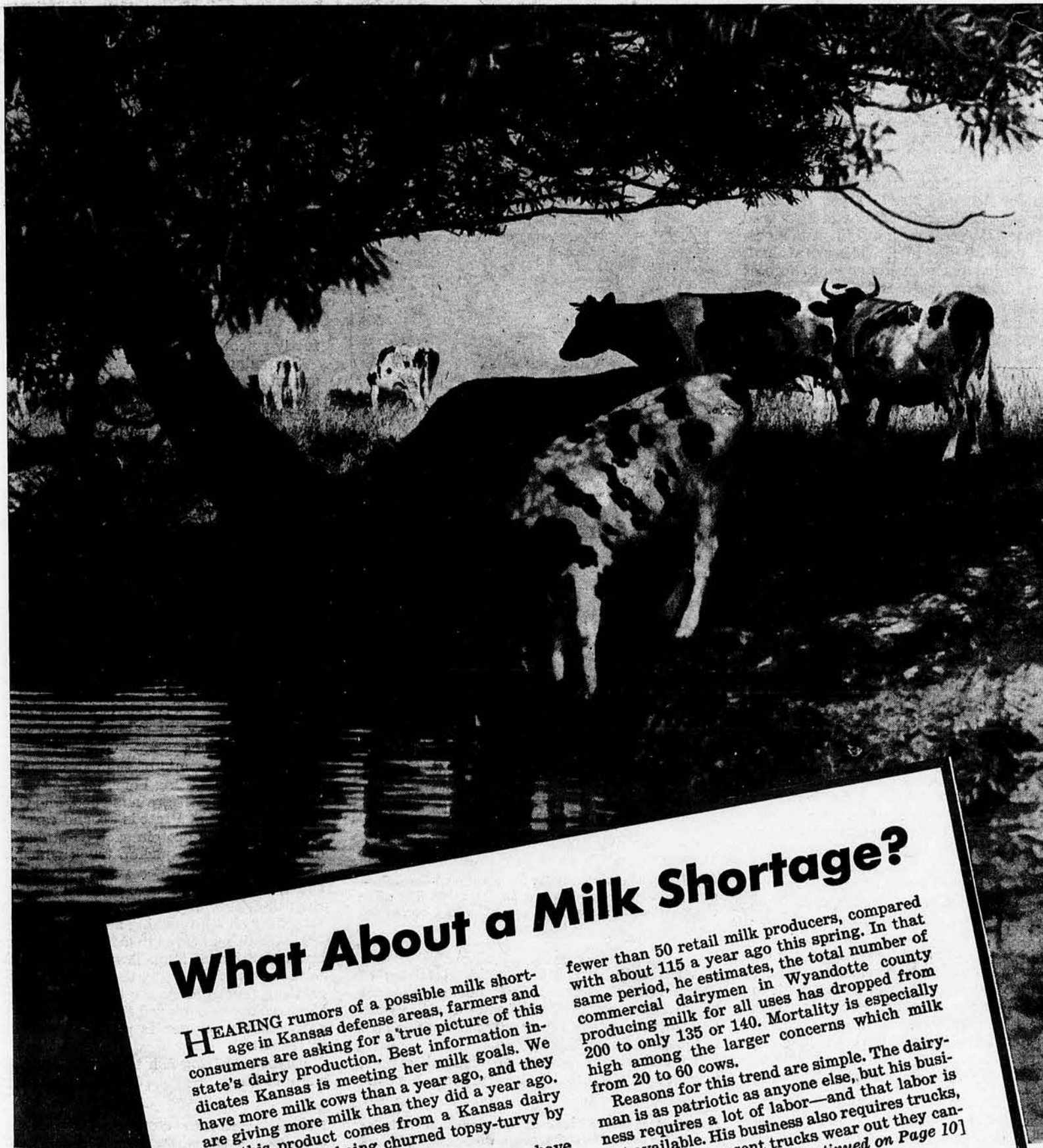


AUGUST 1, 1942

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE

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Cop. 2



What About a Milk Shortage?

HEARING rumors of a possible milk shortage in Kansas defense areas, farmers and consumers are asking for a true picture of this state's dairy production. Best information indicates Kansas is meeting her milk goals. We have more milk cows than a year ago, and they are giving more milk than they did a year ago. But this product comes from a Kansas dairy industry that is being churned topsy-turvy by war influences.

Hundreds of commercial dairymen have closed shop and dispersed their herds. In the Kansas City area, Kimball Baccus, county agent, estimates Wyandotte county now has

fewer than 50 retail milk producers, compared with about 115 a year ago this spring. In that same period, he estimates, the total number of commercial dairymen in Wyandotte county producing milk for all uses has dropped from 200 to only 135 or 140. Mortality is especially high among the larger concerns which milk from 20 to 60 cows.

Reasons for this trend are simple. The dairyman is as patriotic as anyone else, but his business requires a lot of labor—and that labor is not available. His business also requires trucks, but when his present trucks wear out they cannot be replaced.

[Continued on Page 10]

MASS PRODUCTION GOES WILD

By ROY FREELAND

THIS is an age of mass production all right, even for fish and birds. If you don't believe it, visit a few of the state's wild game farms which this year will liberate a million fish and 50,000 birds being hatched, brooded and distributed as an annual chore of the Kansas Forestry Fish and Game Commission.

Nestled among 105 ponds covering most of 176 acres, headquarters for all this activity is the State Fish Hatchery, just east of Pratt. From an office on these grounds the state-wide activities are supervised and managed by Guy D. Jossierand, director of the commission, who learned the principles of mass production as a Western Kansas farmer.

With a thousand acres of wheat and several hundred sheep on his Gray county land this year, Guy Jossierand is a genuine farmer who takes a practical, farmer's viewpoint of the state's fish and game affairs. He feels a keen interest in the thousands of Kansas farm ponds, and is eager to provide as many fish as possible for the job of stocking them.

Mr. Jossierand estimates there are now about 30,000 acres of impounded water of all kinds within the state. About 15,000 acres of this is in large lakes built during the last 15 years by the state, counties and cities. But 10,000 to 15,000 acres are covered by farm ponds built during the last 5 years. This includes only the ones deep enough to sustain fish life, and the greater percentage of them have never been stocked with fish.

To fill this need and to help restock the state's public streams and lakes, fish-hatching activities at Pratt have reached tremendous proportions. The 105 ponds are arranged in the pattern of a large stockyards, with space between each body of water only wide enough to allow room for a road. Some of the ponds are stocked with mature channel catfish, some have bass and crappie, and still others serve as growing ponds for developing the young fish.

All of the ponds are supplied with water diverted from the Ninnescah river. After passing thru the network of ponds, it is turned back to the river, below the hatchery grounds. Each pond is equipped with an individual drainage system so it may be drained without affecting the other ponds.

Only 3 kinds of fish are propagated. They are

Running water is necessary in propagation of channel catfish. This incubator, at Pratt, is being examined by game director Guy Jossierand.



Henry Mitchell, game farm superintendent at Kingman, looks in on a tray of quail eggs under incubation. About 25,000 birds will be hatched by 2 Kansas quail farms this year.

Below, laying houses for quail cover several acres at the State Quail Farm, near Kingman. Each house accommodates one pair of bobwhites. Egg production averages nearly 90 eggs a year for each female.



Guy Jossierand, director of the State Fish and Game Commission, peeks into a nail-keg nest for fish spawn. The spawn of channel catfish is removed and taken to a special fish incubator.

channel cat, bass and crappie. Hatching of channel catfish is especially important, because they will not reproduce in bodies of still water, and for this reason the supply is soon depleted in most ponds and lakes.

To collect the spawn of channel catfish, workers at the state hatchery provide nests,

just as poultrymen provide nests for their chickens. In the case of fish, the nests are small nail kegs, which are placed in the ponds stocked with that kind of fish. Before spawning time, the fish enter these kegs and, using their tails as a polisher, they convert the keg into a perfectly smooth nest.

Spawning begins about the first of June. The spawn is a slightly brownish mass of eggs resembling tapioca, and a single spawn may contain as many as 25,000 to 40,000 eggs. Spawn is removed from the nail-keg nests and is then taken to an incubator house. The incubators are long, wooden troughs with a continuous stream of running water moving thru them.

Hatching of the channel catfish in this manner continues thru June. After hatching, the young fish are given special care for several days and are not taken to the growing ponds until they have started eating readily. About 3/4-million catfish hatched in that manner this year are now on feed in the hatchery's growing ponds.

About the same number of bass and crappie were hatched during May. These 2 kinds of fish do not require running water for reproduction, and, therefore, hatch by natural methods in the brood ponds. Their spawn is usually deposited among the rocks, in shallow water near the edge of the ponds.

Feed requirements of the fish are much the same as for fattening hogs, Mr. Jossierand explains. Any kind of grain is good, and the principal feed used at Pratt is ground corn supplemented by some protein such as tankage. It is distributed from a pickup truck which drives between the ponds at a regular feeding time. Quick to learn the source of their food supply, the fish appear at the surface in swarms when they hear an approaching auto or truck.

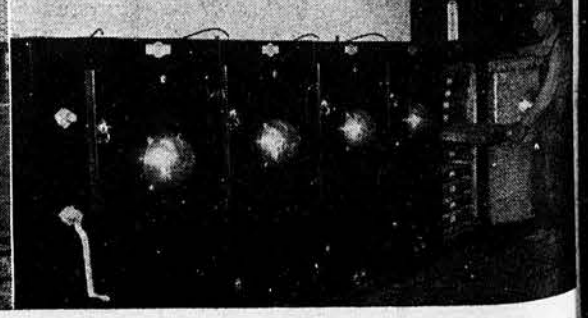
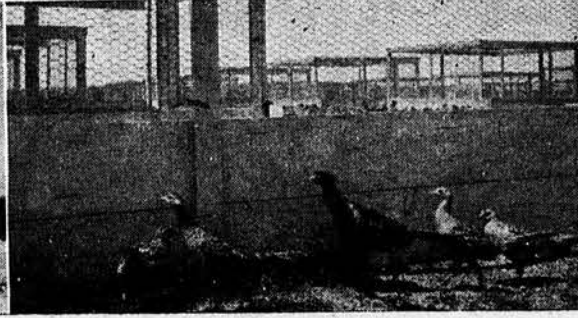
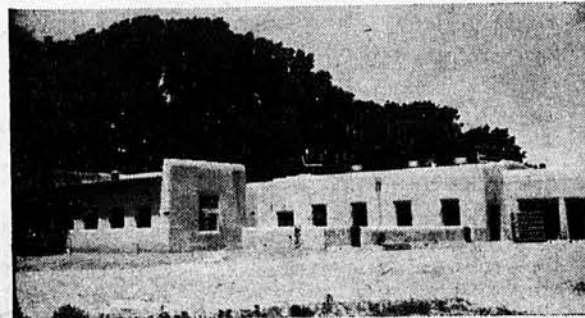
Distribution begins in October when the fish are 2 or 3 inches long. Traveling "in style" to far corners of the state, they are moved in circulating trucks made for this special purpose. The trucks are equipped to circulate the water so necessary oxygen is provided for the fish in transit.

Anyone desiring fish to stock a pond should write to Mr. [Continued on Page 11]

Administration building and pheasant hatchery center at the Meade Park is made of adobe molded in modernistic design. Visitors always are welcome.

Four pheasant hens and one cock reside in each of 180 laying pens at the Meade farm. There are more than a thousand mature birds, and the hens average about 60 eggs a year.

Incubator capacity for 15,000 pheasant eggs illustrates modern equipment at the State Pheasant Farm, near Meade. Inspecting the eggs is Harry D. Smith.



FARMING ACROSS THE NATION

Competition for Bees

SOUTH CAROLINA: Here's the latest thing in cotton cultivation: "Forget the lint and grow wax." The National Cotton Council reports that Arkansas green cotton has a wax content of about 17 per cent, as compared with 1/2 of 1 per cent in commercial white cotton. The yield is estimated to be about 1/2 bale to the acre, including 30 to 35 pounds of recoverable wax. At a price of 60 cents a pound the income from wax alone is about \$20 an acre.

Cows Soon Grow Old

NEW YORK: Five years is about the average productive life of a cow in New York dairy herds. This rapid turnover of about 20 per cent means that an entirely new herd must be raised or bought every 5 years. This heavy depreciation is a big item of expense in the production of milk. This turnover in cows is due primarily to poor breeding and to the purchase or the raising of cows which do not possess the inheritance for efficient production.

A New Cattle Disease

CALIFORNIA: A new cattle disease has appeared in Merced county, California, according to the California Cultivator. It is called Skin Blister and is manifested by a blister or scab on the nose, udder or flank of the animal affected. If not treated, sores develop which may be followed by blindness, pain, stupor and death.

Diseases Rob Farmers

IOWA: Plant diseases robbed the Iowa farmer of 41 per cent of his potential oats crop, 42 per cent of his potential wheat crop and 31 per cent of his potential barley crop last year, field crops specialists estimate. The diseases not only reduced the acre yields, but lowered the quality of the grain and caused excessive lodging.

Bee Law

OREGON: State laws in Oregon now require bee colonies to have permits before being moved from one location to another, says American Bee Journal. No charge is made for the permits, which are issued to show that the colonies are free from infectious disease. Should be against the law for bees to sting you.

Plant Most Trees

GEORGIA: Last year farmers of Georgia again led the nation in reforestation of wornout land. More than 4,700 farmers planted 36,000 acres. There were about 5 million acres of forest land under organized fire control in the state, and another 5 million received some protection.

Big Business

SOUTH CAROLINA: American women purchase more than 43,000,000 dozen pairs of full-fashioned stockings a year. If all these were made from cotton, it is estimated that nearly 300,000 bales of long staple cotton would be required.

Electric Dairy Aid

MARYLAND: A small electric holder-type pasteurizer may be available to dairymen in the future. It is simple, convenient to use, the operating cost is low with average electric rates, and no extra equipment such as a boiler is needed.

Feed Potato Silage

IDAHO: Potato silage has been successfully made and used at the Idaho Agricultural Station. Properly pre-

pared potato silage has about the same feeding value as corn silage, points out C. W. Hickman, animal husbandman. Best results are usually obtained with the addition of chopped alfalfa hay, straw, bean chaff or corn fodder. Some grain or a sirup should be added to provide necessary bacteria not normally contained in potatoes in order

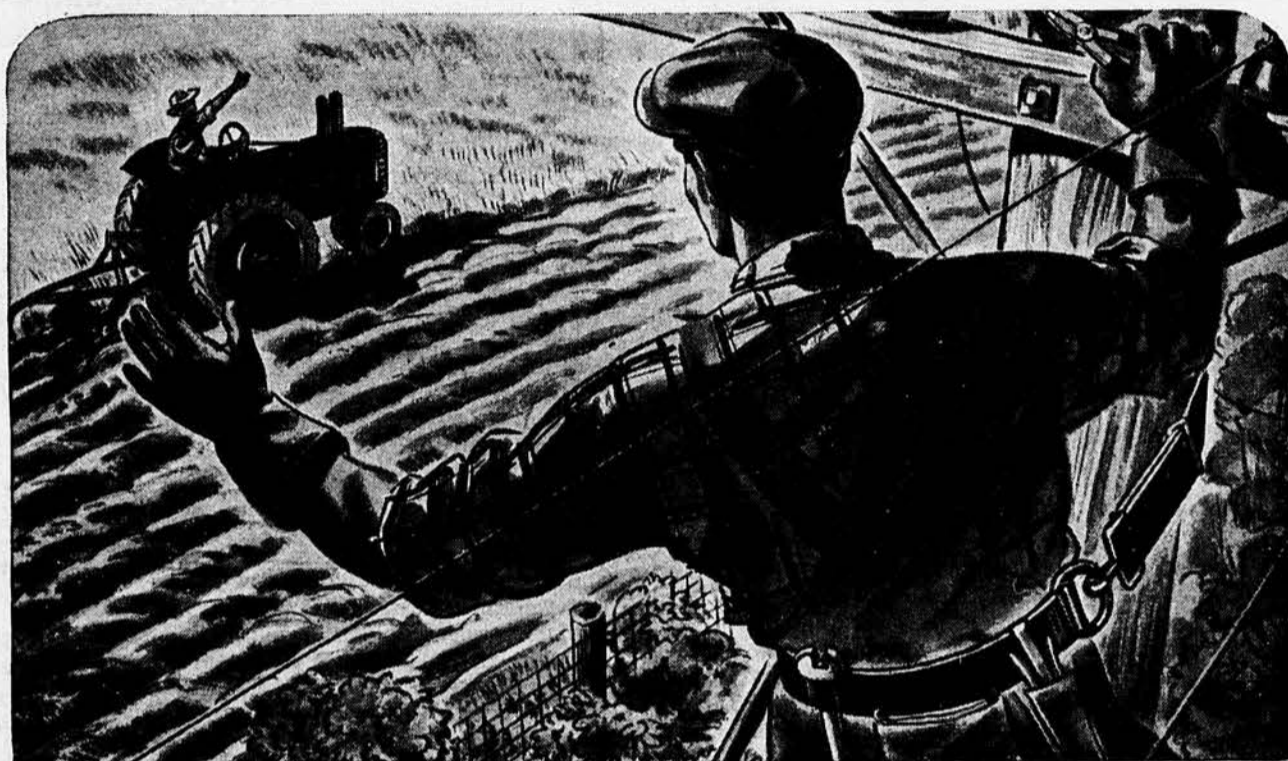
to assure proper fermentation. Limited work at the station indicates satisfactory ensilage may be made by using 80 per cent cut potatoes, 16 to 18 per cent cut alfalfa hay, and 2 to 4 per cent beet molasses.

A Long Walk

WASHINGTON: Close to 1 trillion board feet of lumber have been cut from timber taken off American forest lands since 1909. This amount of lumber laid in a board walk 2 feet wide would reach 93 million miles.

Dry Milk Shortage?

NEW JERSEY: Looking for a substitute for dried skim milk in the poultry ration? It has been found that fish meal and alfalfa leaf meal, 50 pounds each, can substitute for every 100 pounds of dried skim milk in the ration of chicks up to 6 weeks old, and that the birds will not be injured in any way by the substitution, says C. S. Platt, associate poultryman at the Agricultural Experiment Station. "Dried skim milk is virtually impossible to get because of shipments abroad."



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Leftover grease in the kitchen, and blowing the daylights out of the Axis thugs, might seem to have very little in common. Yet American housewives are urgently requested by the Government to save their household fats to help crush our enemies. By a process called saponification, glycerin is taken from natural fats and oils. Or to put it another way, the fats are broken down to obtain from them that sweet, sirupy, colorless liquid we know as glycerin. Then this innocent-looking glycerin is treated with nitric and sulphuric acids and it becomes the heavy, oily explosive known as nitroglycerin. So saving extra fats and oils—the drippings from bacon, for example—and selling them to the butcher in town so he can pass them along for Government use, is a patriotic duty.

Of course, the war brought on the shortage of fats and oils. Before it started the U. S. normally imported 1½ to 2½ billion pounds of fats and oils yearly. These are cut off and, in addition, our Allies have asked for about a billion pounds this year. Farm folks know about the shortage and they are doing their dead-level best to meet the goals set by the Government of 600 million pounds more of peanut oil, 300 million pounds more of soybean oil, 100 million pounds more of linseed oil, and 100,000 pounds more of cottonseed oil. And with higher hog goals, plus trimming care on the part of meat packers, this country should have an extra 600 million pounds of lard. The U. S. ordinarily produces food fats for itself and for export, but production is one-fourth short of fats and oils needed for soap, more than one-third short for certain industries and almost one-half short for paints and varnishes.

Government figures show that, without counting petroleum and oils used for perfumes, there are more than 1,800 fats and oils; 30 of these are important in peacetime and are grim necessities in war. Aside from foods and soap, fats and oils are used in printer's ink, paint, varnish, lubricants, for the manufacture of metals, textiles and leather goods, and for glycerin. Nearly 11 billion pounds of fats and oils were used in the U. S. in 1941; 7 billion of these were used as food, 2 billion went into soap, and a billion went into other items mentioned. Most of these fats and oils were pro-

Passing COMMENT

By T. A. McNeal

duced in the U. S., but the Philippines, Africa, Argentina, Brazil, Dutch East Indies and Malaya have been important sources.

Still Need More

KANSAS farmers "did themselves proud" in planting vital oil crops this year. The Government asked for 146,000 acres of flax, and Kansas planted about 250,000 acres. The Government asked for 125,000 acres of soybeans and Kansas planted well over 300,000 acres.

"That's mighty fine," Uncle Sam says, "but we surely would like you to do even better next year." The Department of Agriculture says American farmers just can't grow too much of the oil-producing crops, and meetings will be held this fall thruout Eastern Kansas to tell farmers of the Government's vital needs along this line.

In these meetings, sponsored jointly by the Kansas Extension Service and the AAA, farmers will hear about the extreme importance of fats and oils as materials for use in making explosives. Despite increased production thruout the country, the shortage is still acute and there is little chance that available supplies will even come close to actual needs.

Urgency of the matter at present is to have at least part of the wheat ground on each farm set aside for production of flax and soybeans. Willing to pay for this favor, the Government promises good prices for these crops. In addition, the AAA expects to make special payments for production of the oil-bearing crops, altho exact plans have not yet been announced but will be later.

State AAA officials predict the 1943 program will be "wide open" so far as flax and soybeans are concerned, so a farmer can plant his entire farm to these crops should he desire to do so.

We Hear That . . .

Cargo: Capacity of the average U. S. food freighter amounts to 6,000 barrels of dried eggs, 6,000 barrels of dried milk, 16,552 cases of evaporated milk, 20,000 boxes of cheese, 14,500 large cans of pork, 2,500 boxes of cured pork, 16,800 boxes of lard, 6,061 sacks of flour and 26,111 cases of canned vegetables.

That means a year's work for 229,137 hens, 6,124 cows, 37,697 hogs and 1,080 acres planted to wheat, tomatoes, snap beans and peas.

Insurance: Automatic war risk insurance is included in Federal Crop Insurance Corporation contracts with wheat and cotton growers, states a Department of Agriculture ruling. The insurance contract covers unavoidable hazards, so losses caused by war come under that clause. Other hazards include drouth, insects, plant disease, wind, fire, flood, hail or winter kill.

Copper: None of this "precious" metal can be used for equipment to start motors, generators or electrical lighting equipment for tractors. However, manufacturers are making great progress in developing substitutes for copper for these purposes. This will save about 60 tons of copper a month for war implements.

Spending: United States war expenditures rose to \$158,600,000 daily for June, an increase of 6.3 per cent over May and a total of more than 4 billion for the month.

KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breese

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★ ★ ★ From a MARKETING Viewpoint ★ ★ ★

By George Montgomery, Grain; Pears Wilson, Livestock; F. L. Parsons, Dairy; R. W. Hoecker, Poultry.

I have some medium-grade Hereford and Shorthorn long yearling steers that I have planned to put on feed the first of August and finish them out. I have plenty of oats, barley and corn as well as alfalfa and prairie hay. Do you believe this to be a good plan or would you suggest a better one?—C. S., Butler Co.

This is a plan that brings good returns year after year. At present, price ceilings on dressed beef have narrowed the spreads between common and well-finished kinds of slaughter cattle. Thus it may not pay to put on as much "finish" as you ordinarily would. A short feed with the grains and alfalfa which you have should make these cattle ready for market during early October. Late September or early October usually is the seasonal high point for prices of good-grade slaughter steers of 1,000 to 1,100 pounds.

What are the prospects for profits in producing eggs this coming fall and winter?—A. L. P., Dundy County, Nebraska.

The feed-egg ratio is more favorable than average for the poultryman. With the Government taking huge quantities of eggs and with the strong consumer demand, the prospects are for good profits in this enterprise. Egg prices have passed the seasonal low and probably will advance more rapidly than feed prices during the remainder of 1942.

I am planning to raise quite a number of fall pigs. I may need to buy some grain. Should I buy barley now or wait and buy corn next winter?—J. C., Clay Co.

To be on the safe side, you had better buy barley now if you have storage space for it. The Kansas barley crop is only about two-thirds as large as the big crop of last year, and there are many more hogs and other kinds of livestock than there were a year ago.

Prices of barley and oats probably are cheaper now than they will be at any time during the next 12 months. Hot, dry weather still could take a heavy toll from the Kansas corn crop. Regardless of the size of the crop, corn prices are expected to be somewhat higher because of the higher loan rate and the increased demand for corn. Buying feed grains now will pay good dividends.

I have a nice herd of dairy cows and also a large number of hogs. My feed grain supply is limited. Could you advise me about the present feed ratios for these 2 enterprises?—J. L., Sumner Co.

The hog-corn price ratio is at a very favorable level. In mid-June it was at 16.5 compared with 13.0 a year earlier and a long-time average of 11.6—based on Chicago prices. The ratio is even more favorable now because hog prices are higher than they were in June. The ratio should remain very favorable at least until November and December when hog prices may de-

cline seasonally. The butterfat-feed ratio is now about the same as the 1920-34 average. It should become more favorable as butterfat prices increase seasonally this fall and winter. Because of high hog and beef prices, however, butterfat-hog and butterfat-beef price ratios have been low. This is particularly true in those areas where cream rather than whole milk is sold.

Milk Signs Go Up

Sometime in the next 2 months you may see gigantic signs advertising milk and other dairy products. Returning recently from a meeting of the American Dairy Association, H. E. Dodge, state dairy commissioner, reports a decision of the national group to launch a widespread campaign to advertise dairy products.

In Kansas alone, there will be more than 70 huge signs, about 20 feet wide and 6 or 8 feet high. Each one will be highly colored with a picture showing use of some dairy product. Watch for these signs which sell your milk.



I HOPE you will pardon me if I insert a personal word in the Kansas Farmer at this time. Much as I regret it, I cannot spend much time in Kansas this summer.

The Senate Finance Committee, of which I am the ranking Republican member, has started work on the new tax bill, recently passed by the house. It is a pretty long bill, some 70,000 or 75,000 words, and parts of it are very complicated. Also it is very important. What is in it will affect every one of you.

The bill as it came from the House would, it is estimated, increase federal tax collections some 6 billion to 6½ billion dollars, bringing total federal tax collections—including social security taxes, which really are a form of forced loans from employers and employees to the Federal Government—to about 24 billion dollars a year.

But during the present fiscal year, from July 1 to June 30, 1943, the federal expenditures will be in the neighborhood of seventy-seven billion dollars—\$77,000,000,000 if the figures mean more. Secretary of Treasury Morgenthau wants the Senate to increase the rates and new taxes in the bill so that it will increase the total federal tax take some 8 billion dollars a year, instead of 6 billions.

Now you can figure out yourself that to collect 25 billion dollars a year in taxes for Uncle Sam, plus 14 billion dollars for state and local governments, means close to 40 billion dollars a year in taxes. It is 40,000 millions of dollars to be collected from 132 million people, or about 40 million family units. If there were such a thing as an average family, it would have to contribute close to \$1,000 next year in taxes.

Now, of course, every family cannot pay anywhere near \$1,000 a year in taxes. We know a lot of them who will not get that much. So we on the Finance Committee have the job of figuring out where taxes can be levied, and how much can be levied on different people and different things—which also means on different people—to raise the money without putting them clear out of business. Any mistake made can easily prove fatal to some individual, or to some business. Any corporation or person bankrupted by taxes, not only suffers from that failure, but also is destroyed as a source of taxes. And every person we allow to get off without paying his proper share—that share has to be paid by someone else.

Also, in this emergency, taxes must be used to help retard the upward spiral of inflation. National income this year, on which these taxes will be levied, probably will be around 120 billion dollars; some say 115 billion, some 130 billion. That is one-half more than was available for taxes and savings and spending in say 1939. But at the same time, there will be only about 60 per cent as many things and as much of them that you can buy as there were in 1939—and next year only half as many and as much.

Increase spending money by one-half and de-

crease what can be bought by one-third to one-half—just see where prices would go. So it will be a kindness to levy as heavy taxes, provided they are equitable, as can be borne, because the less money there is for spending, the smaller the rise in prices.

Of course, we cannot levy enough taxes to hold prices at current levels, any more than we can levy taxes enough to pay for this war—which will cost upwards of 350 billion dollars before it is over—even if that were desirable. But if we could collect 25 billion dollars in federal taxes, plus 14 billion dollars state and local, and we, all of us together, would buy 15 billion dollars worth of war bonds, that would take away some 44 billion dollars of purchasing power, leaving only some 75 billion dollars to be spent for goods—say goods comparable to 55 billion dollars in 1939. By fixing prices, by rationing, we can make those goods go around—every one will have to do with less, of course—and not have too much inflation.

Well, right now the Finance Committee is trying to arrange tax schedules that will distribute the tax burden as equitably as possible. We want taxes based on ability to pay; but also they must act as a brake on inflation.

Rests Case With You

AS United States Senator I have endeavored to represent the will and conscience of the Kansas people who elected me. I have labored diligently to keep the faith. I have done my duty as God has given me the light. The years ahead are critical ones. I feel there never was a time when my years of experience in the Senate would be of greater value than in this crisis. We must win this war. We must preserve the foundations of our representative form of government; preserve the dignity and integrity of the individual against encroachments of centralized government, and hold fast to our two-party system of government. I am against waste and extravagance in non-defense expenditures. I pledge myself to support every step needed to win the war; and to preserve our American way of life. I shall appreciate your support in the coming election.—Arthur Capper.

Now the tendency of all taxes is to "roll back" on the land, and on producers of raw materials, especially back on farmers and owners of small properties and small businesses. It is our job in Congress—and particularly right now my job on the Senate Finance Committee—to see that the taxes levied do not "roll back" on these people, because these are the people who make up the state of Kansas and others like it. I am going to do the best I can to protect the interests of the Kansas taxpayers, but it will take all my time for the next 2 months or so—and that is why I cannot come to Kansas this summer, much as I would like to.

We Will Not Fail

MY HURRIED trip home to Kansas was entirely too short. I had hoped to spend a few days visiting with my friends over the state, but the urgent nature of business here in Washington made it necessary for me to take the train back from Topeka right after my annual birthday picnic on July 14. But it was very much worth while coming home even for 3 short days. I had the pleasure again of meeting thousands of the finest boys and girls in the world at my 35th annual birthday picnic. Everybody there helped make the day happy.

Seeing these young folks and talking with them brings into focus the tremendous importance of our making good with the huge job we have on our hands today. Not a single one of us dares to shirk his duty in this great emergency. We older people are charged by the youth of America to maintain and leave for them a country free from the taint of enemy invaders, and still wholesome in its freedom and democracy. And we will leave them just such a country when they step into maturity.

Even in the few hours I had at home, I was able to visit with a good many folks. Determined folks.

I think Kansas people look at this war in a very sane and realistic way. They feel certain that democracy will win, that our country and our friends will be victorious, regardless of the length of the war, and despite the demands of war by way of rationing, high taxes and heartaches. They have absolute faith in the ability of our armed forces.

At the same time they are realistic and sane enough to resent complacency in Washington. They realize it is a duty to criticize errors and challenge inefficiency in the conduct of the war or in Government. False alarms from various Government sources, the bickering over non-essentials in official Washington, do not "set" very well with folks at home. That is the kind of message I could bring back to Washington.

Washington, D. C.

The Pattern for Agriculture

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Insofar as the Department of Agriculture can accomplish it—and thru the AAA and war powers of the President, the Department has considerable powers—American Agriculture is on a "production for use" basis for the duration, and for some time afterward.

Secretary of Agriculture Wickard summed up the entire situation in these words:

"There is no substitute for production and the Department will not have discharged its responsibilities unless we take every possible step that will increase the production of the vital foods needed for the war effort."

American Agriculture today is on a production for use basis. The modification of "production for use" is in the "parity principle" embodied in the AAA program, and in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, plus the

restrictions Congress has written into the Price Control Act of 1942, and whatever restrictions Congress may in the future write into "broad grants" of power to the Executive branch of Government to do the needful in prosecuting the war effort.

On July 21, the Department announced an adjustment of prices of 5 manufactured dairy products. This adjustment contains the pattern of what American agriculture may expect

thruout the war, unless there is a change in the Administration program. That statement is subject to possible modification thru actions of Congress to protect American farmers from what has been, and in the long run may be, the usual result of wars or other upheavals that affect economic conditions.

At his press conference July 23, Secretary of Agriculture Wickard ex-

(Continued on Page 12)

Saving Feed at Its Best

So Shortages Cannot Pinch Our War Effort

LIKE sturdy monuments to thrift and prosperity, farm silos have long been recognized as true signs of good farming and agricultural abundance. But never before did the silo play a more important role than now, when the nation's farmers are straining every muscle for the greatest food-producing program ever tackled.

This fact is especially prominent in the minds of Kansas dairymen and beef raisers who depend on silage as the basic feed, just as the average farm family relies primarily on bread, meat and potatoes for the family table. Kansas dairymen, for instance, are trying to meet demands for an 8 per cent increase in the state's milk production, with some areas in defense

zones needing increases of as much as 25 per cent.

Such demands call for greater stores of feed and they call for farm methods that insure against crop shortages which might pinch off feed supplies sometime in the future.

As explained by Dr. C. W. McCampbell, of Kansas State College, crops go into a silo at the time their feeding value is greatest, and ensiling retains this high feeding value for an indefinite period of time. A silo makes it possible to save excellent feed in its original form, and the feed may be carried in perfect condition from the abundance of favorable years to supply the sharp needs of poor crop years.

Silage, next to grass, is the best of

all feeds as a livestock conditioner, and a silo adds greatly to the convenience and economy in the using of rough feeds. Indicating the true value of silage as a feed for beef cattle, Doctor McCampbell says an airtight silo, cutting of feed into small particles, and plenty of moisture are the most essential considerations.

In making silage from corn, kafir or cane, you are advised to set the cutter at one-fourth inch lengths and keep the knives sharp. The smaller the particles the more firmly they pack and the less air the mass retains. Best results are obtained when the ensilage material contains at least 70 per cent of water as it goes into the silo.

Proper fermentation does not take place if an appreciable amount of air remains in the silage mass, so an airtight silo is of greatest value. Emphasizing the importance of harvesting crops for silage after a definite stage of maturity, Dr. McCampbell says the best time for ensiling corn is after the grain has reached the dent stage. Kafir should not be harvested before the seed has started to harden and cane is most valuable for silage after the seed is fully mature. Harvesting at an earlier stage usually results in sour, unpalatable silage.

So farmers will get best results with silos and be satisfied with their performance, the National Association of Silo Manufacturers offers 5 brief pointers in silo management. Remember, they advise, that your silo is a container intended to hold a maximum quantity of moist, but not juicy forage.

"Fun, Isn't It?"

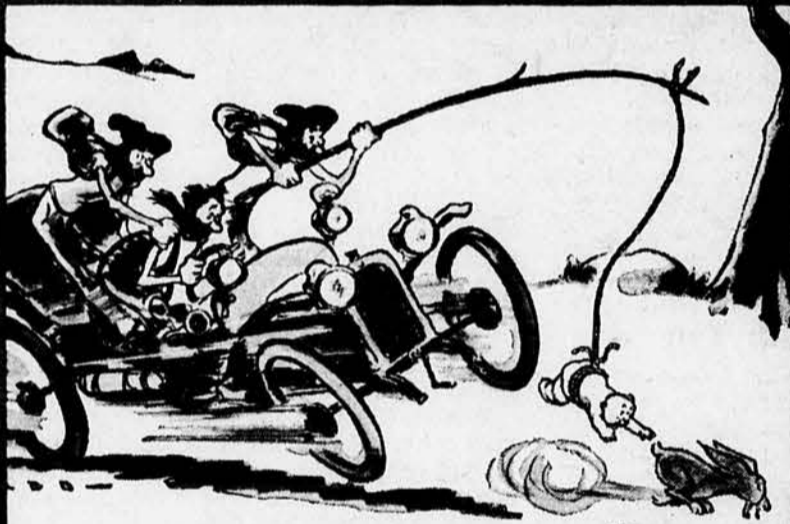


Just "one of the gang" was Senator Capper's special picnic guest, John Sheffield, Hollywood's Junior Tarzan. That's Uncle Ezra and Hilton Hodges of WIBW in the background.

Your silo is neither designed nor built to be a water tank.

Silage preserves itself and the silo merely helps to maintain favorable conditions for this self-preservation. For best silage, the proper relation of moisture to dry matter is about two to one, but in small silos it may rise to about three to one. Silages are not as good feed as were the crops when ensiled, but the silages are likely to be better than the same material would have been if cured in any other way.

AUTO-LITE SPARK PLUGS



"GOSH, WILLIE - SINCE WE GIVE THE OLD CAR THAT 'PLUG-CHEK' ONCLE RAFE AIN'T MISSED A ONE!"

KEEP YOUR CAR, TRUCK AND TRACTOR RUNNING LONGER-BETTER

Take a tip from the Mountain Boys! Check every engine on your place for these danger signs: lack of power, poor fuel economy, hard starting. A new inspection service called "Plug-Chek" lets you see for yourself if plugs waste gas or power, if operation is "too hot" or "too cold." Helps you find what's needed to correct trouble and get better performance in tractor, truck or car. Ask your Auto-Lite Dealer for a "Plug-Chek." When plugs are faulty, replace them with Ignition Engineered Auto-Lites.

FREE!
Spark Plug
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Book



FREE "Plug-Chek" Data Book helps you locate cause of spark plug ills—tells what to do to restore gas economy, get "like-new" performance. Write today for your free copy.

TOLEDO, OHIO THE ELECTRIC AUTO-LITE COMPANY SARNIA, ONTARIO
Merchandising Division

IN ITS 26 GREAT MANUFACTURING DIVISIONS, AUTO-LITE IS PRODUCING FOR AMERICA'S ARMED FORCES ON LAND, SEA AND IN THE AIR

Different Kind of Fair

LIVESTOCK showmen thruout the country are watching developments in Missouri this year where officials have announced an entirely new and different kind of state fair.

One of the most important changes is a new ruling which provides that prize money will be paid only to Missouri exhibitors. By eliminating strong professional show herds from outside the state, this plan is expected to encourage the smaller Missouri livestock breeders to exhibit.

But even the Missouri exhibitors will be paid prize money only on types and kinds of livestock important to the war effort. Because the Government needs pork, major emphasis in the exposition will be placed on the hog show. In like manner, prizes in this department will be paid only on animals under 1 year old, because fat stock and fat animals of this age are the ones connected with war needs.

The premium list offers prizes in individual classes for senior boar pigs, senior sow pigs, junior boar pigs, junior sow pigs and junior barrows. Group classes include breeder-feeder litters, pen of 3 junior barrows and junior get of sire. As an added attraction, state hog sales at the fair will be held by the breeders of Durocs, Berkshires and Hampshires.

The Missouri State Duroc Association has agreed to pay \$100 for the champion female of the show. This association, in turn, will put the champion animal up for sale and the highest bidder will get the gilt plus the purchase price in U. S. War Bonds.

In the sheep department, also, prize money will be paid only on animals under 1 year old. The premium list for beef cattle offers money on animals up to 2 years old. In the dairy division, prizes are offered for all female animals clear thru the mature classes.

Senator Capper Has a Party!



Happy youngsters pose with Senator Capper at his 35th annual birthday party, July 14, 1942, at Topeka. As usual, a sunny, cloudless sky welcomed the largest-ever attendance of 18,000 boys and girls and grown-ups to Ripley Park. There were merry-go-rounds, Ferris wheels, circle swings, pony rides, baseball tournaments and free ice-cream cones. Just "lots of kids" having "lots of fun" made the picnic celebration its usual success and well worth a special trip back from Washington to Senator Capper.

★ PLEDGE VICTORY... Sign up to buy War Bonds and Stamps regularly! ★



From my notes

- **Feed** The Rowes have a heavy crop of grass on their meadows and ranges — mesquite, gramma, Buffalo, sage — all of 'em fine for cattle. Because of mild winters they put up very little hay. Except for cottonseed cake they grow all their own feed, including oats
- **Weather** In winter Rowe cattle are kept on pasture in the rougher, higher elevation country for protection against cold winds; in summer they're on open prairie pasture. All year 'round these cattle are outdoors
- **Water** The Rowes have built artificial ponds and installed pumps operated by windmills. They put in a lot of these "be-cause cattle must have plenty of good water, and they shouldn't walk far for it or they'll lose weight." Also to avoid weight loss the Rowes now move all their cattle by truck, instead of trailing 'em

TO KANSAS FARMERS

While riding over the 11,000-acre Rowe Ranch with Wayne Rowe, he showed me their calf creeps — long, low sheds with entrances so small only calves can go in. Feed troughs inside are kept filled with such concentrates as cottonseed cake and whole oats. "We were one of the first outfits in this section to try this creep feeding system," Wayne Rowe told me. "It helps us put as much as 100 pounds extra on 9-month old calves — gives them an early 'bloom.' Just plain curiosity gets calves inside the creeps first time. Soon as they find the feed they eat regularly at the creeps from then on"



RAISING CATTLE WITH SALES APPEAL



THE ROWES OF OKLAHOMA

Ed Rowe (left) and his son, Wayne, are partners, and known all through the corn states for the consistently choice feeder cattle they raise. Born in the Dakota territory, Ed Rowe has been punching cattle since he was 14. He came to Oklahoma as a young man and soon started his own cattle outfit near Lawton, in Comanche County.

"Once a cowman, always a cowman, as they say," Ed remarked. "Wayne grew up on the ranch and learned to ride almost as soon as he could walk. It takes a good horse and rider to operate in this Wichita Mountain section because it's so rocky." Ed Rowe is a member, and Wayne is a director of the Oklahoma Livestock Growers Association; also they both belong to the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, and the American National Livestock Association.

"Here at the ranch we believe we've developed a type of beef animal cattle finishers like to have — deep, thick-fleshed and quick maturing," Ed Rowe told me. "Most of our animals go to the same finishers year after year. Having a market you can depend on, we've found, is often the difference between profit and loss. Nowadays prices for farm products seem to be getting more stable all the time. I give a great deal of credit for that improvement to the big food chain organizations like Safeway"

"All our cattle are Herefords, mostly purebreds," Ed Rowe told me. "We use registered bulls to maintain quality and introduce new blood lines. Every year we select our best heifers for replacements — we seldom keep a mature cow after she is 9 to 10 years old. Our heaviest calf crop is in the spring. These are sold to

farmers throughout the corn states in the fall when they are about 9 months old. In a year's time we sell about 800 feeder calves and 30 to 40 fat animals — cows that haven't calved. We could raise more cattle but we don't believe in over-grazing, and with a smaller band we can pay more attention to quality"

The Rowe brand— U2—marks cattle that buyers often contract for months before they are ready



(Below) 11-year old Wayne Rowe, Jr. has his own riding horse and is a crack young cattleman

(Above) This unique shoe scraper is on the front step of Wayne Rowe's home. The little metal horses are about 15 inches high



"Being cattlemen," Wayne Rowe told me, "we Rowes are naturally conscious of meat quality. It's satisfying to have our local Safeway store, where we do most of our trading, handling top-grade meat like they always do.

"Those Producer-Consumer campaigns for beef have been timed just right to help keep market prices on an even keel. And the meat industry surely does need steady advertising such as the Safeway people provide. This kind of retailing not only helps the cattle industry — it works out to everybody's advantage"

Your Safeway Ranch & Farm Reporter

NOW WE FREEZE ALL SUMMER

Favorite Frozen Foods

HAVE you ever been in a freezer-locker? If not, do visit the plant nearest you next time you go to town. You who are already locker users will appreciate why, as my friends say, I get "all steamed up" on the subject.

In the first place, imagine virtually "freezing in the summertime." If there's any pleasanter sensation this time of the year, I haven't experienced it, and yet that's exactly what happens the instant one steps thru the heavy door into the crystalline coolness of the locker room. Ah, this is the spot you've been looking for! The calendar says August, but the still cold of a December morning greets you. That hot weather inertia vanishes and all the vim and vigor of frosty air fairly smacks you square in the face, while visions of a turkey stuffed with oyster dressing or a glazed baked ham start the twitching of your nostrils. Surely Thanksgiving can't be farther off than day after tomorrow!

But there's more to this freezer-locker business than finding a place to cool off. Each visit brings—to me at least—that virtuous feeling similar to one that comes with a trip to the bank and I am able to add a tidy sum to my savings account, or better still these days . . . buy a war bond. The only difference is that this is a food bank, and in visiting the locker, instead of depositing money, I am putting away food when it is in prime condition and I have more of a surplus than I can use at present. There is no interest paid, but I have the satisfaction of knowing my family will be ready for the proverbial "rainy day" sure to come next winter when these good things to eat are not to be had.

Like many more of the homemaking species, I was caught last spring with the patriotic enthusiasm of the Victory Garden program. Abetted by the lush promises of seed catalogs and that contagious spirit of the springtime that instills a yen "to make things grow," I planted with a lavish hand. You know how kind the

weatherman has been to all of us Victory Gardeners, giving us a cool, wet spring that lasted until the Fourth of July, producing the most luxuriant of garden crops. Not for years either have we had such luscious big berries.

When I planted I hadn't counted on how my family, not to mention myself, was going to react to a steady diet of peas, string beans, corn and limas. We couldn't possibly eat everything as it came along, and my frugal soul revolted at the thought of waste. I called a number of my good town friends, who, despite the tire problem, were plenty glad to drive out and help themselves to some of our good "garden sass." Meantime we ate string beans and raspberries until they all but ran out of our ears.

Of course, I could—and did—can some of the excess. In fact that had been my idea as I planned and planted in April—but as the sun got hotter and hotter my enthusiasm turned sour. Who relishes standing over a stove to stow things away in cans, even if it is patriotic. Besides, thoughts of canned peas aren't intriguing in fresh pea season and sugar rationing forbade taking care of our bountiful raspberry crop by making my family's favorite jam.

As usually happens when one gets to the place she wonders what to do about it all, I had an idea—a good one, I was remembering those good frozen peas I had bought on rare occasions and the few times I'd splurged and we'd had fresh frozen strawberries for special holidays in midwinter. Luxuries they were—but I'd manipulated the grocery budget to cover them. Why couldn't I freeze some of my own foods?

Investigating, the thing that amazed me was how ridiculously easy it all is to do. So I began my summer's freezing—and pleasant pastime it has been. Every second or third day I prepared our surplus vegetables for quick freezing, picking and tending to them in the cool of the morning. Peas and lima beans were shelled; string beans snapped and split length-

"Pretty good morning's work," is likely what Ruth Goodall is thinking, as she puts another dozen pints of berries into her already well-filled locker and takes out a steak for dinner.



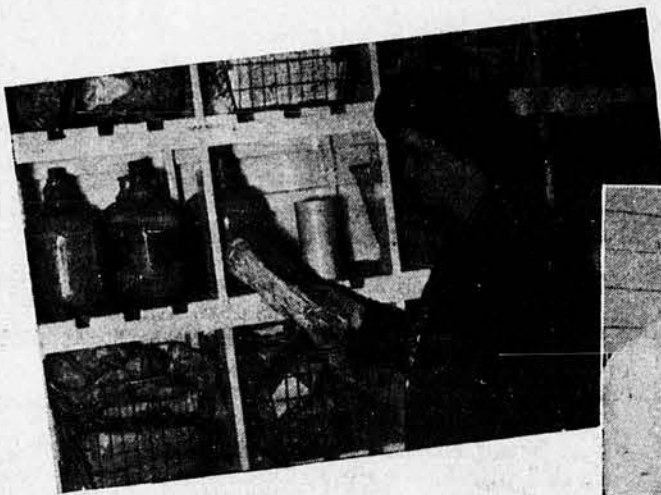
wise. The peas and beans were scalded 60 to 90 seconds in boiling water and promptly cooled in a large volume of cold water, drained and packed in waxed cartons, covered with a 2 per cent brine and kept in the refrigerator for an hour or so until I could dress and take them to the locker on my way to the office. Quite a relief that, from the old processing grind of 180 minutes water bath or even the shorter 40-to-60-minute period in the pressure cooker with the long wait while the cooker cooled so you could open the petcock without the jars breaking . . . so you can refill the cooker and begin all over again.

The berries I washed and hulled, stirring them gently with a wooden spoon until coated with sugar—3 parts of berries to 1 of sugar, by weight—then packed them in paraffin cartons. Some of the berries I packed first, after washing and sorting them carefully, covering them later with a 45 per cent sirup, thoroly cooled before pouring it over berries.

How about the cost of freezing fruits and vegetables? Waxed cartons, I bought direct from my locker dealer at the rate of 3 cents apiece for pints, a little less than 4 cents for quarts. With careful handling these will be good for next year again—maybe several seasons. Quick-freezing and storage charge for a year is 4 cents a pound, in what is known in freezer-locker plants as "bulk storage." A pint, I find, averages right around a pound in weight, which has brought the initial cost of my first-season freezing to 7 cents, plus the additional cost of sugar for sweetening, which I would have had anyway for canning the fruit. Next year, of course, this cost will drop—granted good luck with my containers, and I shall see to that.

Looking back over the grocery accounts, I find I have never paid less for frozen peas or wax beans than 23 cents for a 12-ounce package. Frozen limas and berries run 33 to 35 cents for a similar size package. Measured up against the 7-cent cost of my own full pound-size cartons, I've a right nice saving for my time and effort, but what's even more satisfying is knowing that come next January and February it may be blizzarding all over the landscape, but it will still be summertime in my locker box and my family will be feasting on strawberry shortcake and who knows what other midsummer delicacies.

The locker people this year are recommending bulk freezing for fruits and vegetables, since these products alone usually do not justify the expense of the yearly locker rent. In buying this type of freezer service the patron should be very sure every package of food is carefully labeled. That's good advice in any case. Families who have an excess of poultry,



The "bulk storage" room holds everything from the traditional "soup to nuts"—frozen cider, cuts of meat, vegetables, fruit. Label each package so you know what's what, and better wear a coat to temper that zero atmosphere.

Processor and warehouseman, C. W. Wulfkuhle, cuts meat to specifications, so many steaks or chops to the package. That way Mrs. Goodall plans her menu accordingly and takes out just the kind of meat she wants for the occasion.



who butcher their own beef and pork, have their own fruit and vegetables, butter and even eggs they wish to keep fresh over a period of time, and are constantly putting food in and taking other food out of their storage space, will find they are not only well compensated for the cost of the locker, but that their food costs are reduced.

Farm folks find this type of freezer storage service means they can butcher any time of the year. Their garden vegetables and orchard fruits can be preserved with full, fresh flavor. To the city user, freezer storage locker service means he can buy his food in quantity lots at lower prices and obtain better quality products to boot. In fact, most locker plants maintain a meat department and hire butchers who will cut and wrap the farmer's meat supply to his specifications—so many steaks or chops to the package, roasts sized to your own particular family, grind the leftovers for hamburger or make sausage, as the case may be. Or the locker manager will take the city man's order for a quarter of beef, or half a pig, get it for him at the packing plant wholesale, have it cut and packaged just as he directs, frozen and put in storage saving the customer about 30 per cent.

There are numerous ways of preserving foods, as you well know, but the freezer-locker preserves foods in a more natural state than any other method of storage, and food authorities assure us that quick freezing is one of the best ways to preserve the nutritive values of meats as well as fruits and vegetables. Certainly we know from experiences, that properly processed frozen foods are nearly equal to the fresh articles in taste.

The frozen foods industry is still in its infancy. There are still many things to be learned about preparing foods ready for freezing. Experts as well as experimenters keep learning fine points as they go along. The preparation is exacting but simple and far less work is involved than in canning. Many foods still do not lend themselves to successful freezing, and so we'll go on canning and drying and brining some foods, just as we have for generations. But don't miss the fun and satisfaction of trying out for yourself the freezing of some of your own produce this year. If you're uninformed about freezing processes, or are not sure of each step, ask your home demonstration agent or write the nutrition specialists of your state college extension service for information. Every locker plant, too, can supply you with a "guide" that will enable even the amateur to take care of every single vegetable or fruit that can be successfully frozen. What's more, all of the booklets put out by these various sources are free for the asking.

Many of these bulletins also give instructions for cooking the frozen foods after they are taken from the locker. I am often asked for recipes that make use of foods that have been quick frozen. I hope you'll like those that follow.

Jellied Chicken

- 1 frozen chicken
- 1/2 teaspoon celery salt
- (preferably cut up before freezing)
- 1 tablespoon gelatin softened in 2 tablespoons cold water to each pint of broth
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1/2 teaspoon pepper
- 1 bay leaf
- Few cloves

Cut chicken in pieces after thawing if it was not disjointed before freezing. Cover fowl with water and add salt

and pepper. Simmer slowly until meat falls from the bone. Remove meat and bones from broth. Add to the broth the bay leaf, cloves and celery salt. Boil 10 minutes. Strain. Measure broth and add softened gelatin—1 tablespoon of gelatin in 2 tablespoons of cold water for every pint of broth. Stir until the gelatin is completely dissolved. Separate bones and meat. Shred the meat and combine with the broth. Mix thoroughly and pour into a mold. Cover with a plate and use a weight to hold it down. Chill until firm.

We've used cherries in this recipe, but this cobbler is delicious made with any of the berry family you may have in your locker.

Cherry Cobbler

- 2 cups sifted flour
- 2 teaspoons baking powder
- 4 tablespoons sugar
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 3 cups cherries, thawed and drained
- 6 tablespoons butter
- 3/4 cup milk
- 3/4 cup sugar
- 4 tablespoons flour
- 1 cup cherry juice

Sift flour once, measure and add other dry ingredients, then sift again. Cut in shortening, add milk gradually until soft dough is formed. Roll two-thirds of the dough on slightly floured board. Fit into a square pan 8 by 8 by 2 inches, lining the sides well. Combine cherries with mixture of sugar and flour, turn into lined pan. Pour juice over cherries. Roll remaining one-third of dough to one-fourth inch thickness. Make slits to permit escape of steam. Fit over cherries, pressing edges of dough together. Bake in hot oven at 450° F. for 15 minutes and reduce heat to 350° F. and bake 30 minutes longer.

This meal-in-one dish may be varied by substituting lima beans, celery and peas for any of the vegetables.

Country-Style Vegetables

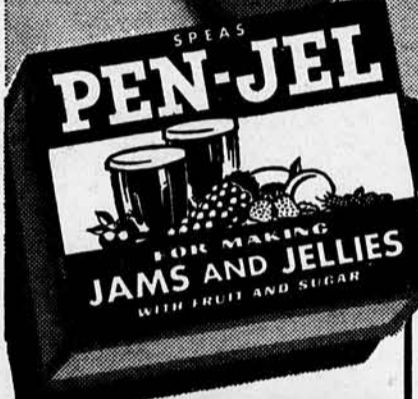
- Carrots
- Frozen sausage
- Frozen green beans
- Frozen corn cut off the cob
- Potatoes
- Onions
- 1 cup cream

In a greased baking dish or casserole arrange an inch layer of sliced carrots. Over these sprinkle part of the thawed sausage, and then make a 1-inch layer of green beans. Repeat the sprinkling of sausage upon which is put an inch layer of corn, then more sausage, the layer of onions, sausage and finally a layer of potatoes. Season each layer with salt and pepper. Pour over all 1 cup of thick, sweet cream. Cover and bake in moderately slow oven (325° F.) for 1 1/2 hours.

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IT'S WASHDAY!

THESE DIRTY WORK SHIRTS! SOMEDAY I'LL BE SCRUBBING HOLES IN THEM!

DON'T SCRUB SO MUCH! A LIGHT STARCH HELPS KEEP DIRT FROM GRINDING IN!

HERE'S HOW! USE ONE TABLESPOON OF ME--CREAM WITH A LITTLE COOL WATER--ADD BOILING WATER WHILE STIRRING!

THAT MAKES A LIGHT STARCH AND EASY, TOO!

NEXT WASHDAY

WHEE-E-E! FAULTLESS STARCH SURE SAVES WEAR AND TEAR ON WORK SHIRTS--AND ME!

...AND I MAKE WORK SHIRTS WEAR LONGER TOO--SO IMPORTANT TODAY!

MAKE ALL YOUR WASH LOOK Ab-so-lutely FAULTLESS

5¢-10¢-25¢ AT YOUR GROCER



If You Can't Get
FARM EQUIPMENT



THE JEEP—originated by MM in 1938 as a prime mover—so named by army men in 1940—small army cars later were also called Jeeps. Above is a senior MM Jeep hauling an anti-aircraft gun.

Buy More
WAR SAVINGS BONDS

PERHAPS you would like to buy a tractor right now or a cultivator, a manure spreader, harvesting machine, other tools. But there's not enough new machinery to go around. Production has been severely curtailed . . . and we can only blame our enemies. This situation may not get any better. But in spite of it every single farmer is doing his utmost in the big food production job ahead. We can always depend upon the American farmer to carry through despite many handicaps. Winning the war is our first and primary job and rural America will do its part. But the day is coming when implement factories will again be making sufficient tractors, planters, combines and pickers — all

the needed farm tools. For more than a century implement makers have been partners with farmers in making American agriculture the most advanced in the whole world. And when the present crisis has been brought to a successful conclusion, as it surely will be, those same implement makers will be here to serve you.

Looking forward to that day, there's no better way to assure yourself of adequate farm equipment than to put your money now in War Savings Bonds. In this way you will build a reserve . . . set aside a fund to buy that new tractor, that plow, that harvesting machine. There's no safer investment on earth . . . with full value guaranteed by the United States of America.



★ ★ ★ ★ ★
In the meantime you will be fulfilling a patriotic duty by loaning your dollars to our government. That money will be put to work paying for food, guns, tanks, airplanes needed to protect our freedom. Your duty is clear: Buy War Savings Bonds.

Practically 100% of Minneapolis-Moline employees are individual investors in War Savings Bonds. They urge you to join with them.

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Candidate for
United States Senator
Republican



John Allison will not vote himself a pension.
He will know the contents of bills for which he votes.
The thinking vote will go to Allison.

(Political Advertisement)

What About a Milk Shortage?

(Continued from Cover Page)

The same is true of tires for retail producers. One dairyman who recently dispersed his herd explains, "The 4 tires on my delivery truck were getting thin and I had no spare. What else could I do?" Tires are available to wholesale dairymen but this group includes only a few commercial producers—not more than 8 or 10 in the immediate Kansas City area.

Altho demand is good and prices are favorable, dairy dispersions appear more common in defense areas where more people than ever before are in the market for food products. Apparently reflecting acute labor demands of those areas, this situation is mentioned prominently in reports from Johnson, Sedgwick and other counties which supply booming war industries in Kansas City and Wichita. Numerous dispersion sales in Shawnee county point to a shifting dairy industry about Topeka, also a prominent defense area.

Yet, Kansas, as a whole, is meeting the Government request for 7 per cent more milk and 4 per cent more milk cows than last year. Such is the conclusion of H. L. Collins, agricultural statistician for the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service, who has just finished summarizing reports of more than 2,000 farmers from every township in Kansas.

He figures that on July 1, the state had 4.1 per cent more milk cows than a year ago, and each cow was giving 3.6 per cent more milk than a year ago. From this information, he figures that on July 1, the total milk production of this state was nearly 8 per cent higher than for the same time in 1941.

Cows Still in State

How do we get higher production with commercial dairymen on every hand dispersing their herds? The answer seems to lie in the fact that these cows are purchased by farmers or other commercial dairymen, and most of them are still producing right here in Kansas. Altho the commercial dairyman may not get help enough to keep his business going, hundreds of farmers are milking 2 or 3 more cows than they milked a year ago.

The 4 per cent increase in number of cows is probably due to the fact that Kansas farmers and dairymen saved back more heifers when the Government asked for increased production. More milk from each cow may be attributed to the favorable pasture season which, so far this year, has provided Kansas with an abundance of good grass.

But Kansas still has some problems caused by the gradual shifting of dairy cows from large commercial herds to smaller dairies and farmers, farther from the consumer of bottled milk. As the commercial dairymen go out of business, war workers in large cities must rely on great quantities of milk being shipped in from distant points.

Tough on Raw Milk

This is adding impetus to the already sharp trend away from use of raw milk. As the retail producers dwindle, that shortage in the city market is filled by milk shipped in for pasteurization. Kimball Baccus estimates that about 85 per cent of Wyandotte county's bottled milk is now pasteurized, while only 15 or 20 per cent is raw milk supplied by producer retailers.

This is a sharp contrast with conditions of a few years ago when at least half of the supply was raw milk supplied by these producer retailers. Indications point to a still further expansion of the pasteurization business and the transporting of farm produced milk over great distances to be pasteurized and bottled for war workers and their families.

With the gradual increase of this trend, market observers see no immediate shortage of bottled milk, even in congested defense areas. But they do see a continuation of the shifting tide of production in this state's dairy picture, and they see a "tough break" for many commercial dairymen trapped by the fates of war conditions.

1,200,000 Pounds a Day

Thomas W. Staley is well known to Kansas farmers as the secretary and treasurer of the Staley Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo. He is also nationally prominent as a member of the American Corn Millers Association and the American Feed Manufacturer's Association.

His father, J. H. Staley, born and reared on a Southern Missouri farm, is president of the present milling company bearing his name, and has been in the feed business since 1908 when he first entered the milling industry in Carthage, Mo.

In 1925, the first Staley daylight mill was opened in North Kansas City, Mo. "Tom" Staley worked on the con-



Thomas W. Staley

struction job as a time-keeper, and upon completion entered the mill to work under his father. He became active in the rapidly growing business as secretary and treasurer.

By 1941, Staley Feeds were being sold in 10 Midwestern and Southern states. Staley Corn Meal was being shipped practically coast to coast, and the addition of a second mill became necessary.

At present, the new mill is being remodeled. When completed it will have 3 times the capacity of the first mill built in 1925. Latest type machinery is being installed to take advantage of modern approved milling procedure and to keep abreast of experiments and discoveries in feeding and nutrition.

The 2 Staley mills now have switching facilities for 60 freight cars at one time and can produce approximately 1,200,000 pounds of feed and corn meal daily.

Slightly Smaller Acreage

Wheat allotments announced recently by Secretary Claude R. Wickard allow Kansas 11,234,052 acres of the nation's total allotment of 55 million acres for 1943. The Kansas share is only slightly lower than the 11,371,809 acres allotted this state for 1942, because the 55-million-acre national allotment is the smallest permitted by law.

However, the secretary urges that farmers in areas adapted to production of soybeans and flax raise more of these crops and reduce their wheat acreage below the allotment. Farmers thruout the country are also urged to utilize more wheat for feed, as another means of reducing the wheat surplus.

Mass Production Goes Wild

(Continued from Page 2)

Josserand asking for an application blank. If the application is approved, fish will be delivered to the place as soon as a supply is available and a truck is going that way with fish for others in that area. No charge is made for this service. However, fish are distributed only to those who agree to abide by the state fish laws.

If you are wondering what kind of fish to put in a farm pond, Mr. Josserand recommends bass, crappie and channel catfish as highly desirable. Bullheads and bluegills are also good kinds of fish for the average farm fisherman, he says, altho they are not propagated by the fish and game commission. For anyone interested in commercial production, carp are recommended as a kind that will produce more poundage to the acre than any other fish.

Too Many Fish

Contrary to general opinion, Mr. Josserand says overstocking, rather than under supply, soon becomes the problem in most ponds stocked with fish. With too many fish in one pond, he says, there is not enough food and space for adequate development. This prevents fish from growing to satisfactory size.

To guard against this, Mr. Josserand considers it is important to have some bass in nearly every pond. The bass are highly cannibalistic. They feed on other fish and also on each other, providing an effective way of keeping down fish population.

Mr. Josserand points out that stocking of lakes and farm ponds will eventually be an important factor in helping keep a balanced supply in the state's rivers and smaller streams. As the ponds and lakes overflow, surplus numbers of fish are carried into the

rivers and streams where they multiply and provide new crops to make sport for the state's fishermen.

The job of raising 50,000 pheasants, quail and chuckar partridges to stock Kansas hunting grounds is another highly specialized activity of the State Fish and Game Commission. Altho they are hatched, brooded and fed much the same as chickens, successful production of game birds requires considerable experience and knowledge of bird habits.

Pheasants and chuckar partridges are specialties at the Meade County State Farm which covers more than 1,240 acres southwest of Meade. Biggest business there is raising ring-neck pheasants from a flock of about 1,000 mature birds. The regular laying flock consists of about 720 hens and 180 cocks. They are held in 180 laying pens which cover a large hillside pasture. Each pen contains 4 hens and one cock.

Eggs are gathered daily from these pens and in peak periods of the laying season more than 600 eggs a day are taken from the pens. Appearing in pastel shades of brown, green, and yellow, as well as white, a basket full of the eggs presents a most colorful display. On the average, a pheasant hen under best management practices will lay about 60 eggs a year. In the wild she would lay only about half that number.

Eggs from the pheasant flock are incubated and brooded with special equipment. Massive electrically powered incubators provide capacity for 15,000 eggs at one time. With the convenience of a big-scale chick hatchery, several thousand eggs can be turned at one time, merely by moving a crank.

Coming from the incubators, the

active little birds resemble brown leg-horn chickens. They are taken immediately to one of the 4 battery brooders which have a total capacity for 4,000 birds. In these brooders they get a good start in life, with food and temperatures suited to their well-being.

After a few days in the battery brooders, young pheasants are taken to a large brooder house which has 20 hovers with a capacity of 200 birds each, giving a total capacity of 4,000, same as the battery brooders. They live here until about 4½ weeks old, when they are taken to spacious range shelters covering another hillside.

In the range pens, young pheasants have a chance to try their wings and learn to fly while developing their growth. A high, woven-wire fence prevents many from flying out. Those that do get away usually come back and are glad to be let into the pen again.

Released at 7 Weeks

Pheasants are released when about 7 weeks old. They are loaded into trucks in the evening and are hauled to the point of liberation that night. Early the next morning they are turned loose in some selected spot, to start shifting for themselves as birds in full freedom.

Until this year, pheasant distribution has been confined to the west 70 counties of Kansas. However, distribution of the 1942 crop will extend over all of Northeast Kansas, with birds being liberated in counties north of the Kaw river, reaching to the Missouri line.

Most winsome of all the wild creatures produced are baby quail, hatched on 2 State Quail Farms, one near Kingman and the other near Pittsburg. Like a bouncing brown fluff not much larger than the end of your thumb, a little quail is the most active of birds. Bursting from the shell like a grain of popcorn, he half flies and half hops the day he is hatched.

For Trapping Flies

A simple yet effective fly trap is easily made by following directions in our leaflet, "The Homemade Fly Trap." Wire screening and a wooden hoop are all the materials required. A copy of the directions with drawings will be sent free upon request to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

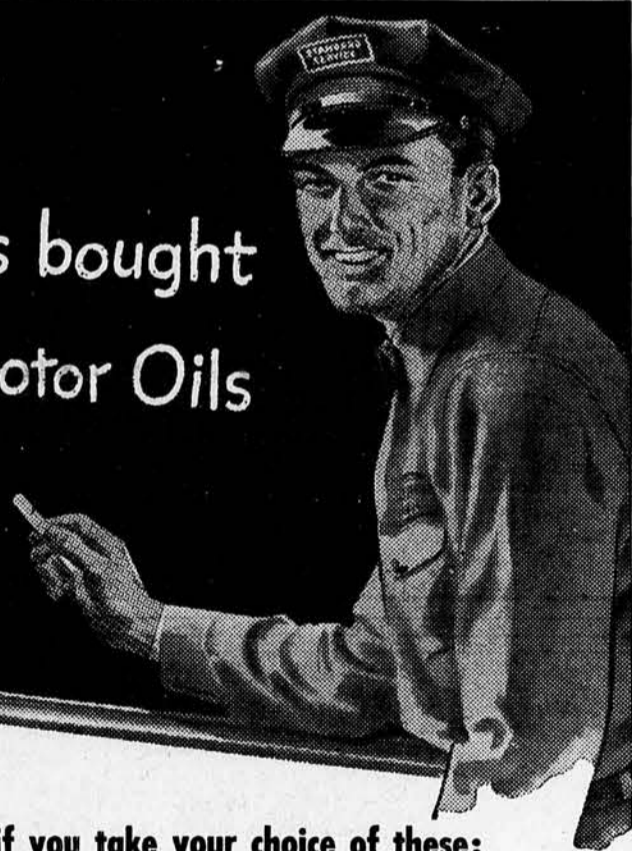
Within a week he can actually do a creditable job of flying.

As an egg layer, the quail "outdoes" a pheasant hen. Henry Mitchell, game farm superintendent at Kingman, reports quail in the laying flock there average nearly 90 eggs apiece, each year. Each of the 2 quail farms have about 275 laying pens, with every pen occupied by one male and one female bobwhite.

Modern incubators also are used on the quail farms, with hatching capacity totaling about 6,500 on each farm. At Kingman, one large brooder house accommodates more than 1,000 young quail while 6 smaller houses hold about 400 each. Young quail are moved to range shelters at 5 weeks old and are liberated when about 2 months old.

Along with this job of hatching fish and birds, the Forestry Fish and Game Commission handles many other important duties. All state parks and lakes are under the commission's direct supervision. The commission handles all fishing, hunting and trapping licenses, and supervises the work of all Kansas game protectors. Contrary to general opinion, the commission receives no tax money. All expenses are met by funds from fishing and hunting licenses, so those who enjoy the sports pay the bill.

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The Pattern for Agriculture

(Continued from Page 5)

plained that the adjustment of prices "should result in a continuation of the present high rate of dairy production, and should shift production to the types of products most needed in the war effort."

The adjustments referred to were these:

Reduction in evaporated milk, per case, from \$3.20 to \$3.10; reduction in the price of roller process dry skim milk from 12 cents a pound to 11.5 cents; increase in spray process dry skim milk from 13.5 cents a pound to 14 cents; butter—score 92 at Chicago—increased to 39 cents a pound from the market price of 37½ cents; cheese—No. 1, Wisconsin cheese exchange to the pound—from 20.5 cents a pound to 21 cents.

"Ordinarily at this time of year," Secretary Wickard explained, "prices begin to increase because of the seasonal decline in production. Therefore we had 2 things in mind: (1) To anticipate the increases in price which would come later in the case of butter and cheese, and to increase production; and (2) by adjustments between the prices of manufactured dairy products to decrease the production in some instances and increase it in others. At present, the only effective means we have of obtaining the desired results is by the use of price differentials. . . . Consequently, when we wish more butter, for example, as we do now, we increase the price of butter by comparison to the prices on other manufactured dairy products."

Remember, the Department announced butter at Chicago would be increased from 37½ cents to 39 cents. The Department can do this by buying

butter itself, thru Lend-Lease operations. Incidentally, the Department figures that butter prices, without Government support, would reach 39.9 cents—Chicago—in September. By hiking Government buying price to 39 cents at this time, production will be encouraged during the late summer and fall, when production costs ordinarily bring a "slack" in production.

The Department believes, whether you like it or not, that hog prices today are out of line—higher than Secretary Wickard had anticipated in relation to other meat products. But Wickard believes that when hogs really start going to market in late October, things will change. A logical conclusion—but not a promise—is that Government influence will not be used to drive hog prices down at this time.

Price Adjustments Will Vary

Right now, largely because the United Nations—principally Britain, for whose benefit most United States agencies at present are being conducted—do not require evaporated milk, the order of July 21 was issued.

"The effect of these price adjustments will vary somewhat by areas, but in general and based on average conditions the effect will be about as follows," according to Secretary Wickard:

"Increase the return to farmers producing for butter and roller skim milk manufactured outlets about 2 cents a hundredweight; butter and spray skim outlets, about 10 cents; for butter and casein outlets, about 6 cents; for butter and animal feed outlets, about 6 cents; for cheese outlets, about 8 cents; for evaporated a decline of about 10 cents, provided there is no change in manufacturer margins. However, in the case of evaporated milk a marketing agreement and license covering the industry will have the effect of reducing margins to manufacturers and should result in a somewhat smaller reduction to farmers than 10 cents."

It's Different With Wheat

Secretary Wickard recoiled in horror at the suggestion there is a surplus of evaporated milk. A commodity not perishable, which can be stored, is not surplus in these days, he asserted. Wheat? Different—and where can it be stored?

Wickard cannot see wheat at present, nor in the future, as anything but surplus. And any international wheat pool agreement in prospect is not going to change that situation. The future of wheat—aside from drastic reductions in acreage everywhere—depends upon finding industrial uses and in using it for feeding to animals. So far as Wickard is concerned, and today Wickard means Government and Government influence amounting to control, the answer to the wheat problem is the two-price system.

In this connection please note that Congress, in the annual Department appropriation bill, has authorized the sale of unlimited amounts of Government-owned wheat for industrial uses—making alcohol and rubber—at prices not below 85 per cent of corn parity. Right now that means 83 cents a bushel, or more than 50 cents below wheat parity. Also, Congress has set its approval on the sale of as much as 125 million bushels of Government-owned wheat for feeding to animals and poultry at not less than 85 per cent of corn parity.

Producers of wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco, rice, peanuts, are to be as-

sured of parity prices—if in the program—for 1943 marketings, thru Government loans plus parity payments and conservation payments. But probably not thru 100 per cent parity loans. Passage of the 100 per cent parity-loan bill is not to be pushed thru Congress at present. But the farm groups have it in reserve, subject to a Presidential veto, in case Brother Leon Henderson and the industrial consumers threaten to drive farm prices down too far below parity.

What About Rubber?

Congress is for development of the synthetic rubber industry, and for the production of synthetic rubber from alcohols made from grain. But powerful interests are afraid of promoting synthetic rubber production to the point where the United States would be rubber self-sufficient after the war. On the other hand, Canada—perhaps profiting by Germany and Russia—is bragging it intends to make itself independent of the rest of the world in production of synthetic rubber at the earliest possible time.

Right now the American farmer faces the anomaly of Vice President Wallace, former Secretary of Agriculture, being one of the principal stumbling blocks in the way of building up a synthetic rubber industry based on making alcohol from grains. The VP fears, very frankly, that a self-sufficient United States might tend to become isolationist again in post-war days. Vice President Wallace wants South America to have a United States market for its beef and corn and lambs, and the East Indies to have an American market for natural rubber. At least that is what his article in the New York Times Magazine recently would indicate.

Truck Plan Didn't Work

The Office of Defense Transportation is preparing to modify considerably its "75 per cent return haul" requirement to take trucks off the road. The whole matter is under study, but definitely the original requirement that trucks hauling livestock to market must pick up a return load of 75 per cent of the original haul is out of the picture. The program wouldn't work.

There is a certain—or perhaps uncertain—vagueness so far about what Mexico is to do and get in the Good Neighbor plus United Nations policy, but it is indicated that considerable Mexican labor will be imported into the United States during the war period; also, whatever Mexican products, including agricultural and mining, that will promote the war effort or Mexico's neighborly feeling toward the United States.

The emphasis is on American production for the United Nations, and American exportation and importation of whatever is needed to make the rest of the world feel more kindly toward the United States and more inclined to further the international trend of world thought for the future.

The Administration program for wage controls and price controls and other things necessary to halt inflation is to vest the President with broad powers to deal with whatever situation may arise.

Glue Re-sizes Rugs

To re-size a rug at home, lay the rug face down on an old floor, and brush its back with hot glue made by dissolving 1 pound of granulated glue in 1 gallon boiling water. Use a white-wash brush, a whisk broom, or a large paint brush.—J. A. W.

Opens Door With Foot

The idea that I appreciate most is one my husband thought up. He placed an ordinary drawer pull on the bottom of the kitchen screen door, outside. Now when I come in with a basket of clothes, armful of wood or anything, it is an easy matter to open the door with the toe of my shoe.—Mrs. R. E.

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