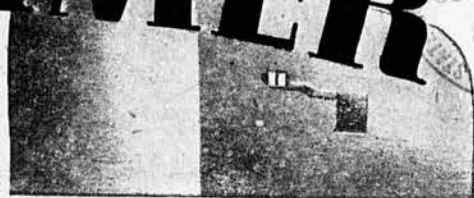


SEPTEMBER 18, 1943

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE



INSULATION

Saves Feed, Fuel, Expense



NATURE insulates generously, but man has been slow to accept and utilize this great principle to its fullest extent. Nature observed the principle when she gave the chicken its feathers, the sheep its wool, and the polar bear and other animals their pelts. For the coats of all warm-blooded animals provide insulation against outside changes in temperature.

Primitive man recognized the need of insulation when the Eskimo designed his igloo against the Arctic blasts, and the native of the tropics found that layers of palm fronds over his home acted as protection against the blazing sun. Our forefathers followed suit by erecting "soddies" and log cabins against the fury of the elements.

But these were only crude examples of man's attempt to control the temperature of buildings. Only recently has science learned to make and utilize materials that simulate the dead air cells nature spins into feathers and furs and palm fronds. And many of the materials used are direct or indirect products of the farms.

Just what is insulation? Well, the dictionary says it is "a state of isolation in which the communication of heat to other bodies is prevented by the interpolation of a non-conductor."

That definition is a little too complicated for handy use, so to simplify the term for



Heat bills in farm homes can be reduced 30 to 40 per cent by proper insulation, and smaller furnaces may also be used.

Many farmers get partial insulation of farm buildings by stacking fodder around the sides to help keep out the wintry winds that decrease animal or poultry production.

depend entirely on weight or thickness. Feathers of a penguin weigh only a few ounces, yet a penguin can thrive in temperatures that would kill a rhinoceros having a skin several inches thick. The same theory holds true in regard to buildings. An ordinary frame home having a half inch of proper insulating material in the walls might be more protection against the cold and heat than is a great castle with solid masonry walls several feet thick.

There are scores of manufactured insulating materials on the market today, and all come under 4 general classifications—rigid, semi-rigid, flexible and fill.

Rigid insulation, made from plant and wood fiber, is produced in panels of various sizes and can be sawed and nailed. Some of it is strong enough for structural use and may, in some instances, be substituted for other structural materials.

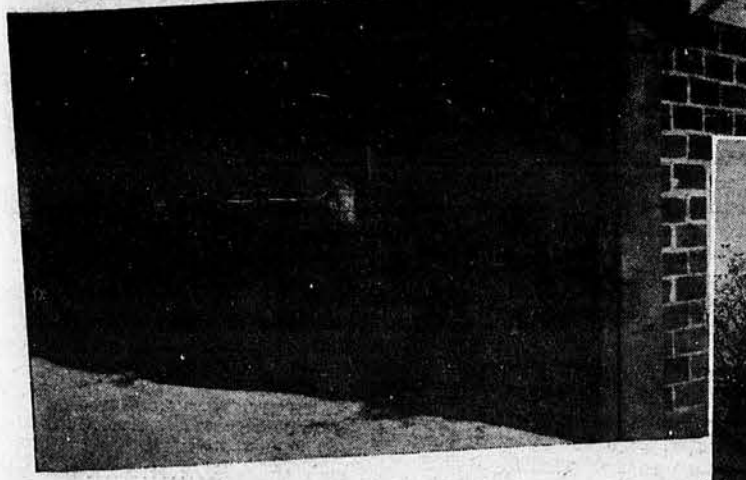
Semi-rigid insulation, sometimes called "felts," is less [Continued on Page 11].

practical purposes let's just say that insulation is "retarding the passage of heat." It is a scientific fact that heat always flows from warm to cold. So, in winter we try to hold the heat inside and, in the summer, we try to hold it outside. Heat has ability to pass thru any known material but the rate of flow thru some is less than others.

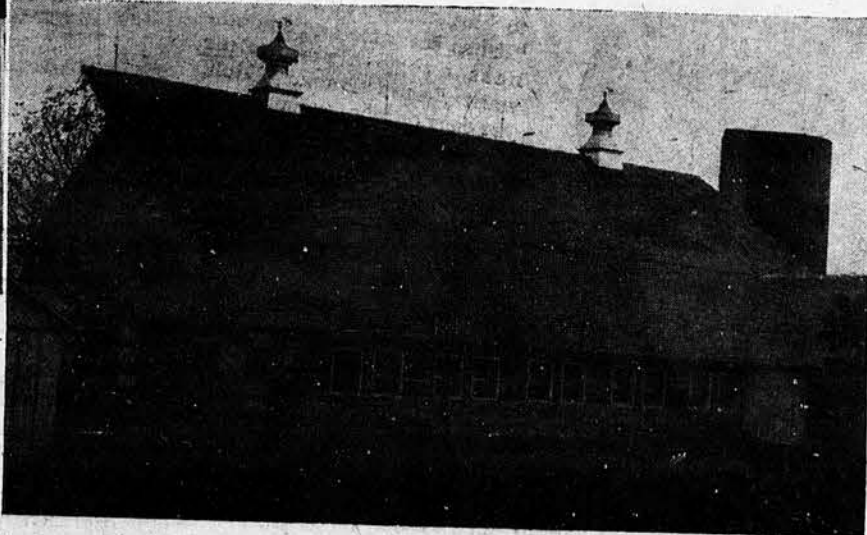
As we said before, the secret of retarding heat flow is in the use of some material containing tiny air cells that trap and hold back the free flow of heat thru the walls and ceilings of buildings.

The effectiveness of insulation does not

Dairy barns are among most important farm buildings needing thorough insulation, as animal comfort vitally affects the production of milk.



By use of straw and wire, buildings get some protection, but homemade insulation cannot compare for efficiency with commercial products designed for this purpose.



Covered Wagon Days Repeat

By IRENE MORRIS
Home Demonstration Agent, Morris County

IT WAS August, 1942. A covered wagon, reminiscent of pioneer days, settled down upon the banks of the Neosho river, in Morris county. In and around the "prairie schooner" camped the Daniel E. Mishler family, which consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Mishler and their 2 small children, Mona, 11, and Larry, 6.

That was a red-letter day in the life of this little family because it culminated a harrowing trip that started in the state of Washington and expected—but not destined—to end in Arkansas. By February 25, the little party had left Lewiston, Idaho, for the perilous trip thru the mountains.

Many experiences were encountered but the most dangerous occurred on a mountain trail near Lund, Idaho, in deep snow at an elevation of more than 5,200 feet. At one place the wagon dropped into 4 feet of snow and was balancing on the edge of a very steep embankment.

Only courage and perseverance brought the brave family safely to the bottom. They were the first persons over the mountain road that spring, and only the actual sight of the horse and wagon tracks in the snow could convince residents of the area that the trip had been made.

Low on funds, the family camped for 2 months near Kemmerer, Wyo., where Mr. Mishler worked as a foreman on the railroad. During that time they saved enough money to buy a new covered wagon and another horse with which to finish the trip.

Altho such an adventure is amazing in these modern times, the long trip by covered wagon in the dead of winter was only a continuation of a series of adventures making up the colorful life of Mr. Mishler.

Leaving home at the age of 9, he carried water for an extra construction gang on the railroad. Jack Dempsey, who at that time had just had his first boxing matches with Pueblo Flynn, the fireman, was working on the extra gang.

Since then Mr. Mishler has been in all 48 states and in 22 foreign countries. He has fought in 4 wars, including World War No. 1, and was one of 2 white men who served as machine gunners for 3 years under the famous Mexican bandit, Pancho Villa. In recent times he spent 4 years as an interne in a CCC hospital at Harrisburg, Ill., and his experience gained there has been valuable to both his family and neighbors.

But all the romance of wandering is history now for Mr. Mishler has decided to settle down. The family likes the country down in Morris county and Mr. Mishler says, "I have the best neighbors anyone could ask for." The family is eager to get stabilized and plans for the future include a small farm of their own in Morris county.

Already the Mishlers are well on their way toward realizing their dream of a permanent home. Before August had ended last year they rented a small farm 3 miles west of Council Grove and borrowed \$1,100 to start their farming operations. During the year they have repaid \$300 on their loan, have 5 horses, 5 milk cows, poultry and hogs. Their farm produced more than 30 tons of alfalfa this year, 300 bushels of oats and 600 bushels of wheat. Nine acres of hybrid corn planted on bottom land is expected to produce more than 60 bushels an acre this fall.

Of their many achievements during their year in Morris county, the Mishlers are most proud of their Victory Garden, which was one of the largest and most attractive early gardens in the county. Mrs. Mishler was canning peas by the middle of May.

From their garden they canned more than 300 quarts of vegetables and sold \$15 worth of beans, beets and sweet corn. Their onions yielded 6 bushels, of which they sold 2½ bushels, and the

potatoes yielded 25 bushels. Mrs. Mishler preserved her garden products by using modern practices such as a pressure cooker and the boiler water-jar method.

Probably the greatest secret behind their fine early garden is the fact the Mishlers plowed the ground last fall and started planting late in February.

The Mishlers are finding a new kind of romance in wresting their living from the soil, in having a permanent home and permanent friends, and in the opportunity their children now have to attend school and to become active participants in the affairs of the community. Yes, the Mishlers are happy in Kansas—and Kansas is happy with the Mishlers.

General Tax Is Dropped

KANSAS taxpayers are accustomed to being "set back on their heels" by new or higher taxes, but it remained for Gov. Andrew Schoepel and members of the Kansas Commission of Revenue and Taxation to "put them firmly back on their feet."

We are speaking of the recent decision to drop the state general fund tax levy of 1.14 mills, thus saving Kansas taxpayers an amount slightly in excess of 3 million dollars a year. Never before in the state's history has the general levy been eliminated, and the act is even more remarkable in this day and age when spending is at an unprecedented height.

Decision to drop the levy was based on a 9-million-dollar balance now in the general fund and anticipated income from other sources.

Kansas farmers will realize more than half the 3-million-dollar annual savings, according to Fred Horn, tax expert member of the commission. Based on last year's levy of 1.14 mills, farmers in the state will save \$1,837,838.28, plus a further saving of \$96,728.33 as the result of a reduction of .06 of a mill in the soldiers' bonus levy. These savings are figured from a farm land improvement value of \$1,142,912,091 and a farm personal property value of \$469,426,756, reports Mr. Horn.

To figure your own savings on these items subtract \$1.20 for each \$1,000 in valuation on your own farm improvements and personal property.


Tough Wood Saves Fruit

Last spring when a neighbor was pruning his orchard, he made systematic piles of the forks which were too rough for his axe and too big for his heating stove. Then, on a cold spring night when his fruit trees were in bloom and there was danger of a killing frost, he sprinkled kerosene on these piles and set them afire to give a slow-burning and warming smudge. He saved many bushels of fruit, which brought highest prices because of scarcity.—O. O. Chilton.

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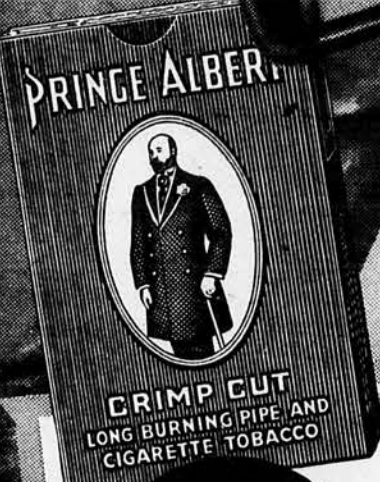
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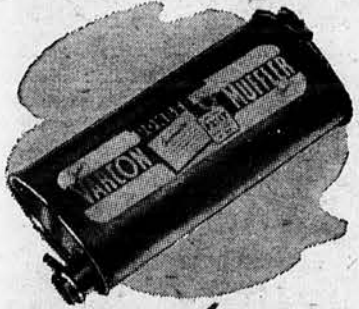
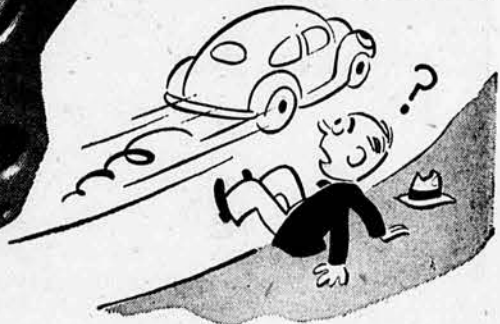
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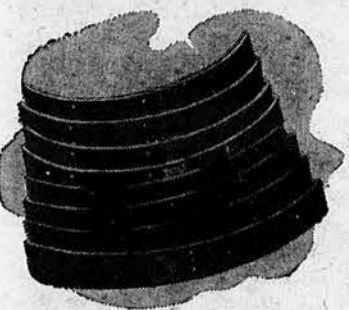
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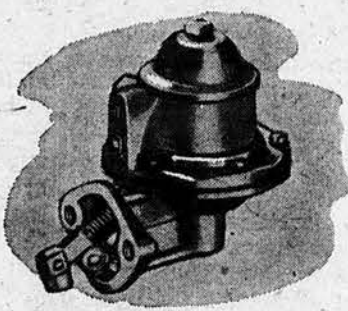
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CORN BELT

Has Done a "Swing-Over" to Hybrids

BY DICK MANN



J. A. Hendriks, Anderson county extension agent and hybrid corn breeder, here is shown in a field of early maturing hybrid he developed, which is doing well in this area.



Carl Wacker, Leavenworth county, examines a well-developed ear of hybrid corn of a variety that made 80 to 90 bushels last year. The corn in this picture was planted April 3, while the picture was taken July 27.



A. W. Lickteig, Anderson county, shows why he likes hybrids, as he indicates 2 well-developed ears on a single stalk. He grows varieties of hybrids in field tests.

ONE of the mysteries to some folks is the failure of Kansas corn growers to universally adopt the planting of hybrids. With a 1943 hybrid acreage of only 30 per cent of the total corn planted, this state is lagging behind other major corn-producing states by as much as 68 per cent, and the entire United States by 22 per cent. Why?

Since 1933, planting hybrid seed corn has grown by leaps and bounds thruout the Corn Belt, with the center of strength in Iowa, where hybrids are grown on 98 to 100 per cent of the corn acreage in every county in the state.

About two thirds of the counties in Illinois, half of those of Indiana, a third of Ohio's, a fifth of Minnesota's, and several counties each in Wisconsin, Missouri, South Dakota and Nebraska comprise the stronghold in which 98 to 100 per cent of the corn acreage is devoted to hybrids.

Around this solid core of hybrid enthusiasts stretches an ever-widening belt in which the percentage of hybrids has grown to from 80 to 97 per cent of the total acreage, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Nebraska and Missouri, both neighbors of Kansas, have been much more alert in accepting the obvious advantages of hybrids. Nebraska farmers this year have planted 63 per cent of their acreage to hybrid corn, while the "show me" state has been shown so conclusively the percentage of hybrids there has jumped to 71. The Corn Belt as a whole now has reached 78 per cent, which indicates the universal "swing-over" from open-pollinated.

The picture for the United States as a whole is just as significant. About 50 million acres, nearly 52 per cent of the total, were planted to hybrids this year. This is an increase of more than 8 million acres over 1942 which, in turn, was 7 million acres more than 1941.

While hybrid corn has "come of age" over most of the Corn Belt it still is struggling thru the "adolescent stage" in Kansas. Again we ask: Why? Kansas farmers are just as intelligent as those in other states. In many phases of farming they are far ahead. It would be interesting to know why, in this respect, they have been slow to appreciate what farmers in other states have accepted so readily.

The principal reason, perhaps, is that hy-



A close-up view of an ear of hybrid corn on the Carl Wacker farm. This picture, taken July 27, shows this corn already was "over the hump."

brid corn started and made considerable headway in many of these states before there was any record of its being grown in Kansas. Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska farmers were growing hybrids as early as 1933, while the first recorded year for Kansas was in 1937.

Looking at the picture from this angle, the rate of spread for hybrids within this state does not compare so unfavorably. That first year, 1937, Kansas corn growers reported that 0.2 of one per cent of their acreage was devoted to hybrids. It was indeed a small beginning, but the seed was sown, and the growth has been rapid every year. By comparison, Iowa in 1937 already was growing 30.7 per cent of its acreage to hybrids, a tremendous head-start in the race for crop improvement.

Altho Kansas got a late start with hybrids compared to other states in the Corn Belt, there have been other factors which have retarded their spread, as we found in discussing the problem with growers in the eastern third of the state.

Many of these corn growers began experimenting with hybrid corn some 6 or 7 years ago

when it first was introduced to the state. Almost without exception the results were disappointing. The hybrids did not produce the yields expected, the ears, as a general rule, were practically "nubbins" and the kernels were too flinty for good feeding results.

This early experience so discouraged the experimenters they "dropped out of the picture" for several years, so far as hybrid development was concerned. It also is reasonable to believe that their neighbors accepted these early results as conclusive and failed to follow up the trend in other states.

Judging from our talk with Kansas growers, the very enthusiasm of salesmen who introduced hybrids to Kansas contributed to the general disappointment. Had these salesmen been less glowing in their reports on what "hybrids would do for Kansas farmers" the let-down would not have been so severe. Kansas growers could scarcely be blamed for "backing off" when these early experiments failed to produce any of the big yields or outstanding qualities claimed.

It can be said in credit to both hybrid breeders and Kansas corn growers, however, that they recognized early mistakes and were willing to learn by experience. Breeders and commercial growers of seed are much more conservative now in their claims and place the ultimate welfare of the grower, in most instances above their desire to sell seed. The growers themselves decided about 3 years ago that they might have drawn too hasty conclusions on hybrids. As a result, hundreds of them resumed their experiments and now are enthusiastic "boosters." A few still grumble about hybrids being "flinty" to feed, but others claim this objection has been removed in most varieties.

Still another limiting factor in the spread of hybrids in Kansas is explained by J. A. Hendriks, of Garnett, extension agent in Anderson county, and a hybrid breeder with several highly-successful varieties to his credit. He points out that the average corn grower changing over to hybrids plants too thickly for best results. This is due, he says, to the fact the hybrid seed is small and flat with the result that the plates on an ordinary planter do not handle it effectively. When this fault is ironed out he looks for much better yields and more ready acceptance.

A tour of Leavenworth, Atchison, Brown, Franklin, Johnson, [Continued on Page 25]

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 PEABODY—Burgner-Bowman-Matt. Lbr. Co.
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 PHILLIPSBURG—Goddard Drug Store
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 POMONA—Farmers Union Co-op. Assn.
 PORTIS—Northway Lbr. Co.
 POTTER—Pope & Surrille
 PRETTY PRAIRIE—Fields Supply Co.
 QUENEMO—Morris Hdwe.
 RANDOLPH—Burgner-Bowman-Matt. Lbr. Co.
 READING—Morris Lbr. Co.
 RICHMOND—Everett Atchison
 RICHLAND—Fred Van Nise

- RILEY**—Riley Drug Co.
 ROCK—Chas. Hornaday
 ROCKA—Bloodhart Drug Co.
 SABELLA—Roy Hennigh
 ST. BENEDICT—John Blocker Hdwe.
 ST. MARYS—Paul Huycke Lbr. Co.
 ST. PAUL—Baxter Lbr. & Merc. Co.
 SALINA—Cook Paint & Varnish Co.
 SCANDIA—A. M. Sanborn Lbr. Co.
 SEDAN—Baxter Lbr. & Merc. Co.
 SENECA—Ray Eley
 SMITH CENTER—Simmons-Rice Furn. Co.
 SOLOMON—Leldigh & Havens Lbr. Co.
 STAFFORD—Carey Brothers
 STARK—Burgner-Bowman-Matthews Lbr. Co.
 STRONG CITY—Strong City Lbr. Co.
 SUMMERFIELD—Meyer Lbr. Co.
 SWEAN GROVE—Leldigh & Havens Lbr. Co.
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 TROY—Burgner-Bowman-Matthews Lbr. Co.
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FARM MATTERS

As I See Them

CONGRESS is in session again, after a two-months recess spent by most of the members talking and listening to their constituents.

It was impossible, because of time and travel limitations, for me to get all over Kansas during this recess, so I asked the farmers of Kansas to meet with me in a free-for-all Farm Forum at Topeka on Tuesday of my last week at home.

I believe the meeting was a success. More than 1,000 farmers and stockmen came to the Farm Forum. They not only gave me the information I asked, but also the inspiration I had hoped for. I have returned to my job of representing you in the Senate with renewed faith and courage and hope.

Because in the main I believe what I got from the thousand men and women at this meeting—and from the several thousand visits and letters from others while home—in the main outlines the program I expect to follow during this session of Congress. I am going to summarize what I got from the Farm Forum at Topeka.

Here, as I take it, are the things the people of Kansas expect me to work for and vote for in the Senate:

First, present a united front to win the war, and end it at the earliest possible moment consistent with sound military strategy and insurance of complete victory.

Second, grant all powers and funds to the Executive found necessary in the war effort; arrange to return legislative war powers to the Congress at the earliest feasible time after the emergency is ended.

Third, take back as expeditiously as possible; as completely as possible—without interfering with the war effort—the non-war legislative powers that Congress has delegated to the Executive during the last decade. And also—

Insure a return to constitutional government and the American system of free enterprise and individual opportunity after the war is over.

I did not vote for the war resolutions for the purpose of liquidating the Republic of the United States of America, nor to liquidate the American system of free enterprise, nor to end the opportunities for advancement of the individual in the United States of America.

Cut down extravagant Government expenditures; use the "power of the purse" if necessary to reduce the number of federal employees.

Compel the OPA and other Governmental agencies concerned to recognize that production is necessary to get things to distribute to

consumers, and that prices are a factor in production.

Get labor, machinery, necessary gasoline and other supplies necessary for maximum farm production.

Work to end the confusion over livestock and meat prices particularly—we do not want a meat famine next year.

Work to end the "psychological effect" complex which has caused much of the confusion in rationing and price policies generally.

Get rid of these "super-busybodies" that hamper production—and irritate the people unnecessarily—with needless and energy-consuming regulations, inspections, and red tape generally.

And I will remember, also, that the people elect members of Congress to represent them—not to represent the Administration, nor the Government bureaus, nor the political ambitions of parties or persons.

I believe those are the highlights of what I got from the people of Kansas while home this summer—and these summarize the general lines I expect to follow in the Senate this session.

Get Rid of Confusion

THERE is nothing more confusing than confusion itself. There is nothing more uncertain than uncertainty itself. There is nothing more certain than that uncertainty will grow out of confusion. Those words probably have a familiar ring. They seem to follow a pattern you recognize. They hark back to one of the famous sayings emanating from Washington to the effect that "There is nothing to fear but fear itself."

Back in the depression days we were told that if we got rid of fear, we would get along pretty well. Of course, to get rid of that depression borne crop of fear, we had to solve some pretty tough problems. There are two schools of thought on whether that was accomplished. Some people believe the New Deal Administration solved those problems by throwing the country into debt. Others are just

as sure that fear actually was deepened by the device of borrowing from the future, merely putting off pay day, as they put it.

My purpose here isn't to tell you which group is right. You know how you feel about it. What I should like to say now, however, is that if Washington's countless bureaus and the Administration would be guided by that earlier catch-line, by

all that is sane and sensible, they would concentrate on getting rid of confusion by first clearing it up in Washington; they would get rid of uncertainty by first removing it in Washington.

But so far as agriculture is concerned, Washington's confusion and uncertainty feed on themselves and on each other. One bureau says that no matter how much we increase production, requirements for foods will outrun the supply. At the same time another bureau says don't grow so many pigs; rescinding an earlier and a very urgent plea to produce all the pigs you can.

One bureau says the best method of getting production would be thru prices high enough to cover normal costs, added risks and hazards and added equipment. Another bureau arbitrarily establishes ceiling prices and other regulations that put dairymen out of business force cattle feeders to quit finishing beef—thereby reducing the amount of food produced and throw the range cattle business out of balance.

I am convinced one of the greatest needs of the home front is for the Government to concentrate on clearing up the overload of confusion and uncertainty that now exists regarding agricultural production. This can be done by taking honest-to-goodness farmers into Government confidence, getting their practical views and following their advice. It wouldn't suit a lot of theorists in Washington, but it would come nearer getting the production job done.

I want to urge my farm friends to speak your mind regarding your problems of production. Let Washington know that your rights, during the war and afterwards, are not to be sacrificed for the benefit of pressure groups, or to hold down the cost of food to Eastern voters or to avoid admitting that mistakes have been made.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Now Offer "Redemption" Plan

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The powers that are in the farm field in Washington are now pushing the new so-called "redemption" plan as a substitute for, and successor to, the rollback and subsidy programs which aroused so much opposition last spring in Congress and in farm circles. The key to the plan is found in an announcement from the WFA on the Irish potato loan program, that the WFA reserved "the right to permit redemption below the loan value."

What it means is that the Government would in effect buy foodstuffs at a high price thru some Government agency, and then sell into consumption channels at a lower price, so that the retail price would be at ceiling or lower figures, the Treasury taking the loss.

Here's how the plan would be worked. WFA would make non-recourse loans directly to farmers at a level which would assure production costs and also

cover storage charges. Storage would be as near the farm as possible. Under normal conditions these loans could be redeemed at the loan value.

But during the period the redemption plan would be in operation—thru the war and perhaps for a short period afterward, depending on how long Lend-Lease carries into the postwar period—Commodity Credit Corporation could set a redemption price below the loan level. This might be done immediately after the loan was made.

Then the farmer could redeem his commodity and sell to a processor or handler at the lower redemption price, and pocket the subsidy as a profit.

At the same time OPA would set a ceiling purchasing price at the redemption level, and a corresponding retail price based on the redemption price

on the original commodity. This would roll back consumer prices to whatever level was set as the redemption base price.

The farmer would get a direct subsidy in lieu of a market-determined price; the consumer would get cheap foods at less than production, processing and handling costs. Handling and processing would be thru regular trade channels. The Government would not have to go into the business of (directly) buying and selling foodstuffs. The farmer would get more, the consumer would pay less—and the Treasury would take the loss, using borrowed or "new made" money.

In presenting the plan to Congress, Judge Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator, will carefully avoid the terms "subsidy" and "rollback," and

the Administration hopes that Congress will provide the necessary financing thru increased borrowing powers for the agencies concerned, if it will not make direct appropriations of billions needed.

Farmers and livestock men in the Mid-Continent area, despite the gasoline restrictions, perhaps partly because of them, held meetings all over the lot during the summer recess of Congress. There were state meetings like the Farm Forum called by Senator Capper at Topeka, Kan., attended by more than 1,000. Several score of these present came as far as 400 miles to attend. Then there were several regional meetings, like the one held at Minneapolis. And the final convention, attended by farmers from 26 states, was held at Kansas City, September 12. The general tenor of the meeting was the same. Resolutions adopted

(Continued on Page 20)

Livestock Men Protest

Saying Government Control Brings Chaos

NEITHER the producer nor the consumer is benefiting from the Federal government's present "roll-back subsidy" program. That fact was apparent at the Livestock and Feed Conference held at Kansas City, September 2, when representatives from 26 states reviewed their problems and adopted 15 resolutions condemning the program and calling for "scrapping" the executive decrees and controls that have brought only chaos.

In strong language the conference called upon the Government to allow the War Meat Board program, demanded by the livestock industry, to have a chance to work "or else." The "or else," as outlined by speakers throughout the day, means continued curtailment and reduction of meat production, bankruptcy for producers and skyrocketing black market prices to the consumer when, and if, he can buy at all.

Livestock men; sheep men and hog producers all had the same story to tell in regard to conditions of their industries, altho details differed.

Upset Orderly Marketing

Speaking for cattlemen, Chris J. Pott, of Hyannis, Nebr., explained: "The meat industry of the United States is the largest industry in the world. It has a marketing system so sensitive that prices balance demand against supply almost to the single cent, a marketing system the envy of every other country in the world. Despite the existence of this perfect machine the OPA simply hauled off and tossed a monkey wrench into its mechanism. Since then markets have not followed the pattern of supply and demand but, instead, have depended upon the regulation, news and propaganda from Washington.

Unless the administration can reestablish confidence of producers and feeders in the meat production program," Mr. Abbott said, "supplies of meat will continue to decline."

John R. Jirton, of Morrill, Nebr., accused the Government of deliberate and maliciously taking away a valuable source of feed for sheep men when they curtailed sugar beet production 35 per cent. One acre of sugar beets will supply feed for 300 pounds of lamb, he explained. "Unless something is done soon to solve the corn and concentrate situation west of the Mississippi, lamb production will drop 50 per cent," Mr. Jirton avowed.

Must Have Fair Return

Joe O'Bryan, of Hiattville, Kan., told representatives that "Livestock men do not ask or want prices like in other war. We do not want this thing called inflation. But we do want a return for our hogs. We must have a price above the corn-hog ratio. We must have a price high enough to take thru the risks and chances that come. We must have a price high enough to keep our farms and equipment in condition and repair. Just a year ago the Government said to the hog men, 'Produce all you can, still it won't be enough to feed our families, our people and our allies. Now we have been insulted by a flood of government-inspired propaganda directed against the hog producer and hog business.'

A gloomy picture of the corn situation was painted by Earl Elijah, of Des Moines, Iowa, who said Government statisticians predict a shortage of 458 million bushels of corn or corn equivalent this year, providing there is a 15 per cent hog increase and all other stock numbers remain equal to last year. In explaining where the corn shortage is, Mr. Elijah said beef cattle take 12.2 per cent, poultry 18.6 per cent, dairy cows 12.3 per cent, hogs 10.5 per cent, sheep 0.4 per cent and mules 8.7 per cent. He predicted that 70 per cent of the corn raised in Iowa is fed on the farm on

which it is produced, which indicates we here cannot look there for much surplus. "I do not want higher price ceilings on corn," Mr. Elijah said. "I have heard no corn producer claim that ceilings are too low. Any ceilings restrict the movement of corn and keep the producer wondering just when they will be raised. Pressure of circumstances tends to make crooks of all of us in the eyes of the law."

Willing to Pay a Profit

Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia, of New York City, assured the meeting that the consumers were not getting any benefit from the Government's attempt to "roll back" the cost of living. "Even Prentiss Brown, head of the OPA, can't walk into a Washington meat market and get a piece of meat at ceiling prices," he said explaining the grip black markets have on the consumer.

The New York City mayor told of paying more than twice the ceiling price for meats and how he had convicted more than 5,000 retailers for violations, without solving the problem. "We consumers know you producers must have cost of production and a profit. We would be glad to pay it if we could get the meat thru proper channels that would eliminate the black market profit." He went on to say that "Any program devised must not drive a wedge between producer and consumer—we need each other."

Suggestions From Experience

Summing up the meeting, the representatives adopted resolutions to:

"Urge responsible Government agencies to clear the track so the War Meat Board can function and cease threats of further controls which would hamper rather than help.

"We urge Congress to take such action as would insure discontinuance of the present subsidy roll-back program and put a stop to efforts to expand it.

"We urge Congress, the direct representative of the people, again to assume the responsibility for lawmaking, and that there be a cessation of lawmaking by executive order except in cases of extreme emergency.

"We demand that the administrative officials take immediate steps to restore confidence in the industry, and to assure maximum meat production during the coming feeding season.

"We urge the Commodity Credit Corporation to honor claims filed by feeders for the amount of loss suffered under bona fide contracts.

"That as a partial measure of relief the ceilings on hides and other by-products should be immediately raised to a reasonable level.

"Urge the CCC to make an immediate announcement of a program for equitable distribution of protein concentrates from the 1943-44 crop and that producers and feeders be allowed to buy the product in the customary form and protein content.

"We commend the WFA for its action in suspending livestock quotas for 60 days and urge the suspension be made permanent.

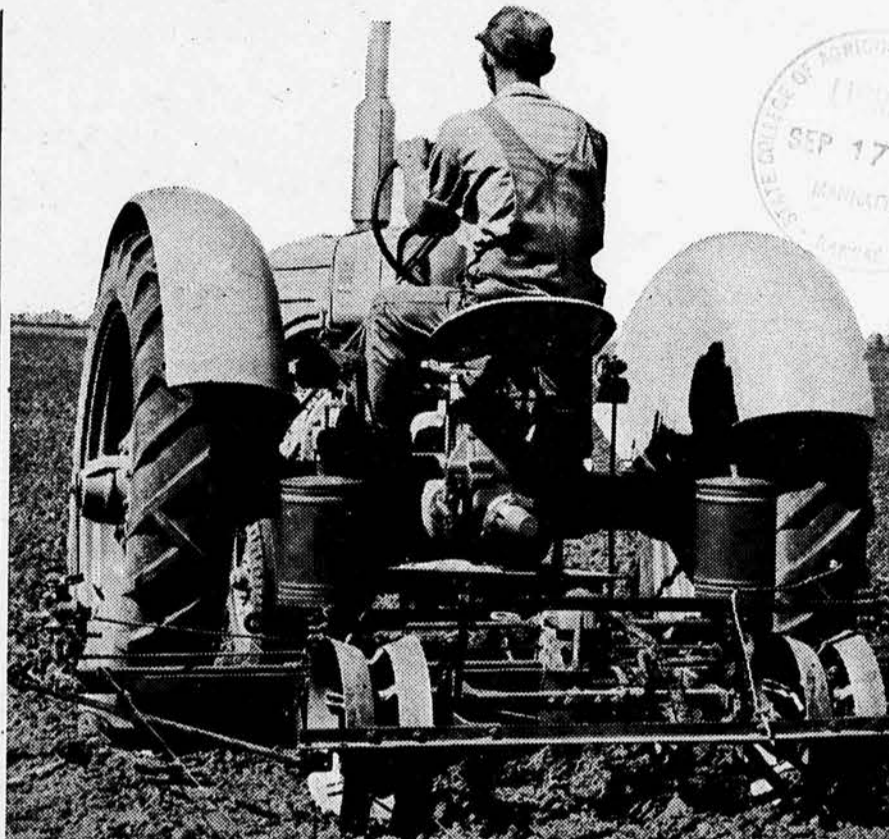
"We protest the unfounded charge of hoarding, which was nothing but a smoke screen to cover up the bungling of the said administrative agencies.

"We are unalterably opposed to any tinkering with our marketing structure and demand that the threat of live animal ceilings be removed.

"The full responsibility for the meat shortage must be accepted by the Administration.

"We request additional quantities of blackstrap molasses for general feed use, and the permitting of a more flexible administration of the order thru increasing the use of molasses for feeding purposes.

"We urge that there be no restriction in planting sugar beets, and that a price be set that will encourage a normal planted acreage."



Farmers are too busy to pose for pictures

ASK ANY FARMER these days to "hold still" while his picture is being taken, and chances are that he will politely but firmly explain that he is too busy.

Truly, the farmer is today's *man with a mission*. Food, food, and still more food is the continuing cry of our government and our allies. And the farmer is responding wholeheartedly, despite shortages of labor and labor-saving machinery.

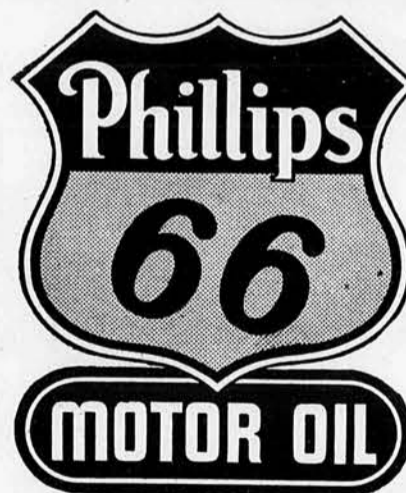
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Strong Demand for Apples

Growers Hope to Avoid Price-Ceiling Troubles

KANSAS apple growers all report a light crop this year. According to Taylor M. Bauer, production in the Wathena district will be 60 per cent less than last year. His estimate is that only about 125 cars will be shipped from there as compared with 275 to 300 cars last season. Dick Stahl, manager of the Troy Apple Growers Association, thinks his organization will market only about 10,000 bushels by truck this year as against 25,000 bushels sold this way in 1942. The apple crop at Blair is only about a fourth of what it was last year, thinks Raymond Ramsel, head of the Ramsel Fruit Co.

But Kansas is not alone in reporting a short apple crop. With the exception of Oregon and California, growers and shippers in every state are expecting a drop in production. The commercial crop for the country will be at least 25 per cent below the 126,131,000 bushels produced in 1942, they say. The Northwest has a smaller apple crop in sight, estimated production in the Wenatchee and Yakima areas being 4,000 cars less than last season. The

crop in Virginia is expected to be the lightest in its 50-year history of the industry. In New York State apple production is expected to run 52 per cent short of a normal year. Prospects in Canada indicate a crop far short of the million bushels produced in the Dominion last year.

Unfavorable weather at blossom time accounts for the crop shortage in most sections. Constant rain and cold weather kept the bees confined to their hives. Consequently the blossoms were not adequately pollinated. In some apple districts women and girls were employed to supplement the work of the bees. Using a small camels-hair brush, they gently lifted the pollen from one blossom and deposited it on the pistil of another. In this way growers say they are able to get the fruit properly spaced on the tree and the expense is no greater than for thinning.

Other contributing factors to the light crop were late frosts and low winter temperatures. In a few instances and in a few varieties, "off year" is given as the reason for crop decrease. Because of excessive rains when spray-



Lucky is the orchardist who can get his apple crop picked by a crew like this one.

ing should have been done there is quite a heavy infestation of scab in most sections. As always is the case with a light crop, worms have been more difficult to control this year than

usual. When the crop is large there are more apples than worms, but with a light crop the ratio is reduced, approaching the condition where there is a worm for every apple.

But, despite low average quality there is certain to be good demand for apples this fall and winter, for consumer buying power is higher now than it has been for many years. There is no question but that apples will bring a good price unless OPA steps in and slaps on a ceiling price that would be ruinous. The grower must have more for his apples this year because expense of production has been so great and a short crop makes the cost to the bushel considerably higher. It requires as much spray material, labor and cultivation to grow a short crop as it does when the crop is large.

Managers of the co-ops and independent buyers were reluctant to make any predictions as to price for they said there were too many unforeseen factors in prospect such as Government regulations, OPA ceilings and freeze orders. So far there has been no ceiling placed on apples and the National Apple Institute is doing everything possible to prevent it. George W. Kinkead, secretary of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, has been in Washington as a member of the National Apple Planning Committee whose job it is to present to the War Food Administration, ways and means by which apple price ceilings may be avoided. But we may have apple price ceiling contrary to suggestions from practical-minded advisors.

Help Is Big Problem

About the biggest problem confronting apple growers right now is getting enough help to harvest the crop. One would think that with so few apples in prospect there would be no shortage of harvest labor. But the boys and girls who have been helping on the farms this summer will be returning to school soon, and the tobacco and hay crops have absorbed much of the adult farm labor. Some of the orchardists are running ads for apple pickers in the local weekly papers. One grower has filed a request for German and Italian prisoners of war to serve him as harvest hands, but it is thought his request was made too late to get the prisoners here in time.

In near-by St. Joseph a movement is on foot for the civic organizations of the city to form apple picking teams. There are 11 such organizations according to plans of the Junior Chamber of Commerce the teams, composed of club members, would work at least a half day whenever possible in the orchards. The clubs co-operating with the county farm agent include: Lion Club, Optimist Club, Rotary Club, Rumanian Club, Co-operative Club, South Side Commerce Club, South Side Rotary Club, American Legion, Eagle Lodge and South Side Lions Club. The organizations may yet save the day

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Pork Rush Starts Soon

ALTHO hog prices during the last part of 1943 and early 1944 are expected to remain at or near ceiling levels, hog producers are advised by Franklin L. Parsons, Kansas State College, Manhattan, not to market during late October, November and early December. At this time, he warns, the record spring pig crop is expected to flood the markets.

The outlook for hog producers this coming year is a 50-50 proposition, says Mr. Parsons. An unusually strong consumer demand, large Government purchases of pork, and the relatively small cold-storage holdings indicate strong prices. On the other hand there are by far the largest numbers of hogs on farms on record, the pricing program is designed to bring hog production more in line with available feed supplies, and inadequate transportation and storage facilities at the season of peak hog marketings will tend to depress the market.

The favorable corn-hog ratio of the last 5 1/2 years will be narrowed down by price ceilings on hogs and advancing feed prices, Mr. Parsons reports. He advises producers to accumulate or arrange at an early date for the needed funds to complete their marketing programs.

Hog prices probably will again become seasonally stronger by next February and March, between the heavy marketings of pigs from the crops in spring and fall, the economist predicts. At that time the market also will be strengthened by an expected shortage of meat, particularly beef.

Skelly Award to Kline

THE coveted Skelly Award for superior achievement in agriculture was awarded September 4, to Kenneth Kline, of Miller, manager and joint owner of the famous Miller Ranch. The award, presented during the company's regular news program, consisted of a \$100 War Bond, the Skelly "S" Pendant, and other identifying insignia. "An effective second front" is the description given the food production activities of the big Miller Ranch. The ranch, owned by Kenneth and his 2 brothers, consists of 4,300 acres and production includes feeding out more than 5,700 cattle, fattening 1,750 hogs, raising 900 spring pigs and farrowing 5 sows this fall.

Crops include 290 acres of alfalfa, 400 acres of soybeans, 400 acres of all grain, 358 acres of corn and 188 acres of silage crops. Eight hundred tons of alfalfa and 1,000 tons of prairie hay have been baled this year. Per-

Lower Hog "Floor"

First positive action toward bringing livestock production into line with feed supplies has been taken with the War Food Administration announcement that hog floor prices will be lowered next year from \$13.75 to \$12.50 a hundred pounds, Chicago basis, for good to choice butcher hogs weighing about 190 to 230 pounds.

The new order goes into effect October 1, 1944, and will extend to March 31, 1945. The present floor price of \$13.75 for hogs weighing 200 to 270 pounds remains in effect until October 1, 1944. Pigs farrowed next spring will be sold under the lower support program.

The new program leaves heavy hogs without a price support—a situation which is expected to lead farmers to market hogs at much lighter weights next year.

manent silos will store 2,000 tons and several trenches will be used, one to hold 2,500 tons.

An interesting historical background bolsters the present program of the ranch. It was purchased from the Government in 1867 and became the property of the Miller Brothers in 1882. Money was scarce in those days but farmers had plenty of corn. At the suggestion of Marshall Field, of Chicago, the brothers bought the ranch, taking corn in trade and feeding it to cattle. As much as a half million bushels of corn annually was turned into cash by this method.

Early in the 90's the Missouri Pacific ran a line thru the ranch and the town of Miller was developed as a result.

Kenneth Kline took over the reins in 1920, and since then has measured up to the tradition of the famed ranch. Herefords now convert corn into beef, replacing the Texas Longhorns of the old days. Efficient motorized equipment has replaced the early day ox teams to multiply the power.

In addition to his large ranch operations, Mr. Kline is president of the Admire State Bank, was long a member of the local grade and high school boards of education, and has been chairman of the USO, the Red Cross and the Infantile Paralysis drives, and is a 4-H adviser. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and, with his family, supports the Miller Methodist Church.

Trim Sugar Beet Labor

The "stoop labor" is being taken out of sugar beet production as the result of research under the Agricultural Research Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and experiment stations in a few of the leading beet states.

The problem is being solved by working at it from the 2 ends and the middle. That is, improved designs of planters and thinners or "blockers" have been put to use, and harvesters or toppers developed to a successful stage.

Advances in beet-growing procedure

include control of the stand by using small seed balls, or balls that have been ground down, and improved planters, so fewer plants start in each clump; use of a smaller planting rate; a mechanical thinning plan and machines for thinning so that the labor is reduced more than half; mechanical topping that is better than hand topping, and a method of collection that keeps the tops in better condition for cattle feed; harvesters that miss fewer beets than hand harvesters, that cut labor in half, and that can be built at a reasonable cost.

Egg Cases Stay Home

Installation and expansion of egg-drying plants in the West and Midwest have created a shortage of second-hand egg cases in the East, it is reported.

While some new cases have been shipped to the Eastern seaboard from the South, the cost is high. Second-hand cases cost about 45 cents, new wooden cases 60 to 65 cents, and new cardboard cases slightly less.

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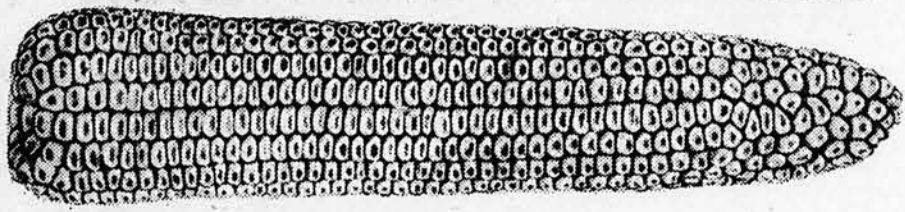
Pioneer 300

This outstanding variety produces outstanding yields of big, rough-dent, straight-rowed, show-type, cylinder-shaped ears that appeal to everyone. Soft-starch, deep-grained kernels that put quick gains on livestock. Resists lodging, drouth and smut. Very easy to husk by hand.



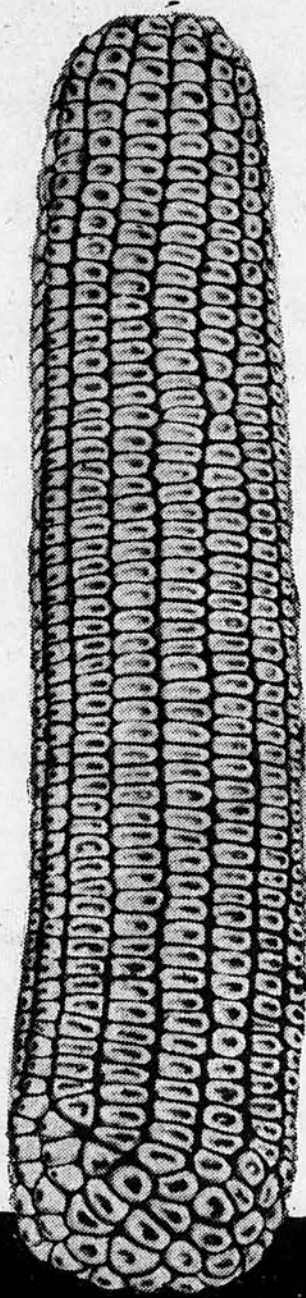
Pioneer 332

Late maturing, high yielding. Produces one uniform, thick, dimple-dented, plump-grained, soft-starch ear per stalk. Stiff stalk, heavy roots. Dark green, healthy plant. Ideal for ensilage and fodder. Very outstanding on hill land or under adverse conditions.



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Its high yielding ability gives you extra corn for feeding or shelling. Produces single, long, large ears of medium-soft starch kernels. Strong roots and stalks. Dark green color—performs well on all soil types.



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They "Made" a River

And May Save Farmers Millions of Dollars

YOU wouldn't expect to find the Cottonwood river on the campus at Kansas State College, Manhattan, yet engineers have literally "transplanted" 52 miles of it by building a 250-foot model that faithfully reproduces every twist and turn of the river bed, and every "rise" and "depression" of the 26 miles of valley from Cottonwood Falls to a point 6 miles east of Emporia.

This particular stretch was chosen for study by the Water Resources Division of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture because it provides one of the most difficult problems in the overall flood control study of the Neosho river and its tributaries.

The model is being financed by the state at an estimated cost of from \$3,000 to \$4,000, which is considered

obstructions and every mechanical device known to engineering is used to make the model react in exactly the same manner as the actual river channel.

There are many interesting problems confronting the engineers in this study. The 52-mile stretch of river proper as represented on the model has an average drop of 1.8 feet a mile, while the valley drops at about twice that rate. Any attempt to shorten the river by cutoffs or channel alteration means a considerable speeding up of water flow at those points which might produce a "piling up" of water at some point below. Engineers must guard against solving the problem at one point, only to "pass it on" to residents down the river.

Another important factor is the



This aerial view of the 250-foot model of a 52-mile stretch of the Cottonwood river being studied for flood control measures was taken from a height of 300 feet by J. E. Schrock, an engineer on the project.



Army, state and college engineers watch the action of overflow results on the model under mild flood conditions. The picture shows how flood waters spread out over the valley.

a small price to pay if it succeeds in finding a solution to the thousands of dollars of annual damage and loss of crops in the area. Actual construction of the model, begun last June and now completed, was under the direct supervision of J. E. Eppler, instructor of applied mechanics at the college, who in turn was advised by Professor L. E. Conrad, head of the Civil Engineering Department, state Water Resources engineers, and Army engineers.

Army engineers have co-operated by supplying aerial photographs of every foot of the 52 miles of river being studied, and all other information they have gathered on the river above and below the area. The state has financed a field party headed by J. E. Schrock, of the college, which made a thorough survey of the river and its valley.

While the overall study of the Neosho and its tributaries is concerned with flood control, conservation and many other phases, the model of the Cottonwood is designed specifically for the purpose of discovering what affect various channel changes would have on flood conditions within and immediately below the 26 miles of valley represented by the model.

With this in mind, engineers have constructed the model with numerous cutoffs and alternate channels which can be blocked off or opened separately or in series for careful study of the effects on flood conditions from Cottonwood Falls to the mouth of the river. From this study engineers will determine what combination of changes would be most practicable and most economical with or without the aid of strategically placed reservoirs.

Starting September 20, a week of actual flood tests will be made on the model with Army, state and college engineers carefully watching and checking the operations.

To make these tests the engineers have gathered information on every flood that has occurred in the Cottonwood. By use of a Weir box, a device for measuring the rate of water flow, water can be fed into the model in amounts to simulate any of the floods during the river's history. Long strips of wire screen, bent like accordion pleats, are placed within the model channel at various points to simulate the retarding action of brush and other

consideration of water or sanitation problems of towns along the river. Any contemplated channel changes would have to recognize these needs. Also



Engineering students here are shown constructing the model, which represents a valley 26 miles long and 2 to 3 miles wide. It is built on a scale of 8 feet to the mile.

Canning Goes to School

Emporia Invited Farm Women to Use Cafeteria

UNUSUAL vision and co-operation between town and farm have been responsible for a real job of food preservation at Emporia. The story started last year, when the Emporia board of education conceived the idea of hiring a full-time home economics teacher to supervise food preservation activities during the summer, utilizing the excellent facilities in the cafeteria kitchen of the modern junior high school building in that city.

Women of the community were invited to bring their fruits and vegetables, jars and lids to the cafeteria, where they had free use of pressure cookers and stoves and free instruction on all canning problems, says W. M. Richards, superintendent of schools. The schools saw the need and offered the free service as a worth-while contribution to the welfare of the community and nation.

And the plan has worked out beyond the hopes of all concerned. Helen Bishop was hired as instructor and

involved are the presence in the valley of numerous railroad and highway facilities.

It is the opinion of engineers studying the problem that a combination of reservoirs and channel changes will prove most desirable in reaching a satisfactory control of the river and its tributaries.

While the building of models for such study is comparatively new, it has been done successfully before. Army engineers some years ago constructed a model of 300 miles of the Mississippi, from which many improvements in channel changes resulted.

As explained by George Knapp, state water resources engineer for Kansas, "It is as important to find out what not to do as it is to know what is right to do." Thru the use of a model in studying the problems involved engineers hope to save thousands, perhaps millions, of dollars in construction cost and prevent mistakes that would cost added thousands or millions of dollars in the years to come.

however, says Mr. Richards. Many of the women of the community came to the school just long enough to learn the proper methods and then did their canning at home. It would be difficult to measure the far-reaching effects of the program.

One of the fine results of the plan has been the co-operation between town and farm women, and the assistance given by town women to the busy farm wives. In many instances the women from town took food raised on the farm and canned it on shares, so the farm wife could give more time to field work and added chores. This co-operation guaranteed the preservation of the much needed food, and at the same time gave valuable relief to the critical farm labor problem in the area. One farmer sold 2,986 roasted ears, all of which were canned at the cafeteria.

The Emporia plan does not stop with the canning project. In the summer of 1942, the school board hired a man to help the school children pick their garden plots, aid them in preparing the soil, give them valuable information on when and what to plant and supervise their activities during the growing season.

All of these activities have more than a temporary value, thinks superintendent Richards. Once women of the community learn the value of home canning and how to do it properly, they will continue to put their knowledge to work on food preservation. Once children in the school learn the value of growing and preserving food they will have gained knowledge beneficial thruout their lifetime.

Since the Emporia project has been of a pioneering nature it may well indicate a new trend for education, in which the schools actively participate in the practical application of lessons learned in the schoolroom.

Relief Ship's Load

When the Steamship Gripsholm steamed out of New York harbor recently she carried a \$1,565,000 cargo of food, medicine and clothing for American military and civilian prisoners held by the Japanese in all camps in the Far East. These prisoners are in the Philippines, at Java, Shanghai and Japan.

In the cargo are 160,000 standard prisoners of war food parcels; 2,821 cases of drugs, medicines, vitamins, surgical dressings and instruments; 465 cases of men's clothing; 2,000 cases of men's shoes; 215 cases shoe repair kits; 950 cases comfort articles for men; 53 cases of first-aid kits; 190 cases of cigars, pipes and smoking tobacco; 4,800 units of dried blood plasma, and medicines for injections of those suffering from deficiency diseases.

Also included are books, Bible, sports and recreational equipment and 40 cases of religious material. Relief supplies are paid for by the Army and Navy, American Red Cross, from U. S. Government funds, and also from funds collected by organizations of next of kin of prisoners in the Philippines. Many needs are thus satisfied.

Insulation Saves Feed

(Continued from Cover Page)

rigid in form and possesses a certain degree of flexibility. It is made from vegetable fibers such as flax and various grasses.

Flexible insulating material consists of a loosely felted mat of wood fiber, hair, grass, kapok, or mineral substance, usually covered on both sides with a layer of paper or fabric. It sometimes is called "blanket" and "quilt" insulation.

Fill insulation is granulated, shredded, or powdered material. Products commonly used are granulated cork, shredded vegetable fiber, and powdered or fibrous minerals, such as gypsum, limestone, or other rock, and slag from metal refineries. Fill material also may be obtained in the form of "bats," made by felting mineral fibers into units several inches thick and in widths to fit between framing members.

Are Made Fireproof

All of the commercial-type insulating materials are treated with fireproofing solutions and, by their very nature, retard fire since they reduce the circulation of air within the walls of a building. They also are water resistant. The kind of insulation used on any farm building would depend upon its construction, and the degree to which it is to be insulated. Sometimes two or more types may be desirable on a single building. Selection of an insulating material should be made only after a careful study and consultation with construction and insulation authorities.

Many by-products of the farm can be processed by the farmer himself and used as insulating materials, but there are so many pitfalls in their utilization, they are not recommended generally. Cereal straws, cornstalks, wood shavings and many other by-products may be used by introducing lime and some insecticide as treating ingredients. The trouble with trying to make your own insulation from farm by-products is that their effectiveness depends on their being dry when installed and kept thoroly dry thereafter; that they tend to settle and leave uninsulated areas; and if not chemically

treated may be the source of rot when inclosed within the walls of buildings.

Heat has 3 methods of getting out of the buildings in which man tries to keep it, namely: conduction, convection, and radiation. Materials effective in reducing one type of heat movement may be virtually useless when heat is being transferred by another method. These 3 methods all are taken into consideration in the manufacture of commercial insulation.

Conduction is the method by which heat passes thru solid materials. Dense materials conduct heat more rapidly than those with loose, or partly separated particles of matter. Convection is the conveying of heat by currents of air. The air in contact with the cold side of a wall constantly settles while air on the inside rises. A continuous circulation is thus set up and carries the heat across the air space within the wall. Radiation is a method by which heat is transmitted thru the air, such as from an open fire.

In winter, heat lost from the warm bodies of stock in a building travels to the surfaces of the walls, ceiling, or roof both by direct radiation and in air currents. Part is reflected and radiated back into the building, and the remainder passes by conduction thru the solid part of the construction. If there are air spaces, as in frame construction or hollow masonry units, the heat crosses them by convection and radiation. Upon reaching the outer surface, part is radiated and part is picked up and carried away by the air.

"Why Do I Need It?"

With this information regarding the nature of heat travel and the properties of insulating materials, a person is ready to ask himself, "Why should my farm structures be insulated?" It is a fair question and the experts have a fair answer: "The farm owner has greater reason for insulation than anyone else because he is responsible for the comfort and welfare of his family and the livestock which gives him his source of living."

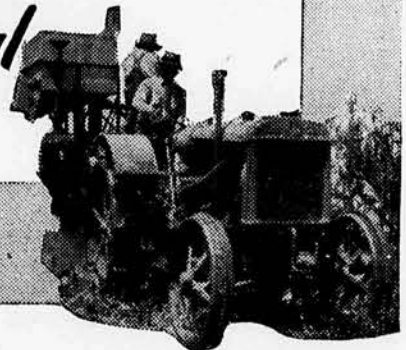
Even with this knowledge a man must convince himself that there are (Continued on Page 14)

TO FARMERS WHO PLAN TO HAVE THEIR TRACTORS OVERHAULED



Help your tractor dealer give you good service—order your overhaul early. For full wartime power make it a...

Power Booster Overhaul



Your tractor dealer is doing his best to take care of all needed service work. Help him by telling him now what your service requirements will be.

Farm hands, tractor mechanics—both have gone to war in large numbers. At the same time, the amount of tractor service work needed this year is greater than ever before, due to increased farm production with few new tractors to share the load.

It all adds up to this: your tractor dealer's shop is going to be loaded with work from now right on through the fall and winter. You can help him—and at the same time make sure of getting your service work done—if you will tell him now what work you will need this year and when he may have your tractor.

How you can get more power

If your tractor needs an overhaul, ask your dealer to give it a *Power-Booster Overhaul*. A low compression tractor using ordinary tractor fuel may be greatly stepped up in power by replacing worn pistons with high altitude pistons (or in some cases, a high-compression head), putting in "cold" type spark plugs, making the recommended manifold change or adjustment, and switching to gasoline as fuel. If you are already using gasoline, a Power-Booster Overhaul will enable your tractor to take full advantage of gasoline's extra power.

Gasoline not only gives you more power, but is more convenient to use, makes starting easier, and cuts down crankcase dilution.

For further details on getting the full power of gasoline in your tractor, see your tractor dealer, or write for free booklet.

FOUR THINGS YOU CAN DO TO HELP GET GOOD TRACTOR SERVICE

1. Tell your tractor dealer as far in advance as possible what implements need servicing, and when they will be available, so he can plan his work ahead.
2. Tell him also what new parts you think will be needed so he can order them now.
3. Clean up your tractor and other machines before you take them in. That will save valuable time in the shop.
4. Make minor repairs yourself, if you can, so your dealer's mechanics will have more time to devote to major work.

ETHYL CORPORATION Agricultural Division

Chrysler Building, New York City
Manufacturer of antiknock fluids used by oil companies to improve gasoline.



High compression tractors do not require premium priced gasoline. Regular gasoline of 70 octane number or better—sold by nearly all gasoline stations and tank wagons—is perfectly satisfactory for use in high compression tractors.

Here's how Mom keeps our birds laying and paying



Worm Now with GIZZARD CAPSULES

Won't Retard Growing Birds or Check Production

Today, more than ever before, you cannot afford to feed worms. Feed is scarce—don't waste it! Uncle Sam urgently needs every egg and every pound of poultry meat. Keep 'em Laying this fall and winter by going after worms that waste feed, stunt growth and steal your egg money. With the Gizzard Capsule you can worm safely, effectively without knocking egg production.

The Gizzard Capsule's patented INSOLUBLE Coating does not dissolve in crop—protects medicine until crushed by Gizzard—delivers correct dose, full strength to worms. For all 3 kinds of worms—Pin, Large Round, and Large Tape. Gets heads of all species of Tapes that any product on the market can get. For best results get genuine Gizzard Capsules. At your Lee Dealer (drug, hatchery, or feed store).



GEO. H. LEE COMPANY OMAHA, 8, NEBR.

GIZZARD CAPSULES

The Safest Investment in the World Today!

Put Every Dollar You Can Spare Into the Third War Loan

Ready

Come Who or What May

SERVING as valiantly as a Coast Guardsman inspired by the motto "Semper Paratus," meaning "Always Ready," the home guardswoman looks ahead, plans and busies herself, that she will be prepared for anything that may happen.

She knows she must be ready for emergencies even tho the food administration tells her now the food shortages are not as severe as were feared. She knows all too well the way friends and relatives have of dropping in unexpectedly, close to mealtime, and she wants to be ready to meet any other situation that may arise. So, come fall, and time for culling her flock to get rid of non-producers, the home guardswoman cans chicken to store away for the future. The two jobs just seem to go hand-in-hand. She proceeds with the greatest of care to avoid spoilage, because she knows that with well-prepared, delicious ammunition she will be ready—come who or what may.

Perhaps you, too, when you cull your flock will sell some so that town folk may enjoy a chicken treat, but also plan to can some so you will have chicken dinners on the shelf waiting to be served. If so, we hope you find a few ideas here to help you guard against the saboteur of the home front—spoilage.

Important as care in the canning process is, the proper handling of the fowls before and at the time they are killed needs just as much attention. When possible, too, it is recommended that canning of chicken be undertaken in cool weather. Select plump 2-year-old hens, as the texture and flavor of the meat of young birds is not good for canning. Confine fowls 12 to 24 hours before killing, giving them water but no feed, tho, of course, every farm woman knows this. Kill fowls 24 hours before canning to be sure all animal heat has left the meat. Avoid

bruising, and remember that proper and thorough bleeding is essential to well-flavored meat. The bird should hang by the legs so that blood is drawn quickly and thoroly thru the neck or head depending upon the killing method. Plucking should be done promptly and quickly after the bird has stopped fluttering and is still warm. After plucking, singe, and wash thoroly. Some housewives even give the bird a mild soap bath! In dressing the chicken take particular care not to break the gall bladder because the meat is then unfit for eating or canning. Remove the lungs, kidneys, and eggs. Cut the chicken into the usual sized pieces for serving and separate into three piles—the meaty pieces (breasts, thighs, legs, and upper-wing joints), the bony pieces (backs, wings, necks, and perhaps the feet after they have been skinned), and the giblets. If a great number of chickens are to be canned at one time the feet may be canned separately, as the gelatin they contain makes them excellent for soup stock.

If canned with the other meat the giblets will flavor and discolor it, so for this reason the giblets should be canned separately, and these should again be divided, canning the livers alone and the gizzards and hearts together. The chicken skin may be removed or not as desired, but trim off lumps of fat as too much fat makes chicken difficult to process.

Use the bony pieces to make a broth to use as the liquid in canning the meaty pieces. Cover the bony pieces with lightly salted cold water and simmer until the meat is tender. Then drain off the broth, and strip the meat from the bones to can as small pieces or to use in making sandwich spread. While the meaty pieces of chicken may be canned either with or without the bone, chicken canned with the bone has a better flavor.

A pressure canner is necessary for the safe canning of chicken, as the temperature required—between 240° and 250° F.—can be reached inside the jar only when processing under pressure. The water bath, the oven, and the steamer without pressure are inadequate, so, if you can, plan to work with neighbors or friends and share your pressure cooker, or theirs. It will make available equipment for double duty, so necessary in boosting the production of ammunition to win the war and keep the home front safe. Next winter before you taste any of your home-canned chicken be sure to boil it 15 minutes—for your own safety.

After the chicken has been cut into the desired pieces it should be rinsed, dried, and kept in a very cold place. Do not soak the dressed fowl in water. Twenty-four hours after killing the chicken it will be thoroly chilled and ready to be pre-cooked by boiling it 15 to 20 minutes or it may be pre-cooked in a roaster in the oven.

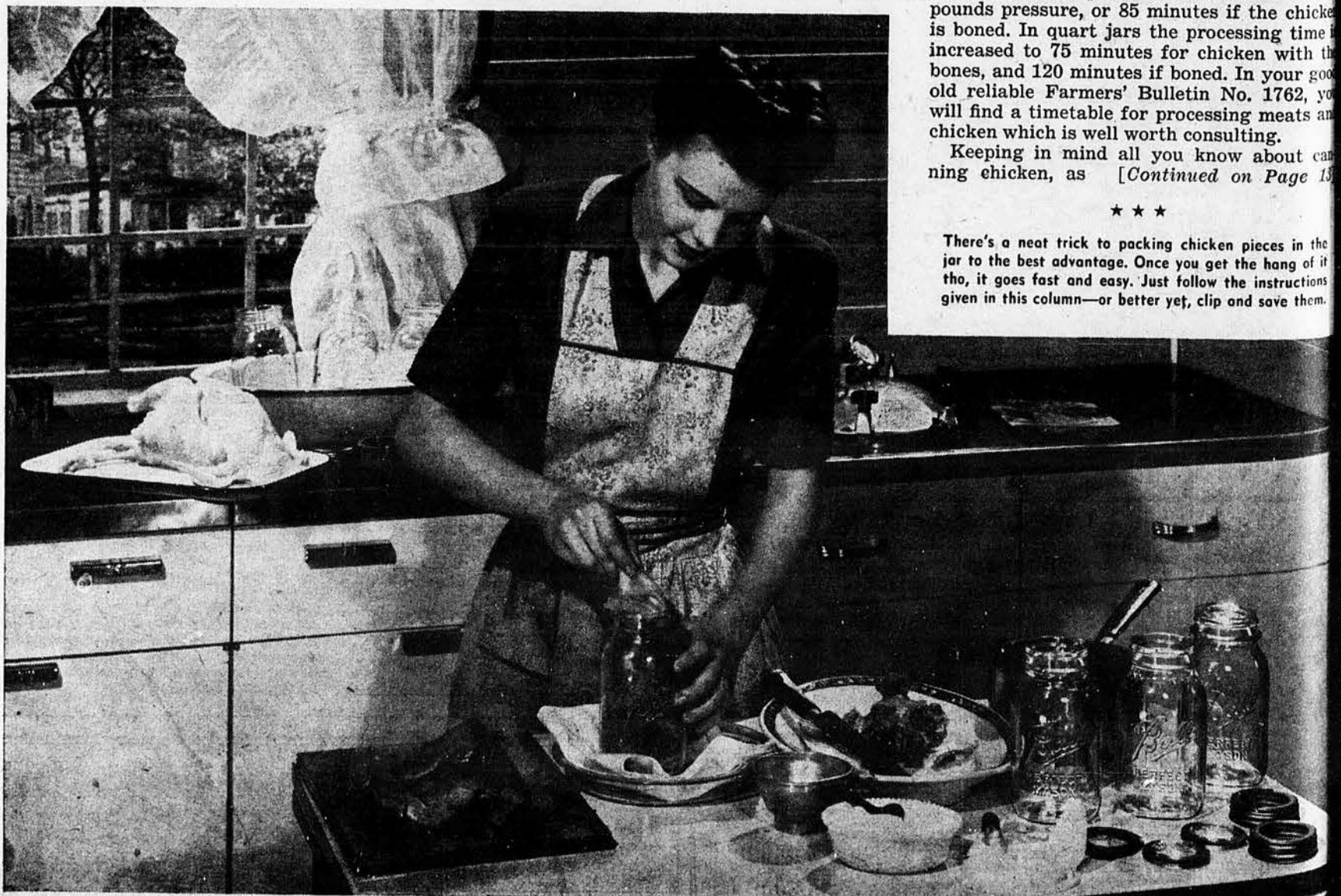
Many homemakers follow this guide for packing chicken in the jars, but of course it is subject to variation depending upon the size of the chicken as well as the size of the jar. Following these steps be sure that you place the skin side out. 1. Pack wishbone with the thigh inside. 2. Pack breastbone with the thigh inside. 3. Pack backbone and ribs with the leg inside. 4. Pack the wings. 5. Pack leg, large end downward. 6. Pack the neckbone.

Some authorities think pints are the most suitable size glass jars for canning chicken, as the processing time needed to sterilize large jars of chicken is too long to get a product that makes first-rate eating. Pack the hot chicken closely into the jars—leaving about one half inch "head space" between the top of the jar and the chicken—and being sure that the liquid covers the meat, as chicken not covered with liquid discolors and loses flavor during storage. In canning baked chicken, be sure to keep the liquid line down by allowing ample head space. This is necessary to assure a seal in canning any greasy food.

After the chicken has been packed hot add one half teaspoon salt to a pint, and follow the manufacturer's instructions in applying jar tops. This is important with lids of so many types and substitute metals this year—any food is too precious to waste by taking a chance on faulty jar seal. In pint jars, chicken with the bone should be processed 65 minutes at 10 pounds pressure, or 85 minutes if the chicken is boned. In quart jars the processing time is increased to 75 minutes for chicken with the bones, and 120 minutes if boned. In your good old reliable Farmers' Bulletin No. 1762, you will find a timetable for processing meats and chicken which is well worth consulting.

Keeping in mind all you know about canning chicken, as [Continued on Page 13]

There's a neat trick to packing chicken pieces in the jar to the best advantage. Once you get the hang of it tho, it goes fast and easy. Just follow the instructions given in this column—or better yet, clip and save them.



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Autumn Picnics Best of All

By LOUISE PRICE BELL

MOST folks think of summer as picnic time. But there is no season when food tastes better cooked outdoors than in the fall of the year. There is something about the autumn air that fairly whets appetites, and if there is anything that is more fun than going into one's own cornfield, picking the corn that is "just right" and then roasting it in a bed of glowing coals, I'd like to know what it is! In our family, we dip the roasted, husked corn in a tall container of small diameter, filled with melted butter, give it a casual sprinkling of salt . . . and then sink our teeth deep into the luscious golden kernels.

The aroma of sizzling steak isn't hard to take when wafted over the crisp autumn air, either! Nor is the tantalizing aroma from coffee cooked in the spot. We cut the raw steaks into strips which will fit cozily between the so-called "wienie rolls" and when broiled over the fire to just the "done-ness" each person likes best, these strips are dunked in the same container as the corn.

Do you cure your own hams? Then try cooking thick slices of it in a heavy iron skillet over low-burning coals and serving with a barbecue sauce poured over its sizzling goodness. The men-folks will clamor for seconds on this outdoor concoction—and you can even prepare it indoors later in the season. To make the barbecue sauce: Blend 2 teaspoons sugar, 1 teaspoon salt, 2 teaspoons flour, ¼ teaspoon paprika. Melt ½ cup butter, add ¾ cup water, ½ tablespoons lemon juice, 1 tablespoon Worcestershire Sauce. Add com-

bined dry mixture to the liquid, stir well, cook 3 minutes, and the mixture will be thickened to the proper consistency. Pour over ham and listen to the ohs and ahs when it is eaten.

Of course, youngsters always like to roast marshmallows, so be sure to take some along for roasting after the main part of the meal is over.

Dessert of Leftover Coffee

By MONETTE

An extra cup of coffee left over after breakfast? Wait a minute! Don't throw it away! Simply reheat it and into it drop about 2 dozen marshmallows, cut into small pieces. Stir until marshmallows are almost melted—but not entirely. It will be much more fluffy if they are not entirely melted. Let cool. Then fold in 1 cup of stiffly-whipped cream. Chill thoroly before serving. Try it and you will never again throw away that extra bit of leftover coffee.

Mending Kid Gloves

By L. M. N.

You have conserved here, conserved there, mended this, patched that, to make things last longer and now, checking over hard-to-replace articles you find some rips in your fine kid gloves. Repairing them is a delicate job, to be sure, so how to go about it? For neat and most satisfactory results, use a fine needle and carefully buttonhole around the edges of the rip, then with overcast stitch carefully draw the edges together.

Sauce in a Jiffy

By MONETTE

Now that we cannot dip out just all the sugar we like to use how can we manage that luscious chocolate "goo" for ice creams and desserts? Simply melt a dozen chocolate-covered peppermint candies in a double boiler, then stir in 4 tablespoons of cream, a speck of salt and ¼ teaspoon of vanilla. Blend thoroly and serve warm or cold. Delicious!

Ready—Come What May

(Continued from Page 12)

well as the precautions mentioned, here are some recipes you may like to try. Many women prefer canning chicken "plain" which gives one full rein when it comes to opening the jar to prepare it in a variety of ways, but even so the small bits of meat stripped from the bony pieces are to be reckoned with, and can be used in this delicious sandwich spread.

Chicken Sandwich Spread

- 4 pounds cooked chicken, chopped or ground
- 1 ½ pounds olives, chopped
- 1 quart chicken broth
- 1 pound pimientos, cut in small pieces
- ½ teaspoon curry powder
- 1 teaspoon ground mace
- 1 teaspoon ground mustard
- Salt and white pepper, to taste

Combine all of the ingredients, stir, and heat gradually to simmering. Pack hot and process immediately in ½-pint jars, 65 minutes at 15 pounds pressure, or in pint jars, 90 minutes at 15 pounds pressure.

Another delicious sandwich spread is this one made from chicken livers.

Chicken-Liver Paste

Simmer the livers for 10 minutes and drain. Mash with a fork and remove any stringy tissue. Then add a small quantity of finely chopped olives, mayonnaise, and dashes of tabasco sauce and paprika. Stir carefully while heating to prevent scorching. Pack hot and process in ½-pint jars 65 minutes at 15 pounds pressure, or in pint jars 90 minutes at 15 pounds pressure.

This recipe for chicken on the bone may be used for all poultry, pigeons, birds, and domestic rabbits, too.

Chicken on Bone

Boil or steam until a third to a half done, then separate at joints. Pack hot into hot jars, and cover with boiling broth. Salt to taste. Process 60 minutes at 15 pounds pressure.

This recipe for boned chicken, too, may be used for all poultry. When you open the jar, it will be all ready for creaming or salad. But, mercy, don't forget to boil it 15 minutes!

Chicken—Boned

Steam or boil until about two thirds done. Remove skin and bones. Keep meat in large pieces. Salt to taste. Pack pieces upright into hot jars, and cover with boiling broth. Process 60 minutes at 15 pounds pressure.

Barbecued Chicken

Chicken also may be barbecued in a pit, or on a rack in a covered metal tub. It absorbs the savory smoke from the drippings falling on the live coals and is pepped up with a hotsy-totsy sauce.

Cut up chicken in usual manner—and shall we say "save" the neck, ribs and back for soup. Then prepare this sauce:

- 1 ½ cups butter
- 1 tablespoon tabasco sauce
- ¾ cup Worcestershire sauce
- 2 cups catsup
- 2 tablespoons chopped onions
- ¾ cup weak vinegar
- 1 teaspoon salt
- ½ teaspoon pepper

Mix ingredients and boil until slightly thick. Place pieces of chicken on rack over pit and baste with sauce until brown and thoroly heated. Pack into clean jars to within 1 inch of top. Fill jar about half full of the sauce. Process 60 minutes at 15 pounds pressure.



82 WOMEN WILL WIN A PRIZE
RED STAR YEAST THRIFTY RECIPE
Round-Up
ASK YOUR DEALER ABOUT IT! SEE PAGE 20

WOMEN IN YOUR 40's

Watch Out for these Symptoms!

If you—like so many women between the ages of 38 and 52—suffer from hot flashes, weak, nervous feelings, are blue at times—due to the functional middle-age period peculiar to women—try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—to relieve such symptoms.

Taken regularly — Lydia Pinkham's Compound helps build up resistance against such distress. Thousands upon thousands of grateful women have reported remarkable benefits. It also is a fine stomachic tonic. Follow label directions. Pinkham's Compound is well worth trying!

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

ENJOY INEXPENSIVE PRIZE-WINNING ORANGE MARMALADE

It's Easy To Make Anytime With This Simple Recipe

- 6 Medium Sized Oranges (2 lbs. Sliced)
- 6 Cups Water
- ½ Cup Lemon Juice (About 6 lemons)
- 1 Package M.C.P. Pectin
- 9 ½ Level Cups Sugar (Measured ready for use)

1. Cut oranges in cartwheels with very sharp knife to make slices thin as possible. Discard the large flat peel ends. Sliced fruit should weigh 2 pounds.
2. Put sliced fruit in 8-quart kettle. Add the water and lemon juice.
3. Bring to a quick boil; boil gently for 1 hour (uncovered). If peel is not tender in 1 hour, boil until tender.
4. Measure the cooked material. Due to boiling, the volume will be reduced below 7 cups. Add water to make total peel and juice exactly 7 cups.
5. Put back in kettle. Stir in M.C.P. Pectin; continue stirring and bring to a full boil.
6. Add sugar (previously measured). Stir gently until it has reached a full rolling boil, and BOIL EXACTLY 4 MINUTES. Remove from fire; skim and stir by turns for 5 minutes.
7. Pour into jars. If you use pint or quart jars, seal hot and invert jars on lids until Marmalade begins to set. Then, shake well and set jars upright. This keeps the peel evenly distributed throughout.

NOTE: This recipe works equally well with Navel Oranges or Valencias. When either variety is over-ripe and peel is soft, use ¼-cup Lemon Juice instead of ½-cup. (Be sure to discard any seeds.) This recipe makes 7 pounds of prize-winning Orange Marmalade.

It's the crust that makes the pie!

Few men go down

Clabber Girl goes with the Best of Everything for Baking



CLABBER GIRL
The DOUBLE ACTING BAKING POWDER
COMPOSED OF THE FOLLOWING INGREDIENTS AND NONE OF WHICH IS A SUBSTITUTE FOR EGG
SODIUM BICARBONATE AND 1 PERCENT DRIED WHEAT WHITE OF EGG IS NOT A SUBSTITUTE FOR EGG
By HULMAN AND COMPANY, TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA
REPLACEMENT OR REFUND OF MONEY
Guaranteed by Good Housekeeping
IF DEFECTIVE OR NOT AS ADVERTISED THEREIN

CLABBER GIRL Baking Powder

HULMAN AND COMPANY, TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

Insulation Saves Feed

(Continued from Page 11)

practical advantages that justify this additional expenditure. The U. S. Department of Commerce, in a booklet, "Insulation on the Farm," states that insulation in farm buildings deserves consideration for 3 reasons: Its effect on temperature control, its influence on proper ventilation, and its tendency to prevent condensation.

Insulation definitely has a favorable influence on temperature control, which in turn is a factor in maintaining comfortable dwellings and animal shelters, in saving food and fuel, in effecting a decrease in mortality of young stock, in increasing yields from mature stock, in preventing frozen water pipes, and in the preservation of food.

A nationally known research expert in farm structures writes that "buildings for a farm should be considered from the same standpoint as buildings for any other production enterprise.

The cost to the unit of production—a quart of milk, an egg—is a much more important consideration than is the original cost of the building."

Heat for warming animal shelters must come either from the animals thru food consumed, or from an artificial source. Animals in cold and drafty barns must necessarily consume more feed since their food energy is utilized for heating and is not available for production purposes. Where no artificial heat is used insulation means lower feed costs, plus more animal comfort and health. Where artificial heat is used insulation cuts down the size of heaters needed, the amount of time they must be used and, in some cases, might make them unnecessary.

The health of young animals and fowls, especially that of chickens and hogs, is easily affected by cold and drafts. Altho insulation may not be the sole factor in improving hog and poultry

houses, it will go far toward keeping available heat inside the structure, thereby correcting one of the major defects of many such houses. Here, too, less feed goes for heat energy and more for badly needed pork and egg production.

Providing proper temperature and moisture conditions in the air of storage houses means that fruits and vegetables can be kept in sound condition for months. This means greater savings from spoilage, more home utilization of foods, and a longer marketing period that may give a person an opportunity to throw his products on the market at a higher price than would be possible otherwise. Insulation is an important factor in giving these advantages.

Insulation also helps prevent dampness from collecting on the inside wall or ceiling surfaces of buildings and storage rooms. Such moisture penetrations shorten the useful life of the building, are unhealthy for livestock and cause freezing of stored crops.

Last, but not least, insulation has an

important place in the farm home. Properly installed insulation in the walls and ceiling makes the house comfortable the year around, saves fuel and makes possible the use of smaller, less expensive heating equipment. In a well insulated farm home a single, central-heating unit may keep an entire house warm with less coal oil or gas than our grandfathers burned in scattered fires that left chilly corners in every room.

Save \$25 a Year

It has been estimated conservatively that fuel to heat the average American home in accordance with modern standards of comfort would cost about \$75 a year without insulation and \$40 a year with insulation. On the basis of an average saving of over \$25 a year with insulation, millions of dollars could be saved and thousands upon thousands of tons of coal or other fuel conserved.

The problems of adequate housing of animals and proper storage of farm produce always have been requirements for successful farming, but never have they been more important than they are today.

Geared to greater wartime needs the farms are called upon to produce more and more of everything. To do this, farm operators must take advantage of every short-cut or improvement in farm management.

It is this knowledge that has prompted the Federal Government to approve, finance, and urge the insulation of farm buildings. Why? Because it is known that yields from dairying and the production of poultry, hogs and other stock are greater when animals are given proper housing facilities, and that vegetables and fruit properly stored will be saved and utilized.

To make possible this type of improvement, the Government is making every effort to see that insulation materials are available and that such improvement may be financed over a period of years.

Hens That Pay

Rigid culling and good management enabled Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Wickard, Franklin county, to realize a net profit of \$445.03 in 6 months from a flock of White Rock hens and pullets averaging 223 plus in numbers during the period. The Wickards started with 249 hens and pullets on January 1, and ended up with 178 on July 1. The flock was culled every month with greatest reductions occurring in April, May and June. During those 3 months fries and hens to the amount of \$178.20 were sold on the market.

From this flock the Wickards marketed 1,896 eggs in January, 3,259 in February, 4,951 in March, 4,686 in April, 3,684 in May, and 2,941 in June. Feed costs ranged from 30 cents a dozen in January to 14 cents a dozen in April and May. Prices ranged from 51 cents a dozen in January to 45 cents a dozen in June.

Total receipts and expenditures for flock by months were as follows:

Month	Receipts	Costs
January	\$ 81.84	\$ 43.50
February	131.96	53.00
March	196.37	135.00
April	191.82	111.00
May	203.67	135.00
June	226.29	102.00
Totals	\$1,031.95	\$586.50

Tax Collector Pleased

Kansas livestock may cause owners a lot of headaches but it certainly is welcome to the tax collectors, who report that the assessed valuation of livestock in the state increased \$67,477,489 this year to a total of \$217,111,098. The amount compared with 1942 valuation of \$149,633,609 for horses, mules, cattle, sheep and hogs.

Cattle values increased \$55,375,770 to a 1943 total of \$177,893,197. Hogs increased \$7,361,206 to a total of \$14,906,619 or nearly double the 1942 amount, and sheep values rose \$2,489,089 to a total of \$6,690,084.

A NAME TO REMEMBER-

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FOR half a century the name "COLUMBIAN" has guided farmers and livestock raisers to quality-built farm equipment that delivers extra years of service.

Since the war started, materials needed for Columbian Farm Equipment have been used for war products... important victory tools that are being produced in the big Columbian plant. The same skill and careful engineering that have been the Columbian production policy for 50 years is going into implements of war.

Columbian continues to build for victory...but will return to production of Columbian Farm Equipment as soon as possible. Remember the name "COLUMBIAN".

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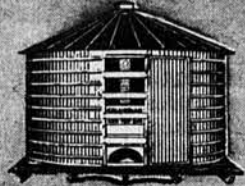
COLUMBIAN "AUTOMAT" HOG FEEDER



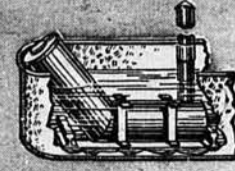
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COLUMBIAN RED END WELL CASING



COLUMBIAN RED TOP GRAIN BIN



COLUMBIAN CYLINDRICAL TANK HEATER

Would Harness "Big Muddy"

With Series of 48 Multiple-Purpose Dams

WHAT would it mean to the 11 million persons living in the Missouri River basin if the "Big Muddy" and its tributaries could be harnessed to work "for" instead of "against" them?

This question and its answers have been the basis for a series of meetings held recently in all 8 of the states affected by the antics of the Missouri river and its tributaries.

For 150 years engineers have been surveying and studying the problems of this huge watershed, credited with being one of the richest farm areas in the United States, yet periodically ravaged and despoiled by the very source of its richness.

This year the long study of the rivers making up the watershed has come to an end. Engineers now claim to have all the facts and figures necessary for a long-range program of taming the tremendous power of the waters and turning it to constructive use. They even have a plan which they claim would throttle the mighty floods in their tracks, provide much needed irrigation for the arid areas at the headwaters of the big stream and its tributaries, and supply power and light to millions of homes now without this great modern convenience.

Would Do Several Jobs

A series of 48 multiple-purpose dams would turn the trick, say the engineers. Behind these dams would be stored great reservoirs of water. Foremost, water in these reservoirs would be provided for maintaining a constant 9-foot navigation channel from Sioux City, Iowa, to the mouth of the "Big Muddy." Next would be supplied allotments for the origin of power—power to turn the wheels of new industries for processing hundreds of farm products into commercial channels; power to supply light to millions of farm and small-town homes; power to lift the waters of the reservoir for distribution across the arid lands now unproductive.

Above these 2 layers of water in the many reservoirs would be stored still another for irrigation purposes and to make possible great recreation and wild life areas thruout the big basin.

Not every farm in the basin would be benefited directly but all would benefit in some form or other. According to plans outlined at the state meetings, profits from the irrigation and power facilities would be prorated back to each of the 8 states. Missouri and Kansas would receive their share of profits from dams located in the Dakotas and Nebraska. Property valuations in all the 8 states would rise, spreading out the tax burden for all. More persons would find a livelihood in the basin. More jobs, more opportunities and better markets would result. These are some of the many benefits envisioned.

To get a better picture of the magnitude of the plan, it might be well to consider the fact that at present in the Missouri Valley basin there are 4½ million acres under irrigation. This could be doubled with an annually increased crop value of 100 million dollars a year, claim the engineers. W. G. Sloan, an engineer of the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation, told delegates to the state meetings that in Colorado and other states irrigation had raised the annual value of crops from \$12 to \$36 an acre on land under irrigation.

No one can estimate the savings which would accrue from stopping flood damage in the big basin, but we do know that in the basin this year 2 million acres of farm land were flooded with an estimated direct damage of

35 million dollars to farmers affected.

All details of harnessing the river and its tributaries have been completed but there are many problems to be met. The first task is to get Congress to accept the program and to lend the money. We say lend, rather than give, because authorities in the 8 states wish to maintain control and because engineers have proved that the entire project would be self-liquidating—a sound investment that would meet the scrutiny of the big bankers.

Once the money is on tap the program would take 10 to 20 years for completion. Right now it is hoped that it can be started immediately after the war, but if the war drags on it may be begun during the conflict as one means of bolstering the nation's food production efforts.

The entire cost of the huge program has not been divulged, but engineers claim the amount will be less than our Federal Government "handed out" in doles and for WPA projects during the depression years. No "boon dogging" project, the long-range program would provide employment for thousands of men during the period

following the war, and would provide a tremendous outlet for manufactured products necessary in the building of the many reservoirs and plants related to them.

The purpose of the meetings recently completed in all 8 of the states within the basin was to educate the people of the area in the program, and to promote a valley-wide unification of thought and effort in regard to control of its water resources.

Alfalfa Best Crop

Alfalfa, acre for acre, is the most profitable crop in Kansas, says L. E. Willoughby, extension crops specialist, Kansas State College. But he advises the use of lime and phosphate for good production in Eastern Kansas.

The value of lime in a rotation program was explained by Mr. Willoughby, who said that an application of 3 tons an acre in Southeastern Kansas had increased the acre value of alfalfa \$7.80, corn \$2.49, oats \$1.24, wheat 85 cents and red clover \$3.10 a year in the rotation. This indicates a cash value of lime in such a rotation at \$41.53 an acre.

Lime should be spread on top of plowed land and worked into the seedbed by cultivation before seeding alfalfa, Mr. Willoughby said. Phosphate should be applied with the seed.



The DOUBLE-DUTY Drinking Water Medicine

- 1. CHECKS GERM GROWTH in drinking water.
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Birds with upset digestive systems get less out of feed, lay fewer eggs. Double-duty Phen-O-Sal's medicinal ingredients reach the entire digestive system with mild astringent action, as well as inhibiting germ growth in the drinking water. That's why year around use of Phen-O-Sal is a wise precaution. Buy at hatcheries, drug, feed, produce stores. Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa

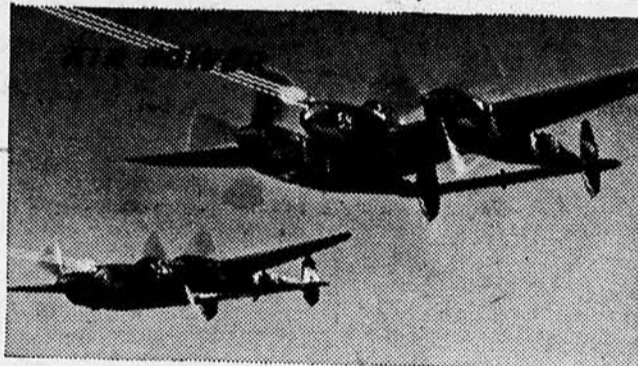
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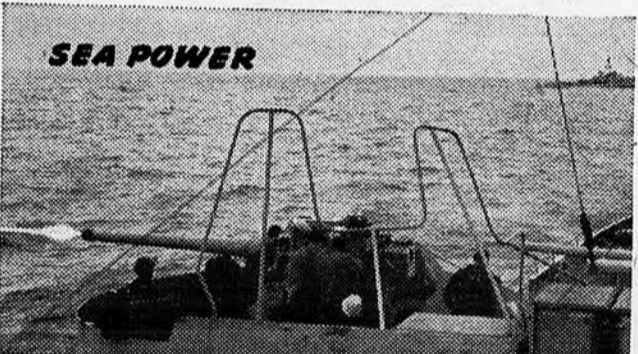
BUY WAR BONDS



Many of the latest fighter planes are veritable batteries of Fire-Power. The famous P-38 "Lightning" shown here carries a cannon in the nose, surrounded by a cluster of machine guns.



Practically all combat vehicles used in land fighting—tanks, tank-destroyers, half tracks—are primarily carriers of Fire-Power. They combine mobility with the punch of long-range cannon.



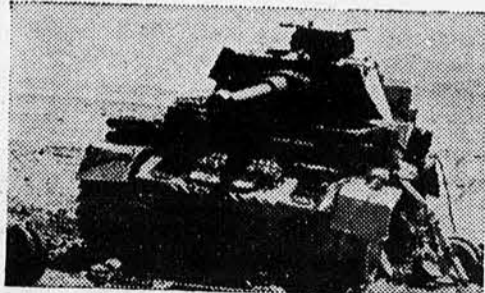
Warships, too, are "floating gun platforms," whose function is to bring their Fire-Power within range of enemy ships or shores—the right kind of Fire-Power, at the right place, at the right time.



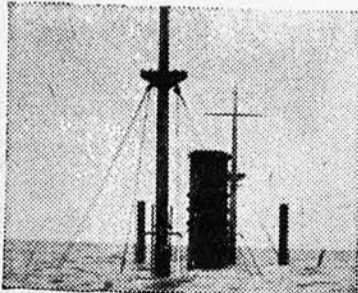
Fighters need Fire-Power, not only to destroy the enemy, but also to protect themselves. "The best defense is a good offense"—the best protection is to have more Fire-Power than the enemy.

all depend on FIRE-POWER!

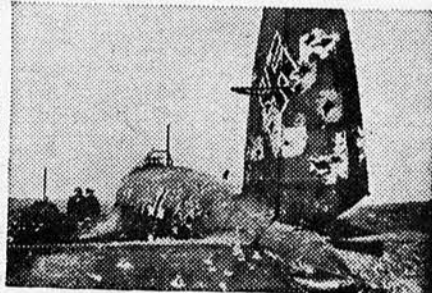
Modern warfare calls for courage and skill and the will to win. True... but it also calls for Fire-Power. No army could win barehanded. No air force could fight without the proper weapons. No navy could face the enemy without guns to fight with. In battle, other things being equal, the side with the greatest Fire-Power always wins!



Here's one enemy tank that will never roll again. Allied fighting men stopped it—and smashed it—with a devastating attack of Fire-Power.



Here's one enemy transport that will never carry troops again. Allied fighters sank it with Fire-Power.



Here's one enemy bomber that will never bomb again. Notice the holes made by Allied fighters with aerial cannon Fire-Power.

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RED STAR YEAST THRIFTY RECIPE

Round-Up

ASK YOUR DEALER ABOUT IT! SEE PAGE 20

Pest Cost Can Be Reduced

Annual Loss Now Runs Into Millions

INSECTS cause annual livestock losses running into the millions of dollars, says Dr. E. G. Kelly, extension entomologist, Kansas State College. He adds that "it is unfortunately true that a majority of cattlemen, dairymen, sheep growers and general farmers fail to fully appreciate the damage or else accept the losses as necessary evils."

To emphasize the seriousness of the situation, Doctor Kelly points to figures released by the Insect Pest Survey of the Bureau of Entomology, which lists losses from cattle grubs and their adult heel fly at 65 million dollars annually. Other losses include 10 million dollars from the stable fly and horn fly; more than 4 million from the screw-worm fly maggot, and about 1 million from the buffalo gnat.

In addition to these major losses, says Doctor Kelly, consideration must be given to losses caused by mange mites, lice and ticks. No estimates of this damage are available.

Insect damage to livestock is more far reaching than just the loss to farmers, says Doctor Kelly, since it affects the butchers, packers, hide and wool dealers, manufacturers of leather and woolen goods, consumers of meat, milk, butter, cheese, and the wearers of shoes and woolen clothes.

To illustrate this point, Doctor Kelly told of one processor in the Kansas City region who found that 61.9 per cent of 102,000 head of cattle killed during a slaughtering period of several months had 5 or more grubs an animal. This caused a devaluation of 1 cent a pound for grubby hides, an average loss of 2 pounds of choice loin meat a carcass, and an average devaluation of 2 cents a pound for the trimmed loins and ribs. These losses averaged \$3.56 a head.

Not Many Are Harmful

Out of more than a million insects in the world, and about 15,300 varieties in each county, fewer than 50 cause damage to domesticated animals, Doctor Kelly reports. Those that do annoy and often cause serious losses to livestock on the farm and range include:

Horse pests—3 species of botflies, stable flies, horn flies, black or brown horseflies, deer flies, buffalo gnats, chewing lice, bloodsucking lice, fleas, screwworms, mange mites, and ticks.

Cattle pests—cattle grubs, stable flies, horn flies, horseflies, deer flies, buffalo gnats, little red chewing lice, short-nosed bloodsucking lice, long-nosed bloodsucking lice, screwworms, fleas, mange mites, ticks and ear ticks.

Swine pests—stable flies, horn flies, horseflies, deer flies, fleas, bloodsucking lice, screwworms, and mange mites.

Sheep and goat pests—stable flies, horn flies, buffalo gnats, sheep ticks, louse flies, or keds; red-head sheep lice, bloodsucking foot lice, sheep botflies, screwworms, and black blowflies.

Farm planning and sanitation are important in any insect control program, Doctor Kelly states, and offers several examples of how farmers can arrange to eliminate or control loss.

Cattle grubs leave the back of the animals during several winter months each year, he explains, so why not keep the cattle in one pasture or field until the grubs have dropped and then move them to another at least 1 mile away? The cattle grub flies, or heel flies, will come out to find the cattle gone, and because they cannot fly far, will die before laying their eggs.

A good shepherd, he believes, plans for his sheep to be sheared before the weather warms and screwworm flies arrive. Since the wool clip will contain many ticks, it could be removed from the shearing pen away from the lambs. Dehorning and other operations on

farm animals also could be done before insects become active.

Such planning, Doctor Kelly believes, will prove preventive if constantly practiced. Quarantine also can be used to prevent spread of contamination.

Sanitation is one of the most important methods of controlling and preventing insect pests, Doctor Kelly states. Every farmer could benefit by knowing where insects spend their resting stages, where they spend their winters, and something about their habits of egg laying.

Understanding these things, he will know that piles of rotting straw, heaps of manure, and other trash about the barn lots, and debris at the edges of creeks, ponds and sloughs all harbor dangerous insect pests. By hauling manure and other trash to the fields during winter or early spring and

cleaning away debris around water, innumerable maggots can be destroyed.

Burying or burning dead animals and the use of various types of flytraps also are recommended. Complete information on insects, their life cycles and habits and recommendations for control methods are contained in Circular 160, now available from the extension division.

Better for Radiator

Soft water, or rain water, should be used in the cooling system of a tractor if possible, say agricultural engineers. Hard water will cause lime deposits on the walls of the water jackets and in the cylinder head, and also in the radiator. These deposits hinder the transfer of heat and may cause serious overheating of the engine.

SKELLY FARM CONSERVATION PROGRAM



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ASSURE DELIVERY and PRESENT PRICES

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Your Skelly Tank Station Salesman will give you complete details about this special deal called the Skelly Farm Conservation Program. You can't lose anything by taking advantage of it—and you'll be mighty glad you did when spring rolls around!

OIL IS AMMUNITION



"If milk is rationed!"

Kansas Boys Make Good

TWO sons of a well-known Kansas cattleman, John Rochford, of Osborne county, have reached top spots in the cattle business of California, according to word reaching friends here.

Louis Rochford, elder of the sons and at one time a county extension agent in Kansas, recently has been named manager of the famous Tejon Ranch Co., of Bakersfield, Calif. The ranch consists of 300,000 acres with 700 miles of fencing, and is one of the largest in the West. Prior to accepting the position, Louis has been livestock specialist of the University of California Agricultural Extension Service for 13 years, and had held the same

position in Colorado before going to California.

The California Wool Grower, in speaking of Mr. Rochford's appointment as manager of the Tejon Ranch Co., said: Mr. Rochford's long-time program for range and livestock improvements has benefited cattlemen and sheepmen from the Mexican to the Oregon line, including pasture improvement, herd and flock improvement and management. His friends among the livestock men are legion."

Edward Rochford, younger of the 2 brothers, has been equally successful. After assisting his father with ranch interests in Kansas and Colorado for several years, he too went to California and now is vice-president and manager of the Stockton Union Stock Yards, at Stockton. Both young men have many friends in Kansas farm circles.

Find Use for Farm Products

Laboratories Big Help in War Effort

THE Department of Agriculture's 4 regional research laboratories, located at Peoria, Ill., New Orleans, La., Philadelphia, Penn., and Albany, Calif., in 1939, for the purpose of finding industrial outlets for farm products, are making important contributions to the war effort, according to a recent report. More than 1,000 persons, half of whom are highly trained chemists, physicists, engineers and other scientists, now are employed in these centers and research is under way on 150 projects directly connected with the industrial use of agricultural products in the war effort.

As examples of a few of the out-

standing discoveries made, the Northern laboratory, at Peoria, has made a rubber substitute from soybean oil and a new type of lignin plastic from farm waste such as cornstalks, wheat straw, flax shives, and other fibrous materials. This plastic is used to replace metal for many purposes.

The Southern laboratory, at New Orleans, recently announced development of a substitute for imported palm oil used in production of tin and tern plate and in making sheet steel by the cold reduction process. The substitute is a properly hydrogenated cottonseed oil. Another contribution from this laboratory is development of a substitute for cotton linters used extensively in manufacturing of smokeless powder.

Apple sirup, a development of the Eastern laboratory, at Philadelphia, is now in large-scale commercial production and replaces glycerin, now needed in manufacture of explosives. Five plants in the U. S. and 1 in Canada made more than 3 million pounds of sirup from the 1942 apple crop, and may make as much as 15 or 20 million pounds this year.

One of the Western laboratory's contributions has been its work on dehydration of foods, particularly vegetables. It is thought more than 500 million pounds of foods will be dehydrated this year, and much of it will be done according to methods developed at Albany, Calif., where the laboratory is located. Research on frozen-food products, used extensively by the armed forces, also has been done here.

All of these discoveries, valuable in war, will be turned to peacetime use.

For Good of All

Dear Senator Capper: We are very well satisfied with the way you have represented the people of Kansas, especially the farmers, all these years you have been our Senator. You seem to be one of the few who are thinking and acting for the good of our country as a whole and not just a special group. We do not want a "rubber stamp" Congress, so when you go back to Washington just do as you have been doing, fighting for the rights of all of us little people and may God bless you and reward you for what you have done and for what we know you will keep on doing as long as we can keep you where you can do good. Your friends, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Tice, Dresden, Kan.

Sheep Records Climb

All records on sheep in Kansas have been broken so far during 1943, report the Federal-State agricultural statisticians.

Wool production totaled 6,990,000 pounds, a jump of 18 per cent over last year's record; number of sheep shorn totaled 820,000 compared with 697,000 last year. The sheep population for the state on January 1 was 1,539,000, the highest on record.



"Oh, it's simple enough. A hen lays one egg a day, a queen bee lays one thousand a day, so I crossed 'em!"

CONSERVATION PROGRAM

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GOOD NEWS FOR YOU



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The quality of the motor oil and greases you use in your tractor and other farm machinery is more important today than ever before. Machinery of all kinds is difficult or impossible to replace—repair parts hard to get. Don't entrust your valuable equipment to ordinary oil. It deserves the best lubrication you can give it.

Play safe. Prevent unnecessary losses in time and unnecessary damage to equipment with Skelly Fortified Tagolene Oils and Greases.

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temperatures and high bearing pressures. It keeps engines cleaner . . . prevents sludge, varnish, and corrosion . . . protects alloy bearings . . . lubricates fast-moving engine parts with a tough, smooth, "oilier" film of long lasting fortified oil.

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USE IT WISELY

Farmers Did the Talking

When Senator Capper Invited Them to Topeka

SENATOR ARTHUR CAPPER, while home from Washington for a few weeks, invited every Kansas farmer who could to come to Topeka and tell him what they wanted Congress to do for agriculture. They answered his call.

About 1,000 of them attended a meeting at Topeka's Municipal Auditorium, August 31, and talked in plain words. They want Congress to—

Do everything necessary to win the war.

Take back the powers it has given the Executive.

Insure a return to Constitutional Government and a free enterprise system when the war is over.

Cut down extravagant Government expenditures.

Compel the OPA and other agencies

concerned to recognize that production is necessary to get things to distribute for consumption.

Get labor, machinery, and necessary gasoline for farm production.

End the confusion over livestock and meat prices, and take the bugs out of rationing and price fixing generally, or face a meat famine next year.

Senator Capper explained that in his few weeks at home he was unable to get over the state as he had wished, so had asked farmers to come in and tell him and Congressmen W. P. Lambertson and Frank Carlson, who also were present, what their principal troubles are, and what they want the national Government to do in the coming session of Congress.

"I feel that you people here can give us the information and the inspiration

needed," said Senator Capper. He started the meeting, after being introduced by Raymond H. Gilkeson, editor of Kansas Farmer, by reading several letters from farmers unable to attend. From then until chore time, the farmer guests had the floor, except for brief remarks by Congressmen Lambertson and Carlson; by Governor Andrew Schoepel; and Bert Culp, Beloit, large sheep farmer and head of the Governor's Farm Labor Commission, set up to help find hired help during the war emergency.

"What We Don't Want"

Starting the farmer talks, Lee Cowden, Lyon county, said: "First, I'll tell you what we don't want. We don't want bonuses; we don't want subsidies. We want fair markets; ceiling prices when needed, and I think they are needed. But we want those ceilings fixed equitably and for the purpose of obtaining production, not to stifle production. Something has to be done about these thousands of cattle in

Kansas; a gradual increase in ceiling prices thru the coming months, as needed to keep a constant flow of livestock to market.

"It is dumb to have the coolers full, the shops empty, of meat, and the pastures full of cattle. If we don't get feed and fair prices, the cattlemen lose money, the cattle lose weight, and the consumers lose meat. That's foolish."

Willard Mayberry, Liberal, said he had to sell 26,000 pounds of wool to the Commodity Credit Corporation without knowing the price in advance, although a pair of "experts" were sent out by the Government to advise him. They forecast a price of 37 cents; sold in Denver, it actually brought 30 cents.

Cal Floyd, Sedan, said: "Unless you Congressmen bring about some changes in the Washington controls, you'll wake up without meat and later without wheat."

"For the first time in my life I can't buy cake, and I have been feeding cattle 50 years. We cannot see why. There is a man in Washington who has promised the rest of the world everything, and is trying to deliver. Anyone can see where we are heading. And if we keep heading there, the Floyds are not going to handle 8,000 head of cattle next year. We just cannot do it."

Two Views on AAA

Victor E. Hawkinson, Riley county, next on the floor, said "While our boys are fighting for freedom across the seas, it is our duty to keep farming a free institution at home to await their return." He spoke against the AAA and the FSA.

Then Maurice Copt, Osage county, came to the defense of the Administration. Said he: "I came here from Switzerland. Three years ago I was in a bad way. I allowed the AAA to help me, and the AAA did help me. Today I have 35 cattle to sell, and am not crying because they may not bring as high a price as I would like. There is no reason why any farmer in Kansas cannot make a good living today, and contribute also to winning the war."

"We ought to get above our own immediate selfish interests. We are a part of our state; we are a part of the nation; we are a part of the world. We cannot shut ourselves up and feed our own bellies and let the rest of the world starve."

V. A. Kear, of Colby, said: "The rollback of meat prices amounted to sabotage of the meat supply. The 40-hour week in wartime is sabotage of industrial production. We should not have sabotage from high officials, of all people, while we are bending every effort to win the war. The 40-hour week was good news for the Japs."

"Shortage of food might easily lose the war," according to Robert White, Osage county. "Inasmuch as 20 percent of our meat is being sold thru the black market, and the consumer is showing his willingness to pay more for meat, why not raise the ceiling on both meat and grain so that feed grains will move and livestock feeders will continue to operate? There is nothing like a good profit to insure maximum production and utilization of land."

M. L. Beckman, Clay Center, made 3 specific suggestions to the members of Congress:

Maintain an adequate food supply; maintain our own people first; maintain our form of government.

Waste of Time and Travel

W. G. Carlile, of Auburn, read 2 letters from the ODT outlining questions he had to answer and trips he had to make to the county seat to get a renewal of the certificate allowing him to operate his farm truck. What irked him particularly was the repeated insistence that after filling out all the forms, "the letter still insisted that I drive in and talk it over with somebody."

"I needed 2 tractor tires," he went on. "I came in to get a priority or something for them, and the girl in the office insisted I bring in the 2 good tires, for inspection. Those tires weigh



ON OCTOBER 25, 1940—more than a year before Pearl Harbor—U. S. Army Air Corps officials notified us of the urgent need for a vastly increased aircraft production program, and invited us to participate.

Already we were making Army trucks in great number, completing a huge tank arsenal, building field ranges and tent heaters, and studying anti-aircraft gun manufacture.

Here was another urgent job. So without waiting to learn what aircraft job would be assigned to us, we provided 600,000 sq. ft. of additional plant space and, from our own personnel, began to select engineering, metallurgical and manufacturing specialists for this new work.

It was just three months after our first meeting with Air Corps officials that we were officially notified our job was to build the complete nose

NOSES AND BODIES FOR BOMBERS (INSIDE AND OUT)



and center fuselage sections for medium bombers,—including installation of complete control systems.

We immediately sent forty of our technicians to a producing aircraft plant where these men did regular production work and observed, at first hand, the production methods then in use. Our long background in building automobiles and trucks, plus the experience these men gained, enabled us quickly to get under way turning out "bodies" for bombers by quantity production methods.

To help acquaint us in advance with the many kinds of material and operations involved, the Army Air Corps sent us a bomber nose section.

Our engineers and master mechanics analyzed aircraft blueprints covering more than 14,000 structural parts.

Many of the metal parts presented entirely new working characteristics.

OVER 14,000 PARTS TO BE FORGED, CAST, STAMPED, MACHINED AND PRECISION FITTED



They required elaborate heat treating processes for the extreme stresses demanded of them. They also presented new problems in the design and use of the dies required to shape them.

Our production and purchasing specialists determined which parts we could subcontract to other companies. As the work progressed, orders for parts and materials were given to 2,255 subcontractors in 309 towns, in 29 states.

Aluminum forgings would be needed in large numbers by us and other manufacturers participating in the expanded aircraft production program. Therefore, we were given the job of building an aluminum forge plant. We also prepared at our foundry to produce aluminum castings required for plane manufacture.

Thousands of men and women had to be trained for this new type of work. Women were employed in large numbers and carefully taught drilling, riveting, machining and assembling of aircraft parts. Automobile sheet metal workers, body builders and trimmers were shown how to apply their experience to the production of bomber parts.

The big nose of the bomber houses the Bombardier, Pilot, Co-Pilot, Navigator and Radio Operator. Nearly all the mechanical and electrical controls are here, while the center section provides the bomb carrying space.

If you could look within these sections as the work of assembly goes on, you would see a bewildering network of wires and tubing as well as the structural skeleton of the ship. Every one of these 1,963 separate wires and over 1,000 feet of tubes—to say nothing

IF YOU COULD LOOK WITHIN



ing of all the control mechanisms—must operate faultlessly.

In the production of "bodies" for bombers—a new field to Chrysler Corporation—again is demonstrated how our experience in peacetime car and truck production now is being applied to the production of war equipment in quantity . . . and on time.

WAR PRODUCTS OF CHRYSLER CORPORATION

- Tanks • Tank Engines • Bomber Fuselage Sections • Anti-Aircraft Guns • Bomber Wings • Aircraft Engines • Wide Variety of Ammunition • Anti-Tank Vehicles • Command Reconnaissance Cars • Ambulances • Troop Motor Transports • Cantonment Furnaces • Air Raid Sirens and Fire Fighting Equipment • Marine Tractors • Weapon Carriers • Marine and Industrial Engines • Gyro-Compasses • Navy Pontoons • Powdered Metal Parts • Harbor Tugs • Field Kitchens • Bomb Racks • Bomb Shackles • Tent Heaters • Aircraft Landing Gears • Refrigeration Compressors • and Other Important War Equipment.

In the production of this war equipment Chrysler Corporation is assisted by over 9,800 subcontractors in 956 towns in 39 states

Tune in Major Bowes every Thursday, CBS, 9 P. M., E. W. T.

CHRYSLER CORPORATION
PLYMOUTH * DODGE * DE SOTO * CHRYSLER
 [BACK THE ATTACK . . . WITH WAR BONDS]

from 500 to 600 pounds, and if they weren't in good enough shape to use I would know it."

A. B. Armstrong, Smith county, said: "Senator Capper, you asked some months ago if we wanted the AAA repealed. You told us that of the first 500 letters you got only 20 wanted to keep the AAA. You wrote me you couldn't understand that 20 to 1 opposition when the AAA votes taken showed more than two thirds in favor of the AAA."

"I'll tell you why. When they elected AAA committeemen, they put those of us in opposition off to one side, and told us we were not to vote for committeemen. They had their own judges and clerks when referendums were held, and most of us didn't consider it worth while to try to vote."

Who Pays the Bill?

"We want you in Congress to stop some of these big appropriations," he continued. "That is the way to get started on the way back to sound government and sound people. Just answer this question. Who furnishes all this money? We will have to. Think of that when you are voting it away so generously."

"Tell me who's going to pay the salaries and expenses of all these experts, board, bureaus and commissions when us rugged individualists have all been wiped out and have passed on?"

John Peck, Tecumseh, defending the AAA, said: "We farmers are the dumbest bunch of all—we won't stick together. Labor, bankers, politicians, doctors—all others unite. Is it necessary for farmers to live a life of serfdom when labor has increased its income 3 or 4 times?" He wants Congress to stabilize farm prices "so we won't go back to 10-cent corn and 17-cent wheat after the war. And until the AAA came along," he asserted, "the farmer had no protection against low prices."

"Run your own business and lay off the fellows who skin you too much," advised R. J. Ackley, Garden City. "People who couldn't run a wheelbarrow and keep it right side up are running the Government in some departments. Congress should take the bit in its teeth and regain control."

Now on Other Side

Roy Stevens, Geary county, who supported the AAA when it was started, and had been a supervisor, made a heated demand that the act itself be repealed.

"There is no justice when one of my neighbors with 65 acres gets an allotment of one half acre for wheat," declared Stevens, "while a neighbor friendly to the AAA gets an allotment of two thirds of his acreage."

Bert Anderson, Dodge City, made a plea for labor, machinery and repair parts for the Western farmers—and for tractor fuel.

"Can you promise us these things, and especially repair parts and gasoline?" he asked Senator Capper. "We squeezed thru this year, but are hesitating about planting for next year's harvest unless we are sure of these necessities."

Will Keep on Trying

Senator Capper assured him that the Kansas delegation is doing all it can, but that the OPA and WPB have not seen the light clearly enough. "We'll keep on trying," the Senator promised.

C. C. Cogswell, Master of the Kansas Grange, asked a number of questions, and by a showing of hands demonstrated that: Kansas farmers expect to raise fewer cattle, fewer hogs, and less grain. In some cases, cuts will be from 25 to 50 per cent because of the inability to obtain farm supplies and because of market conditions.

Several of the farmers, in speaking, thanked Senator Capper for holding the meeting and giving everyone a chance to air his views. The Senator went back to Washington with plenty of first-hand advice.

Everyone has a better understanding after these meetings.



"Got no time to fool with any but the best motor oil these days... that's ISO-VIS!"

● YES SIR! There's a war to win, and no time to lose! And anything that helps keep that hard-working power equipment of yours going smooth and steady—free from hold-ups for overhauls—well, that's worth having these days, isn't it? Then keep these facts about Standard's ISO-VIS Motor Oil in mind:

- ★ It has low "pour point"—starts protecting bearings and cylinders the instant you start your engine.
- ★ It holds down carbon formation to a minimum.

- ★ It resists the formation of sludge, corrosive acid, and "varnish."
- ★ It's Standard Oil's top motor oil and it costs a little more than some, to begin with, but it may well save you much more in the end, in time and hard-to-replace equipment.

No, you haven't time to fool with anything but the best lubricative protection for your precious farm machinery. Better have the Standard Oil Man leave you ISO-VIS Motor Oil next time—get it into the crankcase of your tractor and truck—and keep going!

Two other fine Motor Oils

POLARINE MOTOR OIL—medium priced. Not only offers safe lubrication, but also helps keep engine parts clean as it circulates.

STANOLIND MOTOR OIL—considered by many power farmers the greatest motor oil in its price class. Offers economical but good engine protection.

★ Back the attack with War Bonds! Do your part in the Third War Loan Drive. ★

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"MEAT and MORE MEAT"—that's the order of the day! Get all possible beef to market. Don't allow ABORTION LOSSES to rob you of your profits. Uncle Sam needs more beef—unborn calves NEVER reach the market.

Blackleg Bacterin, per dose... \$0.07
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Fresh Red Star Yeast is improved for performance . . . insures uniform action in bread or roll recipes. Light, fluffy baked things, no costly failures!
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Red Star Yeast's a real labor-saver . . . raises dough in lightning time, leaving you free for important home-front duties.
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Because it puts B complex vitamins into your bread, Red Star Yeast helps you make up elements so likely to be missing in rationed meals!
- 4. BANK ON PENNY-STRETCHING!**
Want a yeast that goes far? That's Red Star! Large-size cakes that cost no more . . . and keep in your refrigerator up to two or three weeks!



RED STAR YEAST

See opposite side of page for big contest news!

Look for the package with the A. M. A. seal, denoting that it is accepted by the Council on Foods and Nutrition of the American Medical Association.

Smalley HATCHET MILL
★ STRETCHES FEED GRINDS FILLS SILO

If you own a Smalley, or can qualify for one under rationing, keep it busy stretching valuable feeds. Grinds grain, ear corn, hay, sorghum. Remove screens to fill silo.

3-IN-ONE ROTOR—grinder, cutter, blower. Takes less power because it slices and runs at only half usual speeds.

FREE—Bulletins on Hatchet Mill, Silo Filters, Hay Cutters, Combination Forage and Grain Blower.

SMALLEY MFG. CO.
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New OTTAWA WOOD SAW
For Tractors

Makes wood sawing fast and easy. Can cut enough wood to pay for itself quickly. Easily moved while attached. Big heavy blade. FREE details.

OTTAWA MFG. CO.
9111 Oak Ave., Ottawa, Kans.

LOW PRICE

Now Offer "Redemption" Plan

(Continued from Page 6)

the Kansas City meeting probably cover what was said as well as what was "resolved" at all the meetings. They all demanded that Congress recapture its lost lawmaking powers; denounced the rollback subsidy, and the "cereal diet."

Three of the resolutions adopted at Kansas City are worth special attention.

Resolution No. 4 was hailed by some as a Mid-Continent declaration of independence: "No legislation without representation."

This resolution reads: "Whereas, there has been a decided trend toward Government by executive order, directives from the White House being issued in increasing volume and with the full force and effect of law, and

"Whereas, these directives are often developed by staff employees with little, if any, practical experience in the field of operations covered by such orders;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that we urge Congress, the direct representatives of the people, again to assume the responsibility of lawmaking, and that there be a cessation of lawmaking by executive order except in cases of extreme emergency."

Resolution No. 3, denouncing the subsidy-rollback program, in effect got the indorsement of Mayor La Guardia, of New York, who attended the meeting to present the views of the 11 million consumers in the New York metropolitan area.

"You don't get the subsidy," said La Guardia to the stockmen, "we don't get the rollback—and we don't get the meat."

Resolution No. 3 declares:

"Whereas, in order to appease those whose buying power is greater today than ever before in the history of this country, the subsidy-rollback program was instituted some weeks ago; and

"Whereas, as anticipated this program was immediately reflected in the livestock markets with packers making strenuous efforts to buy on a substantially lower basis, and it is now clear that in many instances the price already has been rolled back on the producer and feeders; and

"Whereas, the use of subsidies for such purposes, necessitating as they do even greater taxation than the heavy burden now being borne, is frowned upon by the rank and file of the people of this country;

"Therefore, be it resolved . . . that we urge Congress to take such action as would insure a discontinuance of the present subsidy-rollback program, and put a stop to efforts to expand it."

Resolution No. 2 asked the direct question of both producers and consumers:

"Do you want to live on vegetables and cereals or do you prefer meat and eggs and poultry and their products as the basis of your meals?"

The resolution reads:

"Provincially-minded people"

Think of Mid-Continent farmers throwing "provincially minded" at the sophisticated globalites in Washington official circles—

"Provincially-minded people, completely failing to grasp the importance of livestock in our national economy, and ignoring the detrimental effect of a reduced meat diet on our national health, have urged that we must turn from the long established practice of feeding grain and protein concentrates to livestock, to a new national program which contemplates far greater use of cereals by the human population, and to some extent for substitution of vegetable proteins for animal proteins in the diet, utterly ignoring the fact that animal proteins are far superior to vegetable proteins in stimulating and supporting the human body processes. . . .

"Therefore, we strongly protest the loose thinking and loose talking of those who, in the name of the war emergency, would seek to make impractical changes which would be disastrous to the country as a whole and could only seriously hamper the war effort."

Want Crop Insurance

Dear Senator Capper: I wish to write you a few lines to let you know how many other farmers and I feel about taking away our 3-year contract, namely our Crop Insurance Policy on wheat.

If it is at all possible when Congress again convenes, we hope that some action will be brought up whereby our wheat insurance will be restored for another 2 years.

I feel that the farmer should have the same protection as other industries and should be guaranteed income enough to at least pay him for putting out the crop.

I have spoken to many farmers about this the last 2 weeks and while they are asking us to increase pur wheat acres

25 per cent, many of them said they would cut their acres of wheat in half if they take the insurance from us.

Please do all you can to restore that wheat insurance in September or October, and I am sure there will be more wheat planted if they are assured of three fourths of their normal yield.

Thanking you in advance for anything you may do in our behalf.—Henry W. Guth, Wabaunsee county.

Eat 'Em or Throw 'Em

Food "bricks" are an important weapon for "our boys" who are braving the heat and humidity of the tropics to battle the Japanese for supremacy of the Southwest Pacific.

These food "bricks" are made of dehydrated vegetables highly compressed and wrapped with various packing materials to replace critical metals, especially tin.

After wrapping and sealing, the "bricks" are thrown into tanks of water or are stored in a room kept at 100 degrees F. and 85 per cent humidity to simulate tropical conditions, and the contents of the package are sampled from time to time to determine the efficiency of the packaging operations.

Dried vegetables, including carrots, beets, cabbage, sauerkraut and other products, are subjected to tremendous pressure to reduce them to small "bricks." Then by covering the "bricks" with various moisture-proof materials the contents are protected against deterioration.

Pork, \$23,839 a Pound

A 200-pound, 5-months-old Duroc boar, "Congress King," put the movie stars "in the shade" when it came to selling War Bonds. At a War Savings Bond auction at the Victory banquet, held in connection with the National Duroc Congress, at Memphis, Tenn., this boar brought the unheard-of-price of \$4,767,900.

High bidder and final owner is the Missouri Duroc Breeders' Association. The pig will be taken back to Missouri, where he will be used for further Bond sales, then turned over to some outstanding 4-H or F. F. A. group in the state.

Donated for the sale by S. I. Kincaid, Fairfield, Ill., Congress King has a remarkable pedigree. He is a son of Lo-Set, 1942 Illinois grand champion, and a grandson of the Illinois grand champion, Modernistic, and Ohio's grand champion, Proud Wave Ace.

Help End the War!

You already have seen the results of Uncle Sam's 2 war loan drives. The unconditional surrender of Italy. Japs fought to a standstill and being pushed back toward their doom. The Nazi fortress of Europe about ready to be cracked wide open.

War Bonds you have purchased helped do this. Kansas farm boys who have died on the battlefields gave their lives knowing Kansas farm people wouldn't let them down. The third War Loan Drive is on. It will take money to finish the job so well started by those lads who will not come back.

Buy another bond! The increasing tempo of the war is indicated by the daily war cost of 71 million dollars in the fiscal year 1942, a daily war cost of 198 million dollars in the fiscal year 1943, and 265 million dollars or more than 10 million dollars an hour for the current fiscal year.

Will you buy another War Bond to end the war sooner?



Here comes a big, new contest

RED STAR YEAST

THRIFT RECIPE ROUND-UP!

\$580 in War Bonds to the winners!

82 prizes in all!

Have you a favorite Red Star Yeast recipe . . . for a bread, or dish, or beverage that's thrifty and delicious? Here's your chance to enter it for a big prize in Red Star Yeast's brand-new contest!

Each of the winning entries will appear in a booklet to be published by Red Star, "82 Prize Winning Recipes for Thrifty Meals" . . . with credit to the contestant. So put on your thinking caps . . . there are scores of awards in War Bonds and Stamps and purchase certificates waiting for you. Get the contest details from your grocer, or write Red Star Yeast direct. But do it now . . . December 15 is the deadline for entries!

RED STAR YEAST

ENTRY BLANK

CONTEST-EDITOR, Dept. 3-A, Box 1177
Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin

Gentlemen: Please enter me in the new Red Star Yeast Thrift Recipe Round-Up Contest. Send all details to the address below:

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

You Could Do No Finer Thing!

The Copper Foundation for Crippled Children is maintained by voluntary contributions. Ministers unceasingly and sympathetically to restore unfortunately handicapped boys and girls to health and happiness. It needs your help. Address: **COPPER FOUNDATION FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN** 20-B Copper Building, Topeka, Kansas

GET THE BLACK LEAF 40!

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

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

LOOK FOR THE LEAF ON THE PACKAGE

Guard Against Apoplexy

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

THE generally accepted idea that "the third stroke is always fatal" may well prove to be a costly error. It was, perhaps, responsible for the death of an old farmer living in our vicinity. The stroke occurred in the stir of a family removal, and was perhaps brought on by the strain and excitement. The fact that it was undoubtedly a third stroke induced the family to make the old gentleman as comfortable as possible in the back of a moving truck and pursue their trek. Near the end of the 300-mile journey they saw a physician who pronounced it "apoplexy." He saw little hope for the patient but was not inclined to absolve the family from blame. He scoffed at their talk as to the inevitable fatality of the third attack. "Some of them have a dozen!" he said.

Apoplexy is a condition of sudden paralysis that comes when blood vessels rupture and the blood escapes into brain or spinal cord. It comes most often as years advance, yet it is truly surprising to find how good a recovery an elderly person may make. Apoplexy is not hereditary but "family tendencies" are worth considering, so the following are valuable precautionary measures, especially for those whose family tendencies fill them with alarm.

1. From age 40 be sure to have each year, on your birthday, perhaps, a thoro physical examination, especially as to heart action, kidney excretion, condition of blood vessels and blood pressure. If this is done each year your doctor can check early symptoms and take steps to avoid cerebral hemorrhage.

2. Avoid occupations that may induce hardening of arteries—arteriosclerosis. Painters, for example, working in paints mixed with lead should be es-

pecially careful about their daily work.

3. Guard against such disease as Bright's disease, syphilis, arthritis, arteriosclerosis. If afflicted with any serious illness use every possible means to make recovery complete before taking up work again.

4. Do not guess at your own condition. Find out! Many inquirers are anxious about such symptoms as dizziness, headaches, red face, hard breathing, and other things which they associate with paralysis. Such symptoms are no index, for they exist in many different ailments. Their only significance is that they show your

need of a very thoro examination. Apoplexy occurs suddenly, often with little warning. Get a doctor immediately. Until he comes keep the patient absolutely quiet. He may not be unconscious. He may, in fact, be flighty and need restraint. Raise the head on a pillow and turn the patient on his side in the position in which he breathes most easily. Do not attempt to give an unconscious patient food or stimulants nor try to arouse him from his stupor. Wait for the doctor, if possible.

Do not expect your doctor to predict the length of time needed for recovery. Do not urge him to begin electrical treatment, massage or other therapy. Each case is a law unto itself and there is an early period in which absolute rest is the only safe plan.

From a Marketing Viewpoint

By George Montgomery, Feed Grains, Poultry and Eggs; F. L. Parsons, Livestock and Dairy.

We are out of cattle and would like to know whether it is advisable to invest this fall. We have no silage but will have some alfalfa and enough prairie hay. We have a limited supply of corn, but no oats. We hope to buy cottonseed soon. We will have sweet clover pasture. Should we buy calves or yearlings, heifers or steers? At what time do you advise the purchase, if any?—H. J.

If present price ceilings are maintained, the owners of cow herds probably already have seen the most profitable years in the current cattle price cycle. Cattle numbers are at an all-time peak and after the war cattle prices may decline unless demand continues much above average. Present price regulations and price spreads be-

tween grades will not permit much profit in grain-feeding cattle this fall. However, where roughage and pasture are available, the outlook for purchasing young, growthy stock for overwintering is fairly favorable. The price for cattle next spring—particularly stockers and feeders—probably will be 5 to 10 per cent higher compared with prices this fall.

I have quite a number of steers weighing from 650 to 750 pounds. They are in fair flesh and I have lots of roughage and some temporary pasture. I usually grain-feed my steers and sell them about the first of the year. But this year corn is high-priced and hard to get. What should I do with these cattle? Sell them as feeders or try and feed them out?—J. L. P.

On the basis of present prices of corn and cattle there is too much risk in full grain-feeding as usual. Our anal-

ysis indicates that, under present price regulations on beef cattle, about the best you could hope for would be to break even on a full grain-feeding program. However, there is the prospect that stocker and feeder prices may decline further until the end of the grass season. Possibly your best bet would be to make maximum use of your roughage and temporary pasture and to feed some grain along with some protein supplement until the cattle are in slaughter condition. Highly finished slaughter cattle are penalized under present price regulations and price spreads.

Is it advisable to hold prairie hay until spring or late winter or sell now?—A. M. B.

Hay prices usually advance from summer until late winter or spring. With the big demand for hay, prices probably will continue to advance this year unless they are put under ceilings. There is virtually no indication of lower prices, so there is little price risk by holding hay until later.

I will have hogs enough to use a car of corn and will start the hogs on full feed about December 1. I am afraid to wait until then to buy corn. Would you advise me to buy a car of corn now or wait?—G. H.

It will be safest to buy corn whenever you can get it. There is no prospect that corn prices will be lower unless there should be a large amount of soft or immature corn. The present relationship between the price of corn and the price of hogs will tend to keep corn in the hog-producing areas. To encourage the sale of corn for shipment to dairy and poultry regions, the ceiling price of corn may be raised at the beginning of the new crop year.

If you have a marketing question, send it to Kansas Farmer, Topeka.



You Can't Beat Steckley's Hybrids for Feed Lot Value

Feeding qualities of Steckley Hybrids are known throughout the Midwest. The soft, starchy substance of Steckley corn, bred into it through endless experiment and testing, produces more beef, pork, milk and mutton in the feed lot. The rich protein, oil and starch so necessary in animal development is found in abundance in Steckley's.

In addition, you can be sure of a crop with Steckley's drouth-resistant, insect-resistant hybrids. A feeder's favorite because it builds market toppers consistently.

Easier to Grow, Easier to Pick, Easier to Feed

SEND FOR *New* FREE CATALOGUE

NAME

ADDRESS

MY NEXT YEAR'S CORN ACREAGE WILL BE

ABOUT ACRES

Steckley
HYBRID CORN CO.
 WEEPING WATER NEBR.

"Swing-Over" to Hybrids

(Continued from Page 4)

Miami, Anderson and Linn, all heavy Kansas corn-producing counties, will convince most observers that corn growers in this area are wide-awake on the subject of hybrids. We called at random on farmers thruout this area and found that, almost without exception, they are growing part or all hybrids.

We failed to find any farmer growing all of one variety to the exclusion of others. In every instance farmers were found to be growing from 2 to 8 varieties, either to test the various maturing dates or to test hybrids against each other to determine those best for the particular soil, or both. Many farmers are continuing to test hybrids alongside open-pollinated corn.

These self-conducted farm-field tests, in conjunction with Kansas State College Extension Division test plots scattered thruout the state, are doing much

to show growers what to expect from hybrids. When this period of experimentation is over most farmers probably will settle down to possibly 2 varieties, dividing their corn ground about equally between early and later maturing numbers to hedge against weather conditions.

After several straight failures with open-pollinated, C. L. Armstrong, of Brown county, changed over to hybrids 3 years ago and now says he wouldn't "monkey with anything else." Last year, a wet season, his corn made 50 and 66 bushels, while the year before, a dry one, it made 30. He likes the vigorous root growth, the way hybrids stand up in the field, and the uniformity of ears. He not only scoffs at the idea of hybrids being flinty, but claims his hogs gain weight more rapidly on it. For rotation he uses oats, wheat and alfalfa or sweet clover, with the

latter turned under just ahead of corn.

Altho he had an excellent yield on open-pollinated last year Earl Page, Brown county, says "never again." His open-pollinated made 40 bushels last year but lodged so badly it took him all winter to shuck it out. His most important reason for changing to all hybrids this year is the saving in time and work, since he has no help. He likes the feeding quality of hybrids. For rotation he uses oats-wheat-alfalfa or sweet clover, then corn 2 years.

Ed McCourt, Atchison county, likes the feeding quality of hybrids better than open-pollinated. His corn made 80 bushels last year, when some open-pollinated in the community failed to mature. He believes hybrids give him an extra 5 bushels by weight for every 100 bushels raised, and that they certainly stand more drouth. He rotates oats, clover and corn, with the latter replanted 2 or 3 years.

Carl Wacker, Leavenworth county, is running field tests on hybrids and open-pollinated. He is using the open-pollinated on new bottom land and chose a late developer to shut out weeds. His hybrids made 80 to 90 bushels last year on clover ground so he has no kick coming on their yielding qualities. He likes open-pollinated better for silage and corn better than sorgo. He rotates every year on the upland with oats, wheat and clover, but in the bottoms runs corn 2 or 3 years.

No Blank Stalks

Hybrids made 40 bushels an acre on poor corn land last year for L. R. Penner, Johnson county, who likes them better for both dry and wet years after 4 years of experimentation. "Hybrids don't have blank stalks like open-pollinated," he maintains, and adds that hybrid corn makes "mighty good feed." Mr. Penner rotates oats, red clover and corn, with the latter running as high as 3 years.

William L. Criss, Miami, has grown hybrids exclusively now for 4 years and says the hogs eat it on the ear just as well as open-pollinated. Last year his hybrids made 40 bushels, stood better, were easier to get off the stalks and came free of the husk better. He rotates oats and corn every 2 years.

Leonard Randall, Linn, had 2 vivid examples of hybrid superiority last year. His hybrids, planted in field tests against open-pollinated, produced more bushels but the big test came at shucking time. He had to pay shuckers higher wages to get them into the open-pollinated fields, where they averaged around 60 bushels a day compared to 15 bushels an hour in the hybrid corn. He likes the feeding quality of hybrids, too. Mr. Randall rotates alfalfa or sweet clover with corn, replanting corn a second year.

L. N. Jefferson, Anderson county,

Star Spangled Banner

Want a copy of the words and music of The Star Spangled Banner as played by the United States Marine Band? The music was arranged by William F. Santelmann, leader of the U. S. Marine Band. On the 4th page of the sheet are the words and music of 'The Marines' Hymn. We have arranged for a limited number of copies of this sheet music and will be glad to fill requests as long as the supply lasts. Please address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, for a free copy of the music.

has been growing hybrids for 6 years, intensively for the last 3. He had 20 acres last year that made 86 bushels, while all of it averaged 60. Part of his high yield can be attributed to the fact he fertilized the entire farm 3 years ago with poultry manure. The feeding quality of hybrids is important to Mr. Jefferson, a dairyman. He finds some varieties still a little flinty but says most varieties have eliminated this bad feature. He uses sweet clover, oats and soybeans in rotation with corn followed by corn a second year.

A. W. Lickteig, Anderson, has been experimenting in field tests for 6 years and uses 8 varieties of hybrids. He quit open-pollinated corn 2 years ago. His tests showed that hybrids gave him the most corn every year. His only criticism is that hybrids sometimes drop ears. His hybrids averaged 50 bushels last year. He uses sweet clover with a small grain, followed by corn 2 years where ground is sufficiently good.

In all the interviews in these counties we found only one farmer who still maintained a preference for growing open-pollinated corn. The rest all reported they were growing hybrids themselves and that most of their neighbors were doing likewise. With this condition existing, Kansas can expect great strides in the spread of hybrids during the next few years. Hybrids are meeting with such universal success for those who are growing them, it is not logical to believe that other growers will close their eyes to the increased possibilities they offer.

Just to keep the figures straight, hybrid corn acreage increased in Kansas this year to an estimated 1,064,000 acres, or 30 per cent of the total 3,547,000 acres planted to corn. Last year 794,000 acres, or 24.4 per cent of the corn acreage was hybrid. Greatest increase was in the eastern third of the state, with substantial increases also in north central counties.

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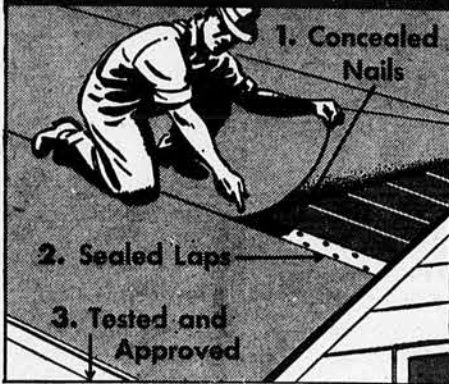
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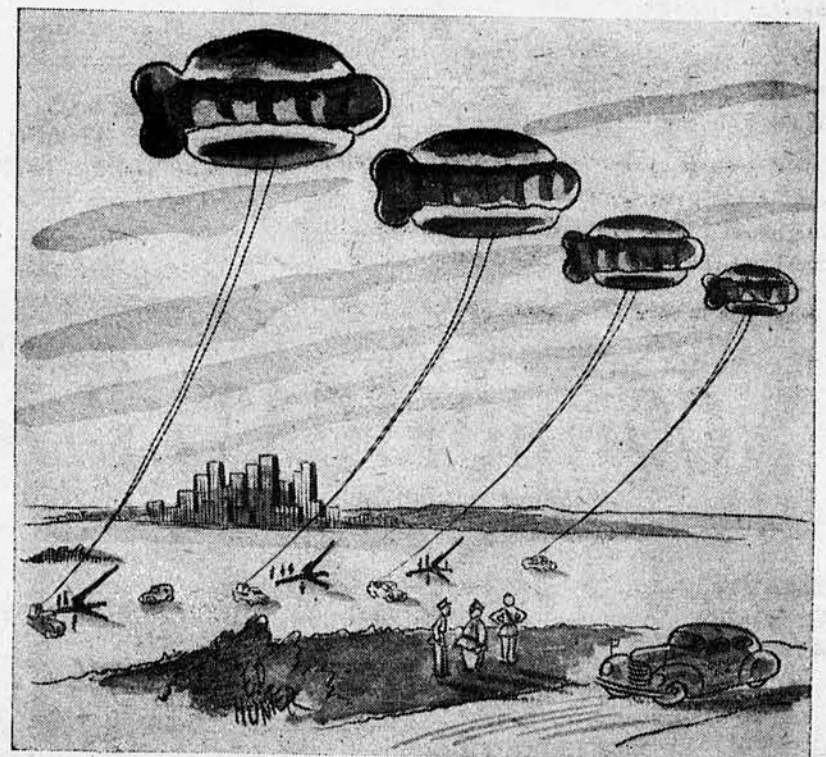
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This Soviet worker in Yakutsk, Siberia, lives only 28 hours' flying time from the Washington, D. C. airport.

It's 37 hours' flying time from Kansas City to this Chinese student's home, outside Chungking.

The office of this newspaper publisher in Calcutta, India, is 41 hours' flying time from Times Square, N. Y.

This Alaskan Eskimo lives near Fairbanks — 13 hours' flying time from the Chicago airport.

A 23-hour flight from Boston will put you in the office of this wholesale coffee dealer in Sao Paulo, Brazil.

The Pacific atoll where this Fiji Islander lives is only 34 hours' flying time from Denver.

Your sales manager in Brisbane could attend a meeting in San Francisco on short notice. Flying time: 35 hours.

No man on earth lives more than 60 hours from your local airport...

"A LOT OF THINGS are different in India than they are back home in Altoona," wrote a 19-year-old sergeant in the U. S. Air Forces to his mother in Pennsylvania.

Never before in his life had this boy travelled beyond Pittsburgh — until he flew to India in a Liberator bomber.

To him — and hundreds of thousands of hometown American boys like him — India was a place "off there somewhere."

He'd seen it in the newsreels and travelogue films. In his geography book he'd learned something about India's crops and minerals and untold riches, and the funny way the people dressed.

Now his letters from overseas — telling how

people talk and work and live in a strange land he never dreamed he'd see — are penetrating into the lives and thinking of his family and friends in the town where he grew up.

This is happening all over America today. And when our boys come home again — from India and China and Britain and Dutch Harbor and Australia and North Africa — they'll think of the world as they know it really is.

Not as isolated continents or separate hemispheres, but a clustering of nations whose individual welfare, in the peace to come, will depend upon the welfare of them all.

They know it can't be otherwise, when no spot on earth is more than 60 hours' flying time from your local airport!

In such a world, right now, we face the necessity of waging and winning a global war. Tomorrow — in a world shrunk still smaller because of even swifter long-range planes to come — we and all other nations must somehow contrive to get along together as neighbors.

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RELIANT navigational trainer

Bean Loan Confusion Has Been Eliminated

ALL of the confusion and delay that accompanied last year's soybean loan and purchase program have been eliminated this year, believes Lawrence Norton, state AAA chairman.

Under the new program, soybean producers will receive 20 cents a bushel advance in price. Yellow and green varieties grading No. 1 and 2, with 14 per cent moisture, will be worth \$1.80 a bushel. Another 7 cents a bushel storage allowance will be paid for beans that go under loan. Loans will be made only on farm-stored soybeans and will be available just as soon as the beans can be inspected in the farmer's bin.

This season the Commodity Credit Corporation will be able to supply an elevator operator with shipping instructions just as soon as a carload is assembled. As a result, CCC officials

expect no piling up of soybeans in country elevators such as occurred at a few points last year.

While it is expected most producers will sell their soybeans thru regular trade channels, the CCC purchase program will be available to support the market. Farmers wishing to sell under the program or obtain farm storage loans should contact the county AAA office.

Loans will be available to any operators who meet 90 per cent of their war crop goal. Soybeans, to be eligible, must grade No. 4 or better with respect to factors other than moisture, and have a moisture content not in excess of 14 per cent. Soybeans grading weevily, or which are musty, sour, heating, or have any objectionable foreign odor, shall not be eligible.

Loan rates a bushel for yellow and

green varieties with 14 per cent moisture are: No. 1 and 2 soybeans, \$1.80; No. 3, \$1.78; and No. 4, \$1.75. For beans of any grade a 2-cent premium is added for 13 per cent moisture, 4 cents for 12 per cent, and 6 cents for 11 per cent. Loan rates for black, brown or mixed soybeans will be 20 cents a bushel less than for yellow and green varieties. Loans will be available thru January 31, 1944, and bear interest at 3 per cent a year. The 7 cents a bushel storage will be paid at the time the loan is made.

Soybeans eligible for loans also are eligible for the purchase program, which will be in operation thru June 30, 1944, at the following rates for yellow and green varieties: No. 2 or better, 14 per cent moisture, \$1.80; No. 3, 16 per cent moisture, \$1.74; No. 4, 18 per cent moisture, \$1.67. For all grades the price is increased 2 cents a bushel for each one per cent decrease in moisture down to and including 11 per cent. Black, brown or mixed soybeans will be purchased at 20 cents a bushel under those quoted for green and yellow varieties.

and other feedstuffs; better care, sanitation and disease prevention to eliminate losses of weight or death; get rid of animals that don't use feed efficiently, and give those you keep every chance to produce more meat for each pound of feed.

Better Lumber Outlook

Five hundred million board feet of softwood lumber for essential farm repair and construction, to be distributed on a state quota basis, has been released for the third quarter of 1943, announces WPB.

Farm and disaster orders will be given preference over all but military uses on western and southern pine to alleviate difficulty on the part of dealers in getting lumber for farm purposes.

Take Wheat Honors

Northwest Kansas, with the 2 highest producing wheat counties, grabbed off state wheat production honors this year with 25,789,000 bushels, says H. L. Collins, Federal-State agricultural statistician. Thomas county produced 4,859,000 bushels for top honors, and Rawlins was second with 4,644,000.

All sections of the state except East-Central and Southeast produced less wheat this year than last. Southwest Kansas showed the largest drop in production, from 44,847,000 bushels to 23,908,000. The East-Central showed an increase from 2,497,000 last year to 2,912,000 in 1943, and the Southeast from 1,893,000 bushels to 2,930,000.

What's Ahead for Cattlemen

IN PLANNING next year's cattle program, producers are asked by Franklin L. Parsons, associate professor of agricultural economics, Kansas State College, to keep the following points in mind:

Price ceilings on beef at the wholesale and retail level set a more or less definite limit on how high prices can go.

The price spreads between grades and classes of cattle will continue relatively narrow.

There will be less seasonal price variation than usual.

The pressure on price ceilings will be greater after the first of the year, when a serious shortage of beef appears probable.

Cattle in slaughter condition this fall and early winter are expected by Mr. Parsons to bring prices near or slightly above summer levels. These will include fat cows and the heavier steers—1,000 pounds and over.

Steers in the middle-weight group, and not fleshy enough for the killers, present a problem, Professor Parsons says. Perhaps the best way of handling such cattle, he suggests, would be to utilize grass and temporary pasturage as long as they are making gains; follow this with a short grain feed, with all the roughage they can eat, and some protein supplement if alfalfa hay is not used. This plan would carry them into the early winter period when cattle prices probably will be slightly higher.

In view of the expected tremendous demand for beef in 1944, Professor Parsons recommends that younger and lighter cattle in thin flesh probably should be wintered on wheat pasture and roughage and a little protein supplement or alfalfa hay. A seasonal price decline is expected on this class of cattle during the September to November period.

If present price ceilings are maintained, the owners of cow herds probably already have seen the most profitable years in the current cattle price cycle, Professor Parsons believes, and points out that unless demand continues above average and meat exports are large after the war cattle prices may decline.

Cattlemen are advised by Professor Parsons to reduce indebtedness, shape up the ages of the cow herd, and cull out old and undesirable types of cows. At present prices, cull cattle bring more than good steers did a few years ago, he points out.

Other recommendations include adjusting livestock numbers to the feed available so drought or other conditions will not force liquidation at an inopportune time; producing more of your own protein requirements in the form of legume hays, green winter pastures,



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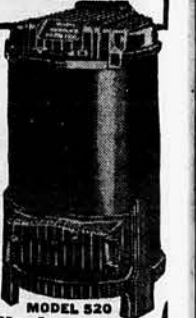
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"Laying Plans" for Layers

By MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

SINCE feed crops are short for the livestock to be fed, and since poultry raisers are being advised not to make further expansion, particularly in broilers or roasters, it may be well to do the culling job more thoroly among the laying hens. In some sections feed dealers are attempting to distribute supplies among their customers by rationing the feed to old customers on the basis of their 1942 purchases. Keeping only the best layers and healthiest hens will be the best way of handling the situation. However, eggs are needed and the feed supply will be diverted mainly to the laying flocks.



Mrs. Farnsworth

Those who are planning on winter broilers should be assured that feed will be available before starting, for the warning has been given not to increase broiler raising. In fact, it is thought that it may be necessary to liquidate some 20 per cent of the poultry and livestock herds in some localities. The feed shortage is likely to show up worse next spring after much of the grain has been fed.

Rounded Edges Best

A little attention to the comfort of fowls may mean much from a profit standpoint. For instance, our experiment stations have tried out different kinds of perches to determine which are the most comfortable. The 2 by 4's with rounded edges have given the best satisfaction since they are easier for hens to stand on and grip with their toes.

Have you seen hens trying to stand on a slippery, rounding perch? If you are installing perches why not give them the most comfortable ones? And if you have those in the laying house that are slippery and hard for the hens to roost on in comfort, why not discard them and get new ones? Good rest is one of the first essentials in keeping them healthy.

Start With Thin Litter

When putting new pullets in their winter quarters is the best time to start building up the litter on the floor. Two inches of litter will be enough at the beginning. In fact, it should be a shallow litter to start because the pullets have not been used to any on range. Then let them break the litter into fine pieces before adding more. As it becomes broken up, new litter may be

added, until by cold weather, there are 4 to 6 inches on the floor. This method helps keep the floor dry and prevents dampness. It saves much cleaning and is a help in keeping eggs clean.

Green Feed Big Help

One big help in getting winter eggs and aiding the feed supply is a green pasture crop of some kind. Green wheat, barley or rye help wonderfully in maintaining production and in keeping the pullets healthy.

At some experiment stations legume hay or cereal grasses such as oats, barley or rye are used. These are mixed with 3½ pounds of molasses, diluted with water, to each 100 pounds of grasses, and tamped into a 56-gallon barrel. A poultryman near my home has preserved lawn clippings for winter greens for his flock in town. This green silage is fed in racks, or on top of the dry mash. Preserved in this manner, it retains its vitamin content, which is reflected in increased health and vigor and a larger number of winter eggs. Clover leaves or alfalfa are excellent sources of greens, also. Some farmers who have leafy clover or alfalfa hay feed it in racks for winter greens.

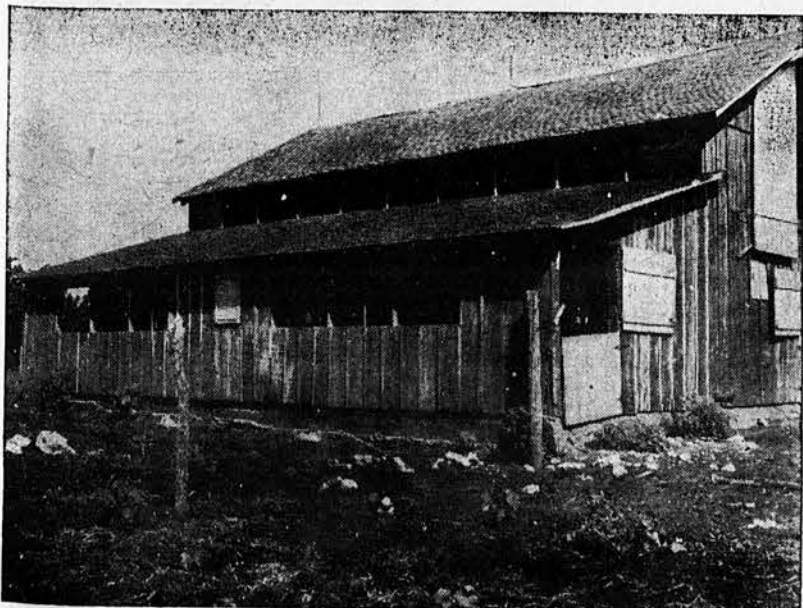
Poor Cross for Eggs?

One of my good friends writes that she bought hybrid pullet chicks this spring, the cross being White Rock males and White Wyandotte hens. Some of her friends have told her this is a poor cross for egg producers. She asks the poultry editor's opinion.

Hybrid chicks have become very popular the last few years, due no doubt to the more rapid growth and better vitality that a first cross of purebred varieties usually give. But a hybrid chick, we must remember, must depend on 2 distinct purebred breeds for the qualities it inherits. If the White Rock males that were used in the cross mentioned were from well-bred egg producers of high vitality, and the White Wyandotte hens were also bred for heavy laying, then we may conclude that along with inherited vitality and growth that they inherit, they also have the ability to lay lots of eggs, and there is no reason why this cross should not be good layers.

Looking at hybrid chicks another way, if neither the White Rocks nor the White Wyandottes have any special egg breeding, then all the vitality and growth they possess cannot make them lay any great amount of eggs. They would make excellent market fowls. It takes well-bred layers to transmit heavy-laying qualities to their off-spring, whether it be a hybrid or purebred.

Double-Deck Laying House



Howard Strouts, Morris county, has remodeled his barn to provide a 2-story laying house accommodating 750 hens and pullets. The lower story houses 600 layers and the loft 150. Both are completely equipped with modern poultry furniture. Cost of remodeling, \$250.

Every Egg is Needed...

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So use this powerful, pleasant-smelling disinfectant, Dr. Salsbury's Par-O-San, to disinfect laying and brooder houses and equipment thoroughly and frequently.

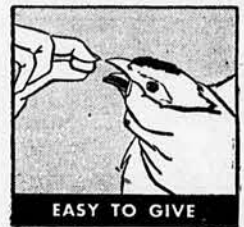


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Par-O-San kills common disease germs, bugs and parasites—even coccidia—on contact. Will not harm chicks or older birds. Non-caustic. Stainless. Economical: dilutes as much as 1 part to 100 parts of oil or water. FOR EASY FLOCK ROUNDWORMING, use Dr. Salsbury's AVI-TON in mash. Gets both large roundworms, cecal worms. Contains 7 supportive drugs as plus benefit.

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Identified by these standards, it means that the hog raiser, or new breeder can buy at these sales with the full knowledge of the considered merit of each animal. Never before have you been able to buy on this basis. These shows and sales are an opportunity you cannot afford to miss.

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- 1 Berks have won all but 1 first and every Champion in Carlot show at Chicago (International) during last 4 years.
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Terrace Tips That May Help

ALL of us know by experience that we learn best by experience. Thus it has been with terracing. Many early terracing programs were poorly planned and the terraces caused inconveniences. Such problems are being ironed out as we learn.

Terraces should be planned so they will not be crossed in going to and from fields with machinery or livestock. Well-planned roadways and stock lanes should be considered in a system of terraces.

Gullies are best controlled by having water removed from them, usually by leading off the water from the higher slopes of the hill with terraces.

Sheet wash is stopped by shortening slopes, plus good soil and crop management.

Fields of about equal size fit into good rotations and can be worked with maximum efficiency and a minimum of labor.

A minimum of outlets is advised. This often means longer terraces.

Outlets are best located on field or property boundaries. Outlets in natural draws or gullies cause dissatisfaction by splitting fields and causing extra point rows, difficult maintenance, extra fencing and in a few seasons a gully results.

Fields divided on the contour make contour farming easier.

Diversion channels or dykes can be used to cut out small head water from a neighbor's farm.

All water falling on the farm should be given time to soak into the ground.

Good grass outlets should be seeded and protected for at least 10 months.

Where possible, waterways should be located on the far side of the fields or farm from the house and barn, so that it will not be necessary to drive across the waterways with machinery or livestock.

Car Crisis Ahead

What will the farmer do when his car wears out? That question is bothering Government officials, who haven't yet found a definite answer.

It is a known fact that farmers and workers, as a group, own the oldest cars. They drive them farther, wear them out more rapidly and own most of the 13 million cars that will be 7 or more years old by the end of this year. Some 5 million will be 11 or more years old, a year past junking age by peacetime standards.

When the time comes that this country will not have enough cars on hand for essential travel, the Government may build more cars, take away cars from non-essential users, force the sale of 1½ million cars now sitting idle in home garages, or cut gas rations on non-essential drivers to a point where they will not keep their cars. This crisis is not expected until sometime in 1945.

Farm Income Is Tops

An all-time high in farm income has been set in Kansas for the first 5 months of 1943, reports H. L. Collins, Federal agricultural statistician for Kansas.

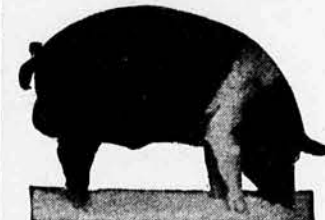
The average farm income for the period was \$1,500 and the state total reached \$228,396,000, or 154 per cent of last year for the same period.

Livestock and livestock products accounted for \$184,935,000 with hog marketings showing a big increase. Crop income was \$43,461,000, more than twice the comparable 1942 amount. Kansas ranked ninth nationally in the amount of cash farm income for the period, Mr. Collins said.

How Wheats Do

In a wheat variety test conducted on the farm of John Woods, Washington county, Comanche was the high yielder with 39.4 bushels. A local variety was second with 31.6 bushels, Turkey made 28.9, Pawnee 27.7, Chief-

Hampshire Breeders' Sale and Show



Fairgrounds
Hutchinson, Kan.,
Wednesday, Sept. 22
 (Show in Forenoon, Sale Afternoon)

60 Head, selected from leading herds of the state. Picked for quality and proven bloodlines.

20 Boars, suited to head registered and commercial herds.

30 Gilts, selling open, picked to improve the best herds.

10 Gilts of uniform breeding and quality (bred to outstanding herd sires).

See the show and stay for the sale. Guy McReynolds, Judge.

Catalogs furnished sale day.

DALE SCHEEL, Secretary, EMPORIA, KAN.
 Jesse R. Johnson with Kansas Farmer



Another O'BRYAN RANCH "Packer Type" Hampshire Sale

Will be held at HIATTVILLE in SOUTHEAST KANSAS on
Wednesday, October 6 — 1 p. m.

With over 2,000 Spring Pigs from which to select WE WILL SELL 200 HEAD, 20 SPRING BOARS AND 20 SPRING GILTS WILL BE SOLD that will be as good as any that sell anywhere this fall.

160 MORE SPRING GILTS WILL SELL. It's the prolific, easy feeding, market type that we are selling.

THIS SALE IS A BUYER'S OPPORTUNITY: Because you can buy a carload, a truckload or just one head. Our spring pigs were sired by 35 boars, and any combination of bloodlines desired can be found in this sale. Registered Hampshires to suit the most discriminating breeder as well as Hampshires to improve farm herds. With 200 head selling they won't sell too high. Make it a point to send for our sale catalog. It explains the things you want to know about the sales offering. Just address

O'BRYAN RANCH, HIATTVILLE, KAN.
 Auctioneer: Bert Powell

JACK AND JENNET DISPERSAL SALE

GOLDEN RULE STOCK FARM
Ft. Scott, Kan., October 22

45 Head 10 Good Quality Jacks (ready for service). 35 Jennets (most of them in foal or with colts at foot).

This is a dispersal of one of the oldest and strongest herds in the United States. Featuring the best individuals and most valuable bloodlines of today. Buy your jack in the fall and he will be acquainted with his new home and give better service.

Herd Established Over 50 Years—For Catalog Write

W. D. GOTT, FT. SCOTT, KAN.
 Roy Johnston, Auctioneer

HOGS—ALL BREEDS

Reg. Berkshire, Hampshire, Duroc, Poland, O. I. C. Hogs When you buy hogs get them where they come to you guaranteed to please. Papers furnished. Priced reasonable. Tell us what you want. **Ross Stock Farms, Cladin, Kan.**

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

McClure Offers Bred Gilts
 Selected gilts sired by McClure's Roller and bred to Newtime for early fall farrow. Also few fall boars, and spring pigs. We like to show them.
C. E. McCLURE, REPUBLIC, KAN.

Ethyledale Hampshire Bred Gilts

Make your selection now from the good gilts we are offering, bred for fall farrow to good-hamed, deep-bodied, correct-type Hampshire boars. Featuring the blood of B & B Special and Ethyledale Roller. Visit or write us. **DALE SCHEEL, EMPORIA, KAN.**

HAMPSHIRE PIGS

SUMMER PRICES
 75 head. Either sex, unrelated pairs. Best of bloodlines. By 3 different sires.
Bryan Davidson, Simpson, Kan.

Prolific, Easy Feeding, Market Type

We can supply Hampshire breeding stock for the exacting individual as well as the farmer who wishes to improve his hog herd. 200 Registered Hampshire Hogs sell October 6. Get a sale catalog. Write O'Bryan Ranch, Hiattville, Kan.

O. I. C. HOGS

50 Registered O. I. C. Bred Sows and Gilts
 to farrow from August 20 to November 1, weighing from 250 to 500 lbs. Also 50 spring boars. Farm 9 miles west, 3 south, 1 west and 1½ south of Kingman, Kansas. Address **CECIL DODGE & SON, PENALOSA, KAN.**

Easier Tax Rules Set Up for Farmers

SPECIAL recognition for the hazards and seasonal nature of farming was given by Congress when it passed the "pay-as-you-go" tax measure this year. In the act a farmer is one who derives at least 80 per cent of his gross income from farming.

One important concession to farmers is that they are not required, as are other employers, to act as tax collecting agents by withholding and accounting for part of the wages of hired help.

Another "break" is a provision that farmers are not required to file their annual estimate of income and the tax payable on it until December 15.

Even at the late date of December 15, the farmer is allowed more latitude. Others who file a declaration or estimate of tax due on the year's income must be 80 per cent correct on figur-

ing. Farmers are allowed a 33 1/3 per cent margin error before being liable for penalty of a fine added to the tax.

However, for the immediate future, there are 2 most important tax facts for farmers to remember. The first is that the "pay-as-you-go" law does not require every one of them whose gross income for all of either 1942 or 1943 is sufficient to require the filing of an income tax return, and who has \$100 or more of gross income not subject to withholding, to file a declaration of estimated income and victory tax not later than by December 15. The second is that if this declaration shows any 1943 income tax still owing to the Government, the farmer must pay all of it by December 15.

As in the past, final returns must be filed on March 15 on incomes received in the previous year. At that time,

those who have overpaid are entitled to claim refunds or receive credits. In the case of underpayments, this is the time to pay the balance between the amounts of tax previously paid and the amount actually due the Government according to the final return.

To encourage the prompt adoption of the current tax payment plan, the law provides that if a declaration is due but not filed on time, 10 per cent will be added to the final tax owed. If an installment of estimated tax is due but not paid in time, the delay will cost the taxpayer \$2.50, or 2 1/2 per cent of the tax, whichever is the greater, for each overdue installment.

Red Cross On the Job

THROUGH activities of the International Red Cross Committee, American prisoners of war in foreign countries are enabled to receive some of the com-

forts of home. That they actually do receive supplies provided thru the Red Cross is guaranteed thru a system of checks and receipts by Red Cross representatives. When the packages actually arrive at the prison camps they are passed out by representatives chosen by the prisoners themselves.

A Central Agency for prisoners of war is maintained at Geneva, which serves as a clearinghouse for information. It also appoints delegates who make regular visits to the prison camps, talk to them, report on conditions, and endeavor to have conditions improved where necessary. They also supervise distribution of parcels.

To make possible a systematic distribution of supplies to prisoners, the Red Cross negotiated thru diplomatic and Red Cross channels for a neutral vessel to make regular sailings with supplies.

The World Alliance of the Y. M. C. A., among other agencies, has assumed particular responsibility for the recreational and educational needs of prisoners. This service involves providing libraries and books for special study, equipment for teaching trades, and equipment for athletics, sports, physical education, art, dramatics and music. These are carried on in collaboration with the International Red Cross Committee.

Many persons would like to send messages, cigarets, food or clothing direct to prisoners, but parcels can be sent only by next of kin and then under restrictions as to contents and size.

Women Run the Machinery

REPORTS keep rolling in concerning outstanding work done during the harvest season by the farm women of Kansas. Avis Hall, Home Demonstration Agent, Dickinson county, recently attempted to make a check on this subject. While she undoubtedly missed some, her list is impressive. The results of her survey are as follows:

Mrs. Ed Altwegg ran the tractor during oats harvest; Helen Louise Gfeller, high-school girl, ran the tractor during wheat harvest; Mrs. George Frahm, Mrs. Ernest Detrich and Mrs. Walter Williams all drove tractors during harvest. Mrs. Williams' 12-year-old daughter Ardena did the housework while her mother was in the field.

Mrs. Ed Zaiss ran a combine for 11 days, garnering the harvest of oats, barley and wheat from 260 acres. Other women who operated combines included Mrs. Guy Hanney, Mrs. Reed Hollinger, Mrs. Elmer Kamm and Mrs. John Fahrng. Several of these women also took their turn on the tractor.

Several women found their job in getting the various grain crops from the combine to the elevator. Mrs. Marjorie Shepard, Mrs. R. J. Haffa, Mrs. Ralph Heiens, Mrs. E. E. Chronister and Mrs. Carl K. Fengel were listed in that capacity. Mrs. Fengel also drove the tractor during hay baling.

Mrs. Edward Robson got in some good tractor work on a number of crops. She ran the tractor for corn cultivation, binding of oats and barley, and during wheat harvest. Mrs. Irvin Haas helped shock 35 acres of oats.

Other Dickinson county farm women who did field work of various kinds this summer include Mrs. Charles Loy, Mrs. Theodore Buhner, Mrs. Fred Sherwin and daughter Lorene, Mrs. I. B. Hoover and daughter Eunice, Mrs. N. E. Bert, Nina Graham, Mrs. A. E. Dayhoff and daughter Nelda, Mrs. D. Engle, Mary Joan Waterstradt, Mildred Blair Feyrabend and Mrs. W. A. Sawyer.

Hint Book

I paste handy ideas in a loose-leaf memo book under classifications such as garden, shop, cleaning, kitchen, miscellaneous. By the end of the year I have a valuable reference book gleaned from other farm folks who have found an easier way of doing everyday tasks.

—Mrs. R. E. L.



EXTRA STAMINA
comes from **HARDY**
ANCESTORS...

America is a sturdy nation as all the world knows. America can "take it!" That's because Americans have the *extra* stamina that comes from long lines of sturdy ancestors who built this nation.

And Americans have their counterpart in corn. Starting many years ago the DeKalb Agricultural Association began breeding corn for *extra* stamina. From hardy, sturdy ancestors, DeKalb selected the best out of each generation year after year, breeding for specific qualities—combining, uniting, culling weaklings, discarding faulty offsprings and never losing sight of the ultimate purpose: to produce corn with that extra stamina.

Today DeKalb Hybrid Corn has that quality. It shows in its vigor, its standing and yielding ability, in its resistance to disease, insects and cold! DeKalb corn, like America, has what it takes to "come through" under good or bad conditions.

DEKALB AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
DEKALB, ILLINOIS



Corn tassels must be big, hardy and full of pollen like the DeKalb tassel on the left. The dwarfed "spike" tassel (on right) was discarded.

DeKalb hybrids are bred to grow extra heavy roots that help withstand winds, and drought. DeKalb root shown on right. Ordinary root on left.

ONLY THE STRONG SURVIVE

Inbreeding reveals weaknesses as well as sturdiness in corn plants, so that the weak can be discarded and the strong lines carried on and put into the DeKalb hybrids that you plant. The combining of sturdy DeKalb inbred lines results in the outstanding good characteristics which have made DeKalb the favorite hybrid corn of America's farmers.

The two piles of corn below were grown side-by-side. The DeKalb corn (on left) shows a remarkable resistance to disease.

DeKalb corn breeders inoculate thousands of inbred corn plants with disease organisms each year to determine which lines are most disease resistant.



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Wormy birds waste feed . . . fail to gain weight or maintain egg production . . . slash the poultry profits to which you're entitled! Go after worms by either of these time-tested, farm-proven methods:

1. Capsule each bird with **MIKETS**, the capsule that produces immediate **ACTION**—often within 90 minutes.
2. Mix **MICULES** in the feed. You avoid individual handling of birds and still get **ACTION** within an hour or two.

Ask your hatcheryman or poultry supply dealer for either **MIKETS** or **MICULES**. If he doesn't have them, write The Gland-O-Lac Co., Omaha, Nebraska.

MIKETS

With 2 Hours to Go
What Does a College President Think About?

By **DICK MANN**

WITH just 2 hours left to round out 25 years of service to Kansas State College, 18 of them as its president, F. D. Farrell sat in his office, "the hottest on the campus," so he claims, and found the time just a little heavy on his hands. All the correspondence had been dictated for the day and it would be 1 hour and 55 minutes before it would be placed on his desk for his signature. Signing that correspondence was to be the final act of his long tenure in office. No momentous questions awaited his decision and, obviously, no new plans could be placed into effect.

Being a man of action, the president grew restless with the passing moments. He wandered out into the hallway to get a drink of water from the fountain there. He exchanged pleasantries with Kenney Ford, veteran alumni secretary of the college, and with a few stray members of the faculty. It was there your reporter found him, with the result that we had the rare privilege of returning to the office to share with him a few minutes of those last 2 hours.

A little company was all he needed and, as we seated ourselves on oppo-



Dr. F. D. Farrell

site sides of the desk, President Farrell relaxed and began to talk—of the full, rich years he will leave behind, and of the unprobed years ahead.

"I feel like a new man already," he exclaimed as he mentioned the moment he would step out from under the load of the presidency. "It isn't the work," he hastened to add. "There really is very little of that here. The thing that really gets you are the decisions you have to make. Honestly, I felt 10 years younger the day I definitely made up my mind to resign."

Speaking of the important decisions the president of a great college must make, Doctor Farrell recalled that the worry doesn't end when they are made. Until their results have gone on to a definite conclusion, good or bad, he continues to wonder whether "this decision" or "that decision" will help or hurt the college. He can only hope that the majority of them will be good—which means progress—and that the bad ones will not prove too disastrous. "I worried about fires, too," he explained as he recalled 2 very serious ones at the college. "Every time I heard the fire whistle, day or night, I was frantic until I learned it wasn't one of our buildings." Fire at the college can be very serious since it may disrupt the school's program for months, or even years, while legislators and school officials unwind all the red tape necessary to replace a destroyed building. In addition there always is the danger of injury or loss of life among students and faculty.

Doctor Farrell considers himself lucky in the relationship with his faculty. "There has been little bickering and no major disturbances such as have occurred in some colleges," he recalls. "But even then it is a strain to know that the decisions and acts of some 700 instructors and more than 3,000 students may come back to you at any time. They are bound to make mistakes and, rightly or wrongly, the president is held responsible.

"I hope President Eisenhower won't

worry as much as I have about things," he mused. "I know I didn't worry as much as President Jardine." Doctor Farrell thinks the new president is a splendid young man. "He will be a fine thing for the college—just what it needs," he exclaimed.

He went on to explain that the new president had been coming down to the office for an hour or 2 every day but that "he won't assume any authority because he wants me to handle things until the very last."

It is when he thinks about the future that Doctor Farrell becomes enthusiastic. "I don't intend to retire," he insists. "I'm like my father. He died at the age of 83 and when I saw him a month before his death he was just as interested in everything as he ever had been. That's the way I intend to be."

And Doctor Farrell has made plans to insure his continued active life and connection with the college. He will go back to teaching—teaching some of the same courses he taught at the college more than 20 years ago. In addition he has an 80-acre farm and a suburban home near the college to take up any "extra time" he might have from his teaching duties.

In contemplating his teaching courses, the retiring president is extremely happy. "I have been doing a lot of studying these last few weeks," he related "and I'm amazed at the changes that have taken place in regard to some of those subjects. As a result I am starting right back at the beginning and learning them all over again, just as if I never heard of them.

The qualities that brought Doctor Farrell to the top have not dimmed with the passing years.

IN THE FIELD



Jesse R. Johnson
Livestock Editor
Topeka, Kansas

The **MISSOURI STATE HOLSTEIN BREEDERS' SALE** is to be held at Columbia, on October 7. Twenty-seven consignors are selling 65 head. Production records on the cows selling pass the 600-pound butterfat mark and the 4 bulls selling are from dams with records from 587 to 725 pounds of butterfat. For catalog, write Glenn G. Davis, Columbia, Mo., who is sale manager.

The **C. A. STERLING Jersey cattle sale** held on farm near Topeka, September 2, was attended by several hundred buyers and spectators. The offering sold for a general average of \$174. The bulls averaged \$190 with a top of \$500 for the junior herd sire, purchased by Ray Smith and Howard Carey, Hutchinson. Two top cows went to Hallmark Farm, Kansas City, Mo., at \$300 apiece. The females averaged \$169. Bert Powell was the auctioneer.

The **RANSOM FARM Duroc sale**, held at Horwood, September 2, was attended by about 80 farmers and breeders. Forty-eight head sold for a general average of \$51.71. Bred and open gilts averaged \$52.50 and spring boars averaged \$45. Marvin Barkis, of Louisa, and Hibberd Paul, of Baldwin, topped the sale, each taking an animal at \$71. The sale was unusual from the standpoint of uniformity of prices, no high nor low prices. The local demand was unusually good. Every animal remained in Kansas. Homer Rule was the auctioneer.

W. A. DAVIDSON, veteran stock grower of Simpson, passed away September 1. He was a breeder of registered Poland China hogs for more than 40 years. He was born 74 years ago on a farm in the Solomon valley only a few miles from where he lived all of his life. His father was one of the earliest settlers in Mitchell county, the then open ranges encouraged extensive cattle growing and the interest in all kinds of livestock has continued with the sons and their sons. Mr. Davidson leaves a wife, 4 sons and a daughter. All of them have their own homes except Paul, who is in the army.

The **FOUR-STATE HEREFORD HOG SALE** held at Nevada, Mo., on August 20, saw buyers from 10 states purchase 100 head. The 30 bred gilts averaged \$82; 30 bred sows \$87; 19 spring boars \$60; and 10 spring gilts averaged \$56. Fourteen fall boars averaged \$40. Top of sale was \$202.50. Charles Booz, of Fortis, Kan., sold one of the two highest selling bred gilts and she went to an Arkansas buyer at \$150. Kansas buyers included Eston Green, Osborn; Raymond Swenson, Bridgeport; Charles Booz, Fortis; C. A. Matti, Cottonwood Falls. Many new herds were started as a result of this sale.

One of the largest shipments of registered rams ever to come to Kansas took place when the **THOMAS COUNTY SHEEP AND WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION**, Colby, purchased 28 registered Hampshire rams from the Drummond Institute, Independence, Mo. E. O. Graper, county agent, was instrumental in bringing the rams to Thomas county, and it is probably the largest shipment of rams ever to go to one county. Western Kansas is realizing more and more the possibility of sheep production and these rams should add size and quality to the commercial ewes of that section of the state.

WANTED

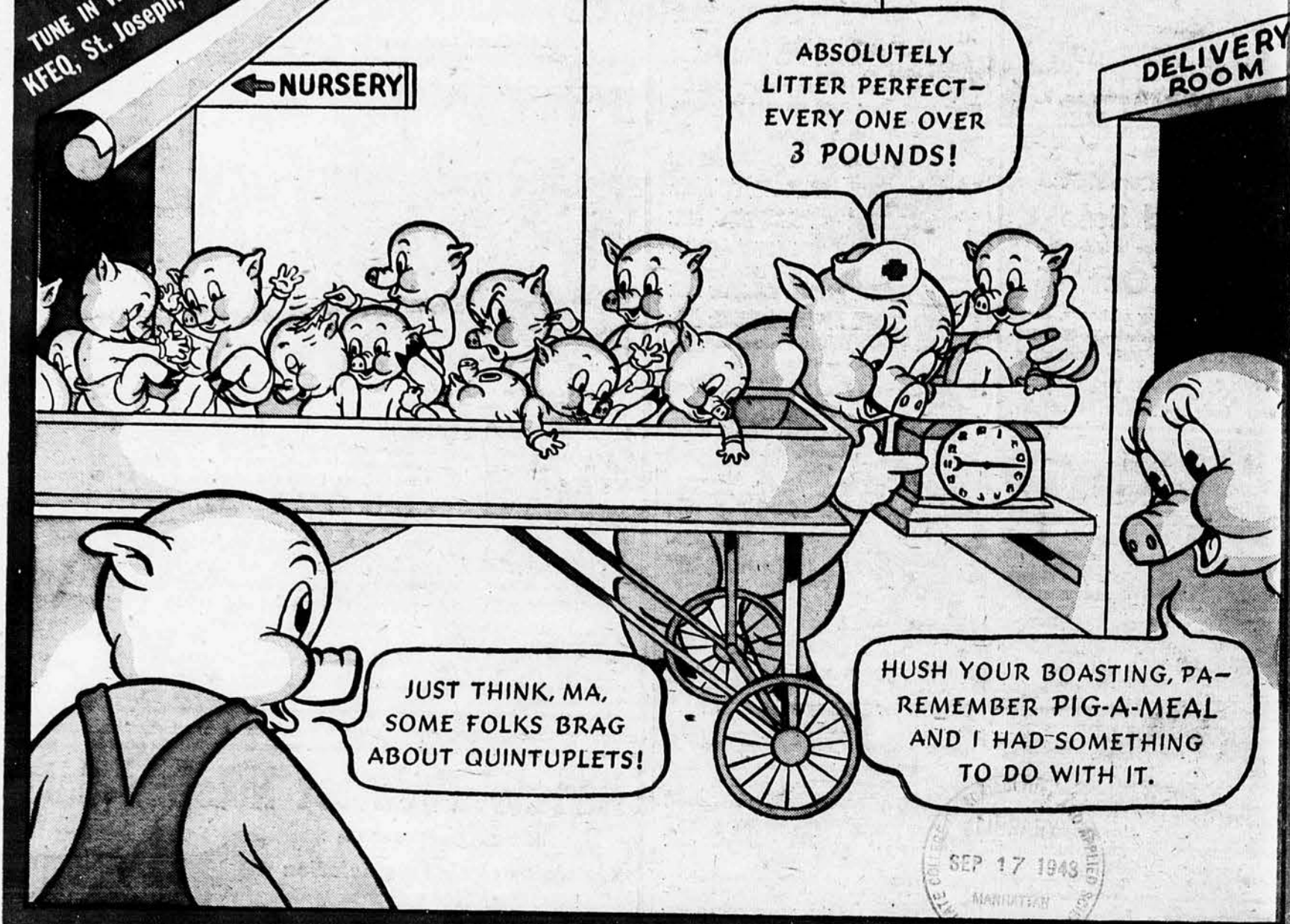
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