

JUNE 5, 1943

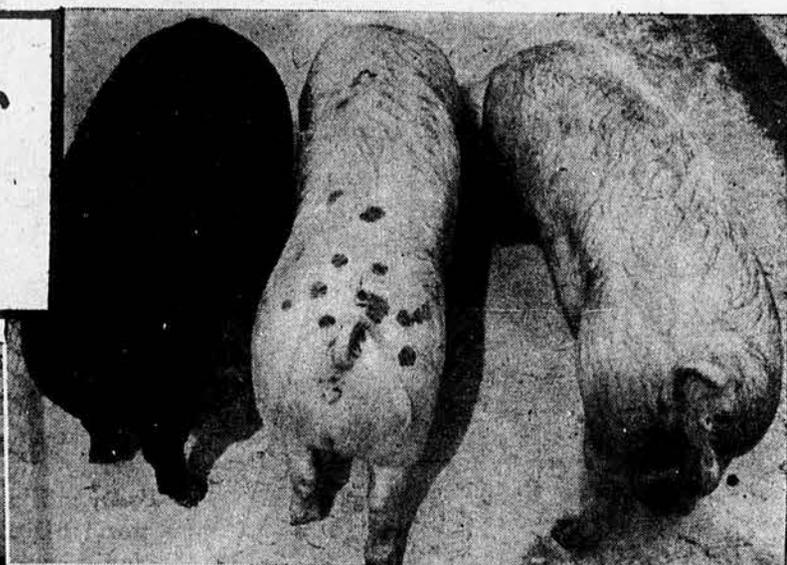
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# KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE

## Everybody's FARM



The progeny, center, of a Danish Landrace hog, at right, and a Poland China hog, at left, inherits some of the physical characteristics of both parents, in tests at the Beltsville Research Center.



At Beltsville, apple trees are grown in large pots filled with sterile sand, to which nutrient elements are added in varying quantities. The drainoff is collected and tells how much of each plant nutrient an apple tree needs for best growth.

**Y**OU own part of a farm you very likely never have seen. Let's call it "Everybody's Farm" because that could well be the name for the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Beltsville Research Center in Maryland, 13 miles northeast of Washington, D. C. You see, everyone in the U. S. helps support it thru taxes and, of course, everyone profits by the work done there.

Beginning in 1910 with 475 acres, the Research Center now covers 12,461 acres, boasts 28 laboratory buildings, 31 greenhouses, an apiary, 84 barns, and 500 other buildings, including an abattoir, granary, shops and sewage-disposal plant. These buildings, with roads, and facilities, cost

about 9 million dollars. The annual cost of operation runs close to 2 million dollars, partly offset by products sold, but the main returns are the millions of dollars it saves farmers throught the nation every year.

The Research Center houses nearly 3,000 experimental farm animals, more than 15,000 experimental fowls, and about 5,500 small animals such as rabbits, guinea pigs, rats, and white mice, for laboratory tests. The scientists stationed at Beltsville include agronomists, animal husbandmen, apiculturists, bacteriologists, biochemists, biologists, botanists, chemists, entomologists, geneticists, grain technologists, home economists, horticulturists, marketing

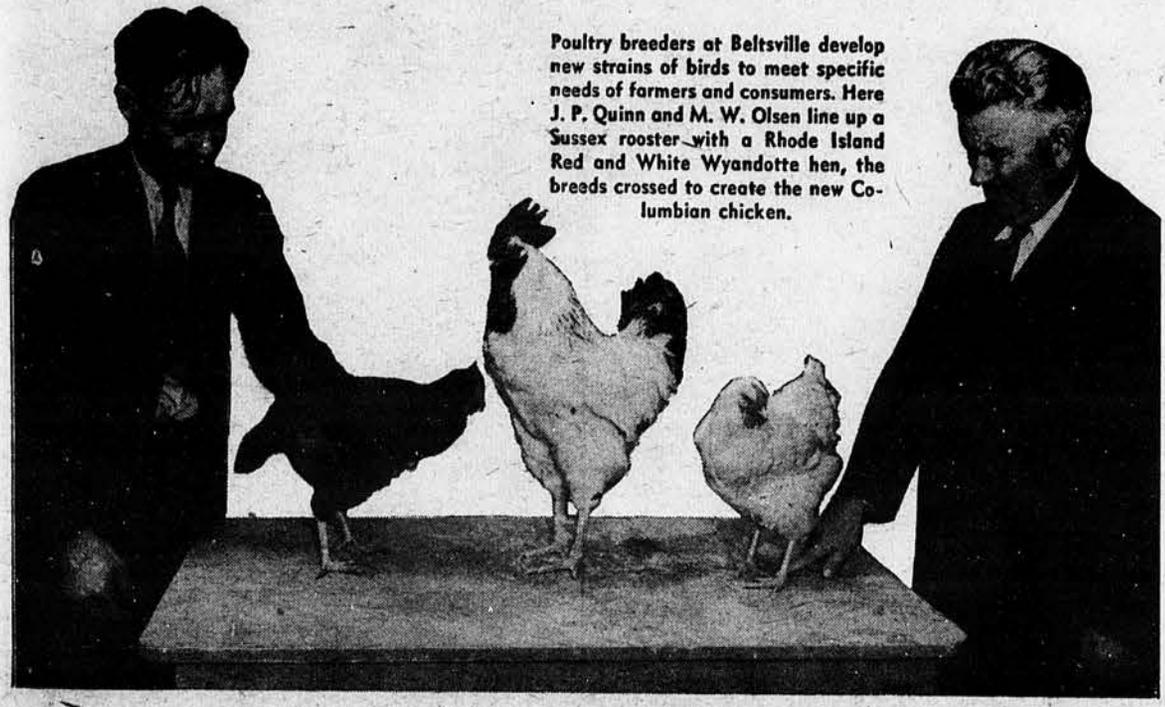
specialists, parasitologists, pathologists, physicists, physiologists, pomologists, silviculturists, soil conservationists, statisticians, veterinarians and zoologists. This gives some idea of the widespread activities being carried on at the Research Center, covering almost every phase of farm production, disease control and marketing.

The activities at Beltsville are so numerous and so intensive it would be impossible to cover all of them in one story, so let's examine here the work being done toward improving the production of livestock, poultry and bees.

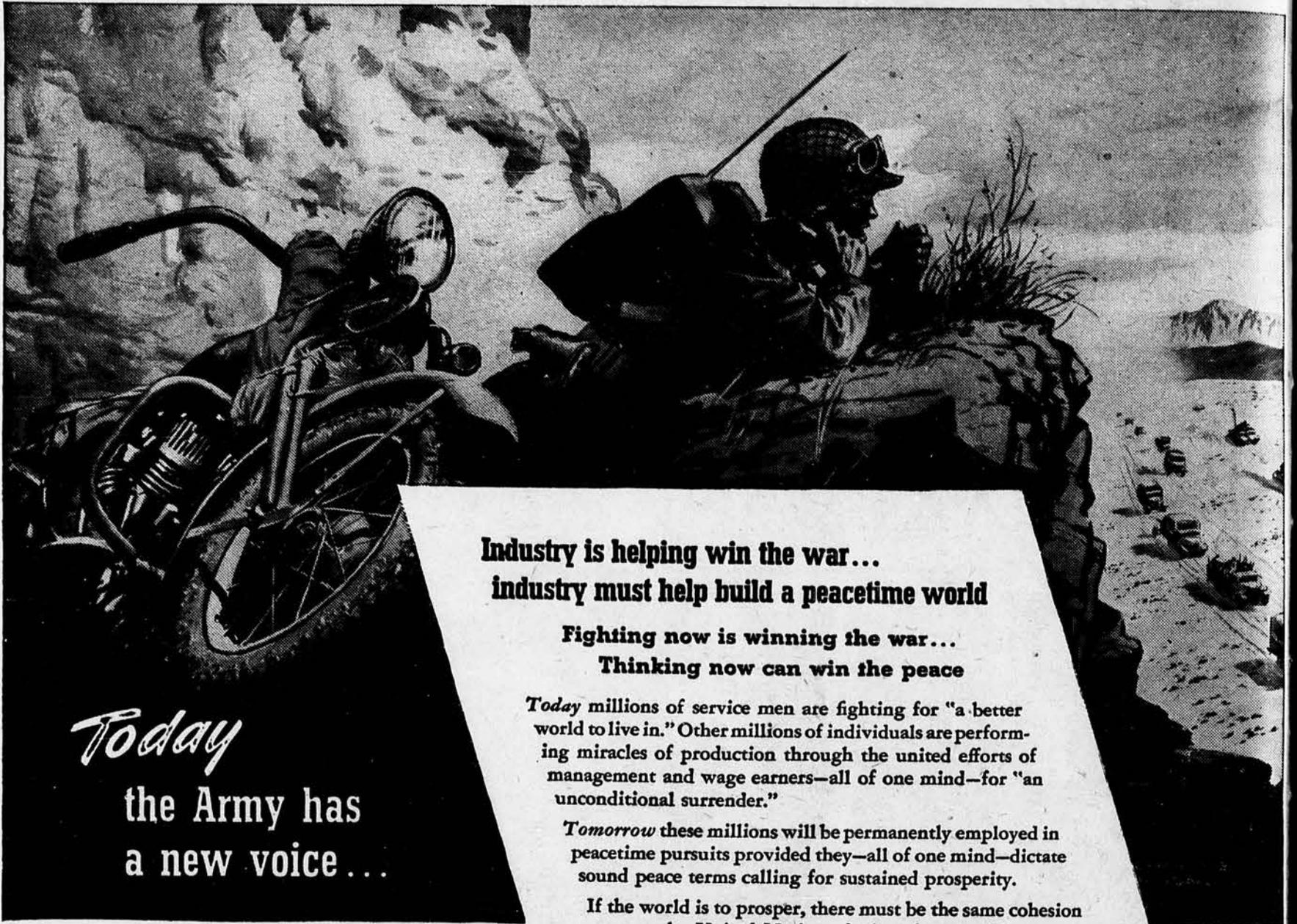
For many centuries nature has been "breeding" all forms of life. She crossed them. She inbred them. She subjected them to mysterious forces powerful enough to bring about changes in the germ stuff that determines their characteristics. She put them thru hardships that only the "fit" could survive. Out of these processes, carried on over millions of years, myriads of forms of living things have been developed.

For a long time man took what nature gave him, but eventually he became dissatisfied and began to study methods of improvements. It was not until 1900, however, that genetics—the science of the quality of life as it passes from one generation to the other—took its place beside other well-established sciences.

Livestock breeders have not advanced nearly so far as plant breeders in applying genetics to the solution of their problems. The [Continued on Page 18]



Poultry breeders at Beltsville develop new strains of birds to meet specific needs of farmers and consumers. Here J. P. Quinn and M. W. Olsen line up a Sussex rooster with a Rhode Island Red and White Wyandotte hen, the breeds crossed to create the new Columbian chicken.



*Today*  
the Army has  
a new voice...

**Industry is helping win the war...  
industry must help build a peacetime world**

**Fighting now is winning the war...  
Thinking now can win the peace**

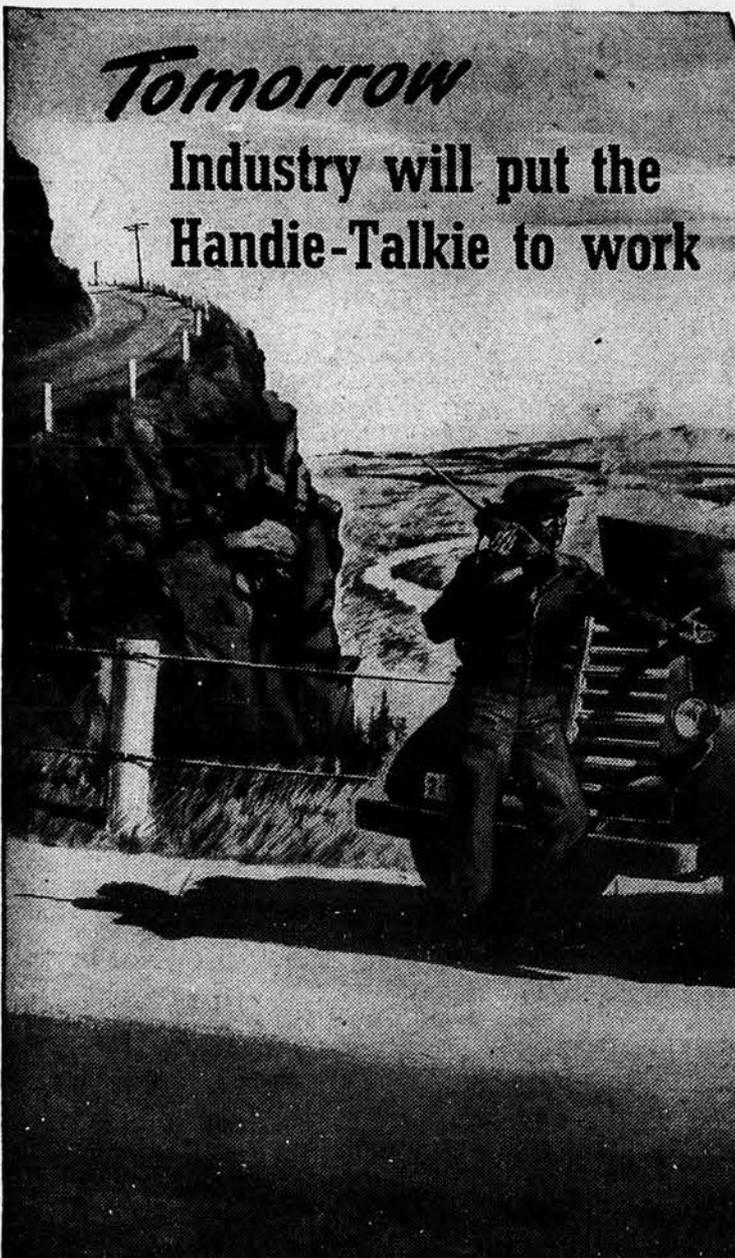
*Today* millions of service men are fighting for "a better world to live in." Other millions of individuals are performing miracles of production through the united efforts of management and wage earners—all of one mind—for "an unconditional surrender."

*Tomorrow* these millions will be permanently employed in peacetime pursuits provided they—all of one mind—dictate sound peace terms calling for sustained prosperity.

If the world is to prosper, there must be the same cohesion among the United Nations during the transition period and thereafter as now exists during the world-wide conflict. Internal stability here and in other nations can be gained and maintained only by sustained industrial production and by economic interdependence.

The people of this country, in common with the people of other lands, will prosper materially and spiritually when this war is ended but only if insistence, world-wide in scope, is now voiced for A JUST AND DURABLE PEACE.

**THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY, INC.**  
*Subsidiary of The International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited*  
**New York, N. Y.**



*Tomorrow*  
Industry will put the  
Handie-Talkie to work

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# A "Fall" Potato Crop

Can Be Planted in Late July

*Our potatoes rotted in the ground. Is it too late to replant now? I have heard of planting a second crop, some time in July. Will they mature before frost? What might hinder us from getting a crop in each planting?—Mrs. J. S. E.*

It is decidedly too late to plant potatoes now with the hope of getting a spring crop. In Kansas the potato stops growing because of excessive heat that occurs in July, and the plant will stop growing whether or not it is mature at that time. There is not sufficient time for the plant to make a crop before it becomes too hot for it to remain alive.

Concerning your second question, a considerable number of growers plant potatoes about the last of July for a crop that will mature in October. There are 2 chances that one takes: The first being that the ground may be so dry the potatoes will not start growing in time to make a crop; the second chance one takes is that a frost may occur too early, before a sufficient crop has been produced. One such season was last year; however, a good many growers had quite a large yield of medium-sized potatoes. Owing to the fact that the season was rather cool and moist last year, potatoes grew very well prior to the time of the early frost.

The method that is most successful is to grow northern-grown seed for the fall crop. The method growers use here is to put seed potatoes in cold storage in the spring and thus preserve them until the end of July. Attempts are frequently made to grow new crop potatoes, but no successful method has been found whereby these new potatoes can be brought out of dormancy. At times growers get very good stands with new crop potatoes, and other times the stand is very poor; in other words, it is very much of a gamble to try to grow the new potatoes. If you can obtain northern-grown potatoes and put them in cold storage at about 40 degrees until planting date, I should say this would be the best method.

Another thing that should be considered is the ground in which you plant the potatoes. It is much better in the spring to preserve a piece of ground for the fall crop. Keep it free of weeds and thereby one is better assured of sufficient moisture during August for the growth of the fall potato crop. If a field is used on which an earlier crop has been harvested, one must take more chances on sufficient rain to moisten the soil sufficiently so that the potatoes will sprout.—O. H. Elmer, Associate Professor of Botany, Kansas State College.

## Potato Shortage Hits the Farm

SHORTAGE of potatoes rather than meat is hampering Kansas farm and town housewives, grocerymen and cafe operators and all of those hungry individuals who have learned to consider a meal "just a lunch" without this favorite of all staple food items.

The shortage seems to be widespread thru the state and critical in some areas. Mrs. Laurice Smith, a Cloud county farm woman, says she hasn't been able to buy potatoes at the stores for more than a week and that her husband is "having a fit." Like most farm men, he is a big potato eater, she reports.

Henry Duwe, of Harper county, recently visited Topeka and was surprised to find plenty of spuds on hand. Out in his county they have been doing without for some time and he had fi-

nally decided they were no longer in existence.

Many cafes over the state have quit serving potatoes except with steak orders. Some are substituting rice while others are using spaghetti. Cooks are finding it difficult to adjust their menus to the "spudless" condition and report that customers are especially critical of the results.

Ness City grocers say they can get potatoes in small quantities but that they are always low and sometimes entirely out, with the supply much less than the demand. They claim the principal supply, which is from the west, has been "frozen" by the Government and that the new potatoes from the south fail to get this far north.

The theory is being advanced by some that people are eating more potatoes now since canned goods and meats are rationed. Whatever the cause for the shortage, the editor of the Ness County News hands out some good advice, as follows: "The shortage

should be an incentive for those with potato patches to do their utmost to save every spud that grows. It is entirely possible that a shortage more acute than that which exists now may occur next winter."

The best potato story of the year comes from Marion, or maybe a dozen other places, where a local housewife was said to have tried her hand at potato-growing for the first time. She brought all her seed potatoes back to the store and told the dealer they weren't good because she had cut up about a dozen already and couldn't find seeds in any of them.



## HATS OFF TO A BLUE RIBBON FARM FAMILY

MEET THE BRADY RIDDLES  
FIRST TO WIN THE W. G. SKELLY AWARD  
FOR SUPERIOR ACHIEVEMENT IN AGRICULTURE

Every real American can be proud of citizens like the Brady Riddles of Monona County, Iowa. We want you to meet them—Mr. Brady Riddle; Mrs. Brady Riddle; Charles, 20; Floyd, 12; Loren, 10; Leonard, 6; and Myron, 2;

First farm family to win the Skelly Award for Superior Achievement in Agriculture, the Riddles typify the dauntless spirit of the American farmer's battle for food production. Here's a brief story of their achievements.

They operate 680 acres of Hawkeye land of which they own 520. In 1942 they raised 1040 spring and fall pigs. That's 130 tons of pork! The care given that family of porkers was good; 7.3 pigs were raised per litter, an average weight of 250 pounds was reached in 206 days.

They also fed 100 head of beef cattle, cared for a dairy herd, a poultry flock of 500 birds and made an excellent record in corn and flax production.

Brady Riddle is active in the Farm Bureau, is a member of the County Plan-

ning Board, and works on War Bonds and scrap drives.

Charles and Floyd do outstanding 4-H Club work and are investing their earnings in War Bonds. Floyd marketed his crossbred litter of 10 pigs and purchased three \$100 War Bonds.

Charles won the grand champion market litter at Sioux City and has never failed to make blue ribbon rating at the Interstate Show.

Mrs. Riddle canned 423 jars of home-grown vegetables and 400 quarts of fruit for the family, 310 quarts for an orphanage, and 246 jars for her married daughter. Mrs. Riddle is also assistant leader of the St. Clair 4-H Club and a volunteer educational co-operator.

### NOT a "contest"

The W. G. Skelly Plan for rewarding Superior Achievement in Agriculture is not competitive: It is W. G. Skelly's way of showing his interest in agriculture and the production of food. The members of the committee who choose those to be honored know agriculture and are, therefore, well aware of the fact that many thousands of farming people are worthy of the highest honors which may be extended. Each person receiving the Skelly Award, therefore, represents a very great number of others who are equally deserving.



### TUNE IN ALEX DREIER

Skelly Morning Newspaper of the Air, N.B.C. Network, 7:00 to 7:15 A.M. daily, and on Saturday at the same time, for further news of Skelly Awards for Superior Achievement in Agriculture.

SKELLY OIL COMPANY • Tulsa, Okla.; El Dorado, Kans.; Kansas City, Mo.

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**Gas rationing** has sort of "cramped my style" in getting around the farm country. But I've managed a good look-see for you into West Coast dairying. On this milk front one of our nip-and-tuck battles of the war is taking place right now. Dairymen, I venture, have been hit harder by the draft and high-wage war plant recruiting than any other kind of agriculture. For lack of milkers, many owners of small herds have had to sell their cows—and often to the butcher. I talked about this serious situation with *Dr. Robert Prior*, who is manager of the Washington State Dairy Products Commission, also one of the organizers and a vice-president of the American Dairy Association. What follows below comes from Dr. Prior.



**Salty and outspoken** champion of the dairymen, Dr. Robert Prior has been Manager of the Washington State Dairy Commission since 1939. He graduated a veterinary from Washington State College, practiced in Yakima, raised range sheep, served as federal wool commissioner during World War I. In 1921 he bought a purebred Holstein herd, became state supervisor of dairying and livestock in 1925, served 3 years as director of membership relations with the United Dairymen's Association. Dr. Prior's two hobbies: horses, and cheaper ways of getting milk to the consumer.

## The Milk Industry must be kept going

**“YOU CAN'T TAKE MILLIONS** of trained men off U.S. farms and not create big problems in food production,” Dr. Prior told me, “and without food all other materials of war are useless.

“Our national leaders know this and we in the milk industry know it. Deferment of essential farm workers from the draft has already brought some relief. But dairymen on the Pacific Coast are still faced with a terrific headache.

“In this area, due to development of war industries, the civilian population has increased thirty percent. At the same time, hundreds of thousands of uniformed men are constantly in camps and bases in these states. That means at least two million additional mouths to feed.

**“Our dairymen must produce one-third more milk than they did a year ago. The question is: How are we going to do it?”**

“Good dairy workers cannot be trained overnight. Although women are helping with the family herds, they cannot go into

the larger dairies, our main source of milk, and handle the machinery or heavy work. On the milk front, we need strong men.

“The dairy industry is now paying its workers the highest wages in history but we cannot yet compete with war industries operating on government contracts. We may find that the only way to save our milk front is to establish a wartime labor subsidy to keep milkers on the farm. If something of this nature is not done we could have a food shortage and all its horrors—and I am not in the habit of being sensational.

**“Nobody should get the idea that the milk industry is licked. Milk is too important in the whole war plan for us to quit this battle until it is won.”**

“This industry is working constantly with government officials to find ways and means of maintaining production. We still have enough cows to produce milk for our western population if we divert milk from the cheese vats, the evaporating pans and the ice cream freezers. These foods—and milk

itself—may have to be reapportioned.

“Today's need to make the most of all our man power will certainly speed up the trend towards more economical ways of getting milk from cow to consumer.

“In the past thirty years our methods of production have been pretty well streamlined. And some food sellers, such as Safeway, have introduced comparable efficiencies on the distribution side.

**“It's plain as day that selling milk through stores is a direct and efficient way to move milk into consumption.”**

“Unessential services in distribution are burdensome and expensive—particularly so at a time like this. The Safeway method conserves trucks, tires and gasoline. It releases thousands of men for essential work.

“We should see that consumers are told how efficient distribution aids both producers and consumers in working out problems brought on by the war, and also peacetime problems.”

TOLD TO YOUR SAFEWAY FARM REPORTER

# We'll Eat Strange Foods

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

WE SHALL be living in a very different kind of world after we have won this war. Just what this new universe of ours will be like we can only surmise now. Other wars have given an impetus to agriculture so it is reasonable to suspect some change will come out of this one.

At the end of the Civil War the disbanding of the armies set free for productive work a large number of horses and mules. Many of these were acquired by farmers and this event marks the beginning of the transition from ox to horse power, a matter of no little importance in the development of agriculture. During the period immediately after the Civil War there followed such an expansion of agricultural enterprise as the world had never seen before. One of the chief factors in stimulating this remarkable expansion was the invention of the twine binder. By use of this new device for harvesting grain this country very quickly became the world's greatest exporter of wheat.

## Important in Peace Times

No dream of the future can ignore the important place the airplane will hold in our postwar world. Now the most destructive weapon of the war, in the Air Age we are about to enter the airplane will become a most important factor in maintenance of world peace. The giant planes of today, carrying military personnel and supplies to our global battle fronts will, tomorrow, be converted into transport planes to bring us agricultural products from the far corners of the world. With their transoceanic flying range and multi-ton cargo capacity these great ships of the air will blaze a way to new frontiers and will stimulate world trade now undreamed.

The new world we will be living in after the war is won will be a shrunken world. An Air Age timetable will show Chicago and Singapore only 47 flying hours apart. Berlin is only 20 hours from New York by plane. Washington and Moscow are separated by 4,883 air-line miles, yet one can fly from one of these cities to the other in 24 hours. Nations and people we once thought remote are now merely hours and minutes away. The Atlantic is only 400 minutes wide.

In our new world, with the most distant places not more than 60 flying hours away, globe-circling leviathans of the air with a carrying-capacity of 2,000 tons will bring strange new goods to us daily. There will be world markets for products that have been produced the primitive way for ages. In those backward lands modern agri-

cultural practices will quickly be adopted. Out-of-the-way places will spring into economic importance because of certain products or crops that can be grown there better than any place else. No longer will there be a need for agricultural scouts to scour the earth in search of new plants to be brought here and acclimated. The plants will be left to grow in their natural habitat and environment where they do best and their fruits or products will be brought to us over global skyways.

## Outwit Crop Failures

Vast, undeveloped areas all over the world will be brought into production because giant cargo planes, flying almost with the speed of sound, will bring them world markets overnight. A shortage of yield, crop failures or adverse weather conditions will not be as serious for the area affected as is now the case, for any needed product or commodity may be brought in quickly from far off places where an abundance of that particular crop may have been grown. A crop harvested on one side of the world may be the raw material for a commodity processed on the opposite side.

Mother Ceres, as she flew over the earth in a chariot drawn by a pair of winged dragons, could not have been more successful in her efforts to make things grow than will the 300,000 highly-trained pilots that will fly commercial craft after the war is over. A global network of air lines will be the stimulus for a new kind of agriculture. The diet of people all over the world will be changed, for we shall have a greater variety of edibles to choose from. In our markets we shall find foods from every clime. We will get energy from fruits ripened by a tropical sun and essential vitamins from foods flown to us from the Arctic Circle.

Postwar commercial aviation will be of benefit not only to agriculture but it will have a tremendous effect upon every industry and every worker in the United States. The tens of thousands of men and women who make up the great aircraft industry may not suddenly find themselves without jobs when the war is over. These skilled workers may be needed to build an even greater industry. The large cargo planes of the future will be built with a dual purpose in mind. They will be interchangeable for use in war or in peacetime commerce. It will be satisfying to know that by this means the United States will always have a sizable air force available for almost immediate use in case of war.

# Thieves Upset Food Plan

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

IT WAS the intention of Mrs. Jerry O'Meara, Council Grove, to help raise plenty of food for the soldier boys, but she says thieves have upset her plans. They stole, among other things, steers, hogs and several chickens. Two of these dishonest persons also stole 4 or 5 dozen hens from another Service member, Jake Ziegler, Council Grove, before they were arrested by Sheriff J. C. Parker and convicted and sent to prison. A Kansas Farmer cash reward has been distributed among the 2 Service members and the sheriff.

## Rustlers Are on the Move

Reports coming in from over the state indicate there is a widespread epidemic of cattle stealing in the making. J. W. May, R. 1, Manhattan, says that several cattle thefts have occurred in Riley county and the eastern part of Pratt county. Usually they take only 1 or 2 at a time. These cattle dis-

appear from pastures some distance from home. The owners, in many instances, do not discover the thefts for several days. Mr. May says that thieves have come onto his premises several times. Among articles taken were 3 dozen chickens, gasoline, coal oil, black-snake whip and a hammer.

Ben F. Werst, R. 1, McLouth, says 5 head of cattle disappeared from his farm. Frank Johnson, R. 1, Mentor, reports the loss of 1 roan heifer, and Floyd Mustard, R. 1, Talmage, says a 2-year-old Hereford heifer has been stolen from his premises.

## Rewards Are Appreciated

Payment of cash rewards by Kansas Farmer Protective Service may not always fully reimburse farmers for property stolen but they go a long way toward it. Service members, as well as peace officers, appreciate the co-operation given by Kansas Farmer as is shown by the following letters:

"I received the Kansas Farmer check for \$12.50 the other day. I am perfectly satisfied with the portion I received and I am pleased to know the sheriff got the other half of the reward.—Frank Yaussi, Jr., Hiawatha."

"We want to assure the Protective Service that we are ready at all times to co-operate with your department to the best of our ability. While the reward was appreciated, we expect to put forth all our efforts to do our duty without any thought of sharing in a reward.—Virgil Kill, Sheriff of Brown County."

"Thanks for the \$12.50 check we received last week from Kansas Farmer Protective Service.—David Demary, Burr Oak."

"I take this opportunity to thank you for your check for reward. I assure you that I was only doing my duty as an officer and hope that I may always be able to help anyone who is in need of my services.—E. J. Heyl, Wakeeney City Marshal."

"I wish to thank you for the check we received last week. If we can help Kansas Farmer we will be glad to do it. We will tell all of our friends what quick service you render.—Mrs. F. R. Sipes, Sedgwick."

"I want to thank you sincerely for the reward of \$15 for my aid in the capture, conviction and sentence of the thief who stole my truck.—Leonard Held, Great Bend."

"I wish to thank you for the \$10 for my part in the reward. We are more than glad to render any service that we can because we find the Protective Service aids in preventing thefts as well as making it easier for thieves to be apprehended, as the result of the marking system sponsored by Kansas Farmer Protective Service.—L. L. Becker, Sheriff of Barton County."

"I want to thank the Kansas Farmer Protective Service for the check your agent delivered the other day. You surely do stand back of your promise. I also use the Cap-

# Important Industry



Production of hybrid seed has become an important industry for many Kansas farmers and commercial firms. Shown here is James G. Tomson, Jr., of Wakarusa, in one of his 1942 fields producing valuable hybrid seed for corn growers.

per marking system. The little metal Protective Service tags are especially good. I keep one on my tractor as it is away from home quite a lot. Before cashing my check I showed it to some other folks.—Fred Reilly, Westphalia."

"I received my reward check a few days ago and want to thank you very much for it. I think the Protective Service, sponsored by Kansas Farmer, is a fine thing and all farmers should have it.—Alva Cation, Humboldt."

"I want to thank you for the promptness in sending us the \$25. We will gladly divide the check with everyone who helped recover the watch.—Mrs. A. C. Flinn and Son, Garnett."

# An Extra "Batch" Helps

By MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

THERE is still plenty of time to start another brood of chicks in order to have some extra pullets coming into production by the first of the year. Keeping only the best pullets from the earlier hatches will give maximum production with the minimum of expense. If there is an extra brood of chicks coming along to take the place of those that are culled from an earlier lot, we are likely to do a better job of culling. Poultry meats will be in demand all year and those pullets that are slower in developing and slower in feathering, yet are in good flesh, will fill the need for poultry meat better than for production purposes.



Mrs. Farnsworth

We do not need to keep every pullet if they are not suitable for the most profitable production. It isn't always the largest number of layers in a house that produce the most eggs or bring the most profits. Rather, it is the carefully culled flock with plenty of room that is given good care, that brings the best results in every way.

## Just One Extra Egg

Perhaps you haven't thought much about it, in looking at the daily egg record from your flock, just how much difference 60 eggs a hen more a year can make. This only means 5 eggs more a month to the hen. Just one egg a week more to the hen and one egg over. At 33 cents a dozen, 5 dozen will bring \$1.65 a year, which normally will about pay the hen's feed bill. In an average farm flock of 300 hens this extra egg a week means an extra income of \$495 a year.

It pays well to cull the growing young stock from the time of hatching until they come into production. If we raise some extra pullets from late hatches to take the place of those culled from one cause or another we will have our houses filled with better producers.

June chicks have a "black eye" from some poultry raisers who say they are

more difficult to raise than any other hatches in the year. This experience may be due to several reasons, which may be largely overcome. Perhaps sometimes late-hatched chicks are not given the attention that earlier chicks receive. We forget that hot weather may be as hard on late-hatched chicks as cold weather is on earlier chicks, if we are not prepared to give them the things they need to meet the weather conditions.

## Many Ideas Help

Shade can be provided to protect chicks from the sun's direct rays in summer. If no natural shade is available, an artificial one may be built and covered with feed sacks, canvas, straw or old lumber. Raising the late hatches away from earlier hatches is a necessity. A grass-covered range will help a lot and a patch of tender greens helps along. Plenty of fresh, clean water is doubly important when the weather gets hot. Getting summer-hatched chicks on the roosts as soon as possible prevents summer colds contracted from crowding in corners on the floor. And wire floors are one of the nicest conveniences on which to raise late hatches. Give plenty of room and plenty of feed, and no overcrowding.

Good pasture for all growing chicks will mean much this summer. At Premier Hill we are especially pleased that we have a good patch of rape, oats, sweet clover and lespedeza growing.

## When Wire Is Scarce

Poultry netting and welded wire used for screening droppings pits has been hard to get and unobtainable in some localities, but we may use wooden strips instead. It is suggested that these strips be placed about the same distance apart as the diameter of the mesh in the wire. These will not be as satisfactory as the wire, but perhaps can serve the purpose for the duration. Putting them on frames, so that they may be lifted for cleaning, is better than nailing them. Wooden strips may also be used in building summer shelters.

Many things we may need in our poultry raising may be scarce or rationed, but we can all use our ability and ingenuity for better management.

# FARM MATTERS

*As I See Them*

I DON'T know whether you noticed it, but there was a delegation of 6 Russians from Premier Joe Stalin's government at the international food conference at Hot Springs, Va.

And early in the proceedings the Russian delegation made it plain that Russia is more interested in food right now than in planning for postwar food distribution. In effect, the Russians, after listening to some of the postwar proposals, asked the blunt question: "When do we eat?"

It seems that the food situation in Russia is much more serious than had been understood here in Washington. Millions and millions of acres of Russia's most productive land are under German control, and Russian workers are on diets insufficient for the heavy work they are called upon to do.

One result of the mission undoubtedly will be heavier demands on our supplies of foodstuffs for shipment to our Russian Allies under Lease-Lend. One report I get is that much as the Russians need war materials, their food shortage is so serious they are asking that our Government substitute Lend-Lease food for tanks and other materials of war, while shipping space is so short.

Russia must be fed. Britain must be fed. China needs food. We are shipping thousands of tons to North Africa. It is now certain that here in the United States we are not going to have the bountiful crop yields that have blessed us the last 3 years.

What all this means is that every available acre must be utilized to produce food this year.

I am losing patience with the Office of Price Administration and its program which so far has ignored the need for increased food production in the anxiety of its corps of economists, statisticians and attorneys to hold down food prices.

I hope the reports are true that the control of food and farm commodity prices is going to be turned over to Chester C. Davis, War Food Administrator. The important thing to do about the food shortage—and it is going to be a real food shortage all over the United States before next year—is to get production. And frankly, the OPA program, with its "squeezes" and "roll-backs" and subsidies paid with borrowed money, has done more to strangle production than to get production.

Congress I think is disturbed, and rightly so, over what look like attempts to shape events so that the Executive branch of the Government will have sole power to decide what part the United States will take in the postwar world.

The secrecy attempted at the food confer-

ence—reporters barred by military police and barbed wire—I have regarded as a sort of a "trial balloon" to see how far the Government can go in having secrecy for all postwar and peace conferences, and get away with it. Military decisions ought to be made that way—but the future foreign and domestic policies of the United States should not be arrived at with all this secrecy and "hush-hush."

One of the reasons I worked so hard this time to prevent extension of the reciprocal trade agreements Act without giving Congress powers to review such agreements before they become final, was because I think such agreements could, and probably would, be used to make postwar commitments without getting Congressional approval.

As I told the Senate, I don't want the peace terms concluded, and postwar commitments as to international economic and political relationships, made by executive agreements instead of by treaties.

The President as Commander-in-Chief has my full support in running the war—I have not even offered any armchair advice as to where the war ought to be fought first.

But when it comes to determining our relations with other nations after the war, I want the people of the United States, thru the Congress, to have some say about it.

## Helping Themselves

IT TOOK a good Kansas farmer friend to set the country straight on the farm help business. He said everybody else seems to think they are doing the farmer a great favor by planning to dig up extra workers to plant and harvest the crops when, as a matter of fact, they are helping themselves.

I agree with him. I hope his statement is published and broadcast from one end of the country to the other. It should be repeated often enough so everyone in government and in civilian life will get the true perspective on this whole farm production problem.

The farmer isn't asking some special favor for himself when he insists that industry and the Selective Service allow him to keep enough,

or borrow enough, experienced farm labor to do the tremendous production job that must be done. He is asking, and hoping it will not be too little, too late, for something that will fight for victory as hard as planes or tanks or ships; something that will save the very lives of decent people and rebuild a desirable world.

During this emergency, if farmers had a mind to, and if they were utterly selfish, they could do a very satisfactory job of feeding themselves without any extra help, and let the rest of the folks scratch for themselves. But farmers are not selfish. They are not blind to the needs of others. They know that agriculture well operated is one of the most potent weapons against our treacherous enemies. They know that a slow-down or a shut-down on the farm production line is a threat to the lives of our boys on the fighting fronts. They know that if they will take their best management, and every hour of hard work they can put in to supply enough food for every need.

It is farmers themselves who shoulder the responsibility for this heaviest of food-production problems the world ever has seen. I am deeply grateful, as everyone should be, that we have men and women, boys and girls on our farms who are not afraid to tackle this food production job, which ranks second only to actual fighting on our battle fronts.

Agriculture is going to come thru this war time test with a record of service and loyalty that will be unsurpassed by any other production group. Never a thought of sit-downs, or strikes, or walk-outs among farmers. Their devotion to duty is as much a part of farm people I know as their heartbeats, despite the fact that everything else in war production got the right-of-way over agriculture. Why we ever had to sell anybody on the idea that farming is an essential war industry is a puzzle to me. And that certain officials raise such a howl about decent prices for food that costs more to grow is almost beyond belief.

When the increase in farm prices is compared with the increase in wages that war plant workers are getting, the farmer comes out on the short end. This is no time to treat agriculture like a stepchild. Everything possible should be done to keep agriculture operating at full speed. Because if agriculture cracks up, so do America and our Allies.

*Arthur Capper*

Washington, D. C.

## From a Marketing Viewpoint

By R. W. Hoecker, Wheat, Feed Grains, Poultry and Eggs; F. L. Parsons, Livestock and Dairy.

*I have some common red and roan 2- and coming 2-year-old steers and heifers that are on grass and in fair butcher condition. I can get around 13 cents for them at a local market. Would you advise selling now and figure on replacing later with lighter cattle at a cheaper price or hold until fall?—C. D. R., Chautauqua Co.*

If you can get 13 cents for your 2-year-old butcher cattle at the local market, perhaps you should accept it. This is about the present price for common to medium butcher cattle on the Kansas City market. You would save shrinkage losses and transportation costs. There is not much question but that replacement cattle will be lower in

price next fall—considerably so if the feed situation gets worse. In view of present Government policy, it is doubtful whether fat cattle values will be allowed to advance seasonally as much as they usually do in the late summer and early fall.

*What is the outlook for wheat prices?—C. D. R., Washington Co.*

Until July, new crop prospects probably will be the dominant wheat price influence. If weather is near normal, wheat prices are expected to remain at about present levels until harvest. Much of the wheat trade expects the 1943 wheat loan rate to be \$1.25 a bushel on farms. Since this would be 11 cents above the 1942 rate, and just slightly above present prices for wheat, the new rate will exert a strong influence in keeping present prices

from going any lower. However, the large marketable supplies in the hands of the producers and terminal elevators probably will prevent much of a rise in prices. A gradual rise in prices beginning shortly after harvest and continuing until prices reach parity next winter is expected. Wheat prices probably will average higher during 1943-1944 than they have during the past season.

*Can you give the ceiling prices that may be paid by produce dealers to the producer for spring chickens, both the heavy and light breeds? What is the ceiling price where the producer sells direct to the consumer.—J. C., Jewell.*

To compute the ceiling for live spring chickens from any point in Kansas, it is necessary to know the freight rate from the local point to

New York City and San Francisco. For the purpose of illustrating the method of computing the ceiling price, assume the freight rate to be \$1.40 a hundred to New York City and \$2.10 to San Francisco. On this basis you are nearest to New York City freightwise and if you use New York City prices you will have the highest ceilings. Subtract the freight rate, 1.4 cents a pound from 28.5 cents, the ceiling price at New York, and the highest price the producer-dealer can pay you as a producer is 27.1 cents a pound for all spring chickens regardless of weight unless you had to haul the poultry more than 30 miles. If you sell direct to the consumer add to the above 27.1 cents, 1.5 cents a pound and multiply the result by 1.2. Twenty-seven and one-tenth plus 1.5 equals 28.6 times 1.2 equals 34.3 cents, the ceiling price when sold direct to the consumer.

# Here's How They Tell

## "Pet Methods" of Predicting the Weather

LONG with the article, "Let's Ask the Weather Man," which appeared on the cover page of the May 15, 1943, issue of Kansas Farmer, the editors asked readers to send in their "pet methods" of predicting what the weather will do. Space will not permit printing all of the weather prophets, but here are some of the first that arrived. Hope you enjoy them and have a good time checking up to see whether they work. Thanks to everyone who sent in a letter.

Weather observers say proverbs about birds and animals and sayings about the moon and planets have little value, but you can have fun trying them.

### Look for Tiny Hills

If the yard in the morning is full of little hills, a worm hole in the middle, it will rain in 24 hours.

If you see the white toadstools (mushrooms) grow up in 24 hours, it will rain in a few mornings.

Morning red, fills the river bed. If a cloud looks like a fish, it is sure to overflow your dish.—Mrs. Ben Seitz, Edgwick Co.

### Some Well-Knowns

Rain on Monday, rain 3 days in the week. Roosters crow on going to bed to get up with a wet head. Evening red and morning gray, set the weaver on his way. Rainbow in the morning, a sailor's warning. Rainbow at night, a sailor's delight. When water is clear in tank and gold fish swim near the top, it is sign of clearing weather.—Mrs. John Chaney, Butler,

### Too Much for Me

When I was younger and smarter than not so wise, I rather fancied myself as a weather prophet, but no more! This Kansas weather is too much for me. Now, I don't pretend to know when it is going to start raining, and have to look to the lowly earthworm to tell me when it is going to stop. If, during a period of heavy rainfall, go outdoors some morning to find the ground dotted with little heaps of

worm castings where the worms have dug in, I feel confident that the big rains are over for a while. The worms are too sensible to make the effort to tunnel into the ground when there is any immediate danger of being drowned out again. In short, when the worms dig in, the sun comes out. Even knowing when it is going to stop raining proves handy at times.—Mrs. Leona Cranston, Cowley Co.

### Just Don't Worry

Have your soil in a No. 1 condition, plant your fields in good time, with good tested seed. Cultivate carefully. Don't worry about the things over which you have no control, such as rain, wind, grasshoppers, dust storms. Do the job right, close your gate and without worry go to bed and sleep. I have found great enjoyment in this form of farming, and granaries are generally full.—N. D. Mast, Reno Co.

### Springs Start Running

I enjoyed the last issue of Kansas Farmer very much, especially the story of the weather man. Two reliable predictions have worked as long as I have known them. In the season of a very dry spell in which some springs go dry, sometimes springs that are dry a month start running freely within 24 hours of a rain.

Another prediction is that whenever the sun comes up over a bank on Wednesday morning, it will rain before Friday night.—Leroy Brenzikofer, Marion Co.

### A Variety of Signs

If it rains on Easter or during Easter week, thereafter, little or plenty, weather will be bad, rainy, chilly or cold more or less for 7 weeks. If it rains on Monday, it will rain at least 3 days out of the week and perhaps the whole week.

If there is a circle around the moon and no stars in it, rain will fall inside of 24 hours. If there is a circle around the sun, and if fair on Monday, fair all week and Friday fairest. And if the wind gets in the east it is sure to bring bad, stormy weather shortly. In the north when wind is in northeast, they

### Fit for a King

REAL show place is the 400-acre farm of Mr. and Mrs. Jess M. Koontz, of Stockton, Rooks county, on highway 1. Only 10 years ago this improved ranch was simply a bit of raw prairie. Trees, shrubs and vines are artistically laced all about the farm buildings, there is a fine hedge trimmed like the best in any city, also dense shelter-belt shade and ornamental trees all adding to the comfort and beauty of this farm. More than 150 cedar trees are growing here. And 300 Chinese elms survived the destructive freeze on Armistice Day in 1940.

The shrub plantings consist of more than 4,000 specimens of all sorts adapted to this section. A never-failing well, 48 feet deep and with wind-

mill power, supplies the water. In addition to this 400 acres, Mr. Koontz farms 225 acres. He is carrying a nice bunch of livestock including an up-to-date dairy.

Mr. and Mrs. Koontz have been married 18 years, living the last 10 on this ranch. Their activity and success are proof that 75 per cent of farming as well as other businesses is above the neck.

A picture of this Western Kansas farm should be sent to the boys in Washington who, a few years ago, characterized and publicized this section as a desolate dust bowl, fit only for jack rabbits and rattlesnakes, and advocated its abandonment for crops, livestock and for man.—B. L. Kennedy, Rooks county.



This farm home, built by Mr. and Mrs. Jess M. Koontz, Rooks county, tells a story of good farming.

say look out for a blizzard. When the bur oak leaves turn upside down it will rain within 24 to 48 hours. If the sun dog is on one side of the sun in winter, it means cold weather, and the sun dog on both sides, means much colder and 2 sun dogs on one or either side or both, means severe cold weather.

If the rain crow "hollows," it means rain isn't over, and a rainbow in the sky after a rain means more rain. If water rises in creeks and springs, it means moisture in the air and look for rain. If rains come up and go around without raining much, or dry whirlwinds come and go, look out for dry weather. And when the Missouri river rises, look out for rain until it starts falling, then dry weather.—Walter O. Davies, Doniphan Co.

### See for Yourself

To tell when it is going to rain, just watch the sun set on Friday night. If the sun goes down behind a cloud on Friday night, it will storm before Monday night. Don't take my word for it, just watch and see for yourself.

Another sign, if the moss that collects in stock tanks rises to the top of the water, it will storm soon. I have noticed it so often that I believe it is a pretty good weather forecaster.—Mrs. Josie E. Russell, Thomas Co.

### A 12-Day Measure

My most interesting hobby is watching signs. I have observed that the first 12 days of January will read conditions of the 12 months. Each day a month. If a day is dry with a westerly wind, its month will be dry. If an easterly wind, it indicates wet weather. I lived in California 20 years and the same method works there as here in Kansas. The accuracy of this sign depends somewhat on foreign weather. Fifty miles from here the wind could be in some other direction. If the wind should be in the northeast, a cold month is in prospect; if in the southwest, a warm month. Indications are for a dry summer of 1943 for Western Kansas, after the June solstice.—J. A. Nettrouer, Finney Co.

### Tight Chains Tell

I have an odd method for predicting weather. I have rheumatism and wear a heavy gold-filled chain—heaviest key chain I could buy—around my neck. It is not tight but touches all around. I have a copper chain around each wrist. They help relieve rheumatism.

Rheumatism has long been known to predict rain, but about 99 times out of 100 my chains get tight usually about 12 hours before a storm gets here. The chains suddenly got tight hours before the bad storm of Saturday afternoon, May 15.

One night last winter when WIBW gave storm warnings, my chains were loose and the storm went off to Iowa and Kansas had nice weather. But other nights the chains were tight when WIBW gave storm warning.

One nice clear evening when there was no sign of rain, my chains became tight late that night, but still there were no clouds in sight. But before daylight it was raining.

The chain tightening is due to rheumatism swelling before a change in the weather.—John J. McKnight, Nemaha Co.

### How Father Told

When I was a small girl, I said to Mother, "How does father tell when it is going to rain?" "You will have to watch him and find out," she replied. So I did that and now my husband says I am a pretty good weather prophet.

Father used to say, "If the sun sets behind a cloud on Wednesday or Friday night, it will surely rain before Sunday night." Also, if the sun rose or set behind a cloud, it was a good sign of rain any day. Another sign was if a dark, muddy haze hung around the horizon at sunrise and sunset, that was a good sign of rain. Other good signs of rain I have

### Round Trough



An old rim, mounted on a solid board floor, provides an excellent feeding trough. The idea is demonstrated here by Howard Woodbury, Osage county, who finds that troughs of this type are just as good as any and don't cost much.

heard from different people: If there is lightning in the north, it a good sign of rain, but if there is lightning in the south, it is a dry weather sign. An Indian sign—if the moon was tilted enough so the powder horn would slide off the hook, it was safe to go out on a hunt, but if the moon lay flat on its back, the Indian stayed home.

Of course, we all know about the Bible sign, if the sun sets red it means fair weather, and if it rises red, it means falling weather. Also, the birds and animals perform differently when a change of weather is coming. For instance, if the roosters go to bed crowing, they will get up with their heads wet. The cuckoo or rain crow will call their calls before a rain, and the calves and colts like to play before a change in weather.—J. G. W., Russell Co.

### Birds Seem to Know

The yellow-billed cuckoo with its musical cry, "kow-kow" and the sad "coo, coo, coo" of the mourning dove on very hot mornings or cloudy afternoons is said to presage rain.

Buttermilk clouds (cumulus) floating in the sky on a moonlight night in midsummer—expect rain.

If the chickens crow in the evening after going to roost, they'll wake up with wet heads.

Fish bite readily and swim near the surface before a thundershower.

When the angle worms push up to the surface with their mounds of earth, rain is needed.

In the summer, when the cement walk or basement steps are moist like a dog's nose, look for precipitation.—Mrs. J. P., Harper Co.

### Then Look for Rain

One of the best weather signs is when the springs and creeks begin to rise and the water runs down the hills and valleys; rain will follow in a few days.

When the old pump and pipes leading to the water tanks begin to sweat on a hot day, rain is scheduled for that night or the next day.

When the moss is lifted by its own force and it swims heavily on the top of the water, it will rain soon.

When the broken and ailing parts of the human body start to ache without a just cause, a storm of rain or snow is approaching.

When animals seek the highest shelter, running, hooking, it is a sign of a change in atmospheric conditions.

The rain birds dip and fly low and in large numbers when rain is right around the corner, and more rain will follow.

Lively children require more discipline if a storm is approaching.

When the moss and bark grow the thickest on the north side of the trees, it is going to be a long, cold winter.

When crows fly low and follow the leader—a cold night for the winter.—Mary Martenson, Wabaunsee Co.

**T**HE WHEAT picture changes again. Very recently wheat was in the doghouse. It was charged with such overproduction that it made all of our storage bins bow-legged trying to hold it. Hard, hard things were said about wheat. Yet even with production control taking a hand, wheat, like the barber who kept on shaving, went ahead and kept on producing, until we had such an official surplus that some authorities believed we never would eat our way out of it.

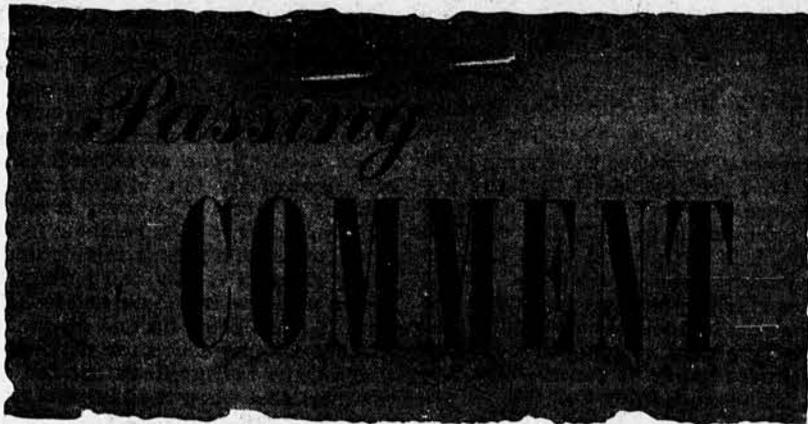
Even up until near planting season in 1942, the U. S. Department of Agriculture was saying, "We have plenty of wheat for any emergency."

Then on February 23, 1943, Secretary of Agriculture Wickard "lifted" marketing quotas on wheat for the remainder of the 1942-43 marketing year, and released at once for feed or market any wheat kept in storage because of marketing quota penalties. Also, Secretary Wickard removed restrictions on wheat acreage to be planted in 1943, both for spring wheat to be harvested this year, and winter wheat to be harvested in 1944, with AAA wheat payments and loans available to farmers who meet 90 per cent of their farm war-crop goals.

By the middle of May there had been a complete about-face on wheat. At that time, "to fit in with the Nation's war effort," and believing the United States will be urged to ship a great deal of wheat to Europe in 1944, Chester C. Davis, War Food Administrator, decided it was about time to ask farmers for a sharp increase in winter wheat acreage seeded for harvest next year. Some 225 million bushels of Government wheat had been made available for livestock feed, and Mr. Davis thought it wise to use caution in making additional wheat available for feed, as it might be needed by people freed from the clutches of the Axis. There even is talk of getting supplementary supplies of wheat for feed from Canada and Australia.

Possibility of a wheat shortage appears so imminent that it is reported the almost secret United Nations food conference, meeting at Hot Springs, Va., proposed that the "Dust Bowl" be plowed up again to grow more wheat. This was suggested even at the risk of creating another dust bowl. Well, if that is necessary, farmers can do it.

But plowing up hard-won grassland isn't necessary to increase wheat production 25 per cent. Huge acreage alone isn't any guarantee of large yield. As proof of this we can turn to our Kansas wheat records. They show that in 1937, this state actually seeded 17,110,000 acres of wheat but harvested only 158,052,000 bushels; while from 10,712,000 acres seeded in the



fall of 1941, we actually harvested 206,775,000 bushels last summer. It is just possible that if all of the good farm land that is idle this year in Kansas and other states can be farmed well to wheat for next year's harvest, it will be unnecessary to plow up the plains grass area again. That will take men and equipment, exactly the same as plowing up grassland will take more of each.

Maybe the United Nations food conference just made the grandiose statement about plowing up the "Dust Bowl" to impress upon farmers the need of producing more wheat. It is quite a sudden change from a wheat surplus to a wheat shortage line of thinking. But, if serious, those conference folks don't really need to go into hysterics about it. First, they might try the very simple idea of asking farmers for some advice on the matter. Then pay farmers a decent price for wheat—with time-and-a-half, or should we say acreage-and-a-half—for risks involved in plowing up grass and perhaps running into another period of dust or overproduction. A very sudden one, a very unexpected one, even as this current "shortage" arrived very unexpectedly; such an overproduction that all of our storage bins would become bowlegged from trying to hold it.

### Sorghums Will Help

**W**ITH meat strictly rationed, and with a war demand for considerably more than this country has in sight, it is startling to hear the suggestion from Washington that farmers may have to slow down on livestock and poultry production in 1944, or even this fall. This prediction is based on actual, not potential, feed supplies. It isn't guesswork. "Unless production of feed grains in 1943 is above average in the United States, American farmers may have to feed out reserve supplies of grains, reducing stocks to a very low level by the summer and fall of 1944; reduce feeding rates to the animal; reduce the number of livestock raised below the number now in prospect; or expand production of corn and wheat."

Kansas is in very good position to increase grain and feed production, if such problems as

protein, labor and machinery shortages can be solved. More corn can be grown. Fall seeding of wheat can be increased; likely will be with restrictions removed, but not necessarily on plowed-up grassland. But one of the best chances for more feed is with an increased production of sorghums both this year and next. Earlier planting intentions place the sorghums at 3,347,000 acres for

1943, compared to 3,188,000 acres last year, and a 10-year average—1932-41—of 3,166,000 acres. Last year, production of all sorghums for grain amounted to 18,124,000 bushels, or about 17 per cent less than in 1941 but more than double the average. All sorghums for forage amounted in 1942 to 3,138,000 tons or about the same as in 1941. No one will forget the late September freezes of last year, and the damage they did to late sorghums. But increased sorghum acreage for grain and the silo to meet each farm's needs this year and next is worth trying.

### Seed for a Friend

**S**EED wheat brought to Kansas from Russia by immigrants of 75 years ago helped make those folks substantial citizens, and this state a productive and desirable place to live. Now some of that wheat, considerably improved, going back to Russia to help remake the scorched earth there a productive and livable place, and to help her citizens erase the scars of war.

Two carloads of pure Kansas seed wheat are to be purchased under supervision of J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, and chairman of the Kansas State Wheat Committee for Russia. The statewide drive to raise funds for this purpose ends July 15, and the total cost of the 3,000 bushels will be about \$6,000. Already a great many folks have sent in contributions for this fund. Members of farmer, milling, grain dealer, seed and elevator organizations are lending a hand. It is a very good way to salute our own good citizens who had a hand in establishing our great wheat industry; and it is a fine way in which to send the warm handclasp of friendship overseas to our hard-fighting Allies.

If those 2 carloads of wheat can be grown into thousands and then millions of bushels of food, it will leave more shipping space for guns and ammunition and other supplies. If anyone else chooses to help, contributions might be sent direct to Secretary J. C. Mohler, at the statehouse in Topeka. We will report later on the success of this neighborly gesture.

## Rationing Food and Buying Power

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

**W**ASHINGTON, D. C.—Chester C. Davis, War Food Administrator, is basing the food production program, so far as its mechanics are concerned, upon this theory:

"A program of food production and distribution—or any other national program for that matter—must stand or fall, succeed or fail, according to the way it is understood and the way it is administered right out in the county. I learned long ago the importance of the county courthouse in the American pattern of life."

So the national food production battle is to be directed, so far as the farmer is concerned, as nearly as possible, from the county courthouse, instead of from Washington. At least that is Davis's ambition.

"It is true that war requires a centralization of authority in Washington in some phases of our national effort," Davis continues. "There must be one central military strategy—the list of strictly national responsibilities is long in time of war.

"Handling food as an element in world-wide war is one example. It is a complicated problem. It involves appraising the combined food resources of the United Nations and then allocating these to contribute most to the United Nations' effort. The problem involves shipping; civilian needs in various countries; military needs in the many theaters of war, now and future. It is not a problem for separate, local treatment in the 3,000 county courthouses.

"But this global strategy after all depends on two purely domestic factors.

"One is our rate of civilian food consumption.

"The other is our rate of food production . . . .

"Much of the talk of food shortage has arisen from the fact that we have more money to spend for food than we

have had for a long time and we have tried to spend it.

"Rationing of food should, of course, modify this scramble to get it. But sharing of food isn't enough. The other cause of the trouble, excess purchasing power, will still remain, unless it, too is shared—absorbed thru heavier savings and taxation.

"Only by rationing both food and purchasing power can these apparent shortages be prevented. The more courage and common sense we use in rationing this unprecedented purchasing power thru taxation and investment in our Government, the less we will have to resort to rationing the large supply of food we have on hand."

On the production side, Davis "pointed with pride." Last year, with a smaller farm population than in 1918, total farm output was 41 per cent more than in 1918. Putting it another

way, total farm output in 1939 was the largest in history. In 1940 farmers produced more; and more again in 1941. In 1942 we produced 12 per cent more than in 1941; again in 1943 it is hoped. (Continued on Page 10)

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Continuing Mail & Breeze

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# More Alfalfa Seed

*Depends to Some Extent on Cutting Time*

ALFALFA seed yields were boosted a bushel an acre in experimental cutting tests at the Garden City experiment station last year, says C. O. Grandfield, associate agronomist, U. S. D. A., at Kansas State College. Time of cutting the crop previous to the seed crop has an important bearing on seed production, he reports. By waiting until the crop is in the full-bloom stage before cutting, the plants have time to build up food reserves in the roots, and this food reserve is the secret of seed production.

The number of racemes (bloom clusters) on the alfalfa plant determines the amount of seed produced, and to get a greater number of racemes it is necessary to have a large food reserve in the roots. When the crop is cut before or during the bud stage the plants have not yet had time to build up a sufficient food reserve and the result is a smaller number of racemes and less seed, Mr. Grandfield explains.

In greenhouse tests, experiments were made in cutting alfalfa plants at different times and under different moisture conditions to determine effects of both on producing racemes. These experiments disclosed that low moisture, and low food reserves in the roots, produced an average of 4 racemes to the plant, medium moisture and low food reserves 5.4 racemes, and high moisture and low food reserves 10.9 racemes.

By allowing the plants to reach full bloom before cutting ahead of the seed crop the averages were boosted to 21 racemes where low moisture existed, 40.3 racemes where medium moisture was present, and 42.7 racemes under high moisture conditions. The percentages of increase were 428, 646 and 292 respectively, with the greatest results appearing under medium moisture conditions.

Because temperature and humidity affect seed production, the western part of the state is better for seed pro-

duction and the eastern part of the state for hay crops, Mr. Grandfield said. He explained this by pointing out that alfalfa growth in the west is slower and thus allows food reserves to be built up in the roots. Moderate air temperatures, low humidity and soil moisture below the optimum produce the type of vegetative growth conducive to high food reserves. Since summer temperatures in the western part of the state are high it would appear that this section would not be ideal for seed production, but the cool nights probably are the saving factor.

Cutting the alfalfa crop previous to the seed crop while in the full-bloom stage is not new to Kansas farmers, as many have followed this practice for years, Mr. Grandfield says, without having any particular knowledge about why they got better seed crops. It is interesting to know, however, that their judgment now is backed by scientific experiments.

The need for a large alfalfa seed crop this year is the greatest in history, Mr. Grandfield believes, and he adds that saving a crop will be extremely profitable, since seed will be unusually high in price. The alfalfa grower, however, is between 2 fires this year in determining how to handle his crop. Because of the shortage of protein there is a great incentive to cut the crop early for the higher feeding value of the hay or silage. On the other hand, the high price of seed and the great need for it to help reseed Russia and other areas ravaged by war is an important inducement for getting a larger than usual seed crop this year.

To make matters worse the crop is not up to par this spring because of unfavorable weather and damage from pea aphids. Mr. Grandfield believes, however, that wherever possible, every alfalfa grower should make provisions for a seed crop. Despite the need for feed this year, such a provision would be insurance for the future, when conditions might be even more critical.

## Until Dinner Is Ready

**Cows Like Coffee:** At the request of the Nicaraguan Consul General's office in San Francisco, 2 University of California College of Agriculture experimenters fed cows coffee berry pulp to determine its forage value. The value was said to approach that of good-quality hay and the cows like it. Disposal of this pulp has been a major problem in the Central American republic. No ration cards are required by the cows, but will they give "coffee" cream?

**Wrinkled Soup:** A special kind of dehydrated soup, made of pea meal, derived from wrinkled varieties of dry peas, is a new food rolling off the production line for overseas shipment. Some 40 to 50 million pounds of wrinkled pea meal will be set aside for this use.

**Century Old Beef:** Veal canned for the 1824 arctic expedition of Sir William Perry was found to be in perfect condition when opened recently at the Museum of Royal United Service Institution in London.

**Approve Prunes:** Dogs fed a diet which included 20 to 30 per cent prune paste showed a rather astonishing superiority in rate of growth and general condition. Increased vitamin A value is said to be responsible.

**New Usage:** Rhubarb juice has beverage possibilities still relatively undeveloped. It makes a good drink by itself if properly sweetened and is excellent when blended with other juices, says the Market Growers Journal.

**Warlike:** Wool helps build guns. There's as much wool in an 80 mm. gun as in a woman's skirt.

**Gooper No Slouch:** Peanut oil now is used in shaving lotions, cosmetics, soaps, dyes and axle grease and as a massage lotion for infantile paralysis victims.

**Atta Girl:** Three times as many women and girls operated power farm machinery in 1942 as in 1941.

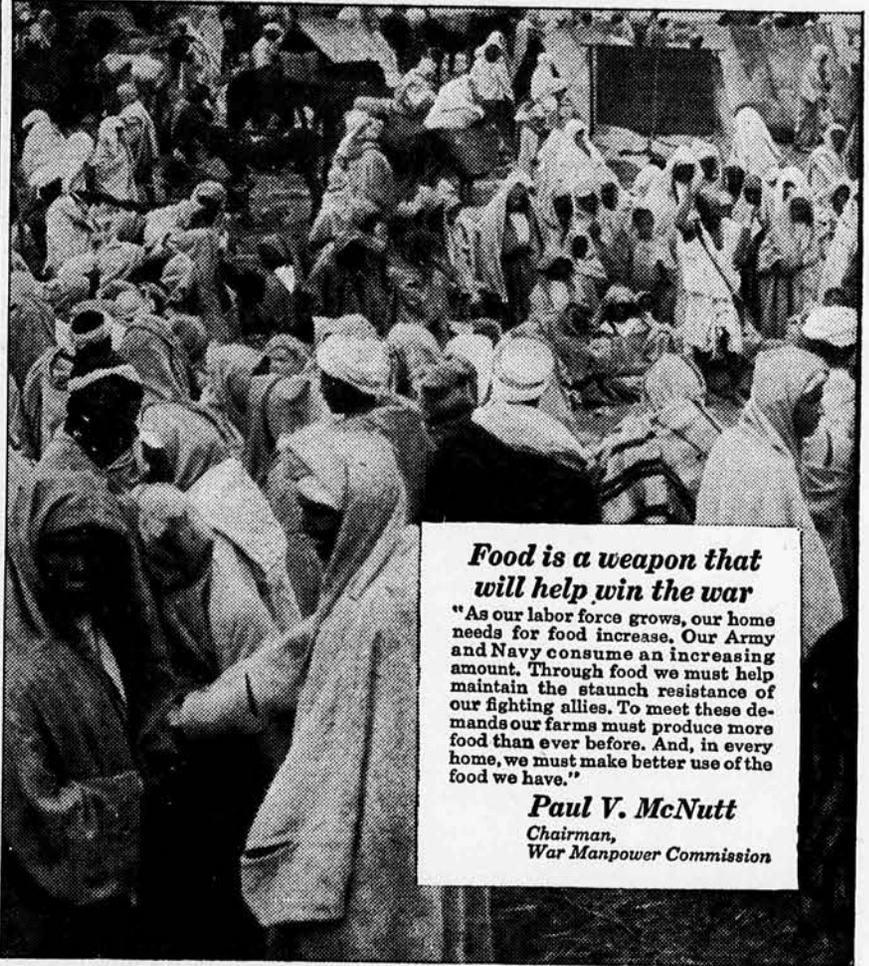
**Jumbled Travel:** Unserviceable motor vehicles are being converted into horse-drawn equipment to meet transportation difficulties of farmers in Southern Rhodesia. Special iron rims are being fitted in place of rubber tires.

**Helping Birds:** Bicolor lespedeza, a new variety, provides a sound land use for woodland borders, hedges, and rough or odd-shaped areas that farmers are willing to leave for wildlife cover and food.

**Bad News:** Nearly 300 million dollars' worth of livestock and livestock products are lost every year in the U. S. because of livestock diseases.

**Saves Lives:** A "ball-out ration," weighing about 8 1/4 ounces and intended specifically for army fliers, has been developed. It contains a vitaminized chocolate bar, a box of malted milk dextrose tablets, a carton of dextrose tablets, a tube of bouillon powder and a stick of chewing gum.

**It's the Feed:** It is estimated that 100 hens properly fed and cared for will provide 60 members of our armed forces with their allotted ration of 5 eggs a week for an entire year. The same number of poorly fed hens will provide only the eggs needed for about 30 boys in uniform.



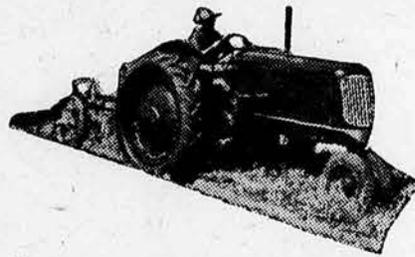
**Food is a weapon that will help win the war**

"As our labor force grows, our home needs for food increase. Our Army and Navy consume an increasing amount. Through food we must help maintain the staunch resistance of our fighting allies. To meet these demands our farms must produce more food than ever before. And, in every home, we must make better use of the food we have."

**Paul V. McNutt**

Chairman,  
War Manpower Commission

## How gasoline can help you increase farm production



gasoline if you install cold type spark plugs, set the manifold to the cold position and adjust the carburetor.

Further, gasoline is more convenient to use—makes starting easier and eliminates the nuisance of two fuels. It prevents excessive dilution of crankcase oil, thereby saving on oil costs and lengthening tractor life.

### No Shortage of Gasoline

There is no shortage of gasoline for tractor use. Nationwide rationing for passenger cars and trucks is necessary to save vital rubber. But in most states, gasoline is actually more plentiful than kerosene or distillate.

Why not switch to gasoline now and get the most out of your tractor? For full details about needed adjustments, see your tractor dealer or write to the Agricultural Division, Ethyl Corporation, Chrysler Building, New York City—manufacturer of antiknock fluids used by petroleum refiners to improve gasoline.



**WAR IS a hearty eater!** That's why American farmers are being asked to perform miracles in farm production for 1943.

To reach the goal set for us, every farmer must make full use of every bit of equipment available to him. Yet, some farmers are still burning kerosene or distillate in tractors without realizing they could get more work done with the same manpower by switching to gasoline.

### Gasoline Increases Power up to 30 per cent

For example, if your tractor needs an overhaul, your dealer can convert it to high compression at little or no extra cost by installing high altitude pistons and making a few simple adjustments. Changing to high compression plus gasoline will increase the power of your tractor as much as 30 per cent.

Even without converting to high compression, you can gain up to 12 per cent in power by changing to

THE WORLD'S LARGEST SELLING  
**PARMAK**  
PRECISION  
**ELECTRIC FENCER**  
SEND CARD FOR CATALOG AND DEALER'S NAME  
PARKER-MCCRORY MFG. CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.

**KEY WORK CLOTHES**  
*The Nation's Finest*

## Rationing Food and Buying

(Continued from Page 8)

Farm production will increase another 12 per cent.

To keep up this record—or even to approach it considering unfavorable weather factors—the farmer must be assured of certain things.

"I am pledged as War Food Administrator, to do my level best to provide the farmer the production needs that are necessary. This means not only farm labor, machinery, transportation, feed, fertilizer and supplies, but also an adequate price basis so that he can feel assured in going ahead."

Davis believes, by co-operation in the counties; by importation of some seasonal labor from Mexico, Bahamas, Jamaica; by using town people, women, children intelligently, the labor problem can be solved. He says he has promises from WPB that adequate allocations for farm machinery and equipment (in 1944) will be provided.

Farmers have been given preferred status for gasoline for non-highway use—alho not until Albert S. Goss, Master of the National Grange, reported that farm tractors all along the East coast areas were idle.

Feed and fertilizer problems are

proving difficult. And despite his talk about the large supplies on hand, Davis is hammering—and planning a nationwide publicity campaign—to get the people to eat more cereals and less meats.

The plain fact is that with the demands from abroad added to the increased purchasing power at home, there is not going to be enough food for human beings and feed for the greatly increased number of meat animals in 1944 and 1945.

Whether the Office of Price Administration will exist much longer, as at present constituted, is doubtful. That its pricing of food and farm commodities will be radically altered is considered certain. Fixing prices simply to hold prices down is on its way out, in the judgment of unbiased observers.

Prices will be fixed for the purpose of (1) getting production, (2) controlling the flow of goods, as well as slowing down inevitable price rises.

The Administration may even come back to the Hoover proposal that prices be fixed on a score or so of basic commodities, the controls as close to the source of production as possible,

instead of trying to "hold a line" on retail prices and then roll back on processors and producers.

Farm organizations and members of Congress from Farm States are putting up a stiff fight against the present Administration program of substituting subsidies for prices, particularly food prices.

National Master Goss of the Grange made a clear statement of the case against subsidies—and incentive payments as subsidies to hold down prices—before the Senate Appropriations Committee last week.

"The National Grange," said Goss, "has indorsed incentive payments made for the purpose of introducing and adapting new farm crops which may be of value to both producers and consumers."

"An incentive payment which is made for the purpose of holding down the price to the consumer is nothing but a subsidy.

"There are two primary causes of inflation. The first is the pressure of surplus income upon an inadequate supply of goods. The second is the breakdown of faith in the Government's ability to meet its obligations.

"It is estimated that the total individual income for 1943 will be approximately 140 billion dollars. Pos-

sibly 16 billion dollars of this will go for taxes, leaving 124 billions of spending power. At present values, the available consumer goods will amount to approximately 42 billions. We do not know how much of this will go into savings, but there undoubtedly will be from 15 to 25 billions seeking consumer goods to buy.

"By no system of price ceilings can this pressure be held in check. Never have price ceilings prevented inflation over any extended period in the history of the world.

"The theory of the subsidy is to compensate producers for their ever-increasing dislocation costs, so as to prevent strangling production. Forgetting for the moment the utter impossibility of administration, let us see how superficial the theory of subsidy is.

"The Government borrows most of the money to pay the subsidies from the banks which set up a credit to the extent of the loans. The surplus income is thereby increased by the amount of the subsidy.

"And for what purpose?" "Simply to prevent those who have the surplus purchasing power from spending it to pay the cost of the things they want to buy.

"In other words, to enable those with surplus spending power to buy the supplies below cost, for if the price were not below cost there would be no need for the subsidies.

"As to the second cause, there is nothing which will break down the confidence in the Government's ability to pay its debts more certainly than the refusal of the Government to meet its costs as far as it reasonably can as the costs are incurred."

### Steps That Will Help

Inflation can be prevented by three or four constructive steps, according to the Grange:

"First, encourage the production of needed goods. There never was an inflation where there was an abundant supply. If everything possible has been done and a shortage still exists, the next step is to reduce the demand to fit the supply. This can be done in three ways:

"1. By rationing, so that all may share justly in the limited demand. Rationing can be carried to the point where the supply exceeds the limited (by rationing) demand, and the surplus supply will hold down the price.

"2. By siphoning off the surplus income thru wise but drastic taxation.

"3. By forced savings."

These are hard ways. Mr. Goss is a voice crying in the wilderness. And evidently he knows it, for he told the Senate committee:

"These remedies will work, but they will not be popular. They have their political drawbacks. It is more popular to go to the Treasury and dole out the money, conveniently closing our eyes to the danger lines along the way."

### Atlas-Clover Silage

As a result of rather unusual circumstances, Albert Ottaway, of Sedgewick county, has some silage which he considers special deluxe from the standpoint of feeding value. It is Atlas sorgo, with a heavy mixture of sweet clover, giving a product that is partly row-crop and partly green grass silage.

Last fall the siege of rainy weather prevented him from harvesting his crop of Atlas sorgo, so sweet clover was sowed on the field this spring. Then volunteer Atlas started coming up, from seed of the crop that was ruined last fall.

Altho the Atlas never grew to an extreme height, it was of fine quality and the stand of sweet clover was fairly good. The mixed crop of Atlas and sweet clover was cut and bunched with a grain binder. It was hauled to the ensilage cutter and made into silage, the same as Mr. Ottaway's 1944 crop of Atlas grown from planted seed. He thinks the resulting silage should have high feeding value because of added protein in the sweet clover.

### Gives all these advantages in two-fuel tractors:

1. You are assured of top performance under full and variable loads, which means that you can "give her the gun" and count on instant response when the plow grabs that hard-packed soil. You get full power, too, when you put your tractor on belt work.
2. Based on actual tests in two-fuel tractors, you can count on an average of six per cent more usable power per gallon with Standard Power Fuel than with gasoline.
3. You'll get Low Cost Power. Tests show that if your tractor is in good operating condition, you can plow from 5.2 to 11 per cent more ground per gallon than with gasoline.
4. Under your hand will be smooth power . . . the kind that guarantees knock-free

operation when you tackle the heavy work.

5. You'll be burning a balanced fuel . . . one that will deliver even power. You can start your tractor on it; it idles smoothly; and you can pull through tough spots without changing to a lower gear.

**More War Bonds for Farm Front Fighters.**  
As awards for agricultural achievement, the Standard Oil Company is presenting a \$25 War Bond each day except Sunday until October 2nd to farmers of the Central West. Announcements of these awards are made by Everett Mitchell, well-known farm commentator, each week day over more than one hundred radio stations. Ask your Standard Oil Man when and over what station the announcements are being made in your locality.

6. You'll find, too, that this fuel forms no harmful crankcase dilution, provided, of course, that you operate at recommended temperatures.

7. And you are assured that Standard Power Fuel is free from engine-harming ingredients.

8. In short, it is the finest quality power fuel for two-fuel tractors that Standard Oil's great refineries have ever produced.

**Use your "gas" coupons and fill your red barrels with this get-up-and-go fuel now!** Your Standard Oil Man has a supply of this great new fuel on his truck, ready for quick delivery to your farm. When you place your order, ask him for a copy of a folder which fully describes the many superior qualities of Standard Power Fuel and how to use it to best advantage in your two-fuel tractor.

Standard Power Fuel is sold throughout Standard Oil (Indiana) marketing territory except in Colorado, Wyoming and Montana.

**STANDARD OIL COMPANY**

**STANDARD SERVICE**



**SERVING FARM FRONT FIGHTERS**

Help Uncle Sam; Buy more War Savings Bonds and Stamps. Oil is ammunition . . . use it wisely. Drive under 35—share your car.



The Power Farmer Depends on Trained SERVICE

Mechanized War Depends on Trained SERVICE

# Salute to the FARM EQUIPMENT DEALER!

**He Wears No Medals, but He Made Agriculture Ready for Its Own Great Job**

VICTORY on the battle front... Victory on the American farm. Neither can be won without PREPAREDNESS. Both must be based on what the Army calls the *Service Forces*.

A year ago all Africa seemed lost. The Axis forces had reached Egypt. It was the time of supreme danger. But the Eighth Army held, dug itself in, laid its plans. Exhausting months went by while limited supplies rolled in and equipment was readied for action. Then came the zero hour at El Alamein and the historic drive that swept the enemy along 1300 miles of coast line and off the tip of Africa into the sea.

SERVICE backed that Army... and SERVICE backs the farmer.

Salute the Farm Equipment Dealers of the nation, the farmers' own loyal *Service Command!* Give a thought to that one spot in town—the implement dealer's store and service shop—to which the farmer looks for help when the nation calls for food. Reflect for a minute on what the dealer and the farmer did together to be ready for the Spring.

They, too, were fighting "in Egypt." Their backs were to the wall. The new tractors and equipment they needed as never before were denied them, because steel was ordered off to

war. So they fell to, in tens of thousands of communities, reviewed their millions of machines, repaired them, rebuilt them, readied them for action, *made them do*.

The Farm Equipment Dealers had little to offer but service, but before the winter was done they had made service a religion. They were sadly short of help, but somehow they found and trained men for the job. They knew every bolt and bar, every cylinder and gear in the machines they had sold. Long experience taught them many an emergency short cut. They scheduled the work of their customers ahead to fit the calendar and the crop. And when Nature was ready they had made Agriculture ready for its zero hour.

\* \* \*

As your own harvest approaches in this vital year, think of your dealer and the job he has done. He is on duty now—ready to lead the way whenever you call on him for help.

And as fast as materials are made available to Harvester and its fellow manufacturers in this industry, your dealer will supply the new equipment you now must do without.

Raise Food—Buy Bonds—for VICTORY!

### HE DEVOTES HIS LIFE TO BETTER FARMING

First, last, and always your dealer is a shop man with the facilities and the experience for the job. He knows what to do when your moldboard won't scour, when grain in your combine goes over with the straw, when your truck or tractor loses power.

Added to his skill and equipment is your dealer's big stock of parts, and the *know-how* that puts the parts to work. In these war days, parts are his biggest stock in trade—your best guarantee of good, working equipment.

He measures his job against the needs of his community, year after year.

Right now rural scrap drives are his personal responsibility. For more than a year he has been in the forefront of this great collective effort.

His brains and ability have organized training programs for women and boys to ease the farm-help shortage.

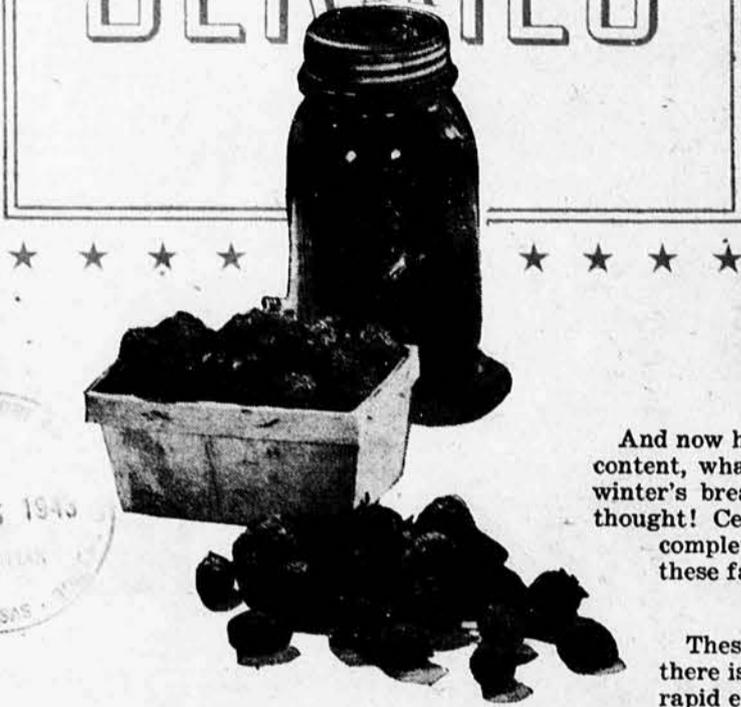
Victory Gardens are close to his heart and he does much to make them real community projects.

In these and many other ways your dealer does his part in the big fight for food and victory. He's a practical man, an experienced man, and a patriot!

# INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

\* Builders of Ordnance, Automotive and Food Production Equipment for the United Nations \*

# Here's to the BERRIES



**F**IRST fruits of the season—God's gift to us mortals! Strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, loganberries, blueberries, dewberries, boysenberries, youngberries—yes, even gooseberries—follow one another in a continuous parade of sun-kissed sweetness . . . the ambrosia we mortals may feast upon! It's no wonder we look forward to the berry season. Thru the early spring months when the earth is "greening-up," breathing the fresh spring air, we know the promise of the earth is good for sure when the strawberries begin to blossom.

When you tore April off the calendar and there, in big letters, was May, didn't you vision large bowls of berries? And did the thought that you might not be able to have the rich, yellow cream that you used to think as necessary to strawberries as cheese to apple pie, black out the vision? Not much! Strawberries are still, well—the berries!

They are unrationed vitamin C to be dished out to your family in shortcakes, pies, cakes, as a treat added to cooked or uncooked cereals, or served all by themselves just in bowls. Surely there is no more worthy place to spend a little rationed sugar than sprinkled on berries. You nutrition-conscious homemakers will be thankful that here is a food whose "good for" qualities are well hidden in deliciousness. The old saying, "We eat what we can, and what we can't we can," is a little out-of-date, what with all the new food-preservation methods to employ. But now's the time to eat all the berries we can, and next winter will be time to eat those we can . . . as well as those we freeze and make into jams and jellies. So now, and all the year thru—here's to the berries!

Let's concentrate on strawberries—they come first and many folks think them the best of all anyway. Eating them is conceded one of the pleasantest of summer sports—and cooking them can be a right interesting game, too.

Do you know how to wash berries properly? Wash them just before you're ready to use them. To keep them from mashing, rinse the strawberries carefully, not too many at a time, in a pan of water. Do not let the water fall on them with force. Lift the berries out of the water rather than pour the water off. That way the sand or soil that settles to the bottom won't lodge again on the berries. Don't let the berries stay in the water any longer than is necessary or they'll lose color and flavor. Remove the caps only after the berries are thoroly washed.

And now having eaten berries to our heart's content, what about some preserves for next winter's breakfast toast? Isn't that a lovely thought! Certainly no well-stocked cellar is complete without at least a few jars of these famed Sun Preserves.

### Strawberry Sun Preserves

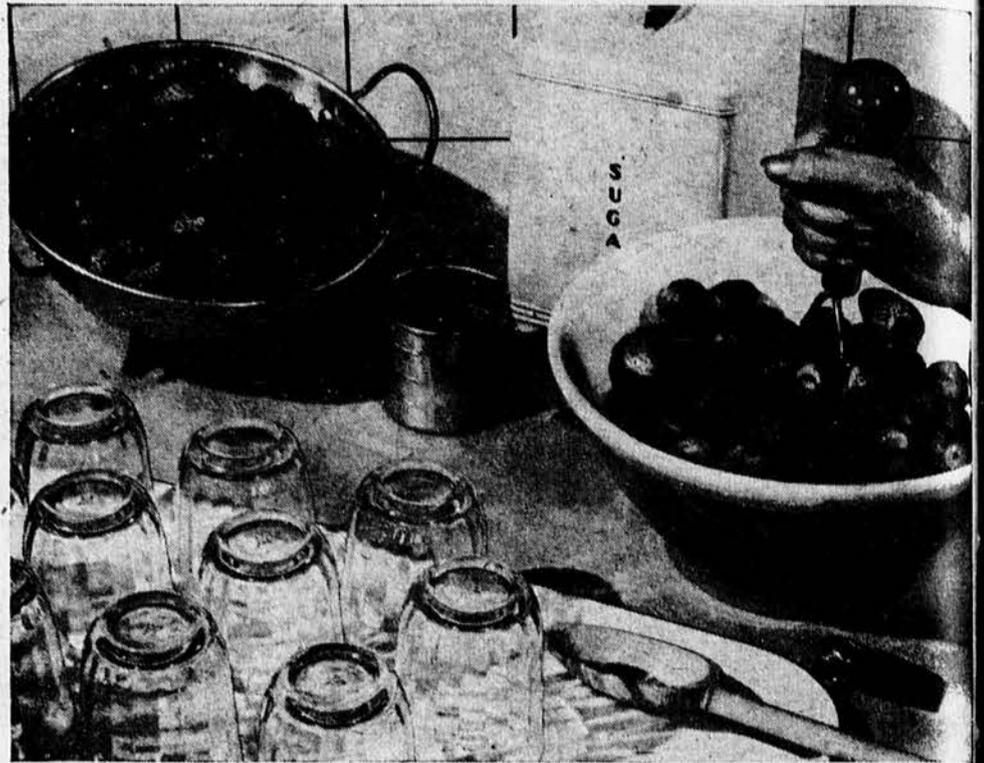
These preserves can be made only if there is sufficiently hot sunshine to cause rapid evaporation. Select large, firm, tart berries. Wash, drain and remove the caps. For each pound of choice berries allow 1 pound of sugar and 1 teaspoon lemon juice. Prepare a sirup from the juice of less perfect berries and the sugar. To do this, crush small berries, then stir them while cooking for about 3 minutes. Strain. To each pound of choice berries allow  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of this juice and 1 pound of sugar. Add the sugar to the juice, stir, and heat slowly until the sugar is entirely dissolved. Add the berries to the sirup and simmer for 3 to 5 minutes. Drain the berries from the sirup and place about an inch apart on shallow enameled pans or china platters. Boil the sirup until it is fairly thick—that is for about 10 minutes or to 221 degrees F. Remove the scum, add the lemon juice and pour the sirup in a thin layer over the berries. Cover with window glass propped up about one fourth inch from the pan. Place in the sun for 2 or 3 days or until the sirup has jellied. Take inside at night, and after each day's sunning turn the berries over. Without reheating, put preserves into hot sterilized jars and seal.

Strawberries, as everyone knows, also make a jelly that's something to rave about. Its flavor is as fresh as the garden fruit, its texture is firm yet quivering, and its color is a clear, bright crimson. In other words, strawberries make a perfect jelly! But what fruit doesn't, in these days if one follows the good and reliable short-boil jelly-making method? Of course, fruits low in natural pectin require a friendly lift from bottled or boxed commercial pectin, but that trifling cost pays big dividends in both flavor and texture. Moreover it stretches the sugar and produces more glasses of jelly for every quart of fruit. Better still it all but guarantees nary a failure thruout the jelly-making season. But do let me put in this admonition: Follow the foolproof instructions given in the recipes. Don't guess about this and that and do measure exactly for a perfect product every time.

### Sparkling Strawberry Jelly

4 cups berry juice       $7\frac{1}{2}$  cups sugar  
1 box fruit pectin

To prepare juice, place 5 quarts uncrushed strawberries in kettle. Add  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup sugar and mix. This sugar is in addition to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  cups specified above. Cover kettle and heat gently until juice starts to flow, then bring just to the simmering point. Place in colander or sieve lined with a double layer of cheesecloth. Drain 4 cups juice. (Use remaining fruit for Whole Strawberry Jam recipe given below.) Measure sugar



Let's put up some strawberries for next winter's breakfast toast. What a happy thought to have on a day in May.

and juice into large saucepan and mix. Bring to a boil over hottest fire and at once add powdered fruit pectin, stirring constantly. Then bring to a *full rolling boil* and boil hard one half minute. Remove from fire, skim, pour quickly. Paraffin at once. Makes about 11 glasses (6 fluid ounces each.)

### Whole Strawberry Jam

Then . . . try a strawberry jam like this one—with a picked-fresh-this-morning flavor.

4 cups strawberries      7 cups sugar  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  box fruit pectin

To prepare fruit, use strawberries remaining from Sparkling Jelly recipe. Measure sugar and strawberries into large kettle filling up last cup with the excess juice if necessary. Mix well and bring to a *full rolling boil* over hottest fire. Stir constantly before and while boiling. Boil hard 1 minute. Remove from fire and stir in powdered fruit pectin. Stir and skim for 5 minutes. Pour quickly. Paraffin at once. Makes about 10 glasses (6 fluid ounces each.)

### Rhubarb-Strawberry Jam

Plump, sun-ripened strawberries—pink stalks of garden rhubarb—let's combine them into a luscious jam that, turned into glasses looks like so many sparkling jewels upon a shelf and, opened, is a joy to the last bite.

3 cups prepared fruit       $4\frac{1}{2}$  cups sugar  
1 box powdered fruit pectin

To prepare the fruit, trim and slice fine, but do not peel, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound small red-stalked rhubarb. Grind about 1 quart fully ripe strawberries, or crush completely one layer at a time so that each berry is reduced to a pulp. Combine fruits. Measure sugar into a dry dish and set aside until needed. Measure prepared fruit into a 5- to 6-quart kettle, filling up last cup of fraction of a cup with water if necessary. Place over hottest fire. Add powdered fruit pectin mix well, and continue stirring until mixture comes to a hard boil. At once pour in sugar, stirring constantly. To reduce foaming,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon butter may be added. Continue stirring bring to a full rolling boil, and boil hard 1 minute. Remove from fire, skim, pour quickly. Paraffin hot jam at once.

Is your sugar supply shrinking?

You can stretch your jelly-making sugar more than twice as far by substituting light corn sirup for half the amount of sugar given in any of these recipes. If you have it, or can obtain it, honey may also be substituted for half the sugar called for—providing you don't mind the rather strong honey flavor which usually overpowers the delicate flavor of the fruit.

Canning sugar is now available thru local ration boards. [Continued on Page 13]

### Peeling Trick

By MRS. O. W. D.

One of my friends, a gardening enthusiast, always has the best luck in keeping fresh the flowers she cuts for indoor decoration. She is particularly adept in preserving the blooms of woody-stemmed plants such as peonies and lilacs. I couldn't help admiring the freshness of her peonies—mine, picked the same day, were already showing signs of drooping—so I asked her if there was some trick to her luck and if she would mind telling me.

"I don't mind in the least," she laughingly replied. And lifting one of the blooms, she told me to examine the stem. I noticed that two narrow strips of bark, opposite each other, had been peeled up for about 3 inches and removed. "That's all there is to it. But be sure to peel it this way, not all the way around—that doesn't help at all," she cautioned.

You may be sure I do it just exactly that way now and I'm richly rewarded.

### All's Spic and Span

By HOMEMAKER

You're thru housecleaning, everything fairly shines. Spotless paint has given the old marred woodwork a new lease on life. You give a regretful sigh, for you know that all too soon, those gleaming surfaces around the light switches, cupboard door catches and doorknobs will be sporting a halo of assorted smudges and fingerprints. Trot out the wax can right now and apply a light coat of wax to protect those easily soiled, much-used places; let dry and rub vigorously. Now you can relax, knowing you won't have to caution, "Jim, are you sure your hands are clean?" And, when this protecting film wears thin, it's a joy to know it can be renewed in a jiffy.

### Dress Up a Favorite

By MONETTE

Meat loaf, that faithful old favorite standby that takes a little and makes it go a long way, is going to appear more and more frequently during meat rationing. And it need not become a monotonous "must" either. One time the liquid used is meat stock, again it is tomato juice, another time it is milk. We may use dried sweet rolls, toasted whole wheat bread, a bit of corn meal or corn flakes. Each gives a welcome change of flavor, the while it binds. If we feel a bit festive we may scoop out a loaf of bread, leaving about an inch wall on top, bottom, sides and one end. Reserve the center scoopings for bread puddings, stuffings, crumbs for casserole treats. Then pack the meat mix in the open end, brush bread casing with soft butter and bake as usual. Ummm! Super! For another version, a bit quicker to prepare and most luscious, try alternating layers of meat mixture and stuffing. Good eating.

### Closet for Woolens

By ANTI MOTH

When summer comes and it is time to put woolens away have you often wished you might put everything in one closet, right on their hangers—to save hours of pressing in the fall—then shut the closet door forgetting the contents until needed?

Then consider the possibilities of cedarized paint. An ordinary plaster-coated closet can easily be made moth-proof thru the use of this handy aid. Cedarized paint is a brownish-pink plastic compound, made of cedar oil and crushed cedar wood. Walls should be clean and thoroly dry before being painted. Wooden walls should receive a sizing coat of flat paint—two thirds paint and one third boiled oil. Then arm yourself with grim determination, a flat brush—4-inch is best—mix your cedarized paint with water according to directions on the package and soon the deed will be done. A 10-pound can is ample for the average size closet.

As a further precaution, it is wise to spray the closet with cedar oil, once or twice a year.

### Here's to the Berries

(Continued from Page 12)

Twenty-five pounds for each person has been allowed by the OPA, which, based on the rate of 1 pound of sugar for every 4 quarts of finished fruit, will mean that you will be able to put up 100 quarts of fruit for each member of your household. Of course, jams and jellies requiring a much higher percentage of sugar, you may find it expedient to can up fruits or juices without sugar now, storing them until you do have enough sugar available. And that isn't such a bad idea since it saves much time during the busy summer season. With these unsweetened fruit stocks it is possible to make fresh jelly all winter long. This practice is enjoyed because the harvest of berry patch, orchard and vineyard may be put away more rapidly.

These jelly-making fruit stocks should be processed to prevent souring or fermenting. This process is called pasteurizing. To pasteurize either the fruit or juice, fill jars to the shoulder and seal partially. If the jar has a wire bail, click the top one into position but leave the lower ball up while processing. If it has a screw top, first screw it in place, then unscrew it half a turn so that it is not tight. Place on a rack in a water bath at 185 degrees F., or simmering temperature. The jars should be entirely submerged, with water an inch or two above the jars. Bring the water again to simmering temperature and keep it there for 20 minutes for pints and 30 minutes for quarts. Remove jars from water and seal them completely at once. Cool jars as rapidly as possible—avoiding drafts.

If you've ever frozen any berries you know how perfectly delicious they are, how easy it is to get them ready for the locker, and what a comparatively small

amount of sugar it takes to keep them. If you haven't tried it, don't miss the treat of having fresh, frozen berries next winter—if you have a locker or there is any space available in the freezer-locker plant nearest you. Frozen strawberries are delightful. Frozen raspberries are plenty good but have a tendency to be a trifle seedy—or at least that's my experience, and tests and experimentation done by experts at the State Agricultural College bear me out in this. However, they do make delicious pies and cobblers. Ask your locker manager for a book of instructions on freezing, or write the State College for their leaflet on the subject. It will give you the latest on freezing—fruits and vegetables.

Canning leaflets are also available from the college as well as from the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The glass-jar manufacturers also put out—for a dime—booklets that are invaluable for the storehouse of information they contain. This year, when every patriotic homemaker has pledged her country that not so much as a single berry shall go to waste, food preservation material of this kind should be rated in every household right along with the Bible and dictionary. Shakespeare, Keats, Shelley and all the rest of their kind will just have to gather dust until the snow flies.

## You Women Who Suffer From HOT FLASHES then CHILLY FEELINGS

If you—like so many women between the ages of 38 and 52—suffer from hot flashes, weak, dizzy, nervous feelings, distress of "irregularities", are blue at times—due to the functional middle age period in a woman's life—try taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once. It's made especially for women.

Pinkham's Compound is famous to relieve such distress. Taken regularly—it helps build up resistance against such symptoms. It also is a fine stomachic tonic. Thousands upon thousands of women benefited. Follow label directions. Worth trying!

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YOU'LL MAKE TOM PROUD TONIGHT, DEAR. NOT EVERY ENGAGED GIRL CAN TURN OUT SUCH PERFECT COFFEE CAKE. AND SO QUICKLY!

THAT'S BECAUSE MY NEW RECIPE FOR COFFEE CAKE IS EXTRA FAST. AND DID YOU KNOW IT HAS EXTRA VITAMINS?

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IT'S EASY! JUST USE FLEISCHMANN'S YELLOW LABEL YEAST. THAT'S THE ONLY YEAST WITH VITAMINS A AND D AS WELL AS THE VITAMIN B COMPLEX.

SMART GAL, MY BRIDE-TO-BE!

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AND REMEMBER, FLEISCHMANN'S PUTS IN VITAMINS A AND D THAT NO OTHER YEAST GIVES!

THE NEW FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST RECIPE BOOK HAS LOTS MORE GRAND RECIPES. I'LL MAKE YOU EVERY ONE, TOM. AND, MOTHER, I'M SENDING TONIGHT FOR A FREE COPY FOR YOU, FOR KEEPS!

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A Whole Set of these Lovely, Pastel DISHES. **FREE!**

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What could be easier! Just for enjoying those delightfully crisp, golden brown Corn Flakes you get these beautiful colored dishes. Complete set in pastel colors to match the bowls you get with Miller's Wheat Flakes. Real Beauties!

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LOOKS LIKE A RESCUE JOB!

SAME TROUBLE EVERY WASHDAY. I WISH I DIDN'T HAVE TO COOK THIS STARCH!

YEP! HERE'S WHERE I HELP!

WAIT! YOU DON'T HAVE TO COOK FAULTLESS STARCH. IT MAKES PERFECT HOT STARCH IN BARELY A MINUTE WITHOUT COOKING! JUST CREAM WITH WATER...

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MAKE ALL YOUR WASH LOOK **AB-SO-LUTELY FAULTLESS!**

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**Bring old TOWERS to life again!**

Quick action by Monitor permits thousands of windmills and farm wells to be put back in service! The WPB has authorized the emergency manufacture of windmill parts, pump repairs and cylinders to repair farm wells. As long as the supply lasts, your Monitor dealer can furnish new operating parts to work with any make of old tower... if you specify that the parts replaced are worn out or damaged beyond repair. No ration certificate is needed for replacement parts to put your windmill and well in good pumping condition. Have them inspected immediately. Call your dealer or mail coupon—today!

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 Windmill Head     Windmill Tower  
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 Dept. 3, BAKER MFG. CO., Evansville, Wis.

## Because of the War

By RAYMOND H. GILKESON

SO MORE trained nurses may answer the call to service with the Army and Navy, or enter the public health field, 65,000 more student nurses are needed immediately. To meet requirements for entrance to a nursing school, a girl must be between 17 and 35 years old, have good health and stamina. Kansas Farmer will gladly supply further information on request.

IN A DETERMINED effort to prevent black market practices with potatoes, investigators from the Office of Price Administration have been sent into every major shipping center and about 30 big terminal market areas thru which potatoes move. Some arrests have been made.

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATOR Chester C. Davis reports that a current appraisal of the farm labor situation indicates there is an available labor supply sufficient to produce and harvest a 1943 crop up to the levels of the announced wartime goals. What do you think about it? Experienced farm workers will remain on farms thru deferment by Selective Service, men not in essential industry are urged to return to the farm, some "over-age" men will be released from the army, soldiers may get passes to

work on farms provided their commanding officer believes an emergency exists, certain Axis prisoners may be available for work, Governor Schoepel is pushing his farm labor plan, assisted by his Farm Labor Commission, recently announced.

WORKERS from Mexico, Bahamas and Jamaica, brought to the United States under agreement with their respective governments, will provide a small supply of labor in areas of seasonal demand. Some 50,000 will come from Mexico, and 7,000 are arriving each month, to work fruits and vegetables in California and Arizona. About 10,000 Jamaicans are expected for use in Northeast and Atlantic coast areas, and 2,000 Bahamans already are working in the Southeast.

THE WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION has requested the War Production Board to authorize production of 9,530 additional combines, 4,460 corn pickers, and 2,000 pickup balers for delivery in time to relieve farm labor this fall.

TIME and travel will be saved for busy farmers, since they will be able to renew their present basic gasoline rations—"A" and "D"—by mail. Simply

### Poultry Equipment

Need a blueprint for making hoppers for chicks, laying hens and turkeys, a range feeder, automatic waterer, a rear entrance nest, and other poultry equipment? A bill of material needed for making these is included in circular No. 145, published by Kansas State College Extension Service. For your free copy, please address Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

get an application form any time beginning about June 2, at your local service station, fill it out and mail it to your War Price and Rationing Board, together with (a) the signed back cover of your present "A" book, and (b) the current tire inspection record showing that proper inspections have been made.

BASED on preliminary estimates, the War Production Board has been asked to authorize for 1944 production of farm implements equal to 80 per cent of the 1940 output.

THE PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION pledges a full supply of gasoline for food production, even if further cuts in civilian supplies should become necessary.

REWORKED rubber is a bottleneck because of limited processing capacity, altho some relief is due as synthetic comes into production. The outlook is good for putting 1944 tractors, combines, corn pickers and balers on rubber tires, altho it is not assured.

ADEQUATE facilities are available to manufacture and to distribute all the insecticides and fungicides needed in food production. Bugs and diseases that bother crops are not to get the upper hand.

NATION-WIDE rationing of heating and cooking stoves that burn coal, wood, oil or gas will begin the latter part of June. If you need a stove after that date, apply to your War Price Rationing Board. The board will be limited, however, to a certain quota, so certificates will be issued only on the basis of need.

GOOSE AND DUCK feathers can be used only for production of sleeping bags for the armed forces under provisions of a WPB order. Previously, use of such feathers was restricted to general defense purposes. Adulteration of goose and duck feathers by adding used feathers or other materials is prohibited. Estimated requirements of feathers this year exceed 2 million pounds. While most of this supply will come from American farms, some also will be imported from England, China, South America and the Soviet Union.

DON'T PAY any attention to chain letters in which War Stamps are involved. Sending War Savings Stamp chain letters, or any other similar endless chain letters thru the mails, constitutes a violation of the postal fraud and lottery statutes, the Post Office Department warns. It isn't the least bit patriotic to "bite" on such an illegal appeal.

ORDER your next winter's supply of coal now, urges the Office of Defense Transportation. Railroads can transport enough coal to meet prospective demands only if fuel is kept moving steadily thruout the year, according to this authority. There are not enough coal cars, nor enough locomotives available, to provide a reserve for peak movements.

HIGHER taxes didn't reduce the sale of War Bonds. During March, when the first tax installment fell due, bond sales were 6.4 per cent higher than in February, and more than 65 per cent

## HOME MADE JAMS AND JELLIES ARE NOT RATIONED!



with

**COMPARE** these published strawberry jelly recipes shown in the chart. In your own kitchen, you will find that PEN-JEL saves you from 1 to 3 cups of sugar on every batch. PEN-JEL'S simple cup for cup method shows an even greater saving when making jams and jellies with other fruits and berries. ONLY ONE RECIPE...regardless of fruit or berry used...Save sugar...save fruit...save time...save ration points...with PEN-JEL!

### Help Save America's Precious Fruit Crop

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**SAVE 1 to 3 CUPS SUGAR ON EVERY BATCH**

PECTIN PRODUCT	AMT.	JUICE	SUGAR	SUGAR SAVED with PEN-JEL
<b>PEN-JEL</b>	<b>1 PKG.</b>	<b>5 Cups</b>	<b>5 Cups</b>	<b>Remember—2 Cups Make a Pound</b>
<b>COMPETITIVE RECIPE NO. 1</b>	<b>1 Pkg.</b>	<b>3 1/4 Cups</b>	<b>4 1/2 Cups</b>	<b>PEN-JEL SAVES 1 1/2 CUPS</b> 
<b>COMPETITIVE RECIPE NO. 2</b>	<b>2 Pkgs.</b>	<b>5 Cups</b>	<b>7 Cups</b>	<b>PEN-JEL SAVES 2 CUPS</b> 
<b>COMPETITIVE RECIPE NO. 3</b>	<b>1 Btl.</b>	<b>4 Cups</b>	<b>8 Cups</b>	<b>PEN-JEL SAVES 3 CUPS</b> 



**REQUIRES NO RATION POINTS**

**FOR MAKING JAMS AND JELLIES WITH FRUIT AND SUGAR**

This "Ration-Wise" suggestion is becoming Nation wide. Saving America's fruit and berry crops is doubly important in wartime—and Pen-Jel is the sure simple way! All you need to make perfect jams, jellies and preserves is one package PEN-JEL, five cups of juice and five cups of sugar!

America's Favorite For 20 Years

ahead of March, 1942. And listen to this! From May 1, 1941, when U. S. Savings Bonds—Series E, F and G—were first offered for sale, thru March 31, 1943, redemptions were less than 3 1/2 per cent of total sales. And redemptions during March this year were only eighty seven hundredths of 1 per cent of the total amount outstanding. Folks didn't sell their bonds to pay taxes. They kept them to sink the Axis!

FARMERS can expect to have reasonable supplies of hay rope, binder twine and other cordage for harvesting 1943 crops. A large part of all such supplies, however, are now being made from substitute materials and will require more careful handling than in the past.

ALL SERVICE MEN can get financial protection thru the National Service Life Insurance program, if they act before midnight of August 10, the War Department has announced. Maximum policy is \$10,000. Payments will be made to beneficiaries only in monthly installments.

COTTON fabric production will be increased by about 220 million yards annually without the use of additional facilities or raw materials, says WPB. Fabrics will be lighter and less tightly woven, but serviceable and capable of meeting all military and essential civilian needs. That shows the cotton crop will stretch.

AN ELIGIBLE truck operator who is unable to get rationing certificates for new tires because his board has exhausted its quota, can obtain certificates for used tires instead, according to OPA. Local boards have been authorized to issue used truck tire certificates without regard to quota restrictions.

INCREASINGLY in 1943, every American citizen must consider himself an individual "listening post" for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, says the Office of War Information, because a new crop of rigorously trained Nazi saboteurs will soon be graduated from Berlin's crack school of sabotage and loosed upon the world. Enemy espionage in this country has been under control. American citizens can help the FBI keep it that way.

A SMALL NUMBER of dry-cell batteries for maintaining telephone service in rural areas has been made available for distribution thru hardware stores.

THIRTY-TWO Chinese engineers in their twenties and thirties, who hope some day to help rebuild industrial China, have arrived in the United States and are studying American engineering. Most of them are in various industrial firms.

AMERICAN war expenditures in 1918 were only 18 1/2 billion dollars. In 1943 they will exceed 100 billion dollars. In World War I, our task was chiefly to fortify a line of trenches in France, says the Office of War Information. In this war we have set out to equip and send and supply our armies on all the far-flung battlefields of the

world. Plus a mighty big order for our Allies.

A MECHANIZED division in our army burns up 18,000 gallons of gasoline an hour proceeding along a road at normal speed; a heavy bomber at cruising speed uses 200 gallons of gasoline and a fighter plane needs 100 gallons an hour. Monthly supplies for each one of our fighting men on a world battle-front uses 1 1/2 tons of shipping space, while the ships that carry these supplies to, say, North Africa average 214,000 gallons of heavy fuel oil for the round trip to Casablanca.

TOTAL aid rendered by the United States under the Lend-Lease program from March 11, 1941, to April 1, 1943, had a value of \$10,319,518,000. Goods transferred up to April 1, totaled \$8,494,135,000 or 82 per cent of this aid. Lend-Lease aid has represented about 13 per cent of our total war spending. In the last 3 months for which export figures are available, Lend-Lease shipments were divided as follows: United Kingdom, 38 per cent; Soviet Union, 31 per cent; Africa and Middle East, 16 per cent; Far East, including India, 14 per cent; other areas 1 per cent.

VICTORY gardens that take in hundreds of acres are being planted and tended by army, navy and marine men at training camps, hospitals, and even overseas. Large-scale garden projects, usually ranging from 30 to 60 acres, will yield thousands of tons of vegetables to feed the service men and relieve transportation facilities.

WHAT is home-canned food? Well, OPA says foods are home-canned if (1) they have been canned in a kitchen primarily used for the preparation of meals, or to demonstrate the preparation of meals; (2) they have been canned in a separate building or shed, which a farm home has equipped for canning purposes, provided that the owner has first obtained permission from his local ration board.

NEW meat-rationing regulations provide that a farmer and his family may consume meat raised on any farm he owns or operates, and may transfer meat from one of his farms to another to provide food for members of the household, without giving up ration points, even if the meat is not slaughtered on his farm. However, if the farm owner does not live on a farm, he must give up ration points for any meat he consumes elsewhere. Under the original regulations, a farmer who brought his own cattle to a custom slaughtering plant had to surrender red point stamps for the meat, while if he killed and dressed the animal himself the meat was "ration-free." A farm or ranch employer who feeds his employes in a bunkhouse or dining hall may now use meat and other rationed food raised on his farm on the same basis as if the employes were fed in the household.

NONMETALLIC bedsprings are now undergoing tests for durability, spring alllover support and comfort. Made principally of wood, fiber, plastics, and rope, the new "war models" already have been subjected to extreme conditions by manufacturers.

AMERICAN RED CROSS will attempt to procure 4 million pints of blood during 1943, more than 3 times the amount obtained from volunteer donors last year. Processing laboratories have been expanded following battle front reports that the blood plasma was highly successful in the treatment of burns, wounds and traumatic shock.

AMERICAN housewives put up 1,320 million jars of home-canned food in 1942—enough to make a row of canned food running 10 times around the earth at the equator. Expansion of the Victory Garden program for 1943 is anticipated.

# When COCCIDIOSIS STRIKES WILL YOU BE READY?



Dreaded coccidiosis may strike anywhere. Combat it; avoid unnecessary loss of chicks your country needs. Provide clean ground; chicks must pick up coccidia to contract the disease. Spray buildings, equipment, litter with Dr. Salsbury's Par-O-San; on contact, it prevents development of coccidia from becoming infective.

While there is no specific "cure" for coccidiosis, practical experience shows that medicinal treatment can be very helpful and beneficial.

## WISE PRECAUTIONS

### PHEN-O-SAL

in the Drinking Water



Phen-O-Sal tablets do double duty. Besides going to the various parts of the digestive tract, where Phen-O-Sal's medicinal ingredients stay active, it furnishes astringent action. Use Phen-O-Sal in any waterer, even metal.

### OR RAKOS

in the FEED



Contains five ingredients, skillfully blended for astringent and acidifying action, plus properties that tend to stimulate appetites and digestion.

**CHOOSE THE MEDICINE YOU PREFER**

### GET READY TO FIGHT COCCIDIOSIS . . . NOW!

SEE your local Dr. Salsbury dealer—hatcheryman, druggist, feed or produce dealer who displays this sign. Let him help you plan a thorough anti-coccidiosis program. As a member of Dr. Salsbury's Nation-wide Poultry Health Service, he is provided with the latest scientific data, has at his command the service, and the diagnosis and research facilities of Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories. Let him help you guard against coccidiosis.



## DR. SALSBUURY'S Laboratories

A Nation-wide Poultry Health Service CHARLES CITY, IOWA

# Here's Good Farm Help



## ... and it's Exempt From The Draft

More hog production is vital. Farm help is short. Our farmer friends kept calling for Butler galvanized steel hog feeders. "We couldn't get steel and we got fed up on saying "No feeders for sale." So, we turned to the next best material available and are now supplying dealers with Butler hog feed-

ers made of **STURDY OAK LUMBER**. Butler engineers designed it to handle whole or ground grain, mixed feeds and concentrates—to keep feed dry and always flowing into the covered feed boxes without arching in the hopper. You can depend upon the Butler to feed your hogs.

## Two-Way Time Saver in Pork Production



Leading Pre-War and Post-War Makers of Steel Grain Bins, Corn Cribs, Stock Watering and Storage Tanks, Hauling Tanks, Well Casings, Hog Feeders, Tank Heaters & Fountains, Septic Tanks, Rural Gas Systems, Hot Water Storage Tanks & Steel Farm Buildings.

Send For **FREE** Farmers Hand Book!

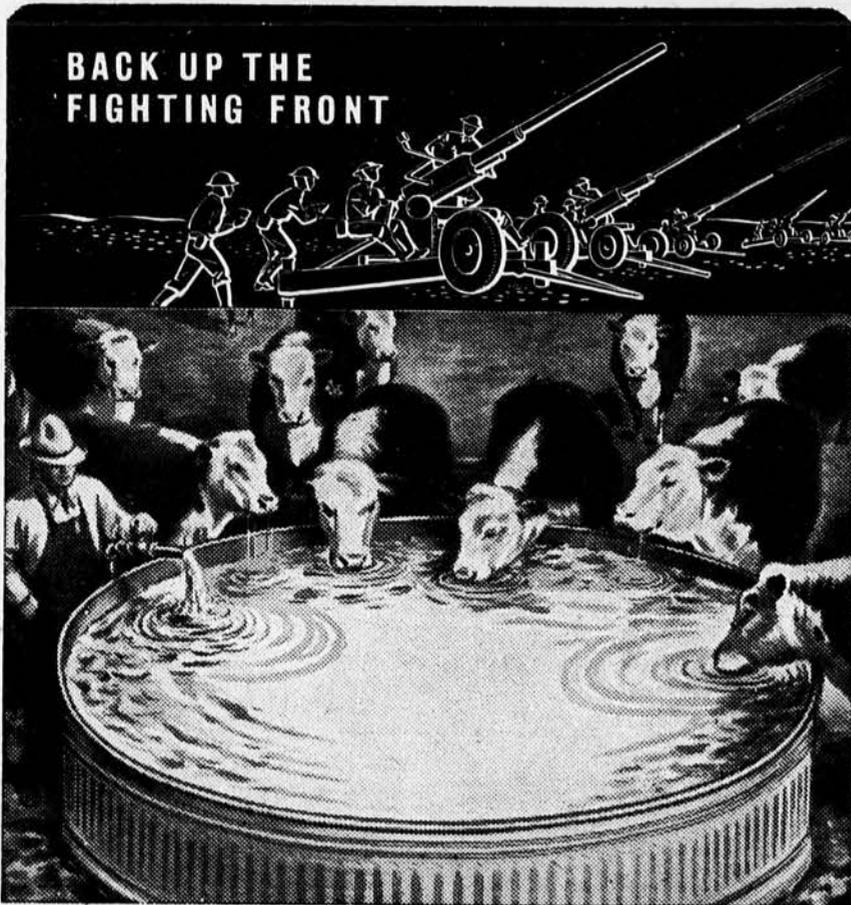
Self-feeding with the Butler saves your time, cuts down labor of hand feeding, prevents waste of feed. It keeps your hogs' digestive systems supplied so they can work more hours per day—to produce pork faster—to send your hogs to market 3 or 4 weeks sooner. Made of **STURDY OAK LUMBER**, protected by 2 coats of good paint, the Butler affords the greatest self-feeder value your money can buy today. One size only—35 bushel capacity—and we may not be able to supply enough to go around. See your dealer **NOW**.

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PRODUCING FOR WAR... PLANNING FOR PEACE  
**BUTLER BUILT**  
FARM BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT

### Variety Meats

A new pamphlet just issued by the National Live Stock and Meat Board has 34 recipes for preparing heart, liver, kidney, sweetbreads, tongue, tripe and brains. "Good eating" and "good for you" are phrases which truly apply to these recipes, and they are all substantial dishes about which meals may be planned. A copy of the leaflet "Variety Meats," will be sent to you upon request to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.



BACK UP THE  
FIGHTING FRONT

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The name "Dempster" is a guarantee of Quality, Service and Fair Treatment—65 years of leadership in water supply equipment. Today, Dempster is producing weapons for the fighting front, building a limited amount of Water Supply Equipment, and aiding Dempster Dealers and Dempster users in the repair and maintenance of water supply equipment on the farm front.

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DE LAVAL is doing its best to speed the war effort. More milk, cream and other dairy products—our most essential foods—are being produced in less time, with less labor on thousands of farms, with De Laval Milkers and Separators . . . De Laval factories are doing important precision war work as well as making as many standard De Laval products as our Government desires us to do . . . De Laval Dealers everywhere are servicing and reconditioning users' machines . . . Fortunately De Laval Milkers and Separators are quality-made for long service—they are the world's best—easy to adjust and recondition . . . If you do not know the name of your dealer, write nearest office below.

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World's  
BEST  
Milkers  
and  
Separators



## "Will Get the Job Done"

Despite Fact Farms Are Short of Help

KANSAS farmers will have to accept inexperienced help, and pay that help more than it is worth, if the many crops now planted are harvested and marketed. That is the opinion of most observers following the series of district farm labor meetings held over the state by Governor Andrew F. Schoepel and the members of his farm labor committee.

It was pointed out definitely at the meetings that no experienced help can be pulled out of a hat at the last minute to save the situation. If farmers are unable to do all their own work, or to get it done thru co-operation with relatives and neighbors, they will have to accept what "green" help they can get.

As a matter of fact, we all may have to change our opinion as to who is employable on the farm, thinks C. M. Miller, director of vocational education in the state. At the farm labor meeting in Colby, Mr. Miller pointed out that factories had been forced to do the same thing, and that their operators were amazed to find that men and women they previously considered as unemployable turned out to be the most productive workers. He cited examples where deaf mutes had been put on assembly lines and proved most efficient, and where others with various physical handicaps had come thru in an excellent manner on the production line.

### They Can Be Trained

Mr. Miller also thinks many are underestimating the ability of town boys, who, he says, are flying bombers over strange territories and doing a magnificent job of navigation, gunnery and other intricate mechanical jobs they knew nothing about a few months before. If these young town boys can be quickly trained to handle tanks and guns and other mechanical equipment in the army, they can be quickly trained to handle it on the farm, he pointed out.

The role of town women and girls, as outlined in these meetings, will be doing cooking and housework, care of chickens and other light chores on the farms to release farm women and girls who are able and ready to do the heavier and more difficult jobs. There is little indication that any sizable women's land army could be raised to actually help in the fields.

The principal object of all the district farm labor meetings was to instruct county workers and chairmen on methods of thoroly canvassing and organizing the labor existing in their own counties, machinery available for

co-operative exchange, and farmers equipped and ready to do custom work. The goal is 100 per cent utilization of every farm worker and every piece of farm equipment.

High-school boys in some areas are going to be much more valuable help than was realized before a survey was made of the possibilities. This is especially true in the smaller towns, where large numbers of boys are from the farm or have farm experience.

### Many Already Have Jobs

A survey of the 85 boys in Atwood High School, Rawlins county, disclosed that 79 have summer jobs, mostly on farms. Of these 85 boys, 74 can operate tractors, 72 can drive trucks, and 74 are experienced in general farm work. Six of the boys admitted they can do harvest cooking, too, if necessary, and 5 said they can do general housework. Thirty-six were employed during the school year, either on farms or in stores. All but 2 boys in the McDonald High School are employed on farms, and the same proportion exists at Herndon. Of the 82 girls in the Atwood High School, 18 have experience driving tractors, 17 trucks, 31 general housework, 60 harvest cooking, and all of them in general housework. If Atwood is typical of the smaller towns in the state, the high schools will supply an important part of the harvest help this year.

In towns like Lyons, Rice county, the picture is different. A total of 43 boys in that school said they would work on farms if needed, but frankly said they preferred other work, and few had actual experience. Work in the salt mines, the oil fields and in stores appeals more to boys in this group. Over at Sterling, however, in the same county, 25 boys will work on farms and most of them have had farm experience.

Governor Schoepel has directed an appeal to OPA Director Prentiss Brown for more gasoline, fuel oil and tires, and more repairs for tractors as the result of information gained during his recent farm labor tour. Every effort is being made by the state farm labor commission to get wheat men in the northern part of the state to take their combines and tractors south for the early harvest, and Southern Kansas farmers to reciprocate later in the season as the harvest moves north. All of this would depend on increased gasoline, tires and repairs.

A general survey of the state indicates the labor situation will be critical, but most farmers are confident they will get the job done.

## Livestock Men, Truckers Act to Prevent Truck Shortage

By J. M. PARKS

UNLESS something is done about it and done quickly, there is coming a time when producers will have livestock ready for market but will have no trucks available in which to haul it! That alarming thought kept projecting itself like a sore thumb into the discussions at the first district meeting of the Kansas State Livestock Industry Transportation Committee held in Topeka, May 21.

The purpose of this meeting, and other similar ones to follow over the state, is to develop and put into operation a program for the more efficient use of farm trucks in the various marketing areas. The program is sponsored by the Kansas-U. S. D. A. War Board in co-operation with the Office of Defense Transportation and Kansas State College.

Two brief statements made at the first meeting help to present the picture in an understandable form. One

was by Wendell Becraft of the War Board. He said, "Generally speaking, the trucks you have now will have to last for the duration." The other was by Will J. Miller, State Livestock Sanitary Commissioner, just returned from a conference in Washington, who said that men back East, in position to know what they are talking about, say they don't see how the war can be over in fewer than 5 years, and it may last 10.

There you have it in a nutshell—Kansas with 4 million cattle and 2 million hogs, most of which must go to market in the coming months, and the only means of transportation is a flock of trucks, many of which are in need of repairs! The railroads are taxed to capacity with the transportation of war materials and have less space for farm-to-market livestock deliveries. Hence, these trucks may have to last 5 years, maybe 10.

What can be done about it? For one

thing, the state committee believes it is absolutely necessary to conserve what we now have in the way of transportation facilities. Too many trucks are going to market with less than a load, the committee believes, and too many are coming back empty. A survey of the truck practice in Iowa, according to Frank Parsons, of Kansas State College, shows that they are operating at only 27 per cent of capacity. Likely Kansas is not too far ahead in that respect.

The best way to solve the problem appears to be thru co-operation of producers, truckers and local business men. Roscoe Hill, of ODT, in speaking of the possibilities, said that much progress has been made in Missouri by such a co-operative plan in the dairy industry. In the Neosho milkshed a saving of 1 1/2 million truck miles was made in one year. At St. Louis a saving of 2 1/2 million truck miles was effected in 12 months. This was all voluntary. Hill says that while the ODT has the power to put into effect a plan for the conservation of trucks, it can be done better by voluntary co-operation on the part of producers and truckers.

**Will Welcome A Plan**

In the opinion of Wayne Heffron, livestock trucker from Burlington, truckers in general will welcome an effective plan for conserving their trucks, knowing full well that when these are junked it may be impossible to get others. Producers, too, realize that no unnecessary trips should be made, if the trucks are to stay on the job and haul their livestock next year and the next. As soon as state, district and county committees get to functioning, all interested parties will learn the part they are to play in the conservation program.

Under the leadership of County Agent Howard Myers, of Wabaunsee county, a listing plan has been tried out with some success. All shippers having "jack-pot" stock for less than truckload shipments, list their stuff at their town clearing house by Monday noon of each week. The truckers then check over the list and agree among themselves who is to pick up this and who that. The plan is supposed to provide each trucker with a full load for every trip to market. Myers reports that the plan worked well for a month or so but slipped for lack of authority.

With the ODT on hand to back up the new statewide plan, it is believed it will have a much better chance of succeeding.

**Pests Like Wheat**

The green bug and the Hessian fly have made serious inroads on the Kansas wheat crop over large areas, reports E. G. Kelly, professor of entomology at Kansas State College.

The green bug, which came into Kansas from Texas and Oklahoma, has hit the state from Rice county west to the Colorado line. The eastern boundary of damage angles northwest to Phillips county from where the damage extends on west to the Colorado line. The degree of damage ranges from scant to serious in the counties infested. Barley and oats also have suffered from the green bug in this area, Mr. Kelly says.

The eastern boundary on Hessian fly damage runs along the west edge of Shawnee, down thru the central part of Osage, Greenwood and Cowley while the western boundary is along the central part of Republic, the east edge of Mitchell and Ellsworth and the west edge of Saline. Damage south of Saline county has not been defined. About 4 million acres of wheat are included in the area infested.

**Pasture Most of Year**

Good pasture close to the barn is one of the greatest helps in getting high production from a herd of dairy cows. Such is the opinion of George Mueller, Washington county dairyman, whose herd averaged 419 pounds of butterfat to the cow last year. As the factor contributing most to this feat,

Mr. Mueller gives credit to wheat, rye and brome grass pasture.

This year, to provide a maximum pasture period, Mr. Mueller used 5 acres of Balbo rye in March before turning on 28 acres of brome grass, which is in 2 fields. He will use Sudan grass for pasture during summer and fall. As an extra source of late summer pasture, he seeded sweet clover in his oats this spring, and will pasture the sweet clover after the oats are cut.

For late fall pasture he will plant 7 acres of Balbo rye in late August or early September. Mr. Mueller says a pasture rotation such as this will reduce cost of feed and will provide succulent pasture for 8 or 9 months of the year.

**Two Essential Men**

Two men are doing the work of 5 on the Sundgren farm in Saline county, but some adjustments have been made to meet war conditions.

Julian Sundgren, manager, says they are farming less land and using more pasture for the 185 head of purebred Hereford cows and calves. A new rubber-tired tractor and rubber-tired

hayrack have been purchased to cut down the time for hauling feed.

There are 560 acres of buffalo pasture and some bluestem on the Sundgren farm, to which are added rye and wheat. A new experiment is being made with 25 or 30 acres of Balbo rye this year, and it is proving valuable.

The Sundgrens feed bundle Atlas sorgo and commercial feed in self-feeders for fattening calves. Small calves are creep-fed.

**Grass Not Enough**

One practice alone can't save your soil from washing. Lee R. Johnston, who farms 520 acres in Bourbon county, is convinced the man who keeps his soil where it belongs has to choose his crops carefully and at the same time use some mechanical practices in guiding the water.

Mr. Johnston's most dependable practice in controlling erosion is to keep legumes or grass on the fields most susceptible to washing. This is borne out by the fact he normally has about 60 acres of lespedeza, 20 acres of sweet clover and 40 acres of alfalfa.

However, grass and legumes alone

cannot always hold the soil. To help them with the job, Mr. Johnston constructs large interception ditches above the fields most likely to be hurt by washing. Contour farming and other careful practices help in keeping the farm free from ditches and gullies.

As a crop rotation on the rolling land, Mr. Johnston uses oats and lespedeza 3 to 4 years, followed by corn 1 or 2 years and then turned back to oats and lespedeza. Alfalfa is grown for 4 or 5 years, followed by corn and sorghums 2 or 3 years. Then the ground is seeded to oats or wheat, before another crop of alfalfa.

**Tackle Water Problem**

Rice county farmers have just voted to establish a soil-conservation district, reports George W. Sidwell, farm extension agent. Only 452 votes were cast in the balloting, but 400 of them were for establishing the district while 52 were against.

Mr. Sidwell points out that the principal problem in the county is the control of flood waters at the source of the many small streams now flooding farmers in the lower areas.

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**SEE for YOURSELF with this quick, easy recipe for FRESH BERRY JAM (Any Variety)**

6 Cups Ground Berries  
8 1/2 Cups Sugar  
1 Package M.C.P. Pectin

Wash, stem and grind 3 quarts fully ripe berries, or crush completely one layer at a time so that each berry is reduced to pulp. Measure exactly 6 level cups crushed berries, (add water to fill out last cup, if necessary), into a large kettle. Add M.C.P. Pectin, stir well and bring to a boil, stirring constantly. NOW, add the sugar (which has been previously measured), mix well and bring to a full rolling boil. **BOIL EXACTLY 4 MINUTES.** Remove from fire, let boil subside, stir and skim by turns for 5 minutes. Pour into sterilized jars, allowing 1/2-inch space for sealing with fresh paraffin.

(NOTE: For Strawberry Jam, add 1/4-cup lemon juice to each 6 cups crushed berries.)

**Food Authorities Agree—**  
...jams and jellies are rich in energy and food value. The Government sends large amounts of powdered pectin to our Allies to make these energy-producing foods and help relieve the shortage of other rich foods. For this same reason, make all the homemade jams and jellies YOU can, too...right now!

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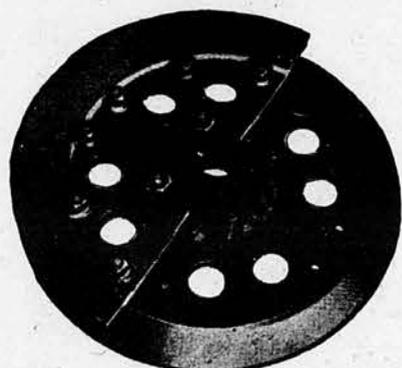


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# Everybody's Farm

(Continued from Page 1)

Research Center provides facilities for the animal genetics project that lays the foundation for the department's experiments in animal breeding. The aim of this project is to uncover new principles of farm animal improvement by systems of mating, and to test old theories for soundness. Mice are used extensively in this work, because they are well adapted to an artificial life.

For a time, dogs were used in attacking some of the more difficult inheritance problems, notably those connected with intelligence, disposition, nervousness, and other psychological traits.

It has been estimated that only one third of the country's dairy cows return a profit, one third break even, and one third fail to pay for their keep. The big problem in breeding dairy cows always has been how to reduce the percentage of low milk producers.

### Eliminate "Borderline" Cows

Records of the production of cows in the Beltsville herd have been kept for 22 years, and prove the theory that a bull whose daughters consistently produce more milk than their mothers is relatively pure in his genetic make-up for the factors insuring high levels of milk production. The use, for several generations, of bulls whose daughters have proved their sires' worth would gradually build up these factors in dairy herds thruout the nation, thus eliminating the non-paying and "borderline" cows now common in American herds.

Keeping up with "hog styles," which vary thru the years, is a major problem. The present normal trend is away from the short and fat and the long, narrow types toward a medium type that gains as economically as the larger type, but produces the medium-size cuts of meat favored by today's markets. Buyers like hams of from 10 to 14 pounds, and bacon with plenty of lean.

The swine research program at Beltsville is directed toward the improvement of swine thru breeding by the use of systems of breeding that will consistently enable breeders to produce efficient pigs that meet certain market requirements. The work at present is dealing largely with inbreeding and crossbreeding methods of swine production. Inbreeding as such does not create anything new but merely acts like a sieve sorting the good from the bad. Beltsville scientists, taking advantage of this fact, are studying the relative merits of different intensities of inbreeding when combined with rigid selection for such characters as rate of growth, efficiency of feed utilization, sow productivity, viability and other characters of economic importance. The ultimate goal of these studies is to learn how inbreeding may best be used to improve the productiveness of swine. Altho some decline in individual merit can hardly be avoided as a result of inbreeding,

particularly after very close inbreeding is practiced, the results to date are highly encouraging and Beltsville scientists feel that in years to come inbred lines of swine will play as important a part in the production of market hogs as hybrid seed corn is playing today in boosting the corn yield on a good many farms.

Another phase of the swine breeding project at Beltsville aims at a better understanding of the effects of crossbreeding, and to cross different breeds so as to combine the desirable characters of each parent breed into new strains that will perform creditably under different environmental conditions. The work centers primarily on the development of new strains from crosses between the Danish Landrace, a white breed, and several of our breeds. The object in each case is to produce a medium-type hog that is longer-bodied, plumper in hams, and higher in rate and economy of gain and that possesses the color of the domestic parent breed. The breeding stock now on hand in most of the new strains is between 7 and 8 generations removed from the initial cross and some of the strains are now being kept as closed herds. Altho final conclusions as to the merits of the new strains have not yet been drawn, the results to date show them to possess a general advantage over the average of their parent strains, ranging from approximately 5 to 25 per cent in average weight to the litter at weaning.

### Progress Has Been Made

Genetics also has paved the way for development of more profitable sheep, goats, horses, and cattle, both beef and dual-purpose. Progress has been made too in rearing fur-bearing sheep for this country by crossing Karakul sheep imported from Asia with various American breeds.

Production records, pedigrees and progeny testing are the "Three P's" of poultry raising on the experimental farm. Beltsville experts say the heredity of a bird counts most in obtaining increased egg production, large and hatchable eggs, and lower mortality in chicks and adults.

Progeny selection and breeding have resulted in marked improvement in the weight of eggs laid by Single Comb White Leghorn pullets. The roosters used in breeding this new line of heavy egg producers were selected on the basis of the average weight of the eggs laid by their sisters and their daughters.

Hens of another newly-developed line lay eggs with a high percentage of thick whites. This ability to lay eggs with thick whites, the breeders find, is an inherited characteristic. Consumers like these eggs for poaching and because they store well. Some poultry families in the thick-white group produce eggs which retain a high percentage of thick white thruout storage, whereas in other families the thick

(Continued on Page 19)

## Unusual Cow Herd



But this is something you don't see very often. They are Dutch Belted cows and you can see them by visiting the E. L. Yount farm, on Highway 59, between Iola and Chanute. They are good dairy cows, he says.



### Give Your Chicks this TRIPLE PROTECTION

Against common crop and bowel troubles.

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WORLD'S LARGEST SERUM PRODUCERS

## Everybody's Farm

(Continued from Page 18)

white deteriorates rapidly. The ability to maintain a high percentage of thick white appears to be inherited.

In times like these, difficult problems arise in feeding poultry that threaten to offset their productivity so carefully built up by years of breeding. The poultry nutrition workers at Beltsville anticipated many of these problems and began research to provide the answers to them. As a result these scientists developed and tested a series of practical diets for all classes of poultry that permit normal growth and egg production without use of any animal protein. These diets are built around feedstuffs that are still available in this section of the country, wheat, corn, soybean meal, alfalfa meal, fermentation byproducts, and minerals. These simple diets are better if small quantities of skim milk, meat scrap, or fish meal are included but in their absence good growth and egg production are still possible. For the duration of the war these scientists have put aside their usual research on the finer points of poultry nutrition and are devoting their full energies to solving practical feeding problems that may arise as the result of shortages of familiar protein, vitamin, and mineral supplements for poultry feeds. Some of their experiments will lower the cost of poultry production after the war as well as helping to attain a high level of production during the war.

In line with the shrinkage of the American family, these researchists are working now on a small-type turkey, white in color, with a compact body, short legs, a long keel bone, and plenty of breast meat. They seek a turkey that will mature in 25 to 26 weeks and will lay plenty of fertile eggs. To get it they are combining several strains, each capable of contributing one or more of the characteristics desired. Various types of imported and native tame and wild turkeys are being crossed, but it is expected to take several years to establish the new type so it will breed true, these authorities say.

One beneficial insect—the honeybee—has an important place at Beltsville. There are many varieties and strains of bees in the world today, each differing from the others in usefulness and in ability to resist disease. Apiculturists at Beltsville are trying to breed strains that will excel as honey makers and also will have an inborn resistance to American foulbrood, a fatal bee infection that annually destroys thousands of colonies. As bees refuse to breed in captivity, the controlled breeding necessary to produce the new strains sought must be done artificially.

Several of the new strains show marked resistance to the organisms of American foulbrood. Others possess the characteristics essential for superior honey production.

Fruit improvement also comes in for considerable attention at Beltsville. Pomologists of the Bureau of Plant Industry, grow apple trees in large pots that are filled with sterile sand, to which nutrient elements are added in varying quantities. The drainoff is collected in large bottles on the floor and later analyzed. From the data thus obtained, the experts can determine how much of each plant food an apple tree needs for best growth, and how a shortage of any of these nutrients affects its growth. These findings make it possible for growers to select soils where apples will grow best, and the kind of fertilizer their trees need.

### Wheat Tours Coming

Annual wheat improvement tours, sponsored by Kansas State College, the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, and the Kansas Wheat Improvement Association will start on Saturday, June 5, at 10:00 a. m. and again at 3:00 p. m., at the Master Plot at Quivira Acres, just at the edge of Manhattan. Similar wheat tours will be held in other counties as follows:

Monday	June 7	Wellington
Tuesday	June 8	Newton
Wednesday	June 9	Hutchinson
Thursday	June 10	Lyons
Friday	June 11	McPherson
Saturday	June 12	Overland Park
Saturday	June 12	Junction City
Monday	June 14	St. John
Tuesday	June 15	Pratt
Tuesday	June 15	Larned
Wednesday	June 16	Ellis
Thursday	June 17	Great Bend
Friday	June 18	Salina
Saturday	June 19	Ablene
Saturday	June 19	Ness City
Monday	June 21	Marysville
Monday	June 21	Clay Center
Tuesday	June 22	Concordia
Wednesday	June 23	Belleville
Thursday	June 24	Beloit
Friday	June 25	Lincoln
Monday	June 28	Norton
Tuesday	June 29	Oberlin
Wednesday	June 30	St. Francis

### Sheep Group Flourishes

More than a half million pounds of lamb was marketed last year by the Dickinson County Sheep and Wool Association, which has shown a steady growth since its organization in 1934.

That first year some 60 shippers marketed 1,558 graded lambs. Last year 213 shippers marketed 6,422 graded lambs, and 122 wool shippers marketed 75,411 pounds of wool.

The graded lambs went out in 13 shipments averaging 494 head and at an average selling weight of 80.3 pounds. The average price was \$14.29 a hundred, marketing expense 44 cents a head and shrink 3.8 pounds a head.

### Keeps Bees Cool

Painting beehive covers with at least 2 coats of a good-quality white paint aids greatly in reducing the temperature within the hives on hot summer days, according to tests in Canada. This simple operation lowered average temperatures as much as 5.6, 6.8, and 8.8 degrees Fahrenheit. Bees, on hot days, often cluster at the entrance to the hives, frantically fanning the air with their wings to set up air currents to lower inside temperature.

# Reaping Victory

15,000 tons of food a day go to our fighting forces.

3 million dollars worth of it a day goes to our lend-lease Allies.

And the rest of us—126 million strong—must have good food to keep war work humming.

That's the picture that faces America's farmers—and America's railroads.

For most of this food—most of the munitions and war equipment—plus the fighters themselves—are moving on the railroads.

It has reached a point where on the average 1,335,000 tons of freight are moving a mile every minute—where a new freight train is started off every four seconds—where 2,000,000 troops are carried a month.

This puts a real pinch on equipment. And as with farm machinery, enough new cars and locomotives are impossible to get.

But just as farmers are undertaking the greatest task in history, so the railroads are working with all their might to move whatever is offered.

Such are the obligations of free, enterprising Americans. By cheerfully accepting responsibility, and exercising determination and initiative, America can reap victory and grow greater.

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## CHOLERA WARNING

Outbreaks in many localities; Vaccination now is urgent.

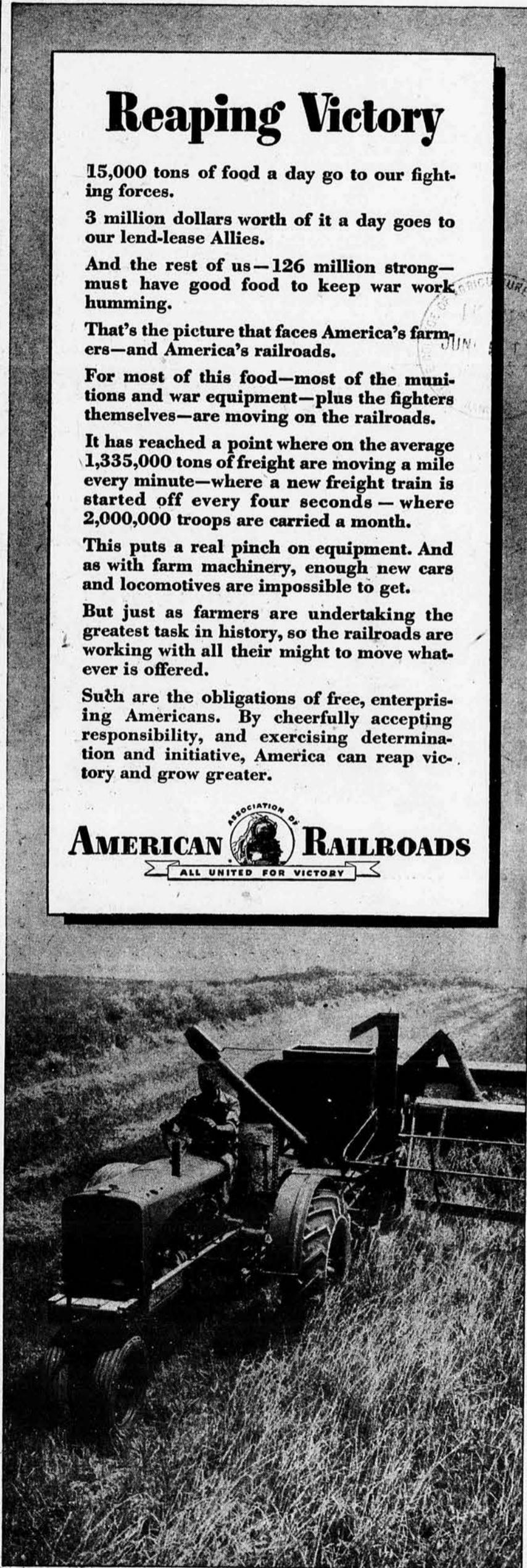
The hog cholera season is now here. Any spring pigs which have not yet been vaccinated should be protected WITHOUT DELAY.

Hog prices are too high to risk gambling with this No. 1 swine killer. Cholera strikes overnight, kills an entire drove in a few days. There is no cure. The ONLY protection is vaccination in advance—BEFORE cholera attacks your hogs.

### Call Your Veterinarian

It is wise to have your vaccinating done ONLY by a Veterinarian. His skill and training enables him to tell when your hogs are in shape to vaccinate. He knows how to do the work so your drove will be REALLY PROTECTED. Call your Veterinarian. Have your hogs protected NOW.

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## Kansas-Grown Castor Beans Could Grease Axis Skids

By J. M. PARKS

PRODUCTS obtained from the well-known castor bean are playing, and will continue to play, a big part in keeping the Axis powers skidding toward their inevitable doom.

In the meantime, Kansas is standing by, according to R. L. Throckmorton, agronomist in charge at Kansas State College, ready to take over if, for any reason, we should fail to get our needs from South America or from some other section which may be better qualified than Kansas to do the job.

As a matter of fact, Kansas can produce castor beans like nobody's business. That was demonstrated more than 50 years ago. Old-timers will re-

call that back in 1879, Kansas farmers grew 750,000 bushels of the small oily variety. That was more than any other state in the Union grew at that time. The quality was better, too, for medicinal purposes at least, than the castor beans which come from the tropical countries.

However, the bulk of the castor bean crop always has been used for technical purposes, while a comparatively small volume has been converted into the type of castor oil which children love not to take. The war has tripled the demand for castor bean products for technical purposes. Some new and strange uses have been discovered.

For example, when the average person sits in a motion picture theater and watches our big guns in action—sees the huge mechanism spring back into position after each discharge—he would never suspect that this resilient feature is made possible by use of ordinary castor oil, but it is. It's the fluid that fills the recoil-absorbing cylinders. Mixed with alcohol, castor oil functions in hydraulic brakes and forms shock absorbers on the landing gear for airplanes. In these roles, it holds its form and does its job whether the battle rages on the burning sands of Africa or on the frigid plains of Russia.

Not only do castor bean products aid the land forces, but they add efficiency to the navy and safety to the air division as well. Castor oil is one of the principal ingredients in the paint which protects the bottoms of ships, and it is used in the manufacture of parachutes.

And here's another interesting fact about the castor plant. Not from castor oil but from the stems and leaves of the castor plant, a new form of sudden death is extracted. It is useful in still another front, the unending campaign that farmers and orchardists have to wage in order to keep insects from destroying our food.

### Used In Many Ways

Then there are some indirect ways in which the castor plant boosts the war effort. Dehydrated castor oil is the best substitute yet found for tung oil which formerly was imported from China, but is no longer available. In that capacity, it finds its way into the manufacture of inks, paint, varnish, linoleum and lubricants of various kinds. On its own account, it is featured in making a variety of products such as soap, artificial leather, fly paper and sulfonated oil used in the dyeing of cotton fabrics.

Agronomist Throckmorton says that Kansas farmers were not called on this year to produce castor beans in quantity. Some variety tests are under way, and tests on production methods are being conducted on a larger scale. The main purpose of the 1943 crop over several states will be to produce ample seed which by some unforeseen turn of events may be needed for production in a big way in 1944. The Government is determined that we shall not be caught shorthanded as we were in the case of rubber supplies. The federal controlled supply of seed now runs into several million pounds.

The first commercial castor oil crushing plant in the United States went into operation at Brownsville, Tex., last spring. It will be ready to process a million pounds of oil this year. The castor plant industry flourishes in the Rio Grande valley of Texas more than nearly any other section of the country because of the long growing season in that part of Texas. In fact, it is said that 4 crops of castor beans can be grown from the same farm there in a single year.

A new castor bean hulling machine, which originated at the University of Tennessee experiment station recently, will hull 30 bushels of beans an hour, it is claimed. Improvements of this

## Tested Chick Feeding

The Hendriks Method of Feeding Baby Chicks has been tested by thousands of poultry raisers over many years and is more popular every year. Every step is outlined in 1, 2, 3 style, telling exactly what to feed, and exactly when to feed. Because this Method has been proved time and time again, experienced raisers like to have it for reference. For a printed copy, send a 3-cent stamp to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

kind help to prepare the way for our independence in one more field.

The castor bean originated in Africa. It was brought to the Southern states more than a hundred years ago where for some time it was grown mainly for ornamental purposes.

## Use Peanut Huller

Growing castor beans as a "patriotic" crop for the Government has been a new experience for some farmers in Eastern Kansas. The crop has been introduced into the state on a small scale by the Government because of the vital need for the oil and other ingredients obtained from processing.

Twenty-eight Osage county farmers planted from 1 to 5 acres each last year and produced 13,445 pounds of seed, for which they were paid 4 cents a pound. This year the price will be raised to 6 cents. A Government harvester, a converted peanut-hulling machine, has been touring those Kansas counties producing the castor beans, as no machinery for the job is available locally.

The Doughty II variety was planted in Osage county and the average rate of planting was 5 pounds to the acre.

Farmers planting the beans do not expect to make a profit since only small plots can be handled because of the amount of hand labor involved. Hand picking or stripping of the spikes is the only satisfactory method of harvesting castor beans and in most seasons and with most varieties it is necessary to harvest 2 or 3 times during the season. The labor required to make one picking of castor beans is a little less than that required for one average picking of corn, but is multiplied thru the necessity for picking more than once.

## War Bond Winner

Busy as a bee is Ruth Winkle, who lives near Benton. She helps take care of 37 pigs, 475 chickens, a good many geese, turkeys and ducks, 17 cows, 22 sheep and 5 horses. She likes to sew and makes a lot of her clothes. Her parents are farming a half section this year, double the acreage of last year, so they can produce more food to help win the war. Ruth recently won a \$25 War Bond in the Massey-Harris Farm Idea Contest.



Ruth Winkle, Butler county.

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Range Size, or 4-week-old. Also Ready-to-Lay. Day-Old Pullet, 20c up.  
Type White Leghorns, New Hamp Reds, few Hamp Whites and Hybrids. Also White Leghorns and Lamonicas. The New White egg hens. Over 100,000 pullets now in our brooders. Pullet help you save work, time and avoid dangers of baby chick brooding and sexing. We handle our pullets in air-conditioned cages kept free from high bacteria and virus infestation by using fumes, Germ-Kill Sterilamps. We are probably the World's best producers of Range Size pullets (only 4 months from laying). Buy some and cash on high priced winter, spring and summer markets.

J. Brosemer's New Book "1400.00 A Year from 350 Hens" sent Free if you ask for it. Enclose this ad. Males for Meat and Capon—4 weeks old 25c each, Range Size 35c. Layer chicks (sexed or unsexed) 7c each. Day-Old Pullet, from new birds, best breeds and sexed pullets with reasonable prices. Rucker's Special Breeding Farms, Dept. 5-359, Bethany, Mo.

U. S. R. O. P. White Leghorn Chicks. The kind you need this year, because they are bred by 22 years of 250-355 egg sires. And breeding stock fed vitamin-enriched rations to produce vigorous, healthy chicks. Chicks strain bred continuously for high livability, from large families with proven livability. Trappist-pedigree work conducted under supervision of Kansas ROP Association. Prices records are certified by ROP Inspector. Sexed chicks. Reasonable prices. Rucker's largest ROP poultry farm. Write today complete facts, free. We will rush reply by return mail. J. O. Coombs and Son, Box 6, Glick, Kansas.

Baron Breeding, Large English White Leghorns. Imported strain topped combed, big legs, great producers. Also White Rocks Holtzapfel strain, Big husky Ozark bred for meat and egg production. 100% blooded and culled. From healthy Ozark free range feeding stock. Chicks \$3.95 up. Save up to 10% on sexed chicks. Big discount on AAA Grade breeding. Send for our low prices today. Thousands hatching weekly. Allen Hatchery, Box K, Windsor, Mo.

Chicks on credit. Roscoe Hill's chicks will help produce meat and eggs on your needs and give you an outstanding profit-making investment this year. Improved breeding stock, bred males from 200 to 311 egg trappist sires. Our Leghorn and White Rock flocks have established profit-making ability. 10 leading breeds—sexed chicks. Write for prices—Free catalog. Roscoe Hill Hatchery, Box 14, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Schlitzman's U. S. Approved, Pullorum Tested Chicks. Per 100 Pullet Leghorns \$9.45; Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Minoras \$9.90; Heavy assorted \$8.40. Pedigree listed sexed chicks. Free Catalog explaining 2-week guarantee. Schlitzman Hatchery, Appleton City, Mo.

Super-Quality AAA Chicks: Best trappist, pedigree, 300 Egg Bloodlines. Missouri Approved, Pedigree, Prompt shipments. 100% live delivery. \$5.50. Liberal early discounts. Sexed chicks. Write for illustrated catalog and prices Free. ABC Farms, Box K. F. 33, Clinton, Mo.

White Chicks bred 25 years. Make extra profitable layers. Quick maturing broilers. Immediate delivery. Per 100 prepreg. Big-type White Chicks \$9.95. Barred, White Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Leg-Rox \$9.95. Free catalog. Griffith's Hatchery, Box 412-E, Fulton, Missouri.

Tralrops—A practical breed of persistent producers for practical farmers working under conditions of war-time conditions. Champion Ausp. Per 100 National Laying Contest, 1940; Champion Hen and Champion Pen, 1942. Chicks \$1.00. Laclede Hatchery, Lebanon, Missouri.

Wh's money-making AAA chicks: 20 breeds; thousands weekly; limited time; surplus; 100% live delivery. \$4.95. White Leghorn started pullets \$1.90. Big English White Leghorn started pullets \$1.40. \$2.95 up. Free catalog. Bush Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.

Johnson's Triple test chicks. Production bred, rigidly culled. Pullorum tested parent stock. 20 breeds, hybrids, sexed chicks. Order early. Descriptive circular free. Johnson's Hatchery, West First, Topeka, Kan.

White Chicks—Thousands weekly: 20 breeds; surplus cockerels, \$4.95 up. White Leghorn started pullets \$2.95 up. Price catalog free. Barred Hatchery, Springfield, Mo.

White Chicks—Early, vigorous. Hatched to live. Excellent layers. Leading breeds. Sexed. Attractive prices. Free Catalog. Booth Farms, Box 608, Clinton, Mo.

Super Profit Bred Chicks—Purebreds. Hybrids. Superior parent stock. 100% Pullorum tested. In year. Circular Free. Order Early. Tudor's Hatchery, Topeka, Kan.

Season prices: Limited time: 20 breeds, \$4.95. Day old pullets, \$14.90 up. Started pullets \$1.90. Catalog free. Thompson Hatchery, Springfield, Mo.

Denmark's Danish Brown Leghorns. Hold four world records. Wonderful livability. Bigger bodied, bigger eggs. Illinois Hatchery, Metropolis, Illinois.

Colonial Chicks—World's Largest Capacity means lowest prices. Leading breeds. Catalog free. Colonial Poultry Farms, Wichita, Kan.

White Chicks—The Profit-Bred Strain. Large production means low prices. Write Hawk Hill Farms, Rt. 3, Atchison, Kan.

1/2-ton Davis upright feed mixer. Leon Thomas, El Dorado, Kan.

**CORNISH**  
White and Dark Cornish Eggs, 15-\$1.00; 100-\$5.00. Dark Cornish Banty Eggs, 16-\$1.00. Sadie Mella, Bucklin, Kansas.

**HYBRIDS**  
With America at War don't waste time, feed or valuable laying house room on stock of questionable breeding. Play safe—raise Bockenstette's Austra Whites. Big discounts now in effect guarantee you the lowest chick prices of entire season, but you must act at once. Lu Verne Wolfey-Bockenstette, Hiawatha, Kan.

**WHITE LEGHORNS**  
Unsexed \$9.45—Pullets \$15.40

Barred Rocks  
White Rocks  
White Wyandottes  
S. C. Reds  
**FREE CATALOG**  
**9.90** Per 100 PREPAID  
U. S. Approved, U. S. Pullorum Tested  
R. O. P. Foundation Breeding  
Schlitzman's Hatchery, Appleton City, Mo.

Extra Big Type Leghorn chicks all from 2 year or older hens make the most profit. 300 egg records. Early order discounts. LuVerne Wolfey-Bockenstette, Hiawatha, Kan.

250-350 Pedigree Sired big type egg-bred White Leghorn pullets \$15.50. Cockerels \$4.00. Four-week old pullets \$27.00. 95% sex guaranteed. Marti Leghorn Farm, Windsor, Missouri.

Super Quality AAA Big English Type White Leghorns. To 355 Egg Breeding. Prompt shipments. Missouri approved. Blood-tested. Cockerels \$3.50. Early discounts. Catalog and prices Free. ABC Farm, Box K. F. 34, Garden City, Mo.

**WHITE ROCKS**  
Super Quality AAA White Plymouth Rocks. Excellent for broilers. Lay like Leghorns. Prompt shipments. Heavy Assorted \$7.80. Early discounts. Catalog and prices Free. ABC Farms Box K.F.-35, Garden City, Mo.

**PLANTS—NURSERY STOCK**  
**Sweet Potatoes for Victory**  
Soonerland Brand  
All plants produced from seed grown from certified seed. Jersey, Porto Rican, Red Bermuda, Nancy Hall. Prepaid 300-\$1.35; 500-\$1.75; 1,000-\$2.75; 5,000-\$12.50. 10,000-\$20.00. Express collect. We are shipping the best plants that can be bought anywhere and from seed that have been proven year after year.  
THOMAS SWEET POTATO PLANT  
Thomas, Oklahoma

Tomato, Pepper, Onion, Plants—Large, stalky, well rooted, hand selected, roots mossed. Tomatoes—Earlana, John Baer, Marglobe, Bonny East, Stone, 200-75c; 300-\$1.00; 500-\$1.25; 1000-\$2.00. Peppers—Sweet, Hot, 100-40c; 300-\$1.00; 500-\$1.25; 1000-\$2.25. Onions—Bermudas, Sweet Spanish, 300-75c; 500-\$1.00; 1000-\$1.75. All postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Culver Plant Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

Certified Tomato Plants—Marglobe, Rutgers, Baltimore, Pritchard, 500-\$1.50; 1,000-\$2.25. California Wonder Pepper 1,000-\$2.25. Prices FOB. Rush your order. Sims Plant Co., Pembroke, Ga.

**FLOWERS AND BULBS**  
Dahlias—10 mixed, \$1; 8 Giant, labeled, \$1; 10 delphiniums, \$1; 8 labeled chrysanthemums, \$1; 75 glads, \$1; catalog. Clarksburg Dahlia Gardens, Clarksburg, Ind.

**SEEDS**  
Prices quoted in these ads are assumed to be F. O. B. unless otherwise stated.  
For Sale—U. S. 13 Hybrid seed corn. Small flat kernels, \$4.50 per bushel. J. A. Lehman, Horton, Kan.

Certified Atlas Sorgo—Germination 80%, 5/8c per pound. Beichter Bros., Manhattan, Kan.

**ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT**  
**WANTED**  
**FARM LIGHT PLANTS**  
Will pay cash for used Delcos & Kohlers and 32-volt electric motors. Write full description and price.

**GENERAL PRODUCTS, INC.**  
120 So. St. Francis Wichita, Kan.

Radio Batteries—Charge your own "B" and "C" batteries, hotshots, flashlight and dry cells. Instructions \$1.00. Schultze-Radio, Kenesaw, Nebr.

Big Ten Year Guaranteed farm storage batteries direct from factory. Free literature. Battery Service, Lovrlive, Iowa.

For Sale—Jacobs 32v farm electric plant, good as new. And Gas range. Jonas W. Decker, R2, Galva, Kan.

Welders, Arc, new and used, \$20.00 up. Power line or 32-volt plant. Circulars. Allmand, Holdrege, Nebr.

**DELCO LIGHT**  
Large stock Genuine Parts for all models. Plants—Pumps—Batteries—Wind Plants  
Factory Distributors  
General Products, Inc., Wichita, Kansas

**DOGS & PETS**  
English Shepherd: Puppies. Breeder for 22 years. Shipped on approval. 10c for pictures and description. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan.

Shepherds, Collies, Heelers, Watch Dogs. E. N. Zimmerman, Flanagan, Illinois.

Old-Fashioned Shepherds, heelers, \$7.50 up. John Fuhrman, Flora, Ind.

**LIVESTOCK ITEMS**  
Abortion Vaccine: calfhood vaccination. Government licensed strain 19. Free literature. Kansas City Vaccine Company, Department P. Stockyards, Kansas City, Mo. Dr. Oesterhaus, owner.

Wormy Hogs? Dr. Hinrichs hog powder. Fed in slop, 5 lbs. \$3.00 postpaid. Hinrichs Remedy Co., Walcott, Iowa.



**WHITE LEGHORN STARTED PULLETS**  
Get BUSH'S AAA Started Pullets from selected Wonderlay matings. Save time, danger of first few weeks loss. Bush's well feathered Started Pullets are hand-picked beauties—a real bargain! We brood and ship thousands weekly. FREE CATALOG on 26 breeds day-old chicks. Surplus Cockerels \$4.95. Hurry—get our price list.  
—Order—**BUSH HATCHERY 218-F Clinton, Mo.**  
at Once!



**NEW EGG BREEDING**  
311-320 EGG BRED  
4.50 UP  
Extensive new egg breeding plus 26 years selective breeding makes Clardy's Sterling quality chicks big money birds. All leading breeds.  
**CHICKS POSTPAID** or will ship C. O. D. plus postage. 100% Live Delivery. 90% Sexed Guarantee. Free Literature. Write today.  
**CLARDY HATCHERIES, Ethel, Mo.**

**MACHINERY & PARTS**  
For Sale: Combines. 1938 Baldwin 12-ft. rubber; 1937 Baldwin 12-ft. rubber; 1937 Baldwin 12-ft. steel; 1938 M&M 12-ft. rubber; 1938 M&M 12-ft. steel; 1938 M&M 8-ft. rubber; 1929 Baldwin 12-ft. steel; Avery 28-in. all steel threshers; 1938 John Deere 5A steel; IHC 1938 No. 60 on rubber 8-ft. Tractors; 1937 W-30 rubber and road gear; 1937 D steel; 1934 D rubber; 1938 John Deere A rubber; 1936 John Deere B rubber; 1935 F-30 rubber; 1934 M&M 21-32 rubber. Oliver-Superior 16-10 drill with powerlift and press wheels, Massey-Harris 21-ft. single action disk. Monitor 8-ft. windmill with 24-ft. steel tower. John Deere 2 row lister with planters. 2 row lister with planters to be attached to Case CC tractor. John Deere 2 row lister with planters for model A tractor. John Deere 7-ft. IHC mower universal type. IHC No. 7 tractor mower on rubber 7-ft. John Deere 1-ft. PTO binder. John Deere 4-14-in. plow. Onways; John Deere 6 1/2-ft. new 24-in. disks powerlift; John Deere 6 1/2-ft. 26-in. powerlift; John Deere 7 1/2-ft. 26-in. disks powerlift; Sanders 9-ft; IHC 9-ft; Angel 10-ft; John Deere 3 row listers also ridge busters. Midwest Grain Co., Turon, Kan.

Tractors, Implements, Combines—at Council Grove, Kan. John Deere 1938 Model B. Tractor (skeleton rear), \$650 (rubber front); John Deere No. 5 12-ft. combine A-1 condition, \$650; Allis-Chalmers 3-bottom 14" plow (used one season) \$150. P&O 2 1/4" HIC plow \$55. Case 3-bottom 14" plow, \$75; Papec, model 127, ensilage cutter (extra good) \$275; Case 14" ensilage cutter (late model) \$235; Black & Decker valve reseating set (nearly new) \$85; Dempster 2-row horse cultivator (good), \$75; Following IHC goods (can sell on rationing certificates): John Deere No. 490 4-row planter (has furrow openers); John Deere No. 999 2-row planter. New Idea manure spreader; John Deere No. 114 roughage mill. Rumsey & White, Council Grove, Kan.

For Sale—Combines: 1937 12-ft. Baldwin, rubber; 1938 10-ft. Oliver Grainmaster, rubber; 1937 12-ft. Oliver Grainmaster, rubber; 1938 8-ft. Oliver, rubber; 1937 12-ft. M-M; 1937 12-ft. C. Case; 1937 No. 22 McCormick Deering, 10-ft.; 15-ft. Nichols & Shepard; 1929 10-ft. Case. Tractors—Model L. Case; 1937 Model D John Deere; 1937 Model A John Deere; 1936 McCormick Deering W-30 Rubber; 1935 Massey-Harris 25. Threshers: 1934 22" Nichols & Shepard; 1935 28" Avery; 1938 28" Case, rubber. Plows: 3-bottom John Deere; 3-bottom McCormick Deering; 5-bottom John Deere disc plow; cultivator. Case with axle lift. Ramona Tractor & Imp. Co. Ramona, Marion County, Kan.

Combines: 1-39 MM 12 ft. Rubber, \$1450; 1-37 MM 12 ft. Steel, \$1275; 1-38 MM 8 ft. Rubber, \$975; 1-H Case 15 ft., \$750; 1 Rumely 1935, Tractors: 1-37 FTA Steel, \$750; 1 FTA Steel, \$550; 1-38 FTA Rubber, \$450; 1-37 KTA Rubber, \$1150; 1-37 KTA Steel Rubber Front, \$850; 1-37 KTA Steel, \$800; 1-17-2, \$275. Oneways: 1-8 ft. MM PL \$375; 1-6 ft. MM PL \$325; 1-8 ft. MM LL \$225. Plows: 1-3 bottom MM, \$200; 2-3 bottom MM, \$145; 1-3 bottom MM, \$125. Other used machinery. All this equipment is being rebuilt like new. Salina Farm Equipment Co., M-M Dealers, Salina, Kan.

1 McCormick Deering, Type M Pick-up Hay Bale (not tagged merchandise), 3 H-M Power Lift, direct connected, Tractor Lister, 1 McCormick Deering 16-7 Fertilizer Grain Drill, 1 Case Power Lift, Check row grain planter, 1 Case "CC", "DC", "SC" and "RC", 1 Case 12-7 Fertilizer grain drill. Coolidge Implement Company, Emporia, Kan.

Variable speed governor control gives tractors new pep. Available for all models McCormick-Deering tractors. \$8.50 complete with easy to install instructions. Tractor Salvage Co., Salina, Kan.

Write for big, free 1943 tractor parts catalog; tremendous savings. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Tractor Wrecking Co., Dept. K-631, Boone, Iowa.

Tractors, Combines, Threshers, Binders, Drills, Plows, Water Systems, Pumps, New, Used and Rebuilt. Write for Free Bargain List. Green Brothers, Lawrence, Kan.

For Sale—Good used Model D John Deere Tractor on steel, serial 108, \$340.00. Used 2 and 3 bottom tractor plows. W. F. Dixon, Junction City, Kan.

Buy Tractor Parts Now! Large Stock. New or used. Quick service; low prices. Free 52 page catalog. Irving's Tractor LUG Co., Wichita, Kan.

For Sale—Model "B" Case 10 or 12 foot combine. Good condition. Also International 28 inch separator. Clyde Pulhamus, LaCygne, Kan.

Tractor—30-60 Altman-Taylor and 42-inch Nichols-Shepard Separator. Make offer. Ida Hallberg, Courtland, Kan.

For Sale—10-Foot 1937 International Harvester Combine on steel. In good condition. Frank Neils, Eudora, Kan.

1 Used McCormick Deering No. 22 Harvester Thresher. Write Mr. Art Childers, Route 2, Emporia, Kan.

Elevators for grain, ear corn, baled hay, \$100.00. Henderson Implement Company, Omaha, Nebr.

Baldwin, Moline, Oliver, John Deere combines. Thompson Brothers, Minneapolis, Kansas.

For Sale: 1930 Gleaner Baldwin combine. Good condition. Gilbert Nelson, Clifton, Kan.

**WHITE LEGHORNS**  
World's Largest Leghorn Breeder Hatchery  
Baby Pullets \$15.00 per 100  
4 weeks old Pullets \$30.00 per 100  
Broilers \$4.95 per 100  
**RICE LEGHORN FARM**  
Box 112 Sedalia, Missouri

**Baker's Victory Chicks**  
Thousands of pleased customers since 1898. Unsurpassed breeding for eggs and highest profits. Raise the best—it pays. Place your order NOW. Write us today.  
**BAKER HATCHERY**  
Box K Abilene, Kan.

**SPECIAL CHICK June Prices**  
AAA Quality Kansas Approved Pullorum Tested chicks. Replacement Guarantee. Prepaid 100 lots.  
St. Run Pullets Ckls.  
S. C. Wh. Leg., Bf. Min. \$10.90 \$19.50 \$ 3.90  
Wh. Ed. Rks., R. I. Reds 10.90 14.90 10.90  
Bf. Orp., N. H. Reds, Wh. Giants 10.90 14.90 10.90  
Austra-Whites 10.90 19.50 5.90  
Assorted Heavy \$8.90; Broiler chicks \$5.90  
**MOLINE HATCHERY, Moline, Kan.**

**PROFIT-POINTER VITALIZED WHITE ROCKS**  
The double purpose breed—more meat and more eggs; broad breasted, yellow skinned; quick growth and fast feathering; from Townsley Pedigree breeding stock. Write for circular and prices on 10 breeds. Sunflower Vitalized Chicks. Pullets or as hatched.  
**SUNFLOWER HATCHERIES, Bronson, Kan.**

**LUCILLE AAA CHICKS**  
Pullorum Tested 268 to 305 EGG BRED  
Live arrival Guaranteed FOB per 100  
Wh., Brown, Buff Leghorns; Ancona, \$ 9.40  
Barred, Buff, Brown Leghorns; Buff Orps., \$ 9.40  
Danish Brown Leghorns \$ 10.40  
Wh. Wyan.; S.C. & R.C. Reds; Wh., Bk., Buff Minorcas, Bk. & Wh. Giants, Lt. Brahmans, Austra-Whites, Wh. Leg-Rocks 11.40  
Black Australorp N. H. Reds  
SEXED OR NON-SEXED  
Order from this ad.  
**LUCILLE CHICKS, NEW CAMBRIA, MO.**

**FREE BOOK EXPLAINS HOW 5-STEP SYSTEM OF BALANCED BREEDING AND FLOCK CONTROL**  
can boost your cash profits from egg sales now, at no increase in cost to you. Much greater than average egg production from farm flocks in 13 standard breeds, 100% blood-tested flocks. Sexed chicks if you want them. Seeings believing. A penny saved is a penny earned. **SMITH BROTHERS HATCHERIES, 204 Cole St., Mexico, Mo.,** will bring your copy of this revealing book, free, so write at once.

**MORE THAN U.S. Approved U.S. Pullorum Tested U.S. Pullorum Controlled**  
All flocks are PULLORUM TESTED TWICE. Specialties, White Rocks, New Hampshire, White Leghorns, Austra-Whites. Satisfaction GUARANTEED. It's the EXTRAS that make you  
**More Profit Blackburn's Hatchery**  
- - Kansas  
**REX O CHICKS**  
Make your dollars crow and cackle. Blood-tested. U. S. Approved. Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Austra-White, large White Leghorns. Postcard brings prices quick.  
**Owen's Hatchery, 618A North Ash, Wichita, Kan.**

**FARM EQUIPMENT**  
Canvas Covers 12.4 oz. used government tentage. 8x14 feet \$5.60; 12x16 \$8.60; 16x24 \$19.20. All sizes 5c square foot. Water repellent, resealed, with grommets. 25% cash with order. Harris Machinery Co., 529-30th Ave., S. E. Minneapolis, Minn.

**BUILDING MATERIAL**  
Silos—Recoat with acid proof coating and add steel hoops to your old silo. Dodson Mfg. Co., Inc., Wichita, Kan.

**PRODUCE WANTED**  
Money for your cream by return mail; correct test and weight; the better the cream the bigger the check; we want good cream. Ship to Spring Valley Butter Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Ship your cream direct. Premium prices for premium grade. Satisfaction guaranteed on every shipment. Riverside Creamery, Kansas City, Mo.

We want broilers, springs. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

**AUCTION SCHOOLS**  
Learn Auctioneering. Free catalog. Write, Reich Auction School, Austin, Minn.

FARMS—MISCELLANEOUS

640-Acre state-road ranch, lots woven wire fencing, plenty lespedeza, 7 springs, \$6,650; Dandy south central Missouri location, cream route, RFD, school bus, 2 miles store, 4 to village; 840 tillable, 160 slightly rolling valley land cultivated, 100 acres lespedeza—real asset, big woodland pasture, ideal for money-making sheep raising, plenty good woven wire fencing and cross fencing, 7 springs, home saw timber, merchantable firewood; 5-room stone house, Delco electric lights, full basement, interior not entirely completed, but livable now, 80-ft. hip-roof barn, 2 good poultry houses, etc.; owner called to other work, big value at \$6,650 including Butane gas tank, cook stove, 7-ft. refrigerator, growing garden, truck patches, \$3,499 down. Details page 16, free Summer catalog 7 states. It's never too late to buy the United Way. United Farm Agency, KF-428 BMA Bldg., Kansas City 8, Mo.

Federal Land Bank, Wichita, Kansas—Farms for sale in Kansas and Colorado. See National Farm Loan Association in your county, or write direct. Give location preferred.

For Sale or Trade on a ten foot combine, 22-inch all steel Twin City threshing with feeder. Recently overhauled. John Bradley, Shields, Kan.

FILMS AND PRINTS

Beautiful Deckledge Reprints 2c

Rolls developed 2 Deckledge prints each negative 25c. Two 5x7 DeLux enlargements 25c from negatives. SUMMERS STUDIO, Unionville, Mo.

Rolls Developed—Two beautiful double weight professional enlargements, 8 Never Fade deckle edge prints, 25c. Century Photo Service, LaCrosse, Wis.

BEMEDIES—TREATMENTS

Free Book—Piles, Fistula, Colon-Stomach, associated conditions. Latest methods. Thornton & Minor Clinic, Suite C606, Kansas City, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Sparrow Trap that does the work. A customer writes, "A few weeks ago I sent for your sparrow trap plans, made one and it works fine." They are easy to build. Send 10c for plans. Sparrowman, 1715A Lane, Topeka, Kansas.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Eastside Maternity—Seclusion Hospital for unmarried girls. State licensed. Working reduces expenses. 4911 E. 27th, Kansas City, Mo.

Remnants for Garments and quilts, 2 lb. package (about 15 yards) \$1.00. Samples free. Caples, Terre Haute, Indiana.

FEATHERS WANTED

Uncle Sam Needs Feathers for the Armed Forces! Be patriotic! Ship now! Every pound counts! White or Grey geese \$1.25. White or colored duck \$1.00. Must contain original down. For highest prices of used feathers submit samples. Thousands of satisfied customers. Southtown Feather Co., 6754 So. Halsted St., Chicago.

Free Bulletin tells you how to get the most for your new and used Goose and Duck Feathers. Send for it. We are direct processors and pay best prices. Third generation in feather business. Honest grading. Prompt payment. Ship now. Central Feather Works, Dept. R, 1717 S. Halsted, Chicago.

FARMS—KANSAS

Ninety Acres, highly improved, near Emporia and College, fine home, \$125 an acre, 420 Acres, near Admire, 80 on creek, cultivated, 320 good pasture, fair buildings, electricity \$30. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

Improved 400 Acres near Topeka, 160 bottom, balance pasture, \$15,000. Estate Settlement. Greenwood Agency, Topeka, Kan.

AUCTIONEERS

BERT POWELL

AUCTIONEER  
LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE  
1531 Plass Avenue Topeka, Kan.

35 REGISTERED JERSEYS

At Auction

Sale at Farm on Highway 50 North, 2 Miles Northeast of Larned, Kan., Monday, June 14 12 o'clock

This is a dispersion sale of Registered Jerseys, 19 head of Milk Cows, 16 head of Heifers and Calves, Tested for production and classified for type. Over 400-lb. butterfat average for 11 years of testing. All cattle tested for T.b., mastitis and Bang's.

NOTE: We will sell a 3-unit DeLaval Magnetic Speedway milking machine and other dairy equipment. Write at once for catalog to the owner.

A. W. Miller, Box 505, Larned, Kan.

Auctioneer: Pat Keenan



Must Sell Some Shorthorns

Destructive hail storm on May 26 destroyed our wheat, rye and barley crops.

OFFERING OVER 40 REGISTERED SHORTHORNS  
15 YEARLING BULLS; 12 OPEN HEIFERS; 15 COWS, 3 to 6 years old, several with calves at side, others to calve soon.

Description of the Cattle Offered

The yearling bulls and open heifers are sired by our 2 herd bulls. Our herd bulls are Double Minstrel, a light roan son of Gallant Minstrel. This is one of the most compact bulls to be found in the state. Must be seen to be appreciated. The other herd bull is the dark roan Calrossie Superb, sired by Calrossie Crown and out of a Shallenberger bred cow of Browndale Archer breeding. The cows we offer have calves by or are bred to these bulls. The cows have plenty of scale and are modern type and of the best breeding. These Shorthorns were wintered on ensilage without grain and are raised on semi-range conditions. Come see these Shorthorns—They will interest you.

ALVIN T. WARRINGTON & SON, LEOTI, KANSAS

Serviceable Age Registered Hereford Bulls for Sale

13 TWO-YEAR-OLD BULLS

7 sired by Domino Lad 360th 2331256 from the J. C. Robinson & Son herd, Evansville, Wis.  
5 sired by O. H. Roll Domino 1st 2481190, bred by W. W. Rubel, Kansas City, Mo.  
1 sired by Prince Blanchard 2287992 from the F. H. Belden herd, Horton, Kan.

25 YEARLING BULLS large enough for service.

HERD BULLS

The herd bulls which have been used in this herd were selected and assembled by the late Thomas F. Doran.

VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME

DORAN'S OLD HOMESTEAD Thomas F. Cosgrove, owner  
Council Grove, Kansas



IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson  
Livestock Editor  
Topeka, Kansas

We are authorized to claim October 2 for the A. L. WISWELL AND SON Poland China Sale, Olathe.

CLARENCE MILLER, Alma, authorizes us to claim August 13 for a sale of Duroc bred gilts. Advertising will appear in coming issues of Kansas Farmer.

VERN ALBRECHT, Smith Center, will hold a Duroc sale on August 12. Besides bred sows and bred gilts some show prospects from the spring pigs will be sold.

Well-bred registered Herefords of Hazlett breeding and Shropshire sheep of Chappell-Spohn bloodlines are raised by F. F. HANSEN, of Hillsboro. The herd bull is Lazzie Tone 8th and has 9 top crosses of American Hereford Association Register of Merit.

Kansas sheep breeders, and especially those interested in Shropshires, will be interested in the OZARK SHROPSHIRE BREEDERS' sale which is to be held at Springfield, Mo., on July 17. For a sale catalog, address P. V. Ewing, Jr., Sheep Breeder, U. S. Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., who is acting as sales manager.

Two important MILKING SHORTHORN sales are to be held in Wisconsin and Illinois. These are state consignment sales. The Wisconsin sale will be at Janesville, on June 12, and the Illinois sale at Springfield, on June 15. Sale catalogs may be had by writing the Milking Shorthorn Society Dept., 110, 7 Dexter Park, Chicago, Ill.

P. A. HIEBERT, Hillsboro, authorizes us to claim November 10 at a date for his partial dispersion sale of his registered Herefords. Mr. Hiebert writes as follows: "The Herefords on my place are doing well after a hard winter. The

POLAND CHINA HOGS

ROWE Offers POLAND BRED GILTS

We are offering some choice bred gilts. Cholera immune. Recorded free. Priced to move. Fall boars all sold.

C. R. ROWE, SCRANTON, KANSAS

McCLAREN'S REGISTERED POLANDS

Spring boars and gilts, wide, deep-bodied, low-set, heavy-boned type with heavy hams. Double immune. Mervin McClaren, Mullinville, Kan.

Poland China Boars—Service Age

For Sale: Purebred Poland-China boars, ready for service.  
ALBERT MORGAN, Alta Vista, Kan., (R. 1)

POLAND CHINAS—SHORTHORN BULLS

Poland Chinas—Shorthorn Bulls

For sale—1 fall boar, sired by State Fair Master, 6 fall gilts bred to Dietz Belgian, 2 registered Shorthorn bull calves sired by Marksman's Achievement, Age 7 to 8 months.  
F. A. DIETZ & SONS, OGALLA, KAN.

calves of my young herd bull FRC Rupert Tone 4th are really good. The bull calf that I bought of W. E. Harvey, Ada, Okla., WEH Royal Rupert, is doing well. I intend to use him as my next herd bull, especially on the daughters of FRC Rupert Tone 4th." As 2 of Mr. Hiebert's sons are in the army he does not have sufficient help to care for the Herefords, hence the reason for reducing the size of the herd.

Word has just been received from ALVIN T. WARRINGTON, well-known Shorthorn breeder of Leoti, that a destructive hail storm on May 26 virtually ruined all his wheat, rye and barley, and that a reduction of his Shorthorn herd is made necessary. It will pay you to contact this breeder if you wish to buy bulls of service age, cows or heifers.

The NATIONAL DUROC CONGRESS AND SALE, will be held in the central south at Memphis, Tenn., on July 30 and 31. The 2 days will feature educational events, a 61st anniversary Duroc banquet and a national consignment sale of 100 "best of the breed" bred bull gilts. For detailed information write to the Duroc Record Association, Peoria, Ill.

W. L. SCHULTZ, Durham, recently purchased a young Guernsey bull from the Flying Horse Farm, of Massachusetts, to head his herd of 150 head. The calf is from an exceptionally high-producing family and his dam is of the well-known Foremost breeding. His sire is Flying Horse Bandmaster, whose dam is the world's champion 3-year-old cow with a 963-pound record.

A herd average of 400 pounds of butterfat over a period of 11 years of testing is an excellent recommendation for any herd. Then combine that with classification for type, plus a clean bill of health for T.b., Bang's and mastitis and you have a real background for a successful sale. That is just what you will find if you attend the A. W. MILLER Jersey sale at Larned on Monday, June 14. Write at once for a catalog. Thirty-five head will be sold.

KANSAS HEREFORD BREEDERS in their annual meeting at Manhattan, re-elected W. J. Brown, of Fall River, as president, and William Belden, of Horton, as vice-president. William Condell, El Dorado, and J. J. Moxley, Manhattan, continue in office as treasurer and secretary respectively. Other directors chosen were: W. S. Gooch, Fort Scott; Kenneth Waite, Winfield; L. L. Jones, Garden City; and Ed Larsen, Vesper. The breeders voted to hold their annual sale in January at Hutchinson.

One hundred and fifty cattlemen attended the annual LINCOLN COUNTY HEREFORD SHOW, held late in April, at the H. H. BLAIR ranch, west of Barnard. The Kansas breeders participating in this show were H. H. Blair, Barnard; Ed Larson, Vesper; John Moffit, Lincoln; O. M. Wright and Son, Ash Grove; Floyd Sowers, Vesper; Lewis Williams, Hunter; Ed Goldgrabe, Sylvan Grove; Warren & Clayton Woody, Barnard and George Murray Jr., Barnard. Judging contests and selection of the county show herd was a part of the afternoon activities. J. J. Moxley was the judge and he commented favorably on the general improvement of Herefords that were assembled for this show.

The KANSAS STATE HOLSTEIN ASSOCIATION has plans well in hand for the state sale which will be held at Abilene, on October 18. The central location of Abilene was a dominant factor in the selection for the sale. The accommodations which include ample housing and a suitable sale arena are available at Abilene.

Plans are also under way for a Kansas State Holstein Banquet the evening preceding the sale, with Glenn Householder, director of national extension service, as guest speaker. Mr. Householder is reserving the date and is looking forward to meeting Kansas breeders and seeing Kansas Holsteins. Information regarding this important livestock event should be addressed to secretary of the Kansas State Holstein Association, Basehor.

J. J. HARTMAN, of Elmo, who has his son Conrad as junior partner, dropped in at the Kansas Farmer office recently. He has been a Poland China breeder 43 years, has fed hogs 54 years, lived on one place 14 miles south of Abilene for 50 years, and moved to his present farm 2 miles north and 1 mile west of Elmo 7 years ago. He has 140 hogs on hand and 8 more litters coming by the middle of June. He recalls that during World War I, he sold \$18,000 worth of Poland in 6 months as breeding stock, and 2 carloads of fat stock. He received \$22.50 a hundred for one load. Not long afterwards he got \$8 a hundred with corn at better than \$1. He feels now that feed prices and livestock prices are in better balance. He saved 112 pigs out of 124 farrowed from 4 sows and 10 gilts despite the cold weather in March.

Sixty-five Holsteins brought \$13,065. The reduction sale held Saturday, May 15, at ST. JOSEPH'S HOME, Abilene, was well attended by buyers from all over the state as well as from Oklahoma, Nebraska and Missouri. The 65 animals, which were mostly calves and yearlings with 46 head under 18 months old sold for the excellent average of \$201. The top female went to Oklahoma A. & M. college for \$405. Three other heifers were also purchased by the Oklahoma college and were among the 6 top animals sold.

The feature of the sale was the offspring of King Arnold K. Posch, the junior herd sire at the orphanage. His string of 20 calves, ranging in age from 3 to 9 months, sold for an average of \$180. Eleven of the 20 calves were heifers and averaged \$200. The top heifer of the group went to Ernest Reed, of Lyons, at

SOLD THEIR O. I. C.'S ALL OVER KANSAS

Penalosa, Kansas  
May 17, 1943

Jesse R. Johnson  
Topeka, Kansas  
Dear Sir:

Please discontinue our advertisement in Kansas Farmer. We are sold out of fall boars now. We have 200 very good pigs coming on now. They are very nice. We sold the fall boars all over the state. Thanking you for running the ad for us.

Yours truly,  
CECIL DODGE & SON.

DUROC HOGS

STEPHENSON OFFERS DUROC BOARS



Fall Duroc Boars for sale.  
Record of Production Breeding  
E. A. Stephenson, Bucklin, Kansas

Buy 'Top' Duroc Bred Gilts

Now offering 20 really top gilts bred for August and September farrow. They are bred to the thickest boar I have ever owned. The gilts are from my own raising and also some top gilts I purchased in Iowa last winter. Visit Schulte's Duroc Farm or write to:  
RALPH SCHULTE, LITTLE RIVER, KAN.

FANCY FALL BOARS

and Bred Gilts, sired by Proud Orion Wave First by Proud Cherry King, the Minnesota \$2,000 Gr. Ch. Boar. Gilts are bred to Dark Col. by Col. Orion, Gr. Ch. Boar of Nebr. and Ia. Weanling boar pigs.  
B. M. HOOK & SON, Silver Lake, Kan.

Duroc Easy-Feeding Spring Pigs

Sired by Red Model and Cherry Orion 1st. Start right with easy-feeding type. Pigs from large litters. Registered and immune. Priced to sell. HEIDEBRECHT BROS., INMAN, KAN.

HUSTON'S SHORT LEGGED DUROCS

BOARS—the easy-feeding kind. We are now booking orders for bred gilts 1943 fall farrow. Many to be bred to our GREAT NEW HERD BOARS. Registered, immune, shipped on approval. Literature.  
W. E. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS

General Dougs Brother Is for Sale

The next choice pig of the litter to GENERAL DOUG. A real quality Duroc boar, an excellent sire, weight 500 lbs. Price \$125. ALSO SPRING BOAR PIGS, \$25 to \$50.  
Conrow Spiller, McPherson, Kan. (Phone 26F41)

QUALITY DUROCS

Service boars, baby boars, Gilts bred for fall farrow. Herd sires, Proud Cherry Orion, Aces Parade, March litter by Nebr. Jr. and Reserve Champion, Breed Builder, G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.

DUROC, BERKSHIRE, POLAND CHINA, O. I. C. HOGS

REGISTERED HOGS OF 4 BREEDS

FOR SALE: Registered Duroc, O. I. C., Berkshire and Poland China hogs. All ages. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
Ross Stock Farm, Box 338, Clifton, Kansas

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

McCLURE'S ROLLER FALL BOARS

Pigs sired by McClure's Roller have consistently been low down, thick, and well hammed. These fall boars were farrowed from mid-September to mid-October. Out of good litters, well marked and vaccinated. We are sold out of bred gilts.  
C. E. McCLURE, Republic, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Choice Spring Boar Pigs

of outstanding breeding and real Chester White type, also very good fall boar; some of best bloodlines in the state.  
B. V. STEINERT, OLMITZ, KAN.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

MILKING SHORTHORN

World's greatest dual purpose cattle, offering more 4% milk and greatest salvage value of all milk breeds.

TWO GREAT SALES

Attend these state sales

WISCONSIN STATE SALE ILLINOIS STATE SALE

June 12th June 16th

at Janesville, Wisconsin at Springfield, Ill.

Get the kind of cattle that mean Greater Farm Security.

Subscribe for Milking Shorthorn Journal, official breed magazine, \$1.00 per year. Catalog of sales and literature mailed on request to:

The Milking Shorthorn Society, Dept. 108, 7 Dexter Park, Chicago, Ill.

Milking Shorthorn Bulls

FOR SALE: Our herd bull and five younger bulls from serviceable age to four weeks old. Real double deckers with quality and milk back of them.  
LEROY HARVEY, Collyer, Kan. (Trego Co.)

WAYSIDE MILKING SHORTHORNS

For sale: Bulls, cows and heifers. Some of the highest producers in the West, backed by the highest breeding Bates & Gray (Glenside). Our herd is all red. Federally accredited. J. T. MORGAN, DENSMORE, KAN.

Milking Shorthorns, Cows, Heifers, Bulls

Registered stock. Now offering cows and heifers bred to Connecticut State College bull, and bull calves one to nine months old. RALPH LUPFER, Larned, Kansas

2 MILKING SHORTHORN BULLS

Registered Milking Shorthorn herd sire 3 years old, 12-months-old bull also for sale.  
VERNON ZIMMERMAN, HARPER, KAN.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

Shropshire Rams for Sale

Five outstanding registered Shropshire rams. One 2-year-old and 4 yearlings. Chappell-Spohn breeding.  
P. F. HANSEN, R. 1, HILLSBORO, KAN.

HEREFORD CATTLE

Choice Polled Hereford Bulls

Two outstanding Polled Hereford bulls, 14 and 15 months old. Developed from choicest Hereford ancestry. Moderate flesh.

M. PARKS, 1305 Wayne St., Topeka, Kansas.

Yearling Hereford Bulls

(Herd Headers and Show Prospects) Eight husky long yearling registered Hereford bulls. Weight 1,000 pounds and better. Sired by registered bulls. Priced to sell.

P. F. HANSEN, R. 1, HILLSBORO, KAN.

Service Age Hereford Bulls

For sale: 3 very good registered Hereford bulls 6 months old. One an outstanding bull, grandsons of Prince Domino Mixer 1458747. Farm 8 miles west of Kansas City on No. 10 highway.

MAURICE STARR, EUDORA, KAN.

PROVEN HERD BULL

Beauty Mischief 6th, our good Foster Farms bull, 3 years old, guaranteed in every way. Any calves to show by him. Also herd and nice bulls 12 to 15 months old.

GEORGE A. WAITE & SONS, WINFIELD, KAN.

ANGUS CATTLE

DUNROVUN FARM

Offers Open Heifers and a Herd Bull. The herd bull we are offering was calved April, 1939. He is a 4th Branch Blackbird. On his dam's side he is strong in Earl Marshall breeding. He is a good individual and a splendid sire. Also offering Open Heifers, all sired by Blackcap Heifer. Write the farm manager, Kenneth Anselman, Belton, Missouri.

Latzke Angus Farm

Bulls sired by our good herd sires, Proud Cap C. 541403 and Elba Jule 2nd 652100.

SCAR C. LATZKE, JUNCTION CITY, KAN. (Where beef type predominates)

DALEBANKS ANGUS

Now, thick bulls of choice quality, from a herd whose records top best markets. Heifers all sold.

E. L. BARBER, EUREKA, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Choice young bulls, including calves. Also females of different ages, bred and open. All registered. Harry Bird, Albert (Barton Co.), Kan.

Polled (HORNLESS) SHORTHORNS For beef and milk. 20 bulls 7 to 15 months old. Also a few heifers. They are among the best.

Banbury & Sons, Plevna, Reno Co., Kan. Phone 2807

RED POLLED CATTLE

RED POLLED BULLS

Good individuals, age 6 to 11 months. All eligible to register. Come see them or write to M. D. AYRES, AUGUSTA, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

SUNNYMEDE FARM

Herd now on thirteenth consecutive year of Holstein-Friesian Herd Improvement Test.

Senior Sire, King Bessie Jimma Boast

C. L. E. EDWARDS, TOPEKA, KANSAS

Holstein Bull 2 Years Old

FOR SALE: Registered Holstein bull 2 years old. Phenomenal Man-O-War Progenitor Pedro. Inquire of CLYDE NEWCOMER, Ogallah, Kansas

Wisconsin Holstein Calves

Four-month-old heifer calves sent in crates for \$130, all express charges prepaid by us.

Clayton Chandler, R. F. D., Geneva, Wisconsin

BULL CALVES FOR SALE

We bred and developed the first and only cow in Kansas to produce 1,000 pounds of fat in 85 consecutive days. Young bulls with high production dams or granddams.

H. A. DRESSLER, LENO, KAN.

Cole Offers Registered Holstein Bull

For sale: Registered Holstein bull, 4 years old. Seven nearest dams averaged 922 pounds of fat.

CECIL COLE, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

AYRSHIRE BULL CALF

(REAL PROSPECT) He is a grandson of PENSURST AMERICAN BANNER, his dam classified GOOD PLUS, milking 65 pounds a day and was judged the best-uddered cow in the mid-Kansas Spring Show 1943.

H. PENNER, Hillsboro, Kansas. R. No. 2

Purebred Ayrshire Bull, 6 Mos. Old.

Calved Dec. 3, 1942. Mostly white, well grown. Sired by Penshurst American Banner and dam was sired by Penshurst Beauty Prince. Out of a family of 6-gallon cows.

J. L. GRIFFITHS, RILEY, KAN.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

40 GUERNSEYS FOR SALE

Forty Guernsey cows and heifers for sale. Some due to freshen soon, some next fall. Prices from \$75 to \$200. T.b. and Bang's free. Real production in these cattle. Also some fine young purebred bulls.

W. L. SCHULTZ, DURHAM, KANSAS

OTTAWA TRACTOR SAW

Uses Power Take-off any tractor. Saws fast. Easy on fuel. Hundreds of satisfied users. Big labor saver. Low Price. Price List on request. OTTAWA MFG. CO., D 611 Forest Ave., Ottawa, Kansas

\$275. The highest-selling bull went to George Stelter, a local buyer for \$290. St. Joseph's herd has made a remarkable record. It has taken many prizes at fairs of the state and outside Kansas. The establishment is ably managed by the Sisters of the organization. The sale was made necessary because of the scarcity of pasture. Elmer Dowdy, fieldman for the national association, read the pedigrees, and Bert Powell, of Topeka, and J. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, were the auctioneers.

RAYMOND APPLEMAN, Holstein sale manager, Linn, sends us a report of the GROVER MEYER Holstein sale, Basehor, on April 26. He writes as follows: "The Grover Meyer Holstein dispersal was the greatest sale that I ever managed. Counting the baby calves born after the catalog was printed, there were 123 head sold. Despite rain the sale was over at 10 minutes after 5. The 82 registered and 32 grade lots with 9 baby calves thrown in were sold for \$28,400.

"Most of them stayed in good homes in Kansas. There were buyers from Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Louisiana. Interested parties wanting to buy were present from Iowa and Minnesota but failed to get Holsteins. R. L. Gray, Kansas City, was the largest buyer taking 9 head for more than \$2,700. Rolla Birchler, of Ellsworth, purchased the top cow for \$555. Sixteen head sold above the \$350 mark, while 6 of these reached \$400. Eighty-two registered cattle averaged \$255.63 of which 43 were heifers, many around 6 months old. These 43 heifers averaged \$198.44. Eleven bulls of all ages averaged \$253.63, while 28 registered cows averaged \$347.32. Of the 32 grades, 14 were cows and averaged \$218 and 18 grade heifers averaged \$130. The entire sale of 114 lots, consisting of 30 per cent grades, averaged \$231.

"Pat Chestnut and the owner had the cattle ready for the bidders at all times despite heavy downpour of rain. Bert Powell sold the cattle, assisted by Charles Cole of Wellington, and Perry Walter, of Tonganoxie."

Public Sales of Livestock

Hereford Cattle November 10—P. A. Hiebert, Hillsboro, Kan.

Polled Hereford Cattle November 6—Jesse Ruffel & Sons, Enterprise, Kan.

Holstein Cattle October 18—Kansas Holstein Breeders' Assn., Abilene, Kan.

Jersey Cattle June 14—A. W. Miller, Larned, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle October 26—North-Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Sale at Beloit. Edwin Hedstrom, Clay Center, Secretary.

Milking Shorthorn Cattle June 12—Wisconsin State Sale, Janesville, Wis. June 15—Illinois State Sale, Springfield, Ill.

Duroc Jersey Hogs August 12—Vern Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan. August 13—Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan.

Hampshire Sheep August 6—Cooper County Missouri Hampshire Sheep Breeders, Sedalia, Mo. W. L. Barrett, Secretary, Boonville, Mo.

Poland China Hogs October 15—Bauer Bros., Gladstone, Nebr. October 18—C. R. Rowe & Son, Scranton, Kan. October 19—J. J. Hartman & Son, Elmo, Kan. October 22—A. L. Wiswell & Son, Olathe, Kan.

Shropshire Sheep July 17—Ozark Shropshire Breeders' Sale, Springfield, Mo. P. V. Ewing, Jr., in care of Sheep Breeder, U. S. Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., Sales Manager.

Gloves for Milking

I use gloves to milk the cows. Make them of white cotton feed sacks. Just make mittens and have them fit snug, not tight. The gloves are easily washed after every milking.

I got poison oak on my hands one summer and I decided to use gloves to prevent getting the poison again. I'm a farmerette and do my own milking. These little thin gloves feel pretty good on cold mornings. I hope this idea helps some other farmerettes.—Mrs. Frankie Livings, Montgomery Co.

Care of Horses and Mules

When horses and mules are kept in good physical condition by proper care and attention, they are able to work harder and for longer stretches without straining themselves, or injuring their health. Many readers will be interested in a new booklet, "How to Care for the Feet of Your Horses and Mules," published by the Phoenix Manufacturing Company, as it has much valuable information on the subject. The need for horse-shoeing, guide to selection of horseshoes, preparation for shoeing, and common diseases of the hoof and treatment, are some of the topics discussed. The many illustrations make the booklet most interesting reading. Kansas Farmer's Bulletin Service will be glad to have sent to you upon request a free copy of the booklet.

Trend of the Markets

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

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Week Ago, Month Ago, Year Ago. Rows include Steers, Fed; Hogs; Lambs; Hens, 4 to 5 Lbs.; Eggs, Firsts; Butterfat, No. 1; Wheat, No. 2, Hard; Corn, No. 2, Yellow; Oats, No. 2, White; Barley, No. 2; Alfalfa, No. 1; Prairie, No. 1.

Near Seasonal Low

I have 50 head of 275-pound fat hogs. What should I do with them? I have room to handle 25 gilts and litters, do you think it would pay to keep them or is the Government going to keep hog prices down and not apply ceilings on corn in this area? At the present prices, corn \$1.12 a bushel and hogs near \$14 a hundred, do you think it pays to keep in the hog business? I also have 115 spring pigs which I may be able to sell at \$7 or \$8 a head. From what you expect in hog and feed prices between now and fall, what do you think I should do with them, sell or feed out?—D. S., Clay Co.

The best information we can get from reports and from our research indicates that the hog market is at, or near, the seasonal low. Hog prices are now about \$1.50 under early April levels and this decline is a reflection of the fall pig crop moving to market in volume at this time, point rationing of meats, and also the Government's program of forcing down hog prices. We look for steady to slightly higher prices until late June. The hog market will be in a seasonally strong position by late July, August and early September. Unless the Government puts a ceiling on live hogs, the price by late July should be at least \$1 above present levels. It seems to us that your best bet would be to market your 50 head of 275-pound fat hogs within the next week or two on market rallies.

With hog prices at \$14 and corn at \$1.12, the corn-hog ratio is 12 1/2 to 1. This is considered a favorable ratio, and one that should yield profits in hog feeding. My own view is that it will remain profitable to stay in the hog business at least until the middle of 1944, as there will not be enough meat to satisfy the demand, and prices should remain favorable. Hog production goals for 1944 will be at least as high as, if not higher than, they were in 1943. Unless feeding ratios are favorable, the Government could not hope to get increased production. We do not expect, however, that feeding ratios will be as favorable as in 1942 or early 1943.

There should be opportunity to make some money on your 115 spring pigs by growing them out as cheaply as possible on pasture with a little grain this summer and putting them on a 30 to 45 day full grain ration by late summer or early fall.

When pressing skirts or men's trousers that have become shiny in the back, sponge the spot with a cloth thoroughly dampened with vinegar, then press as usual with a damp cloth.—L. W. C.

WOOL GROWERS! Government Takes Over 1943 Wool Clip! Midwest Wool is a Primary Handler (Class A) for Commodity Credit Corporation. Highest Possible Grade Assured on All Wool Shipped to Us. Appraisals Made at Our Warehouse. Midwest Wool is favorably situated to serve you in the government wool purchase plan. Our organization for wool marketing co-ordinates with the plans of the Commodity Credit Corporation. Ship direct or write to— MIDWEST WOOL MARKETING CO-OPERATIVE 915 Wyoming Kansas City, Mo.

NATIONAL Vitrified SILOS Everlasting TILE SILOS Cheap to install. Trouble Free. Also Tile Stave Silos. Outside Reinforcing. NO Blowing in Buy Now Blowing Down Erect Early Freezing Immediate Shipment. Write for prices. Special discounts now. Good territory open for live agents. NATIONAL TILE SILO COMPANY R. A. Long Bldg. Kansas City, Mo. We are allotted only seven Rowell Enslage Cutters for the state of Missouri. Deliveries to be made during June. Write us for prices and information.

SILO Now AVAILABLE The New K-M Silo First in every feature you want—Beauty, Strength, Durability. Vibrated Curved Staves, Waterproof Cement, Triple Coat of Plaster. Ten-year guarantee. 20 years' experience building Silos. WE HAVE NO SALESMEN Write, Phone or Wire us direct; or better still, come and see us. Act now while we are able to supply you. KANSAS-MISSOURI SILO CO. Topeka, Kansas Kansas' fastest-growing Silo Company—There is a reason.

WANTED Old Live Horses and Dry Bones We Pay More for Them Than Anyone Else Delivered Our Plant HILL PACKING CO. Topeka, Kan. Tel. 8524

SALINA CONCRETE STAVE SILOS IF IT'S CONCRETE WE MAKE IT Let us tell you about the Silo that is built to last a lifetime. The very latest in design and construction. See the new large free-swinging doors and many other exclusive features. The Salina Silo has been giving farmers perfect service for 30 years. Get the Facts—Write TODAY. The Salina Concrete Products Co. Box K Salina, Kansas

ONE MAN HOLDS HOGS EASILY! with Dr. Rinehart's Handy Hog Holder Short of help—with hogs to ring, vaccinate, castrate, etc.? Here's your answer, now selling in thousands. One end for large hogs, one for pigs. Durable, good for a lifetime. Send \$1.50 today—post paid anywhere. Dr. Rinehart's Handy Hog Holder Co. Galesburg, Ill. P.O. Drawer 191U YOUR MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED

This announcement is neither an offer to sell, nor a solicitation of offers to buy, any of these securities. The offering is made only by the prospectus. \$5,000,000 Capper Publications, Inc. Topeka, Kansas First Mortgage 4% Certificates (6-month) First Mortgage 5% Bonds (5-year) First Mortgage 4 1/2% Bonds (1-year) First Mortgage 5 1/2% Bonds (10-year) Denominations \$50.00, \$100.00, \$500.00 and \$1,000.00 Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained by writing to CAPPER PUBLICATIONS, Inc., TOPEKA, KANSAS



# The Tank Truck



News from your Conoco Agent about Farm Fuels and Lubricants

Learn something  
about an engine...



NEXT

TIME YOU

STRIKE A MATCH!

When wood burns, you see part of it go off in smoke and part remaining as ash. You can't see it, but a similar sort of "dividing up" takes place inside an engine each time it fires. Some combustion products go off through the exhaust. But—unavoidably

## The Grease Veteran Says:

"Offhand, you might take 'tractor conservation' to mean cutting down the hours of use. But consider this: Overhead costs on a tractor—such things as depreciation and interest on your investment—can't be reduced during idle time. Suppose such charges come to \$150 a year; then for 500 hours' work your overhead would average 30¢ an hour. But—if you operate for 750 hours it drops to 20¢ an hour!

"Naturally you won't use your equipment needlessly. But a thing like helping a neighbor who has no power equipment, can increase his productivity and your revenue without proportionately increasing your overhead. That's the kind of conservation that counts! Even though extra hours of operation increase depreciation a bit, the difference is more than made up by the extra work accomplished."

You'll be well repaid by giving some careful thought to what the Grease Veteran says. And it may help you to know that depreciation due to engine wear actually needn't be greatly increased if you keep your engine OIL-PLATED by using Conoco N<sup>th</sup> motor oil. So here's your new idea of conservation: Use your equipment more carefully. Don't risk needless lay-ups. Keep the engine OIL-PLATED by changing to Conoco N<sup>th</sup> oil—and protect other working parts with the Conoco Specialized lubricants you see listed in the box below.

—some also remain in the cylinders—and always among them are acids!

Acids can corrode metal, as you know, and wear it away needlessly. Under normal operating conditions, of course, the combination of engine heat plus lubricant, keeps acids from doing their worst. But while the engine stands, and while it's still warming up, the acids get too much chance to pit and scar the machined smoothness of vital working surfaces.

## OIL-PLATE for Protection

Naturally, the engine isn't always up to its correct operating temperature. But there's an easy way to keep a good watchman on guard—even when the engine isn't running—and that's simply to keep inner parts OIL-PLATED with Conoco N<sup>th</sup> motor oil.

You're familiar with chromium-plating, for instance, checking rust. That will help you to picture OIL-PLATING on vulnerable engine parts checking corrosive acids. For the modern added synthetic in Conoco N<sup>th</sup> oil can bond OIL-PLATING to metal as closely as the finest chromium-plating. In fact, as long as you use N<sup>th</sup> oil, the cylinder walls and other parts you're anxious to keep fit can have their OIL-PLATING. Overnight—even longer—this faithful plating of lubricant resists draining back down to the crankcase. So, in between times, and during starting, your OIL-PLATED engine isn't waiting for the lubricant it needs to fight corrosion and wear.

This sustained protection is one reason why a farmer like E. G. Sundeen is expressing more than mere opinion in saying, "... when I use Conoco N<sup>th</sup>

oil I have complete freedom from worry over the lubrication my motor is getting." His confidence rests on solid fact. For he adds, "... I have used my tractor for an average of 1200 hours per year and have changed rings only after 2400 hours of use."

Mr. Sundeen's farm at Bonners Ferry, Idaho, is hardly a stone's throw below British Columbia. Up along that northwest border, the heavy rains and low temperatures create conditions far different from those which P. D. Waugh has to meet, on his farm in Orange, Virginia. Yet after more than a dozen



"Money savings are real considerations for farmers," says Robert Latham, who's shown here with Conoco Agent Rupp. And just below you can read how much he did save by changing to Conoco.

years as a Conoco customer, Mr. Waugh says, "I feel certain that I am receiving the maximum in tractor hours, gasoline mileage and lubrication, as I have never lost time or required repairs due to faulty lubrication."

And now going west again—on to the far side of the Rockies—you could get to the Latham ranch in De Beque, Colorado, where climate and soil are something else again. But read what Robert Latham says about his experience with Conoco products:

"I have made a material saving by using these products and especially N<sup>th</sup> motor oil, on which I have saved at least 50% in money value to say nothing of a smoother operating set of engines and less repairs. In these days of scarcity, your lubrication and care of equipment may tip the scales toward success or failure. Why not get the facts on Conoco performance? There's a handy check list below, to help you figure your needs. And your Conoco Agent nearby will fill your farm requirements promptly. Call him, or get in touch with the local Continental Oil Company bulk plant.

## THAT'S AN IDEA

You can make money figuring out ways to make work easier. Send all the ideas you can think of to *The Tank Truck*, care of this paper. For each of your ideas published you get \$1.00. Win as often as you can.

Fred Adix, Jr., of Yorktown, Texas, uses a small bottle or jug, tightly corked, as an automatic shut-off float in a water trough. It's extra good in any water that rusts metal floats extra fast.

"When working alone on an automobile, you can hold either the brake or clutch pedal down by fastening a monkey wrench to one pedal and letting the handle project over the top of the pedal you want down," says Jacob Romfo of Waihalla, N. D.

If you keep any poisons in the medicine cabinet, push two pins crosswise through the cork. Even in the dark they'll warn a person to "be-ware." That's from Mrs. Everett Essam of Beatrice, Nebr.

ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE



## Here's how to treat your equipment like a Prize Heifer—AND STILL KEEP IT WORKING!

Your local Conoco Agent will see that you're supplied with these Specialized farm lubricants in whatever grades your equipment requires.

AUTOMOBILES AND TRUCKS		TRACTORS (CONTINUED)		DISC HARROWS, HARROW FLOWS AND LISTERS	
Engine crankcase supply.....	Conoco N <sup>th</sup> Motor Oil	For ball and roller bearings lubricated by hand and for grease cup applications EXCEPT water pump grease cups.....	Conoco Racelube	For hand-oiled parts.....	Conoco N <sup>th</sup> Motor Oil
Transmissions, rear axles, steering gears, and oil-type universal joints.....	Conoco Transmission Oils	For water pumps.....	Conoco Pumplube No. 1	For anti-friction or plain bearings lubricated by pressure gun.....	Conoco Pressure Lubricant (Seasonal Grade)
All chassis bearings (unless otherwise indicated by manufacturer).....	Conoco Pressure Lubricant	Fuel.....	Conoco Bronz-z-z Gasoline Conoco Diesel Fuel, Conoco Kerosene, Conoco Distillates, Conoco Tractor Fuel	For plain bearings lubricated by grease cups.....	Conoco Cup Grease No. 3 or Conoco Axle Grease
Grease-type universal joints.....	Conoco Sufind Grease	<b>PUMPING ENGINES</b>			
Sleeve bearing water pumps.....	Conoco Pumplube No. 1	For gasoline engine lubrication and for hand-lubricated parts.....	Conoco N <sup>th</sup> Motor Oil (SAE No. 30 or No. 40, Summer — SAE No. 10-10 W or No. 20-20 W, Winter)	<b>LIGHT PLANTS (DELCO, KOHLER, ETC.)</b>	
Wheel bearings, distributor grease cups, clutch release bearing grease cups, and other grease cup applications EXCEPT sleeve bearing water pumps.....	Conoco Racelube	For Diesel and Gasoline engines requiring heavy-duty lubrication.....	Conoco HD Oil	For engine lubrication.....	Conoco N <sup>th</sup> Motor Oil Nos. 10-10 W and 20-20 W.
Fuel for all gasoline driven automotive equipment.....	Conoco Bronz-z-z Gasoline	For open gears.....	Conoco Coglobe No. 7 or Conoco Summer Black Oil.	For grease cups and grease-lubricated ball or roller bearings.....	Conoco Racelube
For all Diesel engines.....	Conoco Diesel Fuel	<b>WINDMILLS</b>			
<b>TRACTORS</b>		For gasoline engines.....	Conoco Cup Grease No. 3	For gear cases of windmills which require a high-grade, medium-bodied oil. Recommended for Cushman windmills.....	
For gasoline engine crankcases, some gear cases (transmission and differential), some final drive compartments, drive chains, and some track rollers.....	Conoco N <sup>th</sup> Motor Oil	For Diesel engines.....	Conoco Diesel Fuel		
For Diesel engine crankcases.....	Conoco HD Oil	For gear cases of windmills which require a high-grade, medium-bodied oil. Recommended for Cushman windmills.....			
For gear cases (transmission and differential), final drive cases, and steering gears.....	Conoco Transmission Oils				
For grease lubricated bearings where lubricant is applied by pressure gun.....	Conoco Pressure Lubricant (Seasonal Grade)	For windmill parts which require grease as a lubricant.....			