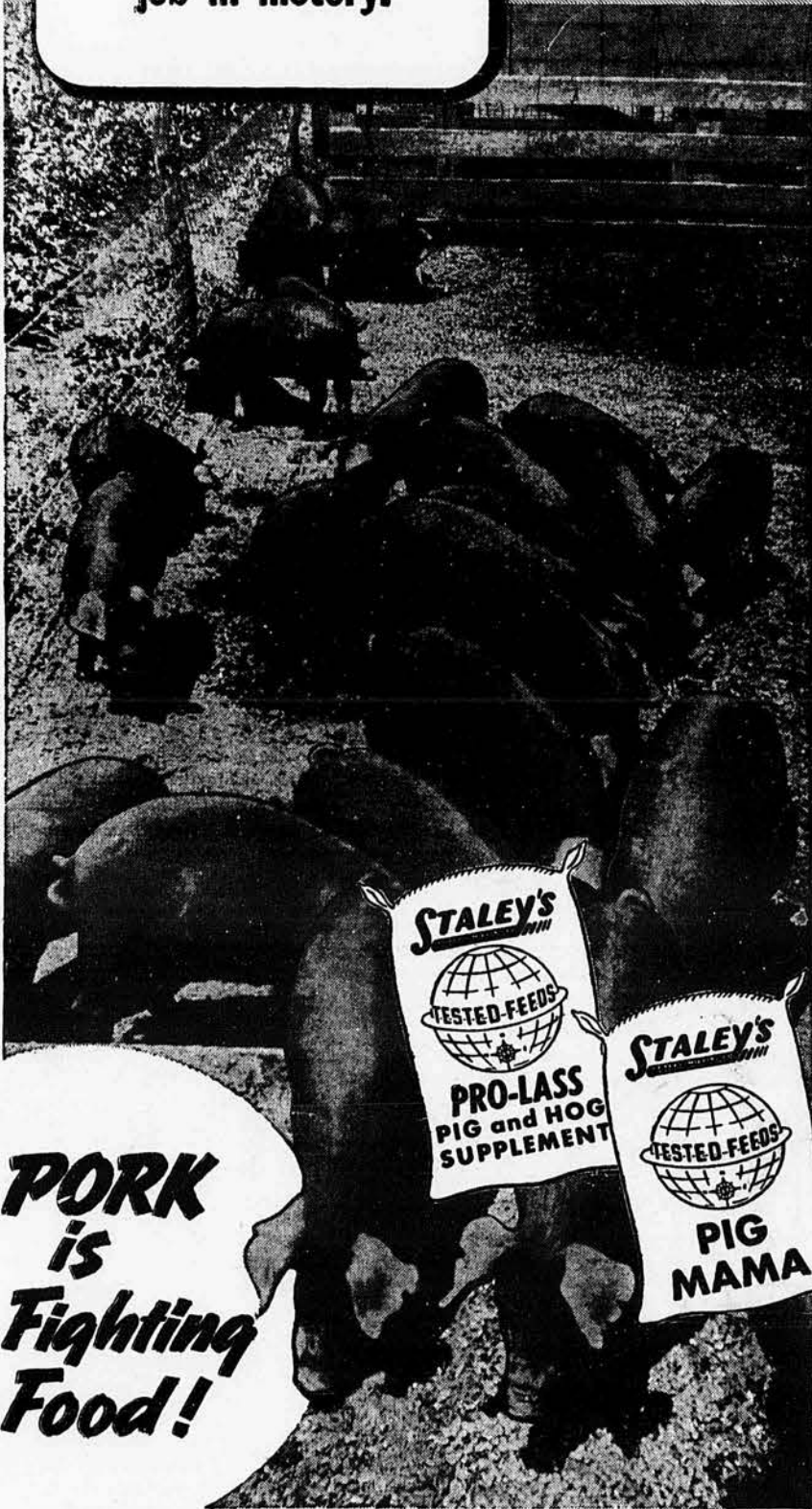


**66-YEAR-OLD BEN HOOK
SILVER LAKE,
KANSAS**

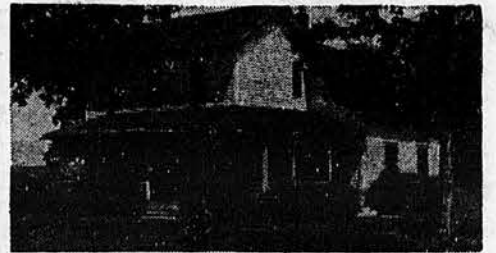
Since American farmers struck their first blow for freedom at Lexington, no other group has been as proud of its independence. For two hundred years, while they developed the world's finest farms, their sons have been the back-bone of American armies... their land the larder of nations.

Wars are not new to Ben Hook. He has seen three of them. Today, his two hundred acres of fertile bottom land in the rich Kaw River valley are furnishing food again for America at war. The two hundred pure bred Durocs he is raising this year mean fighting food for the nation's fighting men.

Ben Hook is careful of his investment in these hogs, for he realizes their true worth to his country. For the days ahead he depends on the practical knowledge he has gained in over thirty years of successful farming. Says Ben Hook: "I certainly thank R. H. Sherman, the Staley Feed Dealer at Topeka, for persuading me to try Staley's. My pigs never did better on any feed... I'm a Staley customer for keeps!"



**PORK
is
Fighting
Food!**



STALEY'S
PRO-LASS PIG and HOG
SUPPLEMENT and PIG MAMA

Typical of the Ben Hook farm is this comfortable home, where eight children have been born. Now, two sons farm the rich, black soil, but Ben Hook, himself, attends strictly to the important job of raising fine hogs... his interest, his business and his hobby.

Like thousands of other progressive hog raisers, such as Ben Hook, you will find that STALEY'S is the feed to do the job. Staley's Pig Mama helps condition sows for farrowing and keeps pigs growing until weaned. Staley's PRO-LASS Pig & Hog Supplement helps put on weight — *f-a-s-t!* Helps you get hogs to market — *f-a-s-t!*

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