

KANSAS FARMER

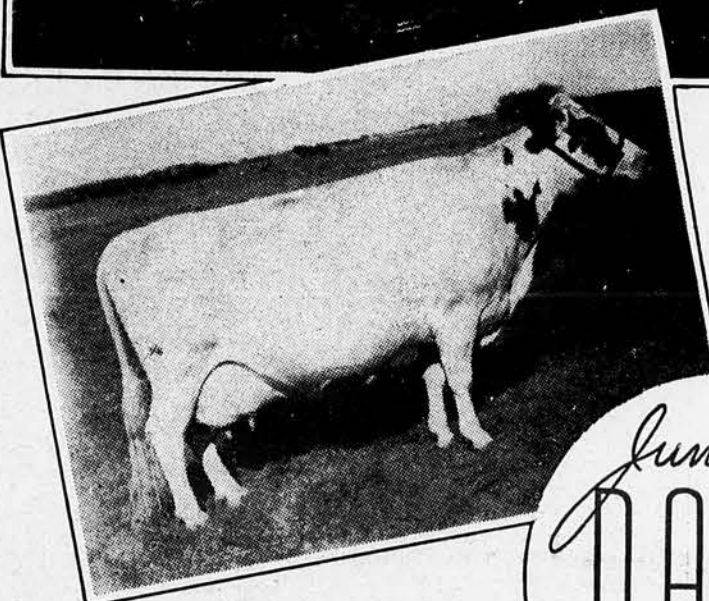
Volume 76, Number 12

MAIL & BREEZE

June 17, 1939



Good enough for a governor is a strictly dairy menu served to Governor Payne Rother and his family at the Executive Mansion, in Topeka. Among other things the meal consisted of cottage cheese, American loaf cheese, milk, butter and brick ice cream.

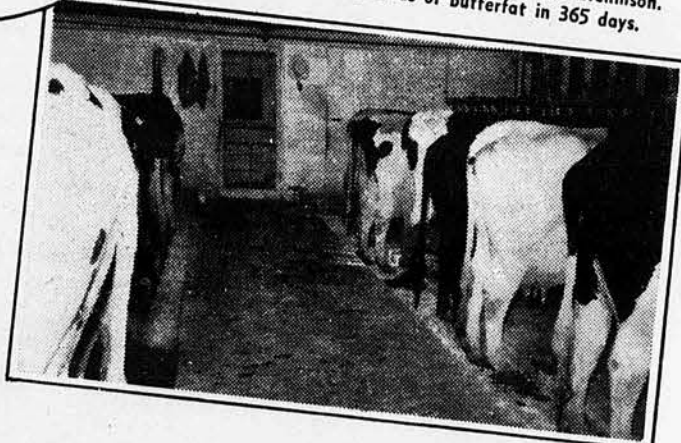
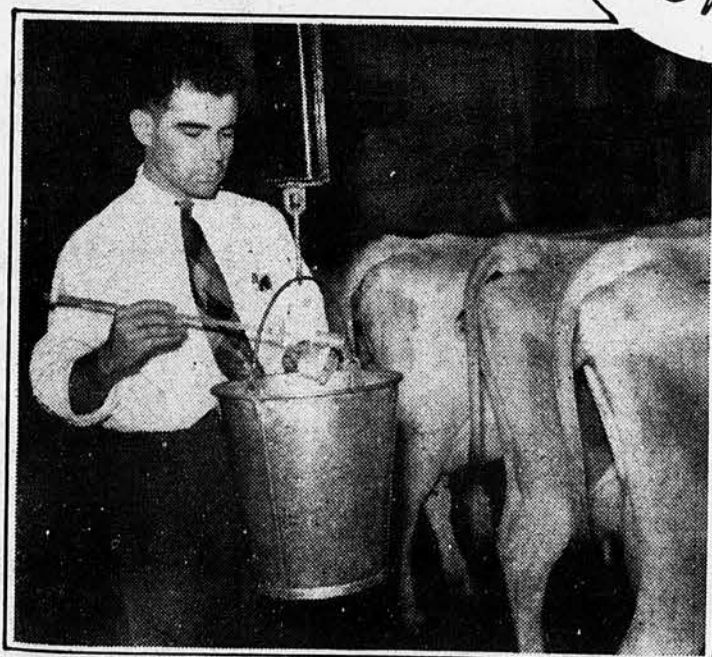


Show animal and producer is this Wheat Belt cow, Orphan Annie, in the Ayrshire herd of Fred Strickler, Reno county. Her total production up to June 1, 1939, was 85,360 pounds of milk.

June is
DAIRY
Month



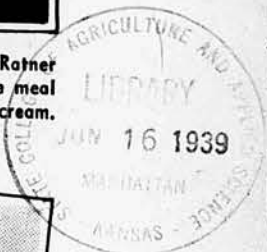
Highest producing Jersey in Kansas during 1938 is Marigold of Oz, owned by A. Lewis Oswald, Hutchinson. She produced 790 pounds of butterfat in 365 days.



Above—It's "milking time" for the Clarence Tangeman Holstein herd, near Newton. This herd was changed from pasture to grass silage with virtually no reduction in milk flow.

Eugene F. Keas, Dairy Herd Improvement Association supervisor, left, is "finding facts" about the high producing Jerseys owned by W. C. Isern. See "Know The Facts", page 3.

DAIRY INCOME WAS MULTIPLIED BY TEN -- SEE PAGE 10



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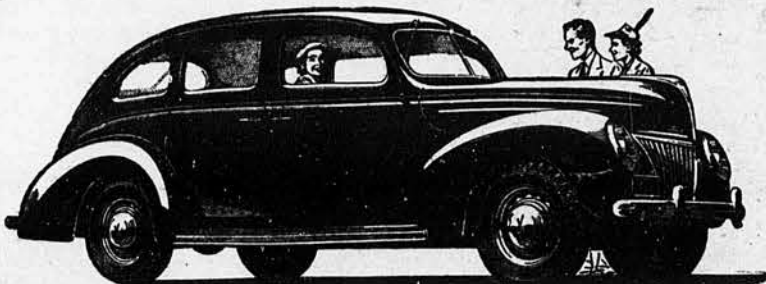
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**THIS IS THE YEAR TO GO
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V-8** EXCELS IN
THE THINGS
THAT COUNT



Bill Would Relieve Mortgages

By CLIF STRATTON
Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Except where a farmer clearly has not made a real effort to meet his payments of interest and principle on a farm mortgage held by a Federal Land Bank or by the Land Bank Commissioner, there will be few such foreclosures in the future, if Congress enacts and the President approves a bill just introduced in the Senate by Senator Wheeler of Montana. The measure is sponsored by the National Farmers Union, of which John Vesecky, of Salina, is national president.

Briefly, here are the main provisions: In the case of farm property on which a mortgage held by a Federal Land Bank or the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation already has been foreclosed, and the foreclosed property is held by either agency, the farmer who was dispossessed will be entitled to lease the property at a reasonable rental for 5 years, and at the end of that time to repurchase at what the Secretary of Agriculture decides is the "productive value" of the farm.

Rental value and productive value will be found by a local county farm debtors committee, subject to approval by the Secretary of Agriculture. During the lease period the farmer must pay the rentals agreed upon; also keep the taxes paid; carry such insurance as is required by the secretary.

The repurchase price of the property shall be "determined by the secretary on the basis of the productive value of the farm, as revealed during the lease period, so adjusted as to reflect the long term level of agricultural prices and yields."

Tenant Becomes Owner Again

The tenant who used to own the farm before it was foreclosed will make a new mortgage to the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation. It will provide for payment of the purchase price over an agreed period of not more than 40 years; provide for interest on the unpaid balance at the rate prevailing for loans being made by the Federal land bank of that district; principal and interest payments in installments in accordance with amortization schedules prescribed by the secretary; the purchaser must keep up tax payments—this also is required of him while he holds the farm under lease—otherwise the Wheeler bill looks like a mortgage farmers' dream come true; rental payments during the lease period, in excess of what interest would have been if the farmer had owned the land instead of renting it, will be credited as a first payment on the repurchase price.

The bill also takes care, along similar lines, of a farmer whose land is under mortgage to a Federal Land Bank or the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, "against whom foreclosure proceedings have been instituted, or who has been in default on his indebtedness for not less than 3 years prior to the effective date of this act, and who can satisfactorily establish that the default occurred by reason of the mortgage indebtedness being in excess of the productive value of the mortgaged farm."

A farmer such as described may make application to the farm debt adjustment committee of the county in which the farm is located.

"If the farm debt adjustment committee finds that the application has been filed in good faith, and that the default was in fact due to the mortgage indebtedness being in excess of the productive value of the farm, and that the applicant, by reason of his character, ability and experience is likely successfully to carry out the undertakings required, it shall so certify to the Secretary."

If the Secretary, after investigation, agrees with the county committee, the wheels will start rolling. If the mort-

gage is held by a Federal Land Bank the FFMC (Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation) will buy it from the Federal Land Bank at a price agreed by the Governor of Farm Credit Administration and the Land Bank representing the (productive) value of the property. The bill does not say, presumably Congress would have appropriate funds to make good difference to the land bank, to protect its bondholders. Someone has to take the loss, and it is the intent of the bill that someone is the Federal treasury.

May Rent for 5 Years

From then on the provisions are the same as for repurchase of a foreclosed farm—5-year rental, purchase on a year amortization plan at the price determined to be the productive value.

Not the least important provision of the Wheeler bill is this:

"There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, and for each year thereafter, such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act."

Secretary Wheeler cannily had the bill referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture. The other mortgage and similar bills have been referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, which is more inclined to view the welfare of bank bondholders than of the Treasury than the plight of mortgaged farmers.

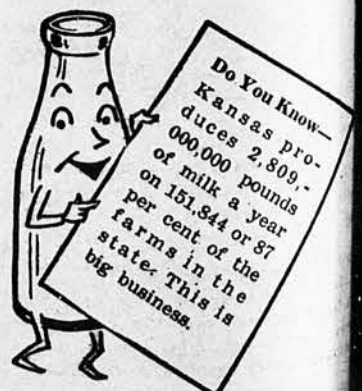
If enacted, the measure probably would be the most far-reaching ever enacted affecting the farm mortgage situation, and also as affecting land values. It would give present farm owners with Federal agency loans a fresh start in life. It would establish the principle of basing mortgages on productive value of the farm, instead of on a speculative future value.

At first glance the bill would appear not to have the best chance in the world of being enacted into law, especially at this session. But the plight of agriculture is so generally recognized as also is the impossibility of the sands, perhaps hundreds of thousands of farmers meeting present mortgage payments in excess of the productive value of the farms mortgaged, that it may get action either this session or next.

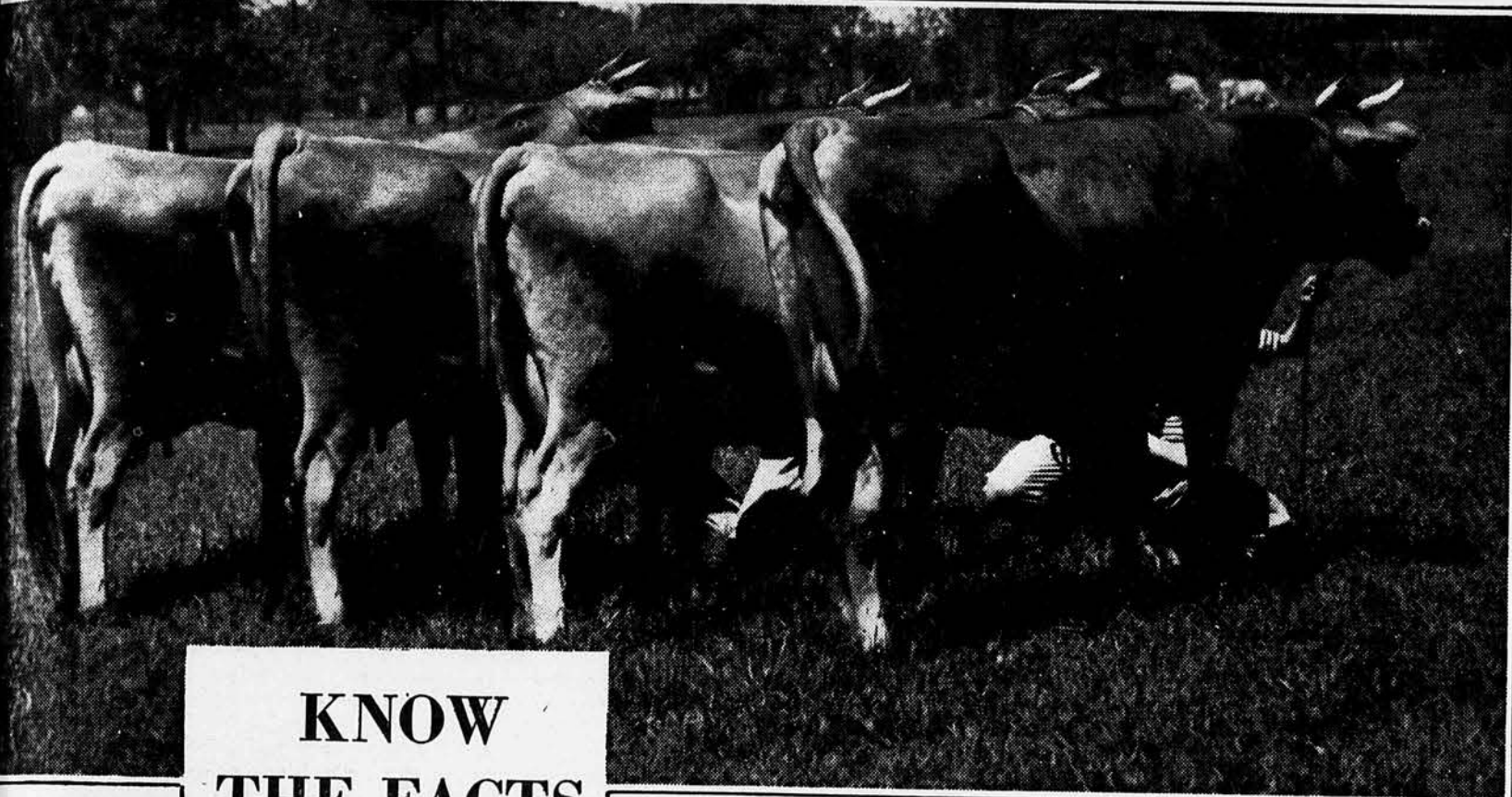
—KF—

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Kansas Farmer for June 17, 1939



KNOW THE FACTS About Your Cows

Some of the Jersey cows that helped make a herd average of 480 pounds of butterfat at the Rotherwood Farm, Hutchinson—a sample of the results of herd records and careful selection.

By Roy Freeland

JUNE has been proclaimed "Dairy Month" by governors of all states, principally because milking cows to make a living has been a rather "tough" proposition, and it is a generally recognized fact that demand and prices for dairy products need a boost. At the same time, in almost every Kansas county are farmers whose dairy cows have continued to pay taxes, educate the children and buy new automobiles. How is it done? The question was asked dairy- men over a wide area in Kansas and most of their answers can be summed up in one brief statement—"Know the facts about your cows." The matters of accurate testing and record keeping, they declare, are probably the most important factors in determining success or failure in milk production.

Experiences in practical farm dairying on the farm of C. R. Beer and Sons, Pawnee county, illustrate how profits may be increased during unfavorable periods, by knowing the truth about every cow in the herd. Ten years ago, the Beers joined an association and began testing their cows. The first year their herd of Jerseys averaged 258 pounds of butterfat. This sold at an average price of 50 cents a pound to return a net profit of \$95.82 a cow. From the records they obtained facts to help in culling their herd, and information to guide them in a system of feeding according to production.

As a result, the next year cows in their herd averaged 330 pounds of butterfat, and altho the average price received was 9 cents less than in the previous year, net returns were \$98.28 a cow,

to actually surpass profits of the year before. Feed costs were about the same each year but better results were obtained by distributing feed to the cows according to their needs for most economical production.

The next year, cows in this herd averaged 358 pounds of butterfat. Nothing but high class bulls were used thruout the years, and heifers were selected carefully for new herd cow material. At present, about half their cows are purebred. Their average production for the year just finished was nearly 400 pounds of butterfat and the net profits averaged more than \$106 a cow.

One of the good, practical dairymen in Southeast Kansas is Elmer Strickler, of Allen county. Mr. Strickler, who maintains a producing herd of more than 30

[Continued on Page 17]

Putting the BULL ON WHEELS

IMPROVING the dairy herds of an entire community at low cost is the task assigned one Guernsey bull near Humboldt, in Allen county. The bull, recently brought to the farm of Fay Michael, from a prominent herd in Oklahoma, is to be used in a bull stud association, thought to be the first of its kind ever to operate in Kansas.

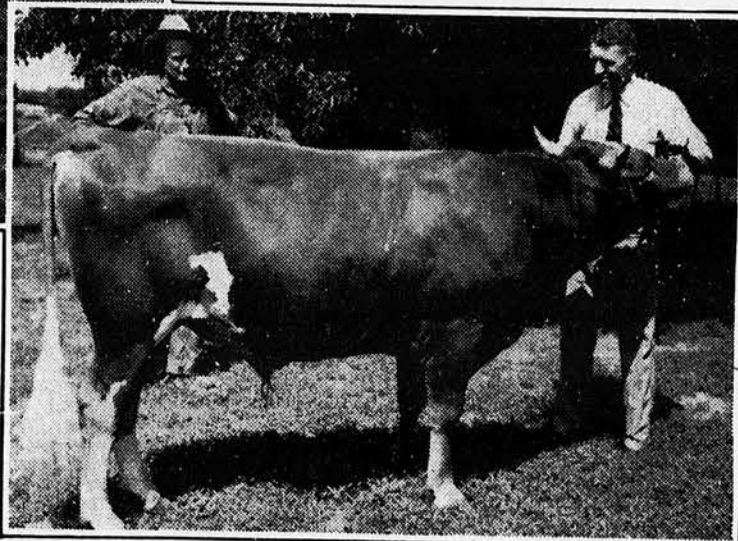
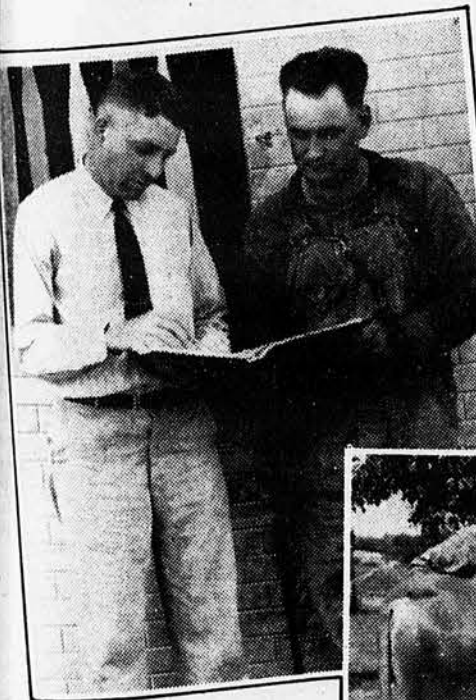
Dairying is a most important farm enterprise in Allen county but the average herd contains

only 6 cows. Since herds of this size scarcely justify the expense of owning a good bull, many inferior animals have been used on dairy cows. Heifers have been saved from low-grades, cross-breds and beef type bulls.

Last winter, Earl Means, county agent, decided that something should be done to make it possible for these cow owners to build their herds thru the use of outstanding bulls at a reasonable cost. Several meetings were held and a plan which has been used successfully in Idaho was explained.

The first community to organize was this one near Humboldt. Their plan is patterned to some extent after the stud service used by horse men. Thirty-nine men signed an agreement that they would breed 141 cows to an outstanding Guernsey sire to be selected by a committee. Mr. Michael is sole owner of the bull selected, and it is agreed he will haul the animal by truck or trailer for services at the various farms, most of which are within 6 miles of his place. In return for this service, the cow owners are to pay \$4 a cow—\$1 in advance and \$3 at the time of service. The plan eliminates ownership and feeding problems common in old bull association plans in which bulls were owned in partnerships.

All business matters and problems of the association are settled by a committee composed of Mr. Means, Jerry Miller, fieldman for the milk company at [Continued on Page 17]



Passing COMMENT

KANSAS is a land of hopes often disappointed; of discouraging prospects turned as if by magic into full-flowered success; of climatic conditions often alluring in the prospect but bitter as the "apples of Sodom" in the realization.

There are times in Kansas when the old-fashioned sinner, who still believes in a future hell, is to a certain extent relieved by the thought that it couldn't be much worse than conditions in Kansas in a dry, hot season when the temperature ranges, even in the protecting shade, from a hundred to a hundred and twenty; when springs reputed to be everlasting decrease to a mere trickle of moisture; when the trees prematurely shed their foliage, and the Scripture is fulfilled: "As the hart panteth for the water-brooks."

Also, perhaps, a good many thousand Kansans have felt in an unfavorable season like old David, the Psalmist, when he said: "Oh that I had wings like a dove; for then would I fly away and be at rest. Lo, then would I wander far off and remain in the wilderness; I would hasten my escape from the windy storm and tempest." I can sympathize with the old boy. Wearied by the bickerings and intrigues of the royal palace in Jerusalem, he was longing for a quiet pool in the River Jordan where he could fish and forget.

But the true Kansan is sustained in the hour of trial and disappointment and hellish climatic conditions by the reflection that only he can enjoy the ecstasies of pleasure who has suffered the anguish of pain; that only he can really understand and appreciate the blessings of health who has lain on the bed of sickness, and only he can really appreciate the comfort and joy of sufficient abundance who has suffered the "stings of outrageous fortune," who has tasted the bitterness of poverty, felt the pinch of hunger and the bite of cold without the means to satisfy one or protect himself adequately against the other.

At least it can be said that the inhabitants of Kansas do not suffer from weariness of monotony. In no other state can they better appreciate the exclamation of the poet, "What is so rare as a day in June?" And then they can fire back this answer to the query of the poet: "What day in June are you talking about? We have all kinds out here in Kansas. There is the June day when the temperature is exactly right, say about 70; then there is the June day when the wind is a howling dust-filled blast and the temperature nears 100. And there is the June day when the hail beats down the ripening wheat and blasts the farmer's hope of a glorious harvest.

Kansas can supply you with any kind of day in June you may choose to call for, from one as windy and cold as a typical day in March to one almost as hot as the reputed "hinges of Hell." In between these untimely extremes it can also provide you with June days that fit the imaginative creation of the poet's dream.

With 60 years of experience behind me I have almost learned to entirely refrain from specific prediction of Kansas weather. Even the Government Weather Bureau dares only to state probabilities. All the weather man can say is that a certain kind of weather seems to be in the offing; that if the indications continue to indicate what they are now indicating we may reasonably expect that tomorrow will be either hot or cool and that it will either be wet or dry. Under the circumstances the wise man will go forth on any kind of a journey equipped with an umbrella, an overcoat, moderately warm coat and vest, a rain-coat, and if he is riding in a car where he can store varied apparel he will also provide himself both a wool hat and a straw hat securely fastened to his shirt with a strong string.

If some dweller in some other state asks why I am willing to continue to live in a state of so

By T. A. McNeal

much uncertainty, I answer that uncertainty is the spice of life, the natural gamble of existence. I have spent some time in the Tropics, where one can figure with reasonable certainty just what kind of weather there will be tomorrow.

In such a climate life grows stale and unprofitable; like a professional prize-fighter or wrestler, who can find no opponents worthy of his prowess. His brain grows inactive and stupid, his muscles grow flabby and slow. The same is true in a land of continuous ice and snow. The progress of the world has been confined to the temperate zone where the weather is always uncertain and the chances of success and failure are pretty evenly balanced.

In such a variable climate the weakling fails, the strong, resolute and ambitious wins the race, for with, of course, some exceptions the result of unforeseen accident, the race here is still to the swift and the battle to the strong. But where still the not-very-swift may by diligence and practice train himself to run at least a fairly good race; and where the naturally weak may develop such natural powers as he has until he becomes a worth while opponent for men who by nature are far his physical superiors.

That is why I live in Kansas, where men have to hustle or fail; where there is the continual stimulus of uncertainty and the ever possible joy of overcoming difficulties; where the motto still is "Ad Astra per Aspera."

He Would Abolish Interest

WRITING from Mack, Colo., C. F. Davidson, rancher, gives his opinion of what is the matter with the country. He says: "Because of the division and specialization of labor, most of our daily necessities are now produced hundreds, even thousands, of miles from our homes. An exchange of the modern necessities thru barter is impossible; and we find it necessary to use a device called a common medium, in making our exchanges of goods and services.

"Under a barter system everyone who desires to trade or sell something must immediately accept or agree to accept or buy something tangible; therefore, no one with material or labor they are willing to give is ever without purchasing power.

"The proper use of a common medium of exchange would not change this natural ability to produce, exchange and consume.

"Since there has been no physical breakdown in our facilities of production and transportation, there is only one explanation for our present inability to exchange the goods or service each and all of us have to give for the goods and services each and all of us desire to procure. It is this:

"Once he secures possession of medium of exchange not required for his immediate needs, the average person removes it from active circulation, because of its superior storage qualities; and except in the case of emergency, seldom returns it to circulation without the chance for a profit or the promise of interest. However, the potential productive capacity of our present facilities of production has become so great that the chance for profitable investing—or borrowing to invest—has become so small that the medium of exchange is not being returned to circulation as rapidly as it is being saved out of circulation. Or, to put this another way, there are people who are selling into the market more than they buy, or thru investments cause to be bought, out of the market; and this causes employment destroying surpluses to develop.

"The expression that there is not enough purchasing power is ridiculous. Any man who has

materials or service to give does have purchasing and debt paying power.

"What is needed is that the common medium thru which the natural purchasing power must now be exchanged such that it cannot be made into a privately owned commodity which others must rent at the price of going into debt and paying prohibitive interest."

The logical conclusion of Mr. Davidson's argument is the abolition of private property or abolition of money and return to barter of property in business.

Suppose that Mr. Davidson sells a carload of cattle from his ranch. He receives in exchange either a check or draft or cash.

Is this check or draft or the cash it represents his property? If it is his property has he not much right to do what he pleases with it as he had to do what he pleased with his cattle?

If the money he received for his cattle is his property then he has been swindled out of value of his cattle.

At the time Mr. Davidson sells these cattle may wish to retire from active business on account of failing health or age or for any other reason. He therefore does not wish to invest money in other cattle or other livestock or other kind of tangible property, but he has acquaintance who does wish to go into the cattle business but lacks the capital to invest. comes to Mr. Davidson with his problem and Davidson tells him that he will lend him money which he has received for his cattle, the would-be investor takes it and exchanges for cattle. Does Mr. Davidson really think he should receive no compensation for the use of the money he gave to the investor which enabled him to engage in business?

Who Would Inherit?

IF A WIDOWER should make a will, willing of his land to his children, then marry again would his second wife inherit any of it in case she outlives him?—Reader.

Assuming first that this widower is a Kansas resident, and second that the second wife has not entered into a prenuptial agreement waiving her rights under the laws of Kansas, she would inherit. Notwithstanding the fact that the widower may have willed his land property to his children before his second marriage. The law was still his until his death and therefore subject to our law of inheritance. Unless the second wife waived her statutory rights he could not take away from her more than half of his estate, and personal.

Prior to his second marriage he might have decided this land to his children, provided a transfer was made in good faith and not made for the purpose of defrauding his second wife out of her marital rights.

THE KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

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High Production and Excellent Type?

By D. M. SEATH

OPINIONS differ today as to the importance of type in selecting high producing cows. Some people contend that by observing certain points in conformation, they can select the high producing animals. Others take the opposite view and say it is only by use of milk scales and Babcock test that good producing dairy cows can be selected. A third group says dairymen can make the best selection by using both type and production testing.

Dairy breed associations have long been interested in the problems of type and of production. For example, the Jersey breeders on the Island of Jersey drew up their first type score card or scale of points in 1834. Likewise, it has been more than 50 years since the American Jersey Cattle Club recognized the importance of production testing by supervising their first authentic butter test. Other dairy breeds have a similar history.

Present day activities of dairy cattle breeders further demonstrate the attention being paid to both type and production. Within the last few years, the spring dairy show program, with the Kansas Farmer Mail and Breeze judging contests and the state competition of cattle and of farmer judges at state fairs, have all played an important part in creating a renewed interest in the type phase of the program. Kansas never before has had this interest in dairy cattle type as great as that of today.

Great Interest in Testing

There also is a greater interest in testing cows for production than there has been for years. At least 100 more dairymen now have their cattle on test than a year ago. More official testing and herd testing are being carried on and a big increase has taken place in the number of cows being tested in dairy farm record associations. In view of present trends which indicate there is a keen interest in dairy cows of good type as well as in cows of high producing ability, what relation there be between the two programs? Do Kansas dairymen get good producing cows by selecting those of good type? And do cows selected for high production records have good type? Answers to both of these questions, based on hundreds of studies, are "yes" and "no."

On the affirmative side it can be said that it is possible to have both good production and excellent type in the same animal. As proof of this point, the Holstein-Friesian Association of America and the American Jersey Cattle Club both have found that the best cows which have been officially classified as "excellent" have higher average butterfat records than those that have been classified "very good." Also that those receiving the "very good" rating averaged higher in production than those rated "good plus."

Jersey Records Say Yes

The latest official report relative to the Jersey breed shows more equivalent Register of Merit records in pounds of butterfat for the respective official type classes as follows: Excellent, 650; very good, 624; good plus, 602; good, 587; fair, 589; and poor, 557. The one exception to the downward trend in this comparison is between the "good" and the "fair" groups with the "fair" group producing this case 2 pounds of butterfat more than the "good" group.

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Critics who object to the use of this example to prove that there is a high relation between type and production point out that while the average of these type groups show the above trend, that there are many exceptions within each group which, if singled out alone, would often prove the opposite trend. This contention is true, yet the comparisons as presented show that it is possible to have high producing animals that also possess good type.

Thick Tails Best

Those who contend that "fancy" points often stressed in judging dairy cattle have no relation to high production have the results of many studies to support them in their statements. For example, most score cards specify that a milk cow's tail shall be long and slender. In this very connection, one investigator measured hundreds of cows' tails and found that on an average the cows with thick tails (not slender ones) were the heavier producers. In like manner, most score cards specify that a milk cow's head should be long; and a noted Frenchman found, after measuring hundreds of heads, that the cows with short heads averaged slightly higher in milk production than those with long heads. Also it has been found that the straightness of the back is of little importance—and woe it has been to the judge who awarded a blue ribbon to a sway-backed cow. In a study of this detail, the cows without straight backs produced slightly more than those with straight backs.

Chest Size Unrelated

Even on some of the more fundamental conformation points, there are questions as to their definite association with milk or butterfat production. For example, it is generally known

that dairy cows of every breed must be deep in the chest and possess a large heart girth if they are to score or place high in the show ring. Notwithstanding this general belief, studies by a recognized American scientist have shown that when the effect of size and other body conformation measurements are removed, the depth of chest or the size of the heart girth considered independently actually have a negative relation to milk or butterfat production. Stated differently, one can say that among cows of the same weight, height, body length, width of hips, but that vary in heart girth, that the cows with the larger heart girths and the deepest chests tend to produce slightly less than those that are shallower in the chest and have smaller heart girths.

There are other conformation points which leave some positive relationship to high milk or butterfat production, but each has a relation so small that it is of minor importance in picking high producing cows. Among them can be listed thinness of hide on body or udder, levelness of rump, rump length, rump width, width of chest, width at pin bones, and paunch girth. Obviously the color of the animal has no relationship to either high or low milk producing ability.

Large Cow Heaviest Producer

Going back again to the positive side of this question, it can be said that the show ring does consider definite points in type judging which are of economical importance to the man who is primarily interested in high producing cows. First, there is the advantage given to the large cow. When animals are alike in every point except size, the large cow is the winner in the show ring. Also, it has been found that everything else being equal, the large cow is the heaviest producer at the pail. It may take additional feed to get the greater milk production, but there is no decrease in efficiency, and the larger machine is equipped to convert more feed into milk. A wedge shape over the withers has also been found to be one of the good signs of a high producing cow. The show type also must conform to this specification and fortunately this point is one of the more reliable indexes of a high producing cow.

The mammary system of the cow remains today as probably the most important single type index of a cow's producing ability. A good producing

cow must, when fresh, have a large udder, and on an average the larger the udder the higher the milk production. The quality of the udder also has been shown to have a fairly close association with high milk yield. The best quality udders when milked out collapse like a sponge. They are relatively free from meatiness and hard tissue. Some relationship to high milk yield also has been found for the diameter and length of milk veins as well as for the size of the milk wells. On an average, the better producing cows have long, wide milk veins that enter the body of the cow thru very large milk wells.

All Agree on Udders

How well high lifetime production of milk cows is associated with strongly attached udders has never been studied. Observations on this point would cause the writer to predict that a close association will be found between these two points. As a



D. M. Seath, who wrote this article, has been lost to Kansas. Formerly dairy husbandry specialist with the Kansas State College Extension Service, he has been appointed to take charge of dairy research work at the Agricultural Experiment Station at Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.

rule, heavy producing cows with poorly attached udders soon have troubles which send them to market, thus cutting short their lifetime records. If they do not directly injure the udder, they often soon contract mastitis (garget) which eventually causes the owner to cull them. It seems safe to predict that practical milk producing dairymen will join ranks with the show-ring fancier in breeding dairy udders that are not only large and of good quality but also udders that are strongly attached high and wide behind and that extend well forward into the belly with a strong fore attachment.

Testing Best Yardstick

Altho it has been stated that certain points relative to type, such as the mammary systems, the size of the cow, and wedge shape over the withers, have some relation to production, it should not be thought that the association is so close as to eliminate the necessity for actual tests for production. Actually a lactation record on a cow is worth many times (probably 4 to 10 times) the complete information on type in the selecting of high producing cows. Because of this, it is highly imperative for a greater number of Kansas herds to take up production testing if a more rapid improvement in the productive level of Kansas herds is to take place. Denmark learned this 40 years ago and now has more than 40 per cent of their cows on test as compared to our 2 per cent. Today, Denmark's average cow produces about 230 pounds of butterfat annually. The average Kansas cow produces slightly less than 150 pounds of butterfat.

Governor Proclaims Dairy Month

WHEREAS, The dairy industry is of extreme importance to the people of the State of Kansas, which ranks sixth in volume of butter shipped to the larger markets of the country, and which contains more than 150,000 farm families who depend upon dairying for revenue, in whole or in part; and,

WHEREAS, our capacity for production of dairy products, especially in a year like this when we have such fine grass pasture, exceeds the demands of the markets upon which we must rely, so that there has accumulated an unwieldy surplus of such products that clogs the market.

THEREFORE, in accord with the nation-wide movement now under way, I hereby designate the month of June, 1939, as Dairy Month, during which all the people are requested to cooperate by an increased use of dairy products, so healthful for all, and so vitally necessary for the proper development and well-being of our children.—Payne Ratner



Governor Payne Ratner

FARM MATTERS

As I See Them

AT A MEETING of the entire Kansas delegation it was decided, no party lines being drawn, that every influence that can be brought to bear will be used to get legislation this session of Congress to suspend foreclosures of mortgages held by Federal agencies, where defaults in payments of principal or interest are due to causes beyond the control of the mortgaged farmer.

I have a bill pending before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, on which I expect hearings to be held next week. This bill in effect would grant a mortgage foreclosure moratorium until 1943. It also would reduce interest rates on Federal Land Bank and Land Bank Commissioner loans.

Senator Wheeler has a bill before the State Committee on Agriculture which would allow a foreclosed farmer, when the Secretary of Agriculture found that default was due to causes beyond the control of the farmer, to rent the farm for 5 years from the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, with an option to buy at its "productive" value at the end of the 5 years. The purchase price would be paid over a period of 40 years, under an amortization plan. Where foreclosure proceedings have been instituted, or where the farmer is in default for 3 years but has not been foreclosed, he could refinance the loan at "productive value" of the land, over the 40-year period.

Both of these measures apply only to mortgages held by Federal Farm Credit agencies, of course. The Federal Government has no constitutional power to grant a moratorium on mortgages held privately.

It also was decided that the Kansas delegation in Congress will call a meeting of farm states, particularly those in the Great Plains area, to present a united front to pass legislation similar to either Senator Wheeler's bill or mine—the authorship does not particularly matter, so long as the victims of 8 years of drouth or low prices are given a chance to hold their land.

The extent and seriousness of the farm foreclosure problem is not generally realized. In 1933 and 1934, the Federal Government, thru the Land Bank Commissioner loans and other agencies, staved off thousands of foreclosures thru advancing fresh loans. Now these are falling due. Farm income is still so low, and crop conditions in the Great Plains have been so unfavorable, that now the original loans and the depression loans are due and cannot be met.

Something must be done to take care of this situation, and we are going to do our best to get it done before this Congress adjourns.

Practical Farm Relief

AMERICA is in the middle of "Dairy Month," which has been made the occasion for one of the greatest sales campaigns ever undertaken. It opened June 1, and will close July 1. During these 30 days every agency interested in the welfare of dairying is concentrating on merchandising milk, cream, cheese, butter and ice cream, and every possible use of dairy products.

State governors, including Governor Payne Ratner, of Kansas, issued proclamations designating June as Dairy Month. Key towns and cities thruout the United States are organized to promote the sale and use of dairy products this month. Retail associations including grocers, druggists, hotels, restaurants and every source of contact with the consuming public, have willingly lined up in this nation-wide campaign backing the dairy farmer.

Newspaper advertising, window displays, radio broadcasts, posters and "campaign" buttons and badges for sales people to wear, lend their powerful aid in telling the story of healthful milk and dairy products.

The reason for this milk-selling campaign is obvious. Dairy men are not getting the price they should for their product on the one hand, and on the other, too many folks, old as well as young, are undernourished because they do not get enough food in the form of dairy products. At the same time, staring the dairy industry in the face, is the plain fact that the current and potential surplus of dairy products is the greatest in history. This is a serious problem to solve.

Realizing the situation, certain business leaders and leaders in the dairy industry called on business to lend a hand. The whole-hearted way in which all of these retail organizations I have mentioned, plus many general merchandise, apparel, tire, lumber, automobile, shoe and many other non-milk-selling companies and associations, responded indicates the tremendous importance of dairying to all other business.

What dairying means to Kansas can be told in figures I have before me which show that 87 per cent of our Kansas farms, or a total of 151,844, are milk producing farms. It requires nearly 14 million acres on which to operate this huge Kansas dairy plant. Incidentally, these dairy acres pay \$5,389,000 in taxes annually.

Kansas has around 765,000 milk cows producing 2,809,000,000 pounds of milk a year worth about 42 million dollars. And the dairy industry employs a good many folks. Farm folks obtaining income from dairying in Kansas total 569,415; there are 457 dairy manufacturing plants which employ 2,500 people; there are 4,007 cream buyers and 6,000 producer-distributors of milk. Including the land, buildings, cows, manufacturing plants and cream stations, the Kansas investment in dairying amounts to well over 500 million dollars. Kansas is an important dairy state when it ranks sixth in the nation in volume of butter shipped to the larger markets of the United States.

I heartily congratulate these forward-looking retail business interests sponsoring and co-operating in this efficient sales campaign. It is an exhibition of practical farm relief which will benefit both producer and consumer. Business and agriculture can and should watch out for each other's interests more in the future, to their mutual advantage.

Our Royal Visitors

KING GEORGE VI and his Queen Elizabeth made a most favorable impression in Washington last week, during the 2 days they were here. I was presented to both of them 3 times during the 2 days.

I know that after seeing them, even briefly on these 3 occasions, I cannot but realize that I have a much more friendly feeling toward them and their country than toward Dictator Hitler, for example, and all that he stands for. But beneath all this surge of friendly emotion for the English King and Queen I know also that I am not for a military alliance with any of the European nations.

I am more firmly convinced than ever, that the United States has no business getting entangled in the intrigues, disputes and struggles for power in Europe.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

From a MARKETING Viewpoint

By George Montgomery, grain; Franklin Parsons, dairy and poultry; R. J. Eggert, livestock.

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

Would you advise selling wheat at threshing time?—W. H. G., Harvey Co.

Despite a smaller wheat crop than was anticipated earlier, there will be an ample supply of wheat in the United States for the 1939-40 season. United States prices already are above the world price so it is doubtful whether prices will advance much above the level established by the AAA wheat loans. Since the loans have been announced well in advance of harvest, it is expected that enough wheat will be sealed to keep the price up to the loan level.

I have 30 acres of clover pasture.

What cattle project would you recommend from the market standpoint? I can carry these cattle thru the winter.—D. B. W., Rozel.

This is an undesirable period to purchase cattle, since the decrease in price on stockers and feeders probably will more than offset the cheap gains you would get from your clover pasture. Since stocker and feeder values are approaching a seasonal period of weak prices, they are expected to continue to decline moderately. I suggest you wait until August 1 and then buy lightweight, common-quality yearling steers or thin, cull beef cows and head them for a March, 1940, market. I have assumed that you will have an abundant supply of rough feed.

I have planned to take my choice-quality calves off grass July 15, and feed for a late October market. Do you still advise going ahead with this plan?—R. D., Sullivan, Ill.

Prices for good and choice-quality cattle are expected to recover to near last year's levels by October, so present conditions do not warrant changing your program. The number of steers on farms January 1, 1939, was 6 per cent less than on that date a year earlier, and after the run of fat steers and heifers from the Corn Belt, supplies of good-quality, well-finished cattle are expected to be relatively scarce. Most business forecasters predict a moderate improvement in business by fall, which also may be a price-improving factor.

Will turkey prices be as high at Thanksgiving time this year as they were in 1938?—E. B., Reno Co.

Probably not. A recent survey indicates that turkey producers intend to raise 27 per cent more turkeys this year than in 1938. The extent of the increase in numbers, however, will depend somewhat on weather and feed con-

ditions. Large supplies of turkeys, together with prospective large supplies of poultry, probably will be the chief factor in causing prices to be materially lower than in 1938.

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed.....	\$13.00	\$11.00	\$10.35
Hogs	6.40	6.80	9.10
Lambs	9.75	10.25	9.25
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs. ....	.11 1/2	.13 1/2	.15
Eggs, Firsts .....	.13 1/4	.14	.20
Butterfat, No. 1. ....	.20	.19	.20
Wheat, No. 2, Hard..	.78 1/4	.80 1/4	.80
Corn, No. 2, Yellow..	.52 1/4	.51	.51
Oats, No. 2, White...	.36 1/4	.33	.37
Barley, No. 2 .....	.44 1/4	.44	.44
Alfalfa, No. 1	12.00	12.00	13.50
Prairie, No. 1	8.50	8.50	6.50

Sure Way of Improving Herds of the Future

By E. E. GERMAIN, Bern
Secretary, Kansas Guernsey Breeders' Association

HOW can the average dairy farmer, raising replacements for his cow herd, be assured that the level of production in his present herd will be maintained or increased in the herd he will be milking 5 or 10 years from now? Certainly here is a thought to challenge any progressive dairy farmer.

Just as our doctor must diagnose our ills before he can treat us intelligently, we dairy farmers must know the production of our herd of cows before we can set about intelligently to maintain or increase the production of our future herd. Careful weighing and testing the milk for content of butterfat over a period of at least 12 months, will diagnose our case. We know then where we are and can begin to cull, feed and breed intelligently. The cheapest and best way to do this is thru our local Dairy Farm Improvement Association.

Testing Puts Black on White

Cows will not live forever. Neither will they reproduce their kind unless we mate them to a bull. Here comes the real problem. After we have selected our high producing dams, we still have only half of the material that goes into the building of our next crop of heifers. We must find a sire that will fit into our program efficiently, just as the doctor must prescribe the proper treatment after he knows what is causing us to be ill. If we expect to put value into our herd and dispose of our surplus stock profitably, or in order that our entire herd will bring a good price when we wish to dispose of it, then we must consider type as well as production. Ugly cows, like low producers, usually command only the price the butcher will pay for the carcass. Type may be a matter of choice but production is black on white. Continuous yearly testing keeps the building in the light.

Selecting a herd sire is our next step. Here we must turn to the man who is making a business of breeding sires that are capable of maintaining or improving our level of production and type and who has official records to prove it. He is producing the material that we wish to build into our future herd of cows.

Proved Sires Hard to Buy

Now, if we could walk into his herd and purchase the sire that has daughters in milk and whose records show them to be even better than their high producing dams, and whose type was acceptable, the problem would be much simpler. Actually, very few cases of this kind ever occur. Breeders of registered dairy cattle hang onto these animals until they are too old for service, or sell them to other breeders for a price that is beyond the means of the average dairy farmer.

Well, let's look at some of his sons. We have read the extended pedigree of the old sire, found that his dam and

grand dam had high production and now we see evidence that he is able to transmit his inheritance for both type and production. We are satisfied with the top side of the young bull that now stands before us.

Now, let's go over to the barn and see the dam. Is her type acceptable? Does she show a good udder, body capacity, top line and spring of rib? In fact, does she look something like the kind of cows we want to be milking some day? What about her production? Is it above the average of our herd at home? Does she have any daughters in production? Let's have a look at

them. What have they produced? Now, let's look at her extended pedigree. Does she come from a family that has produced well or better than our own?

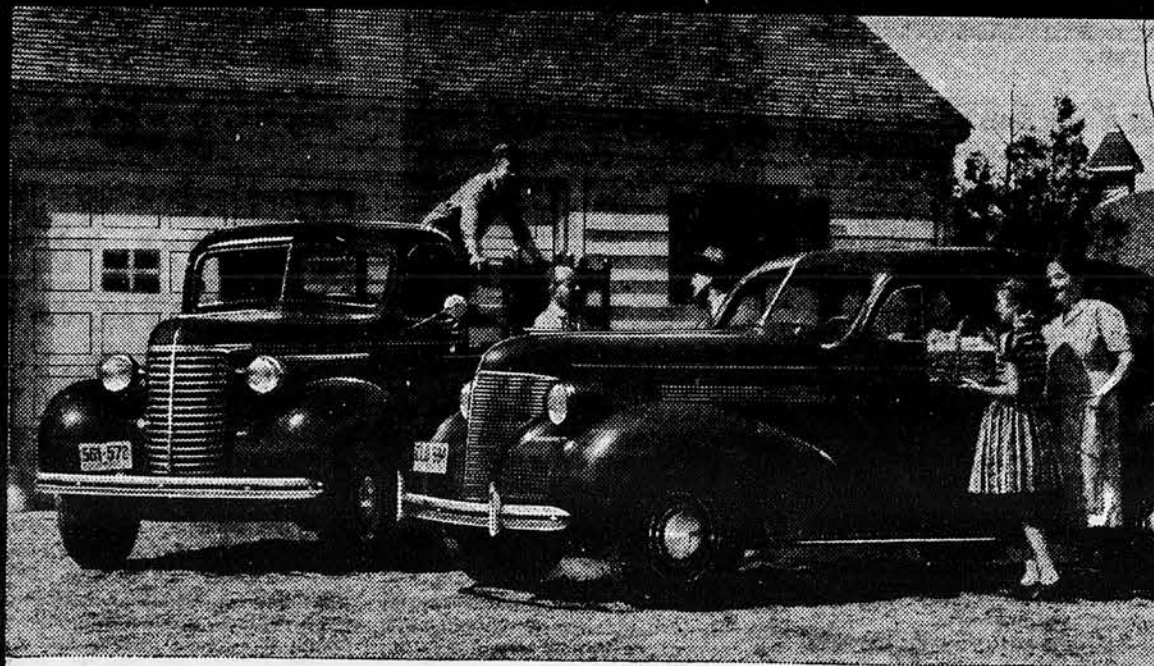
We may not find all these features in a price range that we can afford. But certainly, the average dairy farmer will find many young bulls with a lot of these features, if he will take the trouble to visit some breeding establishment near him. A talk with his County Agent or a letter to the Agricultural College or the local breed secretary will put him in touch with breeders offering young bulls of known quality bred into them. He will find one advertised in his farm paper. Wherever he finds the bull he finally purchases and places at the head of his herd, he can well afford to invest the few extra dollars it will take to build his future herd with good material. The more material of known quality we put into our herds, the greater chance we have of sitting under a herd of good milk cows in our barns 5 or 10 years from now.

Pasture Fame Wanes

Kansas is famous for its pastures. But hard usage for many years has led to a slow but gradual decline in carrying capacity. Several years of pasture improvement work and co-operation of several hundred farmers and ranchmen, county agents and crops specialists of Kansas State College, enables Kansas Farmer to give to its readers a leaflet, "Better Pastures on Kansas Farms." The leaflet covers information for the whole state, so you will find suggestions which fit your particular farm or type of grass. Send a 3-cent stamp for mailing to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Your copy will be mailed promptly.

CHOOSE CHEVROLET

for your new passenger car or truck
and get the greatest value
for your money!



For work or play—for passenger car or truck
—it will pay you to choose Chevrolet!

The brilliantly beautiful Chevrolet passenger cars for 1939 are the most spirited performers in the entire field of economy cars. They out-accelerate, out-climb and OUT-SELL all other low-priced cars. They give you more for your money in every way . . . in modern styling . . . in modern comfort and safety features . . . in all-round quality and value!

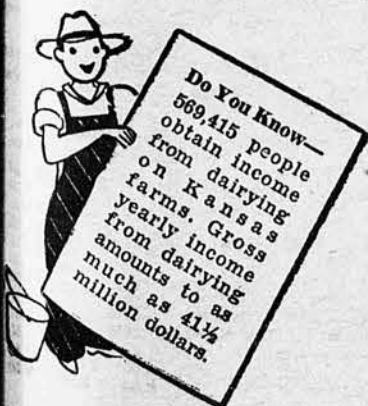
And the same applies to the new 1939 Chevrolet trucks, offered in 45 models and

nine wheelbase lengths, including new Heavy Duty Cab-Over-Engine models. Extra-strong, extra-sturdy, extra-dependable; Chevrolet trucks are designed to haul bigger loads at lower cost throughout a longer, more carefree life. They're "the thrift-carriers for the nation" . . . all powered by Chevrolet's famous economical Valve-in-Head Engine . . . and all selling in the lowest price range!

See your nearest Chevrolet dealer . . . choose your new Chevrolet passenger car or truck . . . and you'll agree that to own a Chevrolet is to own the modern leader in low-cost transportation!

CHEVROLET MOTOR DIVISION, General Motors Sales Corporation, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
General Motors Instalment Plan—convenient, economical monthly payments. A General Motors Value.

CHEVROLET



COUNTY and district dairy shows, co-operative creameries, milk producers and testing associations all are aimed at better co-operation among dairymen, and are leading factors in successful dairying, breeding and marketing. Dairy problems are collective, not individual. Dairymen have no trade secrets. They pass on cheerfully the knowledge they have gained by experience. The information that follows was written with the hope that it may help others in solving some problem connected with their business.

Two-Timer Cows

G. W. LOCKE, of DeGraff, goes on the theory that lightning seldom strikes often in the same place. This is his reason for breeding dual-purpose cattle. He calls them two-timers. He says if he knew beef would stay where it is for 5 years he would change immediately to some strictly beef kind of cattle; or if he was certain that butterfat and milk would go up and stay there he would go in for strictly dairy cows. But as it is he milks his Red Polls just as he has for 25 years, separates what the stores can't sell for him, feeds the calves, chickens and pigs. He has sold as high as \$4,000 worth of milk in years when the price was high and big incomes increased the demand. But even then the sale of registered Red Polled bulls and heifers had much to do with decreasing debts and making more land purchases possible.

His cows on D. H. I. A. test have made up to 300 pounds of fat to the cow for the entire herd, with around 8,000 pounds of milk. Mr. Locke and his family stay steadily on the job and the 440-acre farm, much of which is in grass, is thought of as a stock farm. Without the cattle it would be difficult to make any profit with the varying seasons such as we have had in the past.

Stingy Price Spread

J. M. MILLS & SON own and operate an 80-acre dairy farm near Olathe. The milk is sold at wholesale in Kansas City. They have from 16 to 18 Jersey cows in milk every month in the year. They say there is too light a spread between the price of good and inferior grades of milk. But at that the cows pay for everything that is bought for the home and farm, and pay interest and taxes. Because the margin is small between cost and selling prices they are forced to keep only cows capable of high production. In the past they have usually bought all grain, and during the dry years considerable roughness. But this year they rented ground and have planted 100 acres of corn and other grains. They will build a trench silo this fall and feel certain they will have plenty of filling for it.

This firm figures that about the only way to make a profit in the dairy business is to breed purebred, registered cattle and the sales from cattle will be the source of profit. That is, the milk pays overhead costs and cattle sales make the money. Mills & Son have registered Jerseys and usually have young bulls from cows with butterfat records. By selling them young, feed is saved and transportation costs lowered. When the stanchions are full, bred heifers or an occasional cow are offered for sale.

They All Had Spots

MRS. E. W. OBITTS, Herington, says: When I decided to move to my husband's dairy farm, at the time of his death 4 years ago, my knowledge of Holstein cattle could be summed up in one sentence: "They all have spots on them." Partly thru necessity and partly thru sentiment I wanted to keep this herd intact. I never had lived on a farm, so I ventured upon something of which I had no background or experience.

In fact, I was almost as inexperienced as my sister, who, when taking an examination, was asked to name 3

Over the Rough Spots

With Successful Dairymen

By JESSE R. JOHNSON

breeds of dairy cattle and she replied: "Holsteins, Jerseys and heifers." And my mother when asked what was the matter with the cow I had taken to the college at Manhattan for surgical treatment answered: "Why she is giving milk from only 3 of her udders." And when I told our local veterinarian that my herd sire was tested for mastitis he wiped his brow and said: "Mastitis? I would like to see him; he must be a remarkable animal." So with that kind of a background and an equal amount of inexperience I started farming.

Fortunately I obtained the services of a man who is a good farmer and took a personal interest in the herd. I firmly believe the dairy cow has been the greatest factor in keeping the wolf from the door during the last few years. It is my observation that the farmer who is milking a few good cows is the one who has been able to keep a few jumps ahead of the mortgage. I also believe that the feed grown on a farm and utilized there by a dairy

The dairy industry in Kansas is growing, high production cows are taking the place of scrubs and I feel sure this is due to a trend for herd sires of better breeding.

Kansas has a number of very fine dairy shows each year and in our own Midwest Association, which comprises 5 counties, 116 head of purebred and good grade Holsteins were shown by 34 breeders at our show at Herington, May 3. These breeders are proud of their herds, and justly so, and I would



Carl Francisco, manager of Windmoor Farm, Edna, stresses better dairy cows for Kansas.



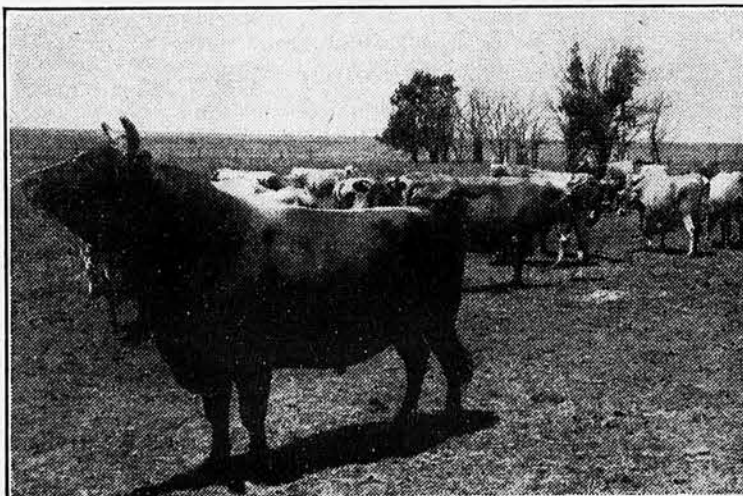
Mrs. E. W. Obitts, Herington, knew practically nothing about cows when she took over her herd.

urge every breeder of dairy cattle, who hasn't entered some good dairy cows in one of these shows, to do so next year. The thrill of taking home some blue ribbons instills in every breeder a desire to do bigger and better things with his herd.

"I'm Talking Feed"

JOHN S. HOFFMAN, Ensign, says: A few years ago, we bought a young cow at a dispersal sale. She had a pedigree as good as your Sunday dinner. A wheat raising neighbor didn't see her until after she had freshened and had an udder like a wash tub, was milking 50 pounds daily. He looked her over, walked around her, she would weigh about 1,500 pounds, and he said,

Heads Highest Producing Herd



Laborman's Blondie Lad, one of 4 bulls owned by the Sunflower Better Sire Club, poses at the farm of A. W. Miller, Pawnee county. In the background is part of Mr. Miller's cow herd which in 1937 averaged 510 pounds of butterfat on 2-times-a-day milking to rank as the highest producing herd over all breeds in Kansas for the year.

"That isn't a milk cow, she is too beefy."

Readers will think there isn't any such thing as dairying out in Gray county. And there isn't unless you make it. One must plan and work and substitute.

Seven years ago our wheat really blew out. For the first time I put in barley and corn, maize and kafir and they made. I sold more than 3,000 bushels of small grain, at about 15-cent a pound, and several hundred bushels of corn at less than a quarter a bushel. In the spring of 1933, I burned some of the old fodder, traded some for another lister, thought I knew how to raise feed and went at it again. I haven't raised much grain since then, altho I have had 2 good fodder crops and have had good wheat pasture 2 years, but one must keep at it or not keep cows.

Then, Russian thistles still grow. I've pastured them, sometimes from early spring off and on until late fall. Made them into hay, run them thru a mill and fed them in the winters. I have 800 bushels ground up in my granary yet, kept over from last winter.

I'm talking feed. You can't dairy without feed and pasture. I always hope for wheat pasture during the winter. I drill wheat and barley just for cow pasture, use until it is gone, then grass or wheat fields that burn up, and stubble after wheat is harvested, always drill Sudan for pasture and hay, list Atlas and maize, drill cane for hay, then in the fall one has to invoice on feed and cattle, sometimes sell when you don't want to because of lack of feed, sometimes have to pasture enough for twice your herd number, when we do get rains. I don't advocate thistles as a dairy feed, but the Bible says, "Credit to whom credit is due," and several times thistle pasture or ground thistle hay have carried my stock until some other crop grew, and the expense is mostly labor.

I believe in choosing your breed to suit your likes and needs and think it is nearly as important as feed. For the dry farm cattle, a breed that can take it in weather changes and feed changes and carry surpluses to help thru a period of lean times, or a dual purpose animal. They make a dual return—cream checks, calves for breeding stock or market sales, and cows themselves that will weigh when sent to market.

To illustrate: In the spring of 1930, I bought 2 thin, bucket-fed, purebred heifer calves for \$100 apiece. I was going to raise some dairy heifers and to help out I named one "Patience," but at last mine gave out, for one of those cows, she freshened 8 times and was a real good milker, had 9 bull calves, bringing twins once, so I sold her last winter to a cattle shipper and he gave me a check for an even \$100 for her. Can you do that with anything other than a Milking Shorthorn cow? I think good cattle have their place all right on a dry land wheat farm. Freshen them in the fall, use as good a bull as you can get, even if you have to import one, select your breeding cows carefully, keep records. Then drink more milk and eat more butter to help reduce the dairy supplies.

Fewer But Better Cows

CARL FRANCISCO, Edna, tells us: Breeding, weeding and feeding never were more necessary to a successful dairy program than today when efficient, low-cost production of butterfat is absolutely essential if the dairy herd is to be an income producing part of the farm setup.

Pasture being the best feed for a dairy cow, also the cheapest feed that can be produced on Kansas farms, the feeding program should aim at providing the greatest possible number of pasture days during the year. Abundant pasture with good legume hay, silage and home-grown grains will provide a very satisfactory dairy ration.

A year in and year out testing program should form the basis for weed-

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rds.
In addition to the value of produc-
ion records as a basis for feeding and
tting the herd, they are more valu-
e when used as a means of evaluat-
the herd sire by a comparison of
daughters' records with the rec-
ds of their dams. It is worth a lot
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or bull before he ruins a good herd
cows; and it is certainly worth
ore than the cost of the records to be
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rease production in a herd. Proved
lls take the gamble out of the breed-
g program. It isn't necessary to pay
long price for a bull someone else
s proved; sons of proved bulls are
much better risk than those of un-
oved ancestry.

There is no definite connection be-
een the amount of butterfat we
ght sell in a year and the amount
profit we make. Many herds of 10
12 cows return the owner more ac-
ual dollars in profit than other herds
hich contain twice as many cows.
me figures taken from the Wind-
or Farm herd books are interesting
this regard:

We have had 3 cows complete new
ansas State Class Championship
ords for the Jersey breed within
last 6 months. Two of these cows
re bred and raised here at the farm
d the other was bought as a founda-
n cow. Windmoor Owl Bernice pro-
uced 9,997 pounds of milk, 593.16
nds of fat in a 305-day test started
2 years, 5 months old. Windmoor
dal Blunder produced 11,042 pounds
milk, 543.13 pounds of fat in a 305-
y test started at 2 years, 11 months
old. Fauvic Owl Fairy Maid produced
571 pounds of milk, 642.64 pounds
in a 305-day test started at 4 years,
months old. The first 2 cows have
lified for the American Jersey Cat-
Club Silver Medal and the last has
lified for both Gold and Silver
dals.

Now, the interesting thing is that
se 3 cows produced butterfat at a
cost of less than 12 cents a pound.
le it took 19½ cents worth of feed
produce a pound of butterfat from
s in the same herd which only
de around 275 pounds of fat for the
r. Figuring butterfat at 25 cents a
nd, cows in our herd producing 500
nds of fat at a total feed cost of
made a net return over feed cost
\$55 while cows producing 250
nds of butterfat at a total feed cost
\$47.50 made a net return of only \$15
ve feed costs.

Let's look at it this way: One 500-
nd cow puts only 500 pounds of
terfat on the market at a net
it of \$55 while three 250-pound
s put 750 pounds butterfat on the
ket for a net profit of only \$45
their owner has 3 cows to milk,
ter and pay taxes on instead of
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Nobody of my acquaintance milks
s just for the sport and when one
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ded market, common sense seems to
us that the answer to the Kansas

Do You Know—
Investment in
dairying in Kan-
sas amounts to
500 million dol-
lars, including
13,817,000 acres
of land and
765,000 milk
cows.

Farmer for June 17, 1939

Dairymen's problem is fewer but bet-
ter cows and a practical program of
careful and critical bull selection, con-
tinuous production testing and culling
and a crop plan which will provide an
abundance of good quality feed thru-
out the year.

Lost One Good Herd

W. L. SCHULTZ, Meadowlark Farm,
Durham, says: In the winter of 1930,
we bought our first pair of yearling
Guernsey heifers. My son, Arthur, and
I are partners in the dairy business. We
selected the Guernsey breed, which
was then comparatively new in Kan-
sas, because this promising stock was
very much in demand at that time.

As usual, under favorable circum-
stances, our herd developed rapidly.
We raised the 2 heifers to cows and, by
buying an additional outstanding fe-
male now and then, built up a herd of
9 milking cows.

As soon as our first heifer fresh-
ened, we joined the state Dairy Herd
Improvement Association and began
maintaining D. H. I. A. records on all
cows as soon as they began produc-
ing. It was, indeed, a satisfaction to
us to boast one state record for a 2-
year-old classification of the breed.

We found a ready market for our
whole milk among both the grocery
store and home customers in this small
town of 300 people. The quality of the
milk combined with efficient cooling in
the family refrigerator was ir-
resistible.

But the progress of our thriving
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Animal pests are abundant in
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The 3 timely leaflets we are of-
fering, suggest methods of con-
trolling them. If you desire
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name and address on a post
card, ask for the animal pest
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Service, Kansas Farmer, To-
peka.

No. 798—The Sheep Tick and
Its Eradication by Dipping.

No. 1985—Hog Lice and Hog
Mange. Methods of Control and
Eradication.

No. 1097—The Stable Fly. How
to Prevent its Annoyance and
Its Losses to Livestock.

ing 1935, we experienced a set-back
which only intense interest and per-
sistence could survive. One evening
late in June we turned the herd into
a patch of Sudan grass which we pre-
ferred feeding to the cows rather than
to grasshoppers. The sight which
greeted us the next morning is one
which we shall never forget. Strewn
here and there in all parts of the lit-
tle field lay our entire milking herd,
the victims of prussic acid poisoning.

Despite all this, we determined to
carry on. We have rebuilt another herd
of registered Guernseys which today
includes 16 excellent milking cows, 9
bred heifers, 14 calves, and 4 bulls—43
in all. The bulls are in the proving
process now and will remain inmates
of the farm only after they have dem-
onstrated their worth.

Careful records have revealed a nice
profit above feed cost. Production has
increased to the point where we are
now confronted with the need for a
new outlet for our milk supply. Cust-
omers are not difficult to get, how-
ever, because our herd, by frequent
testing and elimination, has been kept
free of TB and Bang's disease. People
today more than ever demand good
milk from clean, tested herds.

We have found much value in full
co-operation with the dairy industry
and state breed organizations. At
present, I am serving as president of
the State Guernsey Breeders' Asso-
ciation.

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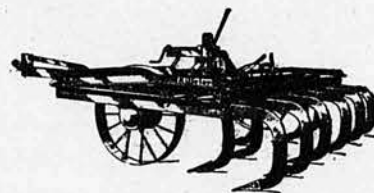
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Dairy Income Was Multiplied by Ten

By I. D. GRAHAM

Kansas State Board of Agriculture

When the editors of Kansas Farmer requested me to recount something of the early history of the dairy industry in Kansas, and of my activity in helping organize it, they placed me in much the position of the rooster who thought the sun rose every morning just to hear him crow.—I. D. G.

Mr. Graham is entirely too modest. The Dairy Industry of Kansas owes much of its progress to his foresight.—The Editors.

THERE was a time in Kansas when the milk cow was thought of as a sort of necessary thing on the farm, but of no particular value as a money-maker. Kansas was a range cattle country in those days and nothing but range cattle had a rightful place on its millions of acres of the best wild grass in the world, so far as public opinion went. The buffalo indicated the purpose and use of these broad prairies, according to the cattle men of the day.

Away back in the 80's, while this sentiment was at its height, I was a member of the faculty of the State Agricultural College and among my duties was that of editing the official college paper, the Industrialist, in turn with other faculty members. Thinking I realized the situation and something of its possibilities, I wrote an article for the Industrialist on the milk cow which was copied in the Topeka Daily Capital and was read, among others, by R. T. Stokes, who was then selling milk from a few cows at Garnett.

Mr. Stokes wrote me suggesting that a meeting be called for the purpose of organizing a dairy association. This was done and the meeting was held in the old Copeland Hotel in Topeka on March 20 and 21, 1888. This meeting brought together the greatest lot of politicians ever assembled in a dairy meeting. Aside from Mr. Stokes, I do not believe there were a dozen persons present who could come within a mile of qualifying as dairymen.

Hair In Butter

But we felt that a change must be made. The hotel served a butter substitute at our dairy meeting and the butter we bought for home consumption was a strong argument for any change. This butter often contained so many white hairs that we wanted to join in singing "Silver Threads Among the Gold." The beef from range cows was so tough that one could not stick his fork in the gravy, and something had to be done to make living conditions better.

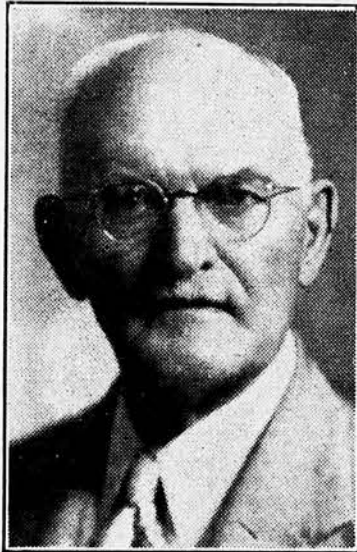
So the Kansas State Dairy Association was organized and, because of my activity in the matter and because we did not very well know what a dairy association might be for, I was nominated as its first secretary. I declined and a Kansas Farmer man occupied the office for a few years and was succeeded by Mr. Stokes. I was later elected and remained secretary for more than 20 years, during which time it was my privilege to conduct a dairy educational train over several hundred miles of a Kansas railroad as the first of its kind by an association.

It was hard sledding in those early days and I frequently paid the bills of the association out of my own pocket. But we finally made an impression, and the farmers bought milk cows, the creameries with their skimming stations were organized, and a broadened market for milk was created. People finally became enthusiastic about the dairy business and one firm got in its work of building and selling \$2,000 creameries for \$7,000 all over the state, especially in those sections where there were no milk cows. Those promoters pretty nearly killed the business. Their methods proved a great backset, but this was weathered.

There was virtually no regulation or control of the dairy business in those days. It was a free-for-all, go-as-you-please sort of business and the time came when it was necessary to have a central authority to regulate the practice and standardize the product. We needed a state dairy commissioner and it was up to us to get one. We had to do this in the face of the opposition of the cattlemen all over the state as well as interested parties over the borders of other states.

Some meetings were held, a bill was drafted by myself, and with Tom Borman we appeared before the Senate

committee on agriculture in 1903. Tom made his speech and everything looked good for the committee approval of the bill. Then they called on me and I spoiled the whole thing. At that time I was one of the editors of the old Kansas Farmer and was in the habit of using a lot of



I. D. Graham

statistics of the State Board of Agriculture. I bunched together some of them showing how important the milk cow had become in the state, and how valuable her annual product was, and that sure did kill it so far as the committee was concerned.

The chairman of the committee said that if the dairymen were making all of that money they could pay their own dairy commissioner and did not need any help from the state. It made me feel blue and discouraged but Tom kept egging me on so we finally got a bill thru the legislature, and Kansas had a state dairy commissioner in 1907, just 20 years after the State Dairy Association was organized.

It now seems strange that dairying had to be forced upon the people of the state, but that is just what we had to do—first by educating them thru the State Dairy Association to get the industry started, and then by creating the office of state dairy commissioner for its regulation.

But all of that is ancient history. The farmers of the state now know, better than anyone else, how it has come out and what the results have been, but I sometimes wonder whether even they, who are in the midst of things, and without whom there could have been no dairy industry in Kansas, fully realize the magnitude of the dairy interests of the state.

At the time of the organization of the State Dairy Association the total value of Kansas' dairy products for the preceding year was \$4,383,000, and a decade of activity on the part of the association could only show a total of \$4,677,000, or a gain of \$314,000 in 10 years. In another decade the total had grown to \$9,774,000, or more than double, and I am rather proud that this doubling up in total dairy products came in the early part of my term as secre-

tary of the State Dairy Association. In 1917, 10 years later, the total was \$24,232,000, and since that time it has been growing until it now averages 30 million dollars a year, including decreases in the long drouth period.

The State Dairy Association started when there was no real dairying in Kansas and the 4 million dollars of dairy products of that year were mostly the output of the housewife's churn. Such dairying as did exist at that time was a woman's job, but the influence of the Dairy Association, and the later and effective work of the dairy commissioner, have made of it a man-sized job.

Pays in One Year

For years the dairy industry has been the only one in Kansas that pays for its capital investment with the product of a single year. The total value of the dairy products sold in Kansas will pay for all of the milk cows in the state at the assessor's valuation in ordinary years when drouth does not take its toll of pasture and feed.

The average Kansas dairy production would buy all of the mules, sheep and hogs in the state in 1938, and would pay cash for the 1,457,000 tons of tame and wild hay produced that year in addition.

This average production would buy all of the horses of Kansas in 1938 and pay cash for all the flax, alfalfa seed and peaches grown in the state that year, leaving \$103 for gasoline. This average dairy output would buy 30,000 automobiles at \$900 each and have enough left to buy spare tires.

The value produced by the Kansas dairy cow at the average of 30 million dollars a year would exceed the value of all the corn, grain sorghums, rye, flax, potatoes, apples and peaches grown in the state in 1938.

Income is High

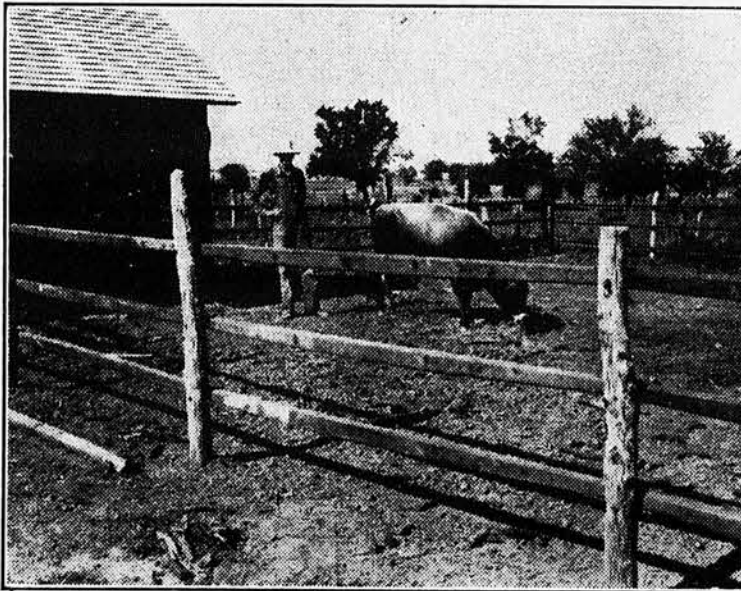
The Kansas cow's average production is greater than the value of a crops grown in each of 7 other states and in addition it is greater than a of the crops together that were produced in New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Delaware, Wyoming and Nevada in 1938. This average production of the Kansas milk cow is double the first cost of the Louisiana Purchase, which now includes 13 states and parts of states in the richest part of America. It would pay cash for 50 acres of land, worth \$200 an acre, for every day of the 300 working days of the year.

The milk cows of Kansas have improved enormously in quality, and instead of having to lasso a range cow to obtain her meager supply of milk, as was reported in the early days, Kansas now ranks well in the number of pure bred dairy cattle of all prominent breeds, with a record of more than 9 million pounds of butter, and a total production of \$33,227,575 in the dairy year of 1935.

This improvement in quality of dairy cattle in the state coincides with the expansion and increased efficiency of the State Board of Agriculture in the last 25 years, in which time the duties of dairy commissioner have been under its supervision and have received emphasis as an important factor in the Board's livestock policy.

These are some of the reasons why I claim that the Kansas milk cow is a big thing in the industry of the state and one of the most dependable. And these are the reasons why I long ago said that a combination of all Kansas cattle into one animal would make a cow whose milk would replace the Great Lakes, whose body would extend from the Gulf to Arctic, and when she browsed upon the greenery of the tropics her tail would brush the spars from the aurora borealis.

Bull Pen Made of Car Frames



SAFE, substantial and inexpensive is this bull pen constructed from old Model T Ford car frames on the farm of Reuben Walquist, Allen county. Total cost of materials for the pen which is about 48 feet square, was only slightly more than \$10. As shown in the picture, 3 rows of frames were used. Each piece has a hole in one end but a hole must be drilled in the other end so that it may be bolted to the post. Mr. Walquist, seen in the background, has a herd of Jersey cows which averaged 400 pounds of butterfat last year.

What Other STATES Are Doing

Barley Gains Equal Corn

NORTH DAKOTA: In 24 trials in which ground barley was compared directly with corn for fattening steers, the average gains of the barley-fed cattle equaled those of the corn-fed cattle.

Hay Cuts Dairy Costs

OHIO: Feeding trials indicate that more good hay and less grain can be fed to dairy cows without lowering production, and livestock specialists believe the change will lower production costs.

What, No Seeds?

MICHIGAN: A Chinese student at the agricultural college has produced what we have all been waiting for—a seedless watermelon. Each blossom, however, must be treated so that it will be a long time until his method can be used commercially. Previous attempts by other experimenters have produced seedless tomatoes, pepper, crookneck summer squash, Hubbard squash, eggplant and some ornamental plants.

Sorghum Almost Equals Corn

IOWA: Ground sorghum tops, including the grain and the head, are nearly equal to corn and cob meal as a ration for fattening cattle when fed in somewhat limited amounts, it has been shown. When the tops are ground in a roughage mill they are worth about 85 per cent as much as shelled corn for fattening cattle. Best results were obtained when the ground tops were used to replace about one-half of the corn in the grain mixture, as the tops are bulkier and not as palatable as corn.

Attack Rust in Air

OKLAHOMA: In an attempt to check heavy wheat rust losses, a scientist will use an airplane as part of his equipment. It is hoped that by taking to the air that something material may be discovered to prevent another rust invasion. He hopes to find out where the rust spores are blown by the winds.

Brome Grass Ahead

ILLINOIS: Brome grass is gaining favor as a pasture grass, especially in years of some dry weather. Cattle do well on the grass and it is used for erosion control, since it forms a heavy sod. The leaves stay green all summer.

Treated Posts Last Longer

COLORADO: Treatment of fence posts of native trees increase their years of service from 3 to 10 times, it

has been proved by 26 years of tests. Of 5 different methods of treatment tried, the open-tank creosote treatment proved to be the only practical one. The bark should be removed before being treated. Then the posts should be piled in the open and allowed to dry thoroly before they are treated.

Minerals Made Winners

VIRGINIA: An expensive breeding establishment owned by E. B. McLean, Leesburg, was having trouble with its thoroughbreds breaking down in training before they could be raced. A new manager was hired who diagnosed the trouble as a lack of minerals, especially calcium and phosphorus. Instead of feeding minerals direct, pastures were fertilized, and oats bought in the west where minerals in the feed was known to be high. Within 2 years the

winnings of the farm in purses rose from \$40,000 to \$234,640. No outside breeding was practiced, all the horses raced being bred on the farm. The manager insists it was minerals which put the ability into the otherwise good stock, and that it is better to feed minerals thru feeding the crops than by letting the crops shift for themselves and feeding minerals direct.

—KF—

Premiums for Wheat

A schedule of protein premiums to be added to the 1939 wheat loan basic rates for hard red spring, hard red winter, and hard white wheat in cases where these wheats show a 13 per cent or more protein content has been recommended to the Commodity Credit Corporation by Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace. The following table gives the amounts recommended to be added to the basis loan rates for wheat of specific protein content, at Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo.; Kansas City, Kan.; Omaha, Neb.; Council Bluffs, Iowa; Galveston and Houston, Tex.; New Orleans, La.; and all country points where the loan value is based on these terminal markets.

Protein content (per cent)	Cents a bushel
12.9 or less	0
13.0-13.9	1
14.0-14.9	2
15.0-15.9	3
16.0-16.9	4
17.0 or over	5

1,400 Attend 4-H Round-Up

KANSAS rural youth, 1,400 strong, staged another colorful parade of talent and enthusiasm on the College Campus at Manhattan, in the form of the 1939 4-H Round-Up, June 5 to 10. It was a gala week of music, work, play and various forms of competitive endeavor.

One of the important features was announcement of trip winners to represent Kansas at this year's National 4-H Club Camp in Washington, D. C. Those selected are Charles Hoyt, Junction City; Helen Woodard, Topeka; Martha Wreath, Manhattan; and Maurice Francis, St. John. In addition to attending the 4-H Camp, these outstanding 4-H Club members will visit the New York World's Fair, Niagara Falls and other points of interest.

A trip to Cleveland, Ohio, to compete for national honors in poultry judging and demonstration at the National Poultry Congress is to be the reward of members of 3 winning poultry teams. The high team in poultry judging is from Labette county; the members are Jack Groff, Robert Baird, and Rosemary O'Brien. Declared best poultry utilization demonstration team was the one from Dickinson county, composed of 2 sisters, Doris and Lulla Espenshade, Abilene. The winning poultry production demonstration team, from Crawford county, consists of Maurice Hendriks and Jack McClaskey, both of Girard.

Health Champions Chosen

Five boys and 5 girls were chosen to compete for state health champion honors this fall. The winning girls are: Betty Warren, Garnett; June Young, Atchison; Nellie Sharp, Riley; Margie Ridlon, Coyville; and Betty Ingram, Lyons. The boy winners are: Russell Cummings, Satanta; Warren Bayer, Manhattan; James Davis, Moscow; Richard Patterson, Ford; and Kenneth Lyon, Sterling. When the 10 meet again next fall, a winning boy and winning girl will be picked to represent Kansas in the national health contest at the 4-H Club Congress in Chicago. These 10 were the best among 120 contestants representing 60 counties.

Champion band was the one from Shawnee county, while bands from Dickinson and Sedgwick counties also rated in the blue-ribbon group. Allen and Rice counties bands rated in the red-ribbon group. To provide music

at various occasions thruout the week, all bands present were united into one, to play under the direction of Prof. Lyle Downey, of the College department of music.

Vocal honors were claimed by Saline county, as the chorus from there was declared champion of the blue-ribbon group. Other choruses in the blue-ribbon group were from Elk and Hamilton counties, while red-ribbon honors went to the choruses from Shawnee, Ford and McPherson counties.

Saline County Wins Phonograph

Saline county claimed additional recognition in music by winning first in music appreciation. Their prize was an electric portable phonograph. Second prize, a mechanical portable phonograph, went to Montgomery county. Nadine Tibbs, Shawnee county, was champion individual girl in music appreciation, and Barbara Ann Cockenett, Lyon county, was second. The high boy was Raymond Sloan, Lyon county, and Lawrence Eisenhauser, also of Lyon county, placed second.

Each year, a highly coveted award is that of Best Model Club Meeting. This year Pratt county claimed the trophy from the Kansas Bankers' Association. Butler and Dickinson counties shared in \$100 divided among the 3 high model club meeting groups which demonstrated at the Round-Up.

Miss Doris Compton, extension recreation specialist, announced Geary county winner of the one-act play competition, with their play, "Who Gets the Car Tonight?" Other blue-ribbon plays were presented by delegates from Butler, Kingman, and Harvey counties.

Allen county's delegation of 30 was awarded the silver trophy presented by the Kansas Bankers' Association for the best conduct and organization during Round-Up week. Earl Means, Allen county agent, and Elizabeth Roniger, home demonstration agent, had direct supervision of their county group.

Final event of major activities was the banquet Friday evening, of which Charles Hoyt was toast-master. Mary Sue Wigley, New York, and R. A. Haines, president of the Kansas Bankers' Association, were speakers. Group singing thruout the week was again led by Dr. Edgar B. Gordon, University of Wisconsin.



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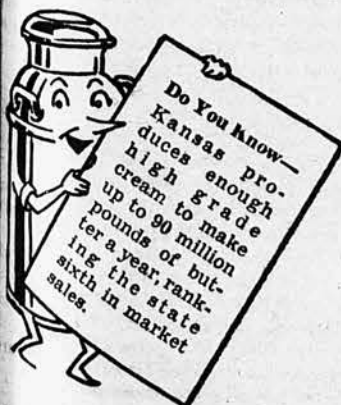
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Kansas Farmer for June 17, 1939

Cooling FOODS from Milk

By RUTH GOODALL

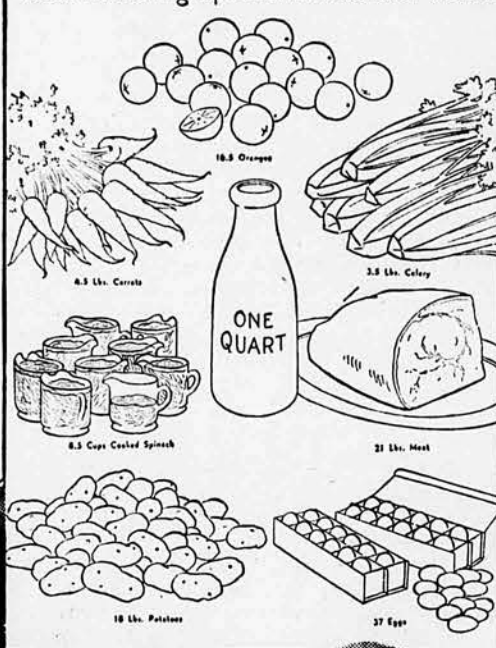
WHAT! Watching the thermometer again "to see how hot it is" when your tongue's all but hanging out for want of a good cold drink! Reading the mercury isn't half so effective a means of reducing the temperature as a good look in the ice box.

You're sure to find plenty of good, sweet, cool milk—and there's nothing else much needed to assure an adequate diet, since it's our "nearest perfect" food. In fact, home economics experts tell us that, "Milk does more for the body than any other food and does it more cheaply."

Commonly known as our chief protective food, milk is a rich source of all the vitamins, particularly A and G, and it contains all the mineral elements necessary to normal nutrition. Calcium, for instance, so necessary to the building of good strong teeth and sound, sturdy bones, is present



Foods Furnishing Equivalent Amounts of Calcium



Orange chiffon pie—delicious enough for a king!

desirable for an adult. Of course, you don't have to drink all your milk requirement. The more milk you can cook into creamed dishes, gravies, soups, cereals, batters, puddings and custards the better for adults at least who may thus acquire their daily quota of milk without adding to the amount of liquids consumed. A balanced diet includes cheese and butter; and ice cream deserves a regular place on the home menu—which is no hardship, even on the cook, these blistering days.

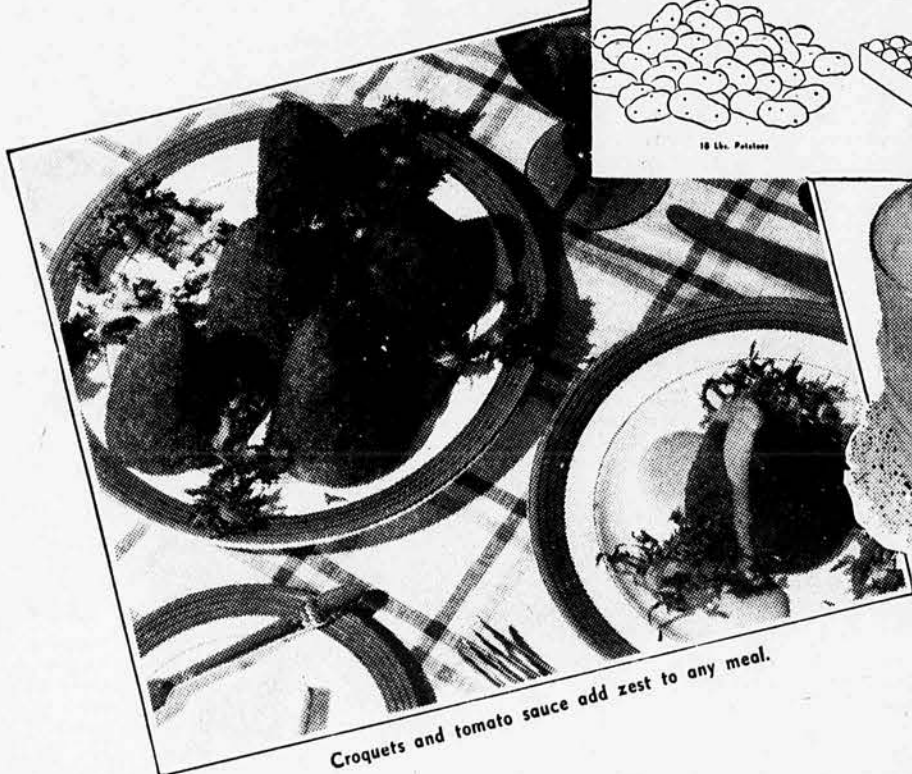
Just what cooling afternoon refreshment will you give the club will be a perplexer easily solved by serving this spiced milk with delicious pinwheels.

Spiced Nut Milk

4 ounces shredded coconut 1 quart milk
2 tablespoons butter Sugar to suit taste
1 teaspoon cinnamon

Melt butter, add coconut, and cook over low flame, stirring constantly, until coconut is golden brown. Add cinnamon and milk, bring to a boil.

Left—Want a treat? Try a pineapple cream float.



Croquets and tomato sauce add zest to any meal.

in milk in much larger quantities than in any other food. Did you know that a pint of milk will supply almost the entire calcium requirement of the average adult, while it takes nearly 20 servings of common vegetables and fruits to satisfy the same daily need? The chart in the center of the page gives a graphic comparison of the calcium content of some of our commonest every-day goods. As Mr. Believe-It-or-Not Ripley would say, there is as much calcium in a quart of milk as there is in 20 pounds of meat, or 18 pounds of potatoes, or 37 eggs, or 16½ oranges, or 4½ pounds of fresh carrots, or 3½ pounds of celery, or 8½ cups of cooked spinach. And won't that last comparison tickle the youngsters who have been brought up on the Popeye and spinach coxer—that is if they are smart enough to read this and happen to like milk. Anyway facts are facts and if you would assure a safe margin of calcium intake for your growing child, better be sure he gets a quart of milk and gets it every day.

So for health's sake, as well as for the cooling goodness of it, let's use milk. You always have, you say, of course, but let's use more than we ever have before. To be sure every member of the family gets his full quota, let's use it as the foundation for many summer drinks. They are

not only nourishing but also refreshing and delicious.

Milk beverages are exceedingly simple to make when plenty of cool milk is kept in the refrigerator. Fruit, fruit juices, honey, eggs and chocolate sirup as well as malt should be kept in the supply cupboard ready for use in making these tempting drinks.

Serve a tall, frosty milk drink with sandwiches or cookies for a refreshing "pick-me-up." Who would ask for a better lunch on a hot day? Or try a milkshake flavored with your favorite fruit. Flavoring milk with sufficient fruit juices peps up the taste of it for lagging appetites.

A favorite with young and old alike is Pineapple Cream Float, and it is a tempting combination. The addition of ginger ale gives it that professional drug store touch, the pineapple ice floating on top a party look. Here is the recipe: 1 quart ginger ale, ½ pint coffee cream, 1 pint pineapple ice. Combine ginger ale and cream. Pour into 8 tall glasses and drop into each several spoonfuls of pineapple ice. Serve at once.

A pint of milk is the minimum daily amount



Grand refreshments: Spiced nut milk and pinwheels.

and simmer for 2 to 3 minutes. Strain and serve piping hot. Sweeten to taste. Serves 5.

A fresh orange chiffon pie for dinner will be a treat on the hottest day—bake a pie shell early in the morning and mix up this filling:

Orange Chiffon Pie

2 tablespoons gelatine ¼-1½ teaspoons grated orange rind
3 cups orange juice 5 tablespoons lemon juice
¼ cup sugar 1½ cups whipping cream
Pinch salt 1 baked butter crust

Soak the gelatine in ⅓ cup of the orange juice. Heat 1 cup of the [Continued on Page 19]

Let's Give the Kitchen a Shine

By MARY L. BALLEW

SINCE the farm kitchen is a food workshop, why not make it sanitary, cheerful, attractive and conveniently arranged?

Too often the kitchen is little more than a passage way, a laundry, a wash-room for hired hands, or a general store room. All this tends to make the kitchen unsightly and unsanitary.

Labor may be lightened by using the kitchen only for the preparation of food.

I find the simplest labor-saving device to be the most effective. Raised table and sink heights, stainless steel paring knives, oven-heat regulator, wire rack for draining dishes are labor-saving devices which should be found in every kitchen.

Before I buy any kitchen tool or device I ask myself the following questions:

Does it do the work it is supposed to?

Can a net saving of time and energy be counted on when the care of the

device is taken into consideration? How often would it be used?

Is it well-made, easy to handle, and clean?

I find there are many labor-saving devices on the market that save labor in one process, only to entail labor in other ways.

A bread mixer, or a dishwashing machine may make more work than it saves. This is true in small families.

It may often be found more economical and more sensible to omit the cake than provide a cake mixer.

If the kitchen is to serve also as the dining room, it is all the more important that it be made into the most cheerful and comfortable room in the dwelling.

For the sake of light and ventilation don't economize on the number of windows. If too many doors are provided there will be unnecessary passing thru.

The most satisfactory covering for the kitchen floor is linoleum. It is comfortable to stand on and is easily cleaned.

Paint the kitchen walls. Painted walls are easier cleaned than papered walls. Soiled or dirty paper reflects upon the one who prepares the food.

The three essential pieces of furniture in any kitchen are work table, stove and sink. Around these three pieces the work shop should be built.

Farm Women on Mid-Ocean

HAVE BREAKFAST AT NINE

Here is another letter from Mrs. Deaver written aboard the Queen Mary and mailed from Southampton, the day the delegation of farm women from Kansas landed in England on their way to the London conference of Associated Countrywomen of the World.

Dear Mrs. Goodall:

May 28—Well, here we are somewhere in the Atlantic ocean on the steamer Queen Mary, only one more day's voyage from London. We have had a wonderful trip, the sailor's say "one of the smoothest ever experienced." The steamer has rocked from side to side about like a hammock swinging and the first day and a half we had difficulty making our heads and feet co-operate as they should. The top of my head seemed to be away up above. The rest of me and my feet would not steer as I desired. One woman fell down stairs but as far as I know no one fed the fishes.

There are 13 women from Kansas on board; 248 from the U. S. A.; more than 1,700 passengers all told with 1,100 more in the crew, making about 3,000 souls in all—a good-sized town.

Mrs. Walter Walden from Basehor and I are cabinmates. The cabins are very small, but, of course, we do not stay there except to dress and sleep. This group of women has fairly taken the Queen Mary by storm and the crew and attendants cannot quite understand us. We received more flowers, letters, telegrams and candy at our departure than have ever been received on the Queen Mary before. They feed us five times a day; we have the second setting for main meals, so as to be together. Breakfast is served at 9 a. m. and is three courses. The first is at 7:30. (Can't you imagine how much farm women would enjoy a 9 o'clock breakfast?) Lunch—1:30 p. m., four courses. Dinner—7:45 p. m., five or six courses. Tea is at 4 p. m. and sandwiches are served at 10 p. m.

We have had most interesting trips over the steamer which is nearly 1/4 mile long. The kitchens are marvels of perfection with every mechanical device to work, and 95 cooks to prepare the food for third class alone. All of them are men, each one having one certain task to perform.

The crew are all English and polite in the extreme, giving us every service

possible. Altho they speak the same language their accent is so different, we have to listen closely to understand all they say.

Mrs. Walden has been chosen to make the response for Kansas when the Queen Mother Mary gives the address of welcome in London. I have been chosen Chairman of Official Delegates of both State and National Guilds of Master Farm Homemakers and can cast five official votes for each. This accords me several special honors. I will send you news from London as the conference progresses.—Mrs. Harlan Deaver, Sabetha.

Cooling Foods From Milk

(Continued from Page 12)

orange juice to boiling with sugar and salt; remove from heat, add soaked gelatine, and stir until dissolved. Add rest of orange juice, rind and lemon juice, and chill until mixture begins to thicken. Beat until light and smooth and fold in whipped cream. Chill about 5 minutes; then pour into baked crust. Garnish with additional whipped cream; or save a little of the orange gelatin mixture without whipped cream added, and pour over the surface of the pie to form a colorful glaze.

And see the pleased looks of your friends when these pineapple-apple pinwheels enter the room.

Pineapple-Apple Pinwheels

1 1/2 cups flour	1 medium apple,
2 teaspoons baking powder	peeled and
1/4 teaspoon salt	chopped (1/2 cup
3 tablespoons butter	apple)
1/2 cup milk	1/2 cup sugar
1/2 cup drained crushed pineapple	1/2 teaspoon cinnamon

Sift flour, measure, and resift with baking powder and salt. Cut in 2 tablespoons of the butter. Add milk and stir until dough stiffens. Roll 1/4 inch thick, spread with apple and pineapple, sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon, and dot with remaining butter. Roll like jelly-roll and cut in 1-inch slices. Bake in hot oven, 425 degrees F., for about 15 minutes. Serve with butter, or as dessert with whipped cream. Makes 6 to 8 pinwheels.

A hot dish must be served at least once a day even in the hottest weather—so make the requirement pleasant with these croquets.

Hominy Croquets

1/2 cup hominy grits	1/4 pound sharp
1 cup boiling water	cheese, diced
1 cup milk	1/4 cup bread
2 tablespoons butter	crumbs
	1/2 teaspoon salt
	2 eggs, beaten

Cook grits in rapidly boiling water until thickened, stirring constantly, add milk, cook over boiling water, covered for 2 hours. Stir in salt, butter and cheese. Cool slightly. Stir in eggs and chill. Add crumbs; form in balls, roll in more crumbs and fry in deep fat at 360 degrees F. Serve hot with tomato sauce. Serves six.

My Jiffy Apple Pie

By MRS. BENJAMIN NIELSEN

This is the grandest "menu saver" when unexpected guests arrive. I try to keep one of these pie shells on hand in the refrigerator at all times. It's "saved the day" more than once. To make it I crush 18 graham crackers very fine, add 1/2 cup soft butter and 2 tablespoons powdered sugar. Sometimes for variety, I add 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon. I pat the mixture firmly into a pie plate and chill thoroly. Then in a twinkling I can add this mixture: 2 1/2 cups apple sauce, 1/4 cup brown sugar and 1/2 cup crushed pineapple. Sprinkle with 2 tablespoons chopped pecans—shredded coconut will do—and a dash of cinnamon. Then beat 2 egg whites very stiff, adding 4 tablespoons of sugar gradually and 1 teaspoon vanilla. Sprinkle lightly with graham cracker crumbs and slip into a slow oven to brown lightly, about 15 minutes. It's a pie de luxe!

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- stay clean longer
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Pattern No. 4089—Into the world of spring fashion comes this "look slimmer" design... the newest, easiest-to-make and most gracious of button-front dresses! Scalloping on collar, sleeves and pockets snaps up its smartness to a new peak of charm... and rounding off these pretty petal-like curves is simple as A, B, C—as you'll find out from the Sewing Instructor which accompanies the pattern. In a geometric silk or rayon, this neat yoke-style creation is right for every casual daytime event. In a light-color cotton, it is the ideal kitchen-and-porch frock. Do without the scallops if you prefer a plainer dress. Sizes 16, 18, 20, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46. Size 36 takes 4 3/4 yards 35-inch.

Pattern 15 cents. Address: Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Kansas Farmer for June 17, 1939

Get Away From the Heat!

By CHARLES HOWES

Beautiful Mendenhall Glacier visited by the Capper Tour during the stay in Juneau.



IF THE past seasons are to be any indication, and they usually are, many folks are going to welcome relief from the heat this summer. Along toward the middle of July this question becomes very important and the problem arises as to where to take that vacation. Well, the 1939 Capper Tour to Alaska will solve the problem—just like that!

Imagine a journey by steamer along the cool coast of the Pacific Northwest, completely relaxed and free from travel worries of any sort. Every tour member will have all the time in the world to thoroly enjoy cruising the sheltered seas that lead to our northern province.

On July 29, the Capper party will leave the heat for eighteen days of pleasant traveling, new and exciting

is untamed in beauty and sheer ruggedness.

Every bit of this wonderful trip is available at a cost that is unusually low. Every item is paid for before the departure. The meal checks are then handled by the tour manager, hotel bills, steamship and rail fares, even tips are out of your hands so that every minute is one of complete enjoyment. All the money needed on the trip is for curios and other personal expenses. Here's how it goes:

Leaving Kansas City at 5:45, the party will begin the journey north on the Rock Island, enjoying the first meal as a group en route across northern Missouri and Iowa. The special reaches St. Paul early the next morning.

The second leg of the journey via Northern Pacific, heads westward

There is something exotic about this trip from here on. This is an American territory yet it seems a strange land. Tree covered mountains rise from the water's edge on both sides of the ship. Beautiful islands float past much as tho the boat were standing still.

The first stop is Ketchikan. With much less ado than one would think, the Alaska docks for a short stay in this modern city. It seems much less than the actual two days since the boat left Seattle. The party is free to wander about the city until a warning whistle from the boat calls us back.

Wrangell is the next port. Situated on an island, this town is one of Alaska's oldest and has some of its most interesting Indian totem poles. Upon leaving, one of the promised thrills is encountered—Wrangell Narrows. For two hours the boat is dwarfed by mountains on both sides seemingly near enough to hit with a stone. And then the channel widens and Petersburg appears dead ahead. This is the home of Alaska's shrimp industry and headquarters for many fishing boats. A short walk from the dock are the salmon and halibut canneries.

En route to Juneau a special call is made on Taku Glacier. Filling the end of Taku inlet, this great wall of blue-green ice shimmers in the light of the morning sun, breaks off huge chunks into the water at intervals to warn travelers not to come too close.

Juneau is the capital of Alaska. It is modern and fairly teems with industrial and government activity. The largest quartz gold mine in the world, the Territorial Museum and fisheries are just a few of the many sights in this city. And for those who wish, an opportunity is offered while visiting Juneau to take an automobile trip to Mendenhall Glacier, to walk on and study closely the white river of solid ice.

On August 6 the Capper Tour reaches Skagway, the northernmost point of the trip providing one does not choose the side trip to Lake Bennett over the White Pass and Yukon railroad. This feature follows the route taken by the Klondikers in '98 over

Inspiration Pass only this time via parlor car instead of afoot. The train returns to Skagway before the steamer sails for Sitka.

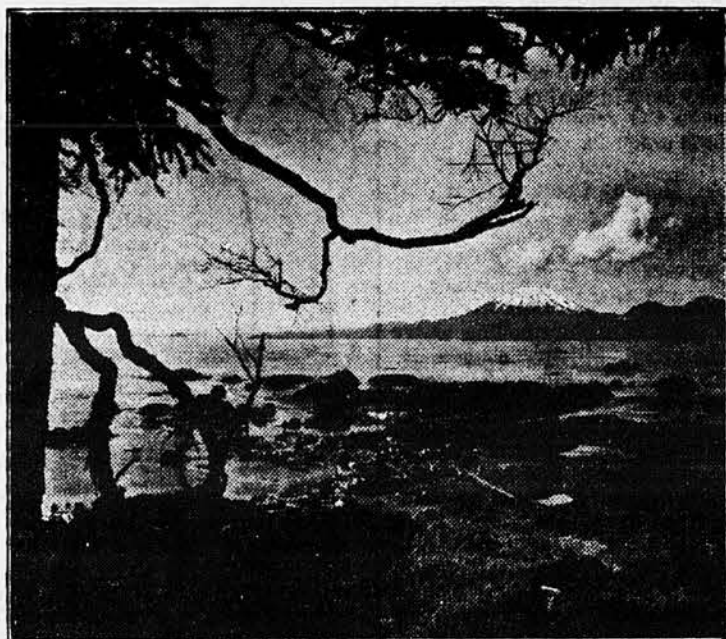
For those who do not take the Lake Bennett trip, Skagway offers sights of unusual interest. Uppermost of these are Blanchard's Gardens, scenic wonder of the horticultural world. The flowers defy description. There are sweet peas nine feet tall, dahlias ten inches in diameter and other varieties of amazing size. And there are twelve hours allowed for this.

Sitka, the former capital of Alaska, is easily the climax of the tour. With its many historical points of interest from the thrilling days of Russian rule, the stay here is memorable. The old Russian block-house and cathedral, lover's lane and the glorious scenery in every direction make everyone hate to leave. We arrive in Seattle August 12.

But this doesn't end the tour. In Seattle for a day, sightseeing is in order with a free evening for rest or entertainment. On the next day, the tour boards its special train again over the Great Northern tracks, winding up the steep slope of the Cascades, thru the longest tunnel in America and then on to Spokane for an overnight stay.

Then all aboard again for the last leg of the journey which is by no means the least enjoyable. More than 300 miles of grandeur pass by as the train proceeds to Glacier National Park. Here Capper Tour members have the privilege of making the optional motor tour thru the park. Those who remain aboard the train will reach St. Paul on August 15 and Kansas City the next day. The others will arrive a day later.

The cost of this trip is so low that few can afford to miss it. And for \$3.25 additional rail fare you can visit the Golden Gate Exposition in San Francisco. So if you want a really satisfactory vacation away from the hot sunshine, plan to be a member of the 1939 Capper Tour to Alaska. There is an interesting tour folder available free to everyone. Make inquiry by telephone, card or letter to the Tour Director, Capper Publications, Inc., Topeka, Kansas.



Sitka, former capital of Alaska, is the climax of this wonderful trip to our Northern territory.

scenery, with accommodations of the highest class. Aboard the train, air-conditioned Pullmans will be used exclusively while the S. S. Alaska, pride of the Alaska Steamship Lines, will be a floating observation platform for the wonders that will unfold.

Just close your eyes a minute and imagine yourself in the land of the midnight sun with glaciers, flowers and mountains mingling in unusual beauty. Or, if you are historically minded, think of the famous gold rush days, the trail of '98, Soapy Smith, or the tales of the Klondike.

Alaska is modern, too. Water power in abundance has helped electrify towns of the territory in advance of many cities in this country. Yet Alaska

across the beautiful lake country of Minnesota, into the rich farming region of North Dakota, thru fertile Galletin Valley in Montana. We loathe to sleep for fear of missing some new scenic wonder.

The tour reaches Seattle on the morning of August 1 as the members and baggage are bundled into waiting cars and hurried to the docks. For the Alaska is waiting to sail. With everybody aboard, the craft gets under way, gliding gently across Puget Sound, the first hint of the smooth trip anticipated for the next eleven days. Famous Mount Rainier is to the south while the mighty Olympics and Cascades surround this famous waterway. We are on our way!

For a Glorious Vacation

The beautifully illustrated folder which describes every point visited by the 1939 Capper Tour is now available. Paste this coupon on the back of a 1-cent postal card addressed to: Tour Director, Capper Publications, Inc., Topeka, Kansas. The folder will be sent free of charge. There is space here to fill in the names of any of your friends who may be interested in the trip.

Name Address
Name Address
Name Address K617

"New" Treatment of Rupture Recognized

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

RUPTURE (hernia) is unfortunately common as a farmer's ailment. Any group of farmers many include 2 or 3 men wearing trusses. One big reason that rupture so often goes without repair is the cost of hospital and surgical care needed for repair. A well established surgeon, of Madison, Wis., checking into this matter found a fair estimate of cost, when one included hospital fee, surgeon's fee and lost time, to be \$315. This was one of the things that led that surgeon 5 years ago to decide upon a thoro trial of the treatment of inguinal hernia by the "injection method."

The treatment of hernia by injecting into the tissues a harmless but irritating substance that will cause the hernial openings to throw out new tissues which will tighten them is nothing new. It has been advocated for perhaps 100 years and, to my own knowledge, for at least 25. Until recent years, however, it was little used by surgeons in good repute. Most of the doctors who gave it their attention were advertising quacks which perhaps accounted for the many poor results that discredited the method.

Success With Injection Method

Now it is admitted by many surgeons in excellent standing, such as the one whom I quote in this article, that a large proportion of ruptures can be successfully treated by this non-surgical method of injection. I, myself, have been slow to credit the efficiency of the injection method, so I jumped at the opportunity to hear this distinguished Madison surgeon recount his experiences. In the 5 years of his demonstration he has studied and treated 528 cases of hernia in 450 patients by the injection method.

He prefers to give the injections at intervals of one week and finds that 8 to 12 injections are needed for the average case. The patient goes about his business between treatments. A truss is worn and this is a matter of great importance for the success of the treatment depends much upon the application of a scientifically correct truss. So this surgeon personally supervises its fitting and application. The truss may generally be discarded in 3 months but there are cases in which it must be continued longer.

Advantage Is Cheapness

One can see many advantages over surgical operation in a method of treatment that permits the patient to be up and about, for if he can obtain care within a distance of 50 or 100 miles of his home it means that he can carry on his affairs as usual. The most striking advantage, of course, is that of reduced expense which perhaps may be figured at \$50 as against \$315.

Old prejudices against this method are disappearing rapidly before the investigations of surgeons of high standing and professional reputation. Especially favorable is this treatment for children and young people, but even



Dr. Lerrigo

the farmer who has been wearing his truss for 20 years may well give it consideration. It is of great importance to deal with a surgeon of experience and unquestionable honesty for the injection method does not fit every case—perhaps 6 in 10.

A Disease of the Eye

Our school teacher wants every child to bring a towel to school for individual use. She says it will prevent trachoma. Please tell me what this is.—J. E. S.

Trachoma is the disease commonly known as granulated lids. It spreads from person to person by actual contact or by the use of infected linen. The patient feels an irritation in the lids as if from sharp particles like grains of sand. It is a very chronic disease, difficult to cure, but not usually very rapid in progress. It is not likely that the infection of 1 year could not be cured. This is not a disease that can be handled thru home treatment. It is work for a specialist in eye troubles.

Relief From Hay Fever

I am a great sufferer from hay fever during the spring blossoming period. What would you recommend to allay the incessant sneezing that accompanies it?—E. J. R.

Just as a palliative of the sneezing you will get some relief by filling the nostrils with borated vaselin. The vaccine treatment for hay fever is stead-

ily gaining in efficiency. An expert who will test your case until he determines just what pollens are the cause of your attacks can give you a vaccine that will cure you.

How to Lose Weight

Please tell me what to eat and what not. All my food runs to fat, but I must do the work of a farm.—B. J. S.

Avoid sugars, fat meats, potatoes, excessive amounts of bread, butter

and cream, and limit all cereals. Use skim milk, lean beef, chicken and fish, tomatoes, squash, pumpkin, spinach, turnips, gelatin, oranges, figs and prunes. In reducing your diet, it may be necessary for you to let some of your work go for a time, but after you have cut off 20 or 30 pounds you will feel equal to better work than ever.

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

\$300 Loss Equals Crop Failure

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

A COMPLETE crop failure wouldn't have been much worse for E. W. McDonald, R. 1, Severy, than the theft of \$300 worth of dairy cattle by Floyd Good. Luckily, quick and efficient work by the owner, his neighbor and the sheriff's office resulted in a partial recovery. The \$25 reward by Kansas Farmer took care of part of the loss and also enabled McDonald to pay a neighbor, Joe Hon, for his trouble. Good was given an indefinite sentence in the state penitentiary.

Steals Harness to Use

Unlike many harness thieves who steal to turn the goods into money, the one who visited the A. A. Charity farm, R. 2, Burlington, evidently was looking for something he could use on his own farm. Anyway, Charity and the Deputy Sheriff later found part of the missing harness being used by Harry Holmes. A search warrant was procured, he was convicted and given a 60-day jail sentence. The sentence was delayed while Holmes put in his corn

crop, but later he served the time. The \$25 reward, paid by Kansas Farmer, was divided among Service Member Charity and the Sheriff's office.

Nobody at Home?

The chicken thief who came to the home of John Ewy, R. 1, Cleveland, was cautious enough to ask whether anybody was home but did not carry his investigation far enough. Mrs. Ewy was upstairs, heard the call but did not respond. When the thief went to the hen house, however, she called for help by telephone, which resulted in the capture and conviction of J. E. Day, who is now serving an indefinite sentence in the state penitentiary. The \$25 reward, paid by Kansas Farmer, was distributed among John Ewy, Mrs. Ewy, Nolan Ewy, Don Moore and the Sheriff of Kingman county.

To date, in its war against farm thievery, Kansas Farmer has paid a total of \$29,102.50 in rewards for the conviction of 1,209 criminals.

WHEN YOU SEE THEM YOU'LL KNOW WHY

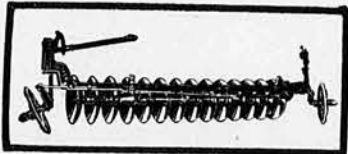
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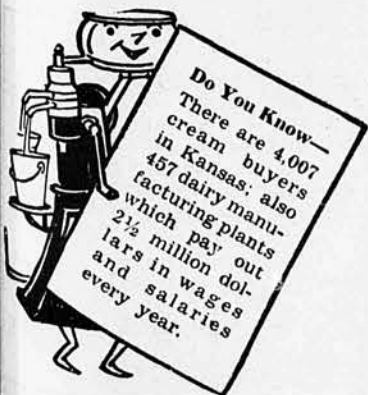
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Name.....

R. F. D.....City.....

State.....I farm.....Acres

IT'S BETTER TO BUY AN
OLIVER
THAN WISH YOU HAD



ORCHARD spraying is not a haphazard undertaking applied in a hit or miss fashion whenever the whim or mood may happen to strike the orchardist. On the contrary, the summer's spraying of an apple orchard is a series of highly technical operations involving a good deal of scientific knowledge.

To know when to spray is of greatest importance, for to spray at the wrong time is as bad as not spraying at all. Here in Doniphan county the orchardists' spray program for the remainder of the summer is designed mostly to control codling moth, the larvae of which is the worm that is sometimes found in the apple you eat.

First Bite Is Last

Spraying for codling moth must be done when the pest is found in its most vulnerable stage. This is precisely when the eggs that have been laid by the adult moth are hatching, the idea being to have the apple so thoroly covered with the film of poison that the first bite the baby worm takes will be his last one. But to know when these eggs are hatching; that is the important thing.

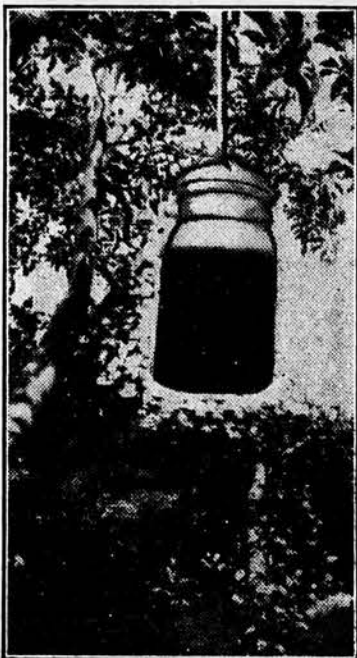
To aid the orchardist in this respect Kansas maintains an entomologist in this county, one of whose duties is to keep the orchard men informed as to codling moth activity.

He obtains this information from a daily examination of bait traps which he has placed in certain orchards near Troy, Wathena and Blair. In this way he is able to determine the peak of codling moth emergence. When this occurs it is time to spray, for, under normal conditions eggs laid at this time will hatch in from 6 to 10 days. The traps are quart jars containing bait and suspended by clothesline cord from small pulleys in the upper two-thirds of the trees so that they may be raised and lowered. The bait is prepared by mixing 1 part of blackstrap

Regulating a

DIET OF POISON

By James Senter Brazelton



Bait traps are hung in trees to check on codling moth emergence. The traps are visited each morning. On a basis of the catch, apple growers are advised to spray.

or sorghum molasses with 9 parts of water using 1 cake of yeast to the gallon to hasten fermentation. This bait is changed every week or 10 days.

When the traps are visited each morning the catch is removed, counted, and the number of codling moths taken from each trap recorded. Usually the

moths are found floating on the surface of the liquid, altho some will be submerged. To remove these the "bug-man" uses a small strainer with which he also stirs the bait before the trap is reset.

The record of each morning's catch is totaled separately for each vicinity and the figures posted daily on a sheet in the post offices at Troy, Blair and Wathena, the apple packing sheds and the Farm Bureau office.

On information gained from these bait trap records a spray letter is prepared at intervals and mailed to grower-members from the Farm Bureau office. Some of the spray chemical companies operating in this territory send out spray letters, too, so growers who are not members of the Farm Bureau also receive about the same information. With all these helps available there is really no excuse for any grower not applying his sprays at the right time.

Cages Time Spraying

Another method that gives the grower accurate information concerning enemy activity is the use of emergence cages. These are simple, home-made devices consisting only of an 18 or 24-inch cylinder of window wire screen having a wooden bottom and a cloth top with a drawstring. From 500 to 1,000 codling moth worms are collected in the fall and placed in the cages. To get this many worms they place untreated corrugated paper bands around the trunks and large branches of heavily infested trees, on

the walls of packing sheds, picking boxes or other places, where the worms crawl to take winter quarters. A record is made of the exact number of worms that is put into a cage which is then hung in a sheltered place where it will be exposed to out-of-door temperatures.

Moth Emergence Checked

In the spring, along about the middle of April, the cages are taken to the orchards where they are hung in the east side of the trees so that they will not be exposed too much to direct sunlight. From this time on the cages are visited daily. As the moths emerge they are taken out and killed and a record is kept of the number killed each day. These cages give information as to when the moths begin to come out and from day to day it is possible to tell the approximate percentage of the brood that has emerged. On the days when the largest number of moths appear they have reached their peak, as the entomologists say, and it is time to spray.

Brood "Bunched"

In his letter notifying grower-members that it was time to apply the third cover spray, C. E. Lyness, county agent, wrote, "Weather conditions have been ideal for codling moth activity the last 2 weeks. Bait trap catches of first brood moths have been averaging higher in numbers than for several years past." The early part of the season was cold and unfavorable for codling moth emergence. When the weather did warm up the emergence began all at once so that the first brood has been pretty well "bunched" as they say. Control by spraying is much easier this way than in those years when the emergence is slowly drawn out over a long period. Because of their late appearance this year it is hoped that we may be able to escape a third brood.

A TALENT STAFF OF OVER 30 ENTERTAINERS!

MUSIC!

★ Every day thousands of Middle-westerners tune to their favorite station—the "Voice of Kansas" station—located on the radio dial at 580 kilocycles. The voices they hear are those of the Columbia Network, of special guests, of electrical transcriptions, or of WIBW's own local staff—which numbers over 30 members. These local members are Kansans all—and have built an enviable audience any station would be proud of.

★ These members and their specialties include Cipher, black face comic; Edmund Denney, blind tenor; Roy Carlson, trumpeter; Roy Faulkner, the Lonesome Cowboy singer; The Shepherd of the Hills, western singer; Ezra and Aunt Faye Hawkins, hill-billy comedy team and instrumentalists; Henry and Jerome, harmony vocal team; Oliver Livgren, accordionist; and—

WIBW

580 Kilocycles

NEWS!

★ Al Clauser and his "Oklahoma Outlaws," cowboy band, which includes Clauser, guitarist, Slim Phillips, violinist, Tex Hoepner, bass fiddler, Don Ausfin, banjoist, and Lambert Bartak, accordionist; Colonel Combs, fiddler; Maudie Shreffler, pianist; Frankie, Catherine, and Louise McKay, harmony trio known as the "Kaw Valley Ramblers"; Jud Miller, violinist; Pappy Chizzlefinger, instrumentalist; Elsa Kohler, organist; Hoppi Corbin, cellist; the Gospel Singers, which includes LaVon Armendariz, soprano; and—

DRAMA!

★ Hal Bolland, instrumentalist; Betty Glunt, 5-year-old tap dancer and singer; Dale Brand, electric guitar player; and Hilton Hodges, Art Holbrook, Joe Nickell, Elmer Curtis, Eric Norman, Gene Ryan, and Gene Shipley, who are all announcers and newscasters; and Waldo Heywood, Tom McGinnis, Earl Feeley and Helen Peterson, who are actors. It's a large staff—and one that day in and day out gives WIBW listeners every type of radio entertainment. They extend heartiest of invitations to "tune in next time"!

SPECIAL EVENTS!

IT'S "ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW" AT WIBW!

4-H Delegates to Washington



Four Kansas 4-H Club boys and girls, winners of the highest award possible in state club work, are attending the National 4-H Club Camp in Washington, D. C., June 15 to 21. Here they are talking over plans for their trip. Left to right: Maurice Francis, St. John; Helen Woodard, Topeka; Martha Wreath, Manhattan, and Charles Hoyt, Junction City. M. H. Coe, state leader, and Mabel Smith, assistant leader, accompany the group.

Know Facts About Your Cows

(Continued from Page 3)

purebred Holstein cows, declares that he considers Dairy Farm Record Association work an essential part of his program, just the same as feeding and milking. He tells that at one time he considered dairying the poorest business a farmer could practice. At first he had only ordinary milk cows; later some purebreds were purchased, and heifers were saved from the better cows. Thru selection and testing records, a high class Holstein herd was built. Now his entire farming system centers around that herd. His books show that the farm income for the last year was \$2,638. Cows on his farm averaged 336 pounds of butterfat for an average net return of more than \$80 a cow.

Tonnes Torkelson, Brown county, is another who has always believed that pays to know the facts about your dairy cows. Mr. Torkelson wore out a pair of scales weighing milk from his cows before cow testing associations were organized. He weighed the milk from each cow regularly and kept a machine for making frequent tests of the richness of milk from different cows. When a testing association was organized in that area 9 years ago, he was one of the first to join. That year his cows averaged 365 pounds of butterfat. Accurate records from testing ever since have enabled him to increase the productivity of his herd until, last year, his Holsteins averaged 458 pounds of fat, to rank as high herd in the Brown-Doniphan-Nemaha Association.

Records Since 1922

One of the first men in the state to belong to a testing association, now Dairy Farm Record Association, was L. Evans, who has been keeping figures on his cows since 1922. He says knowing the records on his cows so that he can feed according to production is one of the principal reasons why he was successful in attaining high production. Last year his Holstein cows averaged 432 pounds of butterfat. Extremely high records from Jersey at the Rotherwood Farm, owned by A. Lewis Oswald, Reno county, show what may be accomplished by a breeding program based on records and careful selection. Last year Mr. Oswald's herd averaged nearly 480 pounds of butterfat to register the highest production average ever made by a Jersey herd in Kansas tested thru the Herd Improvement Registry of the American Jersey Cattle Club. Results obtained by these men thru keeping records available on their cows explains why Kansas cows entered in Dairy Farm Record Associations averaged more than 300 pounds of butter-

fat last year, while the average Kansas milk cow is said to produce less than half that amount. Dairy herd testing is increasing rapidly. In Southeast Kansas, herds in the Neosho Valley Dairy Farm Record Association increased from 28 to 48 during the last year.

Jack Richards, senior tester in that association, has been on the job for 8 years, and he offers a variety of services to boost profits for the members. In addition to making the tests and figuring rations, he helps dehorn, he keeps records on the bulls and the cows of the various herds, he writes monthly

Ready Help for Readers

MANY advertisers in Kansas Farmer offer booklets, pamphlets and folders that tell much more about an article than can be put in the small space of a magazine advertisement. These informative leaflets are free to anyone requesting them in writing and are full of details, prices and pictures.

Here are the advertisers in this issue who have information for you:

Are you having trouble with lifeless subsoil? See the John Deere Chisel Cultivator ad on page 9, and use the coupon when you send for the literature.

In the event you are buying a new silo, be sure to write for the special discounts offered by the National Tile Silo Company on page 9.

Prepare for a fight against Encephalomyelitis. Send for the free literature from Farmer's Vaccine & Supply Co., advertised on page 9.

Eight ways to save time and work in grain storage are featured on page 11. Write to the Butler Manufacturing Company for the catalog.

If you are putting up grass silage, corn, hay, roughage or straw, see the Fox River Tractor Company ad on page 11 and send for the literature.

The Western Land Roller Company's Epoc Sweep Rake catalog is available. Write for it to the address on page 11.

And send for the special introductory price offered by the Stockwell Haytool Company in their ad on page 11.

Concrete silos last forever, according to the Salina Concrete Products Company. Their ad is on page 11.

Do you need a new One-Way? Get the Oliver literature before you buy. The coupon on page 15 will get it in a hurry.

Protect your poultry from Coccidiosis. Write for Dr. Salsbury's "First Aid To Poultry." The address is on

news letters and offers experienced advice on all phases of dairy production. Last year, more than 50 per cent of the herds in this association averaged 300 pounds or more of butterfat to the cow.

Russell Nelson, tester for the Brown-Doniphan-Nemaha Association reports progress from the work in this area. Last year the 456 cows on test there made the highest average in the history of that association. They produced an average of 338 pounds, compared to a 293-pound average the year before.

—KF—

Bull on Wheels

(Continued from Page 3)

Iola, and Ed Gerken, Henry Houser and John Mueller, dairymen. The agreement specifies that the bull and truck must be disinfected before leaving the premises of the farmer whose cows are being serviced.

Cow owners declare that, altho they have no investment, the plan insures them of good calves at less cost than that of feeding a bull. The cost of feeding a bull, they say, is about \$55 a year. Thus the average farmer with 6 cows would pay \$9 a cow for feed alone if he kept his own herd sire. If he were to keep an animal as good as ones that can be used in bull stud groups, he would be required to make an additional investment of at least \$200 to \$300 every few years.

In contrast, the bull just purchased by Mr. Michael is from a proved sire and his 4 nearest dams averaged 671 pounds of butterfat. It is estimated that the cows to be bred to him, most of them grade Guernseys, average around 200 pounds of fat. Mr. Means says it is reasonable to expect that these cows, mated to the new bull, should produce heifers that will average 300 pounds of fat. Since such an increase in production could easily double net profits, the plan is expected to be a big factor in boosting farm incomes in that neighborhood.

page 17. Get a copy before it's too late.

If you are irrigating, send for the Western catalog that tells all about their centrifugal and turbine pumps. Page 17.

And if you have a handy idea for the farm, send it to Conoco. It may be worth money.

And always mention Kansas Farmer when writing to advertisers.

Join the Jingleer Riot!

Grab a pencil and down you jot
A line that really is red hot.
Then mail a card to the Jingleer—
A prize is waiting to bring good cheer.
Come on folks, it's a riot
You simply have got to try it!

It's easy as pie to win a \$2 prize. Look thru the ads in this issue and pick some line that finishes the jingle printed below. You may change the wording of the line any way to suit you, but you must name the ad from which you got the idea. For the best line, a \$2 prize will be given. So add the line, name the ad, and mail a card to Jolly Jingleer Club, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. It's fun galore, you'll laugh 'til you roar!

Two dollars for the best line for the jingle in the May 20 issue goes to Mrs. Calvin Woodward, Quinter, Kan. Her line was "A Chevrolet would have saved your loss." Honorable mention goes to Mrs. Rex Hadler, Beloit; Maud Brilhart, Howard; Mrs. C. W. Spears, Haigler, Nebr.; Mrs. Chester Pierson, Conway Springs.

Tough-guy Tony stole chickens for fun. Papers said, he's a son-of-a-gun.

Tony was flattered

Till an ad his rep shattered—

Famous Gardens of History



The TAJ MAHAL OF INDIA

• Your own garden is more important to you than any garden of history. But, there is no pleasure in seeing insect pests destroy what you and nature have spent weeks in developing.

A SAFE-EFFECTIVE SPRAY

To guard against damage from many insects, spray with "Black Leaf 40" regularly. This famous insecticide kills both by contact and by fumes. A little makes a lot of spray. Directions on label and leaflets describe its many uses and how to obtain maximum effectiveness. Sold by dealers everywhere.

TOBACCO BY-PRODUCTS & CHEMICAL CORP., INCORPORATED

Louisville, Kentucky

Insist on factory-sealed packages for full strength.



LOOK FOR THE LEAF ON THE PACKAGE

Fight COCCIDIOSIS POULTRY ENEMY NO. 1



Treat your chicks with Dr. Salsbury's Rakos—the properly blended liquid treatment. Get a bottle today from your local dealer.

Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa

Dr. SALS'BURY'S RAKOS

IRRIGATION PUMPS



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

Western Land Roller Co., Box 16, Hastings, Nebr.



HOLD YOUR GRAIN

In Midwest Bins this year for higher prices. Can be sealed as required on loans. Agents wanted. Write for particulars.

Midwest Steel Products Co. 728D Delaware, Kansas City, Mo.

Capper Publications, Inc. Bonds

A prospectus issued by Capper Publications, Inc., offers the readers of Kansas Farmer the following:

—\$5,000,000.00—

- (1) First Mortgage 5½ Per Cent Bonds payable in ten years.
- (2) First Mortgage Five Per Cent Bonds payable in five years.
- (3) First Mortgage 4½ Per Cent Bonds payable in one year.
- (4) First Mortgage Four Per Cent Certificates payable in six months.

The bonds are issued in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000, and the certificates are issued in denominations of \$50, \$100 and \$500. The present sale price of any of these bonds or certificates is par without premium or other cost.

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, copies of which may be obtained by writing to Capper Publications, Inc., Topeka, Kansas. Such requests will be answered promptly.—Adv.

TABLE OF RATES					
Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	\$.80	\$2.40	18.....	\$1.44	\$4.32
11.....	.88	2.64	19.....	1.52	4.56
12.....	.96	2.88	20.....	1.60	4.80
13.....	1.04	3.12	21.....	1.68	5.04
14.....	1.12	3.36	22.....	1.76	5.28
15.....	1.20	3.60	23.....	1.84	5.52
16.....	1.28	3.84	24.....	1.92	5.76
17.....	1.36	4.08	25.....	2.00	6.00

You will save time and correspondence by quoting selling prices in your classified advertisements.

FARMERS MARKET

RATES 6 cents a word each insertion if ordered for four or more consecutive insertions; eight cents a word each insertion on shorter order, or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues; 10 word minimum. Count abbreviations and initials as words and your name and address as part of the advertisement. When display headings and white space are used, charges will be based on 50 cents an estate line, or 17 per column inch; five line minimum. 2 columns by 18 lines maximum. No discount for repeated insertion. Heads and signature limited to 24 point openface type. No cuts allowed. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of issue.

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

We believe that all classified advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting such advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about satisfactory adjustment, but our responsibility ends with such action.

PUBLICATION DATES: Every other Saturday. Forms close 10 days in advance.

BABY CHICKS

Special—AAA Production Bred

superior, bloodtested chicks. Customers acclaim our stock early maturing money makers. All heavy breeds, Austra-White, Leg-Rock, \$6.20. Leghorns \$5.70. Mixed heavies \$5.00.

CADWELL HATCHERY, LAWRENCE, KAN.

Schlichtman Square Deal Chicks, Missouri Approved. 100% bloodtested. Prepaid per 100: Leghorns, Anconas \$5.70. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Langshires, Minorcas, \$6.20. Giants, Brahmas, \$7.65. Heavy assorted, \$5.65. Leftovers, \$4.40. Write for free catalog explaining our 2-week replacement guarantee. Schlichtman Hatchery, Appleton City, Mo.

Chicks and Poults. All popular breeds of both. Chicks, pure and crossbreeds. Exceptional quality. Bloodtested. Sexed or as hatched. Write for circular. Light breed cockerels \$3.90 per 100 delivered. Steinhoff Hatchery, Ossage City, Kan.

Booth's Famous Chicks. Strong, healthy, quick growing. Excellent layers. From one of America's greatest breeding institutions. 10 varieties. Also sexed chicks. Reduced prices. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 911, Clinton, Mo.

White Leghorns—Imported English Strain: Austra Whites; Reds; Barred Rocks; Ducklings. Bloodtested. Approved Stock. Free Catalog. Goddard Poultry Farm, Goddard, Kansas.

Anconas, Leghorns, \$5.50; Reds, Rocks, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Hybrids, New Hampshire Reds, \$6.50. Jenkins Hatchery, Jewell, Kansas.

JERSEY GIANTS

Genuine White Or Black Giants—300, \$20; 100, \$7.50; 50, \$4. Buff Minorcas \$6.25 Prepaid. Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kansas.

WHITE LEGHORNS

Famous Imported Barron Trapnested, pedigree, winterized, English strain; purebred ROP sired, bloodtested state inspected. Missouri approved White Leghorns; guaranteed to lay two eggs to common chickens' one or money refunded; triple A chicks anybody can raise, 7½¢ after June 1st, prepaid, insured. Catalog. Dr. Cantrell, Snowwhite Eggfarm, Carthage, Mo.

Big Barron White Leghorns—AAA chicks; \$5.90; pullets \$10.95; cockerels \$3.00, postpaid; 8—4 to 5 foot, for \$1.00 postpaid. Strawberry plants (supply limited). 200 in either Dunlap or Blake more for \$1.00 postpaid. Write for color price list of other bargains. Sarber Nursery Company, 3100 West 10th, Topeka, Kansas.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

Eggs, Broilers, Hens Wanted. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

PLANTS—NURSERY STOCK

Chinese Elm Bargains 100—1 to 1½ foot for \$1.25 postpaid; 35—2 to 3 foot for \$1.00 postpaid; 15—3 to 4 foot for \$1.00 postpaid; 8—4 to 5 foot, for \$1.00 postpaid. Strawberry plants (supply limited). 200 in either Dunlap or Blake more for \$1.00 postpaid. Write for color price list of other bargains. Sarber Nursery Company, 3100 West 10th, Topeka, Kansas.

SEEDS

Choice Affidavit Atlas Sorgo, Western Blackhull Kafir, Pink Kafir, Hegari, Sumac Cane and Orange Cane, \$1.25 per 100 lbs. John Holmstrom, Randolph, Kansas.

Pure Certified Early Sumac cane, and Pink kafir and seed of high germination and purity. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kansas.

EDUCATIONAL

No school advertising under this heading has any connection with the government.

Auto Mechanics, Diesel, body, fender repairing, welding, electrical refrigeration. Low rates. Stevenson's, 2008-I Main, Kansas City, Mo.

AUCTION SCHOOLS

American Auction College, Kansas City. 34th year. 4,400 graduates. Acquire home study free. Also whitefaced black hogs wanted. Send picture.

\$100 Day Auctioneering. Term soon, free catalog. Reich Auction School, Austin, Minn.

MACHINERY

The World's Greatest Dammer from every angle. Does better work with less draft. Works back of any make of lister or tiller tools. Hundreds of satisfied users. Buy this dammer first instead of wishing afterwards you had. Guaranteed satisfaction or money refunded. Write for prices, ask for a demonstration. Be the first in your locality to buy and get the dealer's discount and take the agency. Ausherman Universal Dammer Company, Box 1492, Wichita, Kan.

Tractors and Machinery for Sale: Two Model D two G. P. and two B. John Deere tractors. 30 Best Caterpillar tractor. 28 inch John Deere thresher. Two John Deere 14-18 hay presses. Limestone pulverizer. 8 H. P. Cushman engine. Several 3 and 4 bottom tractor plows. Potato graders, new and used. 2 six foot elevator potato diggers. Green Bros., Lawrence, Kansas.

For Sale: 28x46 McCormick-Deering stationary thresher, threshed only 20,000 bushels, late type complete with belts, delivered within 200 miles of Eureka, Kansas, \$695.00. Straight Bros., Eureka, Kan.

Combines: 1-20 Holt, 1-20 Nichols & Shepard. 1 No. 8 International, 2 Model B Nichols & Shepard. Tractors: 1 Model Case, 1 F-20 International on rubber, 3 Caterpillars. B. J. Herd Coldwater, Kansas.

For Sale or Trade. Advance Rumley roller bearing threshing machine, 28 inch cylinder with 24 foot Humane Extension feeder. Good belts and in good shape. Geo. Muir, Stockton, Kan. Phone 34F31.

Used One Season: Case C12 motorlift combine; Case A6 combine; also Model D John Deere, rebuilt; 20-30 Rumley; extra good Fordson. Converse & Sons, Eskridge, Kansas.

Factory Rebuilt Hay Cutters, silo fillers; sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 26-inch. Guaranteed same as new equipment. Smalley Corporation, Dept. K, Manitowoc, Wis.

Lime Scale Cleaned from tractor and truck radiators and engine jackets. Quick results. Cost \$3.00. Chas. Glebe, Rankin, Texas.

28 inch McCormick Deering thresher, 1937 model, exceptionally fine condition, original owner. Fred Senn, Valley Falls, Kan.

Cameron 5-inch Centrifugal Pump, excellent condition. Clarence Stambach, Bentley, Kan.

Baldwin Combines, all models, rebuilt. Terms. Thompson Brothers, Minneapolis, Kan.

Used Gleason Baldwin Combines. Shaw Motor Co., Grainfield, Kan.

TRACTOR PARTS

New and Used Tractor Parts at tremendous savings. Write for free 1939 catalog. Central Tractor Wrecking Co., Boone, Iowa.

Used Parts for All Make wheel tractors. Write for prices on parts you need. Tractor Salvage Company, Salina, Kan.

TRACTOR TIRES

Tractor Tires. Put your tractor on rubber for less than \$50.00 with Tread Shoes. Wm. Alber, Beatrice, Nebr.

ELECTRIC FENCE

Outstanding Engineering Achievement. Super Electric Fence. Precision built, synchronized electro-breaker. Simple. Efficient. Slashes costs. Fully Guaranteed. 30 day trial. Free booklet. Distributors, dealers wanted. Super Fence, AK-2500 Wabash, Chicago.

Coburn Controllers guaranteed five years by oldest established company. Complete line Wisconsin approved. Thousands used by leading farmers. Write for free colorful illustrated catalog explaining why Coburn is cheapest to own. Coburn One-Wire Fence Company, 3569C Main, Whitewater, Wisconsin.

Precision Farmak New World's Largest selling Electric Fence. Five new models \$9.90 up. 30 days trial. Dealers wanted. Vastly exclusive territories open for immediate acceptance. Write for catalog. Parker-McCrory Mfg. Co., 47GX Kansas City, Mo.

TOBACCO

Kentucky's Special—Guaranteed best mild Smoking or red Chewing, 12 pounds \$1.00. Recipe, flavoring, box plugs free. Valley Farms, Murray, Ky.

PHOTO FINISHING

BIG THREE-WAY OFFER

Send your films to SuperFoto and GET THE BEST. Our Special FADEPROOF Automatic Controlled Process insures clearer, sharper lifetime Prints, and more beautiful enlargements.

OFFER No. 1—Any roll developed and 2 prints of each negative—only 25c. OFFER No. 2—Any roll developed and 2 Free 5x7 Special Enlargements of the 2 best negatives—only 25c. OFFER No. 3—Ten duplicate prints only 25c. Specify offer wanted. ALL WORK GUARANTEED. SuperFoto Films, Dept. 28-C, Kansas City, Mo.

Roll Film Machine Developed and your choice. (1) 8 Finerfotos and 2 professional bromide enlargements; or (2) 16 guaranteed Finerfotos or (3) 8 Finerfotos and one beautiful oil colored enlargement, 25c. Order by number. Prompt service. Finerfotos, Box N-898, Minneapolis, Minn.

The Photo Mill, Immediate service. No delay. Roll developed, carefully printed and choice of two beautiful 5x7 professional enlargements, one tinted enlargement, or 8 reprints for 25c. Reprints 2c each. The Photo Mill, Box 629-58, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Free. Get-Acquainted roll offer. Send any 6 or 8 exposure roll today for quick developing and 2 DeLuxe enlargements free with this ad and 10c to help cover cost of handling and mailing. Dean Studios, Dept. 1047, Omaha, Nebraska.

Enlargement From Each Picture on your roll 25c. Lifelike enlargements bringing out the best in your pictures. High quality, fast service, low price, an unbeatable combination. Cut Rate Photos, Dept. A-4, Janesville, Wisconsin.

Two Prints From Each Picture on your roll 25c. Your pictures will speak volumes when finished by our expert craftsmen. One day service. Nineteen years experience. Lens Photos, Dept. 3-1, Janesville, Wis.

At Last! All your snapshots in natural colors. Roll developed, 8 natural color prints only 25c. Reprints 3c. Amazingly beautiful. Natural Color Photo, Janesville, Wis.

Roll Developed, eight guaranteed prints, two beautiful professional enlargements, 25c. Very quick service. Expert workmanship. Perfect Film Service, La Crosse, Wis.

Prompt Service—Quality Work; 2 beautiful doubleweight glossy enlargements, 8 guaranteed neverfade prints each roll, 25c. Excel Photos, Dubuque, Iowa.

Film Developing Bargain! Quickest Service! Sixteen prints or two enlargements and eight prints each roll, 25c. Modern Studios, LaCrosse, Wisconsin.

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

Free! Best snapshot on attractive photo button with 15 prints each roll 25c. Beautiful novelty premiums. Novel-Ad Company, 3327 North Ave., Chicago.

Fast Eight Hour Service. Rolls developed, 8 prints, two snappy chromium finish enlargements 25c. The Picture Folks, Dept. B, Lincoln, Nebr.

Roll Developed, eight guaranteed prints, two professional doubleweight enlargements, 25c. Quick service. Peerless Photo Shop, La Crosse, Wis.

Rolls Developed, two prints each and two free enlargement coupons, 25c; reprints, 2c each. 100 or more, 1c. Summers' Studio, Unionville, Mo.

Acc-Hi Photo Shop, La Crosse, Wis., will develop your roll with 8 glossy prints and 2 enlargements for 25c. Immediate service.

Enlargement Free, eight brilliant border prints and your roll developed 25c. Camera Company, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Roll Developed, two prints from each negative 25c. One day service. The Midwest Studio, Box 667, Lincoln, Nebr.

Roll Developed, 8 prints, painted enlargements, 25c. Reprints, 3c. Fast service. Janesville Film Service, Janesville, Wis.

Life-time Photo Finishing—Roll developed, 8 prints, 2 enlargements 25c. Life Photos, Hutchinson, Kansas.

Guaranteed, 20 Prints 25c. Roll developed, 16 prints 25c. Quality Photo, Hutchinson, Kan.

Beautiful Enlargement, dime and negative. Giant Snapshots, Inc., Green Bay, Wis.

16 Prints with Roll 25c; 16 reprints 25c. Rex Photo, Ogden, Utah.

LIGHT PLANTS

Amazing Battery Offer. Something entirely new which will interest you. Buy direct from manufacturer and save 50% on 32 and 6 volt, glass cell farm light and radio batteries and power chargers. Write now. Chitwood Battery Company, Wellington, Kan.

LIGHT PLANT PARTS

Rebuilt Plants; new parts; Delco, Westinghouse. Republic Electric Co., Davenport, Iowa.

BATTERIES AND LIGHT PLANTS

Edison Storage Batteries for lighting and power. Non-acid. Odorless. Fifteen year life. Free year unconditional guarantee. Reasonably priced. Tremendous savings in battery and light plant combinations. Free illustrated literature. See-Jay Co., 72 Sterling Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Lumber and Shingles, mixed car lots direct from mill to consumer at remarkable savings. Send us your bill for estimates. McKee-Fleming Lumber Co., Emporia, Kan.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

Patents, Booklet and Advice Free. Watson Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 724 9th St., Washington, D. C.

BURGLAR ALARMS

Protect Your Chicken House from thieves. Newly invented burglar alarm. No batteries, no electricity. Loud kong, works like a clock. Complete with instructions, only \$3.50. B. C. O. D. The Night Watch Burglar Alarm Co., 1305 Wayne Avenue, Topeka, Kansas. Agents wanted.

SPARROW TRAPS

Sparrow Trap—Get rid of these pests. Any bird can make one. Plans 10c. Sparrowman, 1715-Lane St., Topeka, Kan.

LAND—KANSAS

Bargains in Rush County Kansas. 160 acres for 320 acres both fair improvements, crop well placed. Write for description. Jas. H. Little, Realtor, LaCrosse, Kansas.

A Fine Bottom Farm near Emporia on a weather road, no better land in the state, well improved, alfalfa, corn and wheat. T. B. Goss, Emporia, Kan.

Farms, All Prices, in one of the best counties in the state. No trades. E. W. Stewart, Abilene, Kan.

LAND—MISCELLANEOUS

Why Not Investigate the Federal Land Bank farms and ranches available in Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico? Their price, convenient terms, and favorable interest rate now offer genuine farming and investment opportunities. No trades. Write for information and farm descriptions. Tell region interested. Federal Land Bank of Wichita, Wichita, Kan.

Good Farms Available. Washington, Minnesota, Idaho, Western Montana, Oregon. Dependable crops, favorable climate. Write for map, advice, literature and list of typical bargains. Specify state. J. W. Haw, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minnesota.

The Great Northern Railway Serves an Agricultural empire where rents, prices and operating costs are low in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Write for free book. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 602, St. Paul, Minnesota.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

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

After Soybean Crushing Plant

A RECENT meeting at Fairbury, Nebr., was called to promote soybean growing in Southern Nebraska and Northern Kansas. According to E. H. Weerts, Secretary of the Fairbury Chamber of Commerce, it is hoped enough farmers will plant beans to justify installing a crushing plant in that area within the next year. Kansas counties most affected by this movement are Republic, Washington and Marshall.

Mr. Weerts explains that such a plant would offer a market for a non-surplus crop and it also would provide a more readily accessible supply of soybean meal for livestock producers of the area. It is considered that about 15,000 acres of soybeans are necessary to justify the installation of a crushing plant.

Up to the present time, scientists

and manufacturers have found about 267 uses for soybeans and soybean by-products. Among other things, beans are used for breakfast foods, flour, crackers, milk, powder, glycerin, enamels, paints, soaps, inks, candles and soups. It is said that the by-products of 75 bushels of beans are used in the manufacture of every Ford car, in the form of paint, knobs, and other items. Leaders of the movement at Fairbury hope to help the Midwest farmer take advantage of these many industrial markets.

At the same time, crop specialists at Kansas State College advise that increased construction of bean crushing plants in this area should be brought about cautiously. They remind us that Eastern Kansas is on the dividing line between what is considered favorable and questionable soybean producing areas. In their opinion, it is doubtful whether yields in many parts of Kansas will be large enough to make soybeans a consistently profitable crop.

Cow-Hog-Hen Plan

A balanced agricultural program can be built around the "cow-hog-hen" type of farming. In view of this, a plan has been put in use by Sears, Roebuck and Company that places 40 purebred pigs, 2,000 chickens, and a fine dairy cow among farm boys in Shawnee and neighboring counties.

The program is designed to stimulate progress in a livestock program thru the encouragement of farm boys in growing and developing purebred cows, hogs and chickens.

D. E. Blocksom, Sears' Topeka manager, said: "We realize, perhaps better than some other types of business, the definite relation between agriculture and industry, and we feel it is a natural duty for business to co-operate in the development of a better agriculture. A balanced, prosperous agriculture is the safest way to keep business on a level trend and to correct population distribution."

The program being sponsored in this

area by Sears begins with the distribution of 8 purebred, registered gilts each of the counties. A county-wide essay contest in each county will be held to select boys to receive the purebred animals and grow them as demonstrations in their communities. Subject of the essay will be "Advantages of the Cow-Hog-Hen Plan of Farming."

The pigs are to be purchased from outstanding breeders. They will be assembled in Topeka and awarded to the winners from the 5 counties soon.

The boys will bring their animals back to Topeka next fall for a showing and judging event based on the development of their hogs for breeding.

At the fall show a winner from each county will be picked and an award of 150 high grade baby chicks will be made to each county champion. Balch chick prizes of various amounts will be awarded to the other boys.

In addition, at the fall show a grand champion from the area will be selected and the owner will be awarded a fine purebred heifer.

Fallow for Alfalfa

CAN I afford to take land out of production, keep it clean cultivated and sow it to alfalfa in the fall?" It is not always easy to answer that question. We may take the experience of Mr. McElvain, Linn county, as a measuring stick or guide, to see whether we can afford this practice.

Mr. McElvain is a good farmer, with the usual number of livestock on his farm and the knowledge of the value of alfalfa. He was familiar with the recommended practices in obtaining alfalfa and he also kept a record of its expense and time.

Plowing started June 2, and required 71 hours of horse labor and 57 hours of man labor. For spreading lime it required 22 horse hours and 19 man hours. The lime was applied June 28 and 29. Lime was required on only 7 acres. Fifteen tons were applied. Disking was done June 6 to 9, and required 6 horse hours and 32 man hours. Drilling the seed and applying the superphosphate required 13 man hours and 26 horse hours.

Effort did not stop with the seeding. Hoppers were a serious menace and before the young plants came thru Mr. McElvain started his control work. August 31, four days after he finished seeding, he put out poison, following this with poisoning on September 2, 7, 11, 14, 16, 18, and 21. This required a total of 4.5 hours of his time. The expense chart on this field shows the following:

10 lbs. alfalfa seed	\$54.83
T. agricultural lime	30.00
Superphosphate	31.40
Will hire	2.80
Poison bait for 'hoppers'	1.60
17.5 man hours at 25c	39.38
11 horse hours at .08 1/2c	34.25
Total cost on 13.8 acres	\$194.26
Average cost	14.08

This may look high but if we will spread this cost over 4 years it makes the annual cost of \$3.52, which is perhaps cheaper than any annual crops could be put in on the farm.

The report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture shows alfalfa pays greater returns than any other general crop. Mr. McElvain could afford to make a good effort to get a stand and he was very successful. No loss was sustained from 'hopper damage and very little winter killing.

Mr. McElvain left little to chance. First he clean-tilled his land, kept seeds down and conserved moisture. Then he had the soil tested to determine lime requirements and found 7 acres needed liming and he applied 15 tons. He found that phosphate paid so he put on a ton of phosphate on the 13.8 acres. He sowed seed that had been inoculated with nitrogen-fixing bacteria, and finally he controlled theoppers. The result was a good stand of alfalfa.

—KF—

Some Bad Roads in Kansas

Dear Editor: If you will pardon a difference of opinion I have one to offer. In a recent issue you stated our cross country roads were right up to scratch and wondered that people from other states should think Kansas had bad roads.

Almost all tourists going thru Kansas, east and west, would go on Highway 40 as it hooks St. Louis, Kansas City and Topeka together and is a good outlet on west. Now after riding a good straight road of other states and then get on old rough, broken-down 40 from Kansas City to Lawrence would be bad. I have traveled in states and the crookedest, roughest strip of pavement I've ever seen is that from Kanwaka to Topeka (40).

You know first impressions are lasting ones and after a stranger takes a beating from Kansas City to Topeka, he could never forget it. I am of

Creep-Feeding Calves

Creep-feeding calves is recognized by farmers everywhere as one of the cheapest and best methods of producing finished beef. Knowing the interest of farmers in this practice, Kansas Farmer has prepared a most complete and thorough leaflet, "Creep-Feeding—A Profitable Method of Beef Production." The leaflet, besides giving the essentials of management and feeds to use, gives precautions to take and tells when it is not desirable to creep-feed. You may get a copy of this leaflet for a 3-cent stamp from Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

the impression this strip of highway is giving Kansas roads a black eye. I have been in other states and talked with people, and if they say much about our roads it's always about the bad condition of 40 west of Kansas City. I like Kansas as much as anyone and think we have fine roads but you may as well face facts and admit that strip of road is a black eye to the whole road system of the state.

Where would you find another piece of road as bad as from Topeka to Kanwaka? You can find some as crooked south of Springfield, Mo., in those hills, but for broken-down highway unfit for travel, it can't be matched.—George A. Steele, Lawrence.

—KF—

Kansas Boy Wins

Andrew Darling, of the University of Kansas, was awarded national championship honors in the meat poster contest for students of colleges, universities, and art schools, in which students from 71 different institutions competed. A cash prize was given by the National Livestock and Meat Board, who sponsored the contest.

—KF—

Let's All Eat Them

KANSAS cream improvement campaign, now in its sixth year, has greatly increased amount of high grade cream for market.

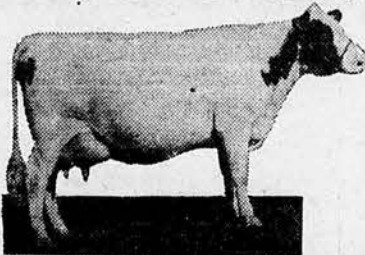
MILK contains all important ingredients of a balanced diet. Also can be turned into wool, combs, pens, buttons, buckles, dominoes, steering wheels.

AN INCREASE in annual butter consumption of a fraction of a pound for each person in U. S. will prevent a surplus.

AMERICA is largest cheese producing country in world; per capita consumption is less than that of any other country.

THE ICE CREAM industry in Kansas has grown tremendously in recent years. The make in 1933 amounted to 1,523,576 gallons; year before last it was 3,734,487 gallons, or an increase of 145 per cent. This does not include homemade ice cream.

Home of Banner Crest Star



and her descendants. 14 years old, grand champion Kansas State Fair 1932. Has produced 3,500 lbs. fat, missing two years' test. Herd composed of daughters and granddaughters of HENDERSON'S DAIRY KING. Herd on test past five years. Past three years' average 315 fat. 4.47 test year 1938. Bulls and females for sale.

M. B. DUSENBERRY
Anthony, Kan.

Stricklers Are Sticklers For Good Cattle

Kow Kreek Ayrshires

The home of the grand champion ORPHAN ANNIE and her descendants. Herd butterfat record 383 lbs. average for 10 consecutive years. Bulls and females for sale.

FRED STRICKLER
Hutchinson, Kan.

Whiterock Milking Shorthorns

Every one of 7 cows made over 400 lbs. fat last season. D. H. T. A. test. Otis Chieftain and Highland Signet 4th breeding. Sisters to grand champion cow Hutchinson last year. Walgrove Lewis in service. Bulls for sale later on.

LAWRENCE STRICKLER
Hutchinson, Kan.

Visitors Welcome—Farms Across Road From Each Other
Highway 96, West of Hutchinson



Geofan Jersey Farm



Laburnum's Sans Gene (son of Sans Gene) in service. 12 daughters average 624 butterfat and 11,021 lbs. milk. Dam of our bull, Golden Laburnum, classified excellent at the age of 14. Herd on D.H.I.A. for third year, yearly herd averages up to 380 fat. Individual records as high as 448 fat. Now making monthly records up to 62 lbs. We showed the champion female at North Central Parish show this spring. Herd Tb. and Bang's tested. Located on Highway 24 west of Manhattan. Bulls and females for sale.

Geo. E. Schurle, R. 1, Manhattan, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Riverside Poland Farm

Home of the big smooth farmer type. Early and late fall boars for sale, by SOLOMON VALLEY KING and D's PATHWAY, (1st senior yearling Nebr. State Fair). Few bred and open gilts. **W. A. DAVIDSON, SIMPSON, KAN.**

Better Feeding Polands

Choice Bred Gilts of the wide deep early maturing kind. Vaccinated and recorded. **F. E. WITTUM & SON, CALDWELL, KAN.**

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Spring Boars and Gilts

Picked from 300 head. Sired by a son of HIGH SCORE. Also others by KING FLASH and FANCY EMBLEM. Vaccinated and ready to go. Inspection invited. **C. E. MCCLURE, REPUBLIC, KAN.**

SWEET'S HAMPSHIRE HOG FARM
World Champ. bloodlines. Boars in service—Mr. Rider, son of Line Rider, 1938 World's Champ.; Kansas Zephyr, son of the 1939 prospect, The Zephyr. Sows of Promoter, Peter Pan, and V-S. The Evidence bloodlines. Spring boars and gilts for sale at reasonable prices. All stock cholera immune. Call or write. **H. C. Sweet, Steokton, Kan.**

Choice Hampshire Fall Boars

ready for service. Also a few weanling boar and sow pigs. Registered and immunized. **Quigley Hampshire Farms, St. Marys, Kan.**

DUROC HOGS

MILLER'S DUROCS

Reg. and Immuned Bred Gilts shipped on approval. The short legged, heavy bodied, quick fattening kind. Photos furnished. **Clarence Miller, Alma, Kan.**

DUROCS OF ROYAL BLOOD
Superior serviceable boars, fancy bred gilts, heavy bodied, shorter legged, easier feeding type, immunized, registered, shipped on approval. Come or write me your needs. Photos. Catalog. **W. E. Huston, Americus, Kan.**

OUTSTANDING Fall Service HERD BOARS, bred gilts, reg. and immunized. Sires: Crimson Model, Champ, etc. Easy feeders, heavy, short and straight legs. For prices and complete description write at once. **G. M. Shepherd & Sons, Lyons, Kan.**

O. I. C. HOGS



Pedigreed O. I. C. Pigs

HEAVY, BLOCKY TYPE. **PETERSON & SON, OSAGE CITY, KAN.**

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

SHROPSHIRE RAMS

For sale: Yearlings and Ram Lambs. Good ones. McKerrow and Brookhart breeding. Priced right. Inspection invited. **E. H. INMAN, ALTAMONT, KAN.**

RED POLLED CATTLE

Locke's Reg. Red Polls

25 years of herd building. 60 head in herd. **TEDDY SUPREME** in service. A one-cow herd. Uniform in type and production backed by heavy production records. Tb. and abortion tested. Bulls and females for sale. Inspection invited.

G. W. LOCKE
DeGraff, Kan.

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

Plain View Farm Polled Herefords

Home of the champions. Bulls of serviceable ages, Woorthmore, Mischief and Domino breeding. Also bred and open heifers. **Jesse Riffel & Sons, Enterprise, Kan.**

AUCTIONEERS AND SALES MANAGERS

BOYD NEWCOM

Auctioneer

Selling Dairy Cattle a Specialty

Exchange Bldg., Stock Yards,
WICHITA, KAN.

BERT POWELL

AUCTIONEER
LIVE STOCK AND REAL ESTATE
715 Lincoln St. Topeka, Kan.

You Could Do No Finer Thing!

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



A PROVEN SIRE
for both
type and production
PROGRESS OWL
of
WINDMOOR 361079

has won a national reputation as a sire of high producing cows of good type.

We offer both sons and grandsons of this great bull.

WINDMOOR FARM
Edna, Kan.

Production
Type
Security

We do not maintain a "fancy, rich man's show place," BUT—we do have a good hard-working herd with good production, good type, and headed by bulls whose first daughters are proving their worth. AGAIN—we do not keep cows—cows keep us. We will be glad to meet you at the three Kansas Fairs—Belleville, Topeka, Hutchinson.

J. M. MILLS & SON
R. 3, Olathe, Kan.

Jean's Coronation
Duke 386209

for sale. Dropped Dec. 19, 1936. Dam: Gamboe Raleigh Ruth Jean 1072615. Record 6,881 milk, 360 lbs. fat as a 2-year-old. Jean's dam's record 76,920 lbs. milk, 3,498 lbs. fat in 9 lactations. Sire: Coronation Volunteer Poppy 359177. His dam's record 10,754 milk, 507.8 fat in 305 days as a 3-year-old. This is a good type individual priced reasonable.

FRANK L. YOUNG
Cheney, Kan.

REGISTERED JERSEYS
Since 1901

Oxford Lad, Maiden Stor, Xenia Sultan, San Gene and other families that have made the breed famous. Always looking for improvement in both type and production. Present herd bull **ROYALIST DESIGNER** (son of **DESIGN FERN OXFORD**) dam **BEAUTY ROYALIST**. Young bulls for sale out of high producing cows. Also females.

J. B. PORTER & SONS
Mayetta (Jackson Co.), Kan.

COTTAGE HILL
JERSEY HERD

Registered Jerseys of breeding and quality. Carrying the blood of noted sires and dams. **OXFORDS, FONTAINS, RALEIGHS, ETC.** Many high producing cows now in herd sired by **OXFORD FONTAIN POET**. **WEXFORD WONDER LAD** 382583 in service. Bulls and a few females Tb. and abortion tested on D.H.I.A. test for sale. Visitors welcome.

E. T. LINDQUIST & SONS
Waterville, Kan.
6 Miles South of Waterville

THREE-YEAR-OLD BULL

for sale. First Junior Yearling. North Central Kansas Parish show 1937. Dam—"very good," 714 lbs. fat; sale with option. Also 15 months old bull, foundation cows, 2-year-old and open heifers. 518 lbs. fat and above.

MRS. F. B. WEMPE & SONS
Frankfort, Kansas

Trees Important Crop



FARMERS in Rice county say that cultivating trees has become one of their important farm jobs. Eugene Fair is shown at work in one of the shelterbelt strips on land belonging to his father, L. W. Fair. Seen in this planting are 6 rows of trees—one each of Red cedar, catalpa, Chinese elm, and hackberry, followed by another of Chinese elm and one of mulberry. Other trees used in various combinations in that area are cottonwood, coffee bean, Green ash, Honey locust, oak and Bull pine. About 100 miles of shelterbelt have been planted in the vicinity of Alden for protection against wind and soil blowing.

Who Won at Dairy Shows

2,821 Took Part in Judging Contests

KANSAS held 29 spring dairy shows sponsored by Kansas State College, with Kansas Farmer co-operating. In all there were 554 exhibitors showing 1,622 dairy cattle. This is a big increase over last year. More than 16,000 people attended these shows with 2,821 folks participating in the judging contests. Winners from these contests will compete at the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka in September for the \$200 in cash prizes offered by Kansas Farmer Mail and Breeze. A summary of these dairy meets shows the following exhibitors and winners:

Jersey

EAST CENTRAL PARISH, HELD AT RICHMOND:

Exhibitors: Knoepfel Jersey Farm, Beal Brothers, Wallace Patrick, Colony; L. C. Carr, Lloyd C. Carr, Jr., Virginia Gault, Dorothy Mae Horstick, Richmond; William Coughenour, Wellsville; M. J. Ohmes, Greeley; Chester Johnston, Catherine Rose Johnston, Marie Johnston and Charley C. Johnston, Fort Scott; Nina Hart, Garnett.

Blue Ribbon Winners: Beal Brothers, Knoepfel Jersey Farm, Wallace Patrick, Colony; M. J. Ohmes, Greeley; Catherine Rose Johnston, Marie Johnston, Charley C. Johnston, Fort Scott.

Kansas Farmer Judging Contest Winners: Mrs. A. L. Beal, Mrs. A. H. Knoepfel, A. H. Knoepfel, Mrs. Ethel Patrick, Colony; R. B. Wagner, Richmond.

SOUTHEAST PARISH, HELD AT COFFEYVILLE:

Exhibitors: O. B. Reitz, E. W. Mock, H. S. Harman, A. F. Brown, B. H. Jones, Bobby Jones, Martha Lee Jones, W. A. Knox, Nellie E. Stover, Coffeyville; Raymond Phillips, Francis Nettleton, Ralph Hayden, Danie Richardson, Richardson & Lawellin, J. O. Monroe, Lawellin & Phillips, Charles Nettleton, Don Kabrey, Betty Jean Williams, Charlotte Jean Hayden, Elsie Jean Bolen, W. A. Lawellin, D. E. Richardson, Oswego; Windmoor Farm, Edna; Jess Olson, Altoona; Otho York, Buffalo; F. A. Ohles, Norris Chandler, Parsons; Harley Reece, Earleton; Phoebe Sarol Hunter, Paul Hunter, Labette; H. D. Plummer, Longton, Cleve Carson, Mound Valley; L. B. James, Robert Rozell; Gordon Haggard; Lois May Glover; Wayne Davis.

Blue Ribbon Winners: Cleve Carson, Mound Valley; Norris Chandler, Parsons; Richardson & Lawellin, J. O. Monroe, Don Kabrey, Dannie Richardson, W. A. Lawellin, Lawellin and Phillips, Oswego; B. H. Jones, E. W. Mock, W. A. Knox, A. F. Brown, O. B. Reitz, Coffeyville; Harvey Reece, Earleton.

Kansas Farmer Judging Contest Winners: J. B. Hunter, Howard; Byron Powell, Liberty; Mrs. Margaret Runkel, Edna; L. H. Reece, Mrs. L. H. Reece, Earleton.

CENTRAL PARISH, HELD AT McPHERSON:

Exhibitors: George Heckel, W. C. Isern, Murl Kaywood, Alden; A. L. Oswald, J. W. Cook, John Oswald, Ray Smith, H. J. Carey, Hutchinson; Harold Beam, John Allison, J. K. Muse, McPherson; D. W. Boster,

A. W. Miller, Larned; John Zelke, Buhler; E. A. Reed, Sunflower Bull Club, Lyons; U. A. Gore, Seward.

Blue Ribbon Winners: A. L. Oswald, John Oswald, Hutchinson; John Zelke, Buhler; George Heckel, Alden; Sunflower Bull Club, Lyons; D. W. Boster, Larned; John Allison, McPherson.

Kansas Farmer Judging Contest Winners: Ray Smith, Allen Thompson, Hutchinson; Joe Hudson, Sylvia; Guy R. Beer, Larned; George Heckel, Alden.

SOUTH CENTRAL PARISH, HELD AT KINGMAN:

Exhibitors: B. F. Porter, Mayfield; John Weir, Jr., Geuda Springs; Percy E. Lill, Mount Hope; C. A. Ewing, Lois Ewing, Conway Springs; R. E. Gates, Hazelton; P. N. Heck, Harper; Frank L. Young, Cheney; Harry Randolph, Nashville; J. E. Jones, Wellington; James Coleman, Kingman; James E. Berry, Caldwell; Elmer L. Reep, Wichita; Marvin Wilson, Murdock; L. D. Rigg & Sons, Leon; R. M. McClellan, Anthony.

Blue Ribbon Winners: Frank L. Young, Cheney; Elmer L. Reep, Wichita; John Weir, Jr., Geuda Springs; R. M. McClellan, Anthony; R. E. Gates, Hazelton; L. D. Rigg & Sons, Leon; Lois Ewing, Conway Springs.

Kansas Farmer Judging Contest Winners: C. A. Ewing, Conway Springs; R. M. McClellan, Anthony; John Weir, Jr., Geuda Springs; Charles Maninger, Harper; Frank L. Young, Cheney.

NORTHEAST PARISH, HELD AT HORTON:

Exhibitors: Boyd Bradley, Corning; C. Montgomery & Sons, Arrington; G. W. Smith & Sons, Fred B. Smith, Highland; Hallmark Farms, Kansas City, Mo.; J. B. Porter & Sons, Charles Gilliland, Mayetta; J. H. Booth, Charles Jones, Fairview; S. B. Cook, Sabetha; Maurice Gilliland, Hunter Rawlings, Loren Gilliland, R. A. Gilliland, Denison; V. Hart & Sons, Goff; J. M. Mills, Olathe.

Blue Ribbon Winners: Hallmark Farms, Kansas City, Mo.; S. B. Cook, Sabetha; V. Hart & Sons, Goff; G. W. Smith & Sons, Highland; R. A. Gilliland, Loren Gilliland, Maurice Gilliland, Denison.

Kansas Farmer Judging Contest Winners: Charles Montgomery, Arrington; Charles Gilliland, Mayetta; E. E. Latta, Holton; Mrs. Russell Rawlings, Denison; Fred Smith, Highland.

NORTH CENTRAL PARISH, HELD AT CONCORDIA:

Exhibitors: Dale E. Bowyer, John A. Bowyer, Rowene E. Bowyer, Manchester; T. W. Ekstrom, Wayne; Harold Marrs, Longford; E. T. Lindquist & Sons, Charles Copeland, Waterville; E. H. Taylor, Ervin Schurle, George E. Schurle, Manhattan; B. N. Wells, Rice; Edwin Livingston, Junction City.

Blue Ribbon Winners: Harold Marrs, Longford; Charles Copeland, E. T. Lindquist & Sons, Waterville; John A. Bowyer, Rowene E. Bowyer, Manchester; Ervin Schurle, George E. Schurle, Manhattan.

Kansas Farmer Judging Contest Winners: Mrs. John A. Bowyer, Manchester; Elmer Grauerholz, Reed Grauerholz, Kensington; Fred Roepke, Waterville; George E. Schurle, Manhattan.

Woodhull Hostess to World's Fair

Now at NEW YORK World's Fair, one of 40 cows selected to represent the **AYRSHIRE** breed. She is a member of our **GOOD BUTTERCUP** family and related in blood to 80 or 90% of our entire herd. They are correct in type and proficient in production. We usually have stock for sale.

WOODHULL FARM
Fred Williams, Prop.
Route 2 Hutchinson, Kan.

Here Come STARKS' Ayrshires

Leading in the Ayrshire herd test for United States for the month of **MAY**—1,001 pounds of milk and 38.3 butterfat (two-time milkings). **DECEMBER** last—First in both milk and butterfat (two-time milkings) 1,110 pounds milk and 44.21 butterfat. **JANUARY**—Second, 1,214 pounds milk and 46.99 fat (two-time milkings). **NOVEMBER** last—4th place. Every month since third or better. **APRIL**—Herd average 1,026 pounds milk and 41.6 fat (two-time milking). Herd includes eight daughters of **BECKY'S MAIN STAY OF FERNBROOK**. Every animal but herd bull bred on the farm. Tb. and abortion tested. Bulls, cows and heifers for sale.

R. E. STARK & SON
Abilene, Kan.

Bull Calves

for sale. Sired by Strathglass Bardrake 55283 (by Bargower True Form 51655 Imp.). D.H.I.A. records for 15 years. Tb. accredited and Bang's tested.

W. C. AINSWORTH & SON
Elmo, Kan.

Twenty-Seven Years Breeding AYRSHIRES

KSAC, Lindale, Alta Crest and Sycamore bulls. Type and production combine in our present herd sire, **SYCAMORE JOVANA** (son of **SYCAMORE RED JOSEPHINE**, 500 lbs. butterfat at a younger age than any other cow of the breed). Her test was 5.2% and her daughters tested as high as 5.2% D.H.I.A. records. Young bulls and few females for sale.

H. H. HOFFMAN & SONS
Abilene, Kan.

Pennhurst Advancer

One of the 35 best Advance Registry sons of **PENNHURST MAN O' WAR** sired the bull that heads our Ayrshire herd. No better breeding in the herd books. The dam of our bull is close up in breeding to the imported cow **LYNSTON DOUG**. Bred with 62 daughters with average records of 13,096 milk and 539 fat. Our cows are of Gossard breeding, 60 in herd now milking, 25 bulls and females for sale.

WHITE BROS.
Arlington, Kan.

For Most 4% Milk

Ayrshires are big, economical producers of 4% premium milk

Write for literature and list of breeders near you with stock for sale
Ayrshire Breeders' Association
260 Center Street
Brandon, Vermont

RAISE AYRSHIRES

ANGUS CATTLE

Best of Angus Breeding and correct type. 25 bulls from 6 to 24 mos. old. Bred and open heifers and cows. 300 to select from.
L. E. LAFLIN
Crab Orchard, Nebraska, Box 8

Kansas Farmer for June 17, 1938

Locust Dell Milking Shorthorns

Eleche Bright Eyes Don (son of Northwood Don 4th) in service. Cows now on D.H.I.A. test. Daughters and granddaughters of GENERAL CLAY 4th and Imp. PENCOYD CARDINAL. No herd in Middle West has more of this choice breeding. This cross combines the best General Clay and English breeding. Eleche Bright Eyes Don had for a dam the R. M. cow Eleche Bright Eyes Rex 2nd. Bull calves for sale. Some older.

W. S. MISCHLER & SON
Bloomington, Kan.

Milking Shorthorns

TAKE THE LEAD IN PROFIT

An Australian Milking Shorthorn whose butterfat would bring over \$320 in a year, at 20 cents per pound.

An English Milking Shorthorn whose milk would bring over \$2,000 in a year at 10 cents per quart.

A Kansas Milking Shorthorn herd sire that brought \$187 on the market.

Are the highlights of the breed that consistently pays a Dual-Profit that makes it the "BEST FOR KANSAS FARMERS"

MILKING SHORTHORN SOCIETY
Hutchinson, Kan.

Long Acres Milking Shorthorns

FAIR ACRES JERRY M (bred by Borg Farms) in service. His dam has 12,000 milk and 488.70 butterfat. Our Bates-Clay bred cows making monthly fat records of around 40 lbs. on D. H. I. A. test. We breed for well balanced beef and milk production. Bulls and females always for sale. Farm mile and half southwest of town. Visitors welcome.

BIGWOOD & REESE
Pratt, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Plain View Guernsey Farm

New herd sire, MEADOW LODGE REX'S CHIROKEE 260217. Sired by the famous BOURDALE REX, dam MAPLE LANE COLLEGE QUEEN (daughter of LANGTIER'S AFRICANDER) conceded to be the greatest son of LANGWATER AFRICANDER. "QUEEN'S" 11,341 milk, 562 fat (class F). Our former herd bull now for sale. COOPER'S FATIMA 238931 son of COOPER'S FANCY'S AFRICANDER (son of LANGWATER AFRICANDER) dam COOPER'S CRYSTAL, paternal grand-daughter of LANGWATER VALOR, record 10,593 milk, 549 fat (class F). See Fatima and his get. Ask for description and price.

A. P. UNRUH & SON
Moundridge, Kan.

GUERNSEY TYPE and PRODUCTION

In service: GAY LORD'S QUEST OF FORTUNE (by Langwater Fortune, dam Emogene's Favorite of Fairview, 8,783 lbs. milk, 438.1 fat).
Bulls for sale from cows making over 450 lbs. fat at 2 years old, 85 lbs. fat, mature equivalent in 30 days. LANGWATER and other leading blood lines.

Herd very uniform in type and production. T.B. and abortion tested. Also breed Duroc hogs.

F. E. WELLS
R. 1, Manhattan, Kan.

GUERNSEY BULLS

We have some Guernsey bulls for sale out of cows with records. Write for list.
Sun Farms or Feess Dairy, Parsons, Kan.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

20 BULLS Weaned and up to choice herd bulls. \$60 to \$200.
Females—not related. One of the largest and oldest herds. Banbury & Sons, Plevna, Kan. (22 mi. W. and S. of Hutchinson, Kan.)

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Shorthorn Bulls For Sale

3 good ones. Modern Star 2nd, by Modern Star from Tomson Bros. One roan without horns, from milk strain. Purebred but cannot furnish papers. See these bulls before buying. Priced right.

H. W. ESTES, SITKA, KAN.

Brown Swiss

EASTERN KANSAS BROWN SWISS CANTON, HELD AT EL DORADO:

Exhibitors: Ed Mason, G. D. Sluss, El Dorado; Eli McCullough, Solomon; Bessie & E. Corn, Kenneth E. Corn, Wichita; E. M. Mooberry, Goddard; D. V. Schmidt, Newton.

Blue Ribbon Winners: Eli McCullough, Solomon; G. D. Sluss, El Dorado; Bessie & E. Corn, Wichita.

Kansas Farmer Judging Contest Winners: Gerald Bennington, Ralph Bennington, El Dorado.

WESTERN KANSAS BROWN SWISS CANTON, HELD AT PRETTY PRAIRIE:

Exhibitors: J. C. Schubert, Raymond; Marion Beal, Danville; Henry Schmidt, Henry Duwe, Phillip Duwe, Freeport; F. M. Webber, Bob Farmer, Roy Webber, Kingman; Earl Webber, Arlington; J. W. Braden, Hutchinson.

Blue Ribbon Winners: Marion Beal, Danville; Henry Duwe, Freeport; Earl Webber, Arlington; J. W. Braden, Hutchinson; Bob Farmer, Roy Webber, Kingman.

Kansas Farmer Judging Contest Winners: Roy Webber, F. M. Webber, Kingman; Marion Beal, Danville; Milton Schwartz, Pretty Prairie; J. W. Zimmerman, Arlington.

Guernsey

SOUTHEAST KANSAS GUERNSEY SHOW, HELD AT ERIE:

Exhibitors: Paul R. Johnson, A. W. Knott, Jr., Independence; Sun Farms, Feess Paramount Dairy, Parsons; G. F. Samp & Son, McCune; Carl Schoenhof, J. D. Hill, Lawrence Worzel, Donald M. Taylor, Robert M. Taylor, Harland Green, Walnut; Carlton Hall, Bill Hall, Coffeyville; James Dunkin, Columbus; Mairs Brothers, Altamont.

Blue Ribbon Winners: Paul R. Johnson, Independence; Carlton Hall, Bill Hall, Coffeyville; James Dunkin, Columbus; Sun Farms, Feess Paramount Dairy, Parsons.

Kansas Farmer Judging Contest Winners: James Dunkin, Columbus; Claude Henry, Parsons; Waldo Hall, Baxter Springs; D. E. White, McCune; Mrs. Herman Bonine, Erie.

NORTHEAST KANSAS GUERNSEY SHOW, HELD AT BALDWIN:

Exhibitors: Jenkins Guernsey Farm, Linwood; W. H. Barton, Bernice Wiggins, W. O. Boehle, H. P. Pears, E. E. Hazlett, Vanroy W. Miller, Lawrence; W. G. Ransom, Homewood; F. O. Eckman, M. L. Holcom, Will Adriaene, Jesse W. Deay, Baldwin; E. E. Germain, Bern; George W. Scheutz, Horton.

Blue Ribbon Winners: W. G. Ransom, Homewood; George W. Scheutz, Horton; E. E. Hazlett, H. P. Pears, W. O. Boehle, Lawrence; Jenkins Guernsey Farm, Linwood; Will Adriaene, Baldwin.

Kansas Farmer Judging Contest Winners: J. F. Marsh, Troy; W. H. Moore, Onelda; Keith Van Horn, Sabetha; E. E. Germain, Bern; Mrs. Wayne Anderson.

REPUBLICAN-BLUE GUERNSEY SHOW, HELD AT WASHINGTON:

Exhibitors: Harry Givens, F. E. Wells, Manhattan; J. Largent, Concordia; Paul Riggert, Odell, Neb.; Vernon Robertson, A. C. Fuhrken & Sons, Bill Neff, Paul Froelich, Washington; George H. Nieman, Marysville; N. L. Newcomb, Morrowville.

Blue Ribbon Winners: F. E. Wells, Harry Givens, Manhattan; N. L. Newcomb, Morrowville; George H. Nieman, Marysville; Riggert Guernsey Farm, Odell, Neb.; Fuhrken Brothers, Washington.

Kansas Farmer Judging Contest Winners: Lloyd McMurray, Jewell; Mrs. George Nieman, Frank Williams, Marysville; N. L. Newcomb, Morrowville; Harry Givens, Manhattan.

CENTRAL KANSAS GUERNSEY SHOW, HELD AT HILLSBORO:

Exhibitors: W. V. Stutz, Utica; T. R. Conklin, Abilene; M. A. Hensley, Salina Guernsey Dairy, William Odgers, Lawrence Beil, sr., Roy Dillard, R. H. Graham, A. V. Kline, Alvin Young, W. W. Babbitt, Ralph Brown, Salina; W. L. Schultz, Durham; E. D. Hershberger, Newton; E. H. Unruh & Sons, George S. Jost, Hugo H. Hiebert, Hillsboro; J. L. Nelson, Wichita.

Blue Ribbon Winners: M. A. Hensley, William Odgers, Roy Dillard, Alvin Young, Salina; Hugo H. Hiebert, Hillsboro; W. L. Schultz, Durham.

Kansas Farmer Judging Contest Winners: William Lais, Durham; Kenneth Fisher, Gale Williams, Newton; William Odgers, Salina; Hugo H. Hiebert, Hillsboro.

Holstein

CENTRAL KANSAS HOLSTEIN SHOW, HELD AT STERLING:

Exhibitors: T. Hobart McVay, Nickerson; George Schroeder, Victor Schroeder, Frederick; Gerald Hornbaker, Ted Hornbaker, Stafford; A. F. Miller, Haven; Howard Carey, R. L. Evans, Hutchinson; John Hammeke, Ellinwood; George Hirst, Partridge; W. G. Bircher, W. L. Reed, Kanopolis; Paul Schroeder, Lorraine; Frank Fabin, Wayne Blackhall, Sterling; Ernest Reed, Lyons; David Hammeke, Great Bend.

Blue Ribbon Winners: T. Hobart McVay, Nickerson; George Schroeder, Victor Schroeder, Frederick; Howard Carey, R. L. Evans, Hutchinson; Gerald Hornbaker, Stafford; Ernest Reed, Lyons; David Hammeke, Great Bend; Frank Fabin, Sterling; John Hammeke, Ellinwood; Paul Schroeder, Lorraine.

GUERNSEYS That SHOW and PRODUCE



Dunwalke Governor 170185, senior herd sire owned by Jo-Mar Farm, Salina, and K. S. C., Manhattan, and his winning get. This get placed first at the Regional Show at Hillsboro on April 29th, 1939. This get has the distinction of being a Grand Champion get. Grangemead Faith, the cow on the left, was Grand Champion at Abilene in 1938; Grangemead Derilla, the cow in the middle, was Grand Champion at Hutchinson in 1937; and Jo-Mar Governess, the young cow on the right, was Grand Champion at Hillsboro on April 29th, this year. And they are all good producers. Faith has a record of 11,873 pounds milk, 618.4 pounds butterfat, E.H.I.; Derilla has a record of 8,009 pounds milk, 474.5 butterfat, D.H.I.A. record. She is on A.R. test now and in 126 days she has made 5,792 pounds milk, 301.3 pounds butterfat, C.I.A. Governess freshened Jan. 24th for the first time and in 121 days she has produced 3,999 pounds milk, 196 pounds butterfat C.I.G. All three of these cows are on A.R. test now.

Visitors are always welcome at JO-MAR FARM

JO-MAR FARM, Salina, Kan. Roy E. Dillard, Mgr.

SALINE COUNTY MILKING SHORTHORNS

LIBERTY HILL FARM

5 entries made at Kansas State Fair 1938. Won 5 firsts and 2 grand champions. Best of bloodlines. Such as Otis Chieftain, Brookside 13th, Glenside Clay Duke, etc. Inspection invited.

A. N. JOHNSON & SON
Assaria, Kan.

PETERSON'S SHORTHORNS

Selected and bred for the best beef and milk balance. Featuring daughters of FAIRACRES JUDGE, Dullayn Supreme, etc. Also registered Hereford Hogs. Young bulls, heifers and pigs for sale. Inspection invited.

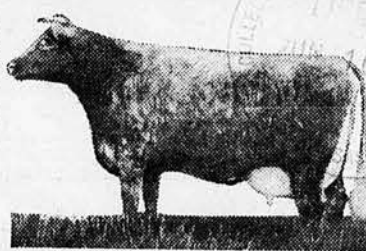
M. H. PETERSON
Assaria, Kan.

NOTE: We live on adjoining farms and own herd bulls jointly. Come and see Fairacres Judge and BROOKSIDE MAPPERTON 72nd.

HUFFMAN'S DOUBLE DECK SHORTHORNS

Edgewood Professor in service, Dual Jr. Lance to follow. Cows on D.H.I.A. making monthly records up to 66.7 fat. Northwood, Bates, Glenside, Flintstone, and Walgrove breeding. 60 head in herd. Bulls from calves to breeding ages. Also females.

J. R. "Bob" Huffman
Abilene, Kan.



Two Milking Shorthorn Herds

(Just Over the Line in Nebraska)

12 Register of Merit cows, with records up to 10,906.6 milk, and 431.59 butterfat. Recorded in 1935 Milking Shorthorn Year Book, volume 23. 50 breeding cows in cur herds, daughters and granddaughters of Chief Bellboy (grandson of General Clay), Oxford King, Blackwood Hero, Cyrus Glen, Prospect Boy Gooch (grandson of Fill Pail Record), Flintstone Waterloo Gift, and Easview Star. Present herd sire owned jointly, BORG'S PRIDE 2nd (by Northwood Marshall, son of Northwood Pride 4th).

Meadowvue Milking Shorthorns

Herd on fourth year of D. H. I. A. test. Yearly profits per cow above feed costs, \$82.40. Young bulls for sale.

C. B. CALLAWAY
Fairbury, Nebr.

Alreda Milking Shorthorns

Herd on continuous D. H. I. A. test. Herd average 7,539 milk, 292 butterfat, half first calf heifers. All on two milkings per day. Choice young bulls for sale, sired by Borg's Pride 2nd.

ALVIN W. MEYER
Fairbury, Nebr.

Farms 1 mile apart—visit both herds same day.

The RE- Prefix

that is a part of the name of all animals registered by us—Stands for **RECORDS of Production** **EXCELLENCE of Type**

14 years daily milk weights—Winnings include Junior Champion, Kansas, 15 Cows put in Record Merit—Blood of U. S. and English Champions—Class leader, 40-pound List—District and State Winners.

Senior Herd Sire—MOUNTAIN REEVES

3 Dams averaged 16,081-625.

Weight 2,100, without grain.

FOR SALE: R. M. and SHOW COWS, BULL CALVES

HARRY H. REEVES, R. 4, Hutchinson, Kan.

DAIRY CATTLE

Headquarters For Dairy Cows

We breed and deal in purebred and high grade dairy cows. If we don't have them we know where they can be found.

C. W. "TANK" TANKERSLEY
Neosho, Mo.

Wisconsin Dairy Calves

Selected Guernsey and Holstein month old heifer calves, 2 for \$12.50. Express charges paid by us.
LOOKOUT FARM, LAKE GENEVA, WIS.

FANCY DAIRY HEIFERS

\$8.00, \$10.00 and \$15.00. Registered Bull \$25.00.
Shawnee Dairy Cattle Co., San Antonio and Dallas
Write Box 5313, Dallas, Texas

BROWN SWISS CATTLE

CASEY'S BROWN SWISS CATTLE

Best of bloodlines. ROMANCE BOB OF BRIER BLUFF in service. Cows come from heavy production strains. Inspection invited. Young bulls for sale.

RALPH M. CASEY
Council Grove, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

ELMHOFF HOLSTEIN FARM

On D. H. I. A. test since 1927 except '31 and '32. 1938 herd average 412 butterfat, 11,320 milk. Profit above feed costs \$132.80 per cow. Herd uniform due to having descended from two cows. Best of bloodlines and good type. Young bulls and females for sale. 3 east and 4 south of town.

FRANK HOFFMAN & SON
Pretty Prairie, Kan.

Maninger's Profitable Holsteins

Descended from two cows of best blood lines. Herd built by selecting the best individuals. Bulls from good breeders. Hostettlers and Regiers. Proven bulls used whenever possible. Older cows have D. H. I. A. records. Herd Tb. and abortion federal tested. Stock for sale.

JESS MANINGER
Harper, Kan.

Holstein Bull

for sale. Three years old. Good type. Sired by proved bull. Dam's first four lactations average 434 lbs. fat, and was 2nd aged cow at State Fair. Her first daughter made 419 lbs. fat in ten months at 2 years. Also good bull calves from good herd improvement record dams and sired by our show bull of Sir Inka May and Pabst Farm breeding. Visitors welcome.

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

La-Top Dairy Farm Registered Holsteins

Mac-Bess Ormsby Matador in service. Son of Mac-Bess Ormsby Homestead, fat record 611.4 and 18,267 milk. Herd on D.H.I.A. test. High cow last year 471 fat. Herd average, 20 cows, 314 fat and 9,529 milk. Young cows and baby bulls for sale. Farm half mile west of Lovewell.

HENRY TOPLIFF
Formoso, Kan.

Dressler's Record Bulls

From cows with records up to 1,013 lbs. fat. We have the highest producing herd in United States, averaging 659 lbs. fat. H. A. DRESSLER, 1480, KAN.

Kansas Farmer Judging Contest Winners: Ted Miller, Lyons; Wayne Blackhall, Sterling; Mrs. T. H. McVay, T. Hobart McVay, Nickerson; Floyd Rishel, Rozel.

MIDWEST KANSAS HOLSTEIN SHOW, HELD AT HERINGTON:

Exhibitors: Harry Cowman, Charles Meyer, Lost Springs; Elmer Geis, O. E. Harrison, Glen Conyers, Marion; H. A. Meier, L. L. Engle, St. Joseph's Home, John C. Bell, Voiland Engle, Lyle Engle, Abilene; Mrs. E. W. Obitts, W. C. Floyd, John Gehrke, G. A. Kurtenbach, Ray Dix, Herington; Lester Hill, Henry Lenhart, Elmer Teetzen, Herman Brehm, Hope; Lew Berry, Wilsey; Ted Buhler, Assaria; W. N. Sturgis, Iver Peterson, Ralph Sturgis, Burdick; Earl Cook, Dillon; Harrison Bartell, Hillsboro; G. C. Orth, Virgil G. Orth, Baltz Altman, Elmo; Eldom McDowell, Kipp; E. P. Miller, Junction City; John H. Laru, John H. Love, Arthur Schubert, Ramona; W. G. Herpich.

Blue Ribbon Winners: Harry Cowman, Lost Springs; H. A. Meier, L. L. Engle, St. Joseph's Home, Abilene; Elmer Geis, Glen Conyers, Marion; Lew Berry, Wilsey; Ted Buhler, Assaria; Mrs. E. W. Obitts, Ray Dix, G. A. Kurtenbach, Herington; John H. Love, Ramona; Earl Cook, Dillon; Eldom McDowell, Kipp; Harrison Bartell, Hillsboro; Baltz Altman, Elmo; Henry Lenhart, Hope; W. G. Herpich.

Kansas Farmer Judging Contest Winners: Harold Scanlon, M. R. Rohrer, Abilene; Ted Buhler, Assaria; Ray Dix, Herington; Earl Cook, Dillon.

ARKANSAS VALLEY BLACK & WHITE CATTLE SHOW, HELD AT NEWTON:

Exhibitors: J. Heersche, Mulvane; Harrison Bartell, Hillsboro; E. B. Regier, Whitewater; C. P. Regier, Peabody; Jake Zarnowski, LeRoy Gaede, Children's Home, Ed Vetter, Edwin Tangeman, Bobby Payne, Children's Home, Don French, Children's Home, Lawrence Sloop, Children's Home, Bob Inghram, Children's Home, Bill Keuhn, Children's Home, Howard Robertson, Children's Home, Newton; Jeff Kubin, Quentin and Dale Kubin, Arthur W. Reichert, McPherson; O. E. Danielson, Donald Turnquist, Lindsborg; Barbara Morris, Wichita.

Blue Ribbon Winners: J. Heersche, Mulvane; Harrison Bartell, Hillsboro; C. P. Regier, Peabody; E. B. Regier, Whitewater; Jeff Kubin, Jake Zarnowski, Quentin and Dale Kubin, McPherson; O. E. Danielson, Lindsborg; Barbara Morris, Wichita; Bobby Payne, Lawrence Sloop, Bill Keuhn, Bob Inghram, all of Children's Home, Newton.

Kansas Farmer Judging Contest Winners: Ed Vetter, Olin Eby, Newton; H. Turnquist, O. E. Danielson, Lindsborg; Guy Faulconer, El Dorado.

SOUTH CENTRAL KANSAS SHOW, HELD AT HARPER:

Exhibitors: Harry L. Shetlar, Conway Springs; J. E. Jones, Wellington; Archie Ireland, Anthony; Leo H. Hostettler, Titus Hostettler, Chancy H. Hostettler, Halford Maninger, A. F. Beyler, Harold Mason, Jack E. Hoover, Mrs. John Potter, Jess Maninger, Abram B. Thut, Harper; E. E. Wulf & Sons, Danville; State Training School, Winfield, Devere Van Horn, Crisfield; M. A. Shultz, Pretty Prairie.

Blue Ribbon Winners: J. E. Jones, Wellington; Leo H. Hostettler, A. F. Beyler, Harold Mason, Abram B. Thut, Jess Maninger, Chancy Hostettler, Harper; State Training School, Winfield; M. A. Shultz, Pretty Prairie; Harry L. Shetlar, Conway Springs.

Kansas Farmer Judging Contest Winners: Luther Shetlar, Conway Springs; J. E. Jones, Wellington; Alfred Beyler, Leo H. Hostettler, Abram B. Thut, Harper.

NORTH CENTRAL KANSAS SHOW, HELD AT WASHINGTON:

Exhibitors: W. F. Frerking, Herkimer; K. W. Phillips, Manhattan; H. J. Meierkord, Martin C. Ohlde, G. R. Appleman, Linn; Fred Tlemeyer, Clifton; Marshall County Livestock Improvement Association, Merlin Griswold, Marysville; Arnold and Larson, Green; William Rosenkranz, Washington; Henry Hatesohl, Mike Schroll, Greenleaf; A. R. Hoffman, Lambert Young, Haddam; Ward Morey, Mahaska; W. C. Mueller, Hanover; Vaughn Alwin, Morrowville.

Blue Ribbon Winners: K. W. Phillips, Manhattan; H. J. Meierkord, Linn; William Rosenkranz, Washington; Ward Morey, Mahaska; Henry Hatesohl, Greenleaf; Arnold and Larson, Green; A. R. Hoffman, Haddam.

Kansas Farmer Judging Contest Winners: Arnold Lohmeyer, Linn; Vaughn Alwin, Morrowville; Carl McCormick, Cedar; W. F. Frerking, Herkimer; Henry Hatesohl, Greenleaf.

TONGANOXIE BLACK & WHITE SHOW, HELD AT TONGANOXIE:

Exhibitors: Meyer Dairy Farm, Basehor; H. M. Chamney, William Gene Rice, F. J. McKinney, Paul Clawson, Lawrence; Arden Clawson, Linwood; Osawatomie State Hospital, Osawatomie; Paul Jamison, Cummings; John W. Stuckey, Leavenworth; Ralph James, Eudora; L. J. Theno, E. Boyns, Bonner Springs; H. M. Wood, Clyde Shade, Ottawa; Clifford Beckwith, Easton; Kansas State Prison, Lansing; M. F. Black, Tonganoxie.

Blue Ribbon Winners: Meyer Dairy Farm, Basehor; Osawatomie State Hospital, Osawatomie; L. J. Theno, Bonner Springs; Clyde Shade, Ottawa; Paul Jamison, Cummings; Arden Clawson, Linwood; Kansas State Prison, Lansing; Clifford Beckwith, Easton; F. J. McKinney, Lawrence.

Kansas Farmer Judging Contest Winners: John W. Stuckey, Leavenworth; Everett Meyer, G. G. Meyer, Basehor; Paul Jamison, Cummings; C. A. Beckwith, Easton.

CAPITOL DISTRICT BLACK & WHITE SHOW, HELD AT OSAGE CITY:

Exhibitors: C. L. E. Edwards, Ted White, Ira Romig & Sons, Ted Romig, Phil Romig, White & Chamberlain, Boys' Industrial School, Topeka; H. A. Dressler, Lebo; James G. Ross, Belvue; Williams & Farrar, Lester Duncan, Lyndon; St. Marys College, St. Marys; Elvis Lindbloom, Lawrence Walquist, Osage City; Owen Davis, Barclay.

Blue Ribbon Winners: Ira Romig & Sons, C. L. E. Edwards, Topeka; St. Marys College, St. Marys; Lawrence Walquist, Osage City; Williams & Farrar, Lyndon.

Kansas Farmer Judging Contest Winners: Glen Romig, Ed Coleman, Topeka; Paul French, St. Marys; J. D. Faust, Richland; Vey Holston, Perry.

NORTHEAST KANSAS BLACK AND WHITE DISTRICT SHOW, HELD AT SABETHA:

Exhibitors: L. B. Strahm, H. Bechtelheimer, Wilbur Wurzbacher, Albert Ackerman, D. C. Brunner, Sabetha; August E. Moeller, Hiawatha; Vernon Foley, H. S. Miller, Kenneth Roberts, Lloyd Meyers, S. M. Chandler & Sons, Morrill; Mrs. H. D. Burger & Son, Rottinghaus & Draney, Seneca; E. R. Fouth, Reserve; Tonnes Torkelson & Sons, Everest; A. A. Stallbaumer, Baileyville.

Blue Ribbon Winners: August E. Moeller, Hiawatha; Mrs. H. D. Burger & Son, Rottinghaus & Draney, Seneca; Harvey Bechtelheimer, D. C. Brunner, Albert Ackerman, Wilbur Wurzbacher, Sabetha; Tonnes Torkelson & Sons, Everest; S. M. Chandler & Sons, Morrill.

Kansas Farmer Judging Contest Winners: Mrs. Harvey Bechtelheimer, Glenn Sewell, Harvey Bechtelheimer, Sabetha; J. W. Patton, Hiawatha; Harry Burger, Seneca.

Ayrshire

MID-KANSAS AYRSHIRE SHOW, HELD AT HILLSBORO:

Exhibitors: H. H. Hoffman, R. E. Stark, Verland M. Hoffman, Abilene; Juniata Farm, Sarah S. Ulrich, Manhattan; D. P. Kasper, Harrison Unruh & Sons, Herman F. Foth, P. F. Friesen, P. H. Penner, Hillsboro; W. C. Ainsworth & Son, Elmo; J. L. Griffith, Riley; Samuel Bell, Hope; Oscar Weinbrenner, David S. Klassen, Lehigh; A. C. Tannehill & Son, Broughton.

Blue Ribbon Winners: D. P. Kasper, Harrison Unruh & Sons, Herman F. Foth, Hillsboro; Oscar Weinbrenner, Lehigh; H. H. Hoffman, Abilene; Juniata Farm, Manhattan.

Kansas Farmer Judging Contest Winners: Carl Cooley, Bavaria; Marion Velthoen, Manhattan; D. P. Kasper, P. H. Penner, Hillsboro; H. L. Adams.

SOUTH CENTRAL KANSAS AYRSHIRE SHOW, HELD AT ARKANSAS CITY:

Exhibitors: M. B. Dusenbury, Anthony; E. L. Mathes, Mathes Brothers, Olen Berg, Leo Berg, Herbert Mathes, Harper; Home National Bank, C. M. Downing, C. F. Curless, W. H. Hardy, Fred Mueller & Son, J. W. Stacy, Charles De Mott, W. H. Hardy, Jr., C. A. McMichael & Son, R. C. Sowden, Edgar Tolles, Wilma Cook, J. I. Ewing, Max Ewing, Ralph Stacy, Arkansas City; Sullivan & Vanderhoff; Everett Wilson.

Blue Ribbon Winners: M. B. Dusenbury, Anthony; W. H. Hardy, Ralph Stacy, C. A. McMichael & Son, Arkansas City; Herbert Mathes, Harper.

Kansas Farmer Judging Contest Winners: W. H. Hardy, Robert McMichael, Homer Brown, Arkansas City; C. L. Hendershot, Royal Hendershot, Hutchinson; Bill Dusenbury, Anthony.

EAST KANSAS AYRSHIRE SHOW, HELD IN OTTAWA:

Exhibitors: Harvey Holmes, Olathe; Bernice Wiggins, J. B. Wiggins, Lawrence; A. F. Bolte, R. H. Kroenke, Hepler; F. W. Eckhoff, Girard; Francis R. Dugger, Harvey Davenport, Imogene Davenport, Betram Davenport, Osage City; John C. Keas, John R. Schurman, O. K. Linscott, Effingham; Twin Oak Farm, Huron; Eber Swanston, Rantoul; H. A. Ward, Ottawa; William Horstick, Richmond; Richard and Raymond Scholz, Lancaster.

Blue Ribbon Winners: John C. Keas, Effingham; R. H. Kroenke, Hepler; Twin Oak Farm, Huron; Richard and Raymond Scholz, Lancaster; F. W. Eckhoff, Girard; Harvey Holmes, Olathe; Bernice Wiggins, Lawrence.

Kansas Farmer Judging Contest Winners: Mrs. J. B. Wiggins, Lawrence; John Keas, Effingham; Karl Scholz, Lancaster; Mrs. L. H. Holmes, Olathe; W. Pape, Robinson.

CENTRAL KANSAS AYRSHIRE SHOW, HELD AT LITTLE RIVER:

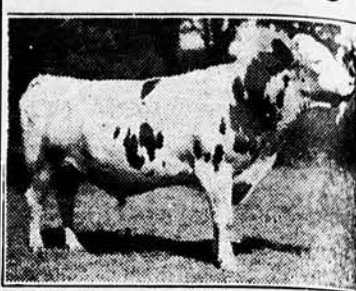
Exhibitors: Fred Strickler, Fred Williams, C. L. Hendershot & Sons, Arthur Lancaster, Royal Hendershot, Maurice Hendershot, Floyd Jackson, Bill Dyson, Jerry Yoder, Hutchinson; Marion Williams, F. E. Schrock, Sterling; H. W. Buller, Buhler; Norma Lee Cochran, Jerre Cochran, Little River; Wade W. Allen, Conway; E. Van Norman, Lyons.

Blue Ribbon Winners: Fred Williams, Royal Hendershot, Arthur Lancaster, Fred Strickler, Hutchinson; Marion Williams, Sterling.

Kansas Farmer Judging Contest Winners: Fred Strickler, C. L. Hendershot, Hutchinson; Herbert Buller, Buhler; H. L. Rinehart, Greenburg; Elinor Williams, Sterling.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Proven Sire



B.I.S. Mercedes Walker Korndyke
Holstein-Friesian Mt. Hope Index
—19,630 lbs. milk, 685 lbs. fat.
Year old sons of this high record
proven sire for sale.

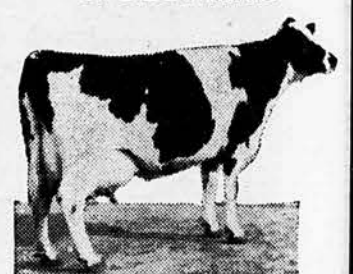
C. L. E. EDWARDS
Sunnymede Farm, Topeka, Kan.

FIFTY High Producing Holstein Cows

on D.H.I.A., making year's averages of 335 fat. Individual cows up to 493 fat. The Grand Champion, SIR BILLY ORMSBY DE KOL, has given us a great lot of heifers. To follow him we have a half interest in PABST BELMONT SENSATION (judged "Excellent" and sired by the Gold Medal bull CORNATION SENSATION). His dam 847, 4% fat. Her dam 720, 4% fat and the only 4% cow listed in the Blue Book. Young bulls and females for sale. Tb. and abortion free.

PHILLIPS BROS.
R. 4, Manhattan, Kan.

SHUNGAVALLEY HOLSTEINS



GRETTA PIEBE

Crowned Queen at
Capitol Holstein Show

In her first 186 days test as mature cow she has 392.9 lbs. fat, 11,194 lbs. milk.

Ira Romig & Sons, Topeka, Kan.

Fickels Keep Holsteins Holsteins Keep Fickels

25 years of herd building. 9 years in D. H. I. A. yearly herd record averages up to 410. Featuring the blood of K. P. O. P., COLANTHA, SIGIS ORMSBY and other great sires of the breed. Young bulls and females for sale. Tb. and abortion tested. Representatives win in best shows.

C. T. FICKEL & SONS
Chanute, Kan.

SIR BILLY DeKOL JENNIE

has been in service in our herd for nine years. Assisted by FREDMAR SIR FOBES TIRUNE. Both outstanding proven bulls at Topeka and Hutchinson, 1938, where we won the largest number of blue ribbons. Herd average production 1938 was 423 lbs. fat. Young stock for sale. Inspection invited.

MEIERKORD HOLSTEIN FARM
Linn, Kan.

H. J. Meierkord, Owner
G. R. Appleman, Manager

IN THE FIELD

Jesse R. Johnson
Topeka, Kansas



E. H. INMAN, of Altamont, offers yearling and ram lambs of the best breeding.

H. W. ESTES, of Sitka, offers purebred unregistered Shorthorn bulls. Reds and roans, some from milking families.

C. E. McCLEURE, big Hampshire breeder of Republic, offers selections from 300 spring pigs, boars and gilts, sired by a great son of High Score, King Flash and Fancy Emblem.

ANDON MORTON and JOHN RHODES, successful Jersey cattle breeders of Beatrice, Neb., have recently purchased a Rotherwood-bred bull from A. LEWIS OSWALD, of Hutchinson. At the same time they bought a half interest in 3 bull calves to be developed together.

MRS. F. B. WEMPE and SONS, Jersey breeders of Frankfort, report much activity in Jerseys. Just now they offer to sell with a 2-year option to buy back, a choice 3-year-old bull out of a dam that classified "Very Good" and has a record of having produced 714 lbs. of fat in 1 year.

G. D. SLUSS, on his farm just south of Eldorado, maintains one of the largest and strongest herds of Brown Swiss cattle to be found in the entire country. Bulls from his herd have gone to many states. His herd bull is a grandson of Swiss Valley Girl 10th, probably the most noted cow of the breed.

W. C. AINSWORTH and SON are among the oldest Kansas breeders of registered Ayrshire cattle. The herd has been on continuous D.H.I.A. test for 15 years. Records, while varying some because of feed conditions, have always shown well and continue to get better. The best of producing bloodlines are considered when selecting herd sires.

J. M. MILLS and SON, of Olathe, have one of the uniform Jersey herds of the state. This applies to both type and production. They keep and breed registered Jerseys for profit. It is no hobby with them. The farm is devoted to Jersey breeding and dairying. The foundation came from good herds like Longview, and nothing but the best in herd bulls come to the farm.

BESSIE CORN, of Wichita, is one of the enthusiastic Brown Swiss breeders of the state. A small but excellent herd is kept on the farm south of town. The foundation stock came from the best herds in the entire country. The herd is on D. H. I. A. test and shows every evidence of care backed by the best of blood lines and production.

IRA ROMIG and SONS, Topeka, have gone far in improving the quality and increasing butterfat and milk production for Kansas Holsteins. Probably no other firm has sent out a greater number of bulls suited to improve the breed. D.H.I.A. records are made and careful attention given to health, uniformity of type and other details necessary to the building and making better a great herd of cattle. The name Romig attached to a Holstein pedigree is a guarantee of quality and performance.

I have just received an interesting letter from FRANK YOUNG, of Cheney. Mr. Young and his family specialize in growing high class registered Jersey cattle and raise a few hundred acres of wheat as a sideline. Just now they have 21 cows in milk. They are making unusually good yields as indicated by the D.H.I.A. tests. Last year's herd average was 4,700 lbs. of milk and 351 of butterfat, with more than half of the milking cows first calf heifers. Mr. Young states he can spare a few good cows or heifer springers now.

The SMITH DUROC FARM, of Stanley, has about 170 spring pigs. A number of the better individuals produced at ORCHARD HOME FARM were purchased by Ralph L. Smith, of Kansas City, when he was selecting foundation material for this herd. The Champ, a popular winner for Orchard Home, is the chief herd sire and is siring the medium type Duroc. Durocs from this farm will be exhibited at the swine shows on the West Coast and at leading state fairs. L. E. McCULLEY is the herdsman in charge.

Readers of Kansas Farmer are familiar with the name of Hostetler when reading about high class, heavy production Holsteins. LEO H. HOSTETLER, son of the founder of this great herd at Harper, is carrying the work forward in a manner highly pleasing to all lovers of this wonderful breed of cattle. The females now on hand number more than 50. A son of Man-O-War has been in service now for several years and has produced a lot of fine, level-uddered, heavy producing heifers. The herd is fully accredited for Bangs and TB.

It is always a pleasure to visit the MEIER-KORD HOLSTEIN FARM at Linn. This is one of the strongest herds to be found in the Middle-western states. In a printed statement inclosed I see again the photo of the grand champion cow, Pauline Pokadot. This cow has a yearly production record of 21,229 lbs. of milk and 761.9 lbs. of butterfat. Her life record at 11 years old was 126,025 lbs. of milk and 4,514.7 fat. More than half of the herd is related in blood to this foundation cow. The herd is being managed in a highly capable manner by RAYMOND APPELMAN.

F. E. WELLS, located a few miles west of Manhattan, has one of the good registered Guernsey herds in his section of the state. The herd was established several years ago by the purchase of 3 heifers. Uniformity, both in type and production, has been maintained by breeding up from the original purchase. The herd now numbers about 25 head. Milk is sold to residents of Manhattan. D.H.I.A. work is carried on and unusually satisfactory records are being made. Last year an income of \$2.80 was received for every dollar spent for grain. Cows in herd have mature equivalent records ranging from 405 lbs. of fat to 551. Durocs are also raised on the farm.

HARVEY BECHTELHEIMER, of Sabetha, fortunate owner of King Bess De Kohl Conductor, continues to build one of the smoothest and best producing Holstein herds in the state. He now has 15 daughters of the old bull, 7 of them listed in the blue book, with average records of 485 lbs. fat, mature equivalent. Altogether there now are 10 head of the daughters in milk, and all of them are making unusually good records. Cows now in the herd have individual lifetime records up to 3,076 lbs. fat.

The herd has been on test now for the last 7 years. Because of having so many daughters and other females closely related to him, Conductor could be spared to assist in building another good herd. Mr. Bechtelheimer now owns and operates the Collins farm, for years noted because of the high standard of Holsteins raised there.

In a recent issue the statement was made that LAWRENCE STRICKLER, Milking Shorthorn breeder, of Hutchinson, exhibited the grand champion cow at the state fair last year. The statement should have been that Mr. Strickler bred and exhibited the grand champion cow of the breed in 1937. A. N. JOHNSON, of Assaria, won this honor on a cow of his own breeding in 1938.

Almost 4 years ago, J. B. PORTER, of Mayetta in Jackson county, began breeding registered Jersey cattle. Among his first purchases were cattle of Oxford breeding; in fact one of the early bulls was Oxford Lad. Mr. Porter was a careful breeder and did much to establish Jersey sentiment in his part of the state. The sons have had full charge of the herd now for several years. The father has passed on, but the old firm name is still used. The herd now carries the blood of such noted animals as Xenia Sultan, and Imp Sans Gene. The present bull, Royalist Design is a son of Design Fern Oxford.

W. F. FRERKING, of Herkimer, and MARTIN BLANKA, of Bremen, have good Holstein herds. They are in the D.H.I.A. and making good records. Several years ago they bought 2 bull calves, grandsons of the first and most likely the only Kansas cow to produce more than 1,000 lbs. of fat in a year. This cow was Dora Pearl Veenan. The bulls were also grandsons of the noted bull, Old Dean, one of the most famous bulls ever owned in Kansas. The above herds are now composed almost entirely of daughters and granddaughters of the bulls mentioned. Both bulls are still in service and siring good producing heifers.

HANS REGIER, secretary of the SOUTHERN KANSAS SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, writes that the KANSAS SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION and the Southern Kansas Association are co-operating in the annual field day and picnic this year. The date is August 2, but Mr. Regier failed to announce the place where the meeting is to be held. Prof. A. D. Weber is in charge of publicity, and for further information readers may write him at Manhattan or write Mr. Regier at Whitewater. The annual breeders' sale of which Mr. Regier is manager will be held as usual at Wichita on November 1. Anyone desiring to list cattle in the sale should write Mr. Regier.

CHANCY HOSTETLER, president of the South Central Kansas Holstein Breeders' Association and owner of one of the high producing herds in the state, says "I am trying to avoid the mistake some breeders have made of taking their highest cows and starting a race horse game. I find that a successful breeder must spend more time studying his low producing cows, instead of the high ones." The low cows in his herd make 300 pounds, and heifers from them sired by the Hostetler kind of bulls are invariably better than their dams. The Hostetler Holsteins have shown a steady improvement each year. Care, selection and culling have paid.

PHILLIPS BROTHERS, Holstein breeders north of Manhattan, continue to make good D.H.I.A. records with their Holsteins: 25 cows in each herd, 50 in all, averaged about 335 lbs. fat last year. The 2 herds now number about 120 head, including nearly 20 daughters of the grand champion bull, Sir Billy Ormsby De Kohl. A brief description of the "excellent" bull recently purchased jointly with the St. Marys College appears elsewhere in this issue. He was bought for use especially on Billy's daughters. The Brothers understand and are demonstrating what the use of good bulls and proper care means in the dairy business. Inspection is invited.

JO-MAR FARM, of Salina, under the capable management of ROY DILLARD, specializes in Guernseys that win in the strongest kind of show yard competition and are unexcelled as heavy milk and butterfat producers. In the advertisement which appears on another page may be seen photos of cows with records good enough to satisfy the most exacting. They are winning daughters of the great bull, Dunlake Governor, owned by Jo-Mar and the Kansas State Agricultural College. All 3 are now on AR test and promise to make high records for the year. Those who have visited this great breeding establishment have no doubt where to go for bulls suited to improve herds or for foundation females. Visitors welcome.

ST. MARYS COLLEGE, located at St. Marys, maintains one of the good registered Holstein herds of the state. The herd comprises 50 females, half of them of milking age. D. H. I. A. records are made right along. Individual cows have produced up to 606 lbs. fat in 305 days, and as high as 104 lbs. of milk in a single day. Three good bulls are in service in the herd. The bull, Pabst Belmont Sensation, purchased this year and owned jointly by the College and Phillips Bros., of Manhattan, is spending this year in the College herd. This great bull, classed "excellent," is a son of the Gold Medal sire, Cornation Sensation. His dam, a 847 lb. butterfat cow, is a daughter of the only 4 per cent butterfat cow to be listed in the blue book.

It is fitting that E. T. LINDQUIST and SONS should establish a fine herd of registered Jersey cattle at Cottage Hill, 6 miles south of Waterville, within a few miles of the home of the CHESTER THOMAS farm where one of the early Kansas Jersey herds was founded almost 40 years ago. The Lindquist family have named their good herd Cottage Hill Herd, and everyone who has seen the herd or its representatives predict a great future for the herd both in production and in the show ring. The herd is now on test in the D. H. I. A., and individual cows are making as high as 85 pounds of fat a month. The Lindquist farm is right at Cottage Hill, south of Waterville. It is being improved and each member of the family is working hard for the success that awaits intelligent and honest effort.

—KF—

Public Sales of Livestock

Poland China Hogs
Aug. 10—George Gammell, Council Grove.
Aug. 11—W. A. Davidson & Son, Simpson.
Oct. 2—A. L. Wisell & Son, Olathe.

Sheep
July 27—Southern Kansas Purebred Ram Sale, Anthony.

Brown Swiss Cows March On

Proving as they go their adaptability to farm conditions as they exist in Kansas. Destined to lead in heavy profitable milk and butterfat production.

The Kansas Brown Swiss Association

President—
HENRY DUWE
Freeport

Vice President—
PAUL ORTON
Sedan

Director—
G. D. SLUSS
Eldorado

Director—
J. W. BRADEN
Hutchinson

For Literature and Other Information, Write
W. E. GREGORY, Anthony, Secretary



Pleasant Acres Farm

Dedicated to the breeding of better BROWN SWISS cattle. Foundation stock from Bower & Son and other leading breeders. Descendants of SWISS VALLEY GIRL, JUNKIE and other noted animals of the breed. Herd, Tb. and abortion tested. Four miles south of Sedan. Inspection invited. Choice bull calves for sale.

PAUL ORTON
Sedan, Kan.

Silver Creek Brown Swiss

Herd established 12 years—9 years continuous D.H.I.A. work. Average milk production for the time 9,158 lbs. milk and 380 lbs. butterfat. Individual cow record up to over 500 fat—one 605 lbs. 314 days, two times a day milkings. Visitors welcome. Young bulls for sale.

HENRY DUWE & SONS
Freeport, Kan.

SLUSS FARM BROWN SWISS

Headed by ROYAL VALLEY BOY OF LAKE VIEW 26904 (dam, Hattie S. 2nd 18490 had record of 15,808 milk and 549 fat). His granddam, Swiss Valley Girl 10th, gave 27,513 milk and 1,106 fat.

Herd numbers 150. D.H.I.A. records. Stock for sale. Inspection invited.

G. D. SLUSS
Eldorado, Kan.

Advertise your livestock in Kansas Farmer and get better prices.

Fair Lawn Brown Swiss

Cows capable of 300 lbs. fat in 10 months. Bulls in service—FAIRLAWN BOY (dam now on exhibit at New York World's Fair) assisted by Baby Baron Boy (dam 534 lbs. fat as heifer). Tb. abortion and mastitis tested. Bulls and females for sale. Herd on D.H.I.A. test.

FRANK WEBBER & SONS
Kingman, Kan.

Burgis Duplication of Bower Home

heads our Brown Swiss herd. His dam, Imp. Burgis Darssel, 7,568 lbs. milk and 369.9 lbs. fat in 232 days. Cows carry the blood of McJohn College Boy and other noted animals of the breed. Bull calves for sale.

LONNIE SHAPEL
Carlyle, Kan.

Corn's Brown Swiss Cattle

Bred for pleasure and profit. Cows weigh up to 1,755. Granddaughters of PRIDE MARIE GROYNOR. Our first bull LANMARK'S MAGNO OF THE COTTONWOOD, was a near descendant of the first 1,000 cows of the breed. Present bull from a Mexico-imported bull. Bull calves usually for sale.

BESSIE CORN
R. 6, Wichita, Kan.

Beachy's Brown Swiss Cattle

Herd established over 20 years. Foundation from best herds and strains. Backed by heavy production records. Descendants of HELVETAS LAURA (446 fat in 10 months). Inspection invited. Stock for sale later.

J. S. BEACHY
Garnett, Kan.

Hostetlers' Harper County Holsteins

Lifetime Holstein Production Records



Herd established 21 years. Present herd sire son of MAN-O-WAR-RETURN 3d. Lowest cow produces 300 lbs. fat. Herd started with heavy production and increases have been made by culling and using the best sires obtainable. Lifetime production records. 5 years of D.H.I.A. and one year of official testing. We watch the low production cows, the high producers take care of themselves. Besides making 300 lbs. yearly our low cows produce calves better than their dams. Herd Tb. and abortion accredited. Stock for sale.

CHANCY H. HOSTETLER
Harper, Kan.

RIGHT ROYAL DESIGN



our new herd sire, selected to carry on the improvement made by MAN-O-WAR-RETURN 3d, is a son of DUNLOGGIN DESIGN. His dam has a junior 2-year-old record of 678 lbs. fat, 20,305 milk, 365 days. Class B. Seven nearest dams average 813 lbs. fat, 22,487.1 milk, 365 days. First daughters of MAN-O-WAR-RETURN are now freshening with heavy production. Several of his sons now for sale. 15 years in D.H.I.A. with herd averages of 350 for the past five years (Class C). One-third first-calf heifers. Fully accredited for Tb. and Bangs. See us when in need of a herd sire. 50 Registered females in herd.

LEO H. HOSTETLER
Harper, Kan.

Above herds descendants of the herd established by our father, H. E. Hostetler, in 1918.

NEMAHA COUNTY HOLSTEINS LEAD

King Bess DeKohl Conductor

has 7 daughters listed in the Blue Book, with mature equivalent average records of 485 butterfat. We have 15 of his daughters, 10 of them in milk. Our herd yearly average made in other years has never been equaled in our testing association. Young bulls for sale by CONDUCTOR and out of cows with records up to over 500 lbs. fat. Lifetime records up to 3,076 pounds. Tb. and abortion free. We might sell CONDUCTOR.

HARVEY BECHTELHEIMER, Sabetha, Kan.

Purebred Holsteins

High production, high test and good type. Our herd average in D.H.I.A. last year was 448 lbs. fat, 3.75 test, and 11,709 lbs. milk on two times milking. Our high cow in her last lactation made 616.9 fat, 3.79 test, and milk 16,272 lbs. Our herd carries the blood of Marathon Bess Burke 3rd. He was a grandson of Sir Pieterse Ormsby Mercedes 37th himself. Order your next bull from this outstanding herd. All bulls sold out at present.

EMIL MENOLD, Sabetha, Kan.

DORA PEARL VEENAN 1000 Butterfat Cow

is the granddam of our two herd bulls and the foundation of our entire Holsteins. OLD DEAN (one of the greatest bulls of the breed) was their grand sire. The record of 1,000 lbs. of fat and 26,303 milk has never been matched in Kansas. Our herds now on D.H.I.A. averaging 35 lbs. monthly. Young bulls for sale, also can spare one or two herd bulls. Can't use them longer to advance in our herds. For more information write W. F. FRERKING, Herkimer, Kan., or MARTIN BLANKA, Bremen, Kan.

KANSAS FARMER Publication Dates, 1939

July	1-15-29
August	12-26
September	9-23
October	7-21
November	4-18
December	2-16-30

Advertising

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

Handy IDEAS

by FarmFolks

Simple Bucket Rack



A good bucket rack to use on the dairy farm can be made from a small cedar tree. Cut off all limbs about 18 to 20 inches long, peel off bark, paint with white lead weather-resisting paint and set up in the ground like any ordinary fence post. Most cedar limbs have just the right slope to allow buckets to drain well and keep rain out. Also the rack is sanitary and permits buckets to sun and air plenty.—Cecil Underwood, Pyatt, Ark.

Builds Skating Rink

Our daughter wanted a place to roller skate, and since none was available, we built a railing around the top of the concrete garage, making a satisfactory and safe rink.—Covey Johnson, Johnston county, Okla.

Paints Rocks

To add to the beauty of drab looking rocks around an outdoor garden, spray them with a little paint in soft shades of mossy green, dark gray, blue or deep slate gray.—Mrs. Cleve Butler.

Salt Kills Insects

One quick washing in plenty of water, to which a generous handful of salt has been added is sufficient to rid

vegetables of insects and dirt in preparation for market or the table. Salt kills the insects and they come to the surface of the water immediately.—Lon Cassel, Wilson county, Kan.

Wringer Shells Peas

When canning green peas, pour boiling hot water over them then put them thru the clothes wringer to shell them. The pods go on thru the wringer but the peas just pop out without a mashed one in the bunch. This is much easier and quicker.—Mrs. Margie Dahlke, Baxter Co., Ark.

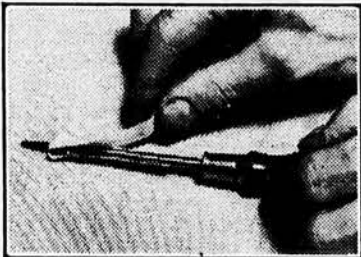
Weight Removes Weight

A heavy piece of iron or anything that is heavy tied on the seat of a mowing machine, takes the strain off of the horses' necks and also makes the tongue easier to lift up to the breast straps of the harness.—Troy Hudson, Newton county, Ark.

When Putty Won't Stick

If you have trouble with putty falling away from windows, try painting the wood first, then putting over the paint.—Mrs. Cleve Butler, Barton Co.

For Starting Screws

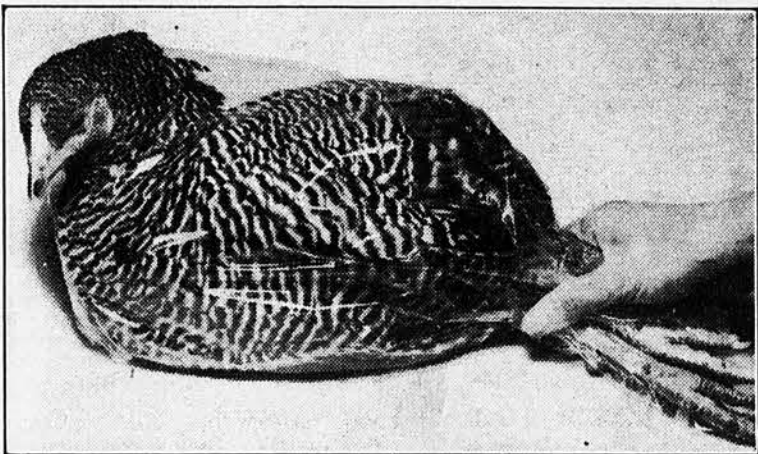


When starting screws in inaccessible places it is a good idea to push the screw thru a piece of adhesive tape and run the tape up on the screw-driver as shown. This holds the screw securely until it can be started.—Benj. Nielsen, Hamilton Co., Neb.

Tip for Sealing Jars

Two useful articles to use when taking jars from a canner are a pair of white canvas gloves and two medium-sized pieces of sandpaper. Hold the jar with the sandpaper and seal with the gloves on the hands.—Mrs. John Foley.

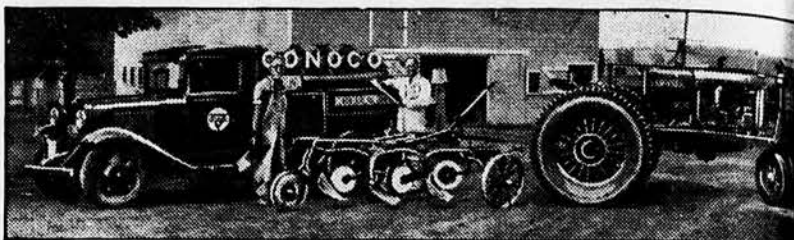
Cellophane Wrap for Chickens



The "well dressed" live chicken goes to the consumer in cellophane. A hole is cut in the sack or sheet, thru which the head may be slipped enabling the chicken to breathe freely. This neat, sanitary method pleases the customers and is a decided improvement over that of hauling crates or searching in the depths of a gunny sack for a squawking, wing-flapping chicken.—Benj. Nielsen, Hamilton Co., Nebr.

The Tank Truck

NEWS FROM YOUR CONOCO AGENT



At the Oliver Fleming farm, Bonner Springs, Kansas, where engines kept OIL-PLATED with Conoco Germ Processed oil keep running like clocks at rock-bottom cost.

THESE FARMERS CUT THEIR TRACTOR COSTS TO THE BONE

NOW that crops are clamoring for your constant attention, you won't want to waste a minute. So this is certainly no time to take chances on engine trouble, or to spend even a moment you can possibly avoid in changing or adding oil.

Even if it cost you a little more, you'd probably be glad to pay the difference to get a motor oil you could feel sure was giving your engines the fullest protection.

But you don't have to spend more. Farmers everywhere have found an oil that not only protects engines better than other oils possibly can, but also costs them less to use than cheaper brands.

It is Conoco Germ Processed oil. Thanks to its patented Conoco Germ Processing, it coats engine surfaces with a unique kind of lubrication called OIL-PLATING—and that's lubrication which clings lastingly, continuously, to inside parts of the engine.

30% to 50% More Hours

Farm users write that Germ Processed oil gives them a third to a half more hours of service, without adding oil, than any other oil. And that because of this, it is the most economical to use. In engines properly protected from dust, many farmers get a good, solid 100 hours of unbeatable lubrication.

"I operate a three-hundred-acre farm, located seven miles south of Chickasha, Oklahoma, in the Ninnakah Community," writes Tom Gann. "Two hundred acres of this land is planted in alfalfa; and as alfalfa must be cut, cured and baled in the least possible time to avoid loss, I find that Conoco products are the most dependable and economical petroleum products available."

"My farm equipment consists of two tractors, power mowers, one power baler, two trucks and two cars; and I have used Conoco Germ Processed oil in all of this equipment for the past five years. I recommend it to any farmer that wants dependable and economical service from his farm equipment."

"Any farmer who has not given Conoco Germ Processed Motor Oil a trial is missing a good chance to end a large portion of his motor trouble," goes a letter from W.B. Wooten, who farms over a thousand acres near Hillsboro, Texas. "To say that we receive good service from Conoco Gasoline and Germ Processed oil is putting it mildly."

J. B. Rife of Mitchell, Kansas, has used Germ Processed oil ever since it came on the market.

"I am one of the real old-timers on this splendid product," he says. "I have used several other oils in this period and I have never found any that I thought

equalled it in any way. I am a firm believer in the oil-plating story that you tell about this oil, and I'd like to recommend it to anyone who is interested in reducing the wear in his motors and saving money and machinery."

And Germ Processed oil does as good a job in old machines as in new ones as L. A. Pritchett's experience shows.

"I have used Germ Processed oil since its introduction," Mr. Pritchett writes from Meridian, Idaho. "I operate 12 acres and have a Fordson tractor in which I use Germ Processed oil, and to date it has given 100% performance."

The Reason:

When so many practical farmers say Germ Processed oil lasts longer, gives better protection, and costs less than any other oil, there must be a reason. There is. It is patented Conoco Germ Processing, which produces OIL-PLATING and makes it faster to inner engine surfaces as if built in.

OIL-PLATING does not drain down. It stays plated right onto the insides of your engine no matter how long it stands idle. It is the only kind of lubrication that beats starting wear to the punch. Otherwise starting is the biggest single cause of engine wear.

Germ Processed oil is available through your Conoco Agent in barrels, hand 5-gal. buckets, 5-quart and 1-quart cans. Also Conoco Bronz-z-z Gasoline, Conoco Tractor Fuels and Conoco Special Greases.

THAT'S AN IDEA!

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

To keep rats away from hanging meat: Cut the bottom out of an old oil drum, and punch a hole through the middle of the disc that obtained. Fasten a wire to a rafter, and run the disc about half way up the wire. Fasten by knotting the wire just below the disc. Hang the meat at the end of the wire, and it's safe. Rats can't get past the disc. M. Lester Moss, Sherman, Texas.

Write for Free 24-Page Book of Handy Farm Ideas

Practical farmers have sent in these valuable ideas. Some have been printed in "That's an Idea." And now this book makes room for a lot more ideas that are extra good... House Tips... Mechanical Magic... House hold Helps... Chick Tricks... Auto Aids... Pest Prevention... Painters' Pointers... Write a postcard, just asking for FREE BOOK and giving your name and address. Send it to Dept. F, Continental Oil Co., Ponca City, Okla. And you'll get your book FREE.

ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE

Your Conoco Agent

CONOCO MOTOR FUELS
CONOCO MOTOR OILS
CONOCO GREASES

