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# KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE



# RICHER TASTE— YET NO BITE

No Wonder Prince Albert Leads  
with Farmers from Coast to Coast!



**GOSH!**  
PRINCE ALBERT'S  
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JOY FOR A LITTLE  
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HARSHNESS, NO BITE—  
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# PRINCE ALBERT

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# RUSH TO WAR BASIS

By CLIF STRATTON  
Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The "shift" of the entire economic system of the United States to a war basis has become a "rush." This has come about largely from the realization that the war crisis for the United States—and the United Nations—may come in the summer of 1942 instead of 1943.

So far as the United Nations are concerned, Asia is beyond control. Australia and New Zealand are outposts of the Western Hemisphere. India looks to be lost. Harry Hopkins and General Marshall fly to London for conference with Churchill; talk of "expanding" A. E. F. in Europe. The public takes this as an invasion of the continent of Europe.

Just as likely prospect is that American troops available will be thrown into the Leningrad area to help stop Hitler's spring drive in Russia; others into the Middle East to protect the "life line;" Australia and New Zealand depend upon the United States for protection; if Japan goes toward Siberia, Uncle Sam has duties there; the United States Navy has to keep the Atlantic sea lane open. Looks like a big job.

### Farmer an Important Factor

What does all that, and its implications, mean to American agriculture?

For one thing, it means the American farmer is called upon to produce more food for the United States, for Britain, for China, for Russia; for the armed forces of these nations, and for the civilian populations—the amount to be limited for the next few years only by shipping available.

At the same time, there will be fewer and fewer able-bodied men on American farms to produce the increased quantities of foodstuffs needed; also less machinery. The Army is taking the pick of the young men from the farm who have not already enlisted in the Navy or gone to the munitions and airplane factories.

Secretary of Agriculture Wickard does not believe there will be a serious shortage of farm labor until 1943. But reports from farm areas indicate the shortage is going to be very real by the summer of 1942.

### More Money for War

War appropriations and authorization by Congress since June 30, 1940, now approximate \$175,000,000,000. Total cost of the war, in dollars, is now estimated at from \$250,000,000,000 to \$300,000,000,000.

Shortages of steel and other critical materials have become so great that War Production Board has issued an order prohibiting new civilian building construction of all kinds, and indicating that construction under way will be subject to war needs for critical materials.

A city dweller who wants to put up a building costing more than \$500 must get a permit from Washington; the farm barn or building limit is \$1,000.

War Production Board now has a tight control over all American industry.

Leon Henderson, Federal Price Administrator, is working steadily toward all-out price control of every commodity and every manufactured thing in the market for civilian purchase and consumption. And that will include farm prices, despite the attempt in the Price Control bill to give Secretary Wickard a veto power over prices of farm commodities. The biggest loophole is exemplified by the fact that while Henderson cannot order less than 110 per cent parity prices for hogs, he has a wide-open field if he wants to fix a price on pork.

Three groups still are striving for control of the new Food Administration, which will have over-all control of food and everything connected with its production and all phases of dis-

tribution. Department of Agriculture and farm organizations want control in the Department; these are placing their reliance upon peace time laws and practices. Trade interests, consumer interests—principally labor—want food control outside farm influence, Henderson would be satisfactory. There is another group, relatively small, but with growing power; this is working toward a United Nations control over American food production and distribution, with "lend-lease" distribution the major objective.

### WPB May Handle Food

Since a Food Administration with authority based on war powers is more easily handled by the Executive than one based on Legislative authority, looks as if the outcome is more likely to be a Food Administration named by and working under the War Production Board—Donald Nelson, present, perhaps Leon Henderson later, Nelson, or his successor, presumably might name someone like Chester Davis—even Lewis Douglas has been suggested.

Secretary Wickard reported the other day that lend-lease purchases of foodstuffs for shipment abroad most reached one-half billion dollars up to March 1. Shortage of shipping facilities is holding down the lend-lease program. When WPB takes over all control of food matters, lend-lease and army buying will be included, probably will use Department of Agriculture facilities.

Unless more shipping is available Wickard may have to come to the rescue to sustain dairy products prior to this spring or next summer, unless a drought in the Eastern part of the country holds down dairy production.

New York producers who take their own produce into New York have hired a union "driver" at the city limit. The farmer pays him \$9.42; the "driver" sits beside the farmer or perhaps doesn't even go along. The United States Supreme Court has ruled the racket is legal, altho it did not exact commend it. On the other coast, dairy men from the Yakima Valley make town deliveries have to pay union "driver" \$41 a week for just driving along. The practice is spreading over the country, and accounts in part for the farm revolt against organized labor.

### What Figures Tell

Samuel Fraser, Rochester, N. Y., secretary of the International Association, gave the House Ways and Means Committee some figures on Agriculture March 31, at a tax hearing. Here are some of his statements:

Population in 1940 was 39 per cent more than in the AAA base period 1909-14; increase in farm production 29.9 per cent.

Price paid for commodities used in production, taxes, and wages was 20 per cent more than in base period. Total value all farms, 5 per cent less than in base period; total debt on farms was 166 per cent of that in base period; taxes 203 per cent; farm operating expenses, 200 per cent; total production costs, 158 per cent—prices received practically the same as in the base period. What story that tells.

The House Ways and Means Committee is writing a tax bill to increase federal tax collections 7 billion dollars—a proposal to increase social security payroll taxes another 2 billion dollars so far has been ignored by the committee.

Leon Henderson now says that instead of 7 billion dollars increase in general taxes, an increase from 10 to 15 billions should be made. He'll probably have to tell it to the Senate. The House Committee is closing hearings on a tax bill—expected to report it to the House sometime in June.

# Livestock Men Give Tips

Emphasis Is Placed on Good Breeding



**Sam Gibbs, Manchester:** I started 12 years ago with a few registered Hereford cattle, and now carry a herd in the average of 100 head. A beginner had better pick his choice breed and start as I did. Pay particular attention to the registration. Buy of a breeder who keeps his cattle in about the condition you think you can keep yours. If you do that there will be less disappointment. Buy good individual females, as the sire is only 50 per cent of the herd. I don't know anyone who ever went broke with a cow herd. But do not over-mortgage them to buy things. This can easily be done, as a beef cow is the best security on the farm. One reason I like a cow herd is that when prices are very bad you can carry part or all of your young cattle over 1, 2 or 3 years, and by the end of that time, prices have improved.

**Marion Beal, Danville:** We are proud of our Brown Swiss. Five years ago we decided to clean out a herd of odds and ends of cows and start with a purebred herd. So we began looking for what we thought was the best in a cow for a diversified farm, and we chose Brown Swiss. They are rugged dual-purpose, heavy producers, and they don't take much grooming for the show ring. Buying calves or old cow cows is a good way to start to build a herd. Then when you get started you can cull and sell the poor stuff on the market for almost as much as you have in them.

You can't expect to take good cows and treat them any old way and make money. Keep away from buying cull animals, and then treat them well. I believe prices for good livestock always will have some profit in them. Pasture makes up about 50 per cent of our feed cost, and we are going to improve the grass each year by rotation. Of course, silage is important to us. It brings far better results than dry roughage.

**Gary C. Brown & Sons, Great Bend:** We have been farming to wheat for 24 years, but had a desire to start a purebred herd of cattle. After careful study of the different breeds I decided that milking Shorthorns are the best all-around breed for my purpose. They will produce milk in quantity and will go to the packers along with the beef breeds.

My first 2 foundation cows were purchased in November, 1938. I have always used a registered bull, as every farmer should. This is one of the most important factors in raising any breed of cattle. Pasture rotation is another important practice with us. We sow rye for early fall and late spring grazing. After the cattle are taken off the wheat pasture we move them to 100 acres of alfalfa grass. This pasture was terraced with a lister several years ago, which has made considerable improvement in the growth of the grass. We also sow Sudan grass for pasture during the summer. Another source of pasture we use is volunteer wheat. After harvest we disk or one-way the ground and this makes an even stand of wheat and provides a lot of pasture.

**Clyde W. Miller, Mahaska:** Three Shorthorn heifers, purchased in 1912, were the first purebred cattle in our herd. We had made a practice of buying fairly good calves and growing them out, but results were less than we desired. The 3 heifers did so well that we turned to purebreds. As the advantages of polled heads became more impressed upon our customers and ourselves, we endeavored to build a creditable herd of Polled Shorthorns. Profits in the cattle business depend largely upon good breeding, good feeding, good health and good selling. A

slip anywhere will surely result in a failure. Economical production requires the longest possible pasture season. By supplementing wild grass with brome, rye and others, the grazing season can be made to include all the months in which the ground is unfrozen. Good fences that are hog-tight as well as cattle-tight permit all fields to be gleaned of volunteer growth and every kernel of grain that may have been missed in harvest. This is "velvet" and amounts to a surprisingly large quantity of valuable feed every year. The profit from these gleaned-off crops is in addition to the regular planted crop, and often is the greater of the two.

The emaciated cattle one sees everywhere in early spring reveal their lack of a balanced ration thru the winter. This loss of weight and vigor is much more costly than would have been the necessary grain and proteins to maintain their proper gains and thrift. I have been a liberal feeder of corn and sorghum silage since 1913. Since that time my silos have all been empty only once. That was in 1934 when the herd was larger than usual and, due to drouth, we were compelled

to feed silage all summer. When silo-filling time arrived that fall, our reserve silage was all gone and there was nothing in the fields to make more. We wintered the herd in Iowa and Northern Nebraska. Silage will keep in a good silo for years, and a year's reserve supply is the cattleman's best "ever normal" feed insurance. The mainstay of agricultural prosperity in Kansas is now and will long continue to be livestock.

**J. P. Todd, Castleton:** Good years and bad years come and go; high and low prices take their turns, but there usually is a good 5-year average profit from our Jerseys. I bought my first Jerseys during the other World War, June, 1918. These were 10 registered heifers. Then I bought a young bull, and I have been raising Jerseys ever since. I would like to see the time come when every head of cattle in the state would be tested for Bang's and T. B. If this could be accomplished I believe in 3 years there would be little Bang's.

**R. W. Bollman, Coffeyville:** I think grass silage is fine. Intend to fill one silo with green oats this year. Depend mostly on Atlas sorgo for silage. Chop all of my hay because it is easier to put in the barn mow and can be fed with less waste.

I started with a mixed herd in 1931, using a beef bull. Went along for 2 years, then began to see that I wasn't

getting anywhere. So I started to study the different breeds. Finally decided Holsteins were best for the farmer dairyman, and bought a few grade cows and a grade bull. By 1935 I began to see that I had made another mistake. I should have bought purebreds instead of grades. I got busy then and purchased a registered bull calf, which proved to be a good animal.

Since that final start I have been adding a purebred cow or heifer whenever I could. At present I have more than 100 head of females in the herd, about 65 purebreds. I have belonged to the D. H. I. A. cow testing association since 1935, and my herd has averaged from 324 pounds of butterfat in 1936, to 463.3 pounds in 1940. Testing is an important part of my program, and we are doing straight 2-time milking.

**Harold Tonn, Haven:** I am much interested in your campaign for better cattle in the state. My father and I started our Hereford herd in 1917 with 15 head. Now we are following Domino and Bocaldo breeding. More damage is done to your herd by over-crowding than by under-feeding. Your pasture is your main item during 9 months of the year, if handled properly. It is the cheapest feed you have, but if overstocked it soon will be ruined. I started my Jersey herd in 1934, and consider the same things important in dairy herds as I do in beef type, only dairy animals require a little more care.



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# THERE'S A BOMB IN YOUR BARNYARD



**CHILDREN UNDERSTAND— AND ACT!**

Out in Oklahoma a Harvester dealer named Will H. Ford got word to the rural schools that Uncle Sam needs scrap metal now. Today in Will Ford's county 8,000 school children in 57 schools are busy as beavers. In the first three weeks they have dug up 647 TONS of "scrap to slap the Japs." Enough from one county to build a fleet of 36 medium tanks!

Champion "scraper" of the primary department at Velma School is eight-year-old Wanda Ely who hunted up 352 pounds of old metal, "all by herself," and brought it to school in her arms.

**IT'S A DUD, NOW.** Just a pile of junk. It's YOUR SCRAP METAL! Rusting away and no earthly good to you or to the courageous men fighting this war. They need it. Their lives depend on it. Your lives depend on it. Let Uncle Sam load this bomb for you!

Scrap metal makes munitions. A one-ton bomb requires 500 pounds of it. A 75-mm. howitzer takes half a ton. And the mills are not getting enough scrap metal to maintain the steel production demanded by war industry.

By far the biggest pile of scrap metal left in America is on farms. Three million tons of it or more. And it's going to take every pound of this scrap to win this war. That's why it's up to you to collect all your scrap and get it moving before you do anything else. It may take a day or two of your time, but until it's done, there is nothing you can possibly do that's more important.

### The Harvester Dealer Will Help You

Because this job is big, and scrap is tough to handle, International Harvester, in cooperation with the Government, has asked every one of its dealers to lend a hand. And they are doing an immense salv-

age job. In towns where there is no junk yard, Harvester dealers have set up collection points. They are accumulating piles of scrap from farms—selling these piles to scrap dealers—and turning the entire proceeds back to the farmers who bring in the scrap. Harvester dealers are not taking a penny of pay for their part in the transaction.

In other towns where there are junk yards, Harvester dealers organize drives to get metal moving directly from farms to scrap dealers where it can be broken down, sorted, and segregated for the mills.

In all this work these men have only one goal—to get all the scrap metal from all the farms moving to the mills. The pictures show some of the ways they are getting this job done.

Get your own scrap together now. Comb your attic, fields and fence corners for old metal. Be sure that it's all scrap and contains no valuable parts of equipment you may need later. Then call on your Harvester dealer for advice on the best way to send it off to be loaded for war!

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



**"SEND THIS SCRAP TO THE JAPS— WITH POWDER BEHIND IT!"**

With these explosive words to an International Harvester dealer, Ira Gould, 80-year-old farmer of Bone Gap, Illinois, sent his scrap metal off to war. If every farmer in the United States will follow Mr. Gould's patriotic example and get rid of his scrap at once, this country will take a tremendous stride toward winning the war.



**WHEN EVERYBODY WORKS YOU CAN BUILD A SCRAP IRON MOUNTAIN!**

Down in Missouri, ninety-seven farmers have been hard at it at the urgent request of Harvester dealer George J. Seeger, of Creve Coeur. In one big day they loaded all the scrap they could find and brought it to town. It was weighed at a local elevator and George Seeger gave each

man a receipt for his tonnage. As the junk from this 190-ton pile is sold to scrap dealers—at prices far above what it would bring on the farms—all proceeds are turned back to the men who brought it in. Many take payment in War Savings Stamps and Bonds.



**RECEIPTS—GOOD FOR CASH**

When Harvester dealers set up scrap depots, they give farmers receipts for every pound of metal brought in. When the scrap is sold, these receipts are redeemed in cash or War Savings Stamps. Dealers charge no commission.

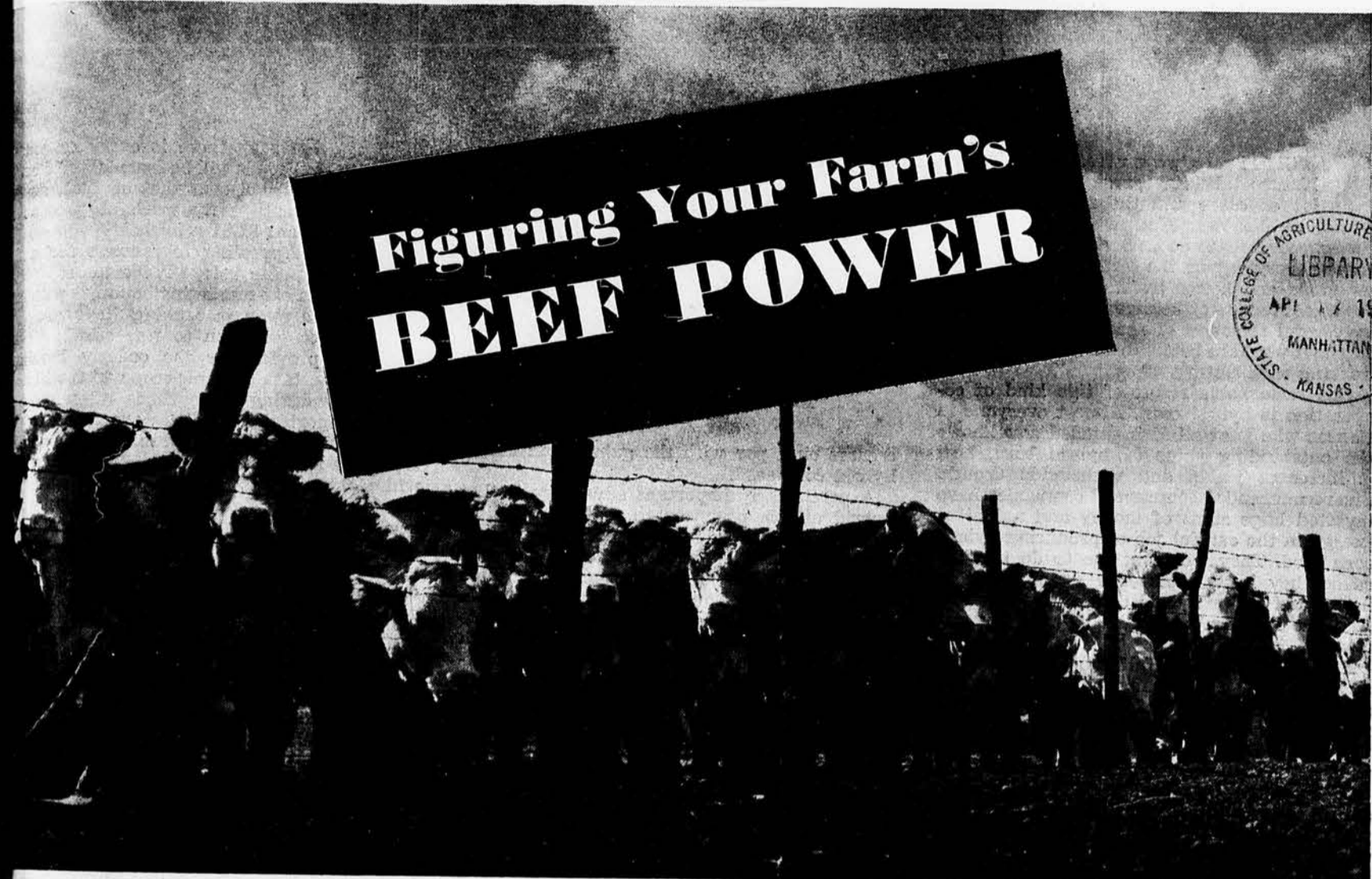


**PRIZE MONEY—FOR BOYS AND GIRLS**

To stir up enthusiasm and get everybody working, Harvester dealers in various places offer prizes to the 4-H Club member or Future Farmer who gets in the biggest load of scrap during a drive.

# INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

# Figuring Your Farm's BEEF POWER



U P-TO-DATE cattlemen believe in rating farms for beef power, just as tractors are rated for horsepower. Not having enough cattle to utilize your rough feeds, they say, is worse than hitching a 2-bottom plow behind a tractor capable of pulling 3 or 4 bottoms. On the other hand, having more cattle than your farm can support to best advantage is like trying to pull a 3-bottom plow with a tractor built for pulling only 2.

Worst "fly in the ointment" for most farmers is that initial job of deciding how much beef power is. If you buy a tractor, the horsepower already is rated, but if you buy a farm or start in the cattle business, it is left for you to do your own figuring on how much beef the place can produce most economically.

However, the job is made relatively easy by J. Moxley, successful cattleman and extension beef specialist for Kansas State College. Working and working with all types of cattlemen, he has gathered a wealth of practical beef knowledge direct from Kansas cow lots, and it offers safe guidance for the state's cattle raisers.

Mr. Moxley calls attention to the fact that beef production on most farms is limited primarily by man power and by the amount of

## By ROY FREELAND

feed and pasture that can be produced. He observes that the average "man output" of beef in Kansas is one carload a year. In other words, one man alone, on the average, can supply the labor for producing a carload of calves, or for putting a carload of gain on a lot of feeder cattle. The average cattleman with a grown son or a hired hand produces about 2 carloads of beef a year, while those with more help follow in about the same proportion.

Even more important than labor, in normal times, is the job of fitting your beef business to the acreages of pasture and feed crops which the farm can provide. As a basis for helping with the task, Mr. Moxley explains examples of farms which have a beef power of about one carload a year. A farmer producing his carload of beef in the form of feeder calves must have a herd of about 50 cows, and enough pasture and cropland to support them. The goal is a 400- to 500-pound feeder calf from each cow.

Since calves may be sold off the cows each fall, and cows may be carried almost entirely on pasture and rough feeds, this system requires little or no land for the production of

grain crops. However, each cow will require the equivalent of about 3½ tons of silage and one-half ton of alfalfa during the year.

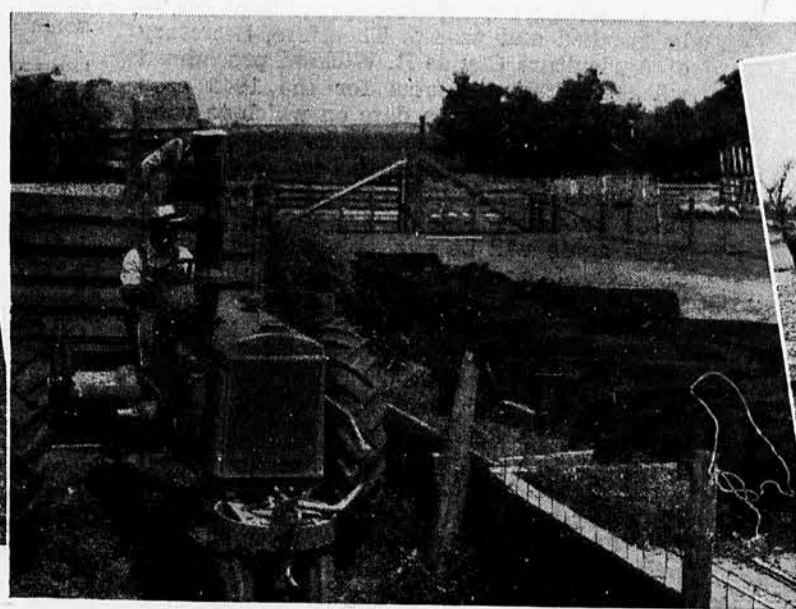
Knowing the productivity of your farm, you can use these figures to determine how many cows the place will provide roughage for. If it will produce 175 tons of silage and 25 tons of alfalfa, it will supply the roughage needs for 50 cows to produce a full carload of beef.

If it can produce only half that amount of roughage, your farm beef power, measured in production of feeder calves, probably would not be more than half a carload each year. For a rapid, but less accurate method of calculating your farm's ability to supply roughage, Mr. Moxley observes that about one acre of average upland, or one-half acre of good bottom land, will normally produce enough roughage for one cow.

Having the roughage problem settled, your next consideration is that of pasture. In the Bluestem area, about 5 acres of native grass are required for each cow. Like the figures on cropland, this must be adjusted to fit your farm or ranch. If you live in one of the short-grass areas of Western Kansas, you might decide to allow 10 acres or more of grass for each cow. If you operate a general farm in Eastern Kansas and make

[Continued on Page 15]

the Tomson Brothers' Shorthorn herd at Okarusa, this blocky calf illustrates the type that will make most efficient use of your farm's beef power.



There is no need of wasting farm roughages if you have the right number of good cows like these, above, owned by Tomson Brothers.

Average "man output" of Kansas beef raisers is one carload a year. Acreage and productivity tell how many cattle your farm can support.

NATURE isn't always wise. Let Nature take its course in a lot of cases and the result would be disaster. Nature many times needs help to do its best. This is seen every day on the farm. Better crops and better livestock are the direct results of helping Nature by careful selection of seed stock. Maybe it would be better to call this working with Nature.

One remarkable result of this kind of cooperation is hybrid corn. Almost everyone in Kansas who is at all farm-minded now knows the outstanding value of hybrid corn, how it increases yields and withstands drouth. The recommended commercial companies have invested huge sums of money and unlimited energy in the careful job of producing hybrid corn seed. They will continue to do this because they know their efforts will result in better and better hybrid corn thru the years. And the idea isn't confined to corn, by any means.

Right now hybrid alfalfas bred like hybrid corn in 4-way crosses for superior qualities, and for the same kind of high production that results from hybrid vigor, are quite promising. The Department of Agriculture announces that a new method of breeding and managing the plants that bear the hybrid seed has been developed and tested on a limited scale. Similarly managed seed fields would supply the commercial alfalfa seed for planting of the hay and pasture acreage.

Alfalfa is looked upon as perhaps the most important hay crop in the United States, and is highly regarded as a pasture crop and for silage. It contains a desirable combination of vitamins, minerals and proteins. Deep roots that put nitrogen into the soil make it a good soil-building crop. Last year U. S. farmers grew 15 million acres of alfalfa. Perhaps that doesn't sound like much when compared to wheat crops of 12 million acres or better in Kansas alone. And it is true that alfalfa acreage has suffered loss in recent years. This is the case in Kansas, and our state needs to double its acreage. So it is very encouraging to know that the future of alfalfa, with the help of hybrid varieties, is bright.

The report on hybrid alfalfa says that as with hybrid corn, commercial alfalfa seed will be bred from selected and tested foundation plants that hybridize well to produce desirable, vigorous, and generally uniform plants. Fields planted with hybrid seed would be expected to yield materially more than if seeded with ordinary open-pollinated seed. Early indications point to alfalfa yield in-

## The Changing Seasons

By ED BLAIR  
Spring Hill, Kansas

Falling leaves,  
Then winter soon.  
Some one grieves  
But others croon  
Of the change  
And say 'tis best—  
And arrange  
To meet each test.  
Spring arrives  
The first bird seen;  
Bees in hives,  
Trees dressed in green.  
Song birds sing  
While building nests  
In their swing,  
Then mother rests.  
Then wee birds  
Call for their feed.  
They are heard.  
All parents heed!

# COMMENT

By T. A. McNeal

creases on a par with the gains from use of hybrid corn seed.

A particularly important advantage is that hybrid alfalfa promises to make it possible and practical for farmers in many areas where alfalfa is an important crop, but does not seed well, to get seed especially adapted to their growing conditions, but produced in other areas where conditions are favorable for seed production. While hybrid alfalfa breeding is said to be at about a stage comparable with hybrid corn breeding 20 years ago, it probably will not take more than a fraction of the time to bring it up-to-date so alfalfa can be spread over twice as many acres in Kansas and other states with very desirable results.

Here again is a definite sign of agricultural progress. It never will cease. Wars and drouths and trials and tribulations will come and go, but agricultural betterment will forever march on to new and greater successes.

## Wheat Quota Vote

WHETHER in favor of the wheat end of the AAA, or whether dead set against it, the duty of expressing themselves comes to eligible wheat growers on May 2, when Kansas farmers, along with wheat growers thru-out the entire nation, will again vote for or against marketing quotas. Lawrence Norton, chairman of the Kansas State AAA Committee, calls attention to the referendum by stating that on May 2, farmers "will decide whether they will use the machinery set up in the AAA program to provide for the orderly handling of our huge wheat surplus, and at the same time maintain fair wheat prices. They will make this decision in the good old American way—by secret ballot at neighborhood voting places."

You will recall that the law under which the AAA operates provides that whenever the wheat supply exceeds our domestic consumption and exports, plus a 35 per cent reserve, the Secretary of Agriculture must proclaim a wheat-marketing quota referendum. The huge carry-over last July 1, and the limited prospect for exporting any great quantity, indicated that with a normal or even less than normal wheat crop in 1942, the level at which quotas must be proclaimed would be reached and passed. Therefore, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard proclaimed wheat-marketing quotas for the 1942 crop and set May 2, as the date on which to vote.

The rules of the game under this law say that in order for quotas to become effective, two-thirds or more of the votes cast must favor quotas. If quotas are favored, wheat loans again will be available at 85 per cent of parity. If quotas are voted down, there will be no loans. Some folks point to that as a "big stick" being held over wheat growers' heads to make them vote right. However, those are the rules laid down by law.

Last year, with quotas in effect, Kansas farmers were able to make loans on their wheat at an average price of about 97 cents a bushel, Mr. Norton tells us. And during the several years that Government wheat loans have been available the market price has held pretty close to the loan value. While the 1942 loan rate has not been announced, Mr. Nor-

ton says there is every reason to believe it will be from 10 to 15 cents a bushel over that of 1941, as the wheat parity price at present is about \$1.31 a bushel.

Appealing to farmers for a favorable vote, Mr. Norton says that wheat-marketing quotas will aid farmers in making their greatest contribution to war effort: "They provide for the orderly handling

and transportation of this crop which will help materially during these times when storage and transportation facilities are taxed to the utmost. If quotas are voted in, farmers will be assured a fair price for their 1942 crop, which will enable them to increase production of the many other crops and foods so badly needed such as milk, eggs, pork, soybeans, and flax. According to the regulations, each farmer producing wheat for harvest in 1942 on a farm on which the normal production is 200 bushels or more, and on which the acreage planted to wheat is in excess of 15 acres, who is entitled to share in the proceeds of the 1942 wheat crop as owner, tenant, share-cropper or landlord other than a landlord of a standing rent or fixed-rent tenant, shall be eligible to vote.

## We Hear That . . .

**Taxes:** The U. S. Treasury backs up Senator Capper's proposal that expenses for medicine, doctor bills and hospital care be exempt from Federal income taxes. Treasury recommends that the amount deductible for such medical expenses be limited to some specified maximum amount. Certainly is a very logical deduction because illness can eat into the family income like greased lightning.

**Penalty:** U. S. Supreme Court has agreed to review a decision by a 3-judge Federal court at Dayton, Ohio, holding invalid the 49-cent penalty imposed on wheat marketed in excess of AAA quotas. Two of the judges said the penalty was increased from 15 cents to 49 cents by Congress after the 1941 crop was planted. Similar suit against 49-cent penalty, in hearing at Topeka on April 2, was thrown out of court, but may be appealed.

**War Savings:** The name is being changed from "Defense Bonds and Stamps" to "War Savings Bonds and Stamps." Getting the word "saving" into the name should have more pocketbook appeal; also, a patriotic meaning—buy bonds and stamps to save the country so money saved in those bonds and stamps will do you some good after the war is over.

**Radio:** Bothered with rats getting into seed corn, Indiana's one-time international corn king, Peter J. Lux, installed a radio in his crib and keeps it turned on 24 hours a day to scare away the rodents. We could name some of the programs.

## KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

Vol. 79, No. 8

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# FARM MATTERS

## As I See Them

**W**HEAT growers this year face a combination of shortages—short almost everything except a shortage of wheat. It is an anomalous situation. Much of the world is on short rations, whole nations are near starvation, without bread—and here in the United States, and in Canada, and in the Argentine, we have such huge supplies of wheat that we frankly don't know what to do with it all.

There is a shortage of shipping to send it abroad if there were a foreign market. There is a shortage of labor to harvest it. There is a shortage of storage, and a shortage of transportation in sight. By next year there probably will be a shortage of machinery in the Wheat Belt.

To top it off, wheat growers all over the Nation are faced with a decision May 2, whether wheat-marketing quotas shall be imposed on the 1942 crop, as they were on the 1941 crop. The marketing quotas are repugnant to me, and to every wheat grower, I know. The penalties are abhorrent. But, on the other hand, unless and until there is a place to dispose of the huge surpluses of wheat in a world market, the price of wheat apparently can be sustained only by commodity loans made by the Government. And under the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, if marketing quotas are voted down, then no loans shall be made on the commodity on which quotas are voted down. It seems to me the wheat growers are faced with a condition that is more immediately important to them than the theory of whether marketing quotas and penalties are right or wrong.

This is something every farmer should decide for himself, and should vote his convictions, bearing in mind the effect on himself and his neighbors of a decision for or against

wheat-marketing quotas. I will not tell you how to vote—you know what your own interests are. But I would urge you to vote in the referendum May 2.

I have checked this up with the office of N. E. Dodd, director of the Western Division of the AAA, to make sure that all of those entitled to vote are allowed to vote. He assures me the regulations conform to the law, which provides that any farmer affected by the quotas—and that means any farmer who planted 15.1 or more acres of wheat—is entitled to vote in the referendum. It is up to the local committees and the farmers of every community to see that the referendum is conducted fairly, honestly, impartially, and that everyone entitled to vote is allowed to cast his vote and to have it counted.

We are going thru a stormy period, adjusting ourselves and our businesses to all-out war conditions. The War Production Board is on its way toward complete control of all production in the United States. A farmer cannot even build a barn or any building costing upwards of \$1,000 without getting a permit from Washington. All new construction except for war purposes has been banned. Unless enough steel can be turned over to make synthetic rubber plants that will make a cheap rubber not good enough for army use, there will be no more tires for civilian use for years to come. Jesse Jones' 700,000,000 tons of synthetic rubber by the end of 1943 will barely be enough for the needs of the armed forces of the United States

and Britain and Russia and China. You understand, of course, that it is up to the United States to supply all the United Nations forces with rubber as well as other things they need. It is water over the dam that the British and Dutch rubber cartel refused to increase rubber production in 1940 and 1941, for fear of price declines later—so we are short of rubber.

I hope the folks at home keep on writing to their Senators and Congressmen. It plainly is up to Congress to enact legislation to put an end to profiteering by contractors and racketeering by labor officials. The closed shop in private industry is a matter between management and labor. But to require a man or a woman to belong to a labor union, and pay "fees" to "racketeers" to get a job working for his own Government, is discrimination of the rankest sort. And more than that, I say that we cannot win this war on a 40-hour week. Farmers know that as well as anyone—and no one is suggesting a 40-hour week for farmers.

I would not allow the war to be used as an excuse to take away any right from organized labor. But I have warned labor leaders that the course they are following today is likely to pile up the wrath of an aroused people against them.

In the matter of money income, farmers and skilled labor promise to do better this year than for many years past. But between taxes and high prices, and shortages of necessities for carrying on business and ordinary pursuits of life, it is going to be a hard year, with other hard years to follow. Unless we can rid ourselves of profiteering and racketeering for the duration, I see a lot of trouble ahead.

*Arthur Capper*  
Washington, D. C.

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

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

We have a Government wheat loan on wheat in the farmers elevator and also in the bin here on the farm. I heard that they were going to lend up to \$1.40 a bushel this year on wheat. I'm afraid if we wait until the latter part of April others will sell so much that the market will drop. What shall we do?—F. C., Pawnee Co.

The Government loan rate for wheat in 1942 will not be as high as \$1.40 a bushel. The amended Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 provides for loans on wheat and corn at 85 per cent of parity. The March parity price of wheat was \$1.31. It is probable that by June, when the official loan rate will be established, the parity price may be 4 cents above the parity for March. Therefore, it seems reasonable to expect that the loan rate will be near \$1.15 on farms, which would be about 7 cents above the loan rate for the current season.

The amount of 1942 wheat going under loan may exceed the 350 million bushels which was placed under loan in 1941. It seems likely that there will be congestion of storage facilities in terminal markets and possibly some difficulty in shipping grain, so that an unusually large proportion of the wheat may be held back on farms.

Under these circumstances, it is probable that the cash price of wheat will be equal to the 1942 loan rate during harvest.

If you plan to sell your wheat now rather than to redeem it and hold it for a later market, there probably is no need for being in a hurry to sell it. The price has weakened substantially during the last few weeks and since it is already about 10 cents below the price required to redeem wheat, it is doubtful that it will decline much below present levels.

The Government has agreed to pay 85 per cent of parity for chickens and

### 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	\$15.00	\$14.00	\$11.85
Hogs	14.55	13.45	9.05
Lambs	12.75	13.50	11.75
Hens, 4 to 5 Lbs.	.21	.21½	.18
Eggs, Firsts	.28¼	.27½	.20½
Butterfat, No. 1	.34	.32	.29
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	1.17½	1.22¼	.87¼
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	.90½	.81	.66½
Oats, No. 2, White	.54½	.54	.39
Barley, No. 2	.56½	.58½	.50
Alfalfa, No. 1	19.00	19.00	14.50
Prairie, No. 1	12.00	13.00	9.50

eggs this next year. Can you tell me what this will make egg prices in November?—R. E. M., Warren county, Mo.

I cannot tell you exactly what the minimum egg prices will be in November since egg prices depend partly on the prices of the things farmers buy. If we assume that the prices of the articles farmers buy stay at present levels, then the minimum egg price in November will be 45 cents a dozen. At present the index of prices of the commodities farmers buy is increasing about three-fourths of 1 per cent each month. If we assume this rate of increase will continue until November, the minimum price for eggs will be 47 cents a dozen. The minimum price is more likely to be the higher of the 2 figures.

Do you think the present favorable feeding ratios will continue during next fall and winter?—R. J., Doniphan Co.

The ratio between the price of feed grains and the price of fat livestock has been unusually favorable. It is not probable that feeding ratios will be so favorable next winter. With the large increase in hog production, it is doubtful whether hog prices will be any higher; the prices of feed grains might be higher. If there should be a short corn crop, the price of corn might advance sharply, which in turn might cause farmers to dump partly-fattened

hogs on the market. A small corn crop might cause hog prices to decline while corn prices were advancing.

### Mortgages Reduced

Kansas farmers paid less than half as much farm mortgage interest in 1941 as they did in the peak year of 1924, according to the Federal Land Bank, of Wichita. Farm mortgages in Kansas now stand at 58 per cent of their 1922-24 peak. The average interest rate on Kansas farm real estate dropped from 6 to 5 per cent between 1920 and 1940.

Kansas farm owners paid a little over 15 million dollars interest on mortgages aggregating \$309,600,000 last year. The 1 per cent saving on interest charges for this amount equals more than 3 million dollars annually.

More than 40 per cent of the total farm-mortgage debt in Kansas was due the Federal Land Bank and Land Bank Commissioner on January 1, 1940. Of the \$127,352,000 held by these 2 agencies, \$90,317,000 were Federal Land Bank loans. January 1, 1933, the Federal Land Bank held only about 8 per cent of the total farm real estate loans in the state.

Individuals are second in importance as a source of farm credit in Kansas. And, altho they have fallen from one-third to one-sixth, life insurance companies still provide a sizable amount of credit to Kansas farmers.

# MORE PORK FOR HIS DOLLAR

**S**TANDING over a cone-shaped hopper as the last half bushel of grain disappeared from view, Dale Scheel, Lyon county, flipped the switch of his electric grinder and turned to survey a load of good hog feed. It was kafir grain which he had just finished grinding.

"That kafir cost me 56 cents a bushel," he said, "and I consider it the most economical feed I can use." Mr. Scheel related he could have purchased corn, instead, at 75 cents a bushel. But considering that a bushel of kafir contains about 90 per cent as much feeding value as a bushel of corn, kafir at 56 cents a bushel gives considerably more feeding value for each dollar spent.

Because he studies and decides all his hog-feeding problems in this same business-like manner, Mr. Scheel is considered one of the state's most successful hog raisers. Now, with hog prices at the highest level in 16 years, his practical methods offer a rich reward in the form of added profits.

Mr. Scheel maintains a herd of purebred Hampshires, and large numbers of animals are sold for breeding purposes. However, surplus stock is fed for the market and all operations are handled from the standpoint of practical, commercial production.

For feeding sows during the gestation period, Mr. Scheel relies on oats as the best and most economical grain. As soon as pigs are big enough to eat, they are started on a ration consisting principally of a mixture of ground corn, kafir and barley, along with a mixed protein supplement. These 3 grains are prominent thruout the entire feeding period, with relative amounts of each depending somewhat on prices of the different kinds of grain.

## Alfalfa Is Best Pasture

Best pasture crop for hog production is alfalfa, Mr. Scheel says. However, on his farm, alfalfa pastures are supplemented with Sudan and oats pastures. Sudan always is a safe bet for the hot summer months, and oats is valuable because of its ability to provide good pasture early in the spring.

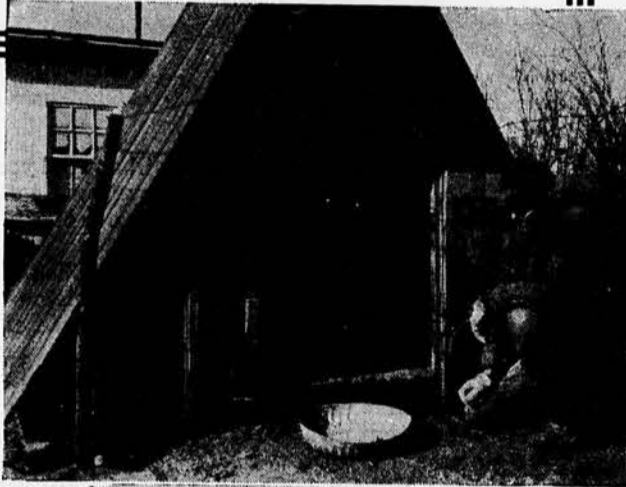
Valuable equipment on the Scheel place this year includes 4 homemade electric pig brooders. Mr. Scheel constructed the brooders at a cost of less than \$3.50 apiece, and he feels that if each brooder can save only one pig, it will more than pay for the cost of construction and operation.

Nucleus of the brooder is a 100-watt light bulb which shines from a 3-gallon galvanized pail, inverted over the corner of the pen. A hole in the bottom of the pail offers a place to connect the bulb with a socket and wire carrying the electric current. Covering this corner of the pigpen is a piece of plywood. One piece of the 3-ply material, 4 feet square, is sawed diagonally from corner to corner, giving 2 brooder covers.

These plywood covers are nailed over a 2- by 4-inch railing extending across that corner of the pen, and a 6- or 8-inch board extends down from the railing to offer protection for the pigs while they are in the brooder. Mr. Scheel has found that the 100-watt bulb is successful in "taking the chill off" on cold nights. However, he feels that the principal advantage of a brooder is the fact its light attracts

Pork production is a specialty with Dale Scheel, Lyon county, one of the state's most successful hog raisers.

Below, an inexpensive "pig apartment house" Mr. Scheel made from baled hay, loose hay and poles, helps shelter the 22 litters farrowed this spring.



Howdy! Inside an individual-type house, these young Hampshires venture forth from under their pig brooder to sample the outside temperature. Saving 1 pig would repay the cost of a brooder.



Pigs living in these 2 individual houses can have plenty of sunshine on fair days. Mr. Scheel shows how a door in the roof may be opened, allowing sun to shine directly into the house.

the pigs to a spot of safety, where they cannot be laid on by the sow.

Altho he saved 22 sows for spring farrow, 4 brooders were adequate for Mr. Scheel's needs this year. Most vital time in a pig's life is the first few days and most of the sows were given access to brooders at farrowing time. Then, after the pigs were well started, sows and pigs were moved to range quarters and other sows were allowed to use the brooder conveniences. Mr. Scheel considers that use of galvanized buckets in place of flat reflectors is highly desirable in construction of pig brooders. This is because the bucket provides a deeper space for the bulb and eliminates fire hazard.

With several types of movable farrowing quarters in use, Mr. Scheel expresses preference for individual types which provide for plenty of sunshine

and indirect ventilation. Four new 6- by 8-foot buildings, constructed with these points in mind, are giving good service this year. Extra sunshine is possible on fair days because of a door in the top of the building which opens to permit free passage of light.

Following his plan of moving pigs and sows to clean range pasture after they are 10 days to 2 weeks old, Mr. Scheel has need for an abundance of inexpensive but warm shelter houses. He has solved the problem by perfecting a comfortable type of house made with hay and poles. In one pasture he has a regular "pig apartment house" constructed under this plan which has 4 spacious rooms capable of accommodating at least 8 sows and litters.

Walls of the house consist of bales of prairie hay, placed on edge and staggered so cracks between bales are

not carried for more than the width of one bale. Only one thickness of bales is used for a wall, but the bales are securely wired together and are anchored to posts.

For the roof, long, strong poles are criss-crossed with lighter poles and branches. This network then is covered with loose hay or slough grass and, if desired, this may be covered by galvanized roofing. Altho more or less temporary, the hay building represents a minimum expense, and offers warmth and comfort.

Mr. Scheel is owner of the first sow in Kansas, and the seventh sow in the United States, to qualify for the Hampshire Registry of Merit, a plan which recognizes outstanding sows for pounds of pork produced. In the spring of 1940, this sow farrowed 12 pigs and raised 11. Farrowing weight of the litter was 31½ pounds and weaning weight, when 56 days old, was 336.5 pounds.

That fall the same sow farrowed 13 pigs and raised 10. For this litter the farrowing weight was 38.7 pounds and the weaning weight was 342.43 pounds. Last spring this sow broke all her previous records. She farrowed 13 pigs and raised 11 of them. The farrowing weight was 36.5 pounds and the weaning weight was 352.47 pounds.

## Among Best in U. S.

An outstanding cow owned by John S. Hoffman, of Gray county, is among the nation's highest-producing Milk- ing Shorthorns to qualify for Record of Merit recognition in the breed year-book. She is Marbar's Queen Cutie, a 2-year-old, that topped all cows her age in milk production. Mr. Hoffman's cow made a record of 11,118.2 pounds of milk and 430.68 pounds of butterfat.

## Brown Swiss on Trial

A new project at the Garden City Experiment Station is a fine herd of purebred Brown Swiss cattle. L. M. Sloan, superintendent of the station, proudly displays 24 head in the present herd. An unusual feature of this herd is the great size, and unusual "easy-keeping" qualities of all individuals.

The herd bull has weighed as much as 2,300 pounds, and now, in normal breeding condition, weighs about 2,200 pounds. One of the high-producing cows weighs 1,800 pounds, and a classy 2-year-old heifer tips the scales at 1,472 pounds.

Calves, as well as older animals, show this characteristic of large size. Mr. Sloan reports that all new calves in the herd weighed at least 100 pounds at birth, and some were considerably heavier than that. The herd includes some cows with enviable records in production of milk and butterfat.

## Hays Round-Up

The 29th annual Round-Up and Feeders' Day at the Fort Hays Experiment Station will be held on Saturday, April 25, announces L. C. Aicher, superintendent at Hays.

Mrs. T. T. Riordan, of Solomon, will speak at a joint program for men and women, beginning at 11 a. m.

Afternoon program for livestock feeders will begin at 1:30 with an address by L. E. Wenger, grass specialist at the station. He will present his latest information on "Buffalo Grass and How to Grow it."

Dr. W. E. Grimes, Kansas State College, will discuss "Holding Agriculture Steady for the Duration."

Fred P. Merrifield, general agent, Farm Credit Administration of Wichita, will discuss "Some Farm Credit Problems."

Results of feeding experiments will be presented by Dr. C. W. McCampbell, Kansas State College.

A special program for women is being arranged by Georgiana Smurtheite, of Kansas State College.



TO KANSAS FARMERS



The 4 Lane children, left to right: Lora, 17; Lola, 12; Bill, 10; Robert, 3. The three oldest children can pick as many peas as any top-rate picker. In addition, the girls carry on their own poultry business, and Bill manages the hogs. "We believe our children should be self-reliant," Mr. Lane said



# Why the Lane family came BACK TO THE FARM



Cheerful Mrs. Lane, busy mother of four

C. F. Lane, a typical tall, bronzed Texan, checks pods just off the vines



"After my peas are picked I have enough feed left to grow out about 100 hogs," Mr. Lane told me. "I graze the hogs in the pea field, behind electric-charged wire fence — to keep them from straying — until they weigh around 180 pounds apiece. Then I fatten them on corn up to 220 pounds apiece and sell them"



(Right) Manager of the newly-formed East Texas Pea Growers Cooperative Association is R. F. Holland shown here. This farm cooperative has about 200 members, including C. F. Lane. "On delivery of our dry blackeye peas to the co-op thrasher the government makes us a loan," Mr. Lane explained to me. "The thrashed peas are stored and then sold according to the market. After expenses are deducted, money from sales goes to us growers"



Cortez Boatner, Safeway manager at Athens, Texas, buys garden produce and blackeye peas from the Lanes. "Safeway often takes as much as 300 pounds a day of my green peas," Mr. Lane told me. "We buy all our groceries at the Safeway store and the price is always right. We like the quality foods we get there. I could butcher my own hogs but I'd rather sell them and take the money. Then we can buy quality hog products, and other items, exactly when and in the amounts we want from Safeway"

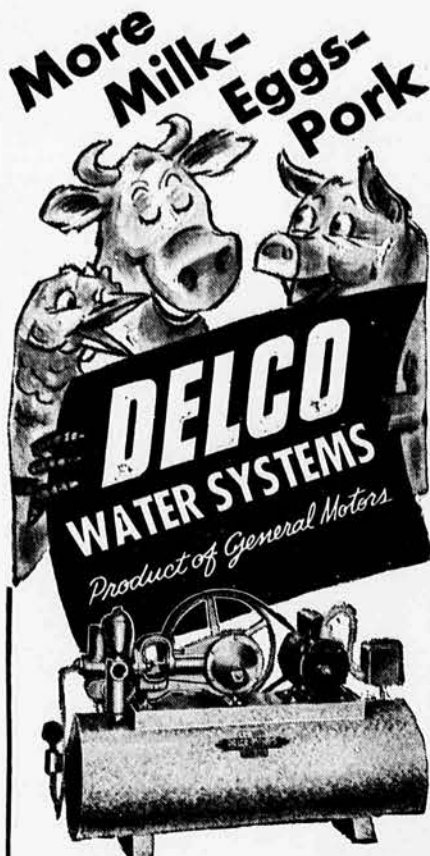
Blackeye Peas have long been as popular a dish on Southern tables as fried chicken and hot biscuits. And the popularity of this black-dotted pea is spreading. Says Mr. Lane: "Safeway and the other chains have been a big help to us pea growers. They sell green, dry and canned peas in enough volume to help stabilize the market. Safeway ads promote the old Southern custom of eating blackeye peas New Year's Day for 'luck'—move a lot of our canned and dry peas"

Follow the old Southern custom — on New Year's day **EAT BLACKEYE PEAS** — be "lucky" all year! **SAFEWAY**

I'VE NEVER MET folks more enthusiastic about farming than the C. F. Lane family of Cayuga, Texas. "I was raised on a farm not far from here," Mr. Lane told me, "but when I was offered a job with an ice company in Dallas I took it. I made good wages but with four children we just broke even. Then too, we all missed the freedom of the country. A few years ago we came back to this farm. It had been rented and was badly run down. I borrowed to buy my mules, some equipment and seed. The family all turned in and helped. At the end of the first year we had made enough money to pay off at the bank and have a little left over. The following year I increased my pea acreage and found I was making more money than I had in the city. My city training, in business, has helped me keep accurate check on how much we take in and how much we spend.

"I've got about 90 acres in blackeye peas now. There's little expense in growing 'em and pests don't bother much. My family all help with the picking — it's hand work. Blackeye peas are a 3-way crop. You sell 'em green, mostly to the cannery, or dried, and leftovers you let the hogs harvest. In a good season I'll average, per acre, 2000 pounds of green peas and 1000 pounds of dry. Around April first I work the land into a good seed bed. Then I plant in rows three feet apart and cultivate the young plants every two weeks 'til harvest. Blackeye peas make a crop in from 7 to 8 weeks. The vines are turned under to fertilize the soil."

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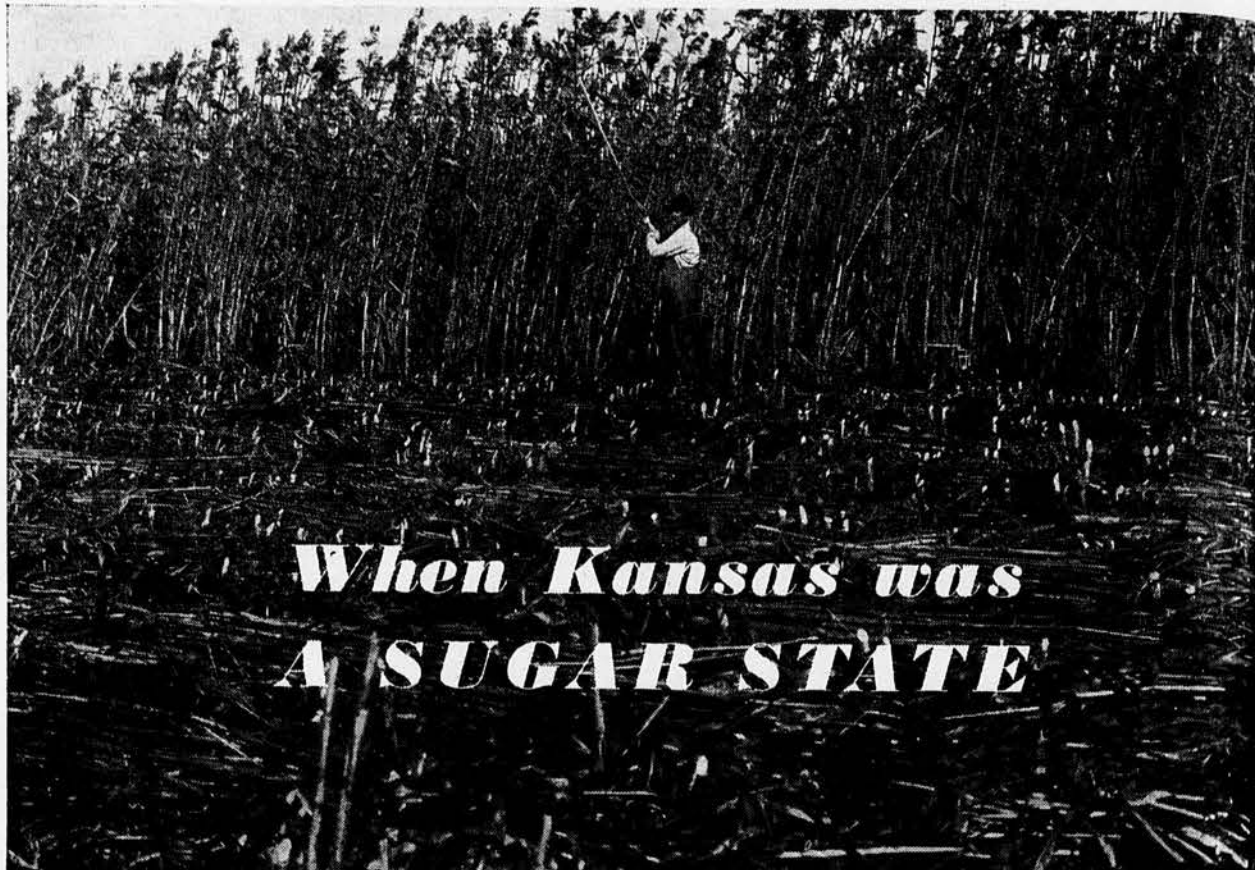
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**When Kansas was A SUGAR STATE**

By I. D. GRAHAM

Kansas State Board of Agriculture

LIKE our national capital, Kansas was made to order. The land was here, with never a stump to pull or a stone to cart away, but the pursuit of agriculture in a region then known as The Great American Desert was wholly foreign to all previous experience, and what to plant became a huge problem as an entirely new agriculture had to be created that would thrive under new and untried conditions.

The settlers planted the seeds they had brought from other and different conditions of growth, but many were found not well suited to Kansas and the state became a great experiment station, with the world as its source of supply for crops to meet the requirements.

As corn was then, and still remains, the only native farm crop of major importance in Kansas, the agriculture of the state was developed, and is now maintained, by crops that had their origin in other lands, notably alfalfa from Persia, hard winter wheat from Russia, and the sorghums from Asia and Africa.

The saccharin sorghums, presumably of Chinese origin, came to Kansas with the settlers and their chief known value at that time was for the making of molasses, as the commercial brown sugar of that day was expensive to a pioneer, and the white, crystalline sugar of today was virtually unknown. The sorghums thrived in Kansas and the making of "lasses" as the settlers from the North called it, or "long sweetnin'" as the Southerners liked it, became a great industry, so that, by 1882, the state produced 6,181,020 gallons when the population of the state was only 969,749.

Life in Kansas had become "one long, sweet song." Instead of a land flowing with milk and honey, we had it deep in "long sweetnin'" and question marks. This was really too much of a good thing. Even Pawnee county, with a population of only 4,323, had pro-

duced 467,550 gallons that year and had congestion.

For most reliable facts of Kansas agriculture we must depend upon the official reports in the big library of Secretary J. C. Mohler, of the State Board of Agriculture, most of which he published himself, but there are earlier volumes from which the facts of sorghum sugar are obtained. While these reports indicate that the farmers had both local and out-of-state markets for the sorghum molasses they manufactured, a considerable number of commercial mills had been established and the volume produced gave threat to the capacity of these markets.

All of this revived a very old idea. If sorghum molasses could partially crystallize in the bottom of the barrel, as it sometimes did, could not all of it be made to crystallize and form a marketable sugar? This idea gained such headway that it amounted to a boom, and expensive factories were erected in various parts of the state, some for the manufacture of sirup and others for the making of sugar. It seems that sirup became a factor with the advent of factories.

The first record of the actual making of sorghum sugar in Kansas is found in the report of the board for December, 1883, in which the results of operations at several points are given. Hutchinson reported the investment of \$125,000 in its factory, the employment of 160 laborers, the growing and processing of 1,500 acres of sorghum "cane," a centrifugal capacity of 3,200 pounds of sugar an hour with 320 gallons of sirup. Farmers were paid \$1.75 a ton for delivered cane. Only raw

sugar was made, but the amount is not stated.

At Sterling a "central factory" had been built by a company organized at Champaign, as a result of experiments made by the state university of Illinois. The stone building and equipment cost \$100,000. During the season they processed about 14,000 tons of cane for which they paid farmers \$2 a ton delivered. Raw sugar only was made in an amount not stated, altho the factory was equipped for refining.

Ottawa used 350 acres of cane, produced 8,000 pounds of raw sugar and 30,000 gallons of sirup. The sugar was sold at 8 cents a pound and the sirup remained on hand unsold at the time of the report. This sugar was refined for the Lawrence Sugar Company which was not yet fully equipped.

The factory at Kinsley had recently been moved from Larned, and due to the lateness of removal and a shortage of fuel, they operated in sirup only making an average of 18 gallons to the acre of cane. The factory at Bavaria in Saline county, had a capacity of 800 gallons of sirup in 10 hours, cultivated 500 acres in 15 varieties of sorghum and paid farmers \$1.50 a ton for cane but its equipment for sugar making was not yet installed.

The factory in Liberty township, Barber county, processed 3,500 tons of cane, when the sugar equipment failed and the amount made is not stated, altho the price received for sugar is given at 8 cents a pound, and for the sirup 38 cents a gallon.

This report is enthusiastic in regard to the new sugar industry from sorghum, and contains the first suggestion for a state bounty to foster it, quoting such bounties given by France and Germany to foster the sugar

An old-time sorghum mill on the brink of a deep "draw," which contains the evaporating pan to which the juice is piped from the receiving barrel.



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development. The report also suggested the need for auxiliary mills to make semi-sirup to supply refineries.

In 1834 the State Board of Agriculture published a special report in 4 languages—English, German, Swedish and Danish—in compliance with an act of the state legislature for disseminating information about Kansas agriculture, horticulture and livestock. In this report there was printed a picture of the stone sugar factory at Sterling, together with the following statement of sorghum operations in the state for the year 1883:

Acres planted in sorghum	107,042
Acres made into sirup	48,271
Acres planted for forage	53,771
Pounds of sugar made	400,000
Tons of cane manufactured	417,859
Gallons of sirup manufactured	4,684,623
Value of sirup made	\$2,058,127

In the report of the board for December, 1885, it is stated that the number of sorghum sugar factories in Kansas in active operation had been reduced from 5 to 3 and, in the current year of 1885, only one remained active. An explanation it was mentioned that the cane grew just as well as formerly; the processes had not failed, but an unprecedented and therefore impossible fall in prices of both sugar and sirup had sent the market value below the cost of production." The single factory in operation was at Otawa.

**Provided 2-Cent Bounty**

Apparently a crisis had been reached in the sorghum sugar industry in Kansas, and on March 5, 1887, the legislature responded by providing a state bounty of 2 cents a pound on all sugar made in Kansas from sorghum, sugar beets, or other sugar producing plants grown in the state. Secretary Martin Bohler, of the Board of Agriculture, appointed Editor E. B. Cowgill, inspector, to determine the amount of bounty to be paid. Under the law the inspector was not permitted access to the process of manufacture, but only to the amount and sugar percentage of the product. The year 1889 evidently shows a turning point in the history of sorghum sugar-making in Kansas. In the report of the board for January, 1890, records of sugar production are shown, as follows:

Fort Scott	358,490 pounds
Conway Springs	267,076 pounds
Attica	267,480 pounds
Medicine Lodge	400,238 pounds
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,293,284 pounds</b>

Medicine Lodge is credited with being the first new company with sufficient production to pay its operating expenses.

In this report appears the first mention of sugar beets as a possible factor in the Kansas sugar industry, and the Medicine Lodge company is credited with having raised 4.7 acres of sugar beets, from which were manufactured 358 pounds of "firsts" and 2,800 pounds of "seconds," or a total of 3,158 pounds of sugar.

**Small Yield a Problem**

In the report of the 20th annual meeting of the board, published in March, 1901, it is stated that, "Heretofore there has been much trouble experienced by all of the companies in finding a suitable market for their product. . . . The great difficulty with sorghum is the small yield of sugar obtained." Apparently this yield averaged approximately 20 pounds of sugar to the ton of cane, altho one company reported a yield of 35 pounds. However, a new method developed by the United States Department of Agriculture and experimentally applied at Fort Scott, resulted in an increased yield up to 50 pounds of sugar to the ton of cane.

Prof. H. W. Wiley, famous chemist of the United States Department of Agriculture, commented in the report of the board for June, 1894, on sorghum sugar-making under his direction at Medicine Lodge in 1893. He said, "The investment of money during the last 15 years in sorghum sugar factories has proved almost uniformly

disastrous." Medicine Lodge and Fort Scott were the only factories in operation that year.

Dr. Wiley then named conditions under which success in sorghum sugar manufacture may be attained in Kansas. Summarized, they are: (1) Plant as far south as possible. (2) The seed must be carefully selected. (3) Factories must be up-to-date and as perfect as possible. (4) The fiscal attitude of the government must be favorable (which means that there must be a government subsidy).

It seems a remarkable fact that, during all of the boom days of sorghum sugar, and the cordial support given it by the Board of Agriculture, there was never any mention of the volume and value of sorghum sugar made in the financial reports of the board, altho in the earlier years it was careful to report on the amount and value of the wine made in the state, a much smaller product.

In those far off horse-and-buggy days, long before the automobile and tractor, when the telephone was a new and expensive luxury and farmers of the state still gathered buffalo bones and horns as a source of income to eke out subsistence until crops could grow, the farmer had turned to his surest growing crop, the saccharin sorghums, as a possible source of wealth in sugar production.

The farmer knew his sorghum and knew that it contained sugar, and be-

cause of his circumstances as a pioneer, and the influence of the "boomers," he invested of his meager savings, voted bonds to build factories and planted more sorghum as raw material of the wealth in sugar that was to be. What the farmer did not know was the very low-percentage of sugar that could be extracted from the stalk, the imperfect method of manufacture, the costliness of the process, and that no market could be developed for sorghum sugar in competition with other kinds. And so, when the state bounty was reduced in 1891 from 2 cents a pound to three-fourths of one cent, the factories folded up, and the golden dream of newer and greater wealth from his sorghum fields turned to a ghastly nightmare of disillusion and disappointment.

But stars of hope sprang forth in a new galaxy. The sugar beet appeared in the offing, with more of sugar and cheaper manipulation. Alfalfa loomed large, and thru the activities of the Board of Agriculture, was rapidly spreading over the state to bring a new prosperity. The newly introduced grain sorghums supplemented the corn crop in unmeasured value for the livestock industry, and the farmer had learned that sweet sorghum was worth more as a fodder than it ever was for sugar. A dairy interest was born that became a major industry and hard winter wheat completely replaced inferior kinds.

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The coverall apron, at left, cut on princess lines with built-up side is designed for wear over a dress or with a blouse, since it gives all-around skirt protection. It goes on quickly, keeps you looking trim and well dressed no matter how sloppy the work is that you have to do. Good, big pockets are in the seams where they won't catch and rip easily. Pattern 5012. Sizes 12 to 40.



The field slack suit below was designed for the heavier kinds of outdoor work many farm women do—driving tractors, helping around the barns, caring for the stock, working in the fields. All this requires a sturdy, practical suit that is safe, allows freedom of action, and is as cool as possible in hot weather. A coolie hat shields the eyes, snap-on sleeves protect the lower arms from sunburn and scratches. Pattern 5013. Sizes 12 to 20.



**I**N THIS all-out war, women are doing their full share not only by keeping up morale and feeding their families rightly, but by working harder and even holding down jobs considered man's work in peacetime. Last year when women began replacing drafted men in industry and certain types of farm work, Clarice Scott and her co-worker, Margaret Smith, of the textiles and clothing division, bureau of home economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, decided it was high time someone designed some up-to-date work clothes for women—so they set out to do the job. Result—a dozen or so garments designed to give a maximum of service at a minimum of expense.

Very first designs were for women farm workers. Since then outfits have been added to take care of the particular needs of women who work in factories, in laboratories, in institutional kitchens, and in their homes.

Secret of success of designs arranged by Miss Scott and Miss Smith is the thoro way in which they work. First, they study a particular type of job to see what type of [Continued on Page 13]



# How Do You House Clean?

By VERA SPRINGER

HOUSE cleaning days are here again—and there are 2 ways to go about that perennial spring cleaning: The hard way—and the easy. I've tried both, but prefer the latter.

There was a time when I shivered and shook, as I washed the outside windows under a stiff gale that left me, even well wrapped, a chattering creature doing only a half-job, the better to have it over and done with and out of that wind. But I don't do my house cleaning that way any more. After all, when you think the thing over—why all this grand rush to be the first woman in the neighborhood to have her spring cleaning done? I decided the price of stiff fingers and a flowing nose, was much too much to pay for this empty honor. Henceforth, I haven't given a hoot who was first to have diamond-clean window panes, gleaming from fresh curtains. Then, there's another little matter calling for your serious attention. This matter of removing every single stick of furniture from at least 4 or 5 rooms—all in a day.



And all of us know what we are letting ourselves in for just as surely as we push all the major furniture onto the front and back porches. For whereas there a housekeeper who has spent at some time in her house-cleaning life, endured this experience: With room flailing hither and yon in her efforts to sweep down all resistant dirt, dust and cobwebs, she loses all sense of time, and the surrounding community becomes lost to her in the thick fog of dust that veils not only the interior of the bare living room, but racks out the figures of her oncoming guests!

I know all about that. For in my case it was the new pastor and his wife, coming to make their very first call. Or, attempt to call. And what did they find? Not a place in my house where they might park themselves for even the briefest number of moments. Even the vanity bench and the kitchen stool were taking a sunbath out in the backyard; both were, of course, loaded with pillows.

As my callers departed I sat right down in the middle of my empty living room floor and asked myself this question: "Why, in the name of good housekeeping, is it necessary to remove all the furniture from all the rooms at the same time? And since Rome wasn't built in a day, why must a 5-room bungalow be cleaned in one day? I began looking about for a more orderly process. I found one:

Clean the bedrooms first. This because of arrangement whereby they may be cleaned and closed off entirely. I clean the remaining rooms. Window shades and pictures are removed, cleaned and placed in an adjoining room. Next, the furniture is cleaned and polished, taking time to rub all scars and scratches carefully until the marred places disappear. There is a saving of energy in doing this cleaning first thing. Then when the walls, baseboards and floor are cleaned, you roll back the cleaned larger pieces—and, there you are.

After each large piece is cleaned, it, too, is placed in an adjoining room.

A "must" in the way of time and back savers, is a good wall-brush. And then the bed-springs simply scream for attention from one of

those especially made-to-measure brushes that saves your temper and nicked fingers. Of course, if you have inner-spring mattresses, this necessary evil is eliminated. Windows and woodwork come next. And last, the floor is waxed, polished, or carefully mopped, if a full length rug is used.

Pictures are then rehung; curtains replaced. I like the practice of laundering the curtains preceding the house-cleaning week. Then they're fresh and clean, ready to go up, and your nerves are saved the worry: "Will I get the curtains 'done up' in time to put back today?" Some men simply abhor curtainless rooms.

All of this seems a great advantage over having your bedrooms and living room stripped to the baseboards, all in one day, with no hope of getting more than one room cleaned and back in order in a single day.

But what about drawers, closets, and sunning winter things? I begin on drawers and closets during those dull days in early spring when you can't get outside. This saves time during the general cleaning.

Every attachment on the sweeper is brought into full service. And the way these attachments remove lint, dust, and dirt is a house-cleaner's marvel.

In doing a room at a time—without extra help—I try, never never, to retrace my house-cleaning steps into a room that has been cleaned. Many homes are so arranged that the bedrooms may be cleaned first, closed off; then the furniture in living room may be shunted into the dining room during the cleaning of that room.

I still see no necessity to wade thru a thick fog of dust, beating the overstuffed furniture with a broom, in the misbegotten idea that elbow grease and a stiff brush are better cleaning mediums than your sweeper attachments. Nor do I tackle windows with brush and broom. Dust and cobwebs will succumb to a dampened cloth just as easily as to the dust-dispelling mediums. After years of doing my house cleaning the hard way, my present policy is to keep dust, dirt, and grime to a minimum.

And I am well acquainted with the housekeeper's oath, which we all swear, each time the house cleaning proper season rolls around. We will, we vow, follow a strict regime of weekly house cleaning that will cut the general cleaning to little more than the regular. That's what we promise ourselves. But the idea usually gets lost in the shuffle.

Living and dining room draperies or curtains should be cleaned the week previous to the general cleaning, especially if drapes are sent to the cleaners. A good dusting, sunning, and pressing, will bring new life and luster to old drapes.

Lamp shades and bases, and much living room furnishing will yield accumulated dust to a slightly dampened non-linty cleaning cloth. Which is also good for dusting off overburdened magazine racks without releasing clouds of dust thru the entire room.

If you are going in for new wallpaper, refinishing the woodwork and floors, this will, of course, upset any orderly schedule, as papering and floor finishing just do take time.

Kitchen cabinets, built-in closets and cupboards are household personalities



that demand attention apart from the general cleaning. So it is a time and patience saver to get these cleaned out in advance of the general cleaning. The wood range usually demands a thorough examination of its innards; soot removed, pipe re-enameled.

And even the oil, gas, or electric range will come in for an intensive cleaning of the burners and oven. Of course, if you are an immaculate housekeeper, which, alas, many of us are not, these things are matters of everyday attention which take up no time in your general cleaning.

I like to get these little things—the time-destroyers—out of the way before house cleaning proper comes. Then, the big things take care of themselves.

## All Dressed Up

(Continued from Page 12)

outfit will be most comfortable. Then they figure out a garment to suit that job, building in fullness, reaching room, stooping room, pockets, safety features wherever necessary. All of the work garments may be cut out of material of regulation width without waste. They are all easy to keep laundered. And best of all they are attractive, for Miss Scott believes that smart women know they can do their best work if they are dressed sensibly and suitably for their jobs, and even do men's work in becoming garments.

As Miss Scott's designs have come out they have been immediately adopted by commercial pattern companies and garment manufacturers, so that these practical designs are now available both in patterns and readymades. Thru the courtesy and co-operation of the company that produces patterns for Kansas Farmer, we are able to present these 3 work garments especially designed for farm women so you may make them up in material of your own choosing.

Many types of cottons are suitable for the field suit No. 5013. Denim, gabardine or covert are durable and practical for general use. For very hot weather, a cotton that is sturdy, yet not so tightly woven will be a better choice. Please note the coolie hat, made from scraps of the suit material.

The coverall apron No. 5012 is ideal for the wet dirty work women often must do—the family washing, working in the garden heavy with dew, or taking care of the pigs. For such purposes you may want to use one of the showerproof cottons, so that water will roll off and soil will not soak into the material.

Percalé is a fine choice for the surprise house dress, No. 5011, since it is heavy enough that a petticoat can be dispensed with for coolness.

Patterns for these work garments may be obtained by writing: Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. For each pattern, include 15 cents, plus 1 cent to cover cost of mailing.



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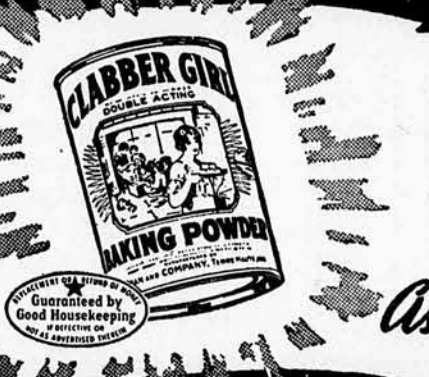
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**HYBRID CHICKENS**

*Still Gaining in Popularity*

**A**BOUT a year ago, Kansas Farmer was rebuked for calling attention to the rapidly increasing popularity of hybrid or crossbred chickens on Kansas farms. But, for better or for worse, hybrids still are gaining popularity and they are still increasing in number. A recent survey by R. G. Christie, of the Kansas Poultry Association, shows that Black Australorp-White Leghorn breeding flocks have increased 65 per cent for the 1941-1942 season over a year ago. Crossing of these 2 breeds produces Austra-Whites, the most popular cross used in this state. At present nearly 90 per cent of all hybrid flocks under supervision of the Kansas Poultry Improvement Association are Austra-Whites, and the great increase in breeding flocks to produce this cross, indicates the growing demand for hybrid chickens. Hybrids offer several valuable advantages to Kansas flock owners. One of the most important is their unquestionable advantage in vigor. As explained by E. R. Halbrook, extension poultryman for Kansas State College, this results in more rapid growth rate

of chicks, reduced chick mortality, and increased production. However, hybridization in chickens also brings some disadvantages. Mr. Halbrook points out that hybrid birds are not suited to use for breeding purposes, and for this reason the average flock owner must buy rather than raise new stock. In addition, many markets discriminate against some of the crosses for meat purposes. Markets also object to the fact that some hybrids produce less uniform colored eggs that do not pack well with either white or dark brown eggs. This applies primarily to the crossing of Leghorns with heavy breeds which lay brown-shelled eggs. Halbrook says individual circumstances determine whether flock owners should be encouraged to change to hybrids. A producer who is satisfied with his present flock is not encouraged to change. But one who is having unsatisfactory results, with low egg production or heavy mortality, despite good feeding and sanitation, may get better results with hybrids because of their increased vigor.

**WHAT ABOUT GEESE?**

By MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

**A**READER requests information concerning geese. There are 6 breeds and 7 varieties of geese. They are the Gray Toulouse, White Embden, Gray African, Brown and White Chinese, Gray Canadian, and Colored Egyptian. The largest variety is the Gray Toulouse, with weights quoted from the Standard of Perfection—old gander 26 pounds, young gander 20 pounds, old goose 20 pounds, young goose 16 pounds. Geese are raised mainly for their meat and feathers. They do not produce many eggs, but lay these early in the year, usually starting in February or March. Toulouse geese originated in France, taking their name from the place of their origin, the city of Toulouse. They were originally offspring from the wild Gray Lag Goose, and as early as the 19th century were noted for their size and productivity. Little equipment is needed for raising geese. There are only 3 weather conditions from which geese need protection—extremely hot sun, hard winds and deep snows. Suitable pasture is the most important item in raising geese. They like

tender grasses and this is their main natural diet. For producing the best hatching eggs, geese are at their best in their 3rd and 4th years, and they will continue to produce hatchable eggs at least until 8 to 10 years old. Better fertility will result if the gander is placed with the flock quite a long while before the hatching season. In the fall is the best time. Young ganders are likely to keep to a single mate during the first year, and poor results in fertility may be caused. The reader who asked for this information had purchased her trio in the spring, and this may have been the cause of her lack of fertility. If bought in the early winter results might have been better. Keeping the mating as it was last year may give good results this season. **Test Eggs in a Week** In setting goose eggs, a goose will cover from 12 to 15 eggs. A large chicken hen, such as a cochin, will take care of from 9 to 10 eggs, and the dual-purpose hens only 7 to 8 eggs. It requires 30 to 35 days for incubation, depending on the size of the variety. In setting the goose one usually has to set it where it has been accustomed to laying as one can seldom be moved with any satisfaction. It is best to test the eggs after the first week, so that the fertile eggs will have more room, and be covered better. It is thought that poor vitality in goslings sometimes is caused by the eggs not being covered sufficiently which causes them to hatch unevenly. Hatched under the goose, the goslings seem to be able to crack the shell and come out as quickly as baby chicks. But under hens it will sometimes be 24 to 36 hours after piping the shells before they get out. Hatching goose eggs in incubators requires different management than for hen eggs. See your incubator directions on this. After the goslings are hatched the main thing is to keep them warm and quiet for the first few days. They should be started on tender grass and given some mash. But we should remember, as one authority on goose raising says, "that a gosling requires just the opposite of chicks." Their main ration should be short, tender grasses with a grain or mash accessory—the reverse is true with chicks. Give a full ration of tender greens, and then what mash they will eat after they have eaten all the greens they want, 3 times a day.

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# Figuring Farm's Beef Power

(Continued from Page 5)

most efficient use of small grain and temporary pasture crops, you might plan to do the job with only one or two acres devoted to pasture for each cow.

That outlines the feed requirements of a cow herd except for one important detail. Many farmers do not have silos, so Mr. Moxley gives extra information to help in figuring their roughage needs. He says 1 1/2 tons of dry roughage such as fodder, prairie hay or straw can replace the 3 1/2 tons of silage to be fed along with one-third ton of alfalfa as the yearly supply for one cow. Each cow should have a daily ration of about 15 pounds of the more common roughages and 4 or 5 pounds of alfalfa. In the absence of alfalfa, feed 15 to 20 pounds of dry roughage, daily, and add a proper protein supplement such as one pound of cottonseed meal. However, silage is considered the ideal roughage as it helps to keep the herd in good condition.

In figuring how much beef your farm will produce, Mr. Moxley emphasizes that kind of beef power is as important as amount. For instance, cow herds on farms with little or no provision for roughage feeds and pasture, would be worse misfits than a small, row-crop tractor on a large Western Kansas wheat farm.

With this in mind, Mr. Moxley broadens his examples to include different types of Kansas beef production. Supposing you have less pasture and more good cultivated land than needed for production of feeder calves. If so, figure your farm's beef power for production of grain-fed or creep-fed calves. Raising creep-fed calves to be marketed for slaughter at a weight of about 750 pounds, you would need only 30 cows instead of 50 to produce a carload of beef.

In this case, pasture and roughage requirements of each cow are figured the same as for a cow producing a feeder calf, but with only 30 cows the total need for producing a carload of beef would be reduced nearly 50 percent. However, the system of creep-feeding for slaughter calls for about 30 bushels of grain for each calf, an item that was not necessary in the feeder-calf plan.

In other words, on average cultivated land, the grain-fed calf system requires about one acre of land to provide grain for one calf. This acre is in addition to the acre of upland or half-acre of bottom land to provide roughage for the calf's mother, and whatever pasture acreage is necessary for the cow's grazing needs.

If this plan also shows a need for

too much pasture in proportion to your cultivated land, there is still another popular system which features handling of light cattle. Widely known as the deferred-feeding system, it eliminates the cow herd and calls for purchase of feeder calves each fall. Calves are brought thru the winter on roughage and a light allowance of grain. In the spring they are turned on pasture for about 3 months, and at the end of that period they are put in the lot for 90 to 100 days of full-feeding.

Roughly comparing the feed requirements of this plan with the others, it is noted that 3 calves carried a year in this manner require about the same amount of grass and roughage as required by 2 cows in the calf-producing plans. In addition, each calf under this system usually consumes about 40 bushels of grain. With this grain, the average calf consumes about 2 tons of silage, one-third ton of alfalfa and 280 pounds of cottonseed meal. In the Bluestem area, this calf would require about 3 acres of pasture, as compared to 5 acres needed for a mature cow in the same area.

The standards given for these 3 forms of Kansas beef production represent the minimum yearly needs for each kind of cattle. If you wish a reserve feed supply, or if you foresee need of extra feed for heifers or other additional animals, allow the necessary acreage for those purposes.

Along with the practical standards for deciding what kind and how many cattle to handle, Mr. Moxley offers some more general observations which he considers as vital considerations in successful Kansas beef production. First of all, he has noticed that areas supporting a year-around cattle program have "weathered the storms" better than those following any type of "in and out" cattle production.

Mr. Moxley points to Geary county where the average farm has some good native pasture, along with some productive bottom land capable of producing roughage and feed grains. With this sound combination of pasture and cropland, Geary county heads the list of all Kansas counties in per cent of farms lived on and operated by the owner.

Pointing out the possibilities of utilizing Kansas crops in cattle production, Mr. Moxley declares that, year in and year out, no other crop in Kansas will give as high returns as a good sorghum crop marketed thru livestock. As convincing evidence, he reminds that one ton of sorghum silage, supplemented with proper proteins, will

produce about 60 pounds of beef gain.

Therefore, land yielding 10 tons to the acre is capable of producing 600 pounds of beef to the acre. With good feeder calves now selling at about 12 cents a pound, such land in sorghum crops may return as high as \$72 an acre. The same land in wheat would probably yield around 25 bushels to the acre, and figured at \$1 a bushel, that wheat would give an acre return of only \$25. Supposing the same land in corn would yield 35 bushels to the acre. At present prices it would probably sell at about 75 cents a bushel, giving an acre-income of only slightly more than \$25.

Recognizing that all prices are at a high level now, Mr. Moxley calls attention to the value of an acre of sorghum, fed as silage, over a long period of time. The average price of feeder calves over a 20-year period, he says, is 8 1/2 cents a pound. At this price, the 600 pounds of gain produced by the 10 tons of sorghum silage would have an average worth of \$51.

Having the man output of beef rated at one carload, you may wonder whether a carload of beef will return enough to pay for your time. Mr. Moxley gives figures to help you decide. Still using calf production as the basis, supposing you produce your carload of beef in the form of 50 feeder calves weighing 450 pounds. They would total 22,500 pounds of feeder calves. Figuring them at 12 cents a pound, in line with present prices, they would bring a gross income of \$2,700.

Figuring on the 20-year average feeder calf price of 8 1/2 cents a pound, they would bring a gross return of \$1,912.50. Mr. Moxley calls attention to the fact that a large part of the feed creating this gross income is roughage and waste products having little cash sale value.

The man with 30 cows, producing creep-fed calves to be sold at a weight of 750 pounds, would also market 22,500 pounds of beef. He might expect a slightly higher selling price and a larger gross income than received by the producer of feeder calves. However, his gross return represents less use of cheap feeds and greater use of grains and other more expensive feeds.

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New F & W Electric Water Systems, pump more water at less cost. Ask your dealer—or write for details, mention windmills or pumps.

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Frank Colladay Hardware Company Hutchinson, Kansas

# Kill Bindweed This New Way

By F. L. TIMMONS

(Continued from April 4, 1942, Kansas Farmer)

SUCCESSFUL eradication of bindweed by alternate fallowing and cropping is dependent upon careful attention to several important details.

The land must be cultivated thoroly and regularly every 2 weeks during the fallow period preceding the planting of the first crop of wheat or rye.

Cultivation must be resumed immediately after the crop is harvested and continued at intervals of 2 or 3 weeks during the remainder of the season and thruout the next year or until the bindweed is eradicated completely.

Planting the first crop should be delayed 1 to 2 weeks after the usual date of seeding wheat and the land cultivated just before the seeding. This cuts off the bindweed late enough in the fall to prevent it from making a considerable growth in the seeded crop and restoring its root reserves. October 1 to 5 has proved to be the best time for seeding at Hays. Best dates for seeding wheat on bindweed-infested land in other sections of the state prob-

ably agree very closely with the Hessian-fly free dates.

October 15 has been established by the State AAA Committee as the earliest permissible seeding date thruout the state for fall-seeded grains on acreage qualifying for payment that year, by the clean-cultivation method in connection with the bindweed-control practice.

An extremely important point in connection with seeding wheat and other crops on land cultivated intensively for bindweed control is to manage the land in such a way as to insure a good seedbed and a good stand. Frequent cultivation often results in the surface soil becoming loose and dry to a depth of several inches unless special precautions are taken or ample rains are received at seeding time.

To prevent this, cultivation should be more shallow as the time for seeding approaches. After the final cultivation before seeding, the land should be packed with a subsurface packer, (Continued on Page 23)

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Senior herd sire M X Secret Defender. Junior herd sire Plum Creek Defender (his double granddam produced 406 lbs. fat in 1911; average fat 385 lbs. last 5 lactation periods).

50 HEAD in herd. The middle-of-road, dual-purpose kind. 50% or more of the cows sired by Retnuh Stylst, 8 of his R. M. daughters now in the herd.

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Rohrer's Milking Shorthorns

Chief Blackwood in Service. Son of the high-producing cow, Lady Blackwood (grand champion Waterloo Dairy Show 1941).

H. A. Rohrer, Junction City, Kan.

Milking Shorthorn District Shows

- MONDAY, MAY 4 Northeast District—Olathe John C. Gage, Eudora
TUESDAY, MAY 5 Southeast District—Girard Clarence Gore, Sec., Oswego
WEDNESDAY, MAY 6 North Central District—Salina (Fairgrounds) Laverne Johnson, Sec., Assaria
THURSDAY, MAY 7 South Central District—Hutchinson (Fairgrounds) C. O. Heldebrecht, Sec., Inman
FRIDAY, MAY 8 Southwest District—Stafford Harry Cotton, Sec., St. John
SATURDAY, MAY 9 Northwest District—Stockton Louis Mischler, Sec., Bloomington

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Herd established over 25 years, with Dual Performance always our goal. Type as evidenced by Show Winnings. Herd continuously on D. H. I. A. test.

Hoffman's High-Production Milking Shorthorns Lead

Extra choice young roan bulls, sired by the grand champion Neralcam Banner Boy, and out of R. M. cows. Also heifers by the same sire.

White Giant Farm Dual-Purpose Type Milking Shorthorns

with plenty of size and quality. Cows and heifers for sale. Bred to Imp. Neralcam Frosty Morning (32 nearest dams averaged 11,044 lbs. milk).

Mischler's Milking Shorthorns

10 BULLS from calves to serviceable age for sale, with General Clay 4th (28 R. M. daughters) and Northwood Pride 4th, (52 R. M. daughters), in their pedigree.

Malone's Milking Shorthorns

Three bulls, 5 to 11 months old, two sired by Rosemary Supreme (out of imported cows with R. M. ancestors).

ROY GILLILAND, Shadowlawn Farm at Holton, has a lot of fine Berkshire pigs from the same kind of bloodlines and type as the gilts he sold in his bred-sow sale...

WALTER CLARKE Milking Shorthorn breeder, of Great Bend, writes: "I am glad to co-operate with you in finding new homes for good cattle. I was forced to go out of the state for foundation stock when I bought my original Milking Shorthorn foundation, and I assure you advertising led me to my purchases."

The great breeding bull Walgrove Lewis, brought to Kansas several years ago and used in at least 3 good herds before coming to his present home, is now heading the herd of JOSEPH STUCKY at Moundridge.

WOODHULL AYRSHIRE FARM, Hutchinson, has come to be known as headquarters for the best in bloodlines and production. Fred Williams, owner, has shown his cattle far and near and has probably won more good places than any other Kansas herd.

Kansas breeders and farmers who wish to buy good, registered Shorthorns will be interested in the 2-day Shorthorn sales event to be held on May 4 and 5 near Kansas City, Mo.

On his Rush county farm, H. L. FICKEN, Bison, watches the registered Aberdeen Angus cattle graze on the volunteer wheat and wonders how he could be benefited by taking the cattle off and taking chances on the wheat making more at harvest.

W. A. HEGLE, Master Farmer, of Lost Springs, has one of the best equipped and most convenient farm homes in his section of the state. He earned the title of Master Farmer by high-type citizenship and good practices in the matter of diversifying his farming.

DALE SCHEEL, Hampshire breeder at Emporia, reports 111 pigs to date with an average of 8.5 saved to the sow. Ethyleal farm specializes in Register of Merit Hampshires and has in the herd the first sow to qualify in Registry of Merit work in this state.

Few breeders have given the time and energy to the business of mating and developing that has been employed on the Scheel farm. New, comfortable houses with warmth to insure saving pigs that arrive in winter, separate pastures with different grasses to tempt the sows to eat more green food and at the same time take adequate exercise.

On his farm at Newton, JAKE ZARNOWSKI continues with his high-production Holsteins. Starting many years ago with the right kind of foundation stock, it has never been necessary to start over again.

Early in his career as a breeder, production came first, then bulls capable of producing a better type without loss or lessening of production was sought and obtained to head the herd.

Among the outstanding young cows in the herd are 9 daughters of Belle Bessie Creator, double grandson of the noted bull King Bessie. These heifers with first calves are milking up to 63 pounds of milk daily, not one of them under 50 pounds.

TWO SHORTHORN SALES — SHORTHORNS OF MERIT

Miles-of-View and Roanridge Farms Kenneth, Kan., Monday, May 4

15 BULLS — 29 FEMALES MILES-OF-VIEW will feature get of the Imp. Calrossie Prince Peter, 1940 Perth champion, and heifers bred to him.

Buyers can select Shorthorns of the best breeding, type and quality at these two sales. For catalog write to LOUIS E. HAWKINS, Sale Manager, 106 W. 11th St., Kansas City, Missouri.

Sni-a-Bar Farms Grain Valley, Mo., Tuesday, May 5

10 BULLS — 26 FEMALES SNI-A-BAR FARMS BULLS by the Imp. Cruggleton Aspiration, Paymaster Stamp and Sni-a-Bar Baron's Pride; and FEMALES bred to Imp. Millhills Jasper.

WAITS' FARM SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

50 HEAD IN HERD Sired by or closely related to such bulls as Sultan Revelation Blumont Bandolier Proud Auquier by Proud Archer



Now in Service Douglass Silver (by Brown-dale Douglass). Since establishing the herd 25 years ago, we have selected herd bulls from the herds with persistent records of breeding thick, short-legged cattle.

In the last nine Wichita shows we have had 6 female and 2 bull champions. We have now 12 bull calves, nice reds, we think the best ever dropped on the farm. They were sired by Douglass Silver and will be splendid herd bull prospects by early fall.

Banbury Polled Shorthorns



Bred for Balanced Beef and Milk Production 150 IN HERD BULLS IN SERVICE DARK ROSEBUD ROYAL X 1859902 SILVERTIP LAD AVON X 1914168 JUNIOR RED CROWN 2nd X

Queen of Hearts 2nd, Typical Banbury Cow

Saline County Milking Shorthorns

TWO HERDS NEARBY FARMS (Separate Ownership)

Used and still use same herd bulls. Following bulls have helped to make the herds what they are: Retna Star Duke Hill Creek Gulman Fair Acres Judge

Among our cows are some with D. H. I. A. records up to 11,877 milk and 451 fat. First-calf heifers up to over 300 fat (105-day record).

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Cotton's R. M. Milking Shorthorns



Hollandale Headlight in service (a double great-grandson of General Clay 4th). His dam had a 2-year-old record of 8,395.9 milk and 334.22 fat.

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Buy U. S. Defense Bonds for VICTORY!



# Kill Bindweed This New Way

(Continued from Page 15)

...similar tool. In dry seasons at Hays, a packer has been used after the last 3 or 4 cultivations with beneficial results. By shallow cultivation and use of the packer, the moisture can be held near the surface so the seed can be drilled into it and prompt germination is assured.

A thin or spotted stand of crop will allow surviving bindweed plants to recover and spread rapidly before harvest. Therefore, if such an unsatisfactory stand is obtained it should usually be plowed up and cultivation resumed the following spring rather than allow the crop to stand for harvest.

Following one year and until June 15 to July 1 of the second year, and drilling sorgo or Sudan grass, has long been known as one of the most effective and least-expensive methods of eradicating bindweed. The method was first developed at the Fort Hays Branch Experiment Station by R. E. Getty as early as 1923. Recent results at the Hays Station show that the method usually accomplishes eradication of bindweed in 2 years with the

loss of only one crop. Occasionally it has been necessary to fallow a second year when Sudan grass has been used as the crop. Millet has proved unsatisfactory as a smother crop for bindweed by this method.

As with wheat and rye, it is important, in order to insure a good stand of sorgo or Sudan grass that cultivations be thoro but as shallow as possible as the time for seeding approaches, and that the land be thoroly packed with a subsurface packer or similar tool immediately after the last cultivation. It is a good practice to drill the smother crop after the first good rain following June 15 rather than wait until July 1. Failure to observe these precautions has sometimes resulted in poor stands and unsatisfactory results.

Several other combinations of wheat, rye or sorghum with clean cultivation have proved successful in experiments at Hays but need further testing before they can be recommended for general practice. Rotations in which wheat or rye was grown 2 or 3 years after the first year of fallow before following a second year eventually eradicated the bindweed but usually required 4 or 5 years. No more cultivations were necessary and the yield of crop over a period of years was somewhat greater than for either the alternate fallow and crop method or the method of following 2 years before planting the first crop. Nearly always a second year of fallow has been necessary before the kill of bindweed was complete, altho the land was cultivated every 2 or 3 weeks between harvest and seeding each year.

A rotation of one year of fallow, followed by 2 crops of wheat cut for hay at the fully-headed stage with intensive cultivation after removal of each hay crop, has resulted in complete eradication of bindweed in 3 years without returning to a second year of fallow in experiments completed thus far.

The rotation which has eradicated bindweed with the fewest cultivations and the least loss of crop was one in which the infested land was cultivated from small-grain harvest until June 15 to July 1 of the following year and drilled to sorgo. The land was then fallowed a full year and drilled to wheat in early October. This method has not failed thus far to eradicate the bindweed in 2 years with the loss of only one crop, the sorgo hay crop taking the place of a wheat crop the first year. Apparently growing a smother crop of sorgo after July 1 the first year is about as effective as continuing the cultivation, and it eliminates the expense of cultivation besides producing a hay crop.

Soybeans, alfalfa, sweet clover and other crops not adapted to upland conditions in the region of Hays have shown promise as competitive and smother crops for bindweed in experiments being conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in co-operation with State Experiment Stations in Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota and Idaho. An opportunity for testing the effectiveness of these crops on bindweed in Eastern Kansas will be afforded on a new bindweed experimental fields which will be established in McPherson county in the spring of 1942.

Author of this article on bindweed eradication is F. L. Timmons, associate agronomist with the U. S. D. A. Bureau of Plant Industry. He is stationed at the Fort Hays Branch Experiment Station.

**Pay Day:** Automobile sales taxes plus automobile and drivers' licenses brought in 1 1/4 billion dollars to all states last year. This was more than total tax collections of all the states 15 years ago. And hold your hats for next year!

Jesse R. Johnson,  
Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

I am in the market for a low-set, thick registered Shorthorn bull, 2 years old or over. I have 45 cows and would like to know whether you will help me locate such a bull. Please let me hear from you as soon as possible.

Roy Kintigh, Holsington, Kan.

Letters like this indicate the demand for bulls and suggest the value of advertising for prospective buyers.

## Public Sales of Livestock

### Hereford Cattle

April 27—C-K Ranch, Brookville, Kansas.

### Aberdeen Angus Cattle

May 21—Kansas State Aberdeen Angus Sale, fairgrounds, Hutchinson, Kan. Geo. Hetzel, Secretary, Kinsley, Kansas.

### Shorthorn Cattle

May 4—Miles-of-View and Ronnridge Farm, Kenneth, Kansas. Louis E. Hawkins, Sales Manager, 106 W. 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.  
May 5—Sni-A-Bar Farm, Grain Valley, Missouri.

### Guernsey Cattle

May 1—E. D. Herzhberger, Newton, Kansas.  
May 1—Missouri Guernsey Breeders' Sale, Columbia, Mo. H. A. Herman, Secretary-Manager, Columbia, Mo.

### Holstein Cattle

April 21—William Streckfus, Salina, Kansas.

### Berkshire Hogs

April 20—L. R. Grant, St. Joseph, Missouri.

### Sheep

May 28—Reno County Ram Sale, Hutchinson, Kansas. Herman Schrag, Pretty Prairie, Kan., Sale Manager.

### Duroc Hogs

May 27—Harry Givens, Manhattan, Kansas.

Someday when you are hearing about the downtrodden farmer and the hardships that beset him, drive out to the H. A. ROHRER farm across the river east of Junction City. You'll be sorry you had an early dinner when you see the family seated around the table. Altho farm life was a new experience to the children and only a distant recollection for Mr. and Mrs. Rohrer, the family is now thoroly farm and livestock minded. The boys and girls as well as their parents have taken to the new way of life like ducks to water. Milking Shorthorns, lead in the enthusiasm, but horses, sheep, hogs, chickens, garden and the young orchard set out this spring are part of programs without end. The big red bull Chief Blackwood, comes to the call of the young son and the younger children dodge here and there among the livestock in a way calculated to put gray hairs in the heads of most mothers. Chief Blackwood had his birthplace in a far eastern state and his mother was the noted high-producing cow Lady Blackwood, grand champion of the National Dairy Congress held at Waterloo, Ia., last year. His calves are satisfactory, straight-lined and of excellent dual-purpose conformation.



# Beware of CHOLERA

More hogs, higher prices, doubles the importance of early vaccination.

If ever there was a year when it paid to guard against hog cholera, this is it. Outbreaks have increased so fast in recent years that cholera is a real threat to every hog raiser. And this season's larger hog population increases that threat.

This spring every pig should be vaccinated, preferably around weaning time. Cholera strikes so fast, spreads so fast that the ONLY safety lies in immunization BEFORE an outbreak occurs. Vaccination cost is incidental, compared with possible loss of your entire herd from this deadly killer.

And play safe—have the vaccinating done by a Veterinarian. You can't afford chancing amateur methods in dealing with cholera. Your Veterinarian knows how to provide real, lasting protection. Call him.

Associated Serum Producers, Inc.

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Contract this month for a McPherson silo while materials are still available.  
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Prepare to save your corn crop, too, with a K-M silo. Write for free information. No obligation.

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## Uncle Ira on FARM DEFENSE

Uncle Sam has a mighty big order to fill this year. He needs loads more cattle, sheep and hogs than we raised last year. Let's roll up our sleeves and get this job done.

It's pretty fair logic to protect crops, poultry and livestock with good fence. New fence isn't easy to get, so we'll have to fix up our old fence if we can. 'Course there's some that can't be fixed and it'll just have to be replaced.

Your Colorado Fence Dealer is a pretty good fellow to get acquainted with. He'll do his level best to supply you with enough fence for your needs.

*Uncle Ira*

**The Colorado Fuel and Iron Corporation**

GENERAL OFFICES DENVER, COLORADO      STEEL WORKS, PUEBLO, COLORADO

# WOUNDS

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.



This is the second in a special series of articles by Doctor Lerrigo on living thru emergencies. You are invited to keep these for handy reference, as well as to send Doctor Lerrigo questions you may wish answered on these or other health and lifesaving problems. Address your questions to Dr. Lerrigo, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

THE most comforting thing to tell you about wounds is that their tendency is to heal. Just as soon as they happen Nature begins her best attempts, and any person with a little knowledge and his wits about him can give Nature some help. Let this sink in because it will give you courage, and the helper who expects to be any good must use both knowledge and courage.

In the first World War, handling men into our hospital—the wounded direct from "the front" and all types of terrible injuries—one old hospital sergeant always told his green helpers:

"These guys ain't as bad as they look. They're goin' to git well. Lift 'em easy. Keep 'em warm. Handle 'em prompt. An' don't handle 'em more'n you have to."

Of course, his men looked out for shock. That was even more important to Sarge than A. T. S.—Anti-tetanus serum.

Most wounds bleed, and bleeding is the thing most upsetting to the average helper. Yet Nature herself will usually arrest hemorrhage. When a blood vessel is cut the muscular fibers in its wall begin to contract and the wall itself retreats within its sheath, constricting the caliber; clotting also takes place. This combination soon protects the wounded vessel and stops the bleeding. The one thing that you must remember is that the bleeding of a spurting artery demands pressure; and the pressure is most effective when it can be made so as to pinch the artery up against a bone. That is why it is well worth your while to learn the "six pressure points" that you will find in the First-Aid Textbook.

### Use Direct Pressure

But supposing that your memory fails you? Try direct pressure! Press with your hand between the bleeding place and the heart. Feel for the spot where you get resistance. Try one place after another if need be. If no first-aid dressing, make a compress of anything clean and press directly on the bleeding surface. Get right down to the skin; do not hesitate to cut the clothing, preferably at seams, to effect this, for you need to see what you do.

As you try to use your common sense, many things you have studied in First Aid will come back to you such as keeping the patient flat on his back but raising the arm or leg that is bleeding, keeping dirt away from the wound, refusing all offers to wash the bleeding surface lest infection should enter, keeping the patient's spirits up, discouraging all his wishes to see the wound for himself. All of these are good principles.

One matter of special importance in wartime is the care of wounds of the abdomen from which the intestines protrude. Do not attempt to push them back into the abdomen. Use any clean cloth to cover the mass and keep moist. Of course, you will use sterile water, if obtainable, but the important thing is to keep the tissues moist. You will have to do your best about shock and, of course, will keep the patient lying down on his back and attempt no moving unless absolutely necessary.

There are important wounds that have little or no bleeding. A compound fracture may have serious hemorrhage; a simple fracture none at all.

The greater danger in a compound fracture lies in the fact that the skin surface is broken, thereby admitting infection. That means a big difference in healing, altho sulfanilamide has somewhat improved the prospects. So one of the big things in a fracture case is to exercise great care against the possibility that handling the patient may cause sharp bone fragments to push thru the skin and thus make a simple fracture into a compound one.

Don't try to move a fracture case unless absolutely necessary.

Usually the time limit is not so urgent in fractures and dislocations. You can wait for the doctor, nurse, or other substitute; possibly get an ambulance with its trained attendants. Transportation of these patients is a delicate matter. Get the best aid possible and plenty of it. Especially if there are signs of a broken back or neck. It brings us back to the cardinal rule in all accidents that the least thing the green hand can do is to avoid making matters worse. You don't relish the idea of being a green hand. Fine! Perhaps this will give you some impetus to the serious study of First-Aid.

### More Light for Hens

Whitewashing the walls in poultry houses where artificial light is used will aid in diffusing the light over the roosts, as well as on the floor and feed hoppers.—L. L.

### Cover for Ironing Board

One of the most satisfactory helps in my work is a new ironing board cover. I cut a piece of heavy muslin 4 inches larger than my board. I stitched a bias fold around the edges of this and thru this fold I ran a piece of round white elastic which gathered the edges. When the cover is slipped on the board it fits perfectly.—C. R.

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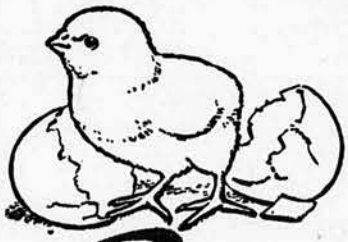
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