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MAY 4, 1940

KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

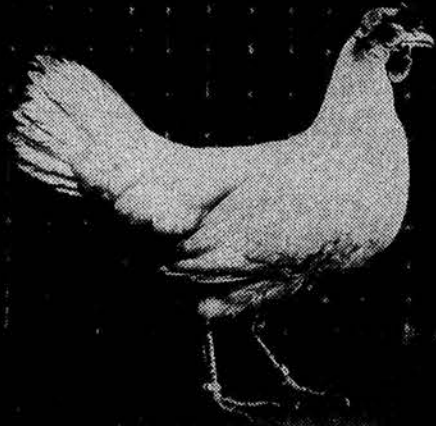


**87 OF EVERY 100 KANSAS FARMS
HAVE JOINED "THE MILKY WAY"**

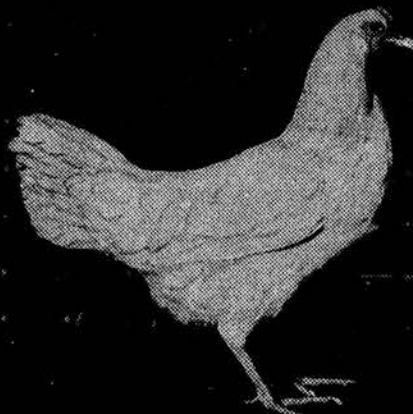
Firestone

GROUND GRIP TIRES

ARE AS DIFFERENT FROM OTHER TRACTOR TIRES AS A CHAMPION HEN IS FROM AN ORDINARY HEN



Laying Test Champion, owned by Irving Kauder, New Paltz, N. Y., laid 340 eggs, averaging 25.9 ounces per dozen, in 358 days. Her laying record is more than three times the national average.



This ordinary hen is better than average, laying about 150 eggs per year. She costs practically as much to feed and house as a 340-egg hen, yet produces much less income and is actually unprofitable.

TRIPLE-BRACED TRACTION BARS
DO NOT BEND, BREAK OR TEAR OFF.

TRIPLE-BRACED TRACTION BARS
PREVENT MUD TRAPS, RIDE SMOOTHER AND WEAR LONGER.

TRIPLE-BRACED TRACTION BARS
PROVIDE 52 TO 89 EXTRA INCHES OF CONTINUOUS TRACTION BAR LENGTH.

TRIPLE-BRACED TRACTION BARS
GIVE GREATER TRACTION AND DRAWBAR PULL.

BRACED TRACTION BARS ALWAYS GRIP!

BROKEN TRACTION BARS BEND AND SLIP!

JUST suppose a champion layer sold for the same price as an ordinary hen. Which would YOU buy?

Firestone Ground Grip Tires sell for the same price as ordinary tractor tires. Yet they give greater traction and drawbar pull, automatic self-cleaning action, smoother riding and longer wear. Why accept less than this championship performance? It costs no more!

Harvey S. Firestone put the farm on rubber and made farm work easier and more profitable. He discovered that broken traction bars bend and slip. So he triple-braced the traction bars on Firestone Ground Grip Tires. This feature is patented. Firestone Ground Grip Tires are the only tires made with triple-braced traction bars.

If you are figuring on changing over your present tractor, your nearby dealer will gladly show you how little it costs. And when you buy your new tractor, order it equipped with self-cleaning Firestone Ground Grip Tires — *the greatest traction tires ever built!*

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Without obligation on my part, please send me:

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Make and model of tractor.....
Please demonstrate on..... (date)
Name.....
R. F. D. or Street Number.....
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MORE TRACTORS ARE EQUIPPED WITH FIRESTONE GROUND GRIP TIRES THAN ANY OTHER MAKE

Putting Hay in the Silo

What is grass silage, a feed that is becoming more and more popular? It is silage made of legumes like alfalfa, Red clover, Sweet clover, or soybeans; grasses like Sudan, timothy, prairie, or bluegrass; and cereals like wheat, oats, and barley. It can be made rain or shine, it reduces fire hazards, it contains more food value, it is easier to feed, and stock like it better. It is worth considering by every livestockman. A bulletin, "Grass Silage for More Profitable Livestock Farming," may be obtained FREE by writing Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Grass Rises From the Dead

Something for Ripley's Believe It or Not is the comeback of Buffalo grass in Western Kansas, according to Herb J. Barr, well-known cattleman, who grazes an extensive pasture acreage in Wichita, Greeley, and Logan counties.

In all, Mr. Barr has some 20 pastures totaling about 30,000 acres. He says 4 years ago this entire acreage would scarcely pasture a small flock of goats, but the way grass is staging a comeback is almost unbelievable. Mr. Barr says, "If anything ever rose from the dead, it is Buffalo grass."

Altho natural conditions for the grass have improved, Mr. Barr says all farmers and stockmen can do a lot to help the cause along. On his large acreage, he has found that deferred grazing and pasture contouring pay big dividends. He thinks that if good practices of this kind are followed, the returned grass will stay. He says the worst thing that can be done to the native grass is to overgraze it.

June Will Be Dairy Month

America will salute the Dairy Industry and its products in June. In the making is a program to stimulate consumption of dairy products at a time when it is expected milk production will be the highest on record. The following organizations are sponsoring the drive: American Butter Institute, Dairy Industries Supply Association, Ice Cream Merchandising Institute, International Association of Ice Cream Mfrs., International Association of Milk Dealers, Milk Industry Foundation, National Association of Local Creameries, National Cheese Institute, National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation, National Dairy Council.

Food, drug and variety stores, both chain and independent; restaurants, railroads, bus and airplane lines have signified their willingness to take part in this aggressive movement to spotlight dairy products and step up consumption during June.

Many Beautify Homes

Evidence of the interest on the part of Kansas people in the beauty of their homes and institutions is the fact that in 1939 the Kansas State College extension service landscape leaders records show: 8,785 persons took part in the home-grounds clean-up project; 126 rural school-ground community landscape projects were established; 19 rural cemeteries were landscaped; and similar work was done with 36 rural church sites.

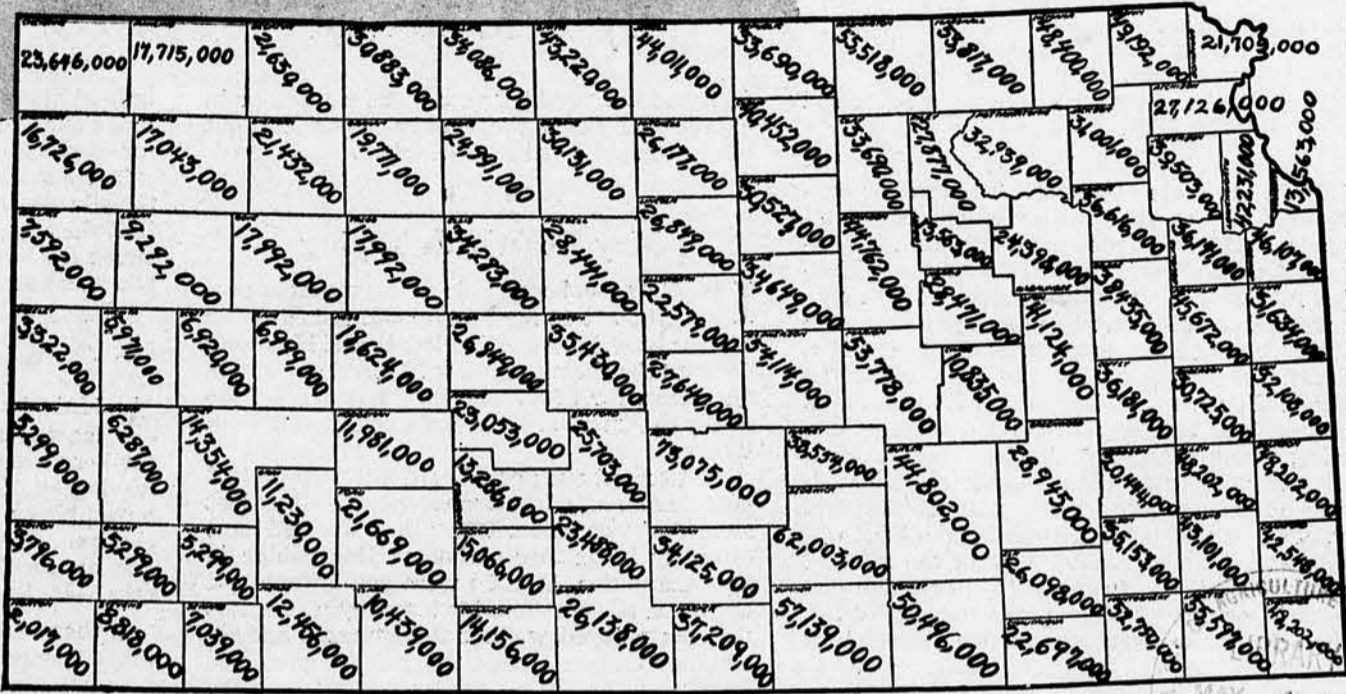
Dairymen Use Purebred Sires

Ninety-eight per cent of the dairy farm record association membership in Kansas used purebred herd sires last year. There were 16 record associations in the state in 1939 with 362 members. The 1940 records show 17 associations with 360 members.

Tributaries to the OLD MILK STREAM

BY ROY FREELAND

Tributaries in every county help swell the Kansas milk supply. This map shows the number of pounds produced in each county in 1938, as given by the latest Biennial Report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. Total for the state was more than 3 billion pounds.



LIKE a great stream formed by thousands of little white riverlets, Kansas Milk production totals about 350 million gallons a year. To turn the wheels of 457 dairy manufacturing plants in the state, it flows thru a network of tributaries leading from more than 765,000 milk cows distributed thruout the 105 counties.

A surprisingly large part of this milk supply comes from areas not normally considered as important dairy regions. The Kansas milk stream is swelled materially by cows that graze the native short grasses of Central and Western Kansas, producing milk in the environment of a typical wheat and range country.

For instance, Norton, Phillips, and Smith counties, each produce from 30 to 45 million pounds of milk a year. In the extreme Northwest corner, Cheyenne county exceeds the 20 million pound mark, with other surrounding counties following close behind.

At mention of Dodge City and surrounding territory in Southwest Kansas, you probably think of beef cattle and cowboy stories of the old trail days. But, along with her beef cattle, sheep, and wheat, Ford county produces nearly 22 million pounds of milk each year. So it is thruout the state—with milk cows on 87 of every 100 Kansas farms—every community in the state is closely tied in with this industry which brings Kansas a yearly gross income of as much as 41 million dollars.

However, a few prominent areas that contribute heavily to the Kansas milk stream have led the way in developing our state's dairy industry. Clustered in and around the fertile Arkansas Valley of South Central Kansas is a group of counties that have moved right into the dairy spotlight at full speed. In the very center of this group is Reno county, which at present is the highest milk-producing county in Kansas.

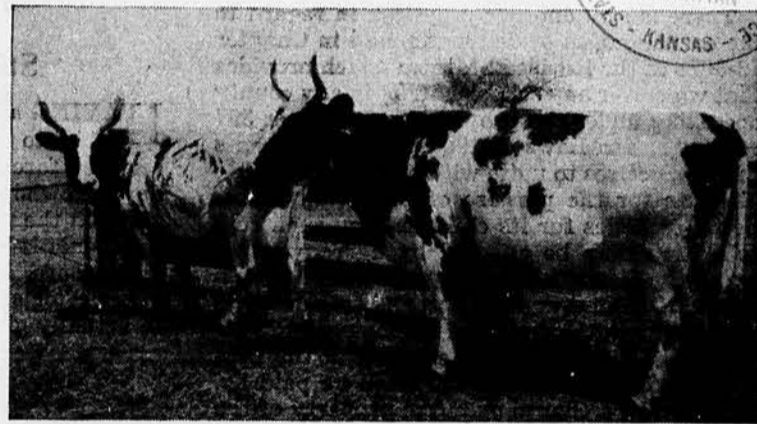
According to the last official report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, for the year 1938, Reno county produced well over 73 million pounds of milk. Sedgwick and Sumner counties ranked second and third with 62 million pounds respectively, while McPherson, Marion, and Cowley, all of this same area, ranked in the 10 high counties.

Moving toward the Missouri line, another important dairying center looms in Southeast Kansas. Labette and Montgomery counties

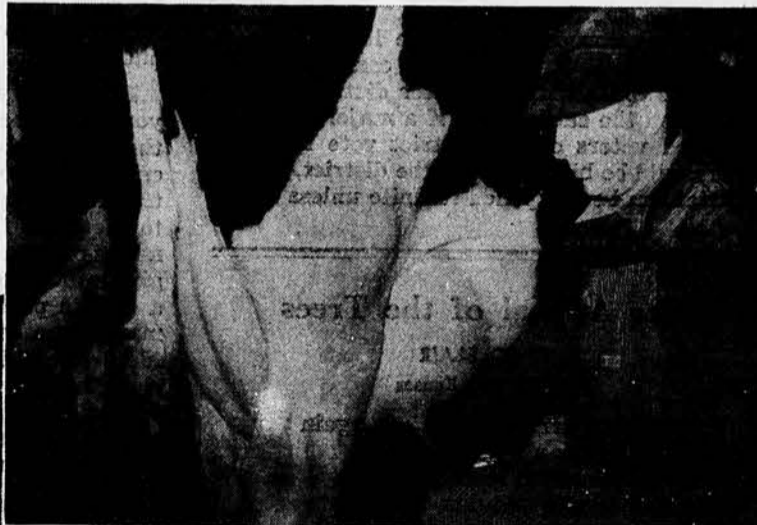
rank fourth and ninth respectively in the state, and 7 different counties in this region produce more than 40 million pounds of milk a year.

In North Central and Northeast Kansas, still another concentrated area of dairy production is found. Washington and Marshall counties lead this territory to rank as the state's fifth and seventh most important dairy counties. Many other counties in the Northeast area produce a big supply of milk to the square mile, even though the total production is not in high figures. This is especially true of the counties near Kansas City, which are small in area.

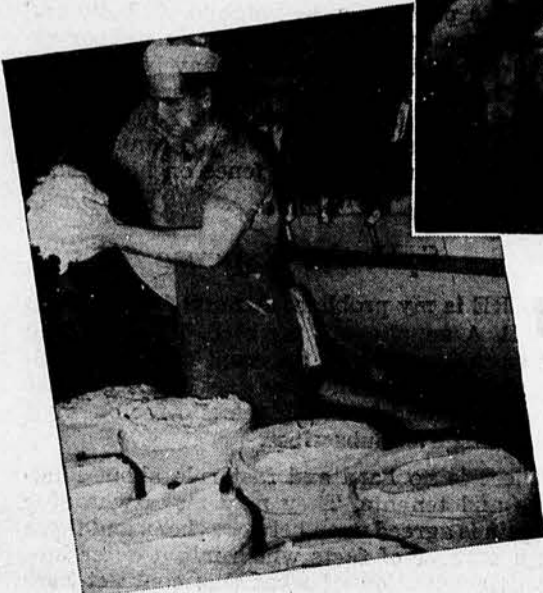
Unlike Topsy, in the story, Uncle Tom's Cabin, these important dairying centers have not "just growed" without cause or reason. Of course, the nearby presence of large cities has been a big factor in some places. Other areas have had agricultural conditions espe-



Aristocrats at the Fred Williams farm in Reno county. Woodhull Hostess, right, was chosen to display model Ayrshire type at the New York World's Fair. The other, Fair Fields Rarity, is winner of championships thruout the Middlewest.



Soo-o Bossie! Harvey Bechtelheimer, of Nemaha county, helps increase the Kansas milk stream by milking high producers like this one.



Oh, for a hot biscuit! Boyd Eichelberger transfers butter from a big churn, to 64-pound tubs in the co-operative creamery at Sabetha.

cially fitted to dairying. But, in every instance, development of these dairy centers has reflected the work of progressive farmers and dairymen who were both public-minded and dairy-minded. [Continued on Page 19]

Comment

A DISTRICT school finds it cheaper to pay tuition and transportation on the children in the district and send them to the adjoining district. Under the present school law can the district to which they send them force the district sending them to consolidate, thus forcing a higher school tax rate? Is there any limit to the length of time a district may send its pupils to another school and retain their own district and tax rate?—R. L. R.

Our school law provides that any school district in the state of Kansas, adjacent or contiguous to a consolidated or union district already established under the provisions of Chapter 275 of the Session Laws of the state of Kansas for 1911, shall become a part of said consolidated or union district upon complying with the following requirements: It shall present a petition signed by at least 51 per cent of the qualified electors residing in said district, to the district board of the consolidated or union district; which petition shall state the indebtedness of petitioning district and the indebtedness of the consolidated or union district; and shall agree that if its petition is granted it will assume its proportionate share of the existing indebtedness of the consolidated or union district. Upon receipt of the petition provided for, the board of the consolidated or union district shall by vote determine whether it desires to receive the petitioning district.

There is still another provision in regard to the consolidation of districts found in Chapter 72-3018 of the Revised Statutes which provides that whenever any school district in any county operating under the provisions of Chapter 397 of the Session Laws of 1905, and amendments thereto, desires to unite with one or more other districts for the purpose of providing educational facilities for its children, any such consolidation may be effected by agreement between the districts as to the payment of obligations due from every district, and said districts are hereby authorized and empowered to contract that the obligations existing at the time the consolidation is effected shall be paid by, and shall be a charge upon the property of the district that incurred the obligation, and that the said consolidated district shall not be liable for any such obligation.

The law also provides that under certain conditions the county superintendent may propose a consolidation. But in a case like this mentioned by R. L. R. the district cannot be compelled to unite with the other district. It can vote upon the subject and if a majority of the qualified voters of the district vote to unite, that would be binding upon the district, but no district can be compelled to unite unless a ma-

The Appeal of the Trees

BY ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kansas

When Spring arrives and birds again
Are seeking for a place to nest,
How courteous the leafing trees
That now awake and don their best:
"Come to my screen," the lilacs call,
"To me up here," the maples plead,
"My arms are long," the elm tree speaks,
The vines, "We furnish shade and feed."

And will the birds heed these appeals?
Yes, they will come to nest and sing
And, add their joys to all who love;
What wealth of song our bird friends bring!
Beneath the eaves, or porch roof, place
A wee small house for Mrs. Wren,
She and her mate feed on tree pests
And next year they'll come back again.

By T. A. McNeal

majority of the qualified voters are willing, or in exceptional cases the county superintendent might compel a union of districts.

May Be Worth Trying

I HAVE some board bills owing me from people who ate in my restaurant. Some are as high as \$200. How can I collect them? How long does it take them to outlaw? I also have a note on a man for \$400, who now has a good job in South America. How can I collect this?—A Reader.

An account such as a board bill outlaws in 3 years from the last transaction, or the last meal that was eaten. I fear that you will have difficulty in getting action on this debtor in South America. But if I were you I would get the name of some reliable attorney where this man is employed, write to this attorney and see whether he can collect the bill for you. The statute of limitations does not run where the debtor moves out of the state. It is suspended until he returns.

Still Have 2 Years

HAVING a loan in the HOLC and being unable to meet the payments, they have served a foreclosure summons returnable in 10 days. How shall I proceed? How long can I remain on the property after the suit?—W. D.

I do not know of anything you can do to stop foreclosure. It will probably require about 2 years after suit is filed before you would have to actually give up possession of the property.

A Fence Dispute

I PURCHASED my farm a year ago this March and my neighbor and I disagree about fencing. What is the law on dividing fences on property between two places? Can I set my fence on my own land and make my neighbor put in a fence on his own?—M. A. K.

If you and your neighbor cannot agree about your partition fence, you have a right to take the matter up with your township fence viewers. The fence viewers consist of the township trustee, treasurer and clerk, who will set a day to view the fence giving all those interested notice of the time. They will view the fence and give notice ordering you to build and maintain a certain part and your neighbor to build and maintain a certain part. If your neighbor refuses to build his share, you may build it and charge the cost to your neighbor and it will become a lien on his land like taxes. You can build a fence on your own land but you cannot force your neighbor to build a fence on his land.

Split the Expense

HERE is my problem: A rents farm land to B. A supplies all the seed, B is to do all the work for one-half the crop. There is a 200-ton silo on the farm. What part of the expense should A stand in filling the silo for one-half the ensilage?—Subscriber.

There is no hard and fast rule about landlords and tenants. They may make whatever bargain is agreed upon between them, and there are a number of facts which might enter into the determination of what this contract may

be. For instance, the nearness to market, and the ease with which the grain might be stored.

In this case, everything seems to be agreed upon except the one thing, how should the expense of putting these crops into the silo be shared between the landowner and renter. The agreement as you detail it is that B, the renter, shall do all the work, raising the crop for one-half of the crop at harvest, and also shall deliver the landlord's share either in the grain or at the elevator or put the corn in shock.

The matter of putting a part of this crop in the silo seems to be extra. It would seem to me that the expenses should be shared equally between the two so far as the work of filling the silo is concerned.

Who Would Inherit?

A MAN has 2 daughters. One of them dies leaving children. The other daughter cares for her parents in their old age. The man dies leaving all of his property to his living daughter making no mention of the other daughter's children. Could these children break the will and obtain their mother's share of the property?—A Reader.

If these children's mother is alive, she would inherit one-half of her deceased husband's property and, in addition, \$750 with certain personal property which the statute allows her and her children. If the wife was dead before the husband and did not own any share of the property so far as the record went, at her death all of the property became absolutely her surviving husband's, and he had a right to will it as he pleased. He did not have to give these children anything. But if the wife survived him, the children would inherit from the mother.

Both May Make Will

A HUSBAND and wife with several children desire that each should have all the property at the death of the other. The husband has made a will giving it all to his wife. Is it necessary for the wife to make a will so that the husband inherits all the property should the wife die first?—X. Y. Z.

The husband and wife may each make a will, willing all of his or her personal or real property to the other. All that would be necessary then would be when either died that this will be filed for probate. This is the easiest and simplest way to take care of the matter.

THE KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

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Farm Matters

HAVE introduced in the Senate, and have hopes of getting action on it this session, that some would regard as a bill of minor importance. But to me it is another step forward in the development of cooperative marketing of farm products, which I believe is one of the major approaches toward better prices and higher incomes for the American farmer.

I have always been proud of the fact that I am co-author of the Capper-Volstead act, the first recognition of farm co-operatives by the Federal government. This act is the basis of all farm co-operatives. Without the protection it gives to farmer marketing co-operatives, these would have been able to stand up against many attacks made on the farm cooperative movement.

Growth of farm co-operatives in the United States has been remarkable in the last decade. The Department of Agriculture informs me that last year it is estimated that one-third of the farmers of the United States marketed all or part of their products, or made some of their purchases, thru their own co-operative associations.

My latest bill dealing with co-operatives would establish a Division of Co-operatives in the Department of Agriculture, for research and advisory services to farm co-operatives, and to encourage and develop farm co-operatives.

There are a half-dozen or so government agencies which have to do with farm cooperative associations. They do not exactly work at cross purposes. But neither are they coordinated so their work, valuable as some of it has been, is either complete enough or sufficiently available, to render the kind of assistance and information that is needed really to develop the co-operative movement.

Thru the co-operative marketing associa-

tions, hundreds of thousands of farmers are getting better prices for their products. Their co-operative buying associations are enabling them to buy supplies at lower prices.

The essence of the successful co-operative is sound business management, and organization on sound business principles. I believe the establishment of this division of co-operatives in the Department of Agriculture will contribute toward better knowledge of what are sound business principles in the organization of co-operatives, and also will increase the chances for sound business management of co-operatives.

Such a division also would serve as a clearing house for information among the co-operatives, resulting in increased efficiency. I have great faith in the future of farm co-operatives, and in the part these co-operatives can and will serve in bettering the position of the farmer in our national economy.

It is a matter of regret to me that Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, who I am glad to say is supporting this measure I have introduced in the Senate, at the same time is apparently trying to destroy the co-operative principle in the Federal Land Bank System. The local farm loan associations give the farmers themselves an important share in the management and development of the Land Bank System. There are measures pending in the Senate and House which would supplant these local associations with local committees named by the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration.

At present the members of the loan associations name their own officers, and have a real share in conducting the business of the Land Bank System in their own communities. That feature should be retained. I am hopeful that Secretary Wallace will see the light in this matter, and desist from a program which I fear will weaken, instead of strengthen, the Farm Credit Administration and the local cooperative principle of the Federal Land Bank System.

An Aid to Security

MAKING farms self-sufficient from the family-living angle, is down-to-earth thinking. It is a sane way of doing. It involves feeding the family first, a point I have stressed for many years. A farming program revolving around this main idea will find itself turning out improved farming practices in all directions.

To produce the best possible living for the family, any plan must immediately reach out for more sources of supply, and this spells wider diversification. Then, providing the best products for home consumption requires improved farming practices. This, in turn, leads to better and more economical yields, and a better balanced line-up of income-producing crops and products. This is a secure kind of living. I believe it is the way out of debt for many folks as well as the way to keep out of debt for many others.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D.C.



By George Montgomery, Grain; Franklin L. Parsons, Dairy, Fruits, and Vegetables; R. J. Eggert, Livestock; C. Peairs Wilson, Poultry.

(Probable changes in feed and carrying costs have been considered in forming conclusions.)

I have a number of good grade hogs that are carrying considerable flesh. When should I sell?—M.

A definite reaction to the recent price advance is expected by early May, and substantially lower prices are probable by late May and June. The recent federal report indicated that the number of cattle on feed in the Corn Belt states was estimated to be 10 per cent larger than the number on feed last year. There was an increase of about 5 per cent in the Eastern Corn Belt and the total on feed in that area was the highest in recent years. Last year, prices of good grade cattle dropped about \$2 a hundred from April thru July, and reports from feeders indicating the months expected to market cattle which

were on feed April 1 indicated a larger proportion during April, May and June, and a smaller proportion during July and August than last year.

What is the outlook for hog prices?—A. H.

A sharp drop in hog prices is expected during the next 3 or 4 weeks, and it is probable that the belated spring peak has been reached. The current price advance of \$1.65 a hundred is the result of the speculative influence of recent war developments and the expected decrease in receipts between the liquidation of the 1939 spring pig crop and the crop last fall. We must remember that last fall's pig crop was the largest fall crop on record—since 1924—and that unfavorable feeding ratios usually encourage early marketings. Higher prices are expected by late July, August, and early September, due largely to a probable sharp seasonal decrease in supplies.

Butterfat prices during the World War were from 60 to 70 cents a

pound. Is it likely that butterfat prices will be that high in this war, and do you think it advisable to increase the size of the dairy herd?—N. N.

It is almost impossible to say what effect this war will have on prices of dairy products. It depends on how long the war lasts, who wins, the

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$11.30	\$10.25	\$11.00
Hogs	6.45	5.00	6.80
Lambs	10.50	10.50	11.25
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs. . . . .	.14	.12½	.14
Eggs, Firsts . . . . .	.15½	.15¼	.14¼
Butterfat, No. 1 . . . . .	.23	.25	.18
Wheat, No. 2 Hard	1.11½	1.05½	.78¼
Corn, No. 2, Yellow . . . . .	.68½	.61¼	.50½
Oats, No. 2, White . . . . .	.43¼	.42	.35¼
Barley, No. 2 . . . . .	.57½	.55	.43
Alfalfa, No. 1	17.50	18.00	15.00
Prairie, No. 1	8.50	8.50	8.50

quantity of dairy products purchased in this country, and other unpredictable factors. However, we do know that prices in general have risen sharply in past periods of wars involving many nations. Perhaps it would be well to await some clarification of present conditions before deciding to change the size of the dairy herd.

Since the price of corn has started upward, I wonder whether I should buy enough feed to last until there is new corn?—R. M.

No. Unless the war and speculative influences push grain prices sharply higher, it is probable that feed grains can be bought for less money in July and August. New crop oats and barley will lower the price of those grains somewhat and the prospect of a large carryover of corn should lower corn prices by midsummer unless crop conditions are very unfavorable. A policy of buying as needed seems better than buying at present levels. It is pretty risky to try to predict the future right now.

PASTURE 10 MONTHS A YEAR

Provides Cheaper Feed for the Dairy Herd

By KLING L. ANDERSON

GRASS utilized in the form of pasturage is the most nearly perfect feed for livestock. Their bodies are adjusted to grass as the major portion of their food and are most productive when receiving generous quantities of it. To the dairyman, this is extremely important because productivity of his herd must be maintained during as great a part of the year as possible. He must see that his cows are milking well when butterfat prices are the highest. Unfortunately, that time usually occurs when grass is least abundant.

It would perhaps be easier to provide roughage and concentrates than to provide pasture during these seasons, but the thoughtful dairyman will not be content to graze his cattle only when the native grasses are available and to provide stored feed the rest of the year. He will use supplemental pasture.

On most Kansas farms, native grasslands provide the bulk of the grazing. They provide the basis on which to build a practical and profitable pasture program. Most of these native pastures have been reduced in carrying capacity following the drouth years of 1934 and 1936. Many have never completely recovered, but are still called upon to carry a full load of livestock. The result is overgrazing which further depletes the pasture vegetation.

Use of supplemental pastures permits a lightening of this load and brings about restoration of the vigor and productivity of the native grasses. It is especially important that these native pastures be protected during the first few weeks of their growth in the spring, for at that time they are most susceptible to injury by overgrazing. After they have been permitted to make considerable top growth, close grazing will be much less harmful. Furthermore, they will be more productive.

Delayed Grazing Best

Tests on bluestem pastures at Manhattan, over a 10-year period, have shown that increases of 30 to 50 per cent in productivity can be expected where the grazing is delayed until about the middle or last of June each year and, in addition, the stand and vigor of the grass plants will be maintained in better condition. When grazing is delayed in this manner in the bluestem area, the pasture will have to be stocked more heavily during the time it is being grazed so as to utilize the extra top growth before it can become harsh and unpalatable. It is also important not to defer the bluestem pastures too late or it will be difficult to obtain efficient utilization of the grasses. July 1 is usually about the latest date that is practical. In the short grass area of Western Kansas the grasses remain palatable and nutritious after maturity, so may be reserved for fall or winter grazing, should it be desirable.

To permit native grasslands to be protected from grazing during the early part of the growing season, it is necessary to provide other feed at that time. The most practical manner in which to do this is by use of supplemental pasture which not only permits spring protection of the permanent native pastures but enables the livestock producer to extend the grazing season approximately 2 months both in the spring and in the fall.

It can be shown conclusively that land seeded to pasture and grazed will yield greater net returns than where the crops are harvested either as cash crops or as feed crops. Not only is pasture a more profitable crop than most of the so-called cash crops,

but it is probably the most important soil-conserving crop that can be grown. The dairyman's farm program should be centered around grass.

Supplemental pasture crops may be divided into 2 general groups, the tame or cultivated perennial pastures and the annual or biennial crops used for temporary pasture. The tame grasses make up an important group of pastures in Eastern Kansas where climatic conditions are less severe. These grasses begin to grow at least a month earlier in the spring and remain green much later in the fall than do the native grasses, but they seldom make any large amount of growth during the summer when the native grasses are growing most rapidly. They are usually ready to be grazed by April 1, but by late June have entered a semi-dormant period of slow growth. They are revived by late summer and fall rains, however, and can be grazed late in the fall. Thus, the tame pastures are excellent supplements to a native pasture for they produce their maximum amount of forage before the native grasses are ready to be grazed in the spring and after they have ceased to make rapid growth in the fall. Few farms in Eastern Kansas have enough tame permanent pasture to carry the livestock thru the spring grazing period and allow adequate protection of the native grasses.

Many Use Temporary Pastures

Use of temporary pastures in Kansas is widespread, especially among dairymen. The small grains are probably the most widely used of the temporary pasture crops. Most wheat fields are grazed during the early part of the spring, but it is generally considered necessary to remove the cattle by early April to allow the wheat to mature grain. By the time the cattle must be removed, the wheat is growing rapidly and only a small area is required, so why not set aside an acre or two for each animal to be used as pasture instead of grain? A better method is to plant a few acres to be used especially for pasture. It can be seeded somewhat earlier and at a heavier rate than normal. It will provide pasture, both in the fall and in the spring in most years.

Of the winter cereals, wheat is most commonly used as temporary pasture because it is more palatable than rye or barley. Furthermore, in a wheat producing area like Kansas, there is always danger of contaminating wheat fields with volunteer rye.

Rye is generally able to produce more forage than wheat, is more resistant to cold, continues to grow later in the fall and begins spring growth earlier. This permits a longer grazing season and partly accounts

for its advantage over wheat from the standpoint of yield of pasturage. It is probable that this difference in yield more than compensates for any slight advantage in palatability that wheat might have.

There recently has been developed in Italy a variety of rye known as Balbo, named so in honor of the famous Italian aviator. This variety has gained favor in Tennessee and its neighboring states, and has been tried in a limited way in Kansas. Preliminary tests indicate that it yields more pasturage than common rye and is more readily grazed than wheat, so apparently it ranks high in palatability. It has not been grown in Kansas long enough to test its winter hardiness, but it has come thru the last 2 or 3 winters at Manhattan without apparent injury.

Some Object to Rye

The dairyman's most serious objection to the use of rye for pasture is the "grassy" flavor that it often imparts to milk. There are great differences of opinion on this subject, some dairymen finding rye entirely satisfactory, whereas others find that it taints the milk no matter what system of management is employed. The flavor can usually be avoided by removing the animals at least 3, and preferably 4, hours before milking, and to feed the cattle before they are turned out to graze may be of some help.

Barley ranks low in palatability and cannot be depended upon to be completely cold-resistant. For these reasons, and also the fact that it is extremely susceptible to attack by chinch bugs, barley is less often used for pasture than the other cereal grains.

For spring seeded temporary pasture, oats undoubtedly is the best of the small grains. It is highly palatable and in most seasons will yield more pasture than any of the other grain crops seeded in the spring. It is seeded at the regular time, but where moisture is fairly abundant, the rate is 1½ times the normal seeding rate. In Southeastern Kansas, Korean lespedeza is often seeded with oats to provide summer pasture after the oats has been utilized.

One of the most important and highest yielding temporary pasture crops is Sweet clover in its second year of growth. Central and Eastern Kansas dairymen can include Sweet clover in their pasture program to excellent advantage. This crop is normally seeded in the spring and will provide some grazing late the first year. The following spring, grazing should be started as soon as the animal can obtain a good mouthful, and the pasture should be kept closely grazed in order to prevent formation of stems. This close grazing keeps it in the leafy condition and delays ma-

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We will be glad to send you copies of these bulletins, if you will write to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

turity, thereby lengthening the grazing season. Since the plant is a biennial, it will die as soon as it has seeded. The energy and plant food stored in the roots may as well be converted into leafy pasturage as in coarse flowering stems, and close grazing will prevent these stems from forming. If the livestock cannot keep the clover grazed closely enough, it may be necessary to clip it a time or two to maintain a leafy type of growth.

For summer grazing there is no temporary crop more generally satisfactory in Kansas than Sudan grass. It is adapted to all parts of the state. For best results, Sudan grass should be seeded late, preferably the latter part of May or about June 1, and will be ready for grazing by early July. Ordinarily does not pay to seed earlier, for, in most seasons, seed planted early will germinate and grow slowly at first that the later seeding will be ready for grazing at about the same time.

Sudan Susceptible to Bugs

An objection sometimes raised against the use of Sudan grass for pasture is that occasional instances of livestock poisoning have been reported. Sudan grass is the least likely of the sorghums to be poisonous and in Kansas there is no definite evidence of livestock losses due to grazing Sudan grass grown from certified seed. Other seed known to be free of cyanide or cane-Sudan hybrids. The danger should be recognized, however, and every precaution should be taken to prevent the appearance of volunteer cane in the Sudan grass pasture.

In years of severe chinch bug infestation, Sudan grass often suffers greatly and whole fields of it may be killed. It is no more susceptible than many of the other sorghums, however, and may be protected from these insects in the same manner as corn or other farm crops. Use of a so-called tar line will be effective except in those exceptional seasons when the bugs migrate from the grasslands as adults instead of as nymphs and fly to new feeding grounds.

Another temporary summer pasture crop that has made a place for itself in Kansas is Korean lespedeza. Its use is limited to the Southeastern portion of the state because of its climatic adaptations, but there it is an extremely useful crop. It is a summer growing annual legume, and its chief advantages are ability to establish itself on poor, eroded and abandoned soils, and to re-establish itself from year to year by volunteering.

It is also used for the stabilization of poor, eroded soils, and is occasionally seeded in depleted native pastures. The latter practice must be followed by carefully regulated grazing practices or it will lead to increased depletion of the native grasses. There is always the temptation to increase the grazing load on the pasture when the lespedeza appears and overgraze as a result.

Grazing Seasons for Important Pasture Crops

PASTURE CROP	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Bluestem										
Shortgrass										or save for fall and winter
Tame perennial grasses										
1st year Sweet clover										
2nd year Sweet clover										
Grain cereals (fall sown) Rye, Wheat, Barley *										
Grain cereals (spring sown)										
Korean lespedeza										
Sudan grass										to frost

* Dotted line indicates period when livestock must be removed if grain is to be matured.

FRUIT PRICES

Will Swing Up, Says A. B. Zimmerman

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON



Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Zimmerman in their 55-acre fairyland of apple blossoms.

WIDELY known orchardist of the famous Doniphan county apple district, A. B. Zimmerman, is not ready to abandon hope of the fruit industry again becoming profitable, for this is the first time he has seen low prices prevail. There is a corresponding period of high prices for every period of low prices, he says. We happen to be at the low point in the pendulum's swing just at present.

But Mr. Zimmerman well remembers back in 1907 when a commercial crop of Ben Davis apples brought the growers here just 45 cents a barrel. Since that all-time low, apple prices have experienced many ups and downs, but he is confident that good times for the apple grower will return. People must eat, he says.

"There is no let-up in the demand for fruit," said Mr. Zimmerman, "for consumers realize, as they never have before, the importance of fresh fruit as a source of health-promoting vitamins."

Mr. Zimmerman personally operates a 55-acre orchard west of Troy on State Highway No. 7. His trees are now 17 and 18 years old and, altho they have been bearing 6 years, they are all highly capable of yielding profitable crops for many years to come. When the orchard was planted Mr. Zimmerman was careful to select those varieties which he knew would be in demand, and he has not regretted having set Winesap, Delicious, and Jonathan. Mr. Zimmerman is a member of the Troy Apple Growers Association and disposes of most of his apples thru a marketing agency.

A couple of years ago, in company with George W. Kinhead, secretary of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, H. M. Underwood, and the writer, Mr. Zimmerman motored to Lansing, Mich., to interview Michigan growers regarding the use of stock dip in their spray solutions to act as a spreader and sticker. As a result of his trip, stock dip is now being widely used by apple men here with good results.

Mr. Zimmerman is not in agreement with the popular belief that selling our low-grade apples depresses the price that could be obtained for our better grades. He points out that last fall, when so many apples were on the ground, he sold several truck loads to a trucker from Arkansas who hauled them to that state and sold them to negro cotton farmers at prices they could afford to pay. These people could not have bought more expensive apples. On the other hand, there are those who always buy the best, price making little difference. It is Mr. Zimmerman's opinion that it is a good thing to have a grade of apples to fit every pocketbook.

George W. Kinhead was a delegate to the annual meeting of the National Apple Institute at Rochester, N. Y., on April 17 and 18, at which representative growers from 30 states participated in discussions relating to the marketing of apples. Kirk L. Keller, of Creve Coeur, Mo., is president of the Institute.

May is a good time to get rid of peach tree borers if either the ethylene dichloride emulsion treatment or the paradichloro-benzene treatment was not applied last fall. The worms may now be cut out of the tree bark with a knife or by probing with a flexible wire, but the wounds made in so doing should be treated with a dependable disinfectant. The peach tree borer is notorious for the damage it does, becoming active as soon as the weather warms up in the spring. It is a full-grown worm by the middle of May. At this stage the borers can be found under the bark close to the ground. They are about an inch long, whitish in color, and have a dark brown head.

At a recent meeting of the Missouri River Apple Growers, orchardists showed much interest in an electrically-operated device for making high-quality apple juice, one glass at a time. A company is now being organized to finance the manufacture of this little machine. It is estimated that with one of these juice extractors in actual use at every soda fountain and

in every juice dispensary throuout the United States, from a fifth to a fourth of the commercial apple crop would be consumed.

Wathena, important fruit center that it is, sees the establishment of its fourth major fruit buying concern this spring. Taylor M. Bauer, former manager of the Wathena Apple Growers Association, has started the construction of a fine packing plant.

Make Butter Attractive

Many farm women have found that it is possible to create and hold a market for homemade butter. And to command a premium for a quality product. This is an age of colorful and attractive package wrapping. Farm buttermakers find it difficult to compete with this phase of the sales game but it is possible to stamp the individuality of the producer on every pound of butter sold and to profit thereby. In every Kansas community there is a "famous buttermaker," usually one of a long line of that profession, and in the country store a standing order to "Save me a pound of Mrs. Blank's butter." But usually the storekeeper, not the producer, profits by the premium paid. If Mrs. Blank is an intelligent woman it will not be long before she is making those sales direct and paying cash for what she buys.

What has become of the old print that grandmother used? That wooden stamp was grandmother's trademark.

No pound of butter was marketed, no pound placed upon the home table, that did not bear the design, frequently fruit or flower, that was the family butter crest. Smart buttermakers again are using an individual stamp and this guarantee of manufacture helps obtain a premium from the dealer when butter is not sold direct to a consumer. Then, while few farm buttermakers use printed wrappers, it is best to have each pound package tastefully wrapped, and some housewives slip a personal card or one bearing the farm name in the package. But the really important thing is to produce good butter.

Features World's Fair Cow

A recent exhibitor at the New York World's Fair will be one of the feature attractions at the Northeast Kansas Parish Show at Holton on Saturday, May 11, says M. C. Axelton, Jackson county agent. More Jersey exhibitors and a larger number of choice cattle will be displayed at the parish show that is coming to Holton for the third year, according to plans outlined by Roy Gilliland, Jr., secretary of the Jersey men. The Holton Chamber of Commerce is planning many new features this year, including a parade, the selection of the Bovine Beauty Queen and many other attractions. The Hallmark Farms, of Kansas City, Kan., had a Jersey cow at the New York World's Fair during 1939, and they will exhibit this cow along with other fine cows.

Market for Special Products



It's milking time for Jake Zarnowski, Newton dairyman, who reports a herd average of 453 pounds of butterfat on 47 cows for the year just finished.

ANYONE who thinks there is no chance of profit in milking cows could get his eyes opened at the dairy farm of Jake Zarnowski, in Harvey county. On this place, right at the edge

of Newton, Mr. Zarnowski milks from 45 to 50 cows, supplying Grade A milk and fresh cream to more than 200 regular customers.

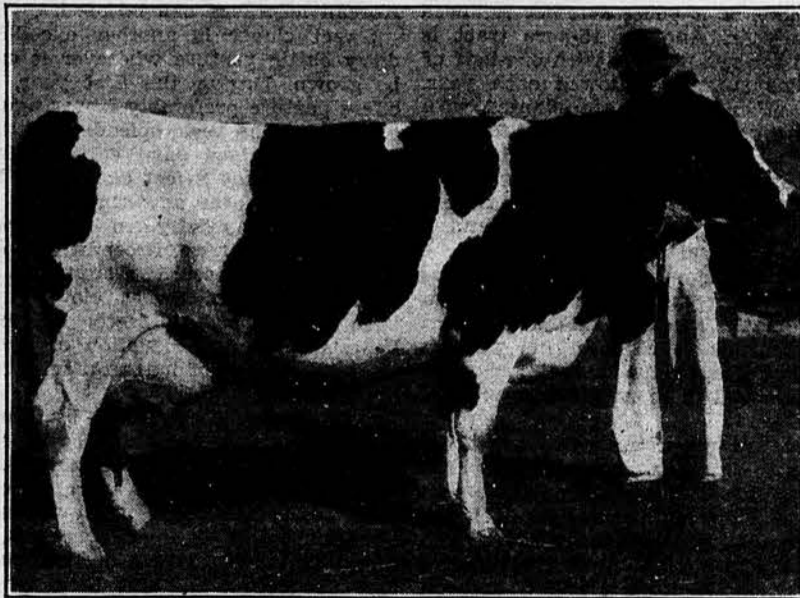
In the year just finished, an average of 47 cows in milk, produced an average butterfat record of 457 pounds. The return above feed cost on this entire herd averaged nearly \$150 a cow. This income from the cows was boosted by specialized dairying and marketing practices. Grade A milk produced in Mr. Zarnowski's immaculate barn brings a premium price, and is distributed on a regular milk route.

In addition to this, Mr. Zarnowski sells fresh milk and sweet cream at the place, to farmers who come there for it. His farm price is 25 cents a gallon for milk and 40 cents a quart for fresh cream, and many customers come regularly for these products which they know will be of highest quality.

Regular trade for milk and fresh cream takes most of what is produced on Mr. Zarnowski's place, and thru these sources his average butterfat price last year was about 55 cents a pound. This proves there is a profitable market for specialized dairy products, for the fellow who is willing to take the pains of producing such products.

Last year, Mr. Zarnowski's top cow, Pontiac Beauty, produced 22,228 pounds of milk and 808 pounds of butterfat on twice-a-day milking. Mr. Zarnowski declares, "Dairying is hard work but it will make a good living for the man who is willing to do it in a businesslike way."

Sets New State Record



Dean Inka Eileen, a purebred Holstein cow in the Kansas State College herd, recently set a new record for cows in her class when she produced 11,533 pounds of milk containing 415.6 pounds of butterfat in a 10-month test. The cow is a senior 3-year-old and was milked 3 times daily during the test.

LIVESTOCK

and

NATIONAL PROSPERITY

It would not be entirely correct to say that the nation's prosperity depends on the successful conduct of the packing industry, but . . .

If the farmer couldn't sell his livestock he wouldn't raise any. And, if he didn't raise livestock, grass and grain and forage crops would have little value. And, if nature's largest crops weren't profitable, 40% of the nation's population would have no buying power. And, if the farmers couldn't buy a fair share of the goods produced in city factories, millions of city people would be without jobs. And, if people didn't have jobs, they couldn't buy meat. And, if they didn't buy meat, packers couldn't provide a daily cash market for livestock. And, if packers couldn't buy livestock . . . there we start going right around the circle again.

There is neither a beginning nor an end to the economic circle. Every segment is equally important; any one is a base without which the whole circle would collapse.

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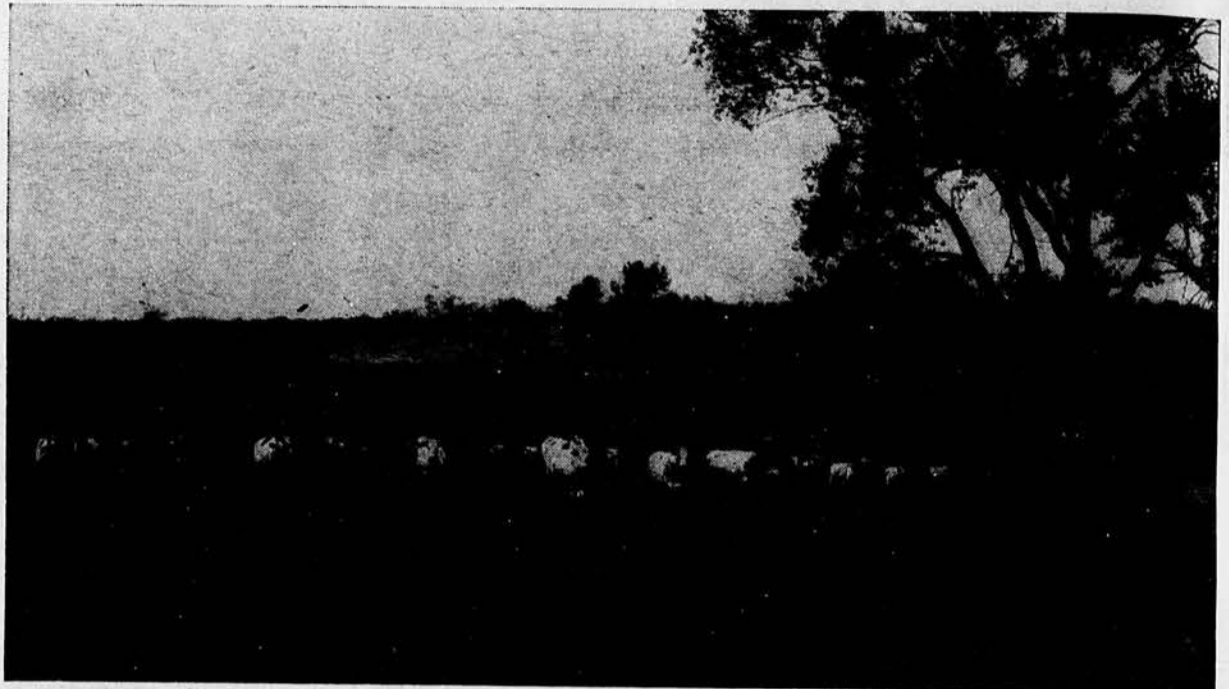


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PLANNING "SPINACH FOR BOSSIE"

By J. W. LINN, K. S. C. Dairy Specialist



Zinn Brothers, Shawnee county dairymen, have found it possible to get 3 months' pasture from 20 acres with 65 head of cattle. They have accomplished this with oats and Sweet clover. In their case, it was necessary to use lime and phosphate to get Sweet clover.

GOOD pasture is nature's most nearly perfect food for the dairy cow. In Kansas, however, nature's pasture has been complicated by man's cultivation program and does not necessarily furnish the best pasture.

Second part of the foregoing statement is true perhaps largely because the best land has been used for cultivated crops, and because the dairy cow requires an abundance of green succulent feed produced not too far from the barn. More and more Kansas dairy farmers are using made pastures for the milking cows, and in that way will get better results than could be secured with native pasture. In some cases, native pasture is used to supplement the made pastures and is used for young stock, dry cows, and during times when the well-planned crop pastures have failed.

One of the best illustrations of made pastures is that of E. L. Seymour, of Bird City, Cheyenne county, who for 20 years has used made pastures, and for many years has used 38 acres of his best crop land to support his 20 to 25 head of Jerseys. During that time, he found himself without green pasture forage for the first time last September. Mr. Seymour's program is well planned. One 15-acre tract is used for Sudan with one-half of it being summer fallowed each year. Another 15-acre tract is used for rye pasture with one-half of it also summer fallowed each year. The other 8 acres are planted with spring cereal crops and used for pasture which fills in the time between rye and Sudan. Mr. Seymour states that this 38-acre tract is equivalent to 200 acres of native pasture and is much more satisfactory.

Mr. Seymour's experience shows better than any other way how a systematic summer fallow program can furnish to cows in the western half of Kansas the desirable pasture so essential to economic milk production.

Pasture programs will vary from farm to farm and from area to area in Kansas. Midsummer pasture, particularly from July on, can best be furnished in most Kansas areas with Sudan grass planted on the summer fallow in Western Kansas, and on good land that has not been robbed of its moisture in Eastern Kansas. In much of the state, particularly in the Western half, best results for Sudan pasture can be secured by listing or



J. W. Linn

at least planting the Sudan in furrows wide apart and on the contour. This practice increases the amount of moisture that can be used by the plant and decreases the bad results of tramping.

Much of Eastern Kansas will find 1940 a bad Sudan year because of chinch bugs and, altho it is difficult to offer a substitute in some sections, Korean lespedeza can be used.

Sweet clover is another excellent dairy cattle pasture wherever it can be grown. During the first year, it offers pasture preferably from August on. The second year, splendid pasture may be obtained from early spring until July. That Sweet clover can be used to a greater advantage than it now is by many dairymen is exemplified by Henry Duwe, Freeport, Harper county. He has secured a stand for 12 successive years. Sweet clover has been an important factor in Mr. Duwe's constant production of more than 400 pounds of butterfat with his Brown Swiss herd.

Cereal grains are used by most Kansas farmers for dairy cow pasture, much of it as a secondary manner with the growing of a grain crop. Many dairymen could improve their situation by using small acreages of cereal grains more as a definite pasture program and plant them as a pasture crop.

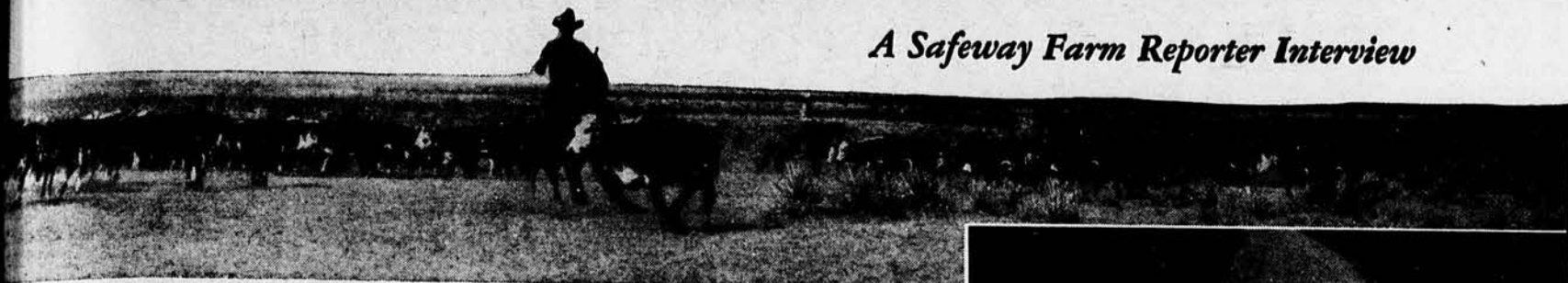
When considering cereal grain crops from a standpoint of fall pasture, one can secure the greatest yield from oats; second, from winter barley;

third, from wheat; and fourth from rye with the possible exception that Balbo rye, at least in Eastern Kansas, may be better than wheat. The earlier these crops are planted in soil that contains sufficient moisture, the greater yield can be secured. Of course, it must be remembered that oats will not live thru the winter and that barley may not.

So, to have a spring pasture crop from cereal grains, one should use either rye or wheat, altho oats and barley planted in the spring will furnish some spring pasture. Cereal grain pasture can be continued further into the summer if a fall-seeded grain, such as wheat or rye, is planted in the spring after the last freeze, in which case it will stool out and will not head, making it last from 2 to 4 weeks longer than that seeded normally. Therefore, when cereal grains are used on properly prepared seedbeds and planted with pasture in mind, they can become one of the most important pasture crops for dairy cows.

Perennial tame grass pastures are taking an important place in Central and Eastern Kansas. A recent visit to Ben Wassenberg, Marysville, Marshall county, found that on April 8, 1939, milk cows had been pasturing on 10 acres of Brome grass for more than 10 days and there was still an abundance of green-growing material in the field. Mr. Wassenberg has been using Brome grass as a part of his farming program on his Blue river bottom farm for more than 20 years and could not be persuaded to farm without it. Earl Porter, Overland Park, and Carl Parker, Stanley, Johnson county, are great believers in Brome grass as a pasture crop. This grass also is being used successfully in Sedgwick and other South Central counties. Brome grass is often used in a mixture of other perennial grasses adapted to soil and climatic conditions in the various Eastern Kansas counties. A growing practice is to seed a small amount of alfalfa with Brome grass and other perennial grasses.

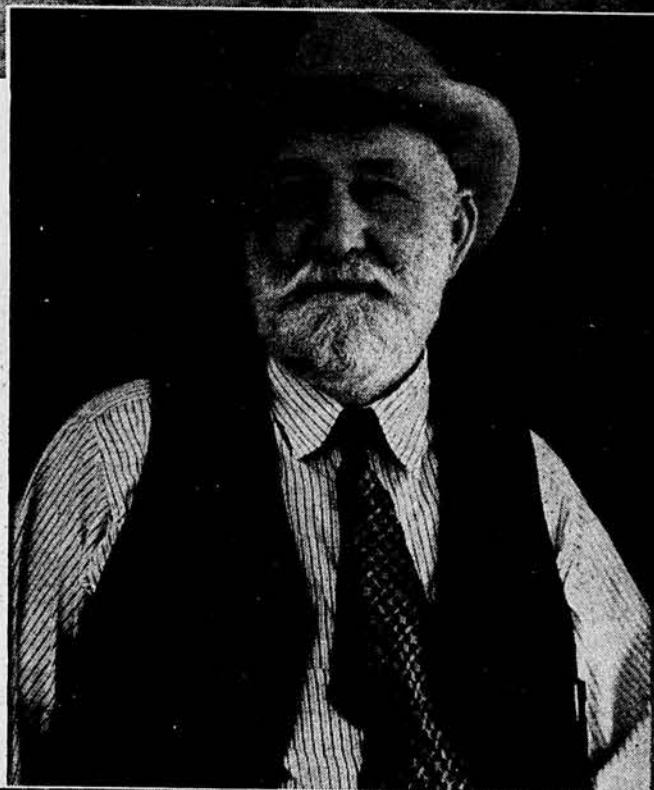
When Kansas farmers use their best land close to the barn in a definite pasture program and graze it with good dairy cows, they are letting a nature supply to the cow her most nearly perfect food in a way that she can return more profitably from it than any crop that could be grown on the same area.



I wish you Kansas farmers could have been along when I visited . . .

THE LAND OF THE SMS

56 years in the cattle business, A. J. Swenson is known to cattlemen from one end of the country to the other. He is general manager of the huge Swenson Land and Cattle Company, with headquarters at Stamford, Texas. The brand of his company—SMS, with both S's reversed—stands for S. M. Swenson, one of the most honored names in the history of Texas cattle raising. Through generations of hard-riding cattlemen, since the days when Texas longhorn steers were America's best-known commercial cattle, this name has been famous. A. J. Swenson is today as active as any younger man. He has been a director of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association for over 15 years

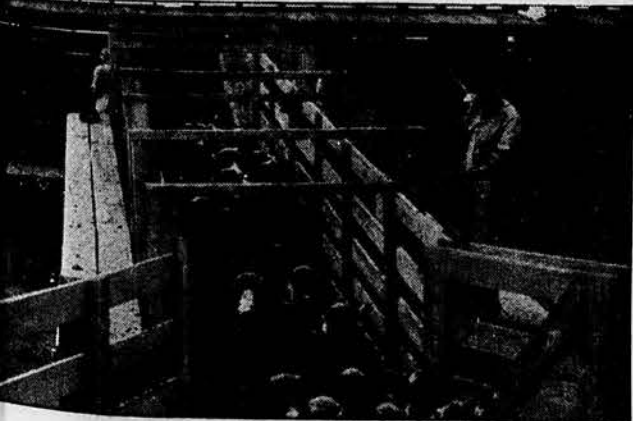


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Bill and Rudolf Swenson, sons of A. J., have spent their lives in the Texas cattle business. Bill Swenson is assistant general manager to his father; he serves yearly as president of the colorful Texas Cowboy Reunion. Rudy Swenson, acknowledged one of the country's outstanding judges of pure bred bulls, centers his activities on keeping the great Swenson herd in top condition. About 10,000 breeding cows and 850 herd bulls roam the 350,000 Swenson acres. Any Texas cattle man will tell you that the Swenson outfit is one of the best operated ranches in the whole Southwest

The SMS brand goes onto the hides of about 10,000 steer calves and heifers annually. For the last five years the Swensons have had a 95% average calf crop. A. J. Swenson explained to me some of the sound, modern methods that make possible this kind of a record: "First, we don't sell any heifers until we've selected the top-end for replacement in

our own herd. Second, we cull deep, weeding out barren cows as fast as we find them. Third, we provide 20 acres of good pasture to each breeding cow; never allow our animals to get too thin. Fourth, we set a limit of 16 cows to the bull. Fifth, to improve our line we keep on the lookout for outstanding pure-bred Hereford bulls. We gladly pay a price for them."



"We cattlemen give Safeway credit for doing a fine selling job on quality meat," A. J. Swenson told me. "Newspaper advertising, billboards, store displays and salesmanship increase beef consumption. That's something producers need and appreciate"

THE SWENSONS ON MARKETING

A. J. SWENSON SAYS:

To hold our customers we have to give them what they want — cattle that are right in uniformity, quality and weight. That's what we are continually trying to do and I feel it is basic to sound marketing. "And as I see it, Safeway and the other chain stores work on this same principle. They give folks something they want — good quality foods at a money-saving."

BILL SWENSON SAYS:

"With Safeway, as with us, it's the customer that's important. And the customer benefits by Safeway's direct road distribution. It saves money for consumers without penalizing the producer, or sacrificing quality. I know that the Safeway people are doing a grand job and I'm certainly for them."

Unique mail order system is the backbone of the Swenson sales operation. Over 4500 head of Hereford calves and yearlings are shipped annually on cash sale to feed-lot buyers all over the corn belt and as far away as New York and West Virginia. SMS cattle have such a fine reputation buyers order them sight-unseen, seldom come to the ranches. "We give every buyer the full strength production," A. J. Swenson told me, "never ship selected loads. The carlot prizes our cattle have taken through the years prove they measure up. Most of our mail order buyers purchase one or two cars and re-order regularly. We never have a carryover from one season to season and rarely do we have a complaint"

Looking In on the DAIRY OUTLOOK

By **FRANKLIN L. PARSONS**
Kansas State College

MILK is the No. 1 cash crop of the American farmer. In the average year and for the country as a whole, milk brings the farmer almost twice as much income as the income from all the cotton, 5 times as much as from all the tobacco, half again as much as that from all the fruits and vegetables, about 500 million dollars a year more than the income from hogs, and nearly 300 million dollars a year more than the income from beef.

Each year nearly 1½ billion dollars in cash is put into farmers' pockets from the sale of dairy products. In 1938, 20 per cent of the total cash farm income was from dairy products.

Kansas usually is not considered a dairy state; yet in 1938 about 61½ million pounds of creamery butter was produced, amounting to between 5 and 6 per cent of the total cash farm income for Kansas farmers. The total cash income from dairying in Kansas approximates 30 million dollars annually and is from 9 to 11 per cent of the total cash farm income.

In the old days there was no real dairy industry. Milk was just milk. Nobody paid much attention to sanitation and the farmer never knew whether he would be able to sell his milk.

Today, dairy farming has advanced and requires as careful management as does any other business. Farmers and dairy-marketing organizations have built up in the United States the best milk supply in the world.

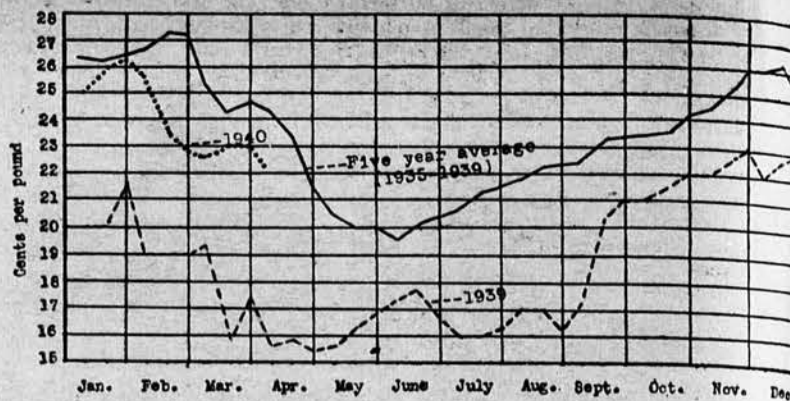
Dairy products are commodities for which there is always a market re-

gardless of how much or how little the farmer produces. They are not thrown out, burned, or left to rot—like some bumper fruit and vegetable crops. No matter how large the supply of milk, whether in the flush or dry season, there is a market for every pound the farmer produces.

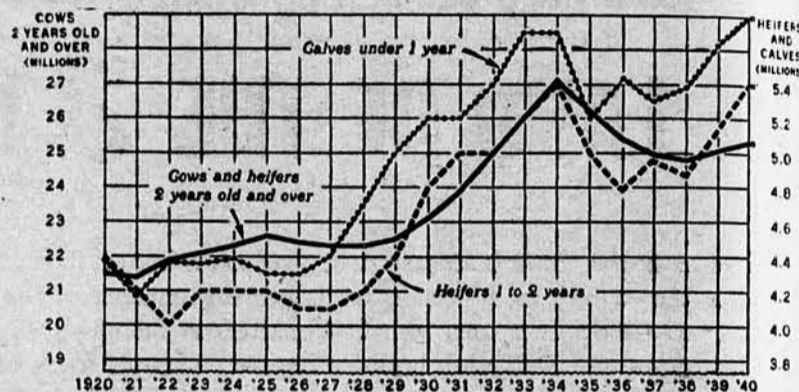
On a nation-wide basis, only about 30 per cent of the milk produced is consumed as fluid milk. A quart of milk sold as fluid milk grosses the farmer about 3 times more cash than a quart of milk sold as butterfat, but production costs are higher for fluid milk. About 42 per cent of all milk goes into the manufacture of butter, 6 per cent for cheese, 12 per cent for fluid milk used on the farms for feeding stock, etc., and the remainder for evaporated milk, ice cream, and other products. Butter accounts for the major share of all the milk that is not sold in fluid form, and butter prices have a major influence on prices received for other dairy products.

Dairy farmers in Kansas and in other states are interested in knowing how to increase the dairy income. One way is to produce a better quality product. Another way is to increase the consumption of all dairy products. People would benefit physically if they ate more butter and cheese and drank more milk. If more milk were used in the fluid form, less of the present supply would be manufactured. This would indirectly benefit the butterfat producer.

A few years ago the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture reported



Ten-day average price of butterfat at Kansas local stations. While still below the 1935-39 average, butterfat prices are about 5 cents a pound above last year's.



Cows, heifers, and calves being kept for milk cows, United States, January 1, 1920 to January 1, 1940. The relatively large number of heifers and calves on hand indicates further increases in the number of cows in 1940 and 1941. However, milk cow numbers could increase another 2 million and still not be larger than in 1933.

an increase of 20 per cent in milk consumption would be necessary if all families were to have diets ranked as fully adequate. Low consumption of dairy products is sometimes mentioned as evidence that under-consumption is the cause of low dairy prices. If dairymen could work out some scheme on a gigantic scale to advertise their products in much the

same way as do the soft drinks and tobacco manufacturers, prices possibly would increase by leaps and bounds.

Dairymen realize their prices are low, relative to prices of feed grain and most other farm products. A pound of butterfat is now equivalent to about 27 or 28 pounds of feed grain, while it usually will buy



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Ask your Standard Oil man to show you testimonials from many of these men, telling in their own words just why they have found Standard Tractor Fuel the most economical in every way.



Hear **Everett Mitchell**, famous farm news commentator, on Standard Oil's Farmers' Fair of the Air, in noon-time broadcasts, Monday thru Saturday, on 102 Midwest radio stations.



Low-Cost Power. For economy and all-round performance, prudent power farmers choose Standard Tractor Fuel, particularly for the toughest work. You, too, can save money if you buy from Standard.

Corn King. Here we see Chester Troyer of LaFontaine, Ind., the International Corn King. Mr. Troyer is shown with some of the corn which won him first place at the 40th International Hay and Grain Show. As a power farmer, Mr. Troyer has long been a booster for Standard Oil products.



Copyright 1940, Standard Oil Co. (Ind.)



pounds or more. A pound of butterfat is now equivalent to about 4 pounds of beef cattle; ordinarily the relationship is about 6 to 1. Other data could be furnished to prove the low relative price position of dairy products at the present time. But, possibly the outlook is not so dark as it might appear at first.

Butterfat prices in Kansas this year, while somewhat below a recent 5-year average, are approximately 5 cents higher than they were last year.

Two Things Influence Prices

Two things have an important influence on the prices of dairy products—the amount of products offered for sale and the general level of business activity or consumer incomes. The greater bulk of dairy products is consumed off the farm by wage earners and low-salaried people who make up most of the population. When more people are working and at better wages and salaries, more money is spent for dairy products. Now if the reader will agree that better times are ahead—that more people will be employed, and more dairy products will be consumed—then the price outlook for dairying is bright.

In judging the future as it relates to the dairy enterprise, some account should be taken of the probable effects of the European war on the price structure in this country. There is little on which to base an estimate of the effect which war will have on prices except a study of other war periods. In the World War the United States exported huge quantities of dairy products—in 1918 more than 2 billion pounds on a milk-equivalent basis. Dairy prices were relatively steady during the first 2 years of the World War but increased tremendously from 1916 to 1920. Butterfat prices of 50 to 70 cents a pound were not uncommon during this period. Of course, prices of other farm products were also high, but dairying was on a relatively favorable basis during the late war years and held this position throught the twenties.

Exports Doubtful

With our present neutrality law which prevents the extension of credit for purchases in this country, it appears doubtful if this country will export farm products to the extent which it did in 1914-18. Nevertheless, it is a matter of history that during world conflagrations there is a decided tendency for prices to zoom. Also, there are inflationary forces at work in this country which need only a war spark to set prices on a rapid upward spiral. All this would indicate that the dairyman should not be discouraged but should constantly study economic conditions to be in a position to judge whether his business should be expanded or contracted.

As indicated above, the supply also is a major influence on dairy prices. The larger the supply, the lower the price, with demand remaining about steady.

Numbers of milk cows and heifer replacements to the dairy herd indicate that more cows will be milked during the next several years. This means larger supplies and surpluses unless demand is increased. The number of heifers and heifer calves being

kept for milk cows was the highest on record on January 1, 1940. These heifers will be milk cows 1 to 3 years from now. However, milk cow numbers could increase another 2 million and still not be larger than in 1933. Also, an increase in demand, which is probable, would more than offset increased supplies. From the long-time viewpoint the supply and demand sides of the dairy market outlook warrant optimism.

The shorter-time outlook is also fairly favorable in that butterfat prices probably will remain 3 to 5 cents higher than last year's levels. A higher level of prices is probable, principally because of an expected higher level of consumer income and because cold-storage holdings of butter are only about 20 per cent of last year's supplies. There may be some further seasonal price declines until early June, but these should be followed by seasonal price upturns during the last half of the year at somewhat higher levels than in 1939.

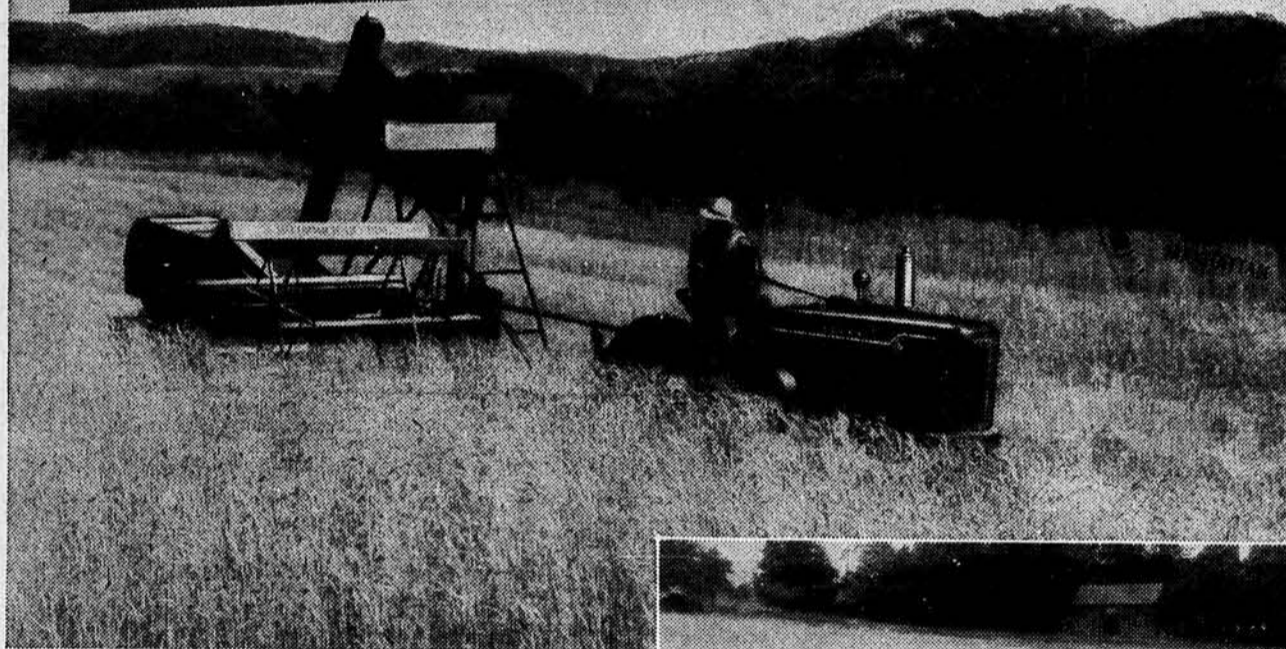
In view of world conditions and the possibility of inflation, it appears that more of the low-income farmers should have at least a few good milk cows. The milk cow is good insurance against high cost of living, as dairy products may furnish a large part of the diet.

Alfalfa Stands Bring Cheer



In Rice county, farmers are elated over some of the finest stands of alfalfa obtained there in years. This picture shows Fred Fair, examining a perfect stand of fall-seeded alfalfa on a 40-acre field near Alden. Rice county farmers are also cheered by prospects for a rather good wheat crop this year.

The Biggest Hit in the 6-foot Combine Field



McCormick-Deering No. 61 Harvester-Thresher

How would you like to cut and thresh your crop all by yourself—or, if you bag your grain, have only one man to help you? It's simple with the low-priced 6-foot McCormick-Deering No. 61 Harvester-Thresher. This great little machine makes combining really practical on smaller farms. It puts control of the harvest right under your thumb, eliminating the threshing crew and keeping the harvest in the family.

This 6-foot No. 61 is a fast-working machine that cuts costs to the bone. It cleans up the harvest at the rate of 15 to 25 acres a day. No matter whether the crop is light or heavy, short or tall,



down or tangled, you can count on the No. 61 for honest-to-goodness grain-saving performance. And it will handle all threshable crops from grains and large beans to tiny grass seeds.

Ask the International Harvester dealer about it.

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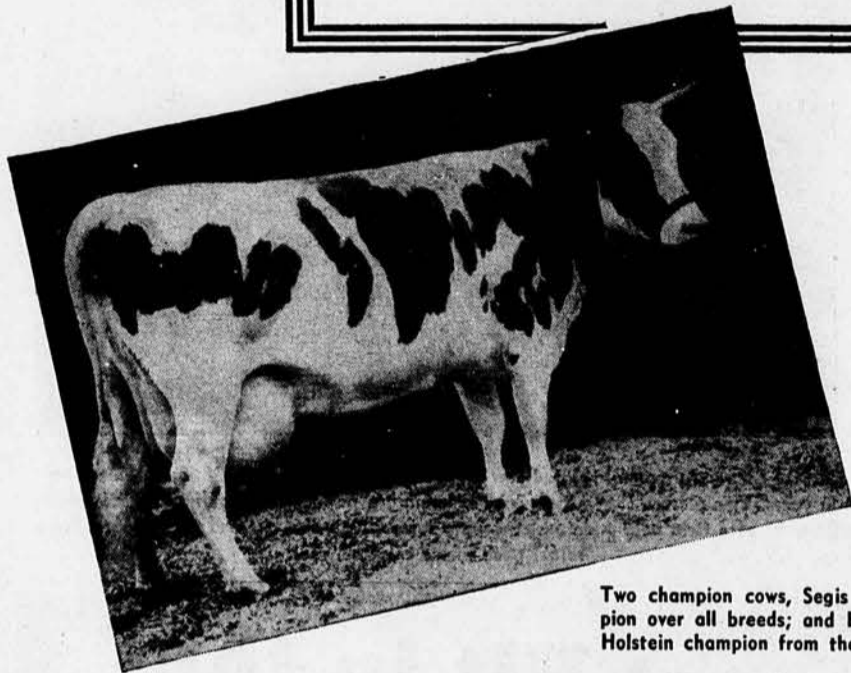
Chicago, Illinois

McCORMICK-DEERING HARVESTER-THRESHERS

Rural Library Service

Two new U. S. D. A. bulletins will be of interest to readers. They are: No. 1846—Rural Library Service, and No. 1826—Care of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. For a free copy of each one, please address your post card to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Please print your name and address and order by number.

COWS CLIMB BUTTERFAT TRAIL



Two champion cows, Segis Pietertje Prospect, left, champion over all breeds; and Banostine Belle De Kol, right, a Holstein champion from the herd of Clement White, Riley.

By I. D. GRAHAM
State Board of Agriculture

COWS were milked in Kansas long before it became a state, but that was because they happened to be giving milk and not because they were milk cows. There is a difference.

All normal cows give milk, but sometimes its blue color makes it hard to recognize and the calf gets dissatisfied with its boarding place. The distance from the cow that is milked just because she has it, to the modern dairy cow, with her volume and quality of milk production, takes a long tape line.

Kansas has always been a cattle country, but beef was the prime objective, and such dairy products as once existed were the output of the housewife's churn. Dairying, when thought of at all, was considered small business, but with the rapid increase in population and the disappearance of the town cow, a demand for a larger supply and of better quality in milk and its products was created, and the milk cow grew in importance.

But, for the milk cow, it was a long, up-hill pull to proper recognition of her products as of commercial importance. After a search of every farm kitchen, and following every town cow to the milk stool, the statistician of the day could find only a little more than 4 million dollars worth of dairy products of Kansas cows in a year's work with the old-fashioned dash churn.

That was in 1888 when sentiment regarding milk cows and dairying had begun to change, and when a bunch of enthusiasts, mostly politicians, but with a few farmers, had organized the Kansas State Dairy Association without any clear idea of what it might be for. But they found out, after 10 years of booster service and an increase of dairy products amounting in value to only \$314,000 for the decade, the trouble was as much with the kind of cows as with the wooden churn.

Right there is where the whole thing started. The next decade went to more than 17 million dollars, then up to more than 24 million, and on to an average of more than 30 million dollars a year, all thru the drouth and depression, and all from the newly developed fad for better cows and better feed, with better organization of the dairy business, and vastly improved machinery to handle it.

When the farmers of Kansas learned a real dairy cow, properly handled, would pay 100 per cent of her own cost every year, they were for that kind of cow strongly. Favored, as they have been, by a close supervision of the dairy industry by the state board of agriculture thru its State Dairy Commissioner, the working out of its scientific problems by Kansas State College, and the current record of progress published by Kansas Farmer, the dairy industry of the state has advanced to a record of more than 90 million pounds of butter in a single year, and it was done with cows.

Formerly, the average farmer in the plains

states ranked the dairy-bred cow along with canners, and boasted that he would never sacrifice his freedom by being tied to a cow's tail every day in the year. But now his Jerseys, Guernseys, and Holsteins don't even look like canners; they are jewelry.

While all of the beef breeds in America originated in Great Britain, the dairy breeds have come mostly from the continent of Europe and the Channel Islands, with the notable exception of the Ayrshires, and their importation to this country in large numbers resulted in a battle of the breeds to determine which is the better dairy breed. Channel Islanders claimed a greater percentage of butterfat, while the Holstein was credited with larger volume of production.

While this contest was spirited, there was present an element of humor. In a public discussion as to which might be the better breed, an early breeder of Holsteins remarked, "If you will drop a silver dollar into the bottom of a 10-gallon can of Holstein milk, and then can read 'In God We Trust' on the dollar, you have good Holstein milk."

While this was described as a "goal" at the time, it is freely admitted that the percentage of butterfat in the early type of Holstein milk was less than for some other breeds, but that is changed, as may be seen in the records of the cows shown in the accompanying pictures.

Banostine Belle De Kol was a Kansas cow, in Riley county, who made a world Holstein record for butter and butterfat, with a production of 27,404.4 pounds of milk in a year, and testing 1,058.34 pounds of butterfat and making 1,322 pounds of butter. At the time of her test she was 5 years old.

Segis Pietertje Prospect was the world's champion over all breeds for milk production in one year. She was the 14th of the breed to produce more than 30,000 pounds of milk in a year and the 3rd Holstein to make more than 1,400 pounds of butter. Her record shows a production of 37,381.4 pounds of milk, 1,154 pounds of butterfat, and 1,445.9 pounds of butter during her test year when she was 6 years old. She had a record of 33.18 pounds of butter in 7 days.

In the earlier days, dairy efforts in breed- [Continued on Page 21]

TRIBUTE TO THE COW

By I. D. GRAHAM

Most potent of all single influences in the building of this, the mightiest nation in history, is the cow. Her sons drew the plows which first turned the sod of the new world, hauled to market the products of the field and, with slow energy, moved the chattels and household goods beyond the mountains to new homes in the farther West.

She supplied the beef which is the food of the Anglo-Saxon, a race that was never conquered since history began.

She furnished the shoes of the pioneers who trod the unknown wilds and made of them the farmsteads and cities of our present enlightenment.

She gave the clothes and robes to protect the pioneer against the destroying blasts of winter and made commerce possible before the railroad was. She covered the chair on which he sat, filled the mattress upon which he slept, and glued together the furniture he used.

The old cow is mother of the whole bovine race and foster-mother of half the human race. From the roadside weed she manufactures the most nourishing of human foods. She is the ready aid of the farmer, the pet of the rich and the ever present help of the poor. She is the economist of the people and the conservator of their resources. She partakes of the grass of the field and leaves the farm richer for her presence.

As she helped to develop the farm from the wilderness and as she ate of its first fruits, so will she renew the life of the soil and make a greater agriculture possible.

Take away the cow and our banks would close, our graveyards yawn and the wheels of commerce cease to turn. Foster and care for her and business flourishes, the fertility of the soil is conserved and she becomes the custodian of the nation's prosperity.

Do You Know a Good Cow?

APRIL and May are the months for Kansas spring dairy shows. Already recognized as being among the most popular agricultural events in Kansas, these shows attract thousands of Kansas farmers and dairymen to district competition throughout the state.

The shows are sponsored jointly by Kansas State College and the various dairy breed associations in this state. Extension dairymen J. W. Linn and L. O. Gilmore are active in promoting the events which offer show ring and judging competition.

At each of the shows, Mr. Linn and Mr. Gilmore supervise a preliminary judging contest, open to all Kansas farm men and women. The winners are eligible to compete for \$240 cash prizes offered by Kansas Farmer for best dairy cattle judging at the Kansas State Fair next fall. Money is divided evenly among the 6 leading dairy breeds, including Holsteins, Jerseys, Guernseys, Ayrshires, Brown Swiss, and Milking Shorthorns. The 3 high winners of each district show are eligible for competition in the final round to be held at Hutchinson during the fair in September. From year to year this final competition alternates between the Free Fair at Topeka and the State Fair at Hutchinson.

Most of the breeds have been holding spring shows about 6 years, and they have proved highly successful in bringing together farmers and breeders of sectional groups for the advancement of Kansas dairying. Last year 29 of these shows in Kansas attracted an attendance of more than 16,000 persons. More than 550 exhibitors showed 1,622 dairy cattle, and 2,821 persons participated in the judging contests.

Attend your local show, enter the judging contest, and become eligible to compete in Kansas Farmer's big contest with \$240 in prize money. Shows still to be held this year include the following:

BROWN SWISS		
Date	District	Location
May 20	Eastern	El Dorado
May 21	South Central	Attica
May 22	Western	Arlington
HOLSTEIN		
May 7	North Central	Washington
JERSEY		
May 11	Northeast	Holton
May 13	Sekan	Oswega
May 14	East Central	Eureka
May 15	South Central	Augusta
May 16	Central	Ellinwood
May 17	Northwest	Phillipsburg
May 18	North Central	Ablene

Bookshelf Brighteners

By JANET McNEISH

These Were the Brontes—By Dorothy H. Cornish. Macmillan, \$2.50. To the Irish clergyman of the church of England were born 6 talented children. Their home life and struggle for recognition makes a most delightful novel. Charlotte Bronte, one of the daughters, known as Currer Bell,

Bindweed Weather

Spring showers bring May flowers—and bindweed! Warm weather makes the state's biggest weed threat stick up its head and laugh. You can get the last laugh, however, by clean cultivation or applying sodium chlorate. Cultivation is recommended for bigger patches and sodium chlorate for small patches and out-of-the-way places. Complete information on controlling this treacherous enemy is contained in the leaflet, "Best Method of Controlling Bindweed." For your copy send a 3-cent stamp for mailing costs to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

wrote the well-known "Jane Eyre," "Villette," and "Wuthering Heights."

The Customer Is Always Right—By Anne Pence Davis. Macmillan, \$2.50. A light, but entertaining story of a large department store. From the first you feel yourself a part of the large concern. You learn to know all the workers from the owner down to the porter.

How Green Was My Valley—By Richard Llewellyn. Macmillan, \$2.75. A beautiful story of Wales told by the youngest son of a large and respected family. The joys and sorrows of Huw's family, neighbors, and friends in his valley, simply but beautifully written, makes of this new spring book a must read.

Back Roads—By Katharine Haviland-Taylor. Lippincott, \$2.50. A small town, its customs and sorrows and the kindly country doctor, Ezra Winters, make an unforgettable story.

This Porcelain Clay—By Naomi Jacob. Macmillan, \$2.50. Author of "Straws in Amber," and "The Lenient God." Louis Silver, for business rea-

sons, pretended to be a Jew. Successfully regains the fortune his father had lost, only to marry a beautiful woman and lose everything.

Kansas Farm Calendar

May 10—Third Annual District Lamb and Wool School, Wichita Union Stock Yards.

May 16-17—Fourth Annual Kansas Lamb and Wool School, Kansas City, Mo.

June 6-7—Midwest Vocational Agriculture Lamb Show and Sale, Kansas City Stock Yards.

June 12-19—National 4-H Club Camp, Washington, D. C.

July 15-17—National Dairy Council, Annual Summer Conference, Chicago.

September 8-14—Kansas Free Fair, Topeka.

September 14-21—Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson.

September 30-October 6—Dairy Cattle Congress, and National Belgian Horse Show, Waterloo, Ia.

Field Machinery Meetings:

May 6—McPherson county.

May 7—Rice county.

May 8—Harvey county.

May 9—Marion county.

May 10—Saline county.

May 11—Dickinson county.

May 13—Clay county.

THE NEW

Duplex

ROTARY SCRAPER



DUPLUX CONSTRUCTION CO.

Most Modern, Simplified Scraper on the Market!

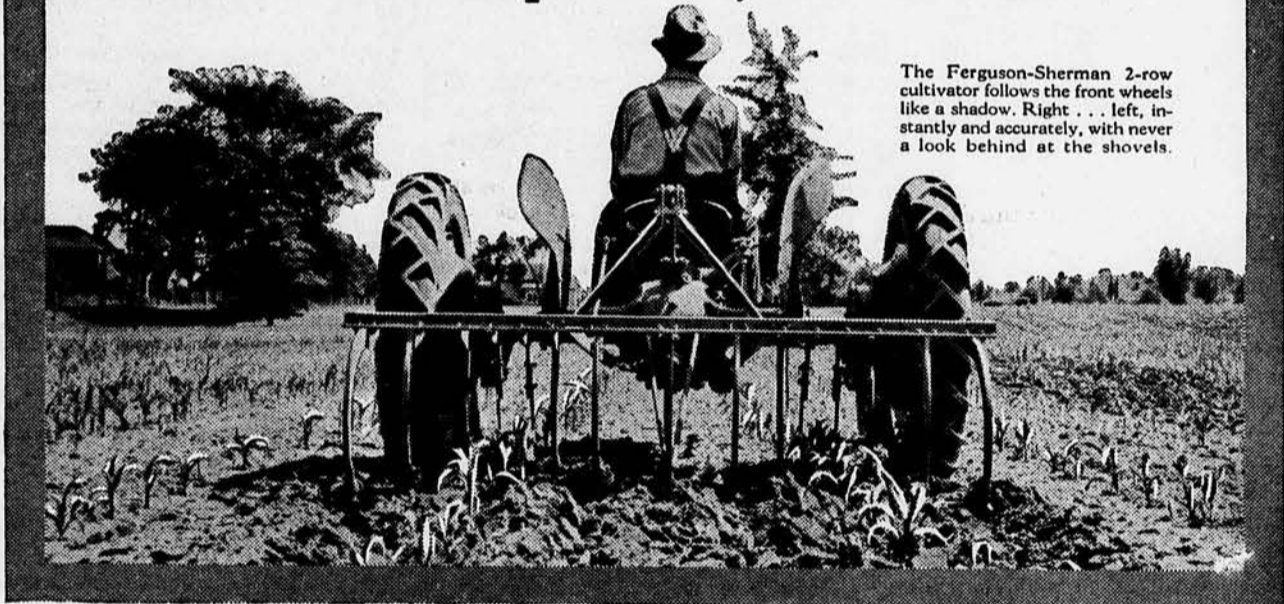
Moves more dirt faster! Cuts any depth. Automatically loads forward and backward without stopping. Empties forward and backward. Has 3 interchangeable cutting blades. No cumbersome, intricate levers. Handy rope at driver's seat controls all operations. Other EXCLUSIVE patented features!

5 DAYS FREE TRIAL! See the New DUPLEX first! Write for details and illustrated circular.

Automatically loads fast and completely.

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Dep't. 22, 626 World-Herald Bldg., Omaha, Neb., Phone JA 4148. Factory and Showrooms, 21st-Locust, E. Omaha, Neb., Phone WE 3213.

Heads Up... Eyes Front



The Ferguson-Sherman 2-row cultivator follows the front wheels like a shadow. Right . . . left, instantly and accurately, with never a look behind at the shovels.

BEHIND THE WHEEL of a Ford tractor with Ferguson system, you discover that rear cultivation is a grand and glorious fact.

You watch the rows with head up, and eyes to the front. Steer the front wheels away from the row, and the shovels move away from the row. Steer toward the row, and the shovels move toward the row. It's like having eyes in the back of your head. You can relax.

At the end of the row, you lift the cultivator with a finger-flip on the hydraulic control, swing 'round on an 8-foot radius, drop the shovels, and you're on your way up the next two rows. Every foot of the rows is cultivated to the same accurate depth. The hydraulic control takes care of that. Effortless is the word for this kind of cultivation.

This rugged two-plow tractor is so light it

doesn't pack the soil. It works places you've never worked before, with anything. Changing implements is actually a matter of one or two minutes. Spreading all four wheels to fit the row width is an easy one-man job.

The place to get the feel of this new kind of farming is right on the seat of one of these tractors. A demonstration on your own farm will show you what flexible farming can mean to you.

The Ford tractor with Ferguson system is sold and distributed nationally by Ferguson-Sherman Mfg. Corp., Dearborn, Mich.

\$585 at Dearborn, Michigan. (Taxes, if any, and implements extra.) Ferguson-Sherman 6% simple interest time-payment plan plus small investigation and documentary fee.



Ferguson-Sherman 2-row cultivator. Easily spaced tines; interchangeable and adjustable shovels. Made throughout of special alloy steels. Attached to Ford tractor with Ferguson system in less than one minute.

Ford Tractor



FERGUSON SYSTEM

WHEEL-LESS IMPLEMENTS

© Ford Motor Company

Trees Must Have Care

"It's not enough to plant a tree, it must have care," is a slogan that will be emphasized in the coming months, says T. Russell Reitz, forest service state director. Altho the forest service has not completed the planting of approximately 7 million trees on farms in about one-half of the counties in Kansas, cultivation of shelterbelts planted both this year and previously is already in progress over the state.

Success or failure of shelterbelts is determined largely by the amount and adequacy of cultivation, especially during the first few years. Cultivation of trees is as important as the cultivation of any other row crop, according to Reitz's statement, and the job should be done with row crop machinery.

He stated also that the co-operative agreement covering the establishment of shelterbelts on farms in Kansas provides that farmers cultivate the

tree belts. The forest service supplements the farmers' efforts with advice on cultural problems and necessary supervision in the use of special cultivation equipment whenever it is needed.

Mother's Day Menu

To answer the question what to have for Mother's Day dinner, turn to page 32 in the booklet, "A Treasury of Meat Recipes." An attractive menu, and one easily prepared, is suggested for this special day on May 12. Besides, there are pages and pages of easily prepared meat recipes, with many illustrations. When you order one of these booklets, we shall be glad to include Mealtime Marvels—133 Lard Recipes, Meat Carving Made Easy, and All About Pork for Your Menu. These booklets are beautifully illustrated. In ordering, please ask for the "Meat Special" booklets. They are free. Address, Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.



MRS. B.: "My chicks are having bowel trouble. What can I do for them?"
DR. SALSBURY DEALER: "First of all, put eight Phen-O-Sal tablets in every gallon of drinking water for five days."



"You see, Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal is a balanced blend of antiseptic and astringent drugs. It dissolves almost instantly when put in the drinking water. In that way, chicks easily medicate themselves."



"You can depend on Phen-O-Sal being uniform in quality—only the finest ingredients are used, and are carefully compounded, like medicines for personal use."



"What's more, Phen-O-Sal acts in two important ways. First, it checks germ growth in the drinking water; and second, it medicates the chicks' digestive system."

Treat Bowel Troubles of Chicks With This Double-Duty Medicine

WHEN chicks show signs of bowel trouble, act quickly! Put Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal Tablets in their drinking water at once! Also, disinfect the brooder house and check the temperature and ventilation.

Remember, Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal is a double-duty medicine, and it maintains its full strength when used as directed.

So be prepared. Keep a supply of genuine Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal Tablets on hand. Get a package today from your Dr. Salsbury Dealer, who may be a hatcheryman, druggist, feed or produce dealer.

For early round worm control treat with Dr. Salsbury's AVI-TON, a laboratory-tested flock treatment.

DR. SALSBURY'S LABORATORIES, Charles City, Iowa

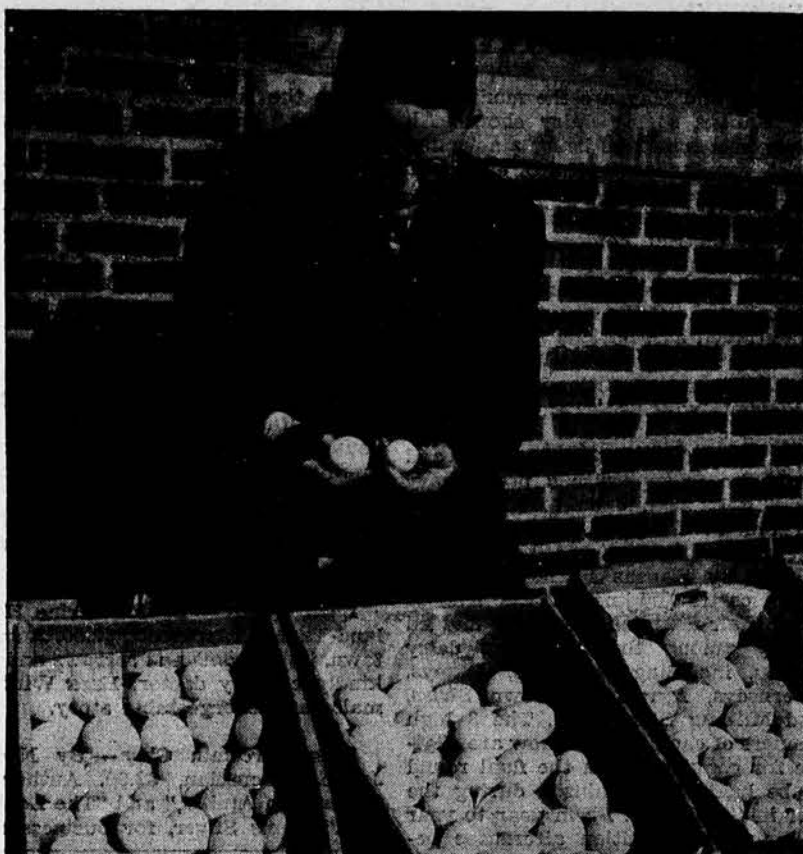


PRICES: 50 Tablets—50c;
125—\$1.00; 300—\$2.00;
500—\$3.00

Always insist on genuine Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal Tablets. Don't accept substitutes. To be sure you get the genuine, see your local Dr. Salsbury dealer.

Dr. Salsbury's
PHEN-O-SAL
TABLETS

THE "DOUBLE-DUTY" DRINKING WATER MEDICINE for POULTRY



Sixty dozen duck eggs, less than 1 week's production from the flock of Winifred Albin, arrive at the market. They are inspected by R. J. Scott, manager of the Sabetha Co-operative Produce Company.

Raises Ducks for Eggs

WITH a flock of around 230 ducks, Winifred Albin, of Sabetha, declares she prefers to produce eggs from ducks rather than keep chickens for production of hen eggs. At present her ducks are averaging around 10 dozen eggs a day, and the eggs are sold both for hatching and for commercial uses.

More than half her flock is composed of English Runners, which lay the year around to beat the records of most hens. Mrs. Albin's English Runners average more than 200 eggs a year, and in some seasons a few of the ducks lay 2 eggs a day. These eggs average 2 pounds to the dozen, compared with 24 ounces a dozen for hen eggs, so the ducks produce considerably more food.

The remainder of Mrs. Albin's flock is composed of large Pekins. Ducks of this breed are more useful as meat producers, but they are not so talented as egg producers. They lay only during the spring and summer months, producing only 75 to 100 eggs a year. Their eggs are much larger, averaging about 3 pounds to the dozen.

Mrs. Albin, who has been raising ducks for 11 years, gives several reasons why she likes them better than chickens. In addition to the higher production from English Runners, she finds the ducks are less susceptible to disease than are chickens. In fact, trouble from chicken diseases is what

caused Mrs. Albin to begin in the duck business. A third point in favor of ducks is the fact they require less shelter than is required by chickens. So, along with their high production, the ducks are hardier.

Gathering around 120 eggs a day, Mrs. Albin has a large supply of duck eggs on hand and she uses them freely in cooking. She declares they are excellent for all kinds of cooking—only not so many are required to make a cake.

As an interesting hobby in connection with her duck business, Mrs. Albin exhibits her fancy birds at leading state fairs thruout the Middle West each year. Last fall, one of her choice Pekin drakes won the sweepstakes award over all breeds at several of these shows.

The Pheasant Crop

E. J. Kelly, secretary of the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission, has announced that the 1940 pheasant season in Kansas will be November 1, 2 and 3, in the following 21 counties of Northwestern Kansas: Cheyenne, Rawlins, Decatur, Norton, Phillips, Smith, Jewell, Republic, Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan, Graham, Rooks, Osborne, Mitchell, Wallace, Logan, Gove, Trego, Ellis and Russell. A daily bag limit of 2 cocks and 1 hen is allowed, with a season limit of 2 day bag limit.



Winifred Albin, of Sabetha, prefers ducks over chickens for egg production. The picture shows 4 of her choice birds, one of them a sweepstakes winner at several Mid-western state fairs.

SUNSHINE AND AIR Provide Free Health

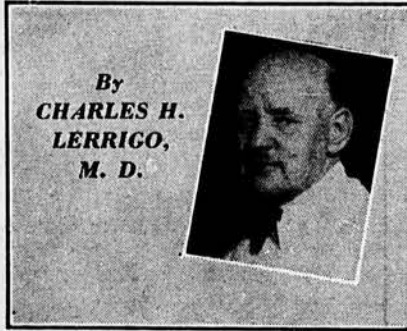
ALL of us know of people who sell the farm, stock, household goods, everything they possess, and move in search of health. We know of people who spend a fortune on patent medicines. We know of those who journey a thousand miles to some famous hospital. I am now looking for those who know enough to gather health from the things "free as air and sunshine" that cost not one single penny.

Every person who has had much to do with raising poultry now realizes the importance of sunshine to produce healthy broods. Doctors of medicine use therapeutic lamps that may cost away up in the hundreds to give ultraviolet rays to sick people.

I get back to the basis of the whole matter and I find that sunlight itself—the sunlight that shines upon our homes day after day—has all of the ultraviolet rays that anyone can use. It is there for our use; available without the aid of a \$500 therapeutic lamp or the prescription of a doctor. But many and many a mother fails to use it for herself, fails to use it for her babe.

It is not enough to have the sun shining outdoors while you and the baby are in the house. Those ultraviolet rays will not penetrate window glass. The only way to profit by sunlight is to get right into it—walk in it, sit in it, idle in it. This is true of mother and babe alike. I am sure one reason for that "tired feeling" that afflicts housekeepers after a long winter is insufficiency of actual contact with the ultraviolet rays of the sun.

Spring is here. My mail is crowded with requests for "something that will make a good spring tonic." Perhaps



By
**CHARLES H.
LERRIGO,
M. D.**

the writers have in mind some dark, noxious compound of bitter taste, with a real bite to it. Something that will stir the blood of anyone still capable of stirring. But the answer is: "Try the sunshine and fresh air! There are no tonics to compare. The Great Outdoors! Work in it. Walk in it. Sit in it. Sleep in it. Watch its moods and it will do nothing but good for you."

Has Chronic Cold

I have a daughter 12 years old who seems to have a cold in her head all the time, is never rid of it winter or summer. We had her tonsils and adenoids removed a year ago and she is bothered more since then. She sneezes often. Do you think it is catarrh and, if so, what would you advise for treatment and cure?—C. S. W.

This is one of the cases that serve to prove that our theories do not work out in 100 per cent of cases. Theoretically, the removal of tonsils and adenoids should have cured her. I now suggest that you give especial attention to her sleep and her nutrition. See that she gets 10 hours sleep in a fresh room every night, that she is

always properly dressed, but not overdressed, and build her up by giving the most nutritious food, with an extra supply of milk between meals. If the sneezing and other symptoms come only at certain seasons of the year, have your doctor check her over for hay fever.

Soda Does No Good

Is soda good for a person who takes it 3 times daily for sour stomach?—B. R. W.

It does no good. The thing a person with "sour stomach" should do is find what bad habits of eating are responsible. Such things are often the forerunner of ulcer of the stomach. They demand serious and early attention. Taking soda is a poor excuse.

Sunbaths Vary With Case

Please tell me the exact time for sunbaths for T. B. patients.—Polly.

Sunbaths for patients with tuberculosis should be prescribed by the physician in detail, so that each case will be suited. There is danger in guesswork. Valuable in some forms of tu-

berculosis, they may be harmful when the lung is affected. Each person should get precise advice suited to his particular case.

Needs Expert Care

I am a farmer, young, strong and used to hard work. About a year ago I broke my arm. It was set at once and seemed to knit all right but I can't lift and carry like I used to.—C. J. F.

Since the injury is a year old I think you should have better results by this time. The "carrying angle" is a very important matter for a man who does farm work. Tell your doctor that you want him to help you to better results. This will mean a very careful study of the bones of the arm by means of X-ray plates. It is work for an expert, for a very slight difference in the "set" of the bones may disturb the carrying angle. If a study of the bones indicates that better results are possible, you will then have to go thru with such work as the doctors recommend.

If you wish a medical question answered, enclose a 3-cent stamped, self-addressed envelope with your question to Dr. C. H. Lerrigo, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Belleville Boys Best Judges

PRONOUNCED by many as one of the best livestock programs held in Kansas for some time, the 15th annual Better Livestock Day, held April 18 on A. J. Schuler's farm, attracted more than 2,500 visitors.

This event, sponsored by the Aberdeen Angus breeders of Geary and Dickinson counties is looked forward to each year by farmers, stockmen, vocational agriculture students, and 4-H members. Each year the program features a big judging contest, a chance to see some outstanding cattle, barbecued beef at noon, and a worthwhile speaking program.

This year the program included talks by nationally prominent individuals, such as K. F. Warner of the United States Department of Agriculture, Delmer LaVoi of the National Livestock and Meat Board, G. H. Warfel who is superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad, and Wm. Barton, representative for the American Aberdeen Angus Association. The program was ar-

ranged by Gaylord Munson, Angus breeder, and by D. L. Mackintosh, secretary of the Geary-Dickinson Counties Aberdeen Angus Association, and Paul Gwin, Geary county agent.

The judging contest, conducted by F. W. Bell and J. J. Moxley, of Kansas State College, was entered by 571 individuals. First place in the competition for vocational agriculture teams went to a team from Belleville, coached by R. W. Russell. Members of the team were: Al Ramsbottom, Laurence Levendofshy, and Melvin Morley. Second place was won by the Longford team, coached by I. W. Wagner, and third place was claimed by the Abilene team, coached by Fred Allison. Highest individual of the vocational agriculture contest was Carl Woods, of Abilene, with 497 out of a possible 500 points. Eugene Mars, of Longford, was second with 496 points, while Melvin Morley, of Belleville, and Leonard Anderson, of Randolph, tied for third.

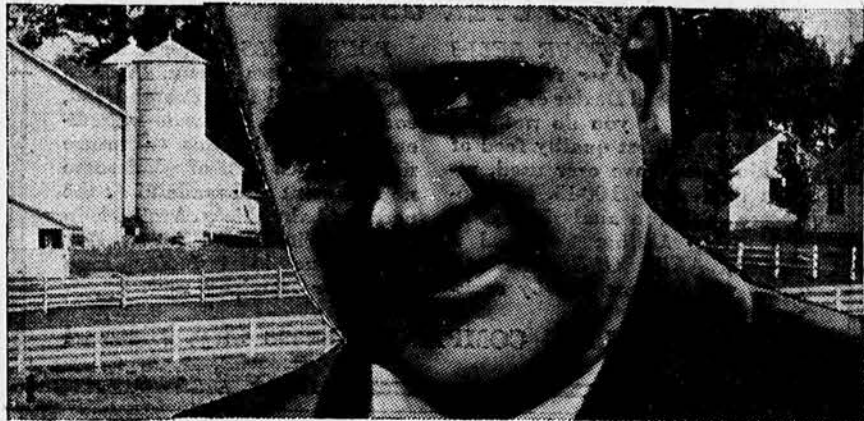
In the 4-H judging contest, another team from Belleville made the high score. This team, coached by Joe Hunt, was composed of Wilbur Davis, Junior Wilks, and Glen Spafford. Two teams from Geary county, coached by Laurence Zimmerman, ranked second and third. George Zimmerman, of Geary county, was high individual of the 4-H judging.

Highest scorer of the girls' 4-H teams was one from Abilene, coached by H. L. Kugler. Members of this team were Aronetta Dayhoff, Mildred High, and Norma Jean McCosh. A team from Geary county, coached by Laurence Zimmerman, was second, while third place went to Brookside. The Brookside team was coached by Ralph Upham. Dorothy Zimmerman, of Geary county, was the highest scoring individual girl.

Two thousand persons tried to guess the weights of 3 choice Angus. Best guesser of the group was Ed Barasel. J. J. O'Neill was second, and George Alden, Sr., of Topeka, was third.

More Profit in Pastures

Two things for which Kansas is noted is its lush, green pastures, and its fine, fat beef cattle. But like the "old gray mare," they are not what they used to be. Constant improvement is necessary to maintain a high standard, once set. To this end Kansas Farmer has prepared 2 leaflets, "Creep-Feeding—A Profitable Method of Beef Production," and "Better Pastures on Kansas Farms." These contain latest and most authoritative information, and are the result of considerable research. For your copies, send 3 cents each for mailing to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.



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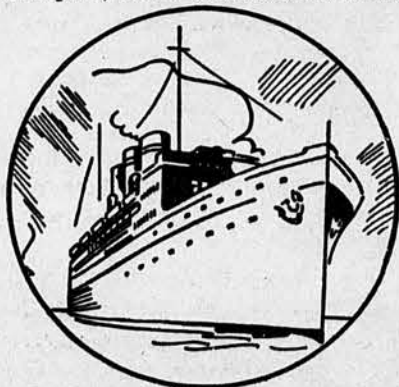
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On return to Seattle, members of tour party can return home over a variety of routes, including California, Glacier National Park, Yellowstone, or across Canada. Railroad cost only slightly higher.

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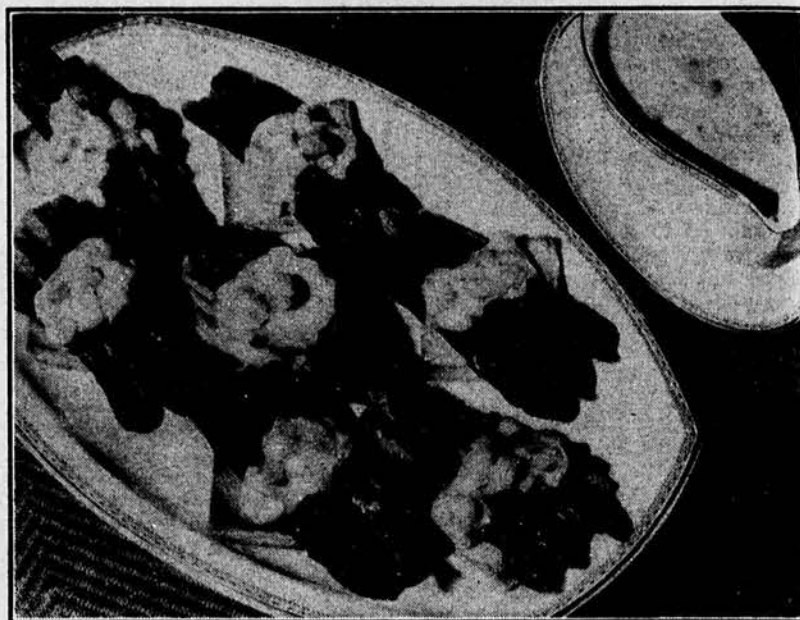
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Had Your MILK Today?

By RUTH GOODALL



Oh what is so good in the springtime as those first tender stalks of asparagus? With cheese and mushroom sauce, it's superb.

THE doctors and nutritionists tell us—and it's their business to know—that in the interests of good health every child should have a quart of milk a day and that a pint is the minimum daily amount desirable for an adult.

That doesn't mean you have to drink it all. In fact, it doesn't matter so much how the daily quota of milk is worked into the "three squares a day," just so it is included. As my old Scotch economics professor used to say, "There are more ways to kill a dog than to choke it to death on butter." So it is with the daily milk requirement. The more milk the homemaker can cook into cream soups, gravies, white sauces, puddings, custards, ice cream, cereals and so forth, the better it is for adults, at least, who may thus acquire their milk without adding to the amount of liquids consumed.

Besides, the up-and-coming homemaker no longer coaxes Sonny to drink his milk because it is good for him, nor does she remind Dad he really should eat his potato soup on virtue of some similar plea. This thing of doing one's duty at dinner time can be deadly dull. Who wants to be reminded as he sits down to the table that milk is our chief protective food, is a rich source of all the vitamins and contains all the minerals necessary to normal nutrition, even if it is true? It's the cook's job to get all these "good-for-one" things into her family's tummies as painlessly as possible. And no homemaker with an ounce of imagination should fall down on that these days when every magazine and paper, not to mention all the cookbooks, are running over with deluxe duty dishes that tickle the palate. Along that line of thought, we have our bit to contribute right here.

A dish you'll wish to try, not only because it's so good, but because it can be prepared in a jiffy this nice spring weather when you begrudge every minute spent in the kitchen instead of digging and planting in the garden, is asparagus with cheese and mushroom sauce. You'll want to make the most of that asparagus bed, anyway, while it's at its best, and you'll enjoy this recipe because it's a meal-in-one-dish that's both quickly and easily prepared. As it is served on buttered toast all you'll need to complete a most satisfying meal is a salad, dessert and beverage.

Select tender green asparagus of medium thickness. Spindling stalks are usually tough and thick ones are usually woody. Trim the stalks to uniform length and tie them in small bunches for individual servings. Tying the asparagus in bunches prevents breaking during cooking.

You'll find this creamy cheese sauce with mushrooms perfectly delicious and it may be served with many other kinds of vegetables. The mushrooms may be omitted from the sauce if preferred and sliced stuffed olives may be substituted. Or, lacking the mushrooms, you may add the flour for thickening and the cheese for extra "nip" to a can of cream of mushroom soup.

Asparagus, Cheese and Mushroom Sauce

1 pound fresh asparagus	2 cups milk
1 teaspoon salt	1 cup American cheese, diced
½ pound mushrooms, sliced	1 teaspoon salt
¼ cup butter	¼ teaspoon pepper
¼ cup flour	6 slices buttered toast

Cook the asparagus until tender in boiling-salted water. Sauté the mushrooms in the butter for about 5 minutes; blend in flour, add milk and cook until the sauce thickens. Add the cheese and seasonings and stir until the cheese is melted. Place the drained cooked asparagus on buttered toast and pour the hot cheese and mushroom sauce over each serving of asparagus. This quantity serves 6 persons—unless all of them like it so well they ask for "seconds."

When I think of milk foods, the first to pop into my mind is ice cream. It's easy to understand why it has surpassed apple pie and become America's favorite dessert. Besides being full of flavor, food value and eye appeal, it is refreshing, healthful and delicious. It is good at all seasons and for all ages. It has an important place in the diet, and is a delightful

(Continued on Page 20)

The Road to Style

Every woman's fancy turns to fashion in the spring—and our smart "Book of Patterns" makes fashion possible for every woman! It's the quick . . . simple . . . "on-a-budget" way to style, with designs for everyone . . . tiny tot, growing-up, junior, miss and matron—all included. There are new colors and fabrics shown in cotton, gay prints and smart new plaid-and-plain mixtures. Special attention is given to accessory news, cheery housewear, men and boys' apparel. This book is a "must have" and, of course, when you learn it is only 15 cents, it becomes a "can have." Order it from Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

ALL SET FOR SUMMER

With Gayest of Hand-Made Accessories

By RUTH GOODALL



This 3-piece set, above, will brighten any costume. With the cap, at right, use velvet or grosgrain ribbon to match your dress.



GAY accessories always intrigue—particularly when you can crochet them yourself! Those spare moments between spring tasks will give you time enough to make one of these lovely articles which are the 1940 version of our "Make Them Yourself Hats." The old crochet hook which has fashioned so many decorative and useful articles for your home and family thru the years is going to fairly dart in and out crocheting with strands of crepe paper. Yes, really crepe paper which may be obtained in any color of the rainbow.

The purse and type of hat which suits you and your wardrobe is the one you'll want. Many of the clever new hats this season are continuing that distinctively undersize look and the ever popular large hat is still holding its accustomed place. So don't worry about size or style—just make what you really want!



The purse you've always admired, shown above, yours with only a little work. Left, a charming cartwheel and matching purse.



You would never guess that these lovely accessories which you've always admired are made from stands of colorful very best quality crepe paper. The embroidered decorations on the belt and bags are also done with paper. It's surprisingly easy to do and what's best of all—very inexpensive. The crepe paper is cut in narrow strips and pulled thru a small hole in a little gadget called a "crepe paper twister" which may be purchased for 10 cents wherever you purchase your paper. The twister makes the crepe paper look exactly like a strand of straw raffia. The embroidery stitches are simple ones such as outline, French knots, an dlong and short stitch.

Stormy weather and lots of handling of these purses needn't worry you. They may be made durable by giving them a coat or two of clear transparent lacquer. The glossy finish after the lacquer is applied gives the appearance of gaily colored straw. When you complete your favorite hat, purse or belt you'll want to make all the others. Complete directions for the materials needed, preparing the paper, crocheting instructions and finishing all 7 of these gay accessories are yours for only 5 cents. Address your request: Ruth Goodall, Woman's Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Fight Over the Profits

By CLIF STRATTON
Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

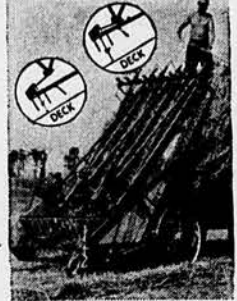
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WASHINGTON, D. C.—The battle still is raging in Congress, and probably will be in the next Congress, over who is going to lend money to the American farmer, and who is going to control the lending of the money. Back of that, of course, is the question as to who is going to get the income from the lending and the control of the lending.

According to Norma J. Wall, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture, total interest on the farm mortgage debt in 1922 was 680 million dollars. In 1938 the total was down to 357 million. Both sizable sums.

Average interest rate on farm mortgages in 1922 was 6.35 per cent. In 1938 the average interest rate was 4.99 per cent. Today the interest rate probably is slightly less.

However, while the amount of mortgage debt interest paid by farmers today is little more than half the 1922 load, it still is just about the same proportion of total cash farm income as it was in 1922; slightly less than 4 1/2 per cent.

Incidentally, in 1922, after the first deflation of agriculture following the World War had got well under way, the farm mortgage debt was one-fifth larger than farm cash income for the United States.

Back in 1910 the farm mortgage indebtedness was only about 60 per cent of farm cash income.

Last year the farm mortgage indebtedness was seven-eighths of the farm cash income, including government payments.

The figures: 1910, farm mortgage debt, \$3,207,863,000, farm cash income, \$5,785,000,000; 1922, debt, \$10,702,257,000, income, \$8,518,000,000; 1939, debt, \$7,070,896, income, \$8,081,000,000.

How Lending Has Changed

The last quarter century has seen sweeping changes in the field of farm financing.

Twenty-five years ago the private investor was financing agriculture to a great extent.

In 1914 the total farm mortgage debt was about 4 1/4 billion dollars. There was no Federal government financing, no Land Banks, no Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, no Joint Stock Land Banks. Life insurance companies held under 600 million dollars of farm mortgages. Commercial banks held 3/4 billion in farm mortgages. Private investors—"individuals and others" the BAE labels them—held \$3,386,109,000 of the total of 4,707 million dollars of farm mortgages.

By 1922 the picture was greatly changed, so far as the farmer was concerned; not so much changed so far as the private investor in farm financing was concerned.

The Federal Land Bank system was functioning, but only in a small way.

Total farm mortgage indebtedness was 10 1/4 billions of dollars. Land Banks and Joint Stock Land Banks held a little over a half-billion. Life insurance companies held less than 1 1/2 billions; commercial banks a little more than 1 1/2 billions; individuals and others, almost 7 1/4 billions.

At that time, be it remembered, the interest rate was 6.35 per cent.

Private enterprise was financing agriculture—private enterprise had all but a half billion of the total of 10 1/4 billions of dollars invested in farm mortgages.

Today the picture is changed. Of the total of 7 billions invested in farm mortgages, 2 3/4 billions are held by Federal agencies. Nearly 900 millions are held by insurance companies; a little more than one-half billion by commercial banks; 2,854 million dol-

lars by individuals and others. The interest rate averages between 4 1/2 and 5 per cent.

On the face of it, private enterprise has been crowded out of the picture to the extent of 2 3/4 billions of dollars—government is financing more than one-third of the farm mortgage indebtedness.

Actually, however, that is not the case. Because the holders of Federal Land Bank bonds are private investors, to a great extent. So far as income is concerned, the Federal Land Banks are handling the mortgages, but the bond holders get the profits. The Federal treasury pays out about 30 million dollars a year to make good the difference between the lowered interest rates on the mortgages and the interest rate on bonds of the Federal Land Banks.

Could Squeeze Private Investors

But—and here is what the fight really is over—if the Jones-Wheeler proposal as originally introduced were to be enacted into law, it would be just a question of time until the bulk of the financing would be done by the Federal agencies, and the private investors in time would be squeezed almost entirely out of the farm mortgage field. The farm mortgage interest rate would be 3 1/2 per cent. By 1946 the Federal Land Bank bonds would be called in. The Federal treasury would borrow money at from 2 to 2 1/2 per cent, and lend it to the Farm Credit Administration to lend to the farmers. Such private capital as was invested would get the 2 to 2 1/2 interest rate return, instead of present average of 5 per cent to 5 1/2 per cent.

So it looks as if the real fight is over the profits from farm mortgage investments—shall they go to private investors, or shall the government take over the farm financing game entirely?

Then What Would Happen?

Of course, there are a lot of other questions involved, and the arguments are nearly all based on the other questions.

If the government takes over farm financing, and its agencies hold the farm mortgages, can an administration use its control over farm lending for political purposes?

Or will it work out that the farmers, thru pressure on an administration, will be able to squeeze interest rates still lower, and perhaps obtain

still further concessions in reductions of principal on their mortgage indebtedness?

The Jones-Wheeler program has the active support of the administration, thru Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace.

Representative Clifford Hope, of Garden City, Kansas, is leading a fight on the Wallace intervention in the program, on the ground that Wallace and the administration are playing politics with farm financing.

Wallace and Black Explain

Dr. A. G. Black, Governor of FCA, wrote a mimeographed letter to some 630,000 farmer borrowers from FCA, stating the case for the FCA in the immediate row over whether the FCA shall be kept in the Department of Agriculture, or be returned to an independent status. Congressman Hope charges this action violates an act of Congress prohibiting Federal agencies from sending publicity to persons unless they ask for the information; also that it amounts to lobbying by Black. Wallace and Black have had to come before the House Agriculture committee to explain their actions. Hope is ranking Republican on the committee—he got a 13 to 10 vote in favor of his resolution to "invite" Wallace and Black to come before the committee and explain their actions.

As the War Rages

Germany's seizure of Denmark has helped the hog market some. Britain in time will have to come to the United States for pork, the market feels.

The underneath drive for repeal of the Johnson Act, which prohibits floating of foreign loans in the United States by governments in default on debt payments to the U. S. Government, is on. But it is not expected to come out into the open until after election.

Those who believe the United States must go to the aid of the Allies expect to line up farm support for repeal of the Act thru promises that if Britain and France are allowed to float loans in the United States, they will resume their purchases of foodstuffs in the United States.

When the arms embargo act was repealed, and cash and carry substituted, Britain and France quit buying foodstuffs in the United States, and are purchasing instead airplanes and munitions and other war supplies.

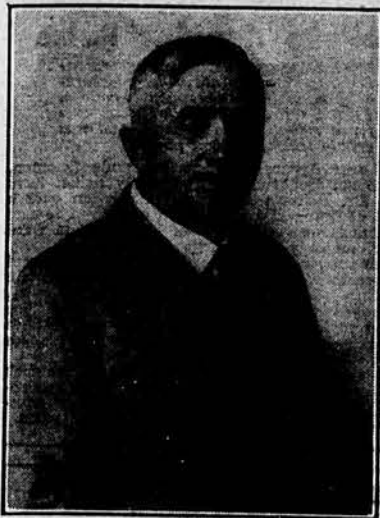
Apartment House for Calves



This calf shed on the Marshall Brothers Jersey Farm, Reno county, has the features of a metropolitan apartment house. Each calf has an individual compartment, just large enough for one. The Marshalls, George, Tom, and Elmer, find this type of arrangement prevents crowding. It also eliminates the trouble of calves sucking each other's ears.

Old Milk Stream

(Continued from Page 3)



Because of his efforts in promoting better cattle and better markets for dairy products, H. J. Meierkord has been spoken of as dean of the dairy industry in North Central Kansas. He is owner of the Meierkord Holstein herd.

As an outstanding example of this, Washington county, not aided by large cities or any unusual natural advantage, has gained prominence as a dairy center within the last 20 years. It came about largely thru the efforts of H. J. Meierkord, owner of the famous Meierkord Holstein herd in that county.

About 20 years ago, John Linn, father of J. W. Linn, present extension dairyman, was sent to Washington county to discuss the matter of better sires, at a cattle meeting. It was supposed that Mr. Linn, then a prominent stockman of Riley county, should discuss beef cattle because Washington county was considered a beef-producing area. But, after the meeting had been in progress only a short while, Mr. Meierkord rose to his feet declaring, "We want to talk about dairy cattle."

His suggestion was followed, and farmers in that area have been doing considerable talking about dairy cattle ever since. As a result of that meeting, a series of tours were held, and farmers of the county decided they wanted to import some good dairy stock. To help them along, Mr. Meierkord, who was in the banking business, agreed to assist in financing the purchases.

Good Stock Selected

In due time, Henry Hatesohl, prominent farmer and dairyman of that county, J. W. Linn, and others were sent on excursions to Wisconsin for the purpose of selecting good breeding stock. The first shipment consisted of 50 cows and heifers which were distributed among farmers and club members thruout the county.

Later, shipments of as many as 100 head of heifers were brought into the county, from outstanding herds in Wisconsin. Within a few years, Washington county had gained the reputa-

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Kite flying is an old, yet ever-fascinating spring sport. There are many hours of fun in making and flying your own kite. You can find most of the materials needed around your home, and your kite will be original and not like those of any of your playmates. To help you, we'll be glad to send a leaflet of suggestions on making and flying kites. Send your request with 3 cents to cover mailing costs to Leila Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and the kite leaflet will be sent to you promptly.

tion as a dairy center. Surrounding counties found this a good place to obtain breeding stock, and evidence that the reputation still stands is found in distribution of stock at the Washington county Holstein sale last October. Animals from this sale were purchased by dairymen in 14 Kansas counties, and a few were taken by buyers outside the state.

Assurance of a good market for their increased dairy production has been provided Washington county farmers all thru their years of progress. They possess the state's first co-operative creamery, established at Linn in 1919. This creamery was started thru the efforts of Mr. Meierkord, who patterned the organization from a co-operative prune growers' association in California. Without question, the forming of this first co-operative creamery is one of the most significant steps in the history of our entire Kansas dairy industry.

Along with the importations of good cattle and the establishment of more profitable marketing facilities, Mr. Meierkord says the dairying area there was helped in its development by general adoption of more profitable feeding and management practices. He credits much of this progress to excellent co-operation and guidance of college dairymen and trained extension workers.

Strongest Co-operative

After several years of successful operation by the Washington County Co-operative Creamery, a similar plant was installed at Sabetha. Like Washington county, Nemaha county has grown into dairy prominence during the last 20 years. At one time this was the leading hog-producing county of Kansas, and it was known as a great feeding center for both hogs and beef cattle. Much the same as Mr. Meierkord promoted better breeding stock in Washington county, the firm of Collins and Sewell, prominent Holstein breeders, advanced the cause in this county.

Sabetha's creamery developed into the largest and strongest co-operative creamery in Kansas. Following this, a few years later, another creamery, patterned from the same plan, was established at Everest, to provide a good market for dairymen in the extreme Northeast counties.

As described by Fred Williams and R. L. Evans, veteran dairymen of Reno county, the South Central Kansas area developed along a similar route. This territory was helped by natural conditions suited to alfalfa production. Both men mention testing work and development of better markets as important factors. In this area, dairying has been boosted by the Arkansas Valley Co-operative Creamery. Mr. Williams, who owns one of the leading Kansas Ayrshire herds, was an original member of the Reno county testing association, organized in 1921. Mr. Evans, by help of years of testing in the same association, is owner of the highest-producing herd in Kansas and also the highest individual cow for the year just finished.

Southeastern Kansas has long been an important dairying region, but initiative farmers and dairymen are making progressive steps there every year. Just this spring, farmers in Neosho and surrounding counties celebrated the opening of the Neosho Valley Co-operative Creamery, at Erie. In line with the present trend of dairy advancement, farmers in Allen county have a bull stud association. This plan makes it possible for farmers of a neighborhood to produce heifers from a good sire at reasonable cost and the results are most gratifying. In Labette county, Carl Francisco, manager of Windmoor Farm, declares dairying there has grown thru increased use of lespedeza and other temporary pastures. This is also true in other areas.

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Skelly Aromax Gasoline, Skelly Tractor Fuels, Kerosene and Furnace Oils, Tagolene and Universal Motor Oils and Greases, Skellite Household Naphtha, Skelly Dairy Spray, and other quality petroleum specialties.

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Please send FREE copy of Skelly's 1940 Truck and Tractor Book, telling how to save money on the operation of Trucks, Tractors and Farm Machinery.

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Give 'em *'!!! HORSEHIDE HANDS Are Really TOUGH



Tough as nails—wear like sixty, yet soft as a woman's glove—Horsehide Hands ever dry soft after soaking due to secret tanning used for Wolverine Shell Horsehide Work Shoes. If your dealer can't supply you, send his name and 75c for a pair postpaid. Ask for style 8565, Wolverine Shoe & Tanning Corp., Dept. E410, Rockford, Mich.

Style No. 8565
Pony White

WOLVERINE HORSEHIDE WORK GLOVES

Threat of CHOLERA

More Outbreaks Expected as Danger Season Approaches; Pigs Should Be Immunized

With the increased threat of hog cholera in the country this year—following a 25% increase in outbreaks last year—the wise farmer will lose no time in having his spring pigs vaccinated. It costs little when the pigs are young. And it certainly is a sound investment, considering the fact that there is no cure for cholera, once it strikes a herd. The only safety lies in vaccination BEFORE an outbreak occurs. And the best time to vaccinate is around weaning time.

For safety's sake, the vaccinating should be done only by a Veterinarian. Amateur vaccination is too risky, when dealing with a disease like cholera. Your Veterinarian knows when best to vaccinate, how to do it right, and can help you avoid complications.

Associated Serum Producers, Inc.



Before you buy

Investigate the NEW K-M concrete silo. Reinforced curved stave made under the direction of M. T. Lindsey who has sold, manufactured and built more silos in Kansas the past fifteen years than any other man in the industry today.

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SILO COMPANY
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The fastest growing silo company in the Middle West.

BABY CHICKS

NEEDS *St. Vampair* KILLS LICE AND MITES

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Cheap to install. Free from trouble. Steel reinforcing every course of tile.

NO Blowing in Buy Now Erect Early

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Rowell Roller Bearing Enslage Cutters.

Write for prices. Special discounts now. Good territory open for live agents.

NATIONAL TILE SILO COMPANY
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SLEEPING SICKNESS

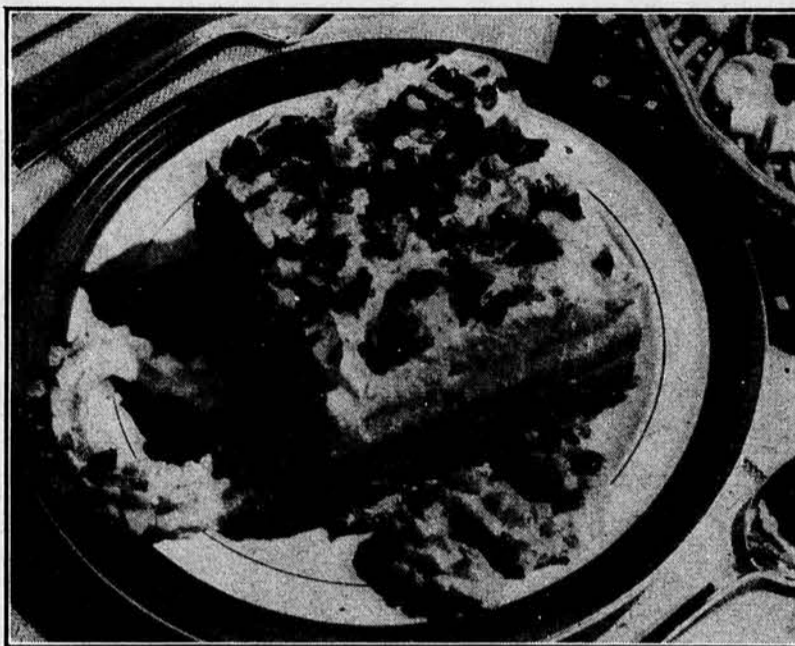
Encephalomyelitis IN HORSES

New chick vaccine. Government licensed. Complete (2-dose) treatment only 80c on orders 5 or more treatments. Literature free. Also abortion and other vaccines.

FARMERS VACCINE & SUPPLY CO.
Dept. F, Kansas City, Mo.
J. H. Oesterhaus, D.V.S., Pres.

Had Your Milk Today?

(Continued from Page 16)



Spring a surprise and serve peanut brittle brick next time you entertain. It's even better than it looks!

treat whenever it is served. But why go into details about qualities that make it a truly indispensable food instead of a luxury? Yet, did you ever know anyone who considered eating a dish of ice cream a duty? Boy, what a pleasant duty!

Lucky indeed are farm women, for they have right at hand the main ingredients for making this frozen sweetness—cream or milk, and eggs. Perhaps even a hive of bees will supply the sweetening agent in the form of honey, and during the fruit season there is flavoring to be had for the picking. The men and boys can always be persuaded to turn the freezer for the privilege of licking the dasher. Or if there's a mechanical refrigerator in her kitchen, some ice cream can be stirred up in less than half the time it takes to make a pie, it can be kept for several hours before serving—and there's the sweet cooling goodness of a surprise dessert at dinner time.

Frozen Peanut Brittle Brick

Since it may be made so long in advance of serving time, ice cream is an ideal company dessert. Next time you're entertaining, try this novel ice cream dessert. See how good it looks in the picture? It's called frozen peanut brittle brick. Chocolate ice cream forms the lower layer; this is topped with whipped cream into which is folded crushed peanut brittle. The creamy fluffiness of the whipped

cream layer contrasts delightfully with the rich smoothness of the chocolate ice cream, moreover the addition of the crunchy peanut brittle is an unusual and interesting touch. And—what's very important—it's simple to prepare. Make a quart of chocolate ice cream, following your favorite recipe. Then, you'll need 1 cup of whipped cream and ½ cup crushed peanut brittle to top the whole thing off.

Line the freezing tray of your refrigerator with waxed paper, leaving enough edge to reach above the top. Now pour the chocolate cream into the tray and put it back in the refrigerator to freeze. Add the peanut brittle to the whipped cream and spread it over the ice cream in the tray. Decorate the top with a little of the crushed peanut brittle, or with whipped cream forced thru a pastry tube. When ready to serve, lift from the tray with the waxed paper and cut in squares. Macaroons may be substituted for the peanut brittle in the whipped cream, in which case add ½ cup of sugar to the whipped cream. This amount ordinarily serves 6 persons.

Perhaps the best thing about this peanut brittle brick—next to eating it, of course—is that it may be prepared in a few moments in the morning, then put into the refrigerator and forgotten about until you are ready to serve it.

But you'll be asked for a "repeater." It's so good they'll cry for more.

Beauty Is a Hobby



Beautification of the farmstead is a popular hobby with Mr. and Mrs. Werner Conrad, of Reno county. Their home, on the highway south of Hutchinson, is at the end of a long lane bordered on each side by rows of Chinese elm trees. The drive forks the point of a triangular lawn landscaped with well-trimmed cedar trees and ornamental shrubbery.

WOMEN

Here's amazing way to Relieve 'Regular' Pains

Mrs. J. C. Lawson writes: "I was undernourished, had cramps, headaches and backache, associated with my monthly periods. I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for a while, gained strength, and was greatly relieved of these pains."

FOR over 70 years, countless thousands of women, who suffered functional monthly pains, have taken Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription over a period of time—and have been overjoyed to find that this famous remedy has helped them ward off such monthly discomforts.

Most amazing, this scientific remedy, formulated by a practicing physician, is guaranteed to contain no harmful drugs—no narcotics. In a scientific way, it improves nutritional assimilation; helps build you up and so increases your resistance and fortifies you against functional pain. Lessens nervousness during this trying period.

Don't suffer one unnecessary moment from such monthly discomfort. Get Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription from your druggist. Discover how wonderfully it acts to relieve you of 'Regular' pains.

for GRASS SILAGE SATISFACTION

BUY BLIZZARD

Blizzard—the great all-purpose cutter—chops hay, fills silo, grass or corn—without changing a nut or bolt. The ONLY cutter with ALL-ANGLE pipe delivery. 15 features—many EXCLUSIVE—make for easier, speedier, trouble-free operation.

Blizzard's New illustrated booklet just out, "The Why and How of Grass Silage," explains in detail the various tested methods of making molasses silage. Write for your free copy, also for the new Blizzard catalog. Address

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Made by a new manufacturing process which makes our silo superior. You also have our 27 years of experience to assure you of a better silo. Contract this month for a Silo for later delivery. This will give you a large discount and protect you from increase of material prices. Write to

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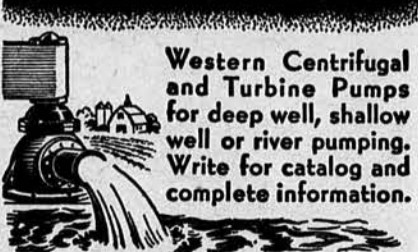
Light Breeze Turns It!



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Western Centrifugal and Turbine Pumps for deep well, shallow well or river pumping. Write for catalog and complete information.

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GREATEST ECONOMY EFFICIENCY
Maintains perfect lubrication by HEAT AND FILTRATION
Replaces ALL oil filters—Autos—Tractors, Diesels, Saves 80 per cent oil and motor wear. Sold and guaranteed by local Rep. Dealers and Garages. See your dealer now or write—
RECLAIMO SALES CO., Elgin, Neb.

Cows Climb Butterfat Trail

(Continued from Page 12)

ing were centered in production, with comparatively small attention paid to conformation or type. All this has been changed, and conformation and type are balanced with production, so that the ideal dairy cow is not only a good producer of milk and fat, but she looks like an ideal cow, and is judged accordingly.

Most powerful factor in effecting the changes in the dairy breeds during the last quarter century has resulted from cow-testing under skilled supervision. This has involved better feeding and care, the use of good bulls—tested bulls, and drastic culling, and has had a marked effect on the industry wherever practiced, as well as bettering the herd.

Something of results obtained may be reflected in the government comparison of the 7 states composing the west north central group of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas. In the 10-year average of daily milk production for the month of February, Kansas outranked all states except Minnesota and Iowa. In the volume of milk produced in 1939, Kansas ranked third in this group, while in volume of butter shipped to the great markets in December last, Kansas ranked sixth in the United States.

Production Prime Object

Prime object in improving dairy cattle is to increase production in individual animals, and thus increase the general level of production in the state and nation. It seems a well-established fact that the dairy cow does not begin to yield a profit until she produces at least 200 pounds of butterfat a year, and this cannot be hoped for without purebred animals somewhere in the family history.

This does not mean that the farmer, or dairyman, must maintain a herd of purebred cows to be successful, but it does mean that his cows must have a quality that can come from no other source, and the high grade has well proved her worth on a smaller capital investment. However, the head of the herd must be purebred, and should by all means be tested by his daughters.

Improvement of the dairy cow in recent years has not been due to breeding alone. She is the product of a number of factors, each of which is vital—good feed, with extension of the pasture season thru the winter by use of the silo; good care in sanitary housing and health so that she may meet requirements with a wholesome product for family consumption.

With the exacting and continuous work of the dairy farmer he has learned, with low-producing cows, he is running a sort of old ladies home at his own expense, but with the better class of cows he operates a hotel with paying guests, and plenty of tips.

Now it is pretty generally recognized that the "boarder" cow must be supported by the farmer, instead of the other way about, yet it would be difficult to show this in mass production of a large number of cattle, like those of a whole state, for a recent period because of the ravages of the drouth in late years.

Suppose we take the last available figures (1938) and compare them with those of 1913, 25 years ago, when drouth had not been a factor. We find that the income from dairy production for the state had increased \$13,115,824 from 97,906 fewer cows. In other words: The dairy production in 1913 had a value of \$13,818,376 from 862,906 cows, while that of 1938 amounted to \$26,934,200 from 765,000 cows, in spite of the after effects of the long drouth.

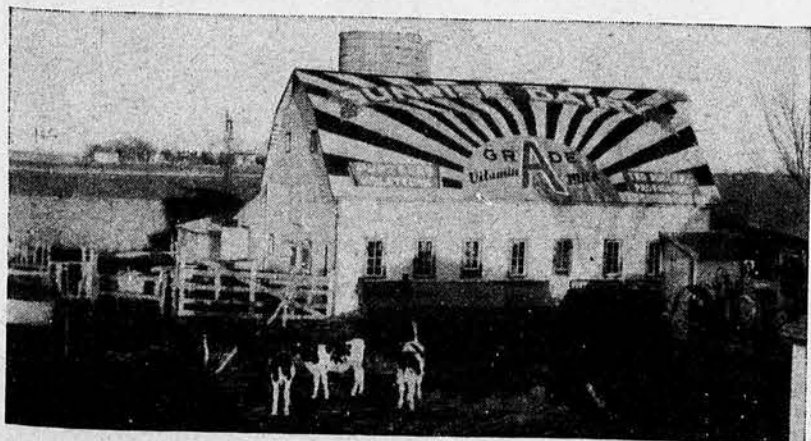
More Milk From Fewer Cows

Or we might take another 25-year period and dodge the drouth by comparing the years 1908 and 1933, and make a showing that would more nearly represent the situation in Kansas and be more nearly fair. In 1908 the total dairy production in Kansas was \$10,595,435 in value, from 685,932 cows, averaging about \$15 a head for the year. In 1933 the total of production was valued at \$33,223,075 from 660,747 cows, averaging more than \$50 per head. This gives us more than 3 times the volume of production in dollars from 25,185 fewer cows.

There is only one lesson to be drawn from these figures—they are better cows now-a-days. If the cows of 1908 had been as productive as those of 1933, there would have been more than a million dollars of increase, and if in 1933 we had milked as many cows as in 1908 and the quality been the same, there would have been more than 3 million dollars of added income. But remember that these figures do not represent sales of butterfat, they are farm values on milk production alone.

Gains in improvement of dairy cattle have been notable in the last 25 years, but much remains to be done. As the federal weather bureau has made a mess of Kansas weather for a prolonged period, so the agricultural department is absolutely ruthless in keeping the production average of Kansas' milk cows at a lower level than seems proper or called for. Nothing can now be done about the weather, that can wait, but the agricultural department can be brought to time by the use of better cows and purebred bulls. But remember that the bulls must not only have pedigrees, they must be tested by their daughters. Don't forget that a tolerably good bull is much like a tolerably good egg—good to look at on occasion maybe, but of mighty uncertain value otherwise.

Barn Advertises for Buhler



Ted Buhler, Saline county dairyman, believes it pays to advertise. Motorists on Highway 81, south of Salina, see Mr. Buhler's Grade A milk advertised on the roof of his attractive dairy barn. Mr. Buhler's cows average around 400 pounds of butterfat each year to supply milk-route patrons with choice food.

DE LAVAL SEPARATORS

Have Never Been Equalled in the Features that Count

CLEANEST SKIMMING

LOWEST COST PER YEAR OF USE

EASIEST RUNNING

EARN MOST

LONGEST LIFE



REDUCED PRICES ON DE LAVAL SEPARATORS

Now You Can Get the BEST for LESS
Now even more than ever the world's best separator buy. See and try a new De Laval without obligation. Easy monthly payments. Get in touch with your local De Laval Dealer or mail coupon.



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DE LAVAL JUNIOR SERIES

Wonderful, low priced, smaller capacity quality separators. Ideal for small herd owner. Will give same service for which all De Laval Separators are famous. There is no need to be satisfied with anything less than De Laval quality and performance. Five sizes, some with or without stand.

New De Laval Magnetic Speedway Milker

This new De Laval Milker is unequalled for fast, clean milking; for its exclusive, uniform, rhythmic action; for convenience and ease of handling and complete sanitation. Has many new and improved features. See your De Laval Dealer or mail coupon to nearest office.



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without obligation, Milker
full information on { check which

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State.....RFD.....No. Cows...

WORLD'S LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF SEPARATORS AND MILKERS

SICK, NERVOUS CRANKY

"EVERY MONTH"?



Read why Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is Real "Woman's Friend"

Some women suffer severe monthly pain (cramps, backache) due to female functional disorders while others' nerves tend to become upset and they get cross, restless, jittery and moody.

Why not take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made especially to help tired, rundown, nervous women to go smiling thru "difficult days." Pinkham's Compound contains no opiates or habit-forming ingredients. It is made from nature's own beneficial roots and herbs—each with its own special purpose to HELP WOMEN. Famous for over half a century. Try it!

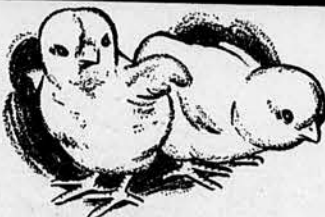
You Could Do No Finer Thing!

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

LIVESTOCK ADVERTISING

in Kansas Farmer is read by up-to-date breeders and those who contemplate going into the livestock business. Ask us for low rates.

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GET THESE

You can get a fine 1-gallon Chick Pound, Chick Pellet Hopper or Chick Mash Hopper FREE—when you buy VICTOR CHICK PELLETS. Ask your VICTOR dealer about this offer!

It is a proved fact, that — for health, early maturity and to develop into hens with a high yield of quality eggs—chicks require a scientifically balanced ration that is rich in Vitamins A-B-D-E-G, proteins, carbohydrates, fats and minerals. VICTOR CHICK PELLETS include all these in controlled amounts. That is why YOU should feed your chicks VICTOR CHICK PELLETS. Start NOW!

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This announcement is neither an offer to sell, nor a solicitation of offers to buy, any of these securities. The offering is made only by the prospectus.

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Selling all breeds of dairy cattle a specialty.

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Kid-broke Shetland Pony. Priced reasonable considering quality.
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GUERNSEY CALVES

Four choice unregistered month-old Guernsey Heifer Calves and purebred Bull Calf same age, not related. The 5, price \$115 delivered, C. O. D.
Lookout Farm, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin

This Great Little Book FREE

PETERS' "Common Diseases of Farm Animals", Illustrated; describes 93 diseases, vaccination and care. Write **PETERS SERUM CO., LABS., Kansas City, Mo.**

KANSAS FARMER

Publication Dates, 1940

May	4-18
June	1-15-29
July	13-27
August	10-24
September	7-21
October	5-19
November	2-16-30
December	14-28

Advertising

To insure being run in any issue, copy should be in our office one week in advance of any date given above.

Public Sales of Livestock

Jersey Cattle

June 1—Clifford Farmer, Willard, Mo.
June 12—Edwin M. Livingston, Junction City.

Shorthorn Cattle

May 15—Sni-A-Bar Farms, Grain Valley, Mo.

Milking Shorthorns

October 2—Lawrence Strickler Estate, Hutchinson.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle

June 3—James B. Hollinger, Chapman.

Farm Dairy Houses

A good milk house is important in the proper equipment of a dairy farm. It is convenient, it saves time in the handling of milk, and is almost necessary in meeting sanitary conditions. Farmers Bulletin No. 1214, Farm Dairy Houses, contains valuable information with illustrations on location, construction, floors, ventilation and drainage of milk houses. For a free copy of this bulletin, and any of the other bulletins in the list below, please address your request to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

No. 150—Carpet Beetles.
No. 177—The Pasteurization of Milk.
No. 707—Goose Raising.
No. 926—Some Common Disinfectants.
No. 1134—Castrating and Docking Lambs.
No. 1378—Marketing Eggs.
No. 1705—Milk for the Family.
No. 1754—Care and Repair of Mowers and Binders.
No. 1780—How to Fight the Chinch Bug.

Bucking Up Against Bindweed

IF YOU cultivated a patch of bindweed last year to eradicate it, watch it close to see that it doesn't get a head start on you this year or all of last year's work will be in vain.

It is doubtful if a grain crop should be attempted with the wheat following bindweed cultivation.

However, there is no reason why wheat, or rye, or barley, cannot be pastured off in time to start the first cultivations.

If you have a large area of bindweed on your place you will do well to consider eradication by cultivation this summer as the most economical means of ridding yourself of the pest.

However, if your patch is relatively small you probably will find sodium chlorate the easiest and the cheapest. Kansas Farmer has a fine leaflet on the control of bindweed and, whether or not you have found the pest on your farm, you really should have this leaflet on hand.

Here are a few general facts as to what federal and state weed experts have learned so far about the use of chlorated land. To begin with, as a general rule, it is not wise to plant anything at all—in fact, do not even touch the land with a plow—for about a year after you apply the chemical weed killer. If you plow and seed a crop in much under a year you are likely to lose the value of the chlorate in killing the weeds—and also likely to lose the crop you plant. Sometimes, of course, especially under very dry conditions, you might have to wait considerably longer than a year.

Once you plant a crop your luck depends a lot on weather and soil conditions. Cool weather often increases the damage chlorate does to certain crops.

IN THE FIELD

Jesse R. Johnson
Topeka, Kansas



LAWRENCE E. WELTER, successful young auctioneer of Manhattan, combines general farming and livestock growing with his auction business. He is planting 75 acres of corn this spring.

CHAS. COPELAND, Waterville, has one of the good Jersey herds in the state. Mr. Copeland is a firm believer in proved sires and has had, and still uses, as good as can be obtained, both in type and production ancestry.

BIGWOOD AND REESE, Milking Shorthorn breeders of Pratt, report the recent purchase of a young bull from the Walgrove herd in New York. The selection was made by W. J. Hardy, editor of the Milking Shorthorn Journal.

JOHN C. KEAS, proprietor of the **LOCUST LEA Ayrshire Farm**, writes he has now heading his herd a good breeding son of the proved bull, Lynston Douglas. Heifers sired by this bull now in the Dan Casement herd are choice. An exchange made it possible for Mr.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

JO-MAR FARM

We wish to take this means of expressing our appreciation of the splendid co-operation of the buyers at our 4th Annual Guernsey Sale on April 9. We still have a number of **Outstanding Young Bulls** to offer. Sons of the great old proven sire, **Dunwalke Governor 170185**, and grandsons of the two famous herd sires, **Bourndale Rex 159247** and **Valor's Crusader 179868**. The dams of these **Future Herd Sires** have plenty of type and production.

JO-MAR FARM

By **Roy E. Dillard**
SALINA KANSAS

Feess Paramount Dairy

Parsons, Kan.

REG. GUERNSEY HERD

State accredited for Bang's and Tb. A butterfat average record of 429 pounds. Using 4 herd sires.

Plain View Guernsey Farm In Service

Meadow Lodge Rex's Cherokee 260217 (top selling bull in the Missouri State Sale, selling for \$510 at the age of 13 months). Sire: **Browndale Rex**; dam: **Maple Lane College Queen** (her record 31,341 lbs. milk and 562 fat in class E). Cherokee's three nearest dams average 13,760 lbs. milk and 684 fat. He is an extremely line-bred steady bull, tracing five times to **LANGWATER STEADFAST**, one of the most noted bulls of the breed. Bulls 3 to 12 months old for sale.

A. P. UNRUH & SON
Moundridge, Kan.

The Wallace Guernsey Farm

Established in 1912. 40 head in herd. Best of **LANGWATER** breeding. Cows descended from **SUNNYMEAD** bulls (backed by high production records). Son of **COOPERS ARNETT** now in service (dam 575.5 fat as a 3-year-old). Young Bulls, Cows, and Heifers for sale.

CLYDE W. WALLACE & SON
White City, Kan.

RANSOM FARM GUERNSEYS LEAD

In service, sons of such noted sires as **DOLLY'S FOREMOST OF HIGH ROCK** 80 head in herd. Herd on A. R. and D. H. I. A. Young Bulls, from calves to serviceable ages, out of dams with records up to over 500 lbs fat. (Two-times-a-day milking.)

RANSOM FARM
Homewood (Franklin Co.), Kan.

SLATER'S PROFITABLE GUERNSEYS

Herd established 15 years. On D. H. I. A. test for past 10 years. **MAY ROSE** foundation. Son of **VALDORES CRUSADER** in service. Junior sire to use on heifers from dam with over 500 fat with first calf. Fresh cows for sale in early fall.

J. S. SLATER, PEABODY, KAN.

Conklin's Guernsey Farm

offers a choice selection of young Registered Guernsey Bulls, Calves to serviceable ages. Best of Langwater breeding, out of cows with butterfat records up to 550 pounds. Bang's and Tb. tested. Priced for quick sale.

DR. T. R. CONKLIN, ABILENE, KAN.

GUERNSEY BULLS

Grandsons of **Bourndale Rex 159247**, out of cows with official records. Write for list. **SUN FARMS, PARSONS, KAN.**

Kansas Farmer for May 4, 1940

The Tank Truck

News from your Conoco Agent about Farm Fuels and Lubricants

More Time For Crops When Tractors Keep Going!

YOU HAVE TO SUBTRACT Expenses from Crops to figure your Profits. That's straight bookkeeping for any farm. But no matter how you do the arithmetic, tractor "time-outs" are expenses that reduce your profits—and a lot of such expenses are unnecessary according to plenty of farmers who are using Conoco Germ Processed oil in their tractors.

Right off the bat, here's a letter from Conrad Lies, who is pictured over there across the page filling 'er up with Conoco. "I am a firm believer in Germ Processed motor oil as I have had five years of uninterrupted service with not a single hour lost because of my tractor being out of order."

Now you might wonder how any oil could give such results. The answer is OIL-PLATING. It's like this: An extra man-made substance in Germ Processed oil causes a strong bond between lubricant and metal, forming a PLATING that's drain-proof—reminds you of the chromium that's plated to your car's bumper. This drain-proof OIL-PLATING can't leave parts unlubricated, unprotected, by all draining back to the crankcase, even when your engine stands idle. And naturally that means that you don't have to wait for oil circulation to get lubrication. OIL-PLATING is there in advance of starting—high up on the cylinder walls, providing slippery, advance lubrication . . . staying on the job to fight off that bad cause of engine failure—starting wear.

Money Ahead



Speaking of his tractor, Walter Rinne says, "I have given it a lot of hard usage and I give credit to Conoco Germ Processed oil for the splendid service it has given me." Read about his 9-year record below.

As soon as you give an engine this sort of protection, you can figure on other savings, too. For instance, Walter Rinne who farms 800 acres near Akron, Colorado, writes: "I purchased a Model L Case tractor in 1930 and have used Germ Processed oil in it exclusively ever since. I have spent only \$14.00 on repairs in the nine years I have had the tractor and the only parts which have been replaced are the rings. I was tempted at times to buy an oil that costs less, because of poor crops, but because of the splen-

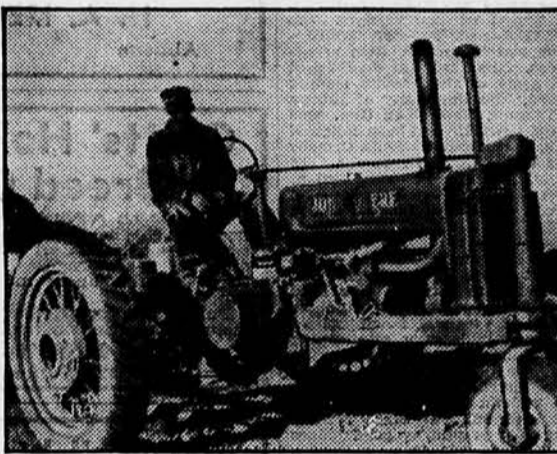
did results I was getting I stayed with it and am glad I did as I feel I am money ahead."

"Cheapest Insurance"

From out Oklahoma way, Egbert Tracy writes: "Northwest of Cheyenne . . . we get our share of dust storms. I farm 1,300 acres and operate two tractors, a combine, a thresher, and a car. I have used Conoco Germ Processed oil exclusively in the past four years. To give you an idea of the service my tractors are giving me, I will relate an incident: I operated an F-20 International tractor for 420 days, an average of twelve hours a day on your oil. During this time, I ran 60 hours between drains and didn't add any additional oil. No repairs were necessary in 5,040 hours of operation. Now I feel an oil that will do that is the cheapest insurance I could buy."

These letters tell you straight from the shoulder what to expect when you OIL-PLATE your engine. More important, they point out that these savings are made over long periods of time . . . which is another way of saying, "under all conditions." For the same OIL-PLATING that protects against dry starts is just as closely "mated" to the metal when your engine's running at top speed. OIL-PLATING won't fly right off, or thin down to nothing—and therefore helps your engine run cool and "free" even under a broiling sun. That's how Conoco Germ Processed oil helps your tractor keep going through a long busy season!

Your Conoco Agent can supply Germ Processed oil in barrels, 5-gallon buckets, 5-quart or 1-quart dust-proof cans. And don't forget Conoco Bronz-z-z-z gasoline, tractor fuels and greases.



7,000 Hours in 3 Years—G. R. Kinch operates the tractor which ran up this service record for C. M. Wilson of Orin, Wyo. Mr. Wilson has been a Conoco user for 15 years. The tractor shown here—a Model AN John Deere—has used Conoco Germ Processed oil exclusively and Mr. Wilson reports that, "It is still going strong with only one set of rings in that period."



Conrad Lies farms 160 acres of irrigated land near Brush, Colorado. With Conoco Germ Processed oil on the job he has had five years of uninterrupted service from his tractors, and adds: "I also use Conoco in my car and truck . . . and find the same satisfactory results."

The Grease Master Says:

"It stands to reason that a lubricant made for big heavy tractor engines would be too 'rugged' for little sewing machine motors, and such. Even so, they need the same kind of lasting protection that OIL-PLATING gives the big fellows. So Conoco has Germ Processed two other special oils: Conoco Germ Processed home oil for OIL-PLATING everything from fishing reels to fans; and Conoco Germ Processed light machine oil so that you can OIL-PLATE the 'in-betweens' like lawn mowers and washing machines. Both oils are put up in handy cans. Your Conoco Agent can supply you."

Tips On Training Your Dog

Your biggest assets are patience and self-control. Words mean nothing to your dog until associated with some action, but your tone can command scold or praise, if you do not frighten him.

Equipment: A soft, flat leash with a plier-like snap and a chain choke collar with about 3" run. Start instruction periods with a few minutes of play. Teach one thing at a time, with simple commands such as "Heel" (dog should always follow you at left, a step to rear), "Come" (to return on call), or "Up" (jump). Always use the same words, tugging firmly on the leash as you speak. When he obeys, unsnap the leash and try it again. Always praise your dog for good work and don't over-tire him. Difficult lessons should be taught in easy stages. For example, Retrieving: Teach him first to hold an object put in his mouth, commanding, "Take it" . . . then, to give it to you without dropping it. Next make him carry it. Get him to pick it up himself, and return to you. Finally, throw it. Remember, obedience is the result of patience, repetition, and respect, not fear.

THAT'S AN IDEA

Do you know some handier way of doing things around a farm? Write your ideas to The Tank Truck, care of this paper. We will pay \$1.00 for each idea we publish.

Your old tin cans make good shingles for chicken coops, sheds and other buildings. Just cut off the bottom and top and straight down one side, and flatten out. Robert D. Indianola, Nebraska.

Here's a suggestion that has saved many a file for me. Flatten one end of a copper tube about 8" long, and bend it to a 45-degree angle. Rub this across the teeth — you'll be surprised at the cleaning job it does, and at the extra service you can get out of the file. L. M. Murphy, Independence, Kansas.

ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE

Your Conoco Agent

CONOCO MOTOR FUELS
CONOCO MOTOR OILS
CONOCO GREASES