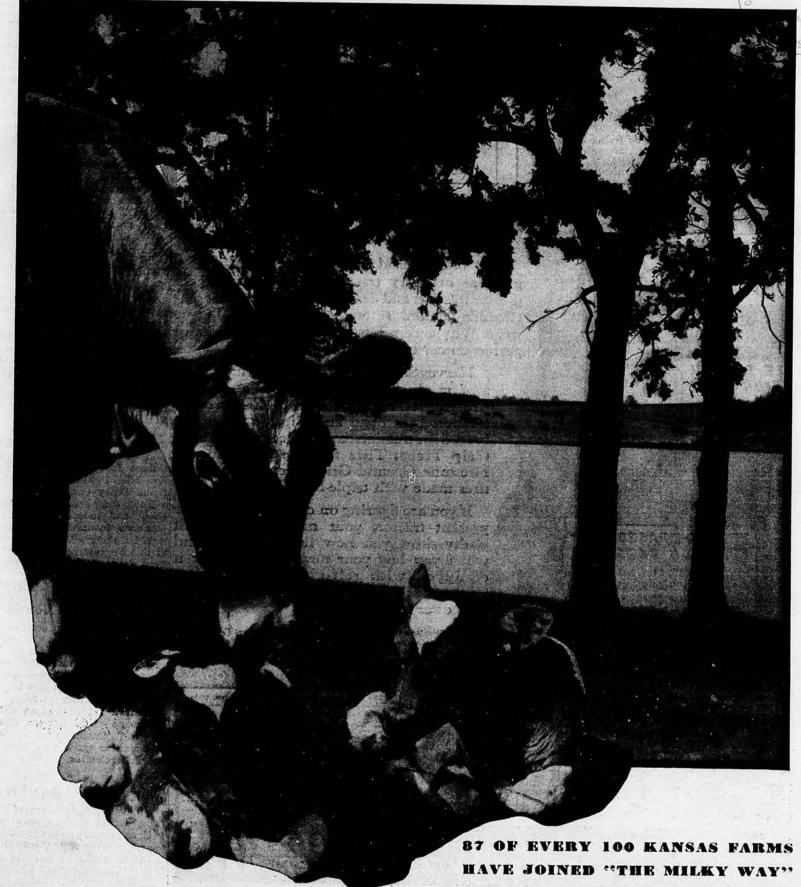
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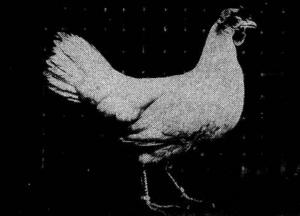
MAIL & BREEZE

4 1940





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.

TRIPLE-BRACED

TRACTION BARS

PROVIDE 52 TO 89 EXTRA INCHES OF CONTINUOUS

TRACTION BAR LENGTH.

DO NOT BEND, BREAK OR

TRIPLE-BRACED

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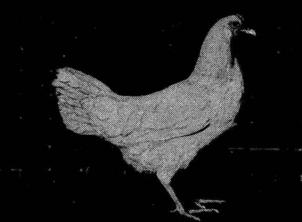
PREVENT MUD TRAPS,

RIDE SMOOTHER AND

GIVE GREATER TRACTION

WEAR LONGER.

TEAR OFF.



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.

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 selfcleaning action, smoother riding and longer the making is a program to stimulate wear. Why accept less than this championship performance? It costs no more!

Harvey S. Firestone put the farm on rubber soring the drive: American Butter and made farm work easier and more Institute, Dairy Industries Supply profitable. He discovered that broken profitable. He discovered that broken ing Institute, International Associatraction bars bend and slip. So he triple- tion of Ice Cream Mfrs., International braced the traction bars on Firestone Ground Association of Milk Dealers, Milk In-Grip Tires. This feature is patented. tion of Local Creameries, National Firestone Ground Grip Tires are the only Cheese Institute, National Co-operative Mills Producers' Federation, National Co-operative Mills Producers' Federation Mills Producers' Fede 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 signified their willingness to take part when you buy your new tractor, order it equipped with self-cleaning Firestone sumption during June. Ground Grip Tires — the greatest traction tires ever built!

See Firestone Champion Tires made in the Firestone Factory and Exhibition Building at the New York World's Fair.

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The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohlo Without obligation on my part, please send me:

A copy of the new Farm Guide Book. ☐ Information about the Firestone Farm Tire Payment Plan.

BROKEN TRACTION BARS ☐ Full details of the Firestone Tire Changeover Plan. my own tractor on my own farm

ake and model of tractor...... Please demonstrate on......(date) R. F. D. or Street Number....

MORE TRACTORS ARE EQUIPPED WITH FIRESTONE GROUND GRIP TIRES THAN ANY OTHER

BRACED TRACTION BARS

ALWAYS GRIP!

BEND AND SLIP!

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 coun-

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 consumption of dairy products at a time when it is expected milk production will be the highest on record. tive Milk Producers' Federation, National Dairy Council.

Food, drug and variety stores, both chain and independent; restaurants, railroads, bus and airplane lines have

Many Beautify Homes

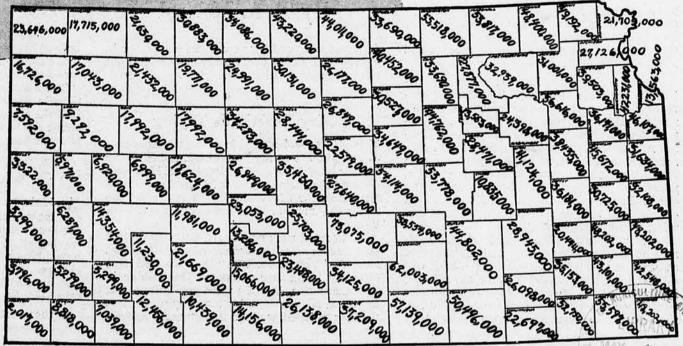
Evidence of the interest on the part of Kansas people in the beauty of their homes and institutions is the fact that in 1939 the Kansas State College extension service landscape leaders records show: 8,785 persons took part in the home-grounds clean-up project; 126 rural school ground community landscape 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.

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IKE 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 tho 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]

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 an-

other 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

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

May Be Worth Trying

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

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

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 the work for one-half the crop. There is a 200ton 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

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crop at harvest, and also shall deliver the land. lord'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?

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

HUSBAND and wife with several children A 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

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Value of Green and Freehold

One year, 50 cents; three years, \$1.

HAVE introduced in the Senate, and have hopes of getting action on it this session. at some would regard as a bill minor importance.

But to me it is another step forrd in the development of corative marketing of farm ducts, which I believe is one the major approaches toward

ter prices and higher incomes for the Amer-

farmer.

ie d-

always have been proud of the fact that I co-author of the Capper-Volstead act, the t recognition of farm co-operatives by the deral government. This act is the basis of all m co-operatives. Without the protection it es to farmer marketing co-operatives, these er would have been able to stand up against many attacks made on the farm corative movement.

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

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

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

Thru the co-operative marketing associa-

Farm Matters

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 cooperatives.

Such a division also would serve as a clearing house for information among the cooperatives, resulting in increased efficiency. I have great faith in the future of farm cooperatives, 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 Administra-

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 direc-

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.

Mun Capper

Washington, D. C.

George Montgomery, Grain; By George Montgomery, anklin L. Parsons, Dairy, Fruits, Vegetables; R. J. Eggert, Liveck; C. Peairs Wilson, Poultry.

Probable changes in feed and carng costs have been considered in ming conclusions.)

have a number of good grade fers that are carrying consider-e flesh. When should I sell?—

definite reaction to the recent advance is expected by early y, and substantially lower prices probable by late May and June. ecent federal report indicated that number of cattle on feed in the rn Belt states was estimated to be er cent larger than the number on ed last year. There was an increase about 5 per cent in the Eastern rn Belt and the total on feed in at area was the highest in recent ars. Last year, prices of good grade dropped about \$2 a hundred April thru July, and reports om feeders indicating the months ey 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?-

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

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

Trend of the Markets

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

Josephan D. Dan Gu Got			
	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$11.30	\$10.25	\$11.00
Hogs	6.45	5.00	6.80
Lambs		10.50	11.25
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs	.14	.121/2	.14
Eggs, Firsts	.15%	.1514	.14%
Butterfat, No. 1	.23	.25	.18
Wheat, No. 2 Hard		1.051/2	.78%
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	.681/2	.611/4	.501/2
Oats, No. 2, White	.431/4	.42	.351/4
Barley, No. 2	.571/2	.55	.43
Alfalfa, No. 1	17.50	18.00	15.00
Prairie, No. 1	8.50	8.50	8.50

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

turage 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,

RASS utilized in the form of pas- but it is probably the most important for its advantage over wheat from the soil-conserving crop that can be standpoint of yield of pasturage. It grown. The dairyman's farm program is probable that this difference in 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 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

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

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 11/2 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 nor-mally 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-

Timely Bulletins

Gardening and sheep raising are the subjects of U. S. D. A. bulletins you may obtain free: No. 136-Production of Parsley. No. 154 - Production of Parsnips.

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How to Prevent Its Ravages. No. 1547—Rose Diseases.

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 graing season. Since the plant is a big nial, it will die as soon as it h seeded. The energy and plant fo stored in the roots may as well converted into leafy pasturage as in coarse flowering stems, and clo grazing will prevent these stems fro forming. If the livestock cannot ke the clover grazed closely enough, may be necessary to clip it a time two to maintain a leafy type growth.

For summer grazing there is a temporary crop more generally sati factory in Kansas than Sudan gra It is adapted to all parts of the sta For best results, Sudan grass shou be seeded late, preferably the latt part of May or about June 1, and w be ready for grazing by early July. ordinarily does not pay to seed earli for, in most seasons, seed plant early will germinate and grow slowly at first that the later seeding slowly at first that the later seeding will be ready for grazing at about t same time.

Sudan Susceptible to Bugs

An objection sometimes raised the use of Sudan grass for pasture that occasional instances of livesto poisoning have been reported. Sud grass is the least likely of the so ghums to be poisonous and in Kans there is no definite evidence of liv stock losses due to grazing Sud grass grown from certified seed other seed known to be free of ca or cane-Sudan hybrids. The dang should be recognized, however, a every precaution should be taken prevent the appearance of volunte cane in the Sudan grass pasture.

In years of severe chinch bug i festation, Sudan grass often suffe greatly and whole fields of it may killed. It is no more susceptible the many of the other sorghums, he ever, and may be protected fro these insects in the same manner corn or other farm crops. Use of so-called tar line will be effective cept in those exceptional seaso when the bugs migrate from the grafields as adults instead of as nymph and fly to new feeding grounds.

Another temporary summer pature crop that has made a place for itself in Kansas is Korean lespedents is under the southeaster parties of the southeaster portion of the southeaster portion of the southeaster portion of the southeaster portion of the southeaster parties and the southeaster parties and the southeaster parties are the south portion of the state because of climatic adaptations, but there it an extremely useful crop. It is a sum mer growing annual legume, and it which control is a sum of the control of the cont chief advantages are ability to estab lish itself on poor, eroded and so soils, and to re-establish itself from year to year by volunteering.

It is also used for the stabilizat of poor, eroded soils, and is occasion ally seeded in depleted native patures. The latter practice must be followed by carefully regulated grain practices on it. practices or it will lead to increase depletion of the native grasses there is always the temptation to crease the grazing load on the past when the lespedeza appears and overgraze as a result.

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Grazing Seasons for Important Pasture Crops

PASTURE CROP	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Bluestem		0.0		10.0		11 4				
Shortgrass					10.0			fal		ve for winter
Tame percential grasses				2	231105	Talle 24				_
1st year Sweet clover						165				
2nd year Sweet clover		To set		6 y V			eta il			
Grain cereals (fall sown) Rye, Wheat, Barley *										
Grain cereals (spring sown)		-	5.65							
Korean lespedeza							13			W. 1924
Sudan grass								- to 1	rost	

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 strict. A. B. Zimmerman, is not ready abandon hope of the fruit industry abandon hope of the fruit industry ain becoming profitable, for this is it the first time he has seen low ices prevail. There is a correspondg period of high prices for every e of low prices, he says. We hap n to be at the low point in the pendum's swing just at present.

But Mr. Zimmerman well remem-

But Mr. Zimmerman well rememrs back in 1907 when a commercial ck of Ben Davis apples brought the owers here just 45 cents a barrel. e that all-time low, apple prices ve experienced many ups and downs, he is confident that good times for e apple grower will return. People st eat, he says.

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

Mr. Zimmerman personally operates 55-acre orchard west of Troy on ate Highway No. 7. His trees are w 17 and 18 years old and, altho they we been bearing 6 years, they are ill highly capable of yielding prof-ble crops for many years to come. hen the orchard was planted Mr.
mmerman was careful to select those
rieties which he knew would be in mand, and he has not regretted havset Winesap, Delicious, and Jona-an. Mr. Zimmerman is a member of e Troy Apple Growers Association id disposes of most of his apples thru

at marketing agency.
A couple of years ago, in company
th George W. Kinkead, secretary of Kansas State Horticultural Soty, H. M. Underwood, and the writer, Zimmerman motored to Lansing, ch., to interview Michigan growers regard to the use of stock dip in eir spray solutions to act as a reader and sticker. As a result of is trip, stock dip is now being widely d by apple men here with good re-

Mr. Zimmerman is not in agreement th the popular belief that selling our grade apples depresses the price at could be obtained for our better ades. He points out that last fall, hen so many apples were on the ound, he sold several truck loads to rucker from Arkansas who hauled em to that state and sold them to egro cotton farmers at prices they uld afford to pay. These people could thave thave bought more expensive apes. On the other hand, there are ose who always buy the best, price aking little difference. It is Mr. Zimerman's opinion that it is a good ing to have a grade of apples to fit ery pocketbook ery pocketbook.

George W. Kinkead 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 un-der 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 highquality 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

in every juice dispensary thruout the No pound of butter was marketed, no United States, from a fifth to a fourth of the commercial apple crop would

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

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 Hall-mark Farms, of Kansas City, Kan., had a Jersey cow at the New York World's Fair during 1939, and they will exhibit stamp was grandmother's trademark. 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.

chance of profit in milking cows could get his eyes opened at the dairy farm of Jake Zarnowski, in Harvey actual use at every soda fountain and county. On this place, right at the edge

NYONE who thinks there is no 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 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 de-pends 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 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 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.

Sixty thousand Armour and Company workers and a hundred thousand investors of savings provide facilities and service essential to the handling of livestock and meat and consequently important to the wel-fare and prosperity of the nation.

We are an integral part of the American system which has given this country benefits and advantages not equalled anywhere else in the world.

Galaston PRESIDENT

ARMOUR and COMPANY



Field to Thresher



Box 64 Hastings, Nebraska

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.

YOOD 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 pas-

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 pasmuch more satisfactory.

better than any other way how a so essential to economic milk produc- Brown Swiss herd.

Sudan grass planted on the summer fallow in Western Kansas, and on ture program and plant them as a good land that has not been robbed pasture crop. of its moisture in Eastern Kansas. In



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 ture which fills in the time between may be obtained from early spring rye and Sudan. Mr. Seymour states until July. That Sweet clover can be that this 38-acre tract is equivalent used to a greater advantage than it to 200 acres of native pasture and is now is by many dairymen is exemplified by Henry Duwe, Freeport, Harper Mr. Seymour's experience shows county. He has secured a stand for 12 successive years. Sweet clover has systematic summer fallow program been an important factor in Mr. can furnish to cows in the western Duwe's constant production of more half of Kansas the desirable pasture than 400 pounds of butterfat with his

Pasture programs will vary from Kansas farmers for dairy cow passeed a small amount of al farm to farm and from area to area ture, much of it as a secondary man- Brome grass and other in Kansas. Midsummer pasture, par- ner with the growing of a grain crop. ticularly from July on, can best be Many dairymen could improve their furnished in most Kansas areas with situation by using small acreages of cereal grains more as a definite paspasture crop.

When considering cereal grain crops much of the state, particularly in the from a standpoint of fall pasture, one Western half, best results for Sudan can secure the greatest yield from pasture can be secured by listing or 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. Th earlier these crops are planted in so that contains sufficient moisture, th greater yield can be secured. Course, it must be remembered that oats will not live thru the winter an that barley may not.

So, to have a spring pasture cro from cereal grains, one should us either rye or wheat, altho oats an barley planted in the spring will fur nish some spring pasture. Ceres grain pasture can be continued furthe into the summer if a fall-seeded grain such as wheat or rye, is planted it the spring after the last freeze, in which case it will stool out and will not head, making it last from 2 to weeks longer than that seeded not mally. Therefore, when cereal grains are used on properly prepared seed beds 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, Mar shall county, found that on April 8, 1 milk cows had been pasturing on acres of Brome grass for more that 10 days and there was still an abun dance of green-growing material the field. Mr. Wassenberg has bee using Brome grass as a part of his farming program on his Blue river bottom farm for more than 20 year 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 Cereal grains are used by most counties. A growing practice is to ansas farmers for dairy cow passeed a small amount of alfalfa with 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 nature supply to the cow her most nearly perfect food in a way that she can return can return more profitably from it than any crop that could be grown on the same area.

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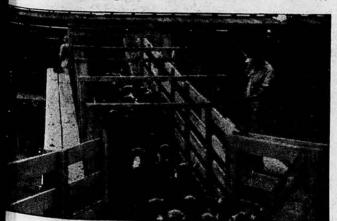
l wish you Kansas farmers could have been along when I visited . . .

HE LAND OF THE 2 M2

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



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



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



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." 4 1941

DAIRY OUTLOOK

By FRANKLIN L. PARSONS Kansas State College

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 ply of milk, whether in the flush from all the tobacco, half again as dry season, there is a market for much as that from all the fruits and every pound the farmer produces. 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

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 prod-

Kansas usually is not considered a dairy state; yet in 1938 about 61% 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

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.

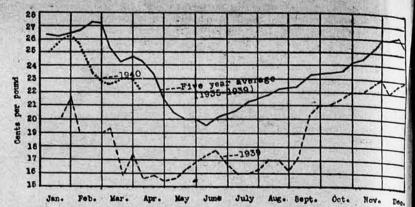
Dairy products are commodities for

TLK is the No. 1 cash crop of the 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

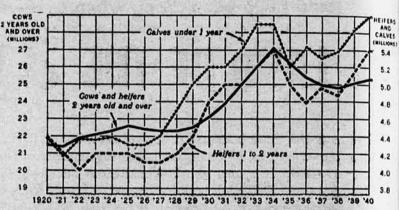
On a nation-wide basis, only about 30 per cent of the milk produced is consumed as fluid milk. A quart of milk sold as fluid milk grosses the farmer about 3 times more cash than a quart of milk sold as butterfat, but production costs are higher for fluid milk. About 42 per cent of all milk goes into 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 prod-

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 manu-factured. This would indirectly benefit the butterfat producer.

A few years ago the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States which there is always a market re- 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 same way as do the soft drinks a consumption would be necessary if all tobacco manufacturers, prices p families were to have diets ranked as fully adequate. Low consumption of dairy products is sometimes men-tioned 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

tobacco manufacturers, prices p sibly would increase by leaps bounds.

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





LIKE GOOD SEED CORN, STANDARD TRACTO FUEL GIVES YOU THE MOST FOR YOUR MONE

 Yes, sir, there's no question in the minds of thousands of power farmers that Standard Tractor Fuel, like choice seed corn, gives best results in the long run.

These men have learned through years of actual field experience that this choice fuel not only performs more work for less money when used in any two-fuel tractor, but does not knock, ping under pull, or form excessive carbon.

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 noontime 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.





pounds or more. A pound of butterfat kept for milk cows was the highest is now equivalent to about 4 pounds on record on January 1, 1940. These of beef cattle; ordinarily the relation-heifers will be milk cows 1 to 3 ship is about 6 to 1. Other data could be furnished to prove the low relative price position of dairy products at 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

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 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 thruout 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

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

Rural Library Service

Two new U. S. D. A. bulletins 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.

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 milprice position of dairy products at lion and still not be larger than in the present time. But, possibly the 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

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.



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 matte 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.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

(INCORPORATED)

180 North Michigan Avenue

Chicago, Illinois

McCORMICK-DEERING HARVESTER-THRESHERS

COWS CLIMB BUTTERFAT TRAIL



OWS 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.

By I. D. GRAHAM
State Board of Agriculture

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.

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

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?

A Kansas spring dairy shows. Already recognized as being among the most popular agricultural events in Kansas, these shows attract thou-sands of Kansas farmers and dairymen to district competition thruout 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
	HOLSTE	IN
Mang	37	***

North Central Washington

JERSEY Northeast

Holton Sekan East Central Oswega Eureka Augusta Ellinwood Phillipsburg Abilene South Central Central Northwest North Central

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 leaf-let, "Best Method of Controlling Bindweed." For your copy send a 3-cent stamp for mailing costs to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

PRIL and May are the months for wrote the well-known "Jane Eyre," Kansas spring dairy shows. Al- "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

Back Roads - By Katharine Haviland-Taylor. Lippincott, \$2.50. A small town, its customs and sorrows and the kindly country doctor, Ezra Winters, Field Machinery Meetings: 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, Chi-

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.

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.

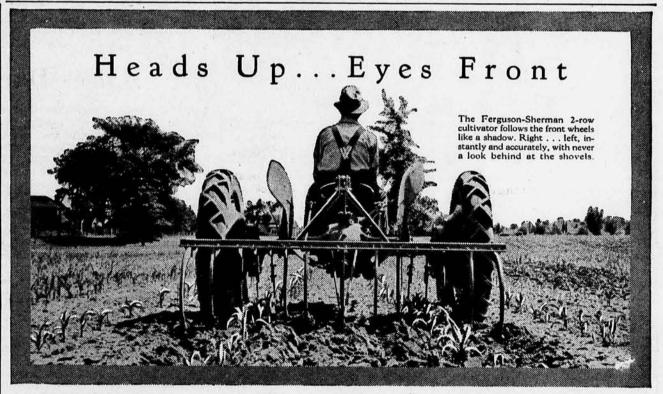


Most Modern, Simplified Scraper on the Marketl

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

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

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



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.

at Dearborn, Michigan. (Taxes, if any, and im-O) plements extra.) Ferguson-Sherman 6% simple interest time-payment plan plus small investigation and documentary fee.





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 servive has not completed the planting of approximately 7 million trees on farms in about one-half of the counties in Kansas, cultivation of shelter-belts 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 or shelterbelts on farms in Kansas provides that farmers cultivate the

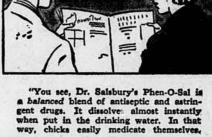
tree belts. The forest service supplements the farmers' efforts with advice on cultural problems and necessary supervision in the use of special cultivation equipment whenever it is needed.

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 ilustrated. 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 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 doubleduty 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

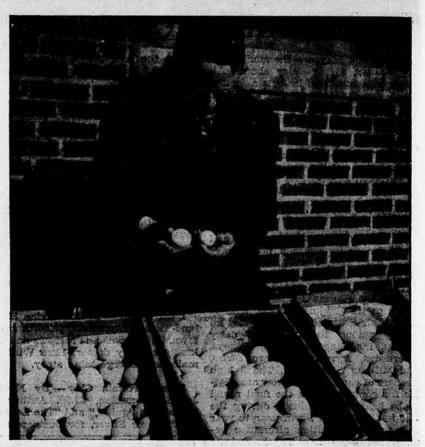


PRICES: 50 Tablets—50c; 125 — \$1.00; 300 — \$2.00; 500—\$3.00

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

PHEN-O-SAL

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.

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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 Midwestern state fairs.

SUNSHINE AND AIR **Provide Free Health**

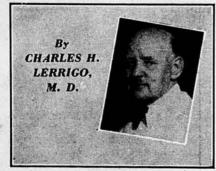
ALL of us know of people who sell the farm, stock, household goods, everything they possess, and move in search of health. We know of people who spend a fortune on patent medicines. We know of those who journey a thousand miles to some famous hospital. I am now looking for those who know enough to gather 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 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



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. with requests for "something that will See that she gets 10 hours sleep in a make a good spring tonic." Perhaps 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

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, en-close a 3-cent stamped, self-addressed envelope with your question to Dr. C. H. Lerrigo, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.



This man is typical of over 2,000 Sinclair agents who supply gasoline, kerosene and lubricants for . .



. . every farm need. These high quality Sinclair products help lower farm operating costs. They help protect equipment against tie-ups due to faulty lubrication. Thousands of trucks carrying a complete line of . . .



... Sinclair products deliver direct to farms. Just phone or write the nearest Sinclair agent. Below are some of the Sinclair products that, over a season, will save you money on your farm.



Belleville Boys Best Judges

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, vo-cational agriculture students, and 4-H members. Each year the program fea-tures 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, represenative for the American Aberdeen An-^{Sus} Association. The program was ar-

DRONOUNCED by many as one of ranged by Gaylord Munson, Angus the best livestock programs held in 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 in-dividual 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 county, coached by _aurence 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 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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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 but-ter." 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 mealin-one-dish that's both quickly and 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 aspound fresh aparagus
1 teaspoon salt
½ pound mushrooms, sliced
¼ cup butter
¼ cup flour

2 cups milk
1 cup American
cheese, diced
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon pepper
6 slices buttered
toast

Cook the asparagus until tender in boiling salted water. Saute 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, 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.



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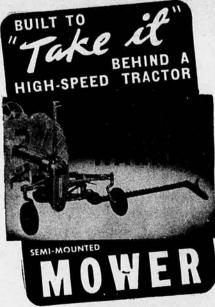
ansas Farmer for May 4, 1940

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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.

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



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Fight Over the Profits

By CLIF STRATTON Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

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 mort-gage 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 4½ 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-eights 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

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

In 1914 the total farm mortgage debt was about 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 % billion in farm mort-gages. Private investors—"individuals and others" the BAE labels them—held \$3,386,109,000 of the total of 4,707 million dollars of farm mort-

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% billions of dollars. Land Banks and Joint Stock Land Banks held a little over a half-billion. Life insurance companies held less than 1½ billions; commercial banks a little more than 11/2 billions; individuals and others, almost 74 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% billions of dollars invested in farm mortgages.

Today the picture is changed. Of the total of 7 billions invested in farm mortgages, 2% 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-

5 per cent.

On the face of it, private enterprise has been crowded out of the picture to the extent of 2% 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 31/2 per cent. By 1946 the Federal Land Bank bonds would be called in. The Federal treasury would borrow money at from 2 to 21/2 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 21/2 interest rate return, instead of present average of 5 per cent to 51/2 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 munitions and other war supplies.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The battle lars by individuals and others. The instill further concessions in reductions of principal on their mortgage institutions. debtedness?

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 Wal. lace and the administration are play. ing 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

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.

SZEENI V

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 Meier-kord 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 beefproducing 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-

"Go Fly a Kite"

Kite flying is an old, yet everfascinating 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 leaslet 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 Cali-fornia. 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 feed-ing and management practices. He credits much of this progress to excellent co-operation and guidance of college dairymen and trained extension

Strongest Co-operative

After several years of successful operation by the Washington County Cooperative 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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GUARANTEE

Kansas Farmer for May 4, 1940



Threat of

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 REFORE an outbreek 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.

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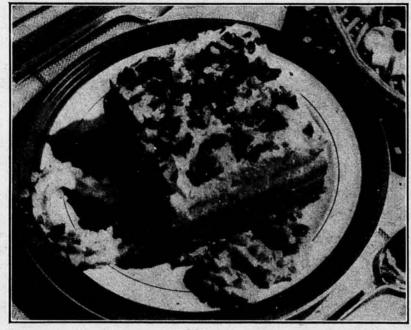
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Had Your Milk Today?

(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 be-fore 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 It's so good they'll cry for more.

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 1/2 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 1/2 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.

Bet you'll be asked for a "repeater."

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

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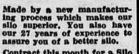
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Cows Climb Butterfat Trail

(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 wellestablished 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

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 egggood to look at on occasion maybe, but of mighty uncertain value otherwise.

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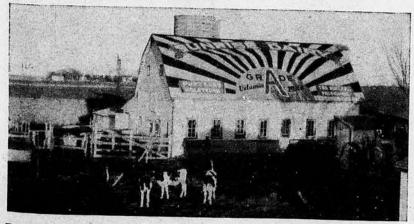
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Affidavit Atlas Sorgo, \$2.00 per cwt. Hegari \$1.75. Hi test, recleaned. J. J. Merillat, Rt. 6, Topeka, Kan. Western Biackhull Kafir, Fancy stock, 4c lb. Jesse Mapes, Mgr., Merrilakes Farm, Water-ville, Kansas.

Certified and Scarified Biennial White Sweet Clover seed, \$4.20 bushel. H. E. Davis, Nor-wich, Kan.

Cowpeas, Soybeans, Mungbeans, Atlas Sorgo Hegaria, Milo, Millet. Omer Webb, Jasper

State Certified Atlas Sorgo seed. O. J. Hartzler, Harrisonville, Mo. Fancy Mile, Kansas Certified, E. A. Stephenson, Kingsdown, Kan.

Seed Cora for Sale. Laptad Stock Farm, Law-rence, Kan.

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Roll Filmachine Developed and your choice (1) 8 Finerrotos and 2 professional bromide en-largement; or (2) 16 guaranteed Finerrotos or (3) 8 Finerrotos and one beautiful oil colored enlargement, 25c, Order by number. Prompt serv-ice. Finerrotos, Box N-898, Minneapolts, Minn.

16 Prints—2 Free Enlargements. Special, get-acquainted offer: Any 8 to 16 exposure roll de-veloped and printed with beautiful guaranteed never-fade prints plus folding folio frames for your snapahots and 2 free enlargements 25c. Dean Studios, Dept. 2066, Omaha, Nebr.

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Two Beautiful Professional double weight en-largements, eight lifetime prints, 25c. Frompt, careful. Film maliers tree. May's Photo Shep, Box 870-AC, LaCrosse, Wis.

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Studio, Hutchinson, Kan.

Prompt Service Quality work; 2 beautiful doubleweight gloss enlargements, 8 guaranteed nevertade prints each roll, 25c. Excel Photos, Dubuque, Iowa.

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Two Beautiful Prints from each picture on roll 25c. Twenty years of satisfied customers. Quick service, Lens Photos, Dept. J-1, Janes-ville, Wis.

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Sparrow Trap. My Homemade Trap caught 151 sparrows in 9 days. It's cheap and easy to make. Plans 10c. Sparrowman, 1715-A Lane St., Topeka, Kan.

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Farm Telephones: Save 50 to 75% by using our guaranteed rebuilt telephones. Free bulletin-Agents wanted. Farm Telephone Co., Dept. J. Rogers Park Station, Chicago.

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verse. They will pay for themselves in one

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Baldwin, 26-inch Minneapolis-Moline, 81-inch. . . . 28.00 Minneapolis-Moline, 24-inch. . . . 24.00 Oliver, 30½-inch 28.00 Oliver, 21-inch Bolts included with bars ordered. Prices quoted on other makes.

on other hazes.

Terms Until May 15: Where have no agents, deduct 25% from list price. Send full amount or half cash; balance C.O.D. \$5 deposit will hold a set until delivery is desired.

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Ausherman Mfg. Co. Box 1492 Wichita, Kan.

argains in Used Machinery—One 12-ft Rumely combine, \$100; three 1930 Baldwin combines, 60 each; two Deere one-ways, \$100 each; one in Bunt 18-10 grain drill, \$150; one Deere 21-disc, \$150; one Deere 3-bottom later with anter and peases, \$125; one International bottom later with 7 chiesis J. D. planter atchments, \$120; one Deere 5-row currier, \$90; to Dempster No. 20 7-shoe grain drill, \$150; one Deere ode; one Chase grain drill, \$80; one Deere ode; one Stratctor on rubber, \$800; one Deere ode; D-33, \$450; one Deere Model D-33, \$450; one Deere Model D-33, \$450; one Deere Model 2-3, \$150, Write to: W. S. and H. S. Ausher-an, Box 1422, Wichta, Kan.

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Free 1949 Catalog of improvements, attachments and repairs for all combines, harvesters. Rich-ardson, Cawker, Kan.

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can buy the World's best dammer no money in advance; you can try ur own farm back of a one-way, foot, chisel, disc or lister with all ug attachments, if desired. The rman, backed by years of expension, is the only dammer that will do kind of damming or puddling job; ed to any implement in five minwrite for beautifully illustrated it. If there is no dealer in your iorhood, buy at a discount and beour representative.

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Irrigation Wells Completely Installed, Sold on easy terms. Catalog and complete information sent on request. Also gasoline storage tanks all sizes. Write or phone: A. A. Doerr Merc Co., Larned, Kansas. Phone 700.

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500 Watt, 110 Volt. Alternating Current Generator \$22.50; 1000 Watt, Direct Current \$19.50; ½ horse, 3450 Speed Repulsion Induction, Alternating Current Motors \$10.50. Other Bargains, Butler Electric Co., 1885 Milwaukee, Chicago.

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Abortion Vaccine: One dose vaccination for calves and helfers. Produced under Govern-ment licensed. Money back guarantee. Free lit-erature. Enlowe Hevner Serum Co., Dept. K, Fremont, Nebr.

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Throw away buckets, funnels and Refuel tractor in two minutes. Deal-d. Sheldon Tractor Filler Co., Cunning-

Prevent Stock Losses—Use Al-Wuz-On ear tags. Free sample. Write Intermountain Stamp Works. Salt Lake City, Utah.

Startling Message. "Sectarianism Is Sin." Send name and address for free copy. George Sibbons, Godfrey, Ill. 120 Finest Double Edge razor blades 98c plus tax. Send \$1.00. Box 72, Sterling, Kan.

Quit Tobacco Easily, inexpensively. Send address. Cyrus Stokes, Mohawk, Florida.

LAND-KANSAS

Improved Farms for Sale, Catholic community, easy payments. Graves & Munding, St. Paul, Kan.

nburban Homes, houses and farms for sale. Write T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

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Sensible security for you! Buy a productive measily and economically through the Wich Land Bank. Easy—a small down payment in the belance on long terms at low interest conomical—all farms priced at actual valua no. No trades. Write for information about all farm values in Kansas, Oklahoma, New exico, Colorado, Tell county and state presented.

THE FEDERAL LAND BANK Wichita, Kan.

Good Farms Avallable, Washington, Minnesota, Idaho, western Montana, Oregoz. Dependable crops, favorable climate. Write for impertial advice, literature and list of typical bargains. Specify state. J. W. Haw, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., 8t. Paul, Minn.

Farm and Ranch Opportunities in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Northern Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Write for dependable in-formation and land lists, E. B. Duncan, Dept. 502, Great Northern Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

REAL ESTATE SERVICE

Sell Your Property quickly for cash, no matter, where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesmen Co., Dept. 510 Lincoln, Neb.

Thrills, Spills, \$2 Bills

There's a streak of cleverness and wit in everybody. All you have to do is give it a chance to come out. So grab a pencil and down you jot, a line that really is red hot! There are thrills, spills, and \$2 bills.

Here's a game that'll bring out your clever streak. It's loads of fun, there is nothing to buy or sell, and all you have to do is write a last line for the jingle below. For the writer of the best line there is a 22 minute of the best line there is a 22 minute of the best line there is a 22 minute of the best line there is a 22 minute of the best line there is a 22 minute of the line the line there is a 22 minute of the line the line there is a 22 minute of the line the line there is a 22 m line there is a \$2 prize. And gobs of fun for all the rest!

Look thru the ads in this issue and get some ideas. Then write some last lines. Tell us the name of the ad from which you got your idea. Enter as many

which you got your idea. Enter as many lines as you wish. Get the whole family to try. You can mail them all in one envelope to save postage.

First prize and the \$2 check in the April 6 contest goes to Mrs. D. J. Work, Oldsburg, for this line: "Whoopee! Tagolene! Now we go helter Skelly!" Close on Mrs. Work's heels were Mrs. H. D. Garlisch, Kingman, Mrs. Wm. Gingles, Clay Center, Mrs. Floyd Funston, Solomon, and Mr. Lloyd Tucker ton, Solomon, and Mr. Lloyd Tucker, Overbrook. Here's congratulations on

the wit and cleverness of these people.

Jolly Jingoleer will be glad to send you bulletins or leaflets offered by Kansas Farmer. Order them on your card or letter. All you have to do is list your last lines and mail to Jolly Jingoleer Club. Kansas Farmer. Toroka leer Club, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Here's this week's jingle:

Grandma Sal was a wise old gal, Her chicks said, "She is a pal, When we get off-feed, She knows what we need—

Poets Sing of Spring

By LEILA LEE

BUDDING poets blossomed forth in a magnificent burst of verse in the spring poetry contest. The judges decided the \$1 prize should go to Ruth Wiren, of Stockton, for this poem:

Sprig is cub
Wid all its coolin' breezes,
Makes sub folks feel right gay,
But for me, it's filled wid sneezes.

Sprig is cub
Wid all its posies, pink, blue, and red,
But how the heck can ya enjoy da beautiful
sprig If ya got a code in ya head?

Close on Miss Wiren's heels came the following contenders with these offerings:

KANSAS SPRINGTIME

When it is springtime in Kansas, Greens grow on the hill. We forget our winter starvation And have a great big fill.
—Raymond Randall, Linwood.

SPRING ROMANCE

Sing a song of romance,
Honey, sugar, and pie,
Four and twenty kisses
Placed on a cheek—oh my!
And when the courting's over,
Wedding bells do ring.
Oh say, but doesn't wooing
Add a lot of life to spring?
—Mrs. Robert L. Hull, Geneseo.

CALL FOR MA

Fair, fat, and 5 years from 40,
And only a farmer's frau,
My hubby calls me, "Hey, you!"
The kids all call me, "Ma!"
But when spring calls me,
And I feel her presence near,
The flowers, kiddies, garden, and all
Convince me I chose the right career.
—Mrs. Howard Ernst, Americus.

SURE SIGN

When the pigs start rooting,
And the hoot owls hooting,
And the blackbirds have church in the trees.
When the buds start swelling,
And the sassafras smelling,
And the sassafras smelling,
A sure sign of spring are these.

—Mrs. Jim Davidson, Netawaka.

BETTER PUT 'EM ON AGAIN

The birds are singing in the trees,
The blossoms swaying on the breeze,
I changed from "heavies" to B.V.D.'s,
Ad now, Kerchoo! I hab to sneeze.
—Kenneth Herring, Gridley.

HOW I KNOW

Some people say when the bluebird comes That spring is really here, Others say the robin foretells This jolly time of year.

'Tho I know these signs are really false, There's one by which I'd swear.

Spring has arrived when my husband takes off

OII
His winter underwear!
—Bula Lemert, Cedarvale.

NOSES ARE RED

In the spring I love the breezes,
All the flowers and birds and treeses,
But what gets me is the sneezes,
Hay fever comes with spring.
In the yard the rooster crowing,
In the pasture cows are lowing,
And my nose so red is growing,
Hay fever comes with spring!
—Elsie Hegarty, Hutchinson,

DON'T ASK ME

The birds all chirped in silence,
Their notes sent forth to sing.
The soft breeze blew in violence,
But alas! it's a sign of spring.
The flowers sprang from the sky,
And bluebells did loudly ring,
Now do you ask me why—
I think it's a sign of spring.
—Dorothy Conley, Matfield Green.

TO THE HOE, BOYS

Spring is the time for nesting.
There is no time for resting.
So to work with a will
And fill every bill.
For there is no time for jesting.
—Mrs. Arthur Adams, Dodge City.

TIME TO CHANGE

It is spring time,
And the birdies up in the trees,
Will be changing their long underwear,
For their E.V.D.'s.
—Elsie McKee, Edna.

Boy Wins Cooking Honors

Conservation and cooking are 2, specialties of John Snowden of the Caldwell 4-H Club, Caldwell. After winning 2 firsts in bird conservation and second in tree conservation, John proved he knew other subjects as well by winning second in a baking demonstration and first, second and third in cooking at 4-H fairs. He also third in cooking at 4-H fairs. He also has won many prizes on his baby beeves during 2 years of 4-H Club work. This is John's third year as a conservation leader in his club.



"Jed Hawkins, you come right out and give someone else a chance to read that Kansas Farmer."

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

\$5,000,000

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First Mortgage 4% Certificates (6-month)

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Denominations \$50.00, \$100.00, \$500.00 and \$1,000.00. Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained by writing to

CAPPER PUBLICATIONS, INC., TOPEKA, KANSAS

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Selling all breeds of dairy cattle a

Exchange Bldg., Stock Yards Wichita, Kansas

Chas. W. Cole **Auctioneer**

> Wellington, Kan.



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Student of pedigree and general livestock lues. The auction continues the best way sell livestock. Glad to assist or conduct y type of sale.

ALDEN (Rice Co.), KAN.

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Auctioneer

Available for purebr sales, or other property. References furnished.

> 715 Lincoln St. KANSAS TOPEKA

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Shetland Pony for Sale Kid-broke Shetland Pony. Priced reasona considering quality.

THOMAS SPACHEK, PILSEN, KAN.

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Jas. T. McCulloch

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Sell all kinds of livestock. Ask those for whom I have sold. Fee consistent with livestock values.

CLAY CENTER, KAN.

Lawerence E. Welter **AUCTIONEER**

PUREBRED LIVESTOCK and FARM SALES

Manhattan, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

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

Peters family, world's first hog serum manufacturers 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, M.

KANSAS FARMER Publication Dates, 1940

To insure being run in any issue, copy vance of any date given above.

Public Sales of Livstock

June 3-James B. Hollinger, Chapman.

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—Lawerence Strickler Estate, Hutchinson. Aberdeen Angus Cattle

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. 928—Some Common Disinfec-

tants.
No. 1134—Castrating and Docking

Lambs.
No. 1378—Marketing Eggs.
No. 1705—Milk for the Family.
No. 1764—Care and Repair of Mowers and Binders.
No. 1780—How to Fight the Chinch

Bucking Up Against Bindweed

F 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 con-sider 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



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

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 ancestorage.

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. Helfers sired by this bull now in the Dan Casement herd are choice. An exchange made it possible for Mr.

O-MAR

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, Dunwalike Govenor 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 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 11.341 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 steadfast 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

80 head in herd. Herd on A.R. and D.H.I.A. Young Bulls, from caives 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**

ord established 15 years. On D.H.I for past 10 years. MAY ROSE foun Son of VALDORES CRUSADER ce. Junior sire to use on heifers fr 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 preeding, out of cows with butterfat records up to 550 pounds, Bang's and Th. tested. Priced for quick sale. DB. T. R. CONKLIN, ABILENE, KAN.

GUERNSEY BULLS Grandsons of Bournedale Rex 159247, out of cows with official records. Write for list. SUN FARMS, PARSONS, KAN. R

Ra

Kansas Farmer for May 4, 1940

DOUBLE-DECK **MILKING SHORTHORNS**

80 head in herd. Clays, Flintstones, Brooksides. Milk with fieshing qualities preserved. 25 daughters of Edgewood Professor, grandson of ROSEBELL CLAY (13,612.5 milk, 534 fat, at 3 years old). Walgrove Noble Watchman follows up. 7 nearest dams average 16,157.3. Stock for sale.

J. R. "Bob" Huffman

Abilene, Kan.

VAUPEL'S Milking-Bred **SHORTHORNS**

headed by a son of Hill Creek Gulman. Out of dam of Lord Baltimore and Otis Chieftain breeding. We are keeping this bulls heifers and offer him for sale. Four years old, gentle, and a good breeder. Also Young Bulls and Females. Females in herd largely of BATES breeding.

G. A. Vaupel

Brookville (Saline Co.), Kan.

WHITEROCK **MILKING SHORTHORNS**

D.H.I.A. herd averages of over 400 fat. Otis Chieftain and Highland Signet breeding. State grand champion cow for two years. WALGROVE LEWIS in service. His daughters prove his worth as a sire. See him at Hillsboro May 9.

Dispersion Sale Oct. 2

Lawerence Strickler Estate MRS. STRICKLER, Adm. Hutchinson, Kan.

THE STEADY INCOME FROM MILKS MEAT SHORTHORNS

Take advantage of double income from Milking Shorthorns—milk and meat both! Our grandfathers' Durbams give substantial 4% milk, flesh profe substantial 4% milk, flesh profe substantial 4% milk, flesh profess profit of 1,0 6 mos. 50c. 12 mos. for \$1.06 milkses FREE poster calendar picturing types all ages. Write today,

MILKING SHORTHORN JOURNAL Dept. A, 7 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago

Closing Out MILKING SHORTHORNS

Quitting, and have for sale six Cows, 3 to years old, Four fresh, others will be soon. ferd buil (Otis Chief breeding) and 3 com-

J. P. MALONE, LYONS, KAN. On N. 50 Highway, 2 Miles West of Town

Dual Purpose---Dual Profit

COLD JANUARY'S highest producing Western Shorthorn and two daughters show at HILLSBORO, MAY 9. All ages for sale.

"BUY THE BEST —LET OTHERS KEEP THE REST" HARRY H. REEVES Route 4 Hutchinson, Kan.

Kansas Milking Shorthorns

hated the Spring Show Judge, domi-in 1939.

in 1939.
See Our 1940 District Shows—
Hillsboro, May 9 Meade, May 11
Milking Shorthorn Society
Route 4 Hutchinson, Kan.

Milking Shorthorn Bulls

ARKER FARM, STANLEY, KAN., has for each sulfarm 2 to 10 months old, out of Record Merit dams and sired by outstanding herd ils. These bulls will mature into outstanding disires. CARL PARKER, Owner.

OLAND CHINA HOGS

EMERALD MEADOWS

Home of POLAND CHINA hogs and ABER-DEEN ANGUS cattle. Now offering March pigs, either ass, suitable for 4-H projects. Also Fall GOLD with preeding privilege to our new boar RODD RODNEY (by the champion, GOLDEN

DWIGHT ROBB, Mgr., SYLVIA, KAN.

Rowes' Correct Type Polands pries fail Boars. Bred and open Gilts. 70 spries sired by a son of GOLDEN ROD. C. R. ROWE & SON, SCRANTON, HAN.

Keas to have the above sire. Mr. Keas is one of the oldest and most successful Ayrshire breeders in the state. His stock may always be seen at district and state shows.

We have an invitation from M. C. AXELTON, county agent of Jackson county, to the NORTH-EAST KANSAS JERSEY PARISH SHOW to be held at Holton, Saturday, May 11. Everything points to a banner show, says Mr. Axelton.

F. C. "JACK" MILIS, Rice county auctioneer, says his Shorthorns and jacks came thru the winter in good condition. He is in the market for more Shorthorns. His locality has been recently favored with good rains. Alfalfa and other crops are doing well.

BOYD NEWCOM, the best known livestock auctioneer in the Southwest, continues to serve stockmen in the extensive territory he has covered for so many years. His knowledge of livestock and his ability to understand men and make friends has endeared him to the farmers and breeders wherever he has gone.

SUN FARMS have issued a neat little folder describing young buils they have for sale. I recently looked at an 11-year-old cow in the Sun Farm herd with a record of more than 2,100 lbs, of fat produced in her last 5 lactation periods. This indicates heavy production with plenty of constitutional vigor. Sun Farms is located at Parsons.

An attraction at the GIRARD SPRING GUERNSEY DISTRICT SHOW, May 2, was Paramount Maxine Sadle, a registered ton cow from the Feesse herd, of Parsons. This great cow produced 80,353 pounds of milk and 4,552.7 pounds of butterfat in 10 lactation periods. During the time, she gave birth to 4 bull calves and 6 heifer calves.

No Holstein built is too good or sells high enough to forbid his having a home in the ST. MARYS HEED. But he must measure up in both quality and be certain to produce more butterfat and milk. This is not easy in a herd long established as one of the top herds of the country in both particulars. This herd is located at St. Marys, Kan.

ELI McCULLOUGH, Brown Swiss cattle breeder of Solomon, has a clever device in the shape of cow stanchions. Any one can be released without interfering with the rest, or all can be released at one pull of the lever. Each cow locks her own stanchion. Mr. McCullough has been using this arrangement for 12 years; it is his own invention.

KNOEPPEL JERSEY FARM, at Colony, has purchased an outstanding young buil from Grieve Hall Farms, Nashville, Tenn. His name is Observer's Wonderful Aim, and he is a grandson of Observer, and his granddam was Loney Craig, twice grand champion cow at the National. The Knoeppel farm is the home of many present and former grand champions.

DR. J. H. LOMAX, veteran breeder of Jersey cattle, writes everything is fine on the LOMAX JERSEY FARM at Leona. Dr. Lomax has bred and sold hundreds of high-class and heavy record cattle in this and other states. He keeps for sale and breeding purposes only bulls from his best cows and takes keen delight in placing them in herds where they will do the most good.

Better moisture in the western half of Kansaa, together with unusual shortages of hogs, should induce farmers to invest in breeding stock while they may be obtained at reasonable prices, thinks G. M. SHEPHERD, veteran Duroc breeder of Lyons. Mr. Shepherd has watched trends for many years, and his guess is good when he insists that better prices will prevail later.

CHESTER JOHNSTON and his fine family have moved to their new home, paid for by one sale of registered Jersey cattle. The sale, made privately, consisted of a bull and 9 heifers. The new farm home is being improved with a new barn, milk house, loafing shed for cows, and milking parlor. Mr. Johnston has one of the good herds in Kansas. The farm is located a few miles north and 1 mile west of Ft. Scott.

CHARLES V. ROSS, breeder of registered Red Polled cattle, sends a photo of a fine registered Percheron stallion, weighing more than 2,100 and good in every way, according to what Mr. Ross says. He has sired a fine lot of fillies and should be placed where he can do service for another breeder. The Red Polls are doing fine and are good both as individuals and from a milk standpoint. Mr. Ross lives at Smith Center.

Dam of the herd bull of J. L. GRIFFITHS, Penshurst American Banner, produced 543 pounds of fat as a 12-year-old. This great cow is still on test and gave 104 pounds of fat for January, 1940, and 2,660 pounds milk for the same month. Imp Bargawer Jubilee is the dam of the Griffiths bulls. She has 5 first-caif helfers with average records of 4.05 per cent milk test and 347 pounds fat. The Griffiths Ayrshire herd is located at Riley.

LATZKE STOCK FARM, breeders of registered Aberdeen Angus cattle, reports unusually heavy demand for young bulls. They started with 20 and have sold the larger part of them already. But there is no increase in price. Oscar says, "The heavy demand does not justify an increased price any more than it would a merchant to put up the price of any article in his store just because there was a big demand for the article." Latzkes invite inspection of their herd.

J. S. SLATER, Guernsey breeder of Peabody, was charter member of the first cow-testing association organized in Marion county 10 years ago. He has made good yearly averages considering the bad years that have been so frequent. His first purchases were females of May Rose breeding, and his present senior herd bull was bred by Jo-Mar farm. A young bull from a California herd is now ready for use on heiters. He is from a dam with more than 500 pounds of fat with first calf.

A. K. SNYDEE, of Winfield, member of a family noted for their love of registered cattle and horses, continues with a good small herd of Shorthorns. He wouldn't be happy without them and takes pride in showing them and studying the bloodlines of the great animals from which they have descended. Just now he has in service the bull, Red Star, a son of Greggs Star. The past season's calf crop are from this bull, and the bulls by him are of good quality and color.

FRANK L. YOUNG, Jersey breeder, of Cheney, has just received notification that his bull, Coronation Volunteer Poppy, 35977, has been proved.

Gone With the Wind"

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Cows with D.H.I.A. monthly records up to Young Bulls for sale.

H. H. COTTON St. John (Stafford Co.), Kan.



We'd Sooner Have Duallyn Imperial

than the big money offered for him. He has gone places and done things. INTERNATIONAL and SAN FRANCISCO—showed off well among the aristocrats. Besides, he is a son of one of the greatest living cows of the breed, DUALLYN JUBITER (10,000 lbs. of milk with first calf and grand champion San Francisco exhibition), said to be the most perfect cow of the breed.

Our cow herd on D.H.I.A. test. Young Bulls for sale. Inspection invited.

JOE A. FOX, ST. JOHN, KAN.

Farney's Double Deck Milking Shorthorns



OUR JUNIOR HERD BULL Son of Fairacres Judge

A 2,200-pound smooth line bred OTIS CHIEFTAIN bull is the foundation stone of our herd. His daughters make our breeding herd (they are of correct dual purpose conformation). To mate with them we have purchased an outstanding young son of the 1938 and 1939 Kansas grand champion, FAIR-ACRES JUDGE. His dam has the blood of WHITE GOODS and OTIS CHIEFTAIN.

Young Bulls for sale.

PAUL FARNEY, ABBEYVILLE (Reno Co.), KAN.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Sni-A-Bar Farm Shorthorn Auction

40 HEAD SELL

Grain Valley, Mo., Wednesday, May 15

12 BULLS—28 FEMALES

Several of the females selling were in our last year's show herd.

Many females are bred to our Imported buil, CIRCULATION ASPIRATION. This buil is the type that will appeal to those interested in better
Shorthorns.

TION. This builts the type that win appeal to those shorthorns.

NOTE THIS: We especially urge farmers to attend this sale. We have been selling breeding stock for years to improve grade herds. We have been selling breeding stock for years to improve grade herds. We are sure we can suit you. WRITE FOR CATALOG TO JAMES NAPIER, Mgr., GRAIN VALLEY, MO.

Auctioneer: A. W. Thompson

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE



LAFLIN'S ANGUS CATTLE
LEAD

40 Bulls, calves to 2-year-olds, 50 Cows,
bred and open helfers and helfer calves.
A large per cent by College frame-o Fride.
L. E. Lafin, Crab Orchard, Nebr.

YEARLING ANGUS BULLS

For sale: Several well grown, registered, good type od disposition, serviceable age Bulls. They are Tb id Bang's tested and from the breed's leading families Visit our herd and see them or write to Hall T. Hooker, Maryville (Nedaway Co.). Mo.

Evans Offers Angus Bulls Your selection from 25 Registered Bulls, age 10 to 20 months. We are sure we can sell you the kind of bull you want. (Farm on 71, six miles south of town.) Visit us or write Rol M. Evans, Maryville (Nodaway Co.). Mo.

Registered Angus Cattle
20 Bulls from 12 to 24 months. 50 two-year-old
and Yearling Heifers. Good individuals, select
breeding. Induire of CALHOUN
Tarkio (Atchison Co.), Mo.

Oakleaf Aberdeen Angus Farm

Registered Aberdeen Angus Bulls of service-able ages for sale. Best of bloodlines. LATZKE STOCK FARM, Junction City, Kan. Ramage Aberdeen Angus Cattle of serviceable ages, Sired by Marshall of Rivervale. IRL RAMAGE, LITTLE RIVER, KAN.

Dalebanks Aberdeen Angus Farm whose culls consistently top best markets.

E. L. BARRIER, EUREKA, KAN.

HEREFORD CATTLE

HEREFORD BULLS HAZLETT BREEDING
For sale: Registered Hereford Bulls sired by
PICCIOLA'S TONE of the Hazlett herd. Four
20 months and six 12 months old.
C. T. WRIGHT, Jr.
Geuda Springs (Summer County), Kan.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

LOVES' **Polled Shorthorn Bulls**

We are now offering a choice 13-month-old n of Royal Monarch Jr. Also a 12-month-d roan sired by Superb Clipper. Others unger. Priced reasonable. Write or visit us. LOVE & LOVE, PARTRIDGE, KAN.

Bird's Polled Shorthorns Have several nice Bulls of serviceable age. HARBY BIRD, ALBERT, KAN.

Rosenberger's Polled Shorthorns Bulls, calves to serviceable ages, sired by a bull for merly heading the Albert Hultine herd. Also choice fe-males. W. A. Rosenberger, Greensburg, Kan.

POLLED (HORNLESS) SHORTHORNS
Interested in Polled Shorthorns? Write
Eanbury & Sons, Plevna, Kan.
22 Miles West, 6 Miles South of Hutchinson, Kan.
20 Young Bulls, Females not related.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Lacy's Shorthorn Bulls For sale: Registered Shorthorn Bulls, 8 to 13 mos. of age, sired by Gregg Farm Victorious. Reds and Roans and the kind you will like. Write or come see them.

E. C. LACY & SON, MILTONVALE, KAN.

Shorthorn Bull for Sale Roan, 5 years old, from Sni-A-Bar sire and Rodneys Queen of Beauty dam, price \$225. E. E. SCHLATTER, R. 4, McPHERSON, KAN.

REG. SHORTHORN BULLS

Reds and Roans, 10 to 14 months old. Sired by GOLD STAR (son of Gregg's Star). Bull's dam bred by Sni. 4-Bar Farm. Augustas, Laven-ders, Rosemarys, etc. A. K. SNYDER, WINFIELD, KAN.

LOCKES RED POLLS LEAD



have made for heavier production, more dual-purpose characteristics and uniformity.

80 head in the herd. 30 cows in milk on an average the year round.

Present herd bull, Teddy Supreme Jr. 58761 (son of Teddy Supreme 57101) weighs a ton in flesh and the

best bull as an individual and sire we ever owned. 15 choice young bulls (calves to breeding ages) out of dams with fat records up to 300. Average herd test 4.25, twice-a-day milkings.

> G. W. LOCKE De Graff (Butler Co.), Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

BROOKSIDE JERSEY STOCK FARM



75 Females on farm, all dropped and developed here. Best of ST. MAWES and RALEIGH bloodlines. Senior herd sire, RALEIGH'S MASTERPIECE. Junior herd sire, PRIMATE VOLUNTEER, both backed by a long line of high-producing sires and dams. For sale—Cows, fresh and springers; Bred and Open Heifers; Young Bulls; and Heifer Calves.

STOCK FOR SALE EVERY MONTH IN THE YEAR

MARSHALL BROTHERS, SYLVIA (Reno Co.), KAN.

JERSEY CATTLE

JERSEY CATTLE

We Keep **JERSEY COWS** And They Keep Us



Herd on D.H.I.A. for the first time 1938, averaged 375.9 fat last year. Cows with several heifers and better care averaged 500.9 with a profit above feed costs of \$92.49 per cow. High cow 725.4 lbs. fat. Using our third Financial King bull. Junior bull an Oxford (out of dam with 572 fat as a 4-year-old). Bull Calves for sale.

DAVIS BROS. Rock, Kan.

(Sumner County)

SHADY GROVE FARM

"Jerseys That Pay" Is Our Motto

We are not featuring a few high individuals (but could if we cared to), but will tell you about our entire herd. Our milking herd always consists of about 50% 2-year-oids. We have been in D.H.I.A. continually for the past 10 years milking an average of 6.057 lbs milk 31 bbut cat per row per year. Selling sour cream at a local station, they show a yearly profit of \$51.70 per cow, or a total profit above all cost of feed of \$13.051.58. During this same period of years the sale of surplus stock has amounted to several thousand dollars. This is the reason we say OUR JERSEYS PAY. Breeding stock for sale.

FRANK L. YOUNG, Owner Cheney, Kansas

PRIME EAGLE OF OZ

went to McPherson County in the herd of Mr. Howard Beam. That was several years ago. Ap-predicting Rotherwood-bred Jerseys, the Beam returned last summer and purchased an Eagle grandson—Observer's Atias of Oz. Watch this McPherson County herd! A. LEWIS OSWALD, Rotherwood Jerseys Hutchinson, Kansas

Knoepple Jersey Farm

offers just what you would like for your next
herd sire. The herd that is known all over the
Midwest. Just drop a card.

COLONY, HANSAS

Reduction **Jersey Cattle Sale**

On Highway 77, at the Northwest Corner of JUNCTION CITY

Wednesday, June 12

35 head, all but five or six recorded or will be recorded.

15 Cows and Heifers in milk to freshen before sale or near freshening.

10 Heifers bred for fall freshening.

10 Heifers, calves to yearlings.

11 Heifers, calves to yearlings.

12 Heifers, calves to yearlings.

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18 Hei

EDWIN M. LIVINGSTON Junction City, Kan.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman

LABURNUM'S SANS GENE

heads our high-producing Jersey herd. 12 of his sisters average 624 lbs. butterfat and 11,021 milk. Our sire's dam, Golden Laburnum, classified excellent at age of 14. Herd on D.H.I.A. test for third year averaged 380 fat. Tb. and Bang's tested. Bulls and Females always for sale.

GEOFAN JERSEY FARM

Geo. E. Schurle, Prop. Route 1 Manhattan, Kan.

Lomax Jersey Farm

High-producing Jerseys. Young Bulls for sale. Five months to 1 year old. Senior herd bull. Bolinadelaning King 362699 (by imported Bolania's Volunteer King No. 334015). Out of high-producing dams. DR. J. H. LOMAX, LEONA, KAN.

Copeland Offers JERSEY COWS

12 purebred and grade Jersey Cows for sale with records from 325 to 450 fat. Fau-vic Prince and Blonda breeding. Tb. and abortion tested.

Chas. Copeland, Waterville, Kan.

This buil raised his daughters' production over their dams 1,807 pounds of milk and 75 pounds of fat. Mr. Young has many of these daughters in the herd and expects great things from them and their descendants. The herd average for 1939 was 359 pounds fat; for March, 1940, it was 38 pounds a cow, and for April, 38.5. Mr. Young plans a reduction sale of surplus stock to be held next October.

F. M. WEBBER AND SONS, Kingman, breeders of Brown Swiss cattle for several years, speak encouragingly of what the future holds for this great breed. Their herd average was 431 pounds of fat for the year just passed, with cows up to 549 pounds fat. Their herd bull, Garthus Boy, comes from the noted Judd Bridge herd, New Milford, Conn. His dam has a record of 715 pounds of fat. This bull is assisted by Babes Baron Boy, from the W. Pearson herd at Des Moines, Iowa. His dam produced 534 pounds of fat as a 2-year-old.

While G. D. SLUSS, of El Dorado, was not the first breeder of Brown Swiss in the state, he was one of the first to fully recognize the ability of this great breed to produce milk and butterfat economically. This together with their hardiness early caught the fancy of Mr. Sluss, and for the last 20 years he has owned and bred them extensively, purchased the best bulls obtainable, and in other ways brought the attention of the public to the breed. Mr. Sluss held a public sale last season and sold cattle in many states, but he continued with an unusually strong herd.

BERT POWELL, well-known auctioneer of Topeka, reports he conducted the first sale sponsored by the Central Missouri Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Association at Columbia on April 23 and their sale average on more than 50 head was \$167.50, the top bull selling at \$300 and the top female at \$325. There is a great deal of Angus interest in Missouri, and several county and district organizations have recently been organized. Bert will also sell the Missouri Jersey Breeders sale again this year and will conduct the Iowa Jersey Breeders sale on May 6.

HARRY REEVES, well-known Milking Shorthorn breeder and state breed secretary, of Hutchinson, writes about their herd development. For 15 years they have weighed every milking and have maintained cow-testing association records for 5 years. One cow Harry calls the Forta cow, has averaged 1.97 lbs. of butterfat per day for 4 months and 18 days, and this during last winter, which was a bit too cold to make exceptional records. The Reeves cattle have won their share at district shows the last 4 years, including firsts and junior champion at the state fair.

ORLANDO E. UNEUH, junior member of the firm of A. P. UNRUH and SON, successful breeders of registered Guernsey cattle at Moundridge, writes interestingly regarding their good herd and their service bull, Meadow Lodge Rex's Cherokee, purchased for \$510 at the Missouri state sale last year. The 400-acre farm is well improved. They do general farming, but the principal business is the care of the fine herd of Guernseys. The Unruhs have been good buyers, invariably topping sales of the country to obtain the best for their breeding herd.

SNI-A-BAR SHORTHORN SALE, to be held at Grain Valley, Mo., May 15, always attracts a large crowd. The feature of this particular auction will be the females bred to their recently imported buil. This buil certainly meets the requirements of present day Shorthorns, so far as pedigree and type is concerned. Many females that were on the show circuit sell. The buil end of the auction will suit farmers as well as breeders. JAMES NAPIER, manager, says, "We especially urge farmers to attend. We are sure we can offer the kind of breeding stock that will best suit their needs."

Since establishing his herd of registered Ayrshires, W. H. HARDY, of Arkansas City, has used 3 proved bulls. In fact, with the exception of one bull used just a little, he has had nothing but proved bulls. This program has resulted in excellent uniformity both in type and production. Cows sired by proved bulls and bred back to proved bulls, Mr. Hardy says, lessens a lot the chance of getting low-producing heifers. During the years he has raised the herd average up to almost 400 lbs. The herd has been on DHIA test now 6 years without a break. This has made it possible to note the progress that may be made by using proved sires. Cows in the Hardy herd have milk records up to 14,000 lbs.

IRA ROMIG AND SONS, Topeka veteran breeders of registered Holstein cattle, report heavy demand for all kinds of breeding stock. They have sold or put out on 3-year lease more than 20 bull calves during the late fall and winter. They were not offering any females but rather reluctantly let go of a few choice heifers to be used in 4-H Club work. Among the purchasers was John E. Olson, of Alta Vista, who bought 4 head for use as club calves. Romigs are now milking 50 cows. Daughters of their bull, a double grandson of Coronation Sensation, will be in production this fall. They are excellent prospects, and all of them will go on production tests as soon as they freshen.

During his almost 25 years breeding and developing registered Holstein cattle, LESTER DUNCAN, of Lyndon, in Osage county, has met with varied experiences. He has bred cows that produced up to 600 lbs of fat and sold many of them for more than \$250. Some found new homes in South America and others were distributed over a wide territory nearer home. Before the cow, Carmen Peari Veeman, had made her great record of 1,000 lbs. of butter, Mr. Duncan had purchased a buil from her sister whose record was only a triffe below her noted sister. This buil sired good females in the Duncan herd, and most everything now in the herd carries the blood of that family.

This issue of Kansas Farmer carries a brief announcement of the EDWIN M. LIVINGSTON REDUCTION JERSEY CATTLE SALE to be held at Junction City, Wednesday, June 12. Representatives of this good herd may be seen at the Abilene parish show, May 18. Mr. Livingston is selling a lot of his best producing cattle due to the lack of room on his small farm. A lot of the choice heifers carrying the Financial King breeding will be bred to the new bull, Brampton Oxford Ploneer. The sire of part of the offering was imported in dam, He was a son of Right Royal, highly commended on the Island. Three half brothers to Volunteers Right Royal, the Livingston bull, have been made Superior sires.

RANSOM FARM, located near Homewood in Franklin county, has one of the leading Guernsey herds in the entire country. The herd was established by the selection of good sires, and careful records of production have been kept. The herd is now on AR and DHIA test, and satHardy's Uniform Type **Uniform Production** AYRSHIRES

Nine years on D.H.I.A. test. Past six ears continuous fat increase from 325 rst year to 397.7 last year, made possible y having used three proven sires. One of bem increased fat by 85 lbs. over dams. ligh cow for 1939, 14,000 lbs. of milk. oung Bulls of proven ancestry out of cows f 400 to 504 pounds fat production. W. H. HARDY, ARKANSAS CITY, KAN.

Locust Lea Ayrshire Farm

STRATNGLASS DOUGLASHALL (son of the proven bull, Lynston Douglas) in service Last year's D.H.I.A. herd test average was 321 pounds of butterfat. Herd fust passed clean test for Tb. and abortion. Few good Young Bulls and Females for sale.

John C. Keas, Effingham, Kan.

Tri-Well Ayrshire Farm

Man O' War and other great bloodlines, randson of Orphan Anna in service. A andson of Orphan Anna (same blood as randson of Orphan Anna (same blood as roughly for sale. Good individual coming years old. Price right.

MARION E. WILLIAMS Sterling, Kan.

Griffith's Long Teated Ayrshires
Serviceable Buil, 18 months old, \$125.
Buil Cair, 4 months old, \$40.
Buil Cair, 24 months old, \$30.
Herd headed by Penshurst American Banner.
J. L. GRIFFITHS, RILEY, KAN.

DAIBY CATTLE

FANCY DAIRY HEIFERS

DAIRY COWS 60 strictly choice high in 10 to 60 days, 3 to 7 yrs, old. All sound. Mostly Jerseys, a few other breeds, Also 50 closs springer Jersey & Guernsey Heifers, Tb. and abortion tested and all priced to sell. Ph. 22041. Claude Thornton & Sons, R. 2, Springfield. Mo.

O. I. C. HOGS



Pedigreed O. I. C. Pigs

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PETERSON & SONS, OSAGE CITY, KAN.

PERCHERON HORSES

Reg. Percheron Stallions of breeding age for sale or trade. Priced at \$100 to \$150 each. Popular breeding.

H. G. ESHELMAN, SEDGWICK, KAN.



BUY BREEDING STOCK From Advertisers

Men who breed, advertise, and scatter better breeding animals are public benefactors. They support cow-testing associations, county and district shows, and other activities that believes a second control of the second co ties that help to create new wealth for the community and state.

Livestock Advertising Copy Should Be Addressed to

Kansas Farmer Livestock Advertising Dept., Topeka, Kansas

Kansas Farmer is published every other week on Saturday and copy must be railed to reach the Kansas Farmer office not later than one week in advance of publication date.

SPECIAL PUBLIC SALE SERVICE

KANSAS FARMER

Topeka, Kan. Jesse R. Johnson, Manager Livestock Advertising Departs



Gretta Piebe, foundation cow in herd-Over 500 fat production

herd—Over 500 fat production
Bull Calves were sold or leased (for 3year period) during the past five months
to the following Kansas breeders.
Carl McCormick, Cedar.
Ross Gosney, Mulvane.
Carl Bros., Wakarusa.
R. M. Galloway, Jamestown.
Troy Dillinger, Brewster.
Raymond Goodman, Wheaton.
Otto E. Berroth, Wabaunsee.
Geo. Votaw, Eudora.
Philip Mosher, Ottawa.
Roy Freer, Valley Falls.
Wesley Braden, Wakefield.
Wm. Thomas, Narka.
Howard Leeper, Hlawatha.
John Stephens, Russell.
James Priest, Sabetha.
Mrs. Julia P. Sheridan, Pleasanton.
Pat Foster, Topeka.
W. M. Lacey, Quenemo.
Fred Arkell, Alta Vista.
Wm. Walton, Topeka,
Orville Morgan, Arrington.
Herd production tests for years. Federal accredited for Bang's and Tb. Bull Calves for sale or lease regularly.
Ira Romig & Sons, Topeka, Kan.

Meyer **Dairy Farm** Basehor, Kan. **Herd Sires**

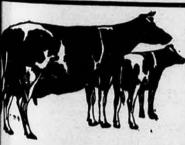
Triune Pansy Supreme

30 head test daughters average 509 lbs. fat, 14,050 lbs. milk.

Piebe Jo Tritonia

7 nearest dams average 758.7 lbs. fat, 20,636 lbs. milk. His sisters average 4.1% in herd test.

COWS AND YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE



EVANS' HOLSTEINS LEAD

in butterfat production. Last year average fat produced per cow, 521. Average test for year, 3.99. Herd average for past four months, 240 lbs. We also had the high herd in 1939.

Heavy Production with Quality, our aim. Bulls from above cows later on in the fall. Inspection invited.

R. L. EVANS Hutchinson, Kan.

Prize-Winning High-Producing Holsteins

Our service bulls were first-prize win-ers in state fairs and from cows with ecords up to 847 lbs. fat. Choice Bull Calves for sale, sired by hese bulls and from dams with records p to 600 lbs. fat.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE St. Marys, Kan.

FOR LEASE

eders have leased their second bulls us, so it is evident that not only is our satisfactory, but the bulls leased have ced the desired results. Let your next serve be from a proven sire and from your cow family. Write

ECURITY BENEFIT FARM, Topeka, Kan. Accredited Certified

isfactory records are being made. The present senior buil was sired by Dolly's Foremest of High Rock, said to be one of the highest production sires of the breed. He is assisted by 2 other buils selected from one of the best herds in the East. About 30 cows are in milk on an average. Sweet cream is sold and the milk fed to calves and Duroc pigs. The Ransom Guernseys can nearly always be seen at local shows and state fairs.

R. L. EVANS, president of the Kansas State Holstein Breeders Association, had the high production herd of the state in DHIA work for last year. Mr. Evans began breeding Holsteins several years ago by purchasing 7 heifer calves from different breeders in this and other states, Only 3 of them developed sufficiently to earn a home on the Evans farm, located near Hutchinson, Good bulls have been used and rigid culling has taken place. The herd also led every herd in Kansas in 1929, and has ranked near the top svery year since. The present herd bull, St. Marys Dictator, was bred by St. Mary's College at St. Marys. Mr. Evans is proud of the high test of his cows; an average of almost 4 per cent for last year was made.

Holstein breeders of the state and a lot of friends who observe, admire the energy and ability that has prompted MRS, E. W. OBITTS, of Herington, to continue to hold and improve the fine herd of registered Holstein cattle left by her late husband. It would have been difficult under ordinary conditions. But drouths and other combinations of troubles that have beset every breeder of dairy cattle for the last several years has been shared by her. However, the herd has been kept on test and good bulls used, and improvement is shown all along the line. During the period of short crops, many older breeders discontinued DHIA work, but the Obitts herd has continued right along and good records have been made under unfavorable conditions.

The dairy industry owes much to the pioneer work done by H. J. MEIERKORD, of Linn. No other Holstein breeder has carried the banner of Holstein cattle more faithfully. Simultaneously with the organization of the Washington County Co-operative Creamery, Holstein herds were started locally. Mr. Meierkord more than any other man provided the inspiration. Later, farmers and smaller breeders hunting for localities where breeding stock could be obtained learned of Washington county, and that county came to be recognized as the leading county in the state for proved sires. This great herd has continued to grow and supply breeding stock for many localities in this and adjoining states. For the last several years, RAYMOND APPLEMAN has assisted as manager.

JO-MAR PRODUCTION SALE of registered Guernseys held during April on the farm, near Salina, brought a good lot of buyers and spectators, mostly from Kansas, with a few from Oklahoma. Dr. L. C. Jaeger, of Hillsboro, bought the top female for \$200. The females, comprising 7 mature cows, 11 bred heifers, most of them bred to freshen in late summer, and 19 heifers under 1-year-old sold for an average price of \$107 a head. Five young bulls averaged \$84, making a general average on the entire offering of \$106. The cattle were the kind always offered by Jo-Mar. Five head stayed in Saline county; the rest were well dispersed to different parts of the country. About 250 interested men and women attended the sale. Boyd Newcom did the selling, assisted by Chas. W. Cole.and E. E. Germain.

GERMAIN.

GROVER G. MEYER, Basehor, needs no introduction to breeders of Holsteins in this and adjoining states. His activities in national and state affairs of the breed has caused favorable comment over a period of many years. The MEYER DAIRY FARM, near Basehor, is recognized as one of the state's best Holstein breeding and dairy farms. This herd was established 23 years ago and some of the breed's leading sires have been used. The University of Illinois bred bull, Illine Tritonia Homestead Ona, was one of the early herd sires. He has been followed by the proved bulls, Springrock Tritonia Ormsby and Triune Pansy Supreme. Their junior herd sire, Piebe Jo Tritonia, was bred by Carl Sinton, of Colorado Springs. His dam classified very good and has to her credit 853 lbs. of fat and 24,821 lbs. of milk.

lbs. of milk.

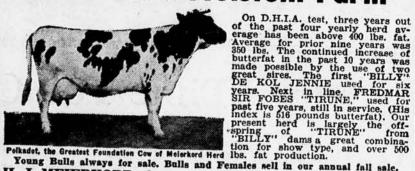
G. W. LOCKE, of El Dorado, has one of the oldest and strongest herds of registered Red Polled cattle in the entire country. The herd which was founded 25 years ago now numbers about 80 head. Mr. Locke estimates he has bred and sold more then 200 bulls since establishing the herd. Every animal now on the farm except one herd bull was born there. During the years the herd was grown steadily toward a better dual-purpose type without losing milking qualities. The present herd bull purchased from a leading Missouri breeder is said by good judges to be one of the most perfect animals from a dual-purpose standpoint they have ever seen. Weighing close to a ton in fiesh he would not be far down the line showing with strictly beef bulls. On an average, about 30 cows are milked and the milk sold to be retailed in El Dorado.

and the milk sold to be retailed in El Dorado.

Bulls in the CK RANCH HEREFORD SALE held on the ranch, near Brookville, averaged \$181 a head. The top went to T. B. Kirby and Son, of LaMont, Okla., for \$460. Females, mostly helfers, averaged \$120. T. L. Welsh, of Abilene, bought the top female at \$250. The entire offering of 57 head sold for an average of \$155, all but one purchased by Kansas breeders and farmers. A. W. Thompson was the auctioneer, assisted by Boyd Newcom. The price guessing contest on what the 5 top females would bring was won by Mrs. Lloyd Gideon, of Topeka. She was the only one that placed all 5 of the females. Guy Stevenson, of Codell, placed 9 of the 15 bulls correctly. Steve Tucker, also of Codell, placed correctly 9 out of 15 places. The \$10 prize offered for the nearest guess on price of top bull and female was won by Eshem Leach, of Victor, missing the bull price by \$10 and the female by \$50.

Things that happened in the DAVIS BROTH-ERS JERSEY HERD, at Rock, proves beyond a doubt the value of the DHIA test Cristet ERS JERSEY HERD, at Rock, proves beyond a doubt the value of the DHIA test. Cricket, high cow in the Davis herd last year, produced 724.1 lbs. of butterfat as a 5-year-old. Last year in her 4-year-old form she gave 577 lbs. The herd has been on test 2 years. Just before starting the test the brothers divided the herd, choosing alternately. Neither brother wanted Cricket. The entire herd is related to this cow. A dozen mature cows are by the same sire, besides being related thru their dams. The herd average last year was 500.9 lbs. and made \$92.49 per cow above feed costs. Last year's average was 375.8 lbs. fat. The herd was established with Financial King bred cows, and since that time 3 buils of them is now in the herd. A junior sire of Oxford breeding out of a dam with 572 lbs. fat in 305 days as a 4-year-old is being used.

Meierkord Holstein Farm



Young Bulls always for sale. Bulls and Females sell in our annual fall sale. H. J. MEIERKORD, Owner, LINN (Washington Co.), KAN.
G. R. Appleman, Manager, Linn, Kan.

Why Holsteins Are the Farmer's Cow

Lead as Milk Producers—One hundred eighty-three (183) cows have official records from 30,000 to 38,606 lbs. milk in 365 days.

Lead in Butterfat Production—Hold the eight highest U. S. records and the world's record for butterfat production with figures ranging from 1,218.6 to 1,402 pounds in one year.

Produce More Butterfat—Lead all breeds in yearly butterfat production, with an average of 60 pounds more fat per cow yearly than any of the other three leading dairy breeds. Two hundred ninety-nine (299) Holstein cows have records exceeding 1,000 pounds butterfat in one year.

Make Profits from Farm-Grown Feeds.
Calves Are Large at Birth and Easily Raised.
Old Cows Most Valuable for Beef.
Children Thrive on Holstein Health Milk.

Holsteins Make Good in All Climates.
Combine Beauty and Production.
Noted for Long Life, Steady Production, and Reproduction.
Breeding Stock Available in nearly every state at fair prices.

For further information write-

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America Brattleboro, Vermont

Smoky Hill Holstein Farm

Quality and Production our aim. 1939 herd average 488 lbs. fat. Individual cows up to 530 fat. Average for February this year, 1,348 lbs. milk and 50 butterfat. Sir Changeling Valentine Mercedes

H. A. MEIER

Kansas

Obitts' Holsteins Breed On

18 years on continuous D.H.I.A. test has proven the merit of our herd. In service—a S.B.A. bull with heavy production ancestorage. Herd averages above 300 lbs. under most unfavorable conditions.

Bull Calves for sale later on. Also Females. Inspection invited.

MRS. E. W. OBITTS Herington, Kan.

Harveys' Holstein Farm Located on Highway 77, Half Way Between Junction City and Riley, Han.

60 head in herd. Using our second bull from University of Nebraska. Own him jointly with that institution. D.H.I.A. record for last year 10,747 milk, 433 fat, average test for year 4.03. Special attention given to high-testing bloodlines. Young Bulls for sale, related to cows with records up to 526 lbs. fat with 5.4 test. Also females. Tb. and abortion tested.

HARVEY BROTHERS Ogden (Riley Co.), Kan.

Duncan's Reg. Holsteins

Herd established more than 20 years, 75% of present herd descended from a bull whose dam was full sister to Carmen Pearl Veeman (first and only 1,000-lb. butter cow in Kansas). Among other sires used in recent years was a grandson of the great PABST bull, CREATOR. Everything descended from high record ancestors.

Bull Calves and Females for sale.

LESTER DUNCAN Lyndon (Osage Co.), Kan.

REG. HOLSTEIN BULL Two and half years old. Sire, the famous Sir Billy De Kol Jennie. Dam produced over 106,000 pounds at 9 years. CORNELIUS A. LADY, ABILENE, KAN.

DRESSLER'S RECORD HOLSTEINS
Cows in herd are daughters and granddaughters of
the state's highest butterfat record cow, Carmen Pearl
Veeman, 1,048 lbs. fat. Bulls for sale.
H, A. Dressler, Lebe, Kan.

BROWN SWISS CATTLE

Sluss Farm **BROWN SWISS**

In Service . . .

Royal Valley Boy of Lake View (dam 15,808.7 milk, 549.36 fat) and

Forest Dixon's Gronyer (dam 22,091.6 milk, 877,46 fat)

Bulls for sale.

G. D. SLUSS Eldorado

FAIR LAWN **BROWN SWISS**

1939 herd average 431 lbs. fat. 14 in milking (4 of them helfers), 2 and 3 years old. High cow for year 549 fat. Herd includes several 1st prize winners at Kansas State Fair, 1939. Bred for type and heavy production, Bulls and Females for sale. Visitors always welcome.

F. M. Webber & Sons Kingman, Kan.

Young Brown Swiss Bulls

Good quality and of best bloodlines. From calves to serviceable ages. From dams with average yearly herd test of 4.1 D.H.I.A. records. Farmers' prices. Come and see them. and our new patent automatic release stanchions.

ELI McCULLOUGH Solomon (Dickinson Co.), Kan.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

MILLER'S DUROCS

Reg. and immuned Fall Boars shipped on approval. The short-legged, heavy-bodied, quick-fattening kind, Photos furnished. CLARENCE MILLER, ALMA, KAN.

70 DUROCS, SOWS AND GILTS
1 breeding. Fit for 4-H work, farmers and breedof Royal breeding. Fit for 4-H work, farmers and breed-ers. Bred to Thickset, Pioneer, Monarch, Gold Dieger, 30 choice Boars, all sizes, 33 yrs. a breeder of original heavy bodied, short legged, easy feeding, fancy medium type, Immuned, shipped on approval. Reg. Catalog, come or write.

W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

DUROC BOARS—GILTS

20 choice Spring and Fall Boars, best breeding and quality. 10 fine Glits bred to Red Ace for summer farrow. Herd immuned. Come, or write for description and prices.

G. M. Shepherd & Son, Lyons, Kan.

BERKSHIRE HOGS

SERVICEABLE BERKSHIRE BOARS —And Weanling Pigs. Sycamore and other famous bloodlines. Easy feeders and good individuals. The best breed for farmers, Priced reasonable.





More Time For Crops When Tractors <u>Keep Going!</u>

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 slippy, 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 spleudid 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 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 A'gent can supply you."

Tips On Training Your Dog

Your biggest assets are patience and self-control Words mean nothing to your dog until associate 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 struction periods with a few minutes of play. Tead one thing at a time, with simple commands such "Heel" (dog should always follow you at left, a state to rear), "Come" (to return on call), or "Up" (jump). Always use the same words, tugging firmly the leash as you speak. When he obeys, unsnap the leash and try it again. Always praise your dog good work and don't over-tire him. Difficult lesson should be taught in easy stages. For example, should be taught in easy stages. For example, should be taught in first to hold an object put in mouth, commanding, "Take it" . . . then, to give it you without dropping it. Next make him carry Get him to pick it up himself, and return to you. Fin ally, throw it. Remember, obedience is the result patience, repetition, and respect, not fear.



STHAT'S AN IDEAS

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 to and straight down one side, and flatten out. Robert Dis Indianola, Nebraska.

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