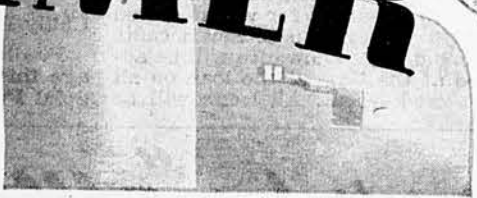




KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE

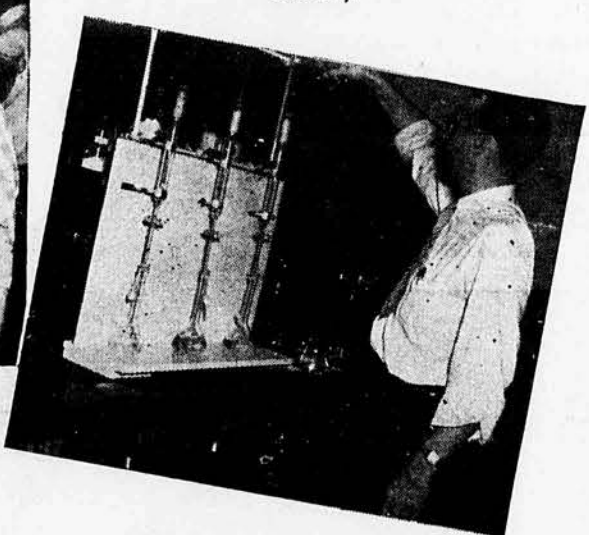


Dehydrated potatoes being examined in the pilot plant by William H. Honstead, assistant chemical engineer. Every vegetable varies in the manner of handling during dehydration, says Mr. Honstead.

What Does Dehydration Offer?



The Waring Blendor, being used here by Betty Anne Whitlatch, assistant chemist, looks like a malted-milk mixer and has much the same action. It removes some of the unwanted pigments from alfalfa extract.



Separating carotene from chlorophyll and other colored matter is being done here by Dr. Ralph E. Silker, assistant professor of chemistry.

ALTHO dehydration is growing rapidly in Kansas as a method of processing farm crops, this new industrial development still has many unsolved problems that are being studied at Kansas State College by virtue of a \$25,000 research grant made by the Kansas Industrial Development Commission.

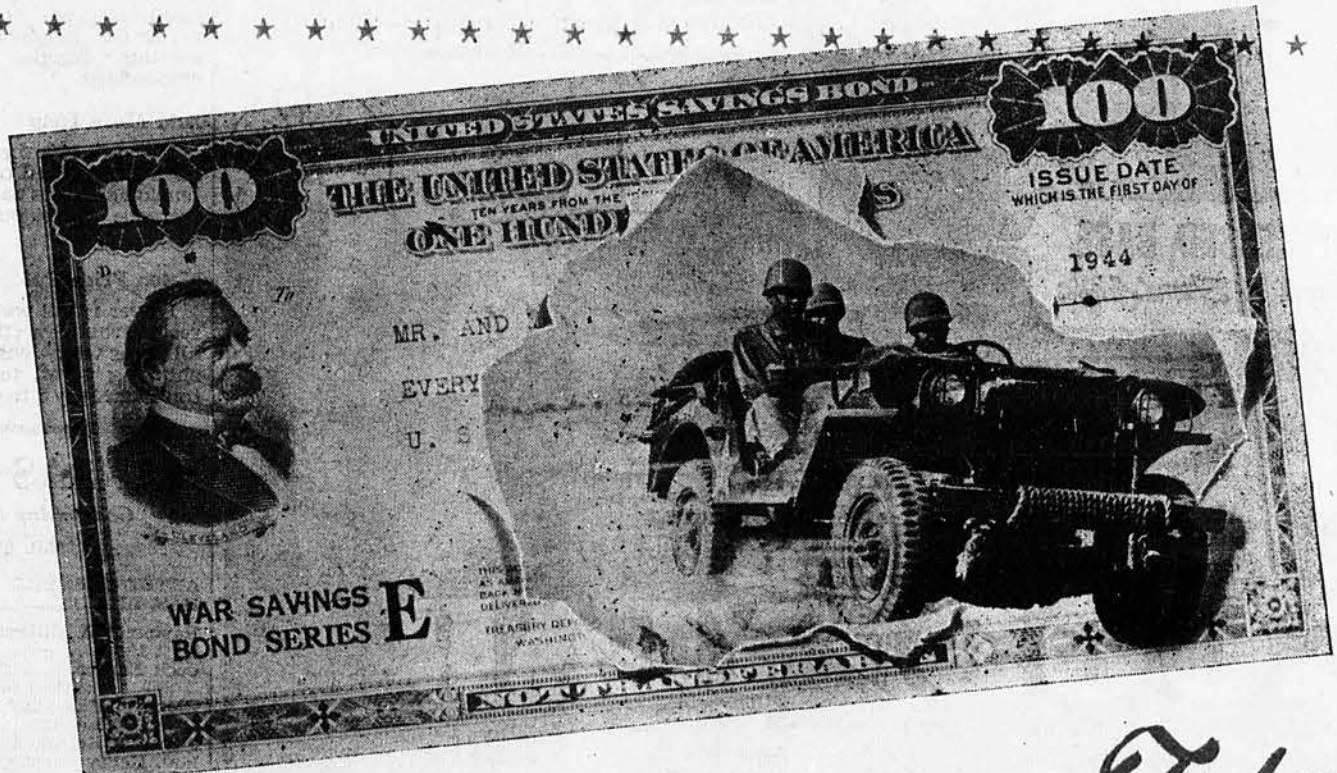
Under direction of Dr. H. H. King, head of the department of chemistry and a member of the commission's technical group, research work is being carried on involving study of dehydrators now in operation, physical and chemical changes in dehydration processes, and loss in vitamin potency thru dehydration.

Two pilot plants, one of which was constructed at the college, now are in operation to study processing, preserving, storing and reconstitution of Kansas products. One of the plants is for exclusive use with alfalfa and other forage crops, and the other is for vegetables and similar specialized crops.

A study is being made of different types of dehydrators, both current and new designs, their cost of construction and operation, their capacity, and their adaptability. Also being examined are undesirable physical and chemical changes brought about in the process of dehydration to discover methods of combating or preventing such changes, and the cause of

loss of vitamin potency in an attempt to find a cure for such loss.

Already the college has found that there are many factors affecting the quality of dried products—such as the stage of maturity of the raw vegetables at time of processing, the variety, the climatic conditions under which it was grown, and the type of soil in which it was planted. [Continued on Page 16]



BUY ONE OF THESE BONDS

Today!

Uncle Sam Says . . .

Wheat Loan Ready

Wheat loans averaging nationally \$1.28 a bushel at the farm will be made on the 1944 crop. Loans will be made on a note and chattel mortgage basis for wheat stored on farms, and a note and loan agreement for wheat stored in approved warehouses. Seven cents a bushel storage allowance will be advanced at the time of the loan on all farm-stored wheat. All loans will be

administered in the counties by county AAA committees under general supervision of the state committees. Loan value for No. 1 hard winter wheat at Kansas City and Omaha will be \$1.44.

Chilly Fuel Outlook

Predicting a coal production shortage this year of 38 million tons, the Solid Fuels Administration asks con-

sumers to: Store this summer any kind and quantity of fuel which dealers can spare; clean furnaces and install controls for heat-saving where available; protect homes by insulation, storm doors, storm windows and weather-stripping now.

Keep Eye on Harvest

County and community AAA committees will encourage combine operators to follow harvests—will assist operators in getting gasoline for both nonhighway and highway use before

starting trip; while on trip, operators may contact county AAA office for help in getting additional gas and repair parts not locally available; special effort will be made to supply truck and implement tires; county agents will supply data as to need for custom work and recruit labor to supplement that of custom operators. State and county AAA committees will direct operators to counties where need is great.

Farm Needs Second

Because seasonal demands on refineries and terminals for civilian grade gasoline exceed production PAW has issued a new order to assure equitable distribution. Farm fuel consumption will continue to get preference next to military needs.

Makes Shoes Last

The impregnation of shoe-sole leather with lubricating agents to increase its life about 25 per cent may be adopted this year following a meeting of the Shoe Manufacturers' Industry Advisory Committee with WPE

Need More Fats

With relaxed regulations on food fats coming into American kitchens the Federal Government is expecting an increase in the salvage of household fats for the war effort.

More Stoves

Allowable inventories of rationed heating and cooking stoves are being increased on the ration in each district between the present allowable inventories and the number of approved applications.

Fewer Refrigerators

The stockpile of new household mechanical refrigerators has been reduced to about 15 per cent of its size in 1942. Every effort is being made to maintain operation of the 20 million already in homes.

More Hamburger

The 5 ration points previously charged a pound for carcasses of steers and block bulls have been removed making more beef available for use in hamburger and sausage.

Forests Not So "Large"

Of the 630 million forest land acres in the U. S., 168 million are not suitable or available for growing timber, 77 million are virtually nonproductive and all but 100 million of the rest have been cut over and produce only a fraction of what they might.

Where Curtains Go

Only about a third as much curtain material as before the war is being manufactured because of military needs for jungle cloth and mosquito netting. Jungle cloth is used for camouflage.

Add More Help

Nearly 400 new Negro workers have been added to staffs of state Extension services to help Negro farmers increase their output of vital war crops.

Melon Price Cut

Lower retail watermelon prices will result from new OPA ceiling prices for all areas which will be \$33 a ton, f. o. b. shipping point, to July 4, and \$26 a ton from July 5 to end of season.

KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

Vol. 81, No. 12

- ARTHUR CAPPER Publisher
- H. S. BLAKE General Manager
- Raymond H. Gilkeson Editor
- Dick Mann Associate Editor
- Cecil Barger Associate Editor
- (On Leave—Army)
- Florence McKinney Women's Editor
- Dr. C. H. Lerrigo Medical Department
- James S. Brazelton Horticulture
- Mrs. Henry Farnsworth Poultry
- Jesse R. Johnson Livestock Editor

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Five years, \$1; one year, 25 cents.

Don't let "GUMMED-UP" tractor tires slow down your farming

You find out a lot about tractor tires when you use them day after day.

Almost any kind will work under ideal conditions. But when you hit one of those low spots in a field where it's sort of sticky—you want a tire that doesn't gum up and spin.

And we found the answer on our own Goodyear Farms. It's a tread without closed corners or "mud pockets" between the lug bars.

So we built such a tread—made every lug bar strong enough to stand alone. That enabled us to have an O-P-E-N C-E-N-T-E-R self-cleaning tread.

We spaced those lug bars evenly. That makes them smooth-rolling in the field or on the road—and smooth-gripping, without jerks and jars to jolt you or the tractor.

Maybe you've had some experience with tractor tires. But we'll tell you this. You don't know how much work you can get out of a tractor till you've found out how Goodyear Sure-Grips shed earth and clean themselves.

You don't buy tractor tires every day, or every year. So it's wise to be sure of the ones that will do the most work. And that's another way of saying, be sure you get Goodyear self-cleaning Sure-Grips.

Sure-Grip—T.M. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company



THE GREATEST NAME IN RUBBER

GOOD YEAR

Sure-Grip Tractor Tires



Will Haul More Bundles



A utility-tractor trailer for use on the E. Stratton and Son farm, has been constructed by Ralph Stratton, of Wabaunsee county. Ralph took an old International truck chassis and lengthened it to 15 feet. On this he built a flat bed, with sloping ends. Used in sorghum harvest last fall, the Strattons found the trailer would carry one third more bundles than an ordinary hayrack, was easy to pull because of the rubber tires, and was easy to load because of the low bed, which is knee-high compared to the waist-high bed of the ordinary hayrack. The trailer can be used for hauling grain bundles, silage, machinery.

May Solve Grass Problem



A. D. Thomas, Shawnee county, is shown standing in a field of Reed's Canary grass, grown from imported Minnesota seed when he was unable to get a stand of any native grass because of flooding. It has a grazing season of about 9 months.

WHAT would you do with pasture land that was subject to long periods of flooding, and on which you couldn't get a stand of any of the native grasses?

A. D. Thomas, Shawnee county, had just that problem and believes he has solved it with Reed's Canary grass, a northern pasture grass used around the lake areas in Minnesota.

Part of the Thomas pasture is under water for weeks at a time and he never has been able to get a stand of broome, Sudan or bluestem. He got some of the Reed's Canary grass seed and drilled it in the fall. This spring it was under water for the better part

of 3 weeks but came thru in good condition and he has an excellent stand.

This grass is not quite as palatable as our native grasses but has an extremely long grazing season of about 9 months, Mr. Thomas says. It may be the answer for many spots in Kansas now being abandoned because of flooding or poor drainage.

Import More Workers

The War Food Administration reports that arrangements have been made to bring 900 workers to the United States from the Barbados, British West Indies colony, for agricultural employment during the summer and fall months.

Representatives of WFA's Office of Labor have gone to Bridgetown, the capital of the Barbados, to recruit the workers. All of the 900 are expected to arrive in this country about the middle of June. Present plans are to utilize these workers in the Midwest.

The agreement with the government of the Barbados is similar to that which the War Food Administration has with the governments of 2 other British West Indies colonies, Jamaica and the Bahama Islands. The workers will be transported at U. S. expense to and within this country, and back to the Barbados at the expiration of their contracts. They will be placed with employers under contracts providing for payment of prevailing wages for the type of work performed in the areas of their employment.

Besides the 3 West Indies colonies, 2 other countries are supplying farm workers to the United States—Mexico and Newfoundland. Working on American farms at present are 32,500 workers from Mexico, 5,250 from Jamaica, 5,100 from the Bahama Islands, and 450 from Newfoundland. Additional numbers expected to be obtained this year are 40,000 from Mexico, 20,000 from Jamaica, 1,000 from the Bahama Islands, and 1,000 from Newfoundland.

FOR JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT POSITION NO. 7



HOWARD F. McCUE
Primaries August 1
(Political Advertisement)

★ FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM ★

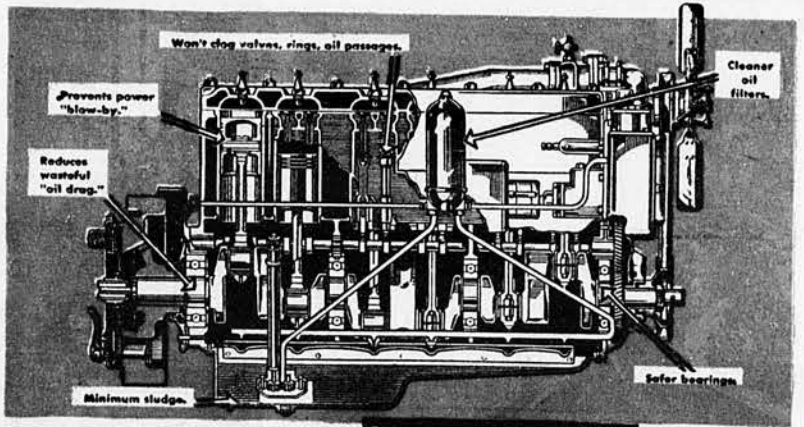


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MOBIL OIL is double-range! Flows instantly at low starting temperatures—maintains full lubrication at high operating temperatures. Mobiloil is backed by 78 years of continuous specialization in the making of quality lubricants—it helps make parts last longer—helps to maintain proper fits and clearances. Remember—oil is part of the engine. Good oil in good condition is good assurance of full power performance and more economical fuel costs.



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MOBIL GREASE—a type for every grease lubrication problem on the farm.
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MOBIL RADIATOR FLUSH—Cleans the cooling system for a more efficient running engine.
SANILAC CATTLE SPRAY—non-irritative... effective protection all day.



Mobiloil HELPS MAKE EQUIPMENT LAST

PRESIDENT TAFT GAVE THE STARTING SIGNAL

IT is June 1, 1909. For weeks the papers have been full of the exciting news. Now, before the New York City Hall five "horseless carriages"—an Acme, a Shawmut, an Itala and two Model-T Fords—stand hub to hub.

Anxiously mechanics make final adjustments. Then, from the White House, President Taft flashes the starting signal. And America's first transcontinental auto race is under way.

West of St. Louis seven-day rains had turned the country roads into quagmires. Across the prairies and in Colorado average speeds were cut to ten miles an hour.

At Cheyenne, Wyoming, the big Itala quit the race. The others plowed on. Near the summit of the Cascades they fought their way against towering snow drifts.

Days later, Ford Car Number 2—the winner—entered the gates of Seattle's Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition. It had crossed the continent in 22 days and 55 minutes, with New York air still in the two front tires!

As he awarded the trophy cup, Colonel M. Robert Guggenheim said: "Mr. Ford's theory that

FORD MOTOR COMPANY

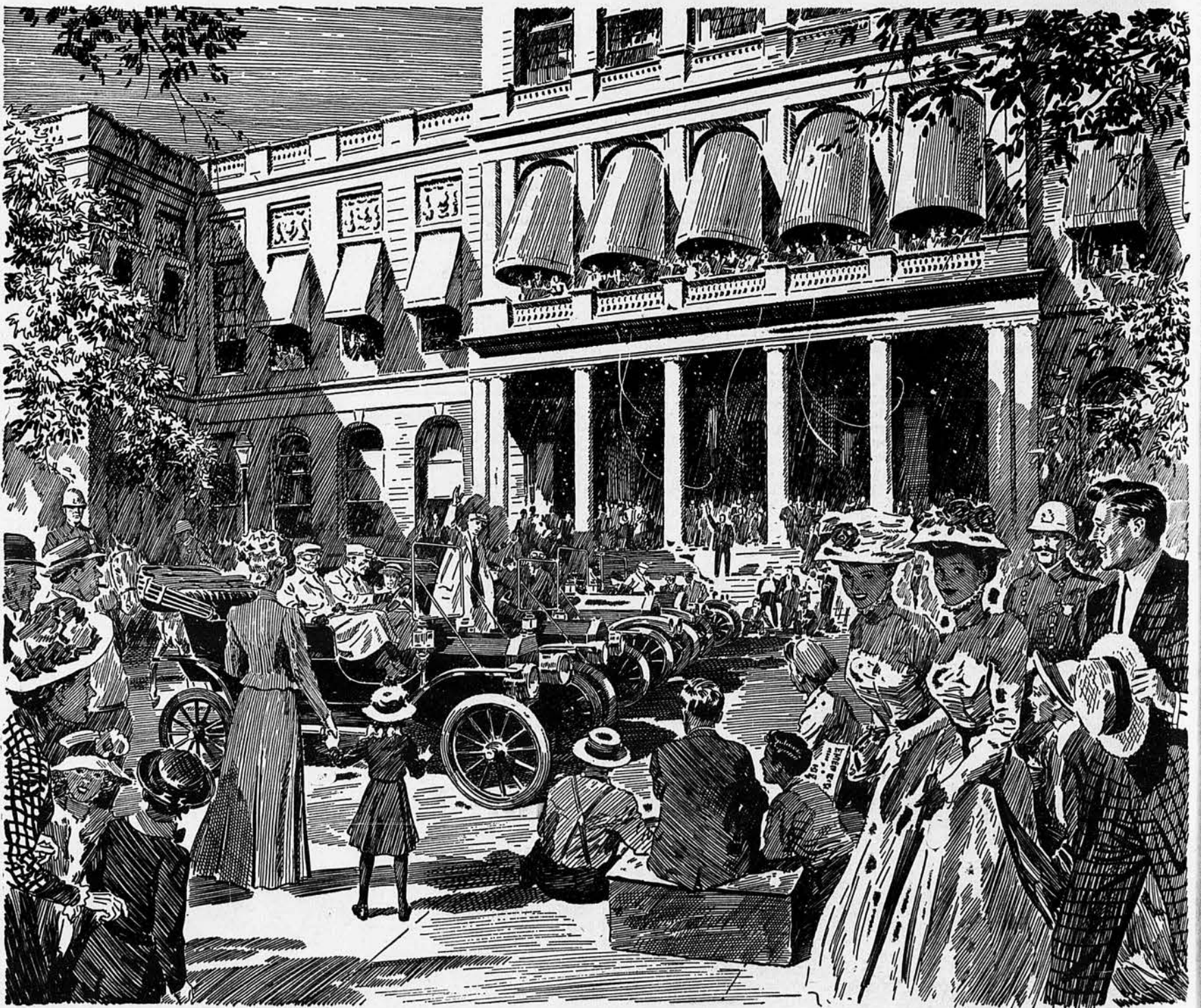
a light-weight car, highly powered . . . can go places where heavier cars cannot go, and can beat heavier cars costing five and six times as much, on the steep hill or on bad roads, has been proved.

"I believe Mr. Ford has the solution of the problem of the popular automobile."

The proof of that no longer rests in a single car which won a race, but in the 30 million cars and trucks Ford has built since then. And today millions of them are providing reliable, economical transportation for wartime America.

Meanwhile the inventive genius and the precision skills associated with the name Ford continue to serve the nation in the mass production of giant aircraft and other means to victory.

In the days of peace ahead, Ford's resourcefulness will again produce soundly-engineered motor cars, priced within the reach of the largest number of people.



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FARM MATTERS

As I See Them

CONGRESS has just approved a resolution increasing the public debt limit to \$260,000,000,000—that is 260,000 millions of dollars. It is \$2,000 for every man, woman and child in the United States. That is a \$10,000 debt for the family of five. Just keep those figures in mind when someone tells you of the wonderful "war prosperity"—high wages and high prices—that has been brought to the country by the war in which we are engaged. Unless your family net worth is around \$10,000 more than it was 5 years ago, you have not profited by the war to the extent you may have been thinking.

The rush of livestock to market is expected, in fact is planned in Washington, to continue throughout most of the rest of this year. Farmers have responded so well to the request of the Government in meat production, that there are more livestock in the country than can be fed. But I want to correct one error that is being made in certain quarters, accusing the "greedy farmers" of producing more than is required to increase their own profits. A check-up of goals set by Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, and later by the successive heads of the War Food Administration, shows that thru 1943 the food production totals barely equaled the goals set by the Administration. What really happened seems to have been that the Planners forgot that the increased numbers of livestock and poultry would require increased amounts of feed, and did not discover their mistake until the livestock was on farms and in dire need of feed. That is why the livestock number must be reduced, no matter at what cost to producers.

Investigations by the Senate and House committee into the seizure of the property of Montgomery Ward & Co., at Chicago last month do not seem to have changed the basic principles involved in the seizure, and in the forcible ejection of the head of the company.

By the President's order, the Department of Commerce used the army to take over the property, altho there has been no evidence to show that if the seizure order was a lawful order, the Government could have obtained possession thru established courts.

The way the War Labor Board is being used to enforce Government approved labor policies into effect is "slick" but does not tend to increase law observance either by public officials or by ordinary citizens.

The War Labor Board issues a direction to management and employes in case of a labor dispute, reporting that direction to the President. Parties to the labor dispute are given to understand that the WLB has issued an order that is to be obeyed.

But as Wards found when their attorneys went into the Federal District Court of the District of Columbia, to test the legality of one of those "orders," the supposed order was not an order at all, but only advice to management.

The Attorney General's office made just that argument in the District Court—that the order was not "legally binding" but was only a recommendation; only advice, and therefore not subject to court review. The court could not pass on whether "advice" from the WLB was good or bad.

That leaves the management of a property in this unpleasant position, apparently with no means of escape from its predicament.

If the "advice" is not followed, then the management has refused to obey an order issued by a Government agency, has defied the Government, and the property is subject to seizure by the President.

If the "advice" is followed, then the management has admitted the legality of the order which the Attorney General says is not an order, but only advice.

Seizure of one retail establishment, even tho it be as big a business as that of Montgomery Ward & Co., might not be so disturbing in wartime, if it were not for the arguments advanced by Attorney General Francis Biddle in support of the proceeding.

The Attorney General maintained that the President does not require any statutory law to seize any piece of private property in wartime; his aggregate of powers as President and Commander-in-Chief under the Constitution and acts of Congress is such that his own sense of discretion is the only guide he need follow.

And in addition Attorney General Biddle contends that:

"In time of war the courts should not set up their opinions against that of the President."

I maintain that **is** more power than a good man should desire to have; more power than any other than a good man should have. And to say that, of course, the President will not seize every corner grocery store in the country is no answer to the assertion of his power to do so.

"Above Schedule"

AMERICAN farmers are fighting this war. Badly cramped by the lack of help, equipment and supplies, our farmers of Kansas and other states still earn this citation from their country: "All along the production line farmers have produced above schedule." Because that is true more people in this country have more food than they ever had before. It means farmers have kept war workers and service men and women in this country well fed so they can do their work.

Likewise, our men and women in uniform who are overseas are being fed out of the 13½ per cent of our estimated total food supplies allocated to our U. S. Armed Forces and military services. Now, I know these overseas meals are a lot different than those on the home table. But the fact remains that American farmers are sending the best they have in sufficient quantities to our fighters. We hope they can eat at home soon.

When you add to that the fact that American farmers are producing enough food so 12 per cent of our total supply can be sent to the United Kingdom and Russia by way of Lend-Lease, you get

something of a picture of the tremendous job American farmers are doing, to say nothing of the increasing number of farm boys who are reaching the front and going into training for battle, and the tax burden farmers are carrying and will continue to carry as long as they live.

The amount of Lend-Lease food, 4 per cent to the United Kingdom, 3½ per cent to Russia and 4 per cent to liberated areas, may not

look too impressive in some quarters. However, these percentage figures fail to tell the story. Three years ago the first shipment of American food reached London. It amounted to 3,983 cases of shell eggs and 200,256 pounds of cheese, a small beginning. Since that time American farmers have produced on their farms, and sent to Allied ports, a total of 11 million tons of foods. I am not contending that America is feeding complete meals to our Allies; but by their own admission, American food has kept them fighting. So American farmers have a big part in front line activities. They are doing their job, a complete job, in the battle for victory. I hope this is remembered at home and abroad after the war.

The records of food shipments from U. S. farms during the last 3 years from the first shipment in 1941, to May 1, 1944, to Britain, Russia and other Lend-Lease countries, include about 12 billion pounds of dairy products consisting largely of dried skim milk, evaporated milk and cheese; almost 5 billion pounds of meat, including 4½ billion pounds of pork; 2 billion pounds of eggs; more than 2 billion pounds of edible fats and oils, mostly lard; 799 million pounds of dried fruits; 949 million pounds of dried beans and peas; 326 million pounds of canned vegetables; and 643 million pounds of canned fruits and juices.

I think the farm production score is a record unsurpassed, if even equaled, in any other line of war effort. Farmers have backed the Armed Forces with all the food they can use, with fighting sons from the farm, with substantial purchases of War Bonds. They have kept war workers and civilians on the home front abundantly supplied with food. And right here is another point worth noting. Farm production has been so generous that War Food Administrator Marvin Jones was moved to say that by their tremendous production, farmers have made rationing much easier and have made it possible to hold prices down. In other words, farm effort has helped avoid inflation which everyone admits is a real threat to the future well being of our country.

Now we are in another farm production season. Despite all the difficulties farmers encounter, and they are legion, I know farm production again will measure up to its "above schedule" record of war years. And at the same time I hope and I shall insist, that Government agencies, which "by Executive order are in charge of food production and allocation," will bend every effort to see that the mistakes of the past are not repeated—at the expense of our patriotic, all-out-producing farmers.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

War Prisoner Labor for Harvest Only

By **CLIF STRATTON**
Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Harvest labor requirements will get first call on German prisoners of war available for hiring out to private employers, members of Congress from farm states have been assured by the War Department, the War Manpower Commission and the War Food Administration.

Under terms of the Geneva Convention, prisoners of war may be used for such employment, at their own request, for which they will receive 80 cents a day. The War Department, however, will charge the employers the prevailing wages in the communities where they are used.

The War Department policy this year is to require that prisoner labor

detachments shall not be fewer than 10 men, instead of the minimum of 5 last year. The general policy is that none will be available for farm labor except for harvesting. The WMC has worked out elaborate regulations to insure adequate housing and sanitary facilities, that they shall not compete with or replace free labor, and so forth. Government agencies and officials are to co-operate with state farm labor boards, where these have been created by the Governors, as in Kansas.

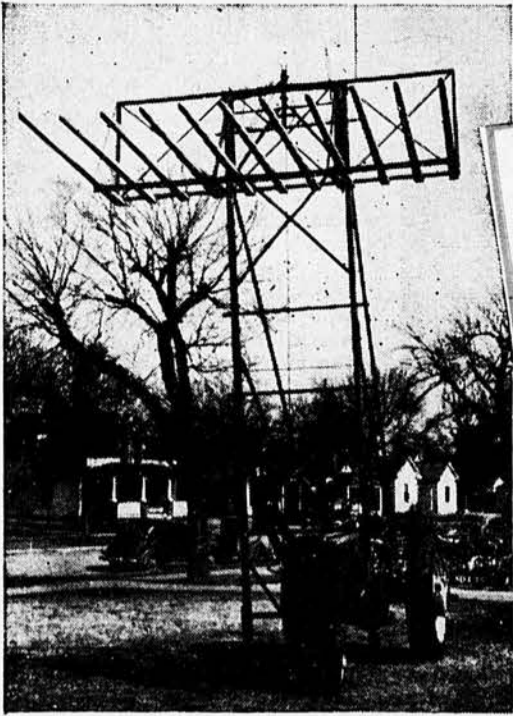
Of course, there won't be enough German war prisoners to go around.

Eggs purchased by the Government at an average price of around 26 cents a dozen, and used for livestock feed, are said to be returning to the Government considerably less. Reports that hogs are allowed to order them served sunnyside up, or over easy, or scrambled are denied with some heat in WFA circles. And there is no truth to the rumor, presumably started by someone opposed to the AAA, that they are served with buttered toast on the side, and washed down with orange juice. Precautions are being taken—this is serious—to prevent the live-

stock feed eggs from falling into the hands of bakers at livestock feed prices.

Little Price Control Change

Law under which the OPA will work for the next year—or 18 months—probably will not differ much from the present law, after Congress gets thru fighting over amendments, limitations, and provisions for very limited court review of OPA orders and regulations and operations. Congress on the show-down is not going to give the Administration the opportunity to say that Congressional action caused any breakdown in the effort to control prices and hold down inflation.
(Continued on Page 12)

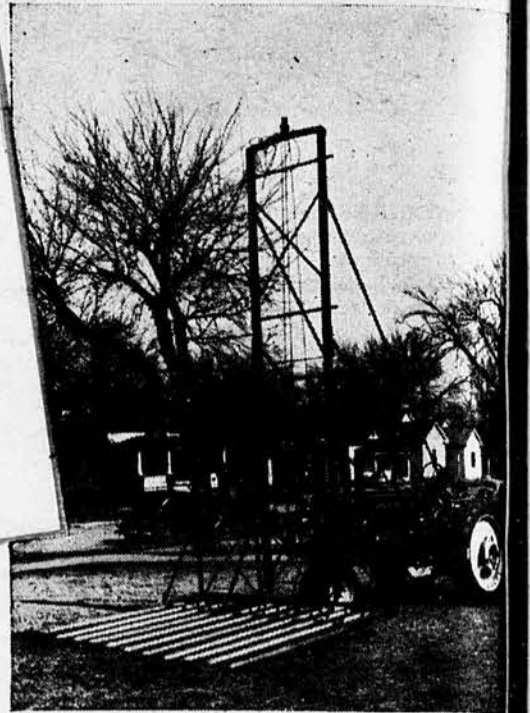


This stacker, also seen at right, has a 21-foot elevator and can stack up to 17 feet. The upper part of the elevator track can be removed so the lower half can be used for other power attachments.

Labor Savers

Help Ease a Tough Haying Job

★ BY DICK MANN ★



This tractor hay stacker was made by the Junction City vocational agriculture class. Walter Porter is the instructor. It is of all-welded construction and was made from farm scrap at a cost of about \$60.

KANSAS alfalfa producers, forced to tackle the haying season this year with the least help and equipment on record, are making labor-saving machinery and are following exchange work programs to get the job done without any outside help, if necessary. A majority of farmers with hay to put up have made arrangements for exchanging labor and machinery, but they agree this is not ideal. The reason is that every farmer already is weeks behind in his general farm work, and needs to spend every hour he can on his own farm. In addition, the chances of his hay being put up at the exact time it is most nutritious are not very favorable. However, most farmers are well satisfied that this arrangement is the best possible and are thankful they have been able to work out any kind of deal.

Producers who have not made exchange agreements, and who have no opportunity to do so, are planning to "muddle thru" as best they can with whatever help now is available on their farms. This means, in most cases, they will be short-handed, and will have to spread out the work to get it finished.

Both plans will result, says Jim Linn, Kansas State College Extension dairyman, in a lot of hay being undercured or overcured this year. Last year a lot of cuttings never were made, and many farmers who did manage to get in their crops report the hay was inferior because it wasn't put up at the proper time.

Some idea of the machinery situation as it affects the haying season can be determined by figures in the state office of the AAA at Manhattan.

The number of haying machines available, compared to the number of applications for new machinery, falls far short. No real picture of the shortage can be obtained because hundreds of farmers needing new machines never put in applications because they knew it would be useless.

Records in the state AAA office show that 900 applications were filed for pickup hay balers, with only 325 being allotted. Four thousand farmers made applications for mowers with only 2,800 allotted. Field loaders lack 100 of meeting the known demand, with 300 applied for and only 200 allotted. Seventy stationary balers were ordered but only 46 were available, while 1,100 side-delivery rakes were needed and only 650 will be delivered.

An outstanding example of co-operation in easing the need for labor and time-saving haying machinery has been achieved this past year by the vocational agriculture class of the Junction City high school, under direction of Walter Porter.

Boys in this group have built and delivered 14 all-steel, tractor-mounted hay bucks and 2 tractor-mounted hay stackers, using plans obtained from the Agricultural Engineering Department, Kansas State College. The plans were made from equipment originally designed by Mr. Porter while a student at Kansas State.

The haying equipment built by these boys is of all-welded construction, using scrap iron picked up on their farms. As a result the costs for the power bucks averaged \$15 to \$25 and the stackers about \$60 for materials. The stackers have a 21-foot elevator and will stack hay up to 17 feet. An advantage of this stacker is that the elevator is in 2 sections, with a break at 11 feet from the ground. The top section can be removed, making the bot-



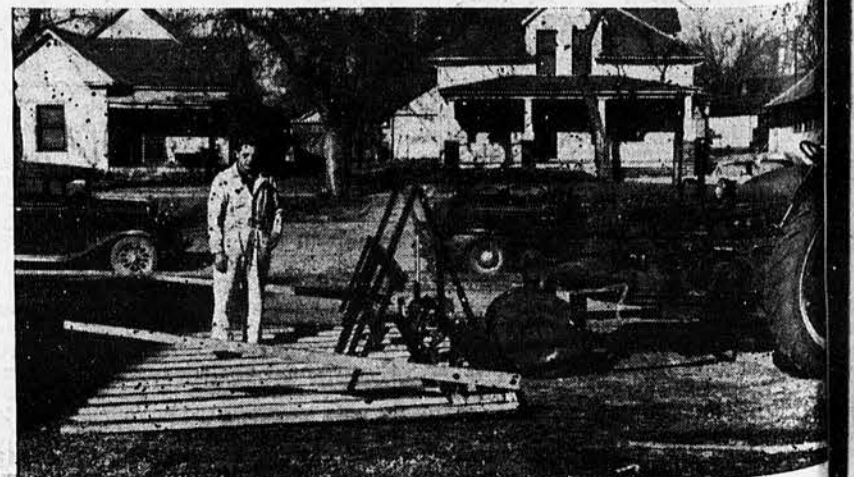
Homemade elevator for putting baled hay into the barn loft. The main working part is an old belt, with 2 by 2 wooden cleats attached.

tom section suitable for using a power manure loader or any other power attachment the owner might desire.

In using any standard set of plans for homemade equipment of this type, says Mr. Porter, it is necessary to make minor changes as no set of plans will be suitable for all makes of tractors. It is up to the ingenuity of the farmer to make whatever changes in the plans are necessary to adapt the equipment to his tractor.

The results of work of this vocational agriculture class cannot be measured by the number of machines turned out, because several farmers have looked over the equipment and then built their own along similar plans.

It is estimated, however, that machinery turned out by this group will save a lot of man power and do a quicker job than otherwise would have been possible. Mr. Porter believes each of the hay stackers will replace 4 men and 4 teams, while the power bucks each will do the work of 3 teams and 1 horsepower buck.



★ ★
Shirley Janke, Geary county, stands by a power buckrake he made as a vocational agriculture student at Junction City high school. It is 1 of 14 built by the students this year.
★ ★

Haying probably got one good break this season on the first cutting. Most farmers figured the wheat would be about 10 days late, which would give them an opportunity to get the first hay cutting out of the way ahead of harvest.

A real problem confronts F. E. Wells, of Riley county, who operates a dairy herd of 101 cows and calves. With his other livestock and extensive crop acres he has enough work for 6 men, but has only half that much help. He plans to sell off his sheep and drop his usual program of feeding out 200 head of hogs a year. But even with these adjustments, he still hasn't enough help to put up his hay. His 40 acres of alfalfa are divided into 8- to 10-acre fields and his plans now are to pasture it off this summer. This means he will not have any hay for next winter's feeding and will either have to buy hay or cut down his dairy herd.

"We're going to 'bungle thru' with the help and equipment we have but don't expect to do as good a job this year as normally," says Dan Casement, Riley county, who has 200 acres of alfalfa for his large herds of purebred livestock. Mr. Casement has enough help, he thinks, but his men are older than he formerly hired and he expects them to take longer doing the job, which probably will mean poorer quality hay. The method used on the Casement ranch is loading onto the racks with a field loader for hauling to the barns.

Ward and Willis Griffing, Riley county, also use a field loader and put all their hay in the barn loose, which requires 3 men. They will use a 16-year-old boy for the third man this season in putting up their 25 acres.

Robert Dodge, Riley county, former county agent in Greenwood county, has 30 acres of alfalfa and has no idea how he is going to get it put up. Last year most of the crop was lost, he said, and will be again unless he can get help. Hay on this farm is bucked from the field to the barn, where it is run thru an ensilage cutter and blown into the barn. Two men possibly could do the work, thinks Mr. Dodge, but finding that second man is his problem.

Otis Avery, Clay county, has only 13 acres of alfalfa and believes he has enough help to do the job. His method is pitching onto the racks in the field for hauling to the barn. [Continued on Page 15]

The Conquest of Fear

By THE REVEREND L. E. SCHWARZ

A FRAID? Of course we are. Everyone is. The difference between the man of courage and the coward is that the former conquers his fear, and the latter is conquered by his fear. It is going forward when one is afraid which makes a man brave. Since all men wrestle with this affliction we can, when fear comes our way, at least rejoice that we are normal.

It is worry—prolonged fear—which plagues most of us. We worry about the weather, our business, our health, our family, or our future. Happily freed from fear is one of the Four Freedoms proclaimed by our President. He had in mind national security. Surely the tragic insecurity of our times reveals the need for freedom from this fear. But beyond national anxiety men are conscious of their individual need. Fear is very personal.

Fairness demands that we speak a word in defense of fear. It has its good elements. Fear is rooted deep in our natures. We are born with the fear of falling and the fear of noises. Fear also is rooted far in the past. It enabled our ancestors to escape from natural calamities and physical foes. As the release of adrenalin gives the runner his second wind, so fear gives the warrior a surcharge of energy. Furthermore, fear of disease has led to scientific progress in the fields of medicine and sanitation. In the moral realm fear of punishment serves as a deterrent to evil tendencies. Similarly, a wholesome fear of God makes for spiritual well-being. The Psalmist had this in mind when he said, "Fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom."

Our great concern, however, is with the other aspect of fear. Because we are unwisely afraid, we build foolish defense mechanisms. A certain ball player throws his glove over his left shoulder when he comes in from the field, fearing that he will not otherwise get a hit. Another person scheduled to give an address becomes panic-stricken as the ordeal approaches. To his great relief a headache develops, which gives him an excuse for canceling his engagement. Even paralysis has been induced by people who fear to face the facts of life. The sickness of convenience is a common phenomenon. It comes like a blessed relief. It carries to curse our souls like a bad habit which is firmly fixed. The troubles which lead many people to their pastors and psychiatrists can definitely be traced to fear. Now war has accelerated our worries and increased our tension. Who can measure the anxiety of parents, wives and sweethearts as they think about their loved ones in areas of danger?

Everyone Has Anxious Moments

Priorities and restrictions make many men fear for the very existence of the business concerns to which they have given their lives. Young people are perplexed, not knowing what the morrow has in store. As women count their points and stamps, they are afraid to buy and afraid not to buy. It is generally agreed that we are entering a new kind of world. What it will be like no one knows. Facing this mysterious future, we experience a strange mixture of hope and fear of

the unknown. Thus we see that every man has his anxious moments. But we need more than such consolation. Modern man's cry is for freedom from the torments of fear. Fortunately, we can conquer our phobias. Several elements aid us in this conquest.

First, let us face the facts. Most fears are like ghosts. Altho they haunt us in the dark, they fade away in the light. They are assumptions without foundations in fact. We see this illustrated in the Philippian jailer. After the earthquake recorded in Acts, he was about to take his life, supposing the prisoners had fled. Because the doors were opened he assumed that Paul and his companions had departed. Contrary to his supposition, the prisoners were still at hand.

Many are the fears of supposition. Suppose the ship goes down. Suppose I lose my position. Suppose my secret is discovered. Suppose there is another drought. Suppose I become seriously ill. Why should we suppose any of these things? Let us live today while we have it. If tomorrow brings an evil, we can cope with it then. With new troubles there will come additional resources. "As thy days, so shall thy strength be" is a divine promise confirmed by experience. Tomorrow's troubles are only shadows today. Shadows are still banished by light. It is difficult enough to deal with the unpleasant facts of life which we face today. Why worry about ideas which as yet have no reality?

"Some of your griefs you have cured, And the sharpest you still have survived; But what torments of pain you endured From evils that never arrived."

To be specific, let us consider the case of a man who is tormented by the fear of death. Because he is so strong in other ways, he is ashamed to confess his weakness. Gradually his obsession assumes such proportions that he loses his appetite. His health becomes undermined. He is on the verge of a nervous breakdown when some friend, perhaps his pastor, discovers the ghost in his closet, and brings it out in the light. This afflicted man discovers that death is just as natural as birth. Without death, life would become stagnant. If vegetation ceased dying, the earth would lose its fertility, and life would be worse than death. Then, too, the man of insight finds in God a guarantee for the survival of the soul. What could be better than that?

Of course, that raises another question, which can well be answered by a story. A doctor once visited a patient in his neighborhood. "Will I die?" pathetically inquired the sick man. "You may well recover from this attack," replied his physician, "but a second or third visitation will very likely be fatal." Panic-stricken the man asked what he could expect to find beyond death's veil. The doctor said he did not know. "What," cried the patient, "you, a man of religious convictions, do not know?" "No," replied the physician, "there are many things I do not know about the life to come."

As they conversed, the doctor's dog made his presence known in the outer room. When the door was opened the dog sprang to the side of his master. "This dog," said the doctor, "was never before in this room. He did not know what he would find here. All he knew was that his master was in this room, and that was sufficient for him. When the door was opened, he leaped in." The patient's face brightened. "I understand," he said. "Altho you do not know the details of the life beyond, you are not afraid to enter it because your Master is there." The light of such an experience banishes fear.

Second, we can laugh off some of our fears. Frequently fears appear ridiculous after they are squarely faced. One's own experience will give assent to that assertion. It is natural for the patient or parishioner to apologize for the foolishness of his fear. The wise counsellor never laughs at the man he seeks to help, but he strives to enable him to laugh at his own fear. As long as one can laugh, he is the master of his situation. While he does not laugh because of his afflictions, the victorious man laughs despite them.

Third, do something about your fears. In astonishment, someone asked how a certain British girl could calmly

drive her bus thru the littered streets of London during a period of bombing. The answer was that she could keep calm because she was doing something. When one begins to worry, it's wise to take a walk. Action brings relief.

Perhaps it is a consciousness of guilt which causes fear. As Hamlet said, "Conscious does make cowards of us all." The prescription is the same—do something about it. Confess the evil, and make restitution as far as it is possible. With God there is forgiveness. For this and for another thing we can be grateful. Every victory over fear decreases its power and increases our strength.

And fourth, let us have faith in God. A child becomes fearful of a vicious dog while walking past a neighbor's house. Automatically the youngster raises his hand and clasps his father's. Then in the strength of his father, the child walks bravely forward. Now it

is two against the dog, and father is master of the situation. Faith in God similarly enables us to rise above our anxieties. If the critic calls that an opiate, he reveals the bankruptcy of his position by giving to the virtue he cannot deny an unkind name. The faith which gives us courage to be our best is well worth having. The Psalmist had it when he said, "What time I am afraid, I will trust in Thee." Washington Gladden had it when he wrote in his "Ultima Veritas":

"And fierce tho the fiends may fight, And long tho the angels hide, I know that Truth and Right Have the universe on their side;

"And that somewhere, beyond the stars, Is a Love that is better than fate; When the night unlocks her bars I shall see Him, and I will wait."



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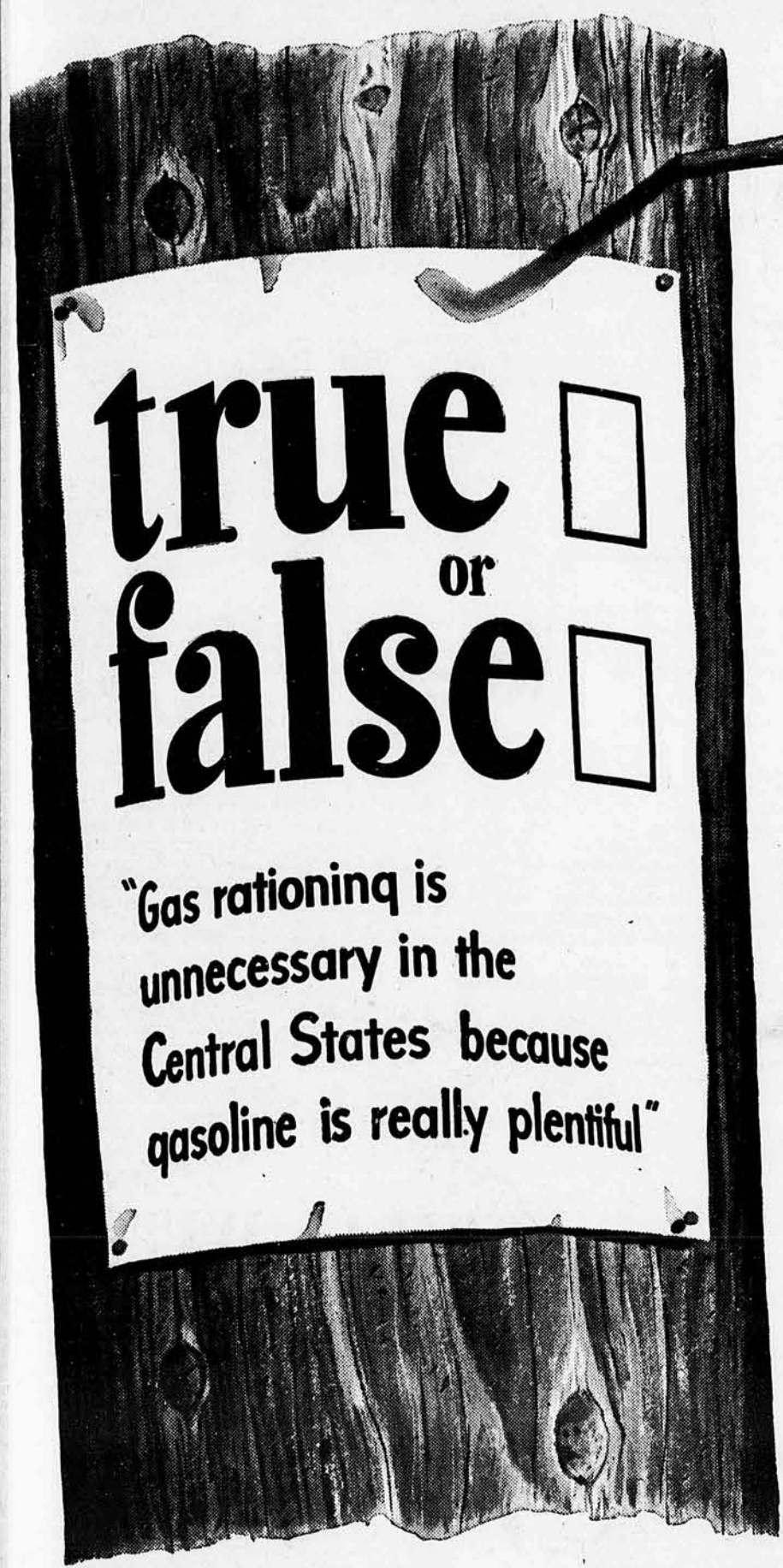
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The Reverend L. E. Schwarz



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true
or
false

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unnecessary in the
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gasoline is really plentiful"

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After such tremendous military needs are met, there simply is not enough gasoline left to keep civilian cars running "as usual." In spite of the fact that the Central States are more fortunate than other parts of the nation in respect to nearby sources of petroleum, there *still* is not enough gasoline for normal motoring here—not by a whole lot!

The only way to make what is available go around is through rationing. Without rationing, somebody would be bound to go without any gasoline. That somebody *could* be you.

The importance of a gasoline rationing system that really works is going to be increasingly great as the military needs for gasoline grow greater. Unfortunately, we have to look that fact in the face. Rationing is no fun—but a failure of our present gasoline rationing would surely result in even more drastic measures of control over the gasoline supply. It is to your own selfish interest to do everything possible to make rationing succeed.

Here's how you can help make gas rationing work: Don't apply for more gas than you really need. Endorse all your gas coupons now—don't give any away. Don't take extra gas or coupons from anyone.

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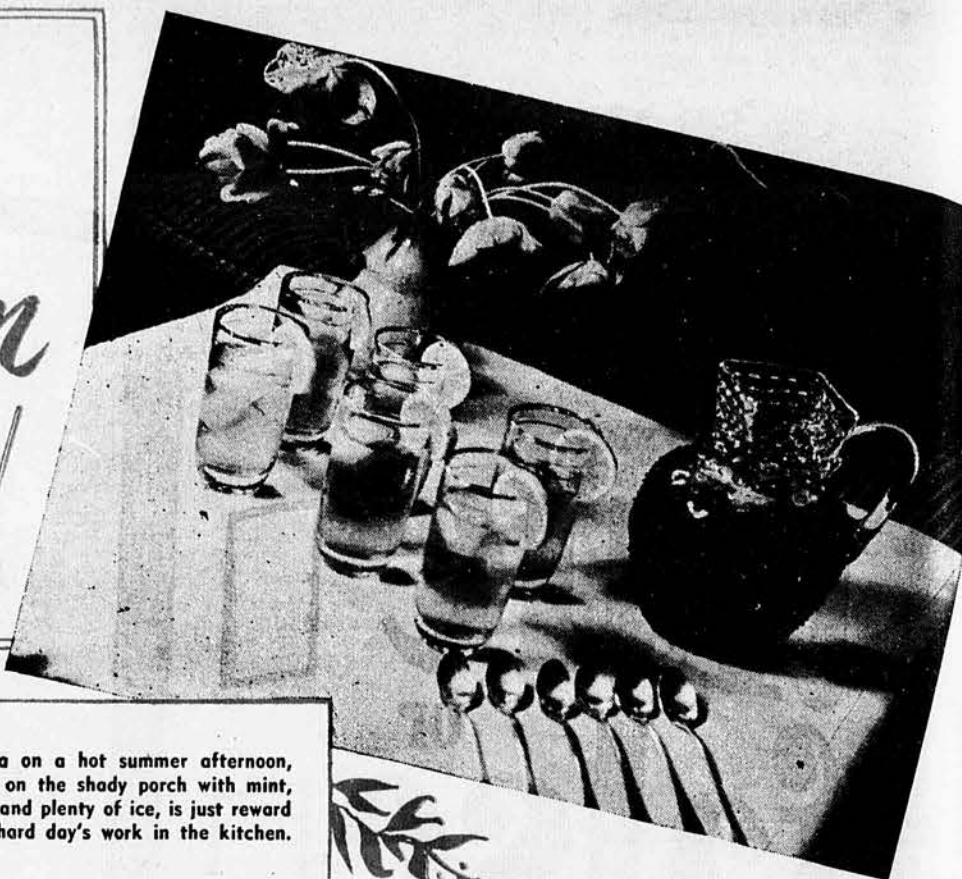
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★ GASOLINE POWERS THE ATTACK . . . DON'T WASTE A DROP! ★

A Cooling Drink and a Shady Porch for a Hot

Afternoon

By FLORENCE MCKINNEY



ICE cubes tinkling against the side of cold glasses, mint in ice tea, cooling fruit drinks you canned in cherry, strawberry and rhubarb season. All are signs of the end of spring and the beginning of sweltering summer days. Nothing, absolutely nothing, is more cooling than a beverage with clinking ice.

As for variety, there is no end to the number of drinks that can be devised and tested by the family and friends—tea, coffee, fruit juices, cocoa and chocolate as well as soft bottled drink mixtures. Slices of lemon or orange, maraschino cherries, mint leaves, even ripe strawberries with the stem on for easy eating, make attractive garnishes for a variety of iced drinks.

For something to crunch while enjoying the drink there are cheese sticks, wafers and cookies. An amateur can make any of these the first time, so let young daughter assume the responsibility.

Pineapple Grape Punch

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| 1 cup sugar | Juice of 1 orange |
| 4 cups water | Juice from No. 2 can |
| 2 cups grapejuice | pineapple |
| | Juice of 3 lemons |

Boil the sugar with one half the water for 3

Ice tea on a hot summer afternoon, served on the shady porch with mint, lemon and plenty of ice, is just reward for a hard day's work in the kitchen.

minutes and cool. Add all fruit juices and remainder of water. Serve with ice.

Rhubarb Punch

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1½ cups unsweetened rhubarb juice | ¾ cup sugar |
| 2 cups ice water | 3 tablespoons lemon juice |
| | 1 cup orange juice |

Mix rhubarb juice and sugar and bring to boil. Chill. Mix with other ingredients and serve with ice. This will serve approximately four.

Iced Coffee

Make the coffee a little stronger than usual to allow for dilution by ice. Pour hot coffee over ice in individual glasses. Use powdered sugar and

cream if desired. Do not count on leftover coffee to make a good flavor.

Strawberry Shrub

Strawberry shrub is a canned mixture of strawberry juice, sugar, lemon juice and water. There is no finer tasting strawberry product. For a hot summer day fill glasses about half full of the shrub, add 2 ice cubes and fill the glasses with carbonated water. Your guests will be delighted.

Chocolate Milk Shake

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|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| 3 tablespoons chocolate sauce | 1 scoopful ice cream |
| | 1 cup milk |
| | 3 drops vanilla |

Beat chocolate sirup and milk until foamy. Pour into tall glasses and add vanilla and ice cream. Serve with straws.



It's made of fresh spinach, leaf lettuce, sliced red radishes for color, and bits of onion, all from the garden. With catsup dressing it's delicious and attractive as well.

RAW vegetable salad must have "oomph" to be attractive—loose, fluffy, and in big pieces. The saddest sight in the food business is a flat, soggy vegetable salad. And now that there are plenty of the green leaves from the home garden, delight the family with a fluffy spring salad.

Combine lettuce, raw spinach, thin bits of onion or chives, sliced radishes for contrasting color, and perhaps sliced cucumber. Ripe garden tomatoes make a grand addition to most any salad, but cut them in large pieces so they will look attractive as well as taste good. Any combination of fresh vegetables or vegetables with fresh fruit might be just as attractive and nutritious.

To achieve a spring salad with "oomph" there are some rules to follow. First, the vegetables must be crisp and cold and direct from the refrigerator. Next, break the leaves into large pieces

with the fingers. Don't use the kitchen shears and don't spend time breaking crisp leaves into tiny bits. The result will be flat and unattractive. The last rule is to pour the oil dressing over the salad just before serving, mixing only enough to get a little of the dressing on each bit. Don't mix and mix, expecting it to improve—it will only invite disaster.

French Dressing

A basic dressing recipe is necessary if salads are to be at their best. The following is standard and variations can be made by combining it with other foods—grated cheese, horseradish, hard-cooked eggs, a garlic clove or any combination of

SALAD WITH

Personality

by FLORENCE MCKINNEY

these. It should enhance flavor of salad itself.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 cup salad oil | 1 teaspoon sugar |
| ½ cup lemon juice or vinegar | 1 teaspoon salt |
| | 1 teaspoon paprika |

Put all ingredients in a glass jar, fitted with lid and rubber. Shake vigorously before using. It is possible to make several days' supply of this foundation dressing and combine it with other seasonings as desired.

Catsup Dressing

For a variation "just made for" a spring salad a catsup dressing is all one could desire. It has a nippy flavor brought out by the catsup and onion.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 cup of French dressing | ¼ cup tomato catsup |
| | 1 teaspoon finely chopped onion |

Keep oil dressings in the refrigerator as oil become rancid in a warm kitchen. If you like a suggestion of garlic, [Continued on Page 11]

Last Minute Tips

To Can, Pickle, Freeze

Some home canners of last year complained that screw bands rusted and caused trouble when it was time to remove them. This year try to remove them immediately after the jars have cooled. Some of the bands will come off easily, others will stick. Cover the lid with a wet, hot cloth for a few minutes. This will not work in 100 per cent of the cases but it's fine for nearly all. Do not force a band off, for it may break the seal. Re-use of bands as the canning progresses will save considerable metal and expense.

Size of jars used in canning has something to do with the popularity of the contents. For a family of 4 or fewer it is smarter to can most garden products in pint jars. The leftovers from quart and 2-quart jars are too often rejected by some member of the family.

Of course peas should be canned in the pressure cooker—that is well known. But to wash the pods before shelling is not so well known. Washing removes the soil which carries the bacteria causing spoilage.

We hope that every home canner knows that canning powders are dangerous. Never use them! Botulinus,

Avoid Errors

So there will be no chance of error, we suggest that for details on preparation of all foods for the locker, you write for a copy of the Kansas State College leaflet, "Freezer Storage of Foods." It gives directions for fruits, vegetables, poultry, other meat, eggs and butter. Write for a free copy to the Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

the dread organism which can cause death quickly, will live in the presence of canning powders. Heat in the pressure cooker is the only certain death to botulinus.

Are you one whose canned beets turned a peculiar color, perhaps a bluish tinge? This is caused by alkaline substances in the water. To prevent this, add a little vinegar to the water in which they are to be boiled. You have no doubt noticed that pickled beets are always a perfect red. That, too, is brought about by the action of the vinegar.

Almost every homemaker has coffee jars on hand and perhaps is wondering just what use she can make of them. If a metal screw band came with the coffee jar, keep it—then buy metal flats size "63." One caution about canning in these jars—the water bath will be safe, but use other jars in the pressure cooker.

Both fruits and vegetables, when frozen, retain more of their fresh qualities than when preserved by any other method. Freezing retains more of the minerals and vitamins, in fact is so superior in this respect, that the future holds promise of a great expansion in the quick-frozen food industry. Farm families have taken enthusiastically to the plan of the home-freezing cabinet.

For string beans, blanch only a pint

New Canning Bulletin

Every woman is eager to know the right method of canning for each food in order to guard against spoilage. A new bulletin published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, "Home Canning," offers valuable suggestions and 7 points for success. There are 4 pages of illustrations on "how to do it," and 4 pages on how to prepare fruits and vegetables for various methods of canning. The Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, will send a free copy of the bulletin upon request. Please order by number, AWI-93.

at a time. Cut the beans in suitable lengths, put in a cheesecloth bag and blanch in boiling water for 3 to 4 minutes. Count the time when the water begins to boil, then immediately place the bag in very cold water, or in cold running water.

When packing in the cellophane bag, leave 1/2-inch headspace in the pint carton and 1 inch in the quart carton for expansion during the freezing process. Seal the cellophane with a warm iron, then transfer the cartons one by one to the refrigerator until all are ready to be taken to the locker for the quick freeze. Other vegetables require much the same treatment—the blanching time is bound to differ in some cases.

Easy To Make Floor Polisher

Are you tired of squatting down or polishing that waxed floor on your hands and knees? Have you thought longingly of a back- and labor-saving long-handled polisher, but can't quite stretch the budget to cover it? If you have a wornout broom you have the answer. Trim it evenly, up high where the bristles are thickest, about an inch below the last stitching. Then place a piece of felt, cut from an old hat, or a piece of carpet or flannel over the trimmed ends, bring the material up to the handle just above the bristles and tie or sew together. You'll find it just as effective as those you might buy. It will keep a linoleum in good condition, too—footmarks can be rubbed off in a jiffy without stooping.—By Monette.

Salad

(Continued from Page 10)

add 1 clove to a serving and allow its flavor to penetrate into the other ingredients. A word of warning tho about too free use of garlic! Remove it from the jar in an hour or two and never allow it to be poured out onto the vegetables.

Horseradish Dressing

Does it sound impossible? Contrary to its sound, it is delightful and a bit unusual, at least, in many homes. You may use the same basic recipe for French dressing. Use it on a fresh vegetable salad.

1 cup French dressing 1/4 cup grated horseradish

Salad Combination

Certain caustic wits for some years have grievously maligned the word salad. They intimated that it was made up of all the undesirable scraps in the refrigerator—concocted to save mother's conscience if she had any ideas of throwing them into the garbage. One made of scraps without cognizance of the fact that some foods are not at their best in salads, is one without personality. But it is possible to use a leftover on occasion, for instance, green string beans. Try combining these with raw carrot strips, hard-cooked eggs cut into large pieces, chopped celery, and loosely broken pieces of lettuce. A mayonnaise or cooked salad dressing or French dressing will be satisfactory with this particular combination. I am sure you will like the results.

Bacon Dressing

For every-day purposes, the reliable and sure-to-please old-fashioned bacon dressing is one of which the family seldom tires. It can be used either hot or cold, depending on whether the vegetable is to be fresh or wilted.

4 slices bacon 1/4 cup vinegar
1/2 small onion, 1/2 tablespoon sugar
 chopped 1 teaspoon salt

Fry bacon, add onion and cook until tender. Add remaining ingredients, stir and pour over vegetables. Try this on lettuce, spinach or a combination of the two. The onion may be omitted from the dressing and cut up in the salad ingredients instead.

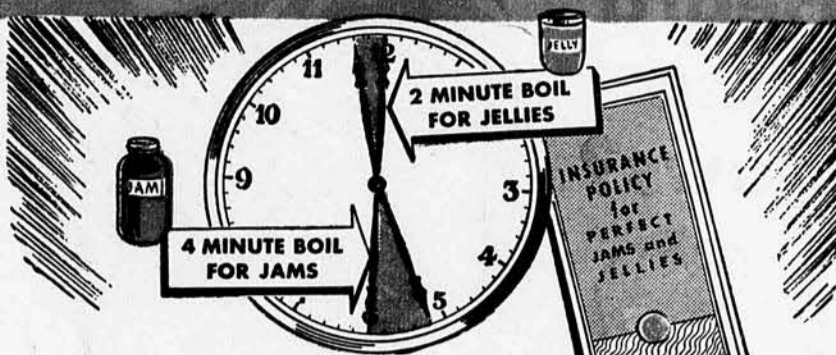
Sour Cream Dressing

Now that summer is here there occasionally will be a surplus of sour cream in the refrigerator, suitable for either cabbage or lettuce.

1/2 cup sour cream 3 tablespoons lemon juice
1 tablespoon sugar 1/4 teaspoon salt

Beat cream until stiff. Add other ingredients slowly and continue beating until thick.

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HOME MADE JAMS AND JELLIES HELP ON THE HOME FRONT

Make all you can!

USE THIS RECIPE FOR FRESH PEACH JAM

4 Cups Ground Peaches
6 Cups Sugar
1/4 Cup Lemon Juice
1 Package M.C.P. Pectin

Wash, peel, and remove pits from 4 pounds fully ripe peaches; grind the fruit. Measure exactly 4 level cups of the ground peaches (add water to fill out last cup, if necessary) in a large kettle. Add the M.C.P. Pectin and lemon juice, stir well and bring to a boil, stirring constantly. NOW, add the sugar (which has been previously measured), continue stirring, and bring to a full rolling boil. BOIL EXACTLY 4 MINUTES. Remove from fire, let boil subside, stir and skim by turns for 5 minutes. Pour into sterilized jars, allowing 1/2-inch space for sealing with fresh paraffin.



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Mister, I really can make a hog of myself on **DANNEN PIG SLOPPER**

HELPS YOU GROW MORE PORK WITH FEWER PIGS!

To grow more pork in '44, every pig must be fed for maximum gains, because there are fewer pigs. To help keep your pigs gaining steadily, feed Dannen Pig Slopper. Rich in proteins, fat building carbohydrates, vitamins and minerals, it is made to help them stay healthy, on feed, and to cut down feed bills, too. Just one sack makes 500 pounds of rich, rosey slop with a palatable, pleasant taste. So if you want your pigs to make hogs of themselves... 200 pounders or better in six months... use Dannen Pig Slopper. Available from your local Dannen dealer.

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500 Lbs. of Slop From Just One Sack
Amazing water absorption capacity of Dannen Pig Slopper enables you to make 500 lbs. of nutritious slop from just one sack. No soaking in a swill barrel. No time wasted. No feed lost. An easy, economical way to feed for real profitable gains.

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From a Marketing Viewpoint

By George Montgomery, Feed Grains, Poultry and Eggs, and Dairy; Merton L. Otto, Livestock.

than the supported price of domestic wool.

Did placing pork on the ration-free list automatically release farmers from slaughter restrictions on home-slaughtered pork?—D. Z.

My oats crop is poor and I may need to buy some feed. Should I buy oats at harvest time?—M. J.

An amendment to W. F. O. 75 effective May 25, revoked the requirements that farmers must have permits to slaughter livestock and to deliver meat to persons not living on the farm. This applies to all kinds of livestock.

Any feed grain which will be needed should be bought before next winter. Whether you should buy oats will depend on the availability of other grain, and also on the price of oats. If there will be an opportunity to buy corn in your community at husking time, it will be a cheaper feed at the ceiling price than oats are at present prices. On a pound basis, barley and grain sorghums have been cheaper than oats.

Government reports show that large quantities of wool have been imported into the United States during the last 2 years. Has anything been done to encourage use of domestic wool in preference to imported wool?—E. T.

What effect will the invasion have on wheat prices?—R. N.

Large quantities of foreign wool have been brought into the United States and there is a sizable carryover of wool from a year ago. Most army and navy contracts for cloth made from wool specify use of domestic wool in filling these contracts, although imported wool can be bought for less

Wheat prices showed little reaction to the initial landings in France. If large numbers of European people are released from Nazi domination, large quantities of wheat and flour will be required to feed them. Much of the flour will come from the United States since this country has the available milling capacity.

War Prisoner Labor

(Continued from Page 5)

Also on the showdown no commodities will be singled out for special treatment in the OPA extension act. This applies also to the Bankhead amendment, which would give cotton, and especially cotton textile mills, special price protections. As soon as the Bankhead amendment had been approved by the Senate committee on banking and currency, the oil industry flooded Congress with telegrams pointing out that if cotton is entitled to price protection, so is petroleum, and demanding legislation which would increase the price of crude to at least 50 cents a barrel.

while the war is on, but the first "war workers bond drive" to provide funds to keep the war plants operating after the war is over will be a flop.

Sell "Family-Size" Farms

Government plans to sell land condemned for war purposes in small tracts as this land no longer is needed for war purposes. Idea on farm land is that it be auctioned to individuals in "family-size" tracts, with regulations that will keep these tracts from being bought up by speculators.

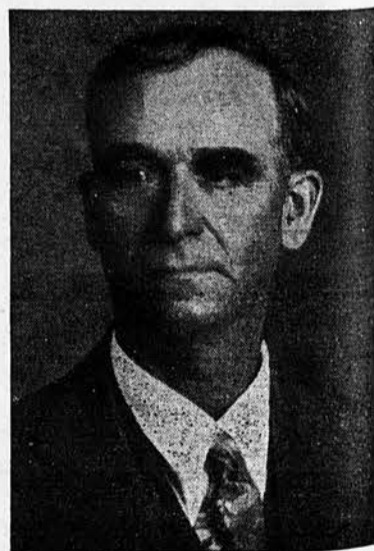
Will Sell Surplus Food

Lee Marshall, in charge of the Office of Distribution in War Food Administration, is organizing machinery for the sale of surplus food. Continuous inventories are to be kept, with monthly reports on "over-age" lots. The OD now sets arbitrary safe storage limits on its stocks of food, considerably less than what is regarded as a safe storage life for human consumption. The Inventory Control section of OD, as lots are reported to have reached those limits, will get rid of the stuff; decide whether to (1) export it, (2) move it into school lunches, or (3) sell it in trade channels.

More and More Subsidies

Indications are that Congress will not attempt to prohibit consumer food subsidies at this time, but will amend the act so as to prohibit payment of subsidies after December 31, 1945, unless Congress expressly appropriates funds for that purpose. It is not considered likely that the White House will veto the bill with that late a date subsidy prohibition in it. By the end of 1945 so many persons will be receiving subsidies—will have a "vested interest" in Treasury checks, as Senator Taft, of Ohio, puts it—that public pressure will compel Congress not only to continue them, but to enlarge them. Administration supporters of the subsidies feel.

Lose a Leader



William C. Mueller

Here's the Real Trouble

What the Government is worrying about really is the flight of war workers from war plants to seek peacetime employment, once the war orders start tapering off—and Donald Nelson has predicted that some \$20,000,000,000 of war orders will "get the ax" before the end of 1944. There will be lots of pressure brought, such as at the Brewster plant a short time ago, to compel the Government to keep on employing war workers at wartime wages and on wartime schedules, but that will just prove impossible. The country will take War Bond drives in its stride

William C. Mueller, 70, selected as a Master Farmer by Kansas Farmer in 1929, died in Hanover, his home, June 1. Mr. Mueller spent most of his life on his farm in Washington county. He specialized in Hereford and Holstein cattle, and some years ago was named the pork-production champion of Kansas, in a contest conducted by Kansas State College. Mr. Mueller was a leader in his community, having held offices at various times in Farmers' Union, Farm Bureau and Dairy Herd Improvement Association. He truly was a master farmer.

Labor-Savers

(Continued from Page 6)

Hogs will pasture off some of the 25 acres of alfalfa on the farm of Leslie Funston, Dickinson county, who will trade labor and machinery with his neighbors to put up the rest. His method has been to buck the hay to the barn with a tractor, which can be done with 4 men and a boy, he says. He may chop some with an ensilage cutter this year.

A field loader saves 1 man for Rand Lowry, Dickinson county, but he isn't sure of help for harvesting his 8 acres of alfalfa.

Joe Kramer, Geary county, will have use this year of a power buckrake made by his son Melvin, a member of the Junction City vocational agriculture department. He figures this will save him at least 1 man and may possibly do the work of 3 horsepowered bucks. He has 93 acres of alfalfa, some of which is stacked and the rest baled.

Several farmers are in partnership with Mr. Kramer on a pickup baler and he plans to use his new power buck to help the neighbors. He figures 2 power bucks are equal to 6 wagons if the field is not too rough, and will use the power buck later to buck wheat shocks to the thresher.

Time Is Most Important

Otto G. Roesler, Geary county, also has a new power buck made by his son Otto R., which will be used to help put up their 45 acres of alfalfa and 18 acres of meadow hay. In addition, the power buck will be used to help their neighbors. Mr. Roesler figures the time saved by the power buck is its most value. Most of his alfalfa is stacked in the field.

One or 2 hours saving in time during haying means better hay, says Lawrence Collins, Geary county, whose son Dale made one of the new power bucks this year to be used in putting up their 25 acres. They stack their hay in the field and will have enough help, says Mr. Collins.

Another Geary county farmer to benefit by his son's workmanship is W. L. Devenney, who figures the power buck made by his son Glenn will cut the labor time in half this year on the 20 acres they cut on shares.

Most of the 40 acres of alfalfa on the Lee Walters farm, Riley county, was drowned out this year by flood waters. He will swap labor with neighbors for what hay he will have and will use a field loader. Had his full 40 acres been good he had planned on using a pickup baler.

A pickup baler equipped with a loader that allows the wagon to be hitched behind the baler will save 2 men on the 125-acre haying job this year on the E. A. Garrison ranch, Wabaunsee county. Last year a sled was used, and this required an extra man to load, but Mr. Garrison was able to get a loader this year.

This labor-saving equipment will be a great boon on the Garrison ranch, which has only 4 of the regularly needed 8 year-around men left. Three thousand to 4,000 head of sheep are fed on this ranch yearly and in addition there are 450 acres of corn and kafir, 100 acres of wheat, 80 acres of oats and a yet unplanted acreage of soybeans to be taken care of. There are 1,200 acres in the ranch. Labor for the haying job has not been arranged for as the permanent help will be tied up with other crops.

Ray Morton, Wabaunsee county, will use his regular method of field stacking in putting up the 32 acres of alfalfa on his farm, but has not yet obtained the 1 extra man he will need for the job.

Built 60 Buckrakes

County Agent Howard Myers, of Wabaunsee county, estimates that perhaps 60 farmers and ranchers in that county have built or are building power buckrakes this year from plans obtained at Kansas State College. In addition, many who formerly pitched their hay onto the racks and hauled to the barn now are bucking hay from the field to the barn and using a sling at the barn. This method has proved a real time and labor saver and may mean that a considerable amount of hay that otherwise would have been lost this year will be saved. At least 2 farmers in this county also are building hay stackers along the same plans as those described in this article.

With producers in other counties no doubt doing as well as those in Geary

and Wabaunsee counties in solving their machinery problems, the entire state may get a pleasant surprise on results achieved when the season is completed.

Apparently, Kansas farmers are equal to meeting all the obstacles nature and the war are capable of erecting in their paths toward maximum production. When the war is over and the history of this period is written, the achievements of farmers should rank at the top of our nation's effort.

Tight Belt on Pulley

To put a heavy, tight belt on pulleys, I place a wrench over belt edge of pulley, with a piece of flat iron between wrench and belt to prevent cutting belt. Then by pulling wrench handle over, I can turn the pulley and so turn the belt right on with all this extra leverage.—E. R. G.



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Here's One Of The Best Ways To Help Build Up Red Blood!

You girls who suffer from simple anemia or who lose so much during monthly periods that you feel tired, weak, "dragged out"—due to low blood iron—try Lydia Pinkham's TABLETS.

Pinkham's Tablets are one of the greatest blood-iron tonics you can buy for home use to help build up red blood to give more strength—in such cases. Follow label directions. Worth trying!

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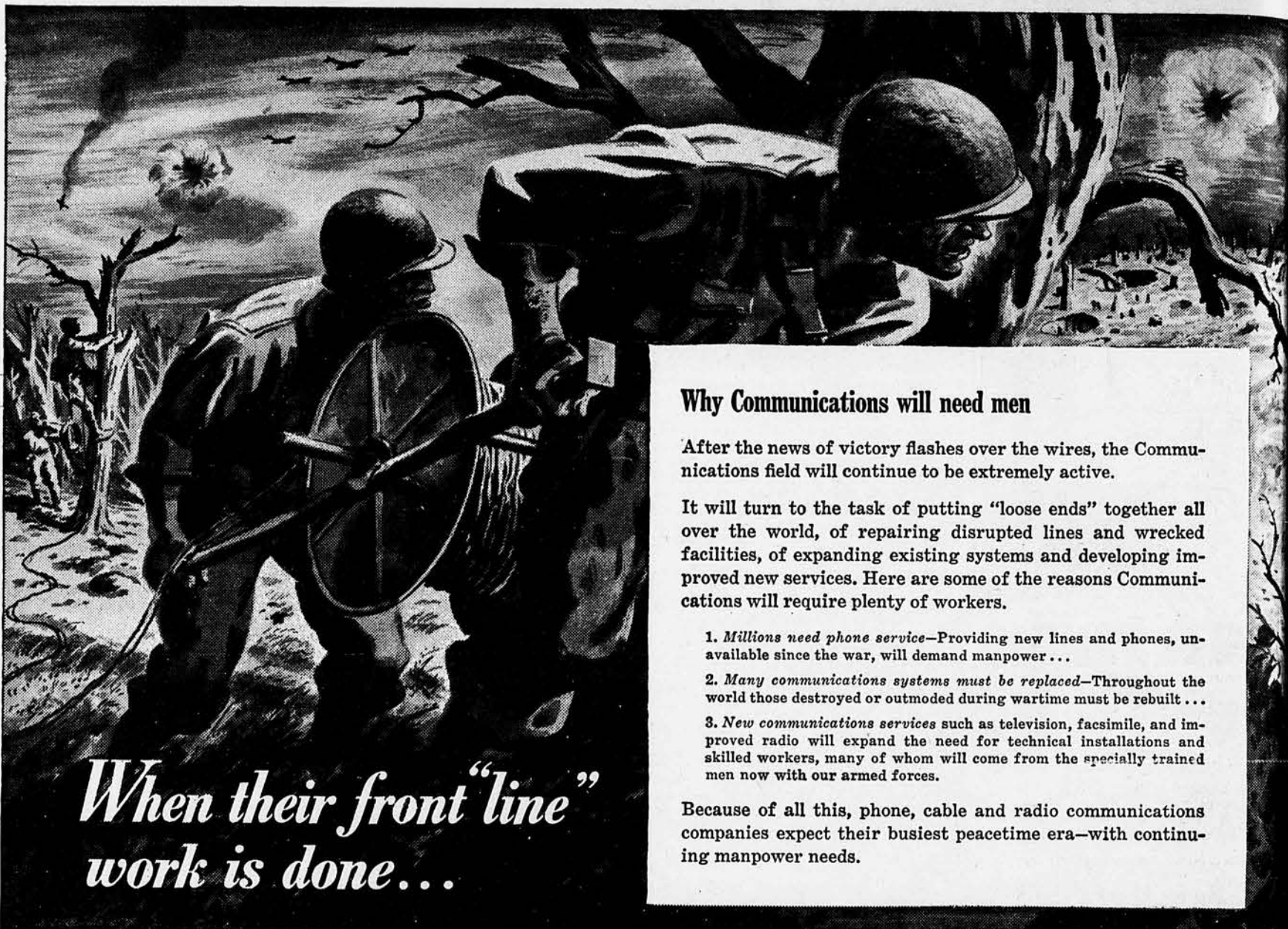
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So give your motors on the ground . . . the positive lubrication essential in the sky. Drain and refill with Champlin HI-V-I. Available from your friendly Champlin dealer. THE CHAMPLIN REFINING COMPANY, Enid, Oklahoma. Producers, Refiners, and Distributors of Petroleum Products since 1916.



When their front "line" work is done...

Why Communications will need men

After the news of victory flashes over the wires, the Communications field will continue to be extremely active.

It will turn to the task of putting "loose ends" together all over the world, of repairing disrupted lines and wrecked facilities, of expanding existing systems and developing improved new services. Here are some of the reasons Communications will require plenty of workers.

1. *Millions need phone service*—Providing new lines and phones, unavailable since the war, will demand manpower . . .
2. *Many communications systems must be replaced*—Throughout the world those destroyed or outmoded during wartime must be rebuilt . . .
3. *New communications services* such as television, facsimile, and improved radio will expand the need for technical installations and skilled workers, many of whom will come from the specially trained men now with our armed forces.

Because of all this, phone, cable and radio communications companies expect their busiest peacetime era—with continuing manpower needs.

BUY MORE WAR BONDS to do today's job...to provide tomorrow's jobs



will they connect with jobs back home?

Nickel helps get the message through in War and Peace

Today, Nickel with its specialized magnetic, electrical and mechanical properties helps war communications equipment to perform exacting jobs. It improves many things, ranging from radio tubes to transoceanic cables, and is well-nigh indispensable in the wartime apparatus used on land, sea and in the air.

But when war demands are satisfied, Nickel will be turned again to its peacetime function of improving the products that serve men and provide them work. It will be turned to the task of helping make more and better telephone, radio, television and cable equipment . . . and to its countless other jobs in rebuilding and replenishing a ravaged world.

Meanwhile, manufacturers with problems involving metals are invited to consult our technical staff.

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World's largest miners, smelters and refiners of Nickel and Platinum metals . . . producers of MONEL and other high Nickel alloys.

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Comfort Adds More Eggs

By MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

LAYERS require special care to keep them producing during the summer. Keeping the nonlayers culled so there will be more feed and room for the good layers is one of the first steps in making a profit. Anything we can do to make the flock more comfortable in the hot months will mean more eggs over a longer time. Just what good comfortable surroundings mean to a flock was demonstrated in a western state where the weather is intensely hot and egg production is doubly difficult to get in summer. A system of cooling the house by installing running water on the roof and an evaporator-type cooler for the house resulted in one fourth greater egg production extending over 2 months. Under existing conditions egg production would have fallen to nothing. Also, there were no death losses from heat where prior there had been many hens overcome by heat.



Mrs. Farnsworth

Here in the Midwest there are many simple little things we can do that will mean much to the comfort of the flock. If there are ventilators in the buildings we can open these and the windows may be removed from the front of the building. Egg production will hold up better if the hens are confined to their houses where they have access to full mash hoppers and water pails and are turned out on range only in the late afternoons. More mash and water will be consumed and this is

necessary for egg production. We also can get a better mash consumption by feeding a moist mash at noon, and if we can use milk for moistening the mash so much the better as the extra protein is needed during summer.

It's a Good Habit

Taking better care of the eggs will add to the profit from the flock. For years it has been our practice to gather eggs 3 times a day and get them into the basement. Here they are cooled, put into the cases and left until ready to start to market. This results in them reaching the dealer in a good, fresh condition. It is more important that we do this in summer, but even a good habit once formed is difficult to break. Molting hens are salable if they are in good flesh. Sometimes they have layed heavily, and have lost weight and will need to be fattened before sending to market. Hens that have become broody and have been left on the nests will become thin in flesh. These are the ones that may cause a lot of eggs to be candled out if we don't watch out. Pen the broody hen the first night on the nest and it will mean she will be back on the job producing eggs in a short time.

There may be hens in the flock that will "go light." They seem to lose body substance along with the flesh. If these hens are lame and several are lost we may suspect tuberculosis. An internal examination of the organs will soon tell whether we are correct in thinking it may be this disease, for this is one disease that may be told easily by making an autopsy. In this trouble the liver is covered with whitish lesions that are cheesy-like in appearance. In some cases that have not progressed so far they may be no larger than pin heads. These raised spots also may be found on other internal organs, particularly the spleen and intestines. On the intestines they may take the form of nodules.

If there are many birds in a flock that go light and linger along with pale combs, finally becoming lame and die it may be best to talk with your local veterinarian and have him give the flock the tuberculin test. This is similar to that used with cattle. By doing this the hens that are reactors may be removed from the flock, killed and burned. The remaining ones should be removed to a new place and new range if at all possible. If this is impossible then we can clean up, lime the ground and start on a system of controlling this trouble.

Sell Off Old Stock

The flock may be retested twice or three times a year, or if we find this method impossible, then we can sell off all hens each year and keep only the pullet flock. Young pullets seldom show symptoms of this disease and by marketing all hens each year there will be no old birds to develop cases of tuberculosis. By keeping it off the farm for several years no further trouble should occur from this source. In fighting diseases of all kinds one has to be watchful to keep living conditions as nearly right as it is possible to have them. Plenty of room, no crowding and plenty of ventilation are especially important in combating tuberculosis. This disease may be spread from poultry to hogs and cattle.

Need More Alfalfa

Alfalfa is the most profitable legume that can be grown in Kansas. Its high yield, palatability, protein, calcium, and vitamin A and D content make it an ideal feeding-stuff for both livestock and poultry, according to Paul Ijams of the State Feed Committee, to say nothing of its ability as a soil improver.

In 1919, Kansas had 1,316,000 acres of alfalfa. At present the acreage is 722,000. It ought to be doubled, says the committee. This would be one way to reduce the need of imported protein concentrates. Nothing will pay better than a field of alfalfa on every farm where it will grow. With a sub-soil thoroly saturated with moisture, the prospect is particularly favorable for successful stands if one will plan now so the seedbed may be properly conditioned for early fall planting, say in August. Alfalfa has proved a life-saver for thousands of farmers.

Ideal Home Frock

PRETTY ENOUGH FOR TOWN



4440
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Pattern 4440—Saucy, young ruffles taper daintily to meet a reed-slim waist. This frock with its delightfully flattering ways will add spicy flavor to your morning chores... yet it's ideal for club or a bandage-rolling session at the Red Cross, too. Treat yourself to a gay print or a crisp percale. Sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Size 16 takes 3 3/4 yards 35-inch fabric.

Pattern 15 cents (plus 1 cent to cover cost of mailing). Address Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

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Thousands of young animals never get to market because of these deadly diseases.

How many shoats or calves will you lose this year? Every one lost cuts down your income by the profit value of an adult animal.

Sulfaguanidine controls enteritis. It is the treatment that works right where the trouble lies, in the intestines, and it will save you many times over what it costs.

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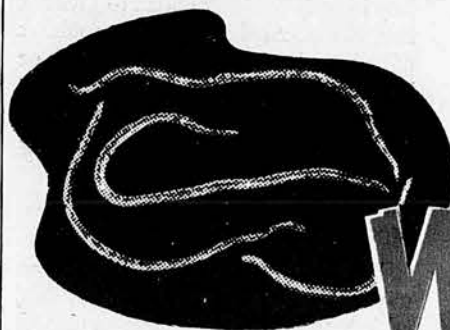


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You know how easy it is for wormy birds to cut down your poultry profits through setbacks in growth and waste of feed. But here's a fact you may not know—Gland-O-Lac MICULES can help you cut these needless profit losses by fighting poultry round and pin worms in the quickest and easiest manner possible... no mussy handling of birds, no time wasted following complicated formulas and no expensive feeds to buy. Simply mix MICULES with your own mash—then feed as you always do and let your birds treat themselves! See for yourself how MICULES go after round and pin worms—MICULES usually get action within an hour or two. You're not buying an unproven remedy with MICULES—to date, more than a million poultry raisers have used MICULES successfully and the number increases every year. Buy a can of MICULES today and follow Gland-O-Lac's quick, easy MICULE method to better poultry health and profits! Get MICULES at your local hatchery or poultry supply dealer, or mail the coupon below with \$3 for generous 1 lb. 4 oz. can sent postpaid.



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1. Simply mix MICULES in with your own mash—no expensive feeds to buy... no complicated formulas.
2. Place in regular feeding troughs—no individual handling... birds treat themselves!
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GLAND-O-LAC CO., Omaha, Neb.: Enclosed find \$3. Please send me post-paid 1 lb. 4 oz. can of MICULES for 250 birds.

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It's just a bent and twisted piece of metal lying in the mud of Italy—that identification tag you see above.

It's also a young life snuffed out like a candle in the wind, a mother's heart near to breaking.

Yes, it's all these things.

But it is also a fighting American who stopped a bullet aimed at the heart of America!

How can we lie comfortably in our beds at night with his last scream still circling outward in space, calling upon us to stand fast, to fight, to carry on until the last fascist is driven from the earth? The conscience of America demands that none of us rest until we have done our utmost to match the sacrifices of those boys who are giving their very lives!



5 REASONS FOR INCREASING YOUR WAR BOND PURCHASES

1. The tempo of this war is hitting its highest point. Government expenditures for war are at the peak. **MORE MONEY IS NEEDED . . . NOW!**
2. In proportion to **WHO HAS THE MOST MONEY**, individuals are not buying their share of War Bonds. America must correct this situation.
3. War Bonds provide the farmer and rancher with the financial reserve he *must* have to survive the ordinary ups and downs of farming as a business.
4. Money will be needed urgently at a future date to replace and repair farm equipment, machinery, and buildings. War Bonds will provide it.
5. War Bonds are the safest investment in the world, return a good rate of interest, are easy and convenient to buy . . . from bank, post office, rural mail carrier or Production Credit Association.

Back the Attack! BUY MORE THAN BEFORE!

This Advertisement
Contributed by KANSAS FARMER

Dehydration

(Continued from Page 1)

General problems concerning dehydration have been broken down into the various stages thru which products must pass from the raw to the finished state.

Storage of vegetables while processing is important, states William H. Honstead, assistant chemical engineer in charge of this phase of the work. Many vegetables have to be processed soon after harvest to retain their nutritious values. Storage conditions have to be controlled and these conditions vary with each vegetable. Root vegetables can be stored longer before processing, however, than can leafy plants.

When preparing vegetables for dehydration, the size and shape of pieces into which they are cut must be considered, as does the amount of blanching. Onions are the only vegetables which do not require blanching in steam or hot water to preserve them in the dried state. The others will not keep after dehydration unless previously blanched. Blanching offers problems, too. If the vegetable is over-blanching the material becomes sticky or mushy, and dries slowly. If under-blanching, it will not keep.

Each Vegetable Needs Expert Care

There are 3 variables that greatly affect the product during drying. They are temperature of air in the dehydrator, the humidity, and the rate of air flow. Each vegetable has its most favorable combination that gives the most rapid rate of drying at the lowest possible temperatures. However, a temperature of about 150 degrees F. is about the maximum for the average vegetable.

These conditions are controlled in the pilot plant by dampers operated automatically by a "wet bulb" inside the dehydrator which reacts to the various temperatures and humidity factors during processing.

Thousands of Kansas housewives probably have been looking forward to the day they can own and operate home dehydrators. That day no doubt will come. But experiments so far at the college indicate that home dehydration isn't yet practical. Chemists advance several reasons for this.

It takes longer to dehydrate vegetables than to can them, chemists say. Most vegetables take from 6 to 8 hours for processing, altho the exact time varies because of the different factors mentioned earlier in this article.

Properly dried products will not keep better or longer than canned products and not as well as those that are canned properly. Since the principal advantage of drying is to save bulk and weight, which are not important in home preservation, drying offers little or no advantage in those respects.

Packaging Is a Problem

Probably the greatest stumbling blocks to home dehydration, however, are the problems of packaging and storing after the products are processed. Many vegetables will deteriorate if stored at room temperature, or if air gets into the package.

Carrots and cabbage in particular have to be packed in an inert atmosphere such as carbon dioxide or nitrogen. Oxygen in the air destroys the oils that give flavor to the product and also destroys the vitamins.

Very likely further research will solve these problems, thus making home dehydration practical. Kansas Farmer will keep you posted on progress made.

The rapid growth of alfalfa dehydration in the state has centered attention on this crop, and college chemists are doing exhaustive research work on it.

It is well known that most of the carotene content of alfalfa is lost when the crop is put up as hay. It also has been true that the carotene content of dehydrated alfalfa has a tendency to diminish between the time it is processed and the time it is fed to poultry or farm animals in the form of meal.

The research problem has been to measure accurately the actual carotene content of the green alfalfa, and to discover a method of maintaining it in the dehydrated product.

Thru use of a new instrument known as a spectrophotometer, chemists now can accurately measure the carotene

(Continued on Page 17)

THERE'S ALWAYS A "BEST"

PERFECTION MILKERS

When you buy a Milker buy the ONE and ONLY Milker with Automatic Suction Control for each teat! When you see how comfortable the Perfection MILK-MASTER leaves your cows, you will know you chose the right Milker. Its action is so gentle cows milk out quickly and generously. The MILK-MASTER takes the place of 2 or 3 hand milkers. We urge all dairymen interested in the Perfection Milk Master to see our nearest dealer before his allotment is sold.

PERFECTION MFG. CORPORATION
2137 E. Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

PERFECTION MILKERS

ATTENTION WOOL GROWERS

Never before has it been as important for wool growers to ship their wool direct to the Midwest Wool Marketing Co-Operative. The government has set the price and is the sole purchaser.

The Midwest is a primary handler for the government and you save dealers' profits by shipping direct to our warehouses. Ship us direct where you are assured accurate government grading and full government ceiling price.

MIDWEST WOOL MARKETING CO-OPERATIVE
915 Wyoming Street, Kansas City, Mo.
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Wire or write us for shipping instructions and shipping bags.

Help STOP ERYSIPELAS LOSSES

Safeguard Your PIGS by Vaccinating

Anchor ANTI-SWINE ERYSIPELAS SERUM
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Dehydration

(Continued from Page 16)

content by means of light rays that show the carotene concentration in solution.

Several methods have been found to stabilize the carotene, report the chemists. Use of antioxidants during the

process of dehydration prevents carotene loss, and use of substances that inactivate the enzymes have the same effect. Blanching, which also destroys enzymes, gave better results than use of chemicals.

The carotene content of dehydrated alfalfa can be maintained many months if stored at 38 degrees F., it has been learned. This carotene content thus has been maintained in samples whether they were blanched, chemically treated or untreated.

The department has been asked by the Committee on Food Composition of the National Research Council to collaborate on carotene studies with sweet potatoes and carrots. This work now is in progress.

Separating the carotene, which is the forerunner of vitamin A, from the alfalfa is a fairly simple process for the chemist, but looks complicated to the layman. By using what is known as a Waring Blendor and solvents, all the pigments from either the fresh or dehydrated material can be extracted. The Blendor, by the way, looks very much like the mixer used in drug stores for whipping up malted milks.

The alfalfa extract is drawn thru tubes packed with suitable chemicals whereby the chlorophyll and other colored matters are removed. The pure carotene then is separated from the other colored substances with a different solvent mixture and the amount determined. The chemists soon expect to be doing experiments on vitamin C and eventually will compare varieties of alfalfa as to their different vitamin potency.

Alfalfa Will Mean More

What does all this mean to the farmer? It means, say the chemists, that the farmer will receive benefits at both ends of the line. If he can raise varieties of alfalfa having a high carotene content and that carotene can be stabilized and maintained, he eventually will receive a higher price from the processors for his alfalfa in the field, and will get meal back that can be guaranteed to have a higher carotene content. His poultry, or farm livestock, will get the full benefit from the processed meal.

No one at present knows exactly what the future of dehydration will be after the war, but those most familiar with it are predicting that commercial dehydration, at least, will find a definite place in the postwar world after a probable slump immediately after the actual fighting stops. There are many reasons for their belief.

The ease of preparation on certain products makes them a natural for dehydration and their keeping qualities, if properly processed, are better than with the raw product. Commercial dehydration is cheaper than some other methods of processing and therefore will be able to compete at least on an equal, and perhaps better, footing than food processed by other methods. Soup mixtures, dried potatoes and similar specialty products will find considerable use after the war, it is predicted, as will alfalfa and perhaps other forage crops.

Shipping space required for dehydrated products is only one sixth that taken up by the product in its natural state, while the weight is reduced to about one ninth of the original. Storage problems are reduced, packaging is vastly simplified and cheaper, and no refrigeration may be required.

The advantage of having the products and the type of processing necessary to fulfill world-wide needs not before served by American farmers is indeed a prospect to stagger the imagination. After this war the United States will have the largest merchant fleet in the world and airplane cargo ships to carry American farm products anywhere in the world. Dehydration and other new processing methods may make many of those products attractive in countries where they were not usable in their raw state or practical if processed by the older methods.

Guernsey Winners

Three hundred attended the Guernsey Dairy Judging show at Hillsboro late last month, at which Kansas Farmer awarded ribbons to the 5 following best adult judges: Hugo Hiebert, Donald Unruh, George J. Jost, J. L. Nelson and Jacob Wiebe. The show was judged by Ballard Bennett, manager Meadow Lodge Guernsey Farm, Oklahoma City.

The 5 adult winners of ribbons in the Holstein show at Washington, were:

Leonard Young, Lambert Young, Lawrence Brown, Guy Zimmerman, Verne Cozine. The show was judged by E. A. Dawdy, fieldman. The Holstein-Friesian Association of America. Much interest was manifested in the 17 district dairy judging shows this spring.

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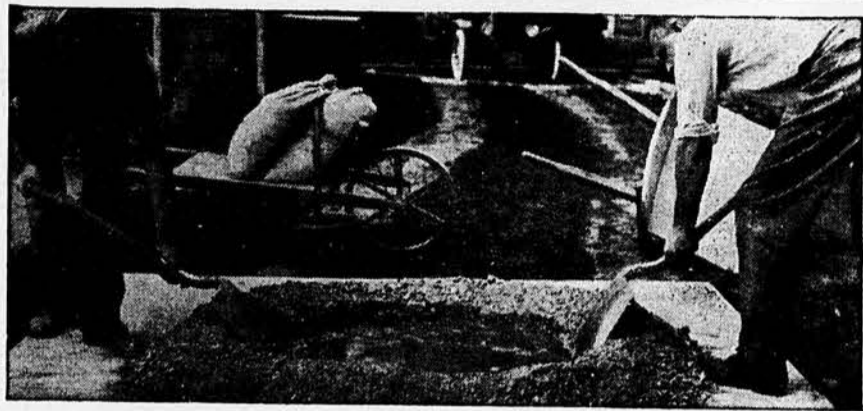
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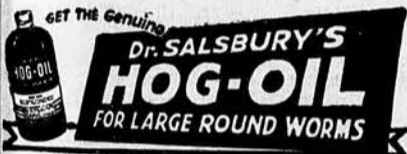


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