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AUGUST 23, 1941

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING
MAIL & BREEZE



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WHEN IT'S APPLE PICKING TIME

EUTHANASIA

Poor Way to End Pain

WHY GOOD TRACTORS ARE NOT GOOD ENOUGH

Plenty of Good Tractors

Only One Ferguson System

Built for the Man who has waited

There are plenty of good tractors on the market. Famous names you have come to respect for quality and good workmanship have been building you good power plants on wheels. You have plenty of good tractors to choose from . . . if you just want to pull the same old tools the same old way. Point is that seven farmers out of eight apparently have decided that pulling the old tools the old way, even with very good tractors to choose from, isn't good business. Anyway, they haven't bought tractors.

If this Ford Tractor with Ferguson System was just another tractor, we would not be in the business. This new system is radically different. It has an in-built principle that is utterly new to farming. There is no longer any point in comparing tractors; the real comparison is results. The Ferguson System applies power to unit-mounted tools so efficiently that this small machine, using little fuel, does the work of the ordinary big tractor. It does all the work a horse can do, and it does it cheaper, quicker, and better.

This message is written for the seven farmers out of eight who have waited to mechanize their farms until something really modern came along. The great forward step in farm machinery is the Ferguson System.

The next step is for you to put it to work for you. A dealer near you is ready to demonstrate without obligation.



The Ford Tractor with Ferguson System is sold nationally by the Ferguson-Sherman Manufacturing Corporation, Dearborn, Mich., and distributed through dealers in every part of the country.



Even an eight-year-old boy can handle with ease a Ford Tractor with Ferguson implements. Finger-tip hydraulic control overcomes all the drudgery usually associated with plowing, cultivating and mowing. With the Ferguson mower, square corners can be cut in the smallest fields, without using the brake or stopping the tractor.

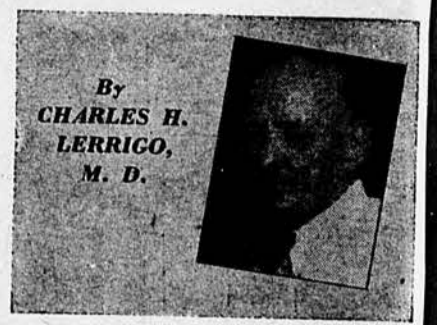
TELL me, Doctor! Is it not fair and right for me to kill myself in the easiest possible way?"

These were the concluding words of a long letter written by a subscriber who gave no name but desired an answer to "Pain Crazy."

I might say that this patient was a man, a sufferer from cancer of the upper jaw. His doctors had not diagnosed the trouble at first. He was partly to blame, because, being a masculine man who prided himself on refusing to "make a fuss," and being of opinion that the whole thing came from a tooth injured by an unwise effort at nut-cracking, he had gone for a long time without consulting doctor or dentist. Then he had gone to a dentist. The dentist proceeded to treat the tooth. Matters grew worse. A physician was consulted. Unfortunately, the case coming from a dentist, he also accepted the mistaken diagnosis and spent valuable weeks in efforts to palliate pain. Now it is cancer—probably inoperable cancer. The patient has had one pain-relieving drug after another. He has reached the place where morphine gives no relief. He is in agony most of the time. Pain! Pain! Pain! Death would be so much easier.

But this is no ordinary person. A man who will bear agonizing pain in silence is not one to run away. He has read somewhere about euthanasia, which he understands means an easy death. The trend of the advice seems to advocate such euthanasia for those who "cumber the ground;" the bed-ridden; the mentally irresponsible; the paralyzed; and, above all, those waiting for the inevitable end who are meantime crazed with pain. So he would like me to say that euthanasia is the proper way out for him, the way to end his pain once and for all.

But I cannot. In the first place, his letter gives no indication that he has had the highest medical advice. He does not seem to know that the nerves that carry pain sensations may be deadened by a process known to physicians as nerve-blocking. Neither does he consider that there are still more



radical measures, major surgical operations, which are truly hazardous, but if successful make an end of the pain. Perhaps he has not even had pain-relieving drugs of the highest order—there are some that work when morphine is not effective. Perhaps there has been no trial of radiology.

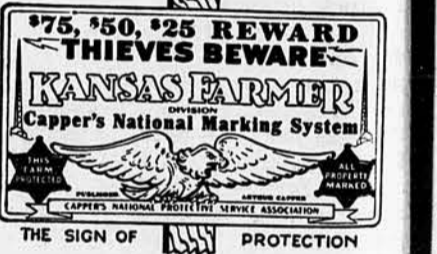
I am truly sorry for this strong man who gives neither name or address. If he reads this, I hope that he will urge his physician to get in touch with the highest authorities in nerve surgery. While life exists we give no encouragement to euthanasia.

If you wish a medical question answered, enclose a 3-cent stamped, self-addressed envelope with your question to Dr. C. H. Lerrigo, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Well Done, Nine-Year-Olds!

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

WHILE 9-year-old Roy Fisk and friend Donald Zigliar, about the same age, were alone on the farm of Mrs. W. S. Fisk, Coffeyville, with orders from Grandma to "play outside," 2 men and a woman came to the home and said they wanted to get some suit-



cases left by some girls. Roy told them his grandmother left orders for no one to enter the home. The visitors insisted and finally one of the men climbed on the top of the porch and entered a second-story window. Roy, unable to prevent this, did the next best thing, followed after the intruders to see what happened. The whole house, upstairs and down, was ransacked but nothing stolen. As soon as Mrs. Fisk learned of the event, she reported to the sheriff, and some suspects were picked up and positively identified by Roy, who had watched the whole procedure so intently. Two men were convicted and sent to the penitentiary. Kansas Farmer has distributed a \$25 reward among Mrs. Fisk, Roy, Donald, Harry E. Kinsley and Sheriff Will Denst.

To date in its war on thievery, Kansas Farmer has paid out a total of \$32,135 in cash rewards for the conviction of 1,378 thieves.

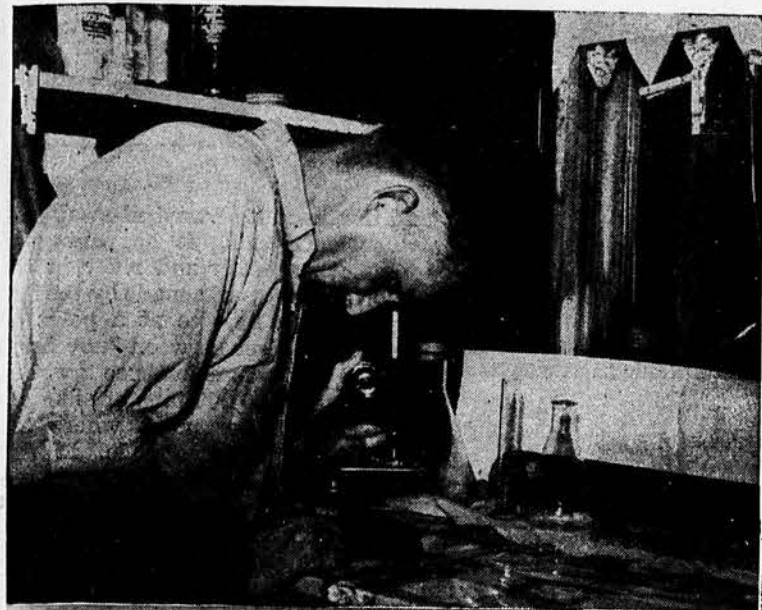
SEE YOUR NEAREST FORD TRACTOR DEALER

- Atchison A. B. C. Ice & Coal Co.
- Ashland Geo. W. McNickle
- Anthony Williams Motor Co.
- Beloit Fuller Motor Co.
- Bonner Springs D. W. Yeaman
- Coffeyville Tournay-DeHon Motors, Inc.
- Coldwater Coldwater Motor Co.
- Clyde Roy Feight
- Colby Barker-Vacina Mfr. Co.
- Dodge City McCoy-Skaggs Co.
- Elmdale Bert Drake
- El Dorado McClure Motor Co.
- Eureka Bush Motor Co.
- Ellsworth M. L. Meek Motor Co.
- Emporia H. C. Wiebner Impit. Co.
- Great Bend Piller Motor Co.
- Greenleaf Nelson Bros.
- Garden City McCoy Motor Co.
- Grainfield Shaw Motor Co.
- Goodland David Motor Co.
- Greensburg Gupton Motor Co.
- Hanover Poell Bros.
- Haddam Rooney Motor Co.
- Halleville Rooney Motor Co.
- Hays Drilling Impit. Co.
- Hutchinson Robert Mills
- Hiawatha Geo. Johnson
- Independence Reno B. Colburn
- Jamestown Eluff Motor Co.
- Kingman C. E. Woodridge
- Kinsley Walters Motor Co.
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- Manhattan P. C. Redman Motor Co.
- Medicine Lodge Sprout Motor Co.
- Maryville Anderson-Boss, Inc.
- McPherson Nicholsen-Burt Motor Co.
- Mankato Davis-Taylor Motor Co.
- Natoma Dukewits Motor Co.
- Newton W. E. McCandless
- Newton City Ness City Impit. Co.
- Norton Woods Motor Co.
- Olathe Olathe Motors, Inc.
- Osage City French Motor Co.
- Ottawa Fricke Motor Co.
- Oberlin Roberts Motor Co.
- Frescott City Hardware
- Pratt Kurt Motor Co.
- Plains Holmes Motor Co.
- Richmond Mahler Motor Co.
- Bird City J. M. Youngson
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- Sedan N. B. Wall Motor Co.
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- Wellington Sumner County Tr. & Impit. Co.
- Yates Center Mahon Motor Co.
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O. J. Watson Distributing & Storage Co.
133 N. Water, Wichita, Kansas

Rope on the Farm

A new booklet giving helpful hints about knots and splicing of rope on the farm, will be found of much help to farmers. Every suggestion has its illustration. For a free copy of the rope booklet, please address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



SOLVING THE HERD SIRE PROBLEM

By ROY FREELAND



Modern laboratory equipment plays its part in present day livestock breeding practices. Merle B. Thomson, manager of the Kaw Valley Breeding Association, peers into a microscope to make sure that semen samples are "alive."

THERE may come a time when you won't have to bother about buying a herd bull. You may escape the work and expense of feeding him, and you won't need to worry about having a couple of ribs broken because you venture across the pasture when "Ferdinand" is in a bad mood.

Instead of all this you may buy an artificial breeding service for your cows, with prompt delivery direct to your farm. When this delivery service arrives, the bull will not be along. But, thanks to the art of artificial insemination, you may expect a good calf from an outstanding purebred sire.

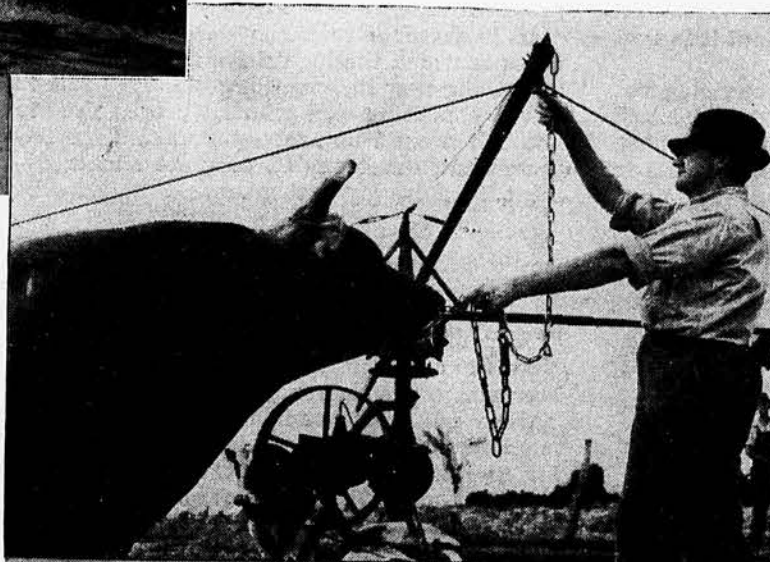
This modern development in livestock breeding already is reality in one Kansas area. Farmers living within 25 miles of Topeka have such services available right now. For them, an artificial breeding ring is proving successful under practical farm conditions, and it offers the solution to a troublesome livestock problem.

The problem facing stockmen in this area was one that is felt thruout Kansas. For years, the man with a small herd of 8 or 10 cows has been seriously handicapped. With that size herd, he could hardly afford to pay \$200 or \$300 for a proved dairy sire. So the average farmer with only a few milk cows merely bought or borrowed bulls that would get calves.

Few of these bulls had their names on the bovine "social register." Fact is, most of them came from questionable or unknown families. But, in spite of this, their daughters were saved as milk cows. Such cows gave some milk, but often not enough to pay their room and board.

Now, these same farmers living near Topeka can have their calves sired by outstanding dairy animals at a cost less than a year's feed bill for a scrub bull. This has been made possible by the Kaw Valley Breeding Association, organized last spring thru the Shawnee County Farm Bureau.

The association can best be described as a farmers' co-operative organization formed for



"Ferdinand" goes for a walk! Seen snapping the lead chain to a mechanical exerciser, Merle B. Thomson emphasizes proper care and management of dairy herd sires. Such care is made possible by organized breeding associations.

the sole purpose of making good sires available to everyone in the area. Present membership in the association includes 130 farmers who have more than 1,300 cows which they plan to have bred thru this association. Additional memberships will be taken from other farmers and dairymen in the area.

The plan operates entirely on a system of artificial insemination. At present 8 outstanding purebred bulls, owned by the association, are stationed on a farm at the edge of Topeka. They are in charge of Merle B. Thomson, who is an experienced dairyman with special training in the practice of artificial insemination.

Mr. Thomson collects semen from these bulls and, upon call, travels to the farms of members to perform the artificial insemination. In most instances all services are completed within 12 hours after the call reaches Mr. Thomson's office.

Bulls now in service for the association include 3 Holsteins, 3 Guernseys, and 2 Jerseys. Coming from some of the country's leading dairy herds, most of them are proven sires, and all carry enviable records. Those with daughters in milk can all boast that the butterfat production for mature daughters averages at least 400 pounds a year on 2 times a day milking.

One Holstein bull in service for the association has 8 daughters with records averaging 608 pounds of butterfat a year. One of the Guernsey bulls has sired 5 daughters which averaged 463 pounds of butterfat as 2-year-olds, equal to 641 from mature cows.

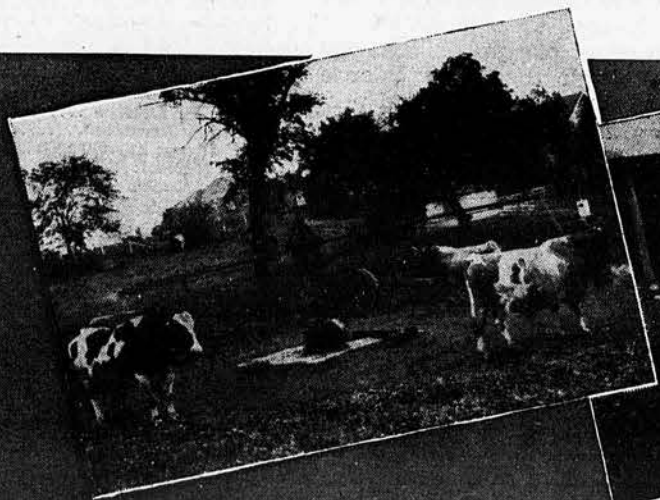
In contrast, it is estimated that cows in the Topeka area now average only about 175 pounds of fat a year. Leaders of the movement are confident that by crossing these cows with such outstanding bulls, their daughters will increase the average annual production by at least 75 pounds. Under present prices, they figure this increased production could easily add \$200,000 to \$400,000 to the annual income of the Topeka area.

Membership in the Kaw Valley Breeding Association costs \$5. All members are eligible to breeding services at the rate of \$5 a cow. At this rate, a man with 10 cows could have his entire herd serviced for \$50 a year. The fee of \$5 a cow is good for 3 services to the cow that season, if necessary. If more than 3 services for a cow are required, the farmer must pay another fee of \$5.

Altho this system is relatively new in Kansas, it is old in other parts of the world. According to L. O. Gilmore, extension dairyman, who helped organize the association at Topeka, the practice of artificial insemination was practiced by Arab horseemen as much as 600 years ago. In more recent times, Russia has been a leader in demonstrating usefulness of the practice with cattle.

Denmark was the first country to set up artificial breeding rings in which bulls were kept at central locations and the semen carried out to different herds having cows to be bred. Finally the idea was brought to this country. Starting about 3 years ago, New Jersey was the first state to take active steps toward organizing artificial breeding rings. After fair trial these rings have been accepted as highly successful and they are expanding rapidly.

[Continued on Page 13]



H. B. Browning, Shawnee county dairyman at left, sells Preston Hale, county agent, that with both Guernseys and Holsteins in his herd it is especially economical to belong to the association, which provides bulls of both breeds for him to use.

No. It's not a million miles. All bulls owned by the Kaw Valley Breeding Association are kept on a farm at the edge of Topeka, Kan. It's only a few miles from the city. In that hour the bulls walk about 2 miles.

THIS matter of being inquisitive is a mighty good thing. Of course, it can be overdone. The person who is disposed to ask questions about your personal matters is a good example of overdoing it. However, the inquisitive mind, curious after knowledge, is responsible for much of the progress we have made. The person who is constantly inquiring into the reasons for things being like they are, or what can be done with them, is bound to lead an interesting, and perhaps a profitable life, and a fine thing about it is that nobody in this country is barred.

When most folks think of a watermelon, for example, they picture it ice cold and sliced from end to end ready to eat. Maybe you have wondered where all the water comes from in a dry year, but did you ever wonder what could be done with all that juice? Perhaps you have. At any rate, one Midwest farmer did. He converts watermelon juice into a sirup by boiling it down, getting a gallon of sirup from 10 gallons of juice. It is said to taste like a mixture of sorghum and watermelon rind preserves. Now whether you care for it is a matter of taste. And whether the farmer makes anything out of his experiment is something else. At any rate he had some fun out of his venture into inquisitiveness.

Mention of molasses probably brings to your mind visions of hot cakes and butter to go with them, or that favorite of many, cornbread. But one inquisitive person wondered whether molasses would be any good for road building, a rather silly sounding idea. Yet it is reported after considerable experimenting that molasses roads have the same capacity to sustain heavy loads as tar macadam roads. We don't know whether anyone in the future will be saying they live down on sugar lane, but it might be possible to live on sorghum road.

A hat company needed a certain kind of fiber to blend with fur in making fine hats. An inquisitive scientist found this fiber in milk. This is of importance to the dairy industry, because the more uses found for milk, the better the dairy income should be. Yet who in the world, a few years ago, would have looked in the milk bucket for a Sunday-go-to-meetin' hat? It takes 100 pounds of skim milk to make 3 pounds of the new fiber.

Did you ever stop to think what a waste it might be to throw away a banana peeling? Apparently they don't even make good slop for hogs. Yet an inquisitive person has discovered that a hemp substitute can be produced from banana skins, and indicates that 4 million pounds of the substitute may be used annually. The softness of cotton and the hardness of cement seem to have very little in common. However, somebody combined the

Our Hollyhocks

By ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kansas

How courteous our Hollyhocks
As gentle breezes bend,
So modest yet each movement right!
How nice the colors blend!
Thru morning hours—at noon and night—
Our hollyhocks are a delight.

Above the other plants they crane
Till they can scan the yard,
The red—the pink—the white—all these
And shades between are starred!
And from the loaded apple trees
The hollyhocks now peer at ease!

Comment

By T. A. McNeal

two and produced a roof shingle that shows great promise.

It is possible to name dozens of similar cases in which the inquisitive mind has found something new in something old. This fact is worth pondering—we who have eyes yet see not. All around us are opportunities for improvement, development, progress and enjoyment if we can grasp them.

Things to Come

THE miracles that scientists are working with electricity, and in the chemistry laboratory, are astounding, to say the least. Their work in the main is for the benefit of mankind—especially in this country. We can imagine the scientist who discovers something that will make life better for his fellowmen, or the one who succeeds in developing a medicine or treatment that will cure or relieve man's ills, must find in such work a source of satisfaction difficult to describe.

We all have been hearing a great deal in the last few years about vitamins. Medical science has been immeasurably patient in its endeavor to uncover the secrets of these vitamins, or food elements, which are necessary to human life. Success has crowned this effort. It is now believed by careful medical men that a host of ailments can be avoided by proper addition of certain vitamins to the diet. Some of the most deadly diseases can be prevented or perhaps cured by their proper use. When we read of such reports as these, hope springs anew in the heart. It helps picture a future of healthier people, of more efficient people; perhaps of kinder people who, unlike bloodthirsty dictators, will bend their best efforts in the direction of making life more satisfying for all mankind.

In the field of electricity we know more of the advancements that have been made because they are in our daily use. At the turn of a switch we have light, or heat for cooking, or power to do everything from sweep the floor to mill our grain. But that is just the beginning. An electric eye will regulate traffic on the highways, turn on lights or dim them as needed, measure the protein in the wheat you grow so you can be paid for it on a quality basis, uncover many secrets that were once beyond man's sight or understanding. Here again is reason to hope that when this world settles down to peace once more, we can say in all assurance that we are at the beginning of many things, not at the end.

In trying times such as these, it seems the part of wisdom to count our possibilities for progress. We can weigh them and balance them against the problems we face, and perhaps be in better condition to maintain our mental equilibrium.

Muddy Water Is Costly

STANDING on the Kaw river bank during the recent floods, one man remarked about the tremendous amount of water heading for the ocean. At his side another man spoke, saying he wasn't concerned so much about the amount of water going out to sea, but by the color of the muddy water, he judged that tons of good Kansas soil were being washed away forever. Now, farmers are concerned with both the amount of run-off water

and the amount of washed-away soil.

The same thing is happening on every other creek and river in the state. Measurements made by the Soil Conservation Service at a point on the Neosho river between June 1 and June 13, show that in those 2 weeks, more than 1,400,000 tons of silt were washed past the point where the measurements were made. If this much is lost in only 2 weeks along one stream, think what is happening to the productivity of our farms in 52 weeks. The figures would look like the national debt, or the new tax bills.

What can be done about it isn't new in any sense of the word. Grass crops will stop some of that soil loss. Contour farming and terraces will help control it. But it cannot be stopped entirely. Even pasture ponds fill in if given enough time. But it is worthwhile trying to slow down this serious loss.

Nine chances in 10, when you set out on a program of soil saving, you will meet with considerable success. And, of course, as you save soil from moving out on you, there is the added advantage of saving more of the moisture that falls on your land. We are fully aware of the difficulties involved in going all-out for soil saving. Landowners sometimes feel they cannot afford to put cultivated land back to grass. Tenants feel compelled to grow all the cash crops they can while on a farm. Dozens of crop rotation problems come up to hinder soil-saving and moisture-saving plans. But every little bit helps, and when we add up all the good work of all the farmers in the state, there is some very encouraging evidence available.

Bird's-Eye View

EVERY now and then a job pops up that sounds pretty good for this kind of weather. The government has decided to survey the reindeer grazing lands in Alaska. And a former Kansan, L. D. Arnold, has been assigned the job. Arnold formerly lived at Cottonwood Falls, but now works under the Interior Department. He will make an airplane survey of the Alaska range country and will make recommendations for regulation of the use of the ranges to protect the grazing resources. It ought to be a cool enough job flying over Alaska this summer. But we just wonder how much a person can tell about grazing conditions from an airplane?

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Continuing Mail & Breese

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

Farm Matters

THE American people, including the American farmer, are in for several years of government controls, beyond anything we ever dreamed of as possible in the United States of America. We cannot turn over the entire industrial machinery of the nation to production for war, and expect to continue production for civilian uses. We cannot become the arsenal of the world, and the food supplier of Britain, and expect to continue our own way of life. Our industrial machine today is geared to Britain's needs; by tomorrow our agriculture will be geared to Britain's needs. Britain does not want our wheat, our cotton, our tobacco. So we must reduce the production of these commodities. Britain does want pork, vegetables, eggs, dairy products, some fruit juices. So we must increase the production of these.

When Congress returns to business, sometime after September 15, one of the things it will face will be the request of President Roosevelt for price fixing powers to be given him, to be administered by Leon Henderson. Some such powers are going to be granted, in the attempt to control the inflation that already is well under way. This inflation comes primarily from a substantial increase in the volume and velocity of currency, accompanied by a substantial decrease in the volume of goods in the market for civilian purchases. Fewer goods, more dollars—higher prices are inevitable.

Diversion of money, by the billions of dollars, into taxes and savings would be the sounder way of holding down price levels than the attempt to fix prices by law, in my judgment. But increased taxes and compulsory savings, these constitute the hard way. The price fixing looks to be the easier way—tho I don't believe it will turn out to be the easier way, in the long run.

One thing that disturbs me about giving price fixing powers to the Executive is this. No sooner was the President's message made public than the big Eastern metropolitan papers started a hue and cry that the first use of price fixing powers should be to reduce the price of foodstuffs. Farmers, these Eastern

editors say, are getting too much already for their products.

The reaction to that attitude was immediate. I attended a meeting of the Senate Committee on Agriculture—I have been a member of that committee for more than 22 years. Without exception every Senator at that meeting went on record against giving price fixing powers to the Executive, unless and until farm prices are protected.

What the farmer needs is a floor under prices, not a ceiling over his prices. That does not mean that I want, or that the farmer wants, exorbitant prices for his products. But he is entitled to—and under the law is authorized—to expect parity prices and parity income from the sale of his products. I am going to insist upon that protection being accorded him in any price fixing legislation.

I voted against extension of the time of draftees and National Guardsmen from the 12 months provided in the Conscription Act to 30 months, because I did not believe it is necessary to the national defense to raise a professional standing army by conscription. Also we had in effect promised several hundred thousands of these boys that if they would enlist for one year, they would then go into the reserve to be called out in case of war.

I am strong for training an adequate force for national defense. I am opposed to conscripting boys and young men for another American Expeditionary Force to be sent to Europe, Asia, Africa and over the Seven Seas. So I have no apologies to make for that vote.

I still say it is not our job, it is not in our interest, in the long run it is not in the interest of the rest of the world, that we in the Western Hemisphere go abroad looking for trouble. If it is trouble we want, there is plenty here at home to keep us busy for some time to come.

Help for Tenants

DURING the fiscal year 1941-42, Kansas will get \$1,104,485 out of a total of 50 million dollars spread over the United States to help tenants buy farms. This comes under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, through which the distribution of funds

is based on farm population as well as the prevalence of tenancy in the various states and territories.

About 9,000 families of farm tenants, sharecroppers or farm laborers will be enabled to buy farms during the next 12 months. About 21,000 farm families had been helped to ownership by June 30, 1941. The average cost of farms purchased so far under this program has been about \$4,200, with an additional average expenditure of about \$1,500 for land improvement, houses and farm buildings. Farms so far selected average 135 acres according to the records.

Whether this is a good move will be told in how well these families pay out on their investment. Our information to date seems to indicate that under direction of the Farm Security Administration, a large majority of these farm families are making a go of it. If that is the case, the investment of tax money is going for a good purpose. Tax money isn't always so well invested.

Southern states are getting the larger shares of this money, as you probably would guess. Prevalence of tenancy down there is high. Getting more than 3 million dollars are Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Texas, the one state receiving more than 4 million dollars. Coming up for more than 2 million dollars are Arkansas, Louisiana, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina and Tennessee. In the million dollar class with Kansas are Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio and Virginia.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Market Viewpoint

By George Montgomery, Grain; Franklin L. Parsons, Dairy, Fruits and Vegetables; R. J. Eggert, Livestock; C. Peairs Wilson, Poultry.

When will be the best time to sell my 4 head of good work horses, and where can I find a market for them? —B. G., Mo.

Considering the probable trend in the general level of prices, increased farm incomes, and the limitations that may be imposed upon the sale of power machinery due to the defense program, moderately higher prices are expected for horses during the winter and early spring months. You probably will find a good local market for horses in areas where small farms predominate and where horses still are in general use. Then, too, most of the larger terminal livestock markets still have horse markets or auctions that provide a good outlet, especially for the lighter weights and compact types.

I have some hogs weighing about 140 pounds (August 4). Should I sell

now or feed for a later market? —C. E.

While slightly lower hog prices are expected by late summer, I suggest that you continue to push your hogs for a mid-September market and make every effort to have them weighing about 200 pounds by that time. Con-

sidering the favorable relationship between hog prices and the price of feed, it is improbable that prices will drop enough to warrant your selling these hogs until they reach marketable weights.

In view of the increase in the number of chickens on farms, do you think that chicken flocks will be profitable during the next year? —J. S.

Yes. Even tho the number of layers on farms may be 10 per cent larger than during the past year, egg prices are expected to remain favorable. In normal times an increase of 10 per cent in the number of layers would be an indication of unprofitable egg prices during the next 12 months. Such a situation is not expected this year. Unusually strong consumer demand, government purchases of eggs for the lease-lend program, and assurance by the government that farmers who expand production of foods for the defense program will be "protected" are reasons for expecting continued favorable egg prices.

Will the price of corn and other feed grains be higher this fall? —J. M., Brown Co.

In spite of the prospects for a good crop of new corn and a large carryover of old corn, the price of corn is expected to be higher this fall. The loan rate on new corn will be about 11 cents higher than the loan rate last year. By mid-winter, prices probably will be equal to the new loan rate. Advancing prices of other commodities and favorable feeding situations will tend to support the prices of oats, barley, and grain sorghums.

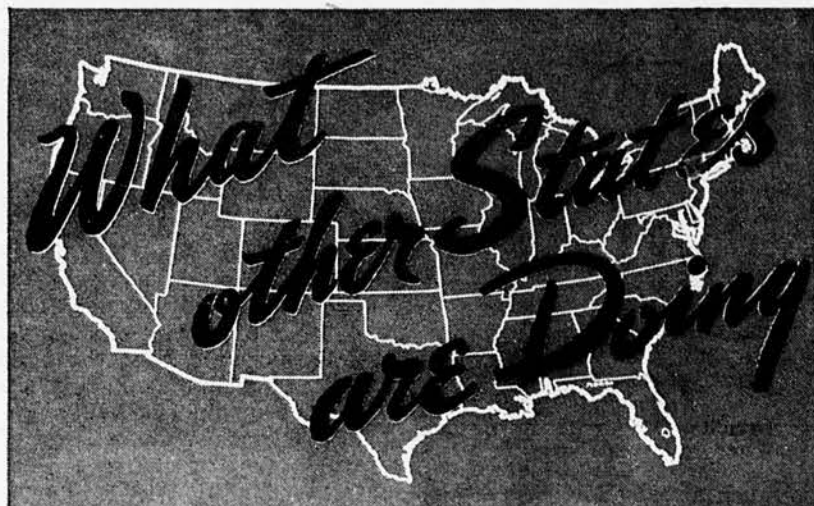
Premium Lists Ready

The 1941 premium lists for the American Royal Live Stock and Horse Show, which will be issued shortly, will announce prizes totaling more than \$81,000 for exhibitors in the 43rd annual showing of the Kansas City classic, according to W. H. Weeks, general manager. This year's show will be held October 18 to 25.

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$13.00	\$12.50	\$11.90
Hogs	11.25	11.50	6.95
Lambs	11.35	11.60	9.65
Hens, 4 to 5 Lbs.	.15	.18½	.12
Eggs, Firsts	.27	.25	.16
Butterfat, No. 1	.31	.30	.23
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	1.09	1.02½	.69½
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	.71	.68	.66½
Oats, No. 2, White	.39½	.34½	.29
Barley, No. 2	.48	.45	.46
Alfalfa, No. 1	11.00	11.00	15.00
Prairie, No. 1	7.00	8.00	8.50



Grass Beats Beet Pulp

NEW JERSEY: Grass silage beats beet pulp plus molasses for production of milk high in flavor and color rating, reports the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

Soybeans for the Table

ILLINOIS: Hailed as a milepost in the history of the soybean crop in the United States, is the finding of 18 varieties of edible soybeans in tests in this state. It is believed these varieties will

be the nucleus of a new crop, not only for the home garden but also for the commercial producer.

Grass Silage Saves Hay

NEW MEXICO: Livestock farmers are finding the feed value of weather-damaged hay can be saved by making grass silage, says Clayborn Wayne, of the state extension service. Farmers are recognizing the fact that usually one cutting of hay is badly weather-damaged each year. This weather-damaged hay should be made into alfalfa-

molasses silage. Making ensilage saves the feed value and makes the hay palatable.

Oats Sub for Corn

OKLAHOMA: Oats make a good substitute for corn in the fattening ration of steer calves, reports the Oklahoma A. and M. College, after conducting experiments over 3 years. Four lots of steers were tested. Basal feeds in the rations fed the steers were ground shelled corn, cottonseed cake, Atlas sorgo silage, and ground limestone. Lot 1 had no additional feed; lot 2 was given ground oats; and lot 3 had additional cottonseed cake. Results gave relative values of the feeds tested as follows: Corn, 100 per cent; cottonseed cake, 100 per cent; oats, 94.9 per cent.

Top Soil Gets Away

TEXAS: Surveyors measured silt deposits in 2 reservoirs near Paris, one 40 years old, and the other less than 18. The younger reservoir has lost more of its original storage capacity and is silting or filling with silt three times as rapidly as the other. Farmers above the heavily-silted reservoir are cultivating nearly twice as much of their available land as the men in the other watershed, and they are cultivating more of the steeper slopes.

No Strings Attached

NEW YORK: Scientists may never produce a stringless celery, but they have developed strains that are less stringy than present-day varieties, and growers are now testing some of these cross bred strains. Differences in strength of the strings have been discovered at the Cornell University agricultural experiment station by measuring the resistance of celery stalks to a cross-cutting wire.

Disking Gets Same Yields

OREGON: Shallow land double-disked for fallow has produced just as high wheat yield as when plowed with a moldboard plow in 13 years' trials. Double-disking leaves the straw and stubble in the upper few inches of soil, which helps prevent wind and water erosion. Average yields of moldboard plowing have been only six-tenths of a bushel larger with winter wheat, while with spring wheat the averages are exactly the same.

Bird Heaven

CALIFORNIA: El Solyo Ranch, in Stanislaus county, annually grows 250 tons of canary bird seed, 1,000 acres of beans, 900 acres of fruits, 12,000 turkeys, 1,000 hogs; 3 pumping outfits deliver 25,000 gallons of water a minute for irrigation; 250 to 850 employees are kept busy with the farm work on this 4,500-acre ranch. Eighteen new Dodge trucks are required for everything from hauling supplies to carrying employees to their jobs and then home again.

Huge Dam Valuable

ARKANSAS: A reservoir, built in co-operation with the Soil Conservation Service, has been a great benefit to the Lawrence county farm of Dr. E. C. Dunn. The reservoir, which holds about 3 million gallons of water, is formed by a dam 34 feet wide at the base, 4 feet wide at the top, and 147 feet long. It has performed 3 functions: provided an unlimited supply of water for all livestock on the farm; provided water to irrigate 1 1/4 acres of garden and truck patches located just below the dam; and prevented the soil washing that had hitherto caused much damage.

Mold Hot Wood

WISCONSIN: Wood now can be converted into an easily bent and molded plastic by a new process developed by the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis. Worked into any desired shape while hot, the "soft" wood becomes as stiff and strong as ever when it "sets."

Remodeling This Fall?

The following U. S. D. A. bulletins have been selected to help any who contemplate building or remodeling the farm home or other buildings this fall. The information in each one is reliable and the suggestions are practical. All of the bulletins are free to readers. Kansas Farmer's Bulletin Service, Topeka, will give all orders prompt and careful attention. Please order bulletins by number:

- No. 56—Preventing Cracks in New Wood Floors.
- No. 62—Why Some Wood Surfaces Hold Paint Longer Than Others.
- No. 191—Liquefied Gas for the Household.
- No. 1751—Roof Coverings for Farm Buildings.
- No. 1756—Selection of Lumber for Farm and Home.
- No. 1801—Making Lime on the Farm.
- No. 1832—Farm Fences.
- No. 1938—Electric Light for the Home.
- No. 1865—Closets and Storage Spaces.

"Imagine! Same Bearings and Rings since 1925!"

Report ROY TIMM and OTTO RISSMANN
of Faribault, Minnesota



"And that's Only One Way Good Care and Mobiloil Paid Us Back"

ONE THING about a good tractor—treat it right, and there's no counting the years it will serve you. This 1925 Waterloo Boy for instance . . .

It's never burned a bearing—never needed new rings—never "eaten" oil or fuel. And after all those 16 years, it's *still going strong!*

"Of course," admit its Minnesota owners—Roy Timm and Otto Rissman—"It's had the best of care—including Mobiloil—from the very beginning!"

Use world-famous Mobiloil in your tractor—and Mobiloil Gear Oil for its gears.

HERE'S YOUR MONEY-SAVING LINE OF FARM PRODUCTS

MOBILLOIL—to protect cars, trucks, farm engines.
MOBILGAS—for power—smoothness—thrifty mileage.
MOBILGREASE NO. 2—to resist wear in farm machinery.
POWER FUEL—for fuel economy.
MOBILLOIL GEAR OILS—in grades your gears require.
BUG-A-BOO kills insects quickly.
SANILAC CATTLE SPRAY—for all-day protection.

SOCONY-VACUUM OIL COMPANY, INC.

Your Mobiloil Man
IS A GOOD MAN TO KNOW



HEREFORD TOUR

Visits 10,000 Head of Purebreds



A judging contest at the C-K Ranch, Brookville, was followed by a free barbecue supper and evening program to complete the first day of the 1941 annual Kansas Purebred Hereford Tour. About 10,000 purebreds were seen.

More than 400 touring Hereford breeders inspect Domino H. 165th, owned by Hobson Bros., Carlton. Dick Hobson holds the halter rope.



J. J. Moxley, on right, extension beef specialist who planned the tour, poses with Warren Woody and his \$8,000 bull, Prince Domino Premier, on the Woody Ranch, near Barnard.

There was "music on the range" when this Elk county chorus traveled to Saline county. Members of the chorus, all wives or daughters of Elk county cattlemen, are: Back row, left to right—Mrs. Earl Garrison, Mrs. Ray Perkins, Mrs. L. R. Veach, Mrs. Willis Miller and Mrs. Howard Myers. Front row—Mrs. John Bacus, Mrs. A. Cummins, Mrs. A. L. Criger.



Fly in Grain Pasture

FARMERS thruout Eastern and Central Kansas are warned that, because of Hessian fly, this is a poor year to plan on using wheat or barley as fall pasture. Climatic conditions have been extremely favorable for the large numbers of flaxseed of the fly remaining in stubble fields after harvest, and this may make possible a late summer generation of Hessian fly in volunteer wheat.

Using volunteer or early fall-planted wheat or barley for pasture would allow such fly to mature and infest the new crop of fall-seeded wheat, either this fall or next spring. As an effective means of checking Hessian fly, it is advisable to plow stubble fields as early as possible. Then, it is important that all volunteer plants be destroyed during the remainder of the summer.

Information from the departments of entomology and agronomy at Kansas State College reveals that one field of volunteer or early-seeded wheat may result in a heavy fly infestation for the wheat crop of an area as large as a township. Altho farmers on adjoining fields use good control measures, their fields may be contaminated with fly from fields of volunteer or early-seeded wheat in the community.

Barley, seeded early, is almost as great a source of fly infestation as is early-seeded wheat. Because barley is normally used extensively as a fall pasture crop in some areas, farmers are warned particularly of the danger of using it this fall.

Oats can serve as a good substitute for both wheat and barley, as a fall pasture crop. Oats is the only small grain crop used for grazing purposes in Kansas which has never been known to be infested by Hessian fly. Of course,

oats could not be depended on to provide winter grazing in this state.

Another good pasture crop, Balbo rye, is seldom infested by fly, and could be used safely for fall and winter pasture. However, it is reported that seed supplies of Balbo rye are not available in Kansas and can be obtained only thru the Missouri Corn Growers Association of Columbia, Mo., or the Tennessee Crop Improvement Association of Knoxville, Tenn.

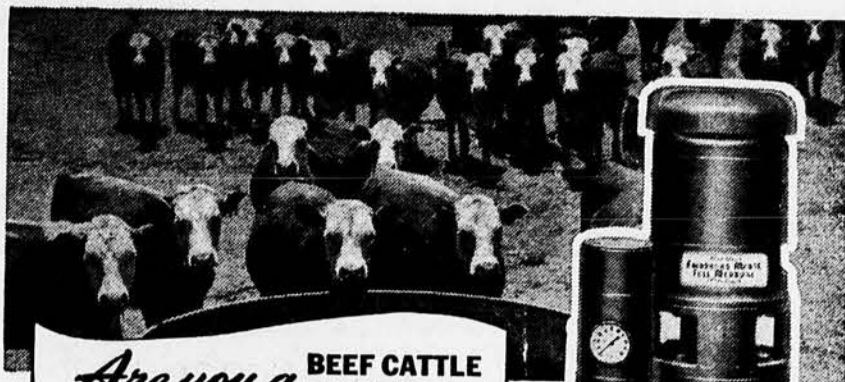
Common rye, more generally grown in Kansas for pasture purposes, is subject to more serious infestation of Hessian fly. If common rye is used for fall and winter pasture, the crop should be plowed under by March 15.

Can Handle More Cattle

Altho he has only 56 acres of permanent pasture, B. H. Bacon, of Moran, is successfully grazing a herd of 20 mature cattle and at the same time is keeping his pastures in excellent condition. He does this by following a careful system of deferred grazing. Early spring pasturing of the permanent grass is avoided by means of temporary pasture crops such as small grains and sweet clover. Mr. Bacon finds that this system improves his pasture and increases the number of animals that can be handled successfully in his farming operations.

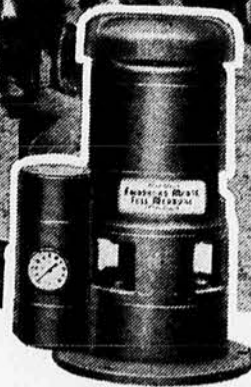
Only State Without Pine

Kansas is the only state in the United States that does not have a species of pine that is native to the state. The red cedar is the only native coniferous evergreen that grows in Kansas.



Are you a BEEF CATTLE FEEDER?

In cold weather, a once-a-day fill of cold water wastes the food which steers must "burn" to warm the water. Frequent or constant access to water, as made possible by an automatic water system, eliminates this waste . . . reduces labor cost, too.



Fairbanks-Morse Deep Well Ejector Water Systems need not be placed over the well. Have only one moving part. 1/4- to 5-hp. motor sizes.



Do you KEEP POULTRY?

Keeping fresh water before the birds at all times is important to their health and to egg production. But it's often one of the big jobs in poultry keeping. To insure against the losses that result from inadequate watering or excessive labor, install a dependable water system.

F-M Shallow Well Ejector Systems come ready to plug in—complete with pressure tank, electric motor, all automatic controls, and pump-to-tank piping. 290 to 800 g.p.h.



Going to REMODEL YOUR BARN?

Arrange to have ample water on tap wherever it will lighten labor . . . in water cups or tanks . . . in the milkhouse . . . in the milking barn for washing floors. At low cost a modern water system will supply water abundantly, automatically . . . will save hours of time for more profitable work.

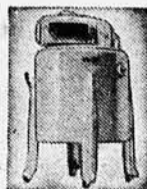
F-M De Luxe Shallow Well System—ready to plug in. Fully automatic. Sizes for 375, 500, or 600 gallons per hour (displacement), with 32-, 42- or 70-gallon pressure tank.

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"Z" Engines. For driving pump jacks, milking machines, saws, hoists, etc. 2- to 17-hp.



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WEARING COTTON HOSE WON'T BE A CALAMITY

By RUTH GOODALL

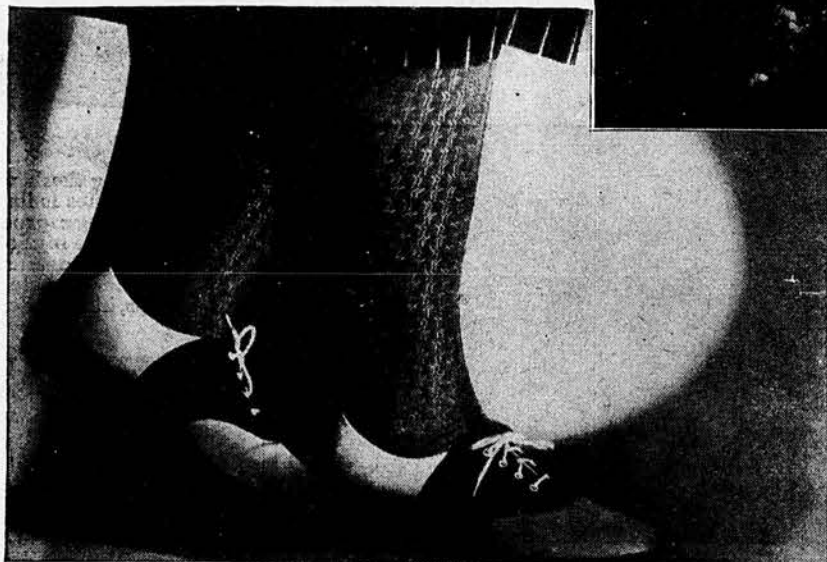
FROM Boston to San Francisco, from the Canadian border to the Gulf line, a feminine blitzkrieg descended on the hosiery counters of the country. Huge metropolitan department stores and small village shops alike felt the onrush, for American women everywhere joined in a mad scramble of shoppers snatching up silk stockings while there were still silk stockings to be bought.

Why the hurry? Why the hysteria? The government had frozen all Japanese assets in the United States, shutting off overnight 81 per cent of our raw-silk imports which come from that country. OPM had added further to the "hose hysteria" by snatching all available silk stocks in the country for defense use. At last the international situation had "come home to roost" insofar as the women folks were concerned, for they reasoned—and logically—there would be no more silk to spin into stockings. Mills reported a supply of silk already knit into hose that would take care of normal demands for perhaps 4 months, but at the rate women were buying them there was a likely chance of stocks vanishing in a fortnight, and there was every evidence that the end of the year would also see the end of the silk stocking era.

No silk stockings! It was unthinkable to many feminine minds, for sheer silk hose have become an essential piece of equipment in the average woman's wardrobe these last 2 decades. That means that girls and even young women in their twenties have never known what it was not to wear silk hose. Those of us past the forty mark, of course, can remember when silk hose were in the luxury class indulged in by only the rich, and owning even a single pair was an event in any "gal's" life. But even old dogs can learn new tricks, and so older women have come to like the "looks" and the "feel" of the gossamer sheers to the extent that a once-upon-a-time luxury has become an everyday necessity. It is little wonder that women became panicky and went on a silk stocking spending spree.

But for farm women too far removed from

shops to stock up, for that greater number of women without the wherewithal to pay for them, and for those patriotic souls who wouldn't be seen in silk when the government needs the supply and who have an aversion to anything Japanese anyway—comes comforting news. There will be no hose shortage! The manufacturers will see to that. American women will not be faced with the prospect of going bare-legged, or even of painting their legs stocking color with back seams and heel imitations, as English women are



Cotton stockings go "dress-up." Above, beige novelty mesh number is knit from American long-staple cotton yarn, mercerized to make them smooth and lustrous.

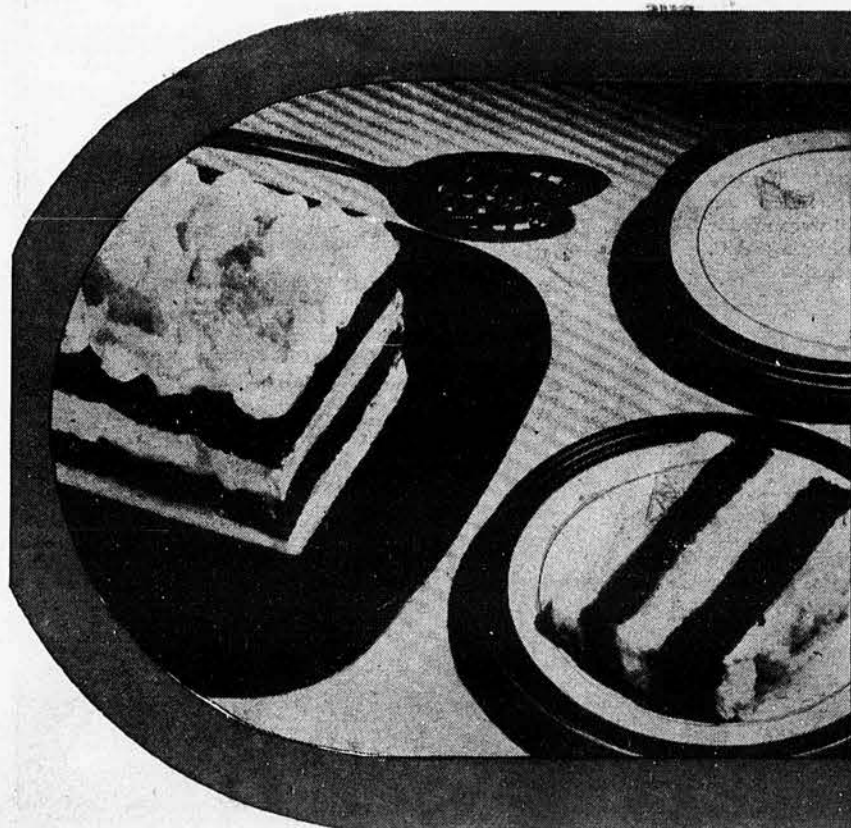
This sheer hose, made of fine lisle in a fishnet design, is suitable for sports or street, and will "wear like iron." Don't they look nice?

now doing. There will be plenty of stockings to keep them warm, when weather demands, and what is more, glamorous-looking hose that have the promise of wearing better. Not silk, to be sure, but who cares if they look right and wear well, and American manufacturers know American women too well to try to satisfy them with less.

For instance, take that coal tar marvel called nylon. Any woman who has ever worn

nylon hose and tested their sturdiness would rather have one pair of nylons than a box of silk hose. The drawback to this substitute is that only enough nylon is being produced to take care of about an eighth of the annual demand, and due to the defense program, it is difficult to say how much of that, if any, will be available for footwear.

Much improvement has been made in the knitting of rayon, [Continued on Page 9]



Delicious Dessert

EVERYONE agrees that ice cream and cake are a fine and delicious combination. But have you ever thought to combine them into a cake and cream loaf as an "extra-special" dessert? Since our family likes it best made with chocolate cake and vanilla ice cream, let's call it:

Black and White Loaf

- 1 quart vanilla ice cream
- 2 layers chocolate cake
- 1 cup heavy cream, whipped

Line a freezing tray in the refrigerator with waxed paper, pack one-half of the vanilla ice cream—either homemade or commercial—into the tray, making sure that it is smooth. Cover with a layer of the chocolate cake which has been cut the exact size to fit the tray, then spread the remaining ice cream on this, then the remaining slice of cake. Press gently but firmly, place in freezing compartment for 3 hours. At serving time turn onto a chilled platter, remove waxed paper, "ice" with the whipped cream which has been sweetened and flavored with vanilla. Slice for serving.

Always Tomorrow

"Tell me not in mournful numbers"
Calories consumed today;
That the gal who stuffs and slumbers
Cannot have that winning weigh.

I don't yearn to be a fairy,
Bring the band and start a riot—
Let me eat, drink and be merry
For tomorrow I may diet!
—Virginia Griffis.

That Stork Shower

By CLUB MEMBER

If you are planning a stork shower, and can't think of an original, novel way of presenting the gifts, try the way our club used last week. The shower was to be an after-event of the regular club meeting, as such things frequently are, and except for the pink and blue theme carried out in refreshments, no extra "fixings" were used. After the meeting, and just before refreshments were served, the hostess entered, carrying a miniature clothesline, made by sticking 2 pink pencils in 2 empty spools, painted blue, and

stretching 3 feet of white cord between the pencils. On the clothesline were tiny paper garments, cut double from white paper. The fold at the shoulder allowed them to be hung over the line without pins.

The line was placed on the table beside the prospective mother with the request that she take the clothes from the line, as it looked like a shower was coming up. The name of the donor was written inside each garment, and as it was taken from the line, the name was read, and the guest presented her gift, which was unwrapped and admired before another garment was removed.

The small sisters of the guest of honor had made the little paper shirts, slips, sacques, dresses, etc., decorating them with tiny crayoned pink and blue stitchery, and they made a most attractive array, fluttering on the tiny clothesline.

Time and Temper Saver

By MRS. N. E. B.

Every homemaker knows that cobwebs gather "in the twinkling of an eye"—well, overnight, anyway. I used to hunt for a safety pin or spend valuable time tying a cloth on my broom, only to have it slip off when I got into action. But not any more! Now, I keep a rubber band on my broom. It is about a half inch wide and cut from a discarded inner tube. Placed where the stitching comes, it's never in the way, always at hand and the cloth stays "put."

Wearing Cotton Hose

(Continued from Page 8)

and machines in silk hosiery mills are being adjusted to its use. Moreover, the DuPont company has lifted its limitations on the use of nylon, allowing it to be combined with other materials, so that stockings knit with nylon legs and rayon tops would virtually double the output.

However, biggest news concerns cotton stockings. Cotton hose have been improved far more than most women who once wore them can realize, say hosiery executives, and they will be greatly surprised when latest styles of cotton stockings reach the market. Cotton hose won't be the baggy-kneed, shapeless insult to leg glamor that older women have not forgotten. One hopeful note in the news reports a cotton mesh stocking that "wears like iron" and "looks very sheer."

And this is no mere hearsay. Three years ago Congress appropriated funds to the Department of Agriculture for investigating the use of cotton for women's hosiery, in an effort to reduce the mounting cotton surplus, and in anticipation of a possible shut-off of silk supplies because of the international situation. The investigation was conducted by the Department's Bureau of Home Economics, and as a result 150 different cotton stocking designs are now available to the hosiery industry. Of this number there are approximately 80 different styles of full-fashioned cotton hose. They have been designed for every occasion and vary from cobweb mesh for evening, to plain knits in various weights for sports and street wear. These styles have been tested for elastic properties, bursting strength, gauge, coarse count, and shrinkage. Even the breaking strength and the twist of the yarns from which the hose were knit were determined in the laboratory. To correlate these scientific findings with the hose when actually put into service on human feet, 68 student nurses wore some of the cotton hose knit from commercial yarns spun from American long-staple cotton. Improvements which followed this test included larger and better foot reinforcements, a stretch welt and ventilated toe. These improvements are included in the hose now being commercially manufactured.

Having undergone severe laboratory and "field" tests for wearability, washability and appearance, it is felt these new designs will eliminate much of

the long-standing prejudice against cotton stockings, and it is predicted their durability and lesser tendency to "snag" and "run" will make them popular with American women.

According to 1940 surveys, 89 per cent of the 16,200 full-fashioned knitting machines in the U. S. are suitable for knitting cotton as well as silk, but only 47 per cent can handle nylon yarns. Last year American women purchased more than 43 million dozen pairs of full-fashioned stockings. If these were made from cotton, it is estimated that nearly 300,000 bales of long-staple cotton would be required.

There is real satisfaction in knowing this fine piece of research work has already been completed, and now that the emergency has arisen and silk imports are banned, there is an all-American substitute ready to fill the gap.

Your woman's editor wishes to report that 2 years ago this summer she saw this cotton hosiery exhibit, showing the work that had been done at that time by the Department of Agriculture. It was displayed at the national convention of the Home Economics Association held in San Antonio, Tex. The samples were exquisite. Even a glamor girl could not have found fault with their loveliness. I was glad to see that the governmental experiment had approached the cotton hose problem from the right angle, making them so good looking women will want to wear them, rather than urging they be worn from "duty" as an outlet for our huge cotton surplus.

With cotton hose stepping into the fashion spotlight, silk ones will unquestionably soon look "funny"—not to mention unpatriotic. In that case, doubtless, many of the silk stockings now being stored in dresser drawers will stay there to rot, for a certain class of women would rather die than be out of style.

Reminiscing a bit, oldsters will recall that women got along pretty well in cotton hose before silk stockings became essential to feminine happiness. If women wearing ye-old-time cotton hose were loved, courted, married, bore babies, helped pay off the mortgage and took care of their own old-age security—and these processes continued for generations—why question a future, sans silk stockings?

Besides, I tell you these new cotton hose are glamorous. You'll not think calamity has struck when you begin wearing them.



Relieves CHAFING

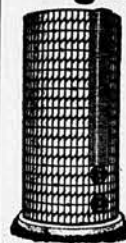
When strenuous work in the fields or elsewhere causes chafing, pricking, heat, or galling, don't let it make you miserable. For quick relief apply Mentholatum to the smarting area. Mentholatum will soon cool and soothe the irritation. It will also help promote healing.

MENTHOLATUM
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Write us at once for information as your Tongue-Lock Concrete Slave Silo should be built now, while material for its construction is available.

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Black Leaf 40 KILLS LICE

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JUST A DASH IN FEATHERS... OR SPREAD ON ROOSTS

Fitted Bodice Frock

YOUNG GIRL'S FAVORITE



8992

Pattern 8992—Glorifying youth and femininity! The oh-so flattering bodice of this peasant inspired frock fits snugly, revealing natural charms! Then the wide girde waistband makes the most of your slimmness. The full skirt which balances the quaint close-fitting top is attached at a line well below the natural waistline. Here's the new style which you should try at once. Make it in any of the simplest cotton fabrics—quaint calico prints are best with the ric rac trim suggested in our picture. Sizes 12 to 20. Size 14 requires 4 1/4 yards 39-inch material, 3 yards ric rac.

Pattern 15 cents. Address: Pattern Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

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Jacobs Wind Electric Co., Inc.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Jacobs Wind Electric Co., Inc., Minneapolis, Minnesota

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Address.....

BOYS GO ON OUTING TO LEARN LIVESTOCK



Tucked away in the scenic Flint Hills of Morris county, picturesque Moxley Hall, home of the J. J. Moxley Hereford herd, serves as the setting for a district judging school, attended this year by nearly 200 4-H boys and their leaders from 19 Kansas counties. Mr. Moxley was host.



Altho the spirit of rivalry prevails, principal purpose of the school is to give the clubsters fundamental knowledge in practical selection and management of all types of livestock.



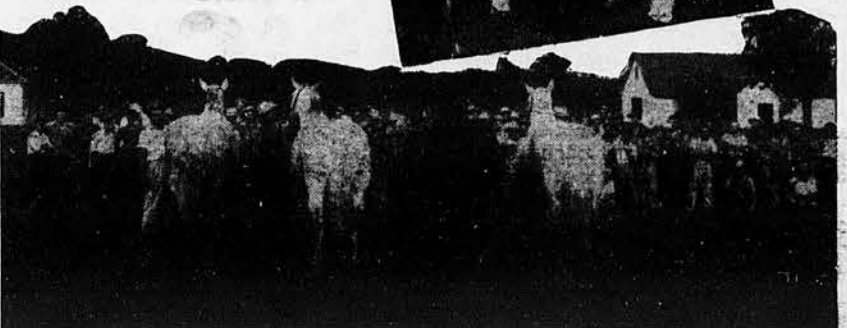
After sleeping in sheds and haymows, or in deep bluestem grass under the stars, the boys are up early to help prepare a savory breakfast on this pasture hillside at Moxley Hall. Everybody helps.



Soup's on! It's a long line and farm boys have good appetites, but have no fear—there is plenty of bacon and eggs for all. The annual judging school serves as an enjoyable outing with educational features.



Judging of cattle, horses, hogs and sheep are all a part of the 2-day school. The school is conducted and supervised by J. J. Moxley and C. G. Elling, both extension specialists.



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*When
the last
Editor rode
out of town
on a Rail...
.....*



TOM McNEAL
A Capper Editor

TOM McNEAL WAS TOLD TO TAKE HIS JOB--- IN MEDICINE LODGE, KANSAS

IT WAS back in the frontier days. The rough-and-ready pioneers of Medicine Lodge, Kansas, objected to the technique of the owner and editor of the only newspaper in Barber county. Following due warnings, this misguided journalist was "tarred and feathered" with a sticky mixture of sorghum syrup and prairie grass. Then he was floated out of town on a rail.

After this ritual the orphaned paper was legally purchased from the exiled editor by a brother and brother-in-law of Mr. McNeal. These relatives, together with other townsmen, insisted that young Tom run the paper, but the latter intended to practice law, since that's what he studied in college. Besides, the emotional outbursts of disgruntled subscribers made a negative impression on Mr. McNeal; so he tried to explain that he wasn't an editor, but his alibis were overruled.

Thus began the colorful editorial experience of Tom McNeal, whose life has ever since been packed with eventful happenings.

Not all editors of the 10 different Capper publications started in journalism under identical circumstances, but each one of them is thoroughly equipped with the basic qualifications peculiar to most nationally recognized editors.

All were born with a flair for fluent expression. All have keen powers of analysis and observation. All are imaginative thinkers with a practical twist. All have a canny understanding of their readers' wants and needs. Finally, each has a rich background of experience in their respective fields, which is manifested in the extraordinary editorial current flowing through every Capper publication.

This glowing editorial leadership accounts for the vital reader interest of over 4,000,000 Capper subscribers. It also explains why these publications are so popular with hundreds of advertisers who find it highly profitable to buy millions of dollars worth of advertising space each year.

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... says an Indiana poultry raiser.



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Poultry raisers say they prefer Dr. Salsbury's Rota-Caps because they don't set back growing birds—don't knock egg production. Other typical statements: "They don't make the birds sick or droopy."—"My birds gain weight faster."

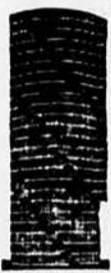
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Pullet Size: 50 caps, 50c; 100, 90c; 300, \$2.50. Adult Size: 100 caps, \$1.35; 200, \$2.50; 500, \$5.00; 1,000, \$9.00.

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Farmers Fear Price Control

By CLIF STRATTON
Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—When Congress reassembles in late September or October, it will face certain realities brought to the decision point by the Administration measure to control prices. By that time the nation as a whole likely will have some awareness of the dislocations in industry, business, and ways of life that must accompany the armament program.

Two of the largest group interests in the country are suspicious of the granting of all-out price control powers to the federal government. Labor is afraid that concealed somewhere in the bill there will be the power to fix wages. Labor's fear is perfectly logical—unless there is power to control wage levels, the power to fix prices is more or less futile.

The other group suspicious of the price control measure is the farm group. And the farmer's fear of price control also is logical. Consumers now outnumber farmer producers in the United States at least 4 to 1. And the natural place for the consumer to demand price control is on foodstuffs. The bill as written attempts to erase these fears on the part of both groups. It provides that no farm commodity prices shall be frozen below either 110 per cent of parity or the price in effect July 29, 1941, whichever is the higher. And there is nowhere in the measure any power to fix wages.

In view of the probability that the real showdown on whether the national farm program shall be continued—or at least whether it shall apply to wheat—may be expected next spring when a referendum will be held on imposition of marketing quotas on the 1942 wheat crop, it might be a good idea for farmers to figure out whether or not they want a national program including government aid and also government controls.

The present wheat controversy over quotas and penalties may be settled, or just on the way toward renewed fighting, by the time this is printed. Congress has sent to the President for approval or disapproval important revisions (for this marketing year only) of the quota provisions of the AAA; also a provision "freezing" government-owned wheat and cotton for the duration of the emergency.

Unless the President vetoes the (amended) Fulmer bill, passed August 13 by Congress, the marketing of excess wheat the present marketing year will be governed by the following modifications of the rules laid down by the 1941 amendments to the marketing quota provisions of the AAA of 1938:

1. Farmers can feed wheat from their own excess acreages to their own livestock and poultry without payment of any penalty for the marketing year ending June 30, 1942. For most farmers outside the Wheat Belt this amounts to repeal of the penalty, for this year.

2. Excess wheat will be the difference between total production (on allotted acreage plus excess acreage) and the normal production of the allotted acreage. Under existing law the excess wheat is the normal or actual production (whichever is the less) of the excess acreage planted.

Tacked onto the latest bill in the Senate (which added the feeding exemption to the original Fulmer bill) also was a provision prohibiting the sale in the domestic market of any government-owned wheat or cotton (some 6,500,000 bales of cotton; 190,000,000 bushels of wheat). This would not particularly affect wheat, as there still will be some 1,100,000,000 bushels of wheat to supply a domestic demand of 650,000,000 bushels.

But in the case of cotton it might easily create an artificial shortage of cotton sufficient to drive the price of cotton up toward 20 cents a pound, parity being 14 cents. At least, that is

what several cotton congressmen hope.

When the House finally approved the Fulmer bill, it was freely predicted that the President would veto it because of (1) the repeal of the penalty on excess wheat fed to livestock and poultry for market, and (2) the "freezing" of government-owned wheat and cotton.

The contention is that the feeding provision removes all incentive for wheat growers to co-operate in the program, and will result in unlimited planting next year; that the "freezing" of government-owned wheat and cotton will pile up undisposable surpluses of both which will make it practically impossible to hold up the market price of either when the emergency ends and the surpluses are free to move into the market again. This observer doesn't know what the President will do; he always has been unpredictable.

Lends With No Interest

Many baby chicks in Bourbon county will be exhibited at the Fort Scott Chamber of Commerce Poultry Show this fall. A plan provided by the Fort Scott Chamber of Commerce allows 4-H Club members to borrow \$4 from a local bank to purchase at least 50 baby chicks. This money, without interest, must be paid back by October 1, and the chickens are to be exhibited at the poultry show. This year, seventy-four 4-H Club members made applications for chickens. This is the second year the plan is being carried out in Bourbon county.

Changes Made in NPPI

The nation's poultry breeders and hatcherymen, co-operating in the National Poultry Improvement Plan, voted several changes in the plan. The major changes were these:

All flocks in the plan must be officially tested for pullorum disease after September 1, 1943. Official state agencies may allow participation by deal-

Popular Leaflets

In this list of Kansas Farmer bulletins, you may find one or more that you need. Our supply is limited on some of these, but we shall be glad to send free any 4 of the leaflets to readers, as long as they last. Please order from Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

- Homemade Beauty Remedies
- Handy Quilting Frames
- Fundamentals of Comfortable Feet
- The Homemade Fly Trap
- School Lunch Menus
- Quick Breads
- Prize Pickle Recipes

ers in chicks and hatching eggs under provisions similar to those for hatcheries. Beginning this fall, flocks to be classed as U. S. Pullorum-Tested must contain fewer than 9 per cent of reactors. A second class, U. S. Pullorum-Controlled, for flocks with fewer than 2 per cent reactors, was set up. The third class is U. S. Pullorum-Passed, no reactors on one test. The fourth is U. S. Pullorum-Clean, no reactors on 2 tests. All eggs from birds in pullorum-control classes—with one exception—must weigh a minimum of 1 1/2 ounces.

Gives Stamps With Feed

The Staley Milling Company, of Kansas City, is doing its part for the nation's defense by giving each buyer of 100 pounds of Staley feed a 25-cent Defense Postal Savings Stamp. This gift includes an official album in which to keep the stamps. When complete the album has a total value of \$18.75 and buys a Defense Savings Bond worth \$25 in 10 years. The offer is being announced in Kansas Farmer and will expire September 30.

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placed before June 1. One of the oldest companies in the business makes it possible for every farmer to own a concrete silo that will last forever. Write today for literature. Agents wanted.

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Shorthorn Breeders Pow-wow



Three prominent Kansas cattlemen, all officers in the state Shorthorn breeders' associations, talk things over during the recent Shorthorn picnic at the Tomson Brothers farm, Wakarusa. Left to right: Hans E. Regier, Whitewater; Otto Wenrich, Oxford; and James G. Tomson.



Host for the day was James G. Tomson, president of the Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association, above.

J. J. Moxley, right, announces that the annual Shorthorn Award of Merit goes to Neelands Ranch, St. John. Manager is Louis Thole, left.



Solving the Herd Sire Problem

(Continued from Page 3)

Following this lead, Missouri, New York, Wisconsin and other states soon adopted similar plans.

As this Topeka group brings Kansas into the picture, it is reported that about 50 similar associations in the United States provide breeding services for more than 50,000 cows every year. Farmers in these associations have found many worthwhile advantages in the plan. Most important is the fact it gives the small-herd owner a chance to have services of high-quality sires at reasonable cost, while eliminating expense and danger of keeping a bull.

Under the system of artificial insemination, one bull can service 10 times as many cows as could be serviced by direct breeding. At least 4 cows a day may be bred regularly by one bull thru the artificial insemination practice.

With large numbers of farmers cooperating in the purchase of outstanding bulls to be used in this manner, their community may soon bloom and prosper as a breeding center for one

or more breeds of livestock. By producing an abundance of purebred calves from noted sires, buyers from near and far may be attracted to the community.

Breeding rings also offer a means of sharing risk in proving young bulls. Any one breeder need have only 1 or 2 heifers from any unproved bull, so his herd will not be ruined if a bull proves poor. Where an untried bull is individually owned and is used thruout the herd, the owner often finds himself with an entire crop of inferior calves.

Mr. Gilmore emphasizes that the Kaw Valley Breeding Association has been organized in such a way as to be of genuine assistance to the ordinary farmer and small herd owner. He doesn't consider that such associations lessen demand for purebred bulls, because a large percentage of the owners using this service are men who have never used purebred bulls extensively anyway. He does expect it to eliminate much of the trade in "stockyard bulls."

Organization of the Kaw Valley Breeding Association was affected largely thru the efforts of Preston Hale, Shawnee county agricultural agent. Officers of the association, all farmers and dairymen living near Topeka, are: Ted White, president; Harry Schmidt, vice-president; Dave Pence, secretary; W. J. Wagenrodt, treasurer; and Martin Presgrove, director.

Free for the Asking

If you are annoyed by occasional visits of house pests, these U. S. D. A. bulletins, giving best methods of exterminating them, are free.

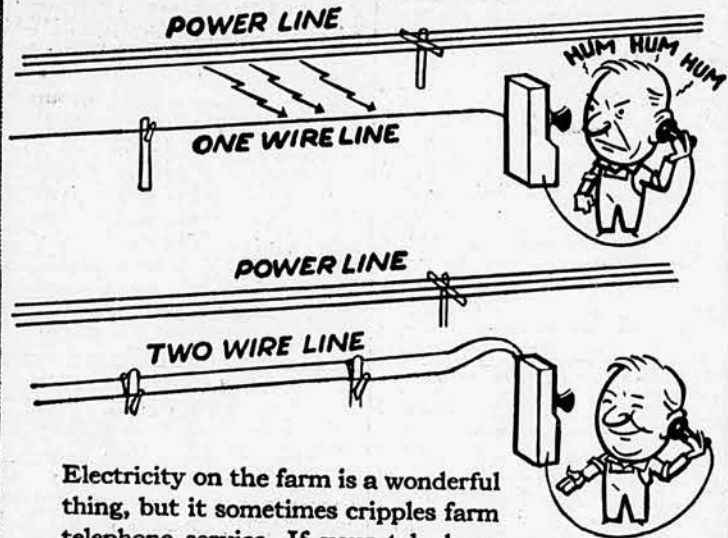
- No. 101—Injury to Buildings by Termites.
- No. 144—Cockroaches and Their Control.
- No. 145—Clothes Moths.
- No. 146—Bedbugs.
- No. 147—House Ants.
- No. 150—Carpet Beetles.
- No. 152—How to Control Fleas.
- No. 182—Housefly Control.

Please address your request to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., ordering bulletins by number.

Hybrid Growers Compete

More than 10,000 entries have been received in the annual national hybrid corn growing contest conducted by the DeKalb Agricultural Association, it has been announced by Thomas H. Roberts, general manager of the association. Fourteen states, including Kansas, are competing, the most ever to enter. Awards are made on the basis of greatest yield per acre, judging from 5-acre plots. H. O. Sloan, Uniontown, was the state winner last year.

GET RID OF POWER LINE HUM with a 2-WIRE TELEPHONE LINE



Electricity on the farm is a wonderful thing, but it sometimes cripples farm telephone service. If your telephone line is a one-wire grounded circuit, a power line near by may seriously impair your telephone service. BUT, if you have a two-wire telephone line, you won't be bothered with "power line hum."

A two-wire line is not hard to build. If you already have a one-wire telephone line, all you need to do is string another wire on the poles and connect it up properly.

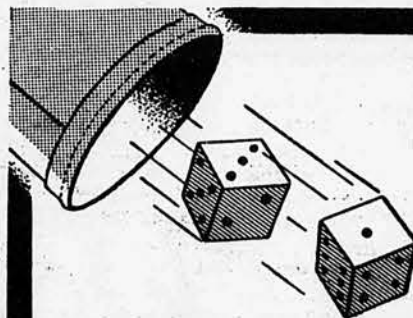
Our booklet, "How to Build and Repair Your Farm Telephone Line," tells you how to build a good two-wire farm telephone line. Just follow the simple directions and you'll find it is surprisingly easy to fix your line for good, clear, dependable telephone service.

Drop us a penny post card, or ask at the nearest Southwestern Bell Telephone Company office, for your FREE copy of "How to Build and Repair Your Farm Telephone Line." This offer applies to all farmers who own telephone lines that work out of towns served by...



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(THIS OFFER EXPIRES SEPT. 30, 1941)

IN the Bag



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is for feeding with a liberal supply of your home-grown grains. It is for high-producing and breeding flocks. This streamlined egg producer is Hatchery Approved. It is Enriched with essential vitamins, minerals, and is strongly fortified with 21% protein—balanced for aiding in the production of high-quality eggs.
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is especially manufactured to help produce improved results of smaller flocks—and of larger flocks where grain is scarce or high priced. It is to be fed without grain. It contains all the fine quality of our Egg Producer—but is fed without grain.
- ★ **4-Bells "ENRICHED" 26% Balancer,**
the CAFETERIA STYLE FEED. When properly fed with your whole home grains, helps keep your laying and breeding flocks in heavy egg production. Fed "cafeteria style" 4-Bells 26% Balancer with whole oats, wheat, corn, barley, eliminates mixing, grinding, helps reduce waste of grain or mash. One of the most economical ways to feed when you have home grains. Enriched with essential vitamins, fortified with 26% protein. A great help to flocks under heavy egg production.
- ★ **4-Bells "ENRICHED" 32% Concentrate**
is for mixing with your home-grown grains. It is enriched with essential vitamins, proteins and minerals so often lacking in farm grains and which are absolutely necessary to the health and productivity of your poultry. It is easy to make fine quality feeds with 4-Bells 32% Concentrate. May be fed Cafeteria Style as you prefer.
- ★ **4-Bells Worm Control Mash**
is an excellent Egg Producer (Mash or Pellets) and is fortified to help in the removal of large roundworms. Because the food portion of this feed is enriched with many vitamins and is fortified with proteins and minerals, it is proving a great aid in keeping young birds and laying flocks in good condition. Generally, recommended for a period of one week when chicks are changed from starting mash to growing mash. Thereafter for pullets and heavy layers, we recommend a 7-day treatment every 4th week. We believe you will find your birds are kept well rid of most of the troublesome large roundworms without setbacks that often come after worming time. This feed is very nutritious and economical in price.

Write Staley Milling Company, Kansas City, Mo., for specific suggestions of a feeding program to fit your requirements.

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Staley's Vita-Sealed Pellets give you six big features: (1) Vital elements pressed in; safe from quick deterioration. (2) No waste from blowing and sifting. (3) No clogging of beaks. (4) Birds cannot leave important elements uneaten. (5) Each pellet is a well-balanced ration. (6) Hens maintain high egg production all through the laying season under average conditions.

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