

MAY 3, 1941

# KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING  
MAIL & BREEZE



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Offered in Dairy Essay Contest

**YOU HAVE** exactly 4 weeks left to write an essay to enter in Kansas Farmer's Dairy Cattle Essay Contest; so, if you are between the ages of 13 and 20, get busy at once and see whether you can't win one of the many handsome prizes offered.

Seldom, if ever before, has such a big essay contest been held in Kansas. Five purebred bull calves, valued at least at \$150 each, besides numerous other smaller prizes for each breed, are being offered in prizes. Prizes offered amount to at least \$800, and some estimates run \$1,000.

All you have to do in this contest, and absolutely all, is write an essay on the subject, "Why Dad Should Keep Purebreds and Why He Should Keep..." filling in the blank with any of the 5 major breeds—Ayrshires, Brown Swiss, Guernseys, Holsteins, or Jerseys. You cannot write more than 1 essay, so you must choose 1 breed and limit yourself to that.

Entries must be in the hands of the Dairy Contest Editor of Kansas Farmer by May 31. Essays are not to be more than 1,000 words, typed if possible, or at least written carefully in ink on one side of the paper. Get your county agent, vocational teacher,

or club leader to sign your entry to indicate that your entry is bona fide. Both girls and boys are eligible, ages between 13 and 20.

This contest is conducted by Kansas Farmer in co-operation with the Purebred Dairy Cattle Association, which is composed of the 5 major dairy breed associations, in the hope that it will stimulate greater appreciation of the value of higher-quality animals in dairying.

Prizes are awarded for each breed, by the breed association concerned. Here is a list of prizes that will be given Kansas boys and girls, by breeds:

**Holstein**—First, purebred senior bull calf, Springrock Ormsby Fobes, valued at \$150, given by Grover Meyer, Basehor; second, leather zipfit ring notebook; third, gold medal.

**Guernsey**—First, purebred bull calf, Jo-Mar Governor's Improver, value \$150, given by Jo-Mar Farm, Salina; second, silver milk jug; third, kodachrome plaque.

**Brown Swiss**—First, purebred bull calf, Romeo of Silver Creek, value \$150, given by Henry Duwe, Freeport; second, Parker pen and pencil set; third, book, "Brown Swiss Records."

## Livestock Bulletins

For a farmer who is a beginner in livestock farming, or for anyone who may have questions as to equipment necessary, disease prevention and remedies, these U. S. D. A. bulletins are suggested:

- No. 89—Controlling Stomach Worms in Sheep and Lambs.
- No. 1085—Hog Lice and Hog Mange, Methods of Control and Eradication.
- No. 1134—Castrating and Docking Lambs.
- No. 1437—Swine Production.
- No. 1487—Practical Hog Houses.
- No. 1490—Hog Lot Equipment.
- No. 1763—Livestock for Small Farms.
- No. 1779—Beef Cattle Breeds for Beef and for Beef and Milk.

A copy of any or all of these publications will be sent free to readers of Kansas Farmer. Please order by number and address your request to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

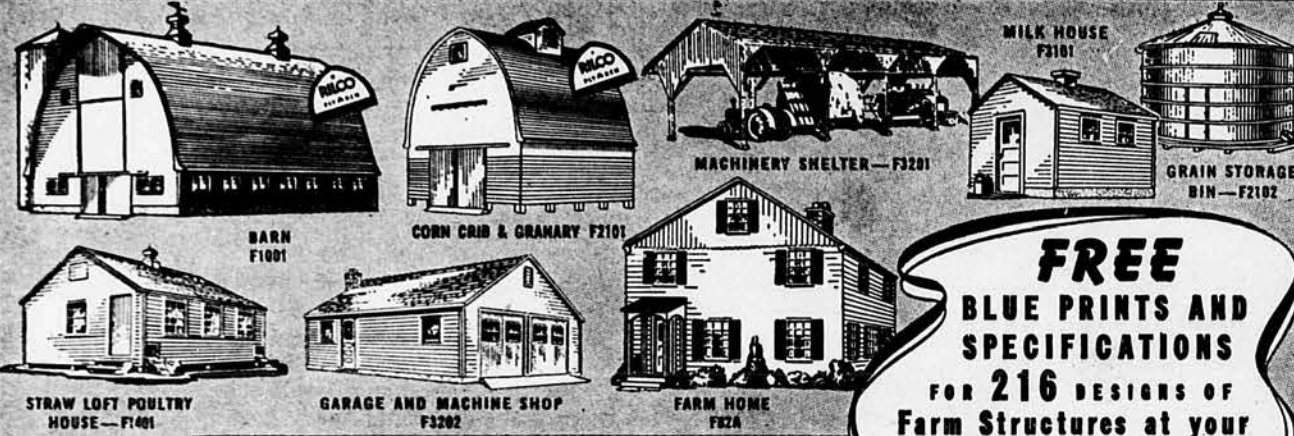
**Jersey**—First, purebred senior bull calf of best breeding, given by Carl Francisco, Windmoor Farm, Edna; second, gold medal; third, silver medal.

**Ayrshire**—First, purebred senior bull calf of best breeding, yet to be selected; second, baby bull calf, yet to be selected; third, baby bull calf, yet to be selected.

The top Kansas winner in each breed will have a chance to compete against winners from other states for free trips to the National Dairy Show, to be held in Memphis, Tenn. Five trips will be awarded, one for each of the breeds.

It's a big contest with big prizes and well worth your time to enter. Get busy on your essay, for the sooner you can get it in now the better. Do your dead-level best, and maybe you will win a valuable purebred calf.

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## Feeders Gather May 17

Cattlemen of Kansas are invited to Manhattan, May 17, for the 29th annual Kansas Cattle Feeders' Day, to be held on the campus of Kansas State College. According to Dr. C. W. Campbell, head of the college department of animal husbandry, this year's program will include the 3 usual features which have characterized feeders' days in past years.

One of these features is a report on feeding experiments conducted during the current year. Another feature is the program of speaking by persons having important connection with the livestock industry, and last but not least is the question box.

Feeding experiments to be reported on this year include 4 tests, involving the use of 12 lots of cattle. Studies made in these tests include the following: Influence of feed upon color of beef—both lean and fat; comparative value of Wheatland milo, Colby milo and corn as cattle-fattening feeds; a comparison of methods of utilizing grass in fattening steer yearlings and heifer yearlings for market; and the practice of purchasing calves in the fall, wintering, grazing and marketing as feeder yearlings the next fall.

Among the scheduled speakers is G. B. Thorne, of Wilson and Company, Chicago.



These 2 prize-winning Shorthorns from the herd of John Regier and Sons do their share to boost the wealth and fame of Butler county.

By ROY FREELAND

WHEAT, oil and beef! If you were to name the truly representative Kansas products, these 3 might rank at the top of your list. It is not surprising then that a county richly endowed with all 3 should rank among the more prosperous and well-to-do regions of Kansas.

Such is the position of Butler, largest of all Kansas counties. Driving thru this county, you see great herds of beef cattle grazing luxuriant native grass, under the very shadow of stately oil derricks. Mingled into the general design are broad fields of wheat which stretch away toward the horizon in every direction.

In terms of total value, oil ranks first, beef second, and wheat third. But observing genuine benefits to people of the county as a whole, you could conclude the greatest of these 3 products is beef. This is evidenced in part by the fact that Butler has the greatest cattle population of any county in Kansas. With numerous herds of state and national acclaim, it holds an enviable place of prominence in purebred cattle production. At the same time, management of commercial cow herds, handling of steers and calves and grazing of pasture cattle all con-

tribute to the wealth and fame of Butler county.

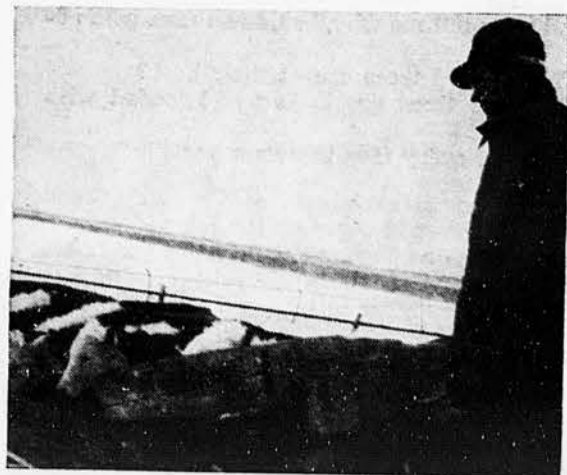
However, the true greatness of the beef industry there is illustrated plainest of all by an area in the extreme northwest corner of the county, where neither oil nor wheat are of such great importance. This area includes the community of Whitewater, often spoken of as the deferred feeding capital of Kansas.

Last year in the state-wide beef production contest, 6 of 7 winners in the grain-fed yearling class were from the Whitewater area. The story of these cattlemen tells how their community has kept pace with other parts of the county where oil flows more freely.

As explained by Hans Regier, purebred Shorthorn breeder, and a winner in the feeding contest, a sound foundation for this important feeding area was laid, more than 10 years ago,

Left—G. A. Harder explains to County Agent Lot F. Taylor he has found it does not pay to handle feeder calves by the methods employed with heavier cattle.

Right below—John H. Wiebe, who has fed cattle since he was a boy, declares deferred feeding is the safest and surest type of beef production he has ever practiced.



Right—In the Kansas Beef Production Contest last year, C. J. and P. U. Claassen won second prize with 15 Hereford steers that sold for an average of \$12.12 and returned a net profit of \$41.85. This picture, taken in the winter, shows C. J. Claassen with his replacement cattle for 1941, which will be ready for market this coming fall.



J. D. Joseph, banker and stockman, below, who has played an important role in developing this area.



L. E. Zimmerman, secretary of the Whitewater Chamber of Commerce.



# Beef

by community leaders who set out to find the most suitable system of livestock production for their particular conditions. They traveled to Manhattan for a meeting with experienced stockmen and agronomists.

In this meeting the Whitewater men voiced their problems. They pointed out that feeding mature steers is not always a safe practice. However, their area doesn't have enough pasture for extensive management of commercial cow herds for home production of calves. They explained that sorghums are the surest of all crops in their area, and that roughage feeds usually can be produced in abundance.

The answer came quickly. Deferred full-feeding of calves was recommended as a safe and profitable system, made to order for their conditions. They were advised to purchase good-quality, medium-weight steer calves in the fall. The plan provided for carrying these calves thru the winter with roughage and a light amount of grain. By May, the calves were to be turned out on grass for 3 months, with this usually followed by 90 to 100 days of full feeding, preparatory to marketing in the fall.

Several variations [Continued on Page 14]

# Comment

By T. A. McNeal

I HOPED when the last issue of Kansas Farmer Mail & Breeze was in the mail that the world outlook might be at the turning point and show signs of improving. I regret to say that I can see no indication of improvement. On the contrary, world conditions grow worse and it looks as if they may continue to grow worse until all Europe will be dominated by the dictator, Adolph Hitler, and the great British Empire may be standing at the brink of defeat.

How utterly foolish, how utterly wrong is war. It has not a single redeeming objective. It is the foe of progress, the supreme enemy of human liberty. We continue to talk about human liberty and glorious democracy, but the words just at present are almost meaningless. Such government as there is now is the government of force, most ruthless and cruel.

The war will end, of course. I cannot understand how it has continued as long as it has, but, when it is over, the present outlook is that the entire so-called civilized world will look like a landscape which has been subjected to a most devastating storm of wind and flood and possibly earthquake.

I believe that Hitler and his lieutenants are mostly to blame for the present condition, but I also believe that if the British government had been wise, most of the present horrible condition might have been avoided. I am of the opinion that even such peace as may result from exhaustion of the powers engaged in the war will not be any more permanent, and quite probably not as permanent, as was the peace resulting from the World War of 1914-18. I think the United States will be more deeply involved after this war is ended than it was involved after the close of the last World War.

Hitler may and probably will be ruler over Europe, but it will not be a willing allegiance rendered by the conquered nations. They will hate him and their bonds of servitude and only wait for an opportunity to break their fetters.

In the United States we may still claim to have a republic in which the people will really rule, but republic will be mostly a meaningless word. We will be burdened with the largest and

## The Flower Season

By ED BLAIR  
Spring Hill, Kansas

"The garden and flowers and orchard are fine,  
A picture attracting the eye,  
Let's stop," said the passerby, slowing his car,  
"And ask of the keeper just why."  
And soon in the garden they wandered about  
Admiring the flowers and trees  
That seemed to be growing so wonderful there,  
Yes, growing in beauty, at ease.

"I wish some of these and a sprout, too, of that,  
And how can you make this one bloom?  
I've tried it each year but my work was in vain,  
Altho I gave plenty of room;  
And pray tell me why," said the man who ad-  
mired,

"The orchard trees are at their best?  
Why your trees are leafing and loaded with  
buds  
While for every tree there's a pest!"

"Just 12 months each year," said the lady, "is all  
That you must be right on the job.  
In winter some flowers should be in the house  
Or freezing your labors will rob;  
And the trees must be wrapped ere the wintry  
days come

And sprayed from December to June,  
And then if the rainfall is plenty, perhaps  
You'll have what we have pretty soon!"

most expensive military government of any nation in the world and will be taxed to the limit of our ability to pay and probably will not be able to carry the load.

I would advise every farmer with a family to get hold of a small tract of land, if possible, and build on it a comfortable house and keep the property clear of debt. I would not say that he must not have other land, but I most strongly advise that this small tract and his home must be kept clear of debt so that if he should have to lose the rest of his land from excessive taxation he will have this small tract clear. A man with a family and a few fertile acres of land and a comfortable home entirely free from debt can at least live. The lands will produce just as much as they ever could. The man and his family cannot get rich under this plan that I have in mind, but neither could they be driven out to starve.

I cannot see into the future. That future may be brighter than it seems. There is no real reason for this being a miserable world. In fact, it is possible now for everybody in the world to live more comfortably than ever before, because there is more opportunity to acquire the knowledge of how to live than there ever was. It is far more convenient to get about than ever before. The only trouble with the world is that it is governed by stupidity and fear. There is no need for war. No nation should ever engage in war except possibly to defend itself from attack, and if every nation lived up to that rule, war would necessarily cease. No nation would attack and consequently there would be no need for any nation, large or small, to go to war to defend itself.

The great problem of production and distribution has not been solved and just now there is no indication that it will be solved. Yet there is no good reason why it should not be solved. Human greed, human ignorance and human folly are the factors in the way of solving the great problem of production and distribution, and I regret to say that I do not see much prospect of getting rid of these factors.

There are those who believe that the Christian religion will solve the problem, but it seems to me that religion has utterly failed. I think that the reasons for its failure are its inherent defects, but I do not care to get into an argument on that question.

I still live in hope that the marvelous possibilities of the human mind will yet remove the barriers to progress and bring about a far better world than we have now or than seems possible in the near future.

## Is Mortgage Outlawed?

IN THIS case, A sold B a piece of land 10 years ago. B paid half down and gave a note and mortgage back on the land for the balance. B hasn't paid any interest on the note for 7 years but kept up the taxes. Can A foreclose on this land, or is the note and mortgage outlawed?—A. B.

This question does not give the information that is necessary for me to have before I can give a definite answer. It says A sold a piece of land 10 years ago to B who paid half down and gave a note and mortgage on the land for the balance. He does not say how long a time this note and mortgage was to run. The statute of limitations would begin to run at the time the

note and mortgage were due, and if no payment was made after that time for a period of 5 years, B might plead the statute of limitations.

B has not paid any interest for 7 years. If this note and mortgage ran for a period of say 5 years, the statute of limitations would begin to run 5 years ago and probably has run long enough so that B could plead the statute of limitations. However, B it seems has paid the taxes and I am inclined to think that might be held to be sufficient to keep the note and mortgage alive, altho it is not a direct payment of either interest or principal.

## Depends on Court

IF THE COURT sells an estate can the heirs or part of the heirs hold out their oil right?—G. K. H.

It would depend upon the nature of the action and the order of the court.

## Use Both Names

A MAN and wife bought a farm and have paid for it out of their crops and earnings since their marriage. Their 2 children are dead. The deed was made out in the man's name. If the husband died, would this deed give the wife sole ownership in Kansas if his relatives asked for part of it? If they were both killed at the same time would the farm go to his heirs? Is it always best to have both names on the deed?—A Reader.

I understand the deed of which this reader speaks was the deed to the farm that was bought by this husband and wife but the deed was made out to the husband. It should have been made to both the husband and wife, as they are joint owners.

At the death of the husband, as there are no children, the wife would inherit all of the property, personal and real, which was held in the name of the husband. The deed really would have nothing to do with this at all unless the husband saw fit to make a will. He might will part of his property away from his wife but he could not will more than one-half of it away from her.

If the husband and wife were both killed at the same time and neither had made a will, and as the title to the property was in the name of the husband, the property would go to his heirs and his relatives.

## KANSAS FARMER

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# Farm Matters

## AS I SEE THEM

I AM RATHER puzzled, and somewhat disturbed, at the contradictory attitudes toward agriculture taken by the Department of Agriculture and the Treasury.

On the ground that the export markets for wheat have been lost, for some time to come at least, the Department of Agriculture is asking wheat growers to impose marketing quotas upon themselves. It also is announced, so far unofficially, that an acreage reduction of between 10 and 13 per cent will be included in the national wheat program for next year.

Then last week, Secretary of Treasury Morgenthau appeared before the House Ways and Means Committee and suggested that Congress reduce expenditures by a billion dollars. Asked where the cuts could be made, he pointed to soil conservation payments of 500 million dollars a year; Civilian Conservation Corps and National Youth Administration expenditures of some 370 million dollars a year; and the other 130 millions from public works expenditures.

Under cross examination by Representatives Frank Carlson, of Kansas, and Willis Robertson, of Virginia, he modified his statement to a suggestion that Congress might re-examine the entire farm problem.

Secretary Morgenthau already had urged strongly, in a press conference, that the House should refuse to accept the Senate amendments to the agricultural supply bill increasing parity payments for a 2-year period from 424 million dollars to 662 million dollars. The Secretary insists that none of the "social gains" of the last 8 years be sacrificed to the national defense program. But he freely suggests that the sacrifices be borne by the farmers who have lost their export markets, and by the boys and girls under the CCC and NYA programs.

"Boys over 21 can enlist in the army, instead of the CCC," Secretary Morgenthau suggested.

The Treasury attitude toward agriculture is in line with a strong public sentiment in the metropolitan section of the nation, and in some Administration quarters. The solicitude for the consumer and the Treasury is rather interesting. Let's take a look at the situation.

Secretary Morgenthau himself told the House Ways and Means Committee that national defense spending the coming fiscal year will amount to 12 billion dollars, plus whatever is expended under the lend-lease act.

"All that money will go into the pockets of the American people," said Secretary Morgenthau.

But none of it will go to the wheat growers in the form of increased income, anyway I can figure it. The United States market for wheat will be no larger than before the war; it will be smaller. Wheat growers will be told to reduce wheat planting acreage. Wheat prices are away below parity, and volume of wheat sold will be reduced thru loss of export markets.

Now, when wages of coal miners were increased a dollar a day, that means the consumers of the United States will pay 200 million dollars a year more for coal in the coming year. Steel workers have drawn a 10 cents an hour increase in wages—another 100 million dollars a year. No voice from the Administration was raised in defense of the consumers.

But just as soon as it is proposed to replace losses in farmers' incomes by conservation and parity payments, then comes a solicitude for the consumer that is touching, to say the least.

Uncle Sam is pouring out more than a billion dollars a month into industrial and workmen's pockets the coming fiscal year; now it is proposed to reduce farm incomes of wheat and cotton growers, who are already losing heavily as a result of the war, in the name of economy and to protect consumers.

I just cannot see it. This defense spending is bringing prosperity, temporary but real while it lasts, to the industrial sections, but not to the Farm Belt.

I say this is no time to cut down on parity and conservation payments, especially to producers of those basic farm commodities which have lost their export markets. I say this is a time when these payments, if anything, should be increased, to prevent a still further and perhaps fatal disparity between purchasing power of industry and agriculture. So I shall continue to work for parity income for agriculture, and very frankly, since that cannot be obtained under present conditions from sale of these farm commodities in the only market left, the domestic market, I shall work for payments from the Treasury.

I shall support the program to increase taxes during the emergency. I believe at least two-thirds of government expenditures during the emergency should be paid from current taxes. The federal government debt already is too large to be viewed with equanimity. Also, I believe that by increasing tax collections some 3 to 4 billion dollars, we may be able to hold down the runaway price inflation that is threatened by increased government spending.

*Arthur Capper*

Washington, D. C.

## FROM A Marketing VIEWPOINT

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

*Do you think it advisable to buy dairy heifers in Texas and bring them to this locality?—H. S., Jackson Co.*

Purchasing dairy heifers now may not prove to be profitable, since they are relatively high in price and it may be a few years before they are good dairy cows. By that time there may be a post-war depression, with low prices for dairy products. If it is desirable to increase the size of the herd, why not buy cows already in production to have products for sale during the few years when business is booming and prices are good?

*In regard to the government program to support certain agricultural prices, what will be the effect on prices of eggs and chickens?—A. H., Anderson Co.*

The program, as announced, will support egg prices at 22 cents a dozen and chicken prices at 15 cents a pound at Chicago. Egg prices probably will be prevented from going below present levels during the late spring and early summer. The usual seasonal price rise may be expected next fall. The an-

nounced price for chickens is well below present levels, and the program probably will have little effect in the immediate future but may offer some support to chicken prices at the time of the seasonal low in the late summer or fall.

*What would be the best time for a non-co-operator to sell wheat he has in bin if quotas are voted?—W. A. W., Jackson Co.*

It is possible that the market price of wheat at harvest time will be substantially less than the loan rate and may be even less than the current market price. Present conditions indicate that there will be much congestion of storage facilities in terminal and sub-terminal markets.

*I have had some good-grade steers on feed since December 1, but they still lack proper finish for slaughtering purposes. Will the future market justify my buying more corn to finish these steers?—J. A. L., Wilson Co.*

Available evidence indicates that prices of the better grades of slaughter cattle will continue a moderate, seasonal downward movement during the next 4 weeks, followed by some recovery by late June and an upward seasonal movement during the summer

and early fall. However, on the basis of present feed prices and considering the difference in price between feeder cattle and slaughter cattle of the same quality and conformation, I doubt that prices will drop enough to warrant your selling these cattle as feeders. Federal reports indicate about 16 per cent more cattle on feed this year than last, but it is unlikely that the additional market movement during the next 2 months will be enough to depress prices much further. Furthermore, expanding consumer incomes are an offsetting factor.

### Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$11.00	\$12.25	\$11.40
Hogs	8.85	8.25	6.10
Lambs	11.00	12.50	11.15
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	.18	.17½	.13½
Eggs, Firsts	.20½	.21	.15½
Butterfat, No. 1	.30	.32	.23
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	.87½	.90	1.07
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	.66½	.65½	.70¾
Oats, No. 2, White	.37	.38¾	.42
Barley No. 2	.50	.47	.57½
Alfalfa, No. 1	14.00	14.50	17.50
Prairie, No. 1	9.00	9.50	8.50

### Hog Cholera Threat

Danger of another possible increase in hog cholera outbreaks this spring, in the wake of continued increases for the last 3 consecutive years, was reported in a bulletin issued this week by the American Foundation for Animal Health.

The Foundation's report urges all farmers to be especially on guard against hog cholera this spring, pointing to the fact that the disease seems to occur in cycles and that at present the cycle seems to be on the ascendancy.

"Cholera outbreaks showed a 30 per cent increase in 1938, compared with 1937," the report states. "Another 25 per cent increase was recorded in 1939 and an additional 12 per cent increase was reported up to June, 1940, the latest national figures available. "There were 7,023 outbreaks of serious proportions recorded in last year's totals, not counting the many thousands of lesser outbreaks which were not officially reported to governmental authorities."

In view of the increased threat and the higher hog prices prevailing, authorities point out that swine growers will be wise to have pigs vaccinated against cholera as early as possible this season.

## Visiting With Livestock Men

Shows Why They Are Successful

**R**ENEWED activity in herd building brings out a good deal of interesting experience information from seasoned cattlemen. On another page in this issue, you will find their composite opinion on vaccination for Bang's disease, artificial breeding, what to tell the young man starting in the business, and what they think is ahead in prices and demand. But here we visit with some of them on numerous other subjects. This visit will be continued next issue, also.

**Fred Yarrow, Clay Center:** You tell the young man starting with livestock that he should be willing to work 12 months in the year, have a good pasture that can be visited once or twice a week, a silo, a good supply of water, plenty of straw and alfalfa. Must watch livestock closely. Our Shorthorn herd was started in 1921, with the purchase of a registered bred heifer; later, we bought more bred heifers, but already had some grade cows. Since that time we have made a practice of buying good herd bulls. Each year we retained the top 3 or 4 heifers from the best cows. We now have 30 registered females, all except one our own breeding. We get a uniform crop of calves and run no risk of getting disease in our herd. Sorgo silage is satisfactory in our locality. For a herd of 50 mixed-age cattle, 20 to 25 acres is not too much feed.

**Keith Swartz, superintendent, Eylar Ranch, Denton:** This Angus ranch herd was started in 1932; imported a bull from Scotland in 1934, bought 50 outstanding females from top outfits like the Hollinger herd. There are 1,400 acres in the ranch. Pasture is one of the most important things in raising livestock. We haul manure and seed the thin spots. Have seeded alfalfa and will let it go to bluegrass. We sow sweet clover, red clover and lespedeza as nurse crops for pasture. Use corn and Atlas sorgo silage. We creep-feed our calves. Get most of them in the fall and by the time we are ready to turn out on pasture we take the calves off the cows and keep them right on feed, and they do very well. We do not crowd the heifers, but keep them in good condition. Fall bull calves sell well. Have been showing cattle from here the last 2 years. We took part in the Northeast Kansas Show Herd. We have 90 head of females now and intend to have 150 head.

**E. A. Stephenson, Kingsdown:** Use of roughage grinders is spreading rapidly in this country, showing that they must be practical to users. Am very much interested in the practical working out of an artificial insemination program in beef cattle. Sorgo silage is valuable in this country when the tonnage is great enough so it can be put up at a cheap figure. The field cutters and trench silos, close to the field where the crop is raised, work nicely in heavy yields. Pasture contouring, deferred grazing and light grazing are all great factors in grass improvement. All pastures will produce more beef if they are run light enough to allow a good growth of grass to be eaten off after maturity in the fall. We have Herefords down here.

**John W. Vawter, student at Kansas State College, Manhattan:** My Shorthorn purebreds now number 14, counting the new bull. I started with 2 heifers and a bull in 1932 as my 4-H Club project, and still have one of my original cows. Several large breeders have told me I have a couple of the best bloodlines there are in Shorthorns. My father had Shorthorns. I had some hard luck with my cattle, losing 3 of my first-born heifers, and the other cow raised 4 bulls, making a poor start. Had to buy a lot of feed, also. We use pasture rotation, have 2 large ones, about 725 acres; use one a while and then change over to the other. Must

see that there are plenty of minerals in the cattle feed.

**Arthur Schrag, Pretty Prairie:** Started our Hereford herd in 1928, and it has been increased mostly by the reproduction of one cow. We are striving to improve by severe culling. Have found the Hazlett breeding much to our liking and therefore are carrying mostly Hazlett blood. Have culled our herd to the limit and are only carrying 22 head of breeding stock. We find that buying quality cattle in plain stocker condition has proved more satisfactory than buying finished show stock. All in all, we have found that thru the years our calf crop has been one of our surest and best-paying crops. Our herd has been wintered on silage, cane hay and a small amount of alfalfa hay, and is in good stocker condition.

**J. A. Lohrentz, Moundridge:** Keeping cattle in good condition cannot be over-emphasized; will create more buyer interest. In 1936, I bought 4 Polled Shorthorn heifers. Later, a few were added. The herd at present numbers 19 head of females, including calves. Find it helpful to rotate pastures; have used Atlas silage for years, and it would be seriously missed if not available.

**Johnson Brothers, Delphos:** Our experience in building up our Shorthorn herd in quality has been thru the use of good bulls and in feeding the herd so they make maximum growth as calves and yearlings. We use corn or sorgo silage, plenty of alfalfa hay and wheat pasture with little grain feed. Native pastures provide plenty of feed for 6 months of the year, allowing about 5 acres to the head. The herd was established in 1911 with 12 head of cows, soon increased to 50 head by keeping the best heifers, and still maintain 50 breeding cows.

**V. V. Long, Jr., superintendent, VV Ranch, Meade:** We purchased this ranch in the winter of 1933. Much of the place had been over-pastured. To improve this situation we employed deferred grazing, contour listing, cactus removing and water storage dams. Crop lands were greatly helped by contour plowing, terracing and rotation. Most of our crops are of the sorgo family and they fill the silos every year. We stocked the place with grade Herefords and used purebred bulls. In 1934, we bought a purebred herd of Herefords from Vanderpool and Son; later a small herd from G. R. Steward and Son which contained outstanding individuals. Always use outstanding

bulls. Today we have 2 distinctive cow herds of superior quality.

**A. W. Homburg and Sons, Ellis:** With our Shorthorns, we have used purebred registered bulls for the last 14 years. The improvement was so good that 3 years ago we decided to buy some registered cows. Up to now we have 25 registered Shorthorns of which we are proud. Bought a low-set roan bull sired out of the Tomson Brothers herd at Wakarusa this spring to head the herd. It is a good idea to remember that one well-bred heifer will pay back more than 3 cheap heifers. Silage brings our cows out in spring in good condition to go on grass.

**R. O. Winzer, Leon:** With a purebred herd, be sure and give your young stock a chance to develop the first 2 years. That is the most important time in their life. If they are half fed and neglected, they never will be what they should. Bought my first registered heifer, a Hereford, in January, 1921, at the Wichita Stock Show and Sale. Same spring I bought 2 more 2-year-old heifers and 2 cows with heifer calves, and haven't bought a single female since. Pasture is your insurance for largest gains for smallest cost. With Atlas silage and alfalfa hay you have a feed hard to beat for your breeding herd; at present we are using 3 silos and have 60 acres of alfalfa.

Bran is a wonderful feed for young stock as it acts as a conditioner. Another valuable feed is barley for fitting show animals; it puts on an even covering of flesh where too much corn will leave them patchy and hard.

**V. E. DeGeer, Lake City:** Started with registered Shorthorns about 35 years ago, partly because my father had some, and because of their all-around practical usefulness of turning farm feeds and grasses into licking good beef. Pasture is one of the first considerations with us—native, all-year-around grasses here.

## Fun at Home

Recently, Kansas Farmer conducted a contest in which folks were asked to submit letters telling how their family group played together. So many good ideas came in on this subject, we selected the best ones and put them in a leaflet in order that we could pass them along to others. If you would like a copy of this FREE leaflet on "Homemade Fun," send your request for it to Lelia Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

**Galen C. Eddy, Havensville:** Be sure your interest in, and enthusiasm for, registered stock is lasting, because the financial gain of the first years probably will be less than it is with commercial cattle. If a beginner, when buying your foundation stock, take an expert cattle judge with you. If I were starting again to build a herd, I would buy a few good cows with calves at foot and, if possible, rebred. Don't pay exorbitant prices, but since this is your seed stock, don't let a few dollars mean the difference between a good individual and a plain one. Bought my first registered Herefords in 1937, a bull from Hazlett and 10 registered heifers from Robert Kolterman at Wamego.

**R. E. Frisbie, Beardsley:** Along with knowing and breeding quality livestock, the most important thing to consider is feed. Sufficient pasture should be available, and its proper management is of extreme importance. My Hereford herd was established in 1932. If you remember, that was an ideal time to start. Feed was plentiful and cattle cheap.

(Continued Next Issue)

## Breaks Record for Judging

**A** CROWD estimated at 2,500 persons flooded the Ralph Poland farm, Junction City, for the sixteenth annual Better Livestock Day, April 17. This event, sponsored by Angus breeders of the Junction City-Chapman community broke all previous records for judging contest competition.

Kansas 4-H Club and vocational agricultural boys and girls totaling 820 took part in the big forenoon contest. The competition included 46 boys' 4-H teams, 13 girls' 4-H teams, 41 vocational agriculture teams, and 520 individual judges. Official placings were made by F. W. Bell and J. J. Moxley, of Kansas State College.

First place in the competition for boys 4-H teams went to a group representing the Kaw Valley 4-H Club, from Shawnee county. Members of this team were Clyde Cochran, Gene Allen and Kenneth Schlitz. Individual high honors in the 4-H division were claimed by Grant Poole, Geary county, and Lloyd Rohe, Clay county. The 2 tied for first place with scores of 436 points out of a possible 450.

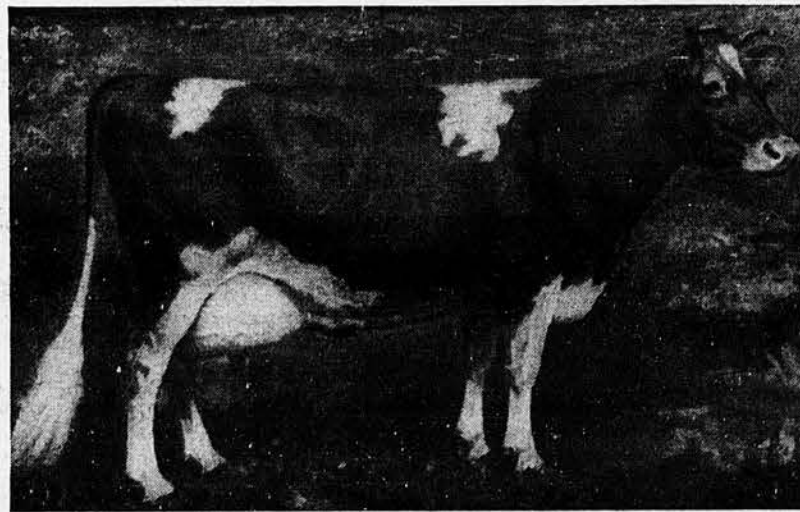
Best of the girls 4-H teams was one representing the Welcome 4-H Club, of Geary county. Members were Donna Lee Brown, Louise Morgan and Dorothy Zimmerman. Miss Brown was high-ranking individual among the girls, with a score of 434 points.

Three boys from the Clay Center community high school scored 1,261 points to win first place among the 41 vocational agriculture teams. Members of this team were Roland Young, Thaine Schaffer and Wade Sauer. R. H. Perrill is their coach. Dale Cox, Wamego, was highest-scoring individual in the vocational agriculture competition, with 433 points out of a possible 450 points.

Featured speaker of the afternoon program was Walling Dykstra, formerly of London, England, who discussed "Experiences in London." Mr. Dykstra, now manager of the International Co-op, with headquarters at Kansas City, predicted that if Germany wins the present war she must win by means other than that of invading the British Isles. Mr. Dykstra is confident that Britain's defense is now built up to a place that successful invasion is out of the question.

Mr. Dykstra told the farmers and stockmen that reports of air-raid casualties should not be taken too seriously because the figures are not nearly so bad as they might appear. He reminded that air-raid casualties in London are no greater than auto accident casualties in New York.

## Made-to-Order Milk Cow



Ideal of the Guernsey breed is this made-to-order cow. Guernseys are getting more popular and making more progress as a dairy breed. During the depression decade Guernseys increased 56.2 per cent in Kansas and 59.3 per cent in the United States, putting the breed in second rank as to numbers. There were 678 Guernseys registered in Kansas during 1939, and 587 in 1940.

# 27 Years of Cattle Feeding

At Fort Hays Experiment Station

**J**UDGING contests, meat cutting and a general discussion of cattlemen's problems featured 2 days of entertainment for Kansas farm people, at the Fort Hays Agricultural Experiment Station, April 25 and 26. On Friday, about 800 4-H and vocational agriculture youths competed for prizes in judging of livestock, grain and clothing. Greatest number of entries was in the livestock division, where official placings were made by Prof. F. W. Bell, noted livestock judging coach, at Kansas State College.

This was followed by the annual roundup program on Saturday. Highlighting the roundup was a demonstration showing the influence of herd sires on weight and rate of growth of calves. Experimental work of this nature now in progress under the supervision of L. C. Aicher, superintendent of the Hays Station, shows remarkable weight advantage for calves from the thicker-fleshed, blockier and more heavily quartered bulls.

A popular feature of the program was the meat cutting demonstration conducted by Prof. D. L. Mackintosh, in charge of meats at Kansas State College. Attention to this part of the program revealed an intense interest in skillful methods of cutting and preparing meats.

Will J. Miller, state livestock sanitary commissioner, brought the cattlemen a report of progress in the vaccination of calves as an aid in control of Bang's disease. Mr. Miller reports that virtually all livestock sanitary officials in the United States are now giving attention to this new development. Mr. Miller explained to the Kansas cattlemen that, for the present at least, Eastern states will continue to follow the test-and-slaughter plan and supplement it in some instances with calfhood vaccination. The Federal Bureau of Animal Industry has not established regulations governing calfhood vaccination because of the fact that problems of the various states can best be solved by each state working out its own program.

Reviewing 27 years of cattle feeding experiments at the Fort Hays Station, Dr. C. W. McCampbell, of Kansas State College, touched on some tests of vital interest to Kansas cattlemen.

Giving considerable attention to investigations with sorghums, Dr. McCampbell told of the tests which indicated that kafir harvested for silage produced 120 per cent more grain to the acre than kafir harvested for fodder. Other tests indicated that grinding of fodder increases the gains by 28 to 46 per cent.

Dr. McCampbell reviewed experiments comparing the value of kafir, Atlas and corn, for silage. On the basis of results it was assumed that there is little or no difference in value of the feeds when all are grown under similar soil and climatic conditions and are ensiled in the same manner. Another test indicated that cattle handle kafir

grain in silage twice as efficiently as kafir grain in bundle fodder.

Calves made more gain to the ton and to the acre from both fodder and silage than did yearlings. Cattle wintered on silage were found to make just as good gains on grass the following spring as cattle wintered on dry roughage. From this result it is assumed that degree of fatness, rather than kind of winter feed, determines amount of gain that cattle will make on grass.

Reaching back for material from the dry years, Dr. McCampbell reviewed experiments with Russian thistles which revealed that the thistles have feeding value which can be used in times of emergency. Tests comparing the value of cane hay and Sudan hay indicated Sudan hay to be the better of the two.

Experiments testing the advisability of feeding a protein supplement with non-legume roughage, have proved emphatically that the protein is a highly valuable addition to cattle rations. Comparing the value of different protein supplements it was found that cottonseed meal and corn gluten meal are virtually equal in value, and that both rank above soybean oilmeal, linseed oilmeal, tankage, and peanut oilmeal.

Comparing cottonseed meal with bran, it was found that 3 pounds of bran contain more value as a protein supplement than 1 pound of cottonseed meal. One pound of cottonseed meal equals 3 to 4 pounds of good to choice alfalfa hay in supplying protein to the ration.

Discussing the question of limestone, Dr. McCampbell reminded that finely-ground limestone is an essential part of any cattle fattening ration that does not contain liberal amounts of legume hay, but the need of additional calcium is less in stock cattle winter rations than in cattle fattening rations. It is not necessary to add phosphorus to stock cattle winter rations when cottonseed meal is fed as the protein supplement.

Tests conducted at the Hays station showed no advantage for so-called fly salts designed to lessen the annoyance from flies. Probing the subject of when heifers should be bred to calve, it was found that best results are obtained by having heifers calve at 3 years of age, rather than at 2 years old. It is highly impractical to breed heifers to drop their first calves at 2 years of age if they have not been fed a liberal amount of grain, or its equivalent, in addition to a protein supplement and all the roughage they will eat, each winter until they drop their first calf.

Another test indicated that cattle winter better when fed in relatively small but well-drained enclosures, rather than when allowed to roam over large areas. Tests at the Hays station give information to help in formulating satisfactory winter rations for stock calves. For best results, feed all the sorghum silage, bundle sorghum, ground bundle sorghum, sorghum hay or Sudan hay the calves will eat. Along with this add 1 pound of cottonseed meal, linseed meal, soybean oilmeal, or corn gluten meal. Two pounds of bran or 4 pounds of alfalfa hay may be substituted for the 1 pound of concentrated protein supplement.

## Army Moves In

More than 170 farm families are moving off their places in Geary county to make room for the army. An expansion of the Fort Riley Military Reservation calls for the addition of 32,000 acres, now being used as farming land.

Altho only 170 farms are included in the area, it actually affects 250 families, either as landlords or renters. According to Paul B. Gwin, Geary county agricultural agent, the land is being evacuated by an appraising com-

mittee. Average prices for the entire area, he says, will be around \$40 an acre.

Mr. Gwin explains that the area being taken is about 50 per cent pasture land and 50 per cent crop land. A few of the farmers are glad for an opportunity to sell, but most of them are reluctant to leave their places. In many instances renters are affected more seriously than landowners. This is because it is a difficult time of year for them to find another place to rent. Landowners will have the money from their farms and should have a better chance of finding a desirable place to go to.

Most of the land in this new addition lies due north of the old part of the Fort Riley Military Reservation, near Junction City.

## IRRIGATION PUMPS



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



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Auger-type, rub-bar "K" - the 12-footer with 16-foot capacity, favorite for big acreages.

## Capacity Where It Counts

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When you come face to face with harvest and you must reap the reward for a whole year's work in a few crowded days, the one thing that counts is CAPACITY. Experiment station tests simply prove what experienced combine owners already know—that success in saving every possible kernel... success in going right along without trouble or delay... is mostly a matter of working well within the machine's CAPACITY.

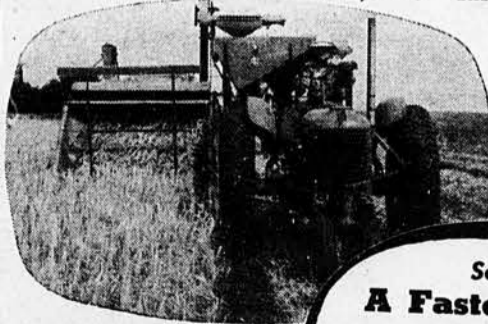
That's why it's worth so much to you to have the kind of capacity that counts in a combine... the capacity that Case has learned how to build by a hundred years of specialization on grain and seed saving machines. Not mere cutterbar measure, but

extra capacity to thresh stubborn kernels from tough heads... extra capacity to separate seeds from bulky straw... extra capacity to get the crop clean by the famous Case air-lift method.

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Welded steel construction and unusually complete enclosure stand guard against loss by leakage. Straight-in-line header and feeder of this brand-new "G" straighten wavy windrows.



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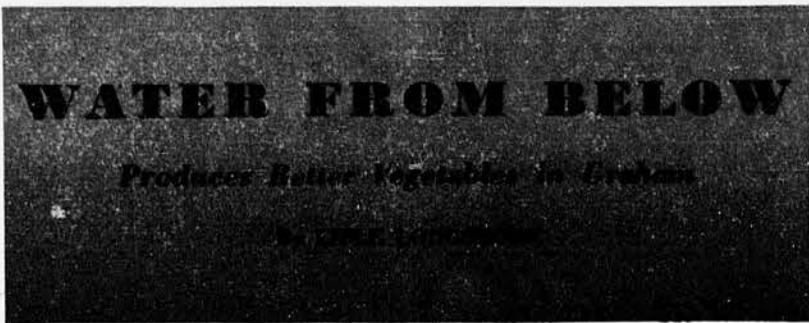
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## Reduce Chick Losses

You can save more of your chicks by following the Hendriks Method of feeding them, which Kansas Farmer offers you. It tells exactly what to do day by day from the time you put the chicks in the brooder until they are past the danger period. Many Kansas poultry raisers have reduced their chick losses to almost nothing by this easy plan. A copy of the "Hendriks Method of Feeding Baby Chicks" will be sent to anyone upon request and a 3-cent stamp for mailing. Please address Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



**I**F YOU wish to know the meaning of these words, "Better Living From the Farm," ask a Graham county farm family. The answer will be in subirrigation . . . tile . . . windbreaks . . . adapted varieties . . . carrots . . . tomatoes . . . beans . . . lettuce . . . beets.

Added together, it means that today many Graham county farm families are enjoying better health, better nutrition, better money management because of subirrigated home vegetable gardens.

Ever since 1935, when a garden project was started in the county through

- Peas, canned—11 pints.
- Onions, dry—1 peck.
- Peas, used fresh—10 pints.
- Beets, used fresh and canned—1 bushel.
- Carrots, used fresh— $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel.
- Beans, canned—8 quarts.
- Beans, used fresh—14 quarts.

Fourteen bushels of tomatoes were picked—a total of 784 pounds of fresh and canned tomatoes. Six hills of sweet potatoes yielded 16 pounds.

Of her garden Mrs. Sparks says, "This is the most practical way that I know for raising a garden and it certainly has supplied us with fresh vegetables thruout the growing season. I grew Earliana and Bison tomatoes which yielded abundantly."

Another profitable garden was taken care of by the Laroy Rudman family, of Palco. They started to develop their 32- by 80-foot garden 2 years ago. From 3 rows of tomatoes 80 feet long, in one season they gathered more than 8 bushels of tomatoes besides the amount eaten during the growing season by the Rudman family of five.

Last year the Rudmans' garden yielded carrots, radishes, beets, turnips, parsnips, tomatoes, cabbage, cucumbers, beans, and strawberries. Sixty quarts of beans were canned. There was a flower bed, also.

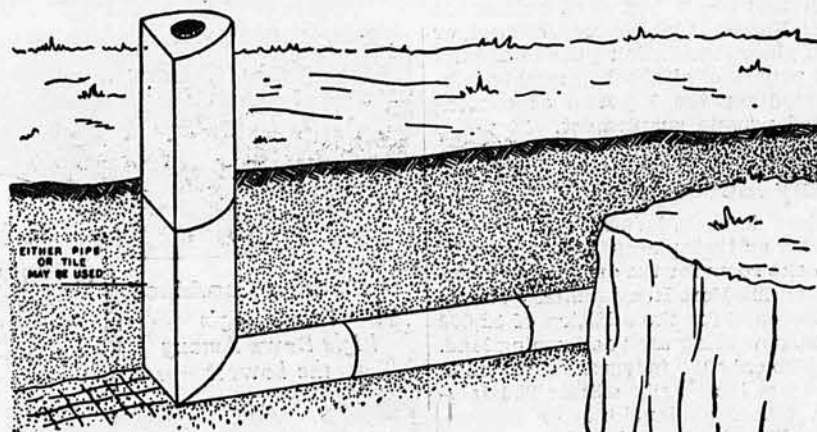
Mr. Rudman made his tile for subirrigation and plans to add 4 more rows this year. Actual cost outlay was not more than \$6, he estimates.

Gardeners who do not make their tile buy them from the county Farm Bureau office at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents apiece. Three thousand tile have been made and distributed.

These tile can be made at the rate of 100 in 4 hours—more than enough for a garden of 20 feet by 20 feet, which uses 120 tile. A mixture of 6 parts sand and 1

part cement is used. A small amount of water is added and then the cement and sand are pressed into tile forms. Cement tile made in this manner are said to last indefinitely.

To make the irrigation system, trenches are dug about 42 to 48 inches apart and the tile are laid about 10 to 14 inches under the ground. The ditches are filled with soil and all that remains above ground is the opening made of iron pipe or cement thru which the water is let in. Each line of tile is an independent irrigation ditch. This permits irrigating any or all portions of the garden in need of water.



This cross-section shows the tile and intake laid in a ditch for subirrigation of a garden.



County Agent L. W. Patton shows Laroy Rudman the forms in which tile are made. Many farmers borrow forms and make their own tile with sand, cement and water.

the county Farm Bureau extension program, the number of farm families following a definite garden plan has rapidly increased. Last year, more than 100 complete gardens were in production.

This farm garden program, the most extensive in Kansas, is under the direction of L. W. Patton, county agent in Graham county. He is assisted by W. G. Amstein, gardening specialist of Kansas State College extension service.

"When Graham county farmers saw their cash income getting smaller and smaller—the decrease began in 1932—they had to find some way to increase the food supply. A home garden was a natural result," Patton reports.

A garden that would produce as much as possible for the family table was needed. Improvements in methods were used constantly until last year many families reported food was produced for canning and storage as well as for immediate use.

Mrs. John Sparks, Hill City, a garden project co-operator, last year valued her garden products at \$47.61. Her garden, 15 feet by 25 feet, is irrigated by subirrigation tile. It is protected on the south by a temporary thistle windbreak.

An itemized account of Mrs. Sparks' garden shows a variety of vegetables:

- Radishes—50 bunches.
- Lettuce—33 pounds.
- Onions, green—30 bunches.

"On the whole, Graham county has an abundance of water from wells," Patton points out. "This makes an irrigation system practical. We have both surface and subirrigation systems. Subirrigation seems to be the most satisfactory because the water does not run off and because the ground does not bake as readily."

Gardens most popular in Graham county are large enough to provide an abundance of food to be used fresh and for canning, and not so large as to require much time and effort. This garden does not include vine crops, sweet corn, and potatoes.

Most gardens are located near the house, permitting the homemaker to reach it conveniently. The homemaker does the largest share of the work in the garden.

Windbreaks are a necessary part of the garden in Graham county. It is virtually impossible to grow a garden without some protection on the south and west, Patton explains. Temporary windbreaks of native Russian thistle are commonly seen. To make these, 2 woven wire fences about 12 inches apart and 5 feet high are stapled to

strong posts. The posts are set in a row about 12 feet apart. Then thistles are stuffed into this 1-foot by 5-foot space. The garden is planted close to the windbreak.

Other protections used against the south and southwest prevailing winds are boards, natural hillsides, trees and buildings.

"Gardening was most adaptable to this county," W. G. Amstein, horticulture extension specialist, states. "It insured a home food supply even tho cash income from a principal crop was seriously low. The families with gardens are not 'putting all their eggs in one basket' as the old saying points out. They know that with a garden the family will always have enough to eat."

"A garden should be planted so that virtually all the space can be used thruout the growing season. The main-season crops should be interplanted with early quick-growing crops, and succession plantings should be planned for all summer.

"It's a wise gardener, too, who plants tested and adapted varieties. He'll have greater and better yields."

## LEGISLATURE LIBERAL

### In Longest, Biggest-Spending Session

**W**HEN the 1941 session of the Kansas Legislature came to a close, it ended one of the longest and most liberal spending sessions in Kansas history. Few measures of great concern to agriculture were under consideration, altho a great many are directly related to farming and the affairs of farm people.

Of particular interest to farmers is the new law placing a tax of  $\frac{1}{2}$  mill a bushel on production and subsequent ownership of grain, in place of the old ad valorem tax. It is said this measure will work favorably for the producers of grain and will be a great aid in the promotion of Kansas storage. This is important in the face of what appears to be a condition which will require the more general practice of home storage of grain.

The new grain tax consists of  $\frac{1}{2}$  mill on each bushel of grain produced. This would amount to about 50 cents on each 1,000 bushels. An additional half mill will be paid by each subsequent owner, except farmers and stockmen who buy grain for feed. It is estimated the new system will bring in about the same amount of revenue which comes from the old ad valorem tax.

A bill introduced for the purpose of unifying and facilitating rural electrification in Kansas was finally passed, altho it was amended until the finished product was greatly changed from the original bill. Among the amendments was one killing the power of farmer electric co-operatives to govern themselves, rather than be under the jurisdiction of the Kansas Corporation Commission.

Among the measures passed was one of particular interest to members of grain co-operative organizations of Kansas. Designed to clarify the law regarding qualifications of directors

in co-operatives made up of local co-operatives rather than individuals, this measure, also, was amended considerably. However, in the final form, it still accomplishes the desired purpose.

It provides that boards of directors of co-operatives can be chosen from stockholders and members of stockholding co-operatives, who must be residents of the state, except that one director may be a resident of an adjoining state.

Farm interests in the legislature succeeded in killing 2 bills proposing repeal of the gasoline tax exemption on gasoline used for agricultural purposes. As these 2 failed, another bill was passed, tightening up enforcement of the present exemption law.

Farmers will be affected by a new law which provides for the licensing and bonding of itinerant merchants. Whether this bill is desirable from the standpoint of farmers and stockmen, is a matter of disagreement among those familiar with the measure.

It is aimed at regulating the purchase of products in one area and selling them in another area. Agricultural leaders feel the bill has merit in regulating the sale of seeds and other products which might be harmful if sold indiscriminately. On the other hand, this new law might hamper the free movement of feed for livestock during years of feed shortage.

Some will be vitally interested in a measure which extends the time during which delinquent taxpayers can make their payments. The original moratorium was granted by the 1939 legislature, providing a moratorium on penalties and interest for delinquent taxes. Provisions of this were to have expired last month, but this new measure extends the moratorium until September 1.

It is hoped this extension will benefit many farmers by giving them an opportunity to cash in on their 1941 wheat crop before the moratorium ends. The law applies only to taxes for years prior to 1940. Of general interest to Kansas people is a new law carrying an appropriation whereby a bounty of \$1 is paid for coyotes, in an attempt to reduce the number of these pests.

Some of the most significant and far-reaching legislation from an agricultural point of view is passage of several bills relating to water conservation and irrigation. One provides for the legal organization of water districts, to open the way for co-operation with the Federal Bureau of Reclamation in Kansas irrigation and flood control projects.

Another clarifies questions of water



rights between groups and individuals, while still another sets up a system of dividing water between Kansas and adjoining states. One bill provides engineering help to farmers who wish to survey for ponds and dams.

Many farmers will welcome the new law which reduces assessed taxation on land on which farmers have built ponds which meet requirements of the State Department of Water Resources. A similar type of law provides for reduced valuation on land where shelterbelts along the roads have been provided with certain specifications.

Heaviest items of appropriation made by the 1941 legislature were for purposes outside the field of agriculture. However, a few more minor appropriations are closely connected with farming interests. For instance, \$7,500 a year for the next 2 years was voted for the American Royal Live Stock Show. It was argued that this show is basically a Kansas affair and should be supported with some funds.

No change was made in appropriations for the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka, nor for the Kansas National Livestock Show at Wichita. Appropriations for the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson were boosted \$2,500 a year, but the legislature refused a request of this fair for a new horse barn.

Increased funds were voted for the Fort Hays Experiment Station, to be used in experiments with grass and for soil conservation investigations. Funds were provided for the establishment of a new and more suitable horticulture farm at Kansas State College, and an increased appropriation was voted for work of the Kansas State Entomological Society.

Many bills of interest to farmers failed to pass. A measure proposing automatic liens on crops for harvesting services and for fuel purchased on time, was killed in the judiciary committee. Senate bill 18 proposing registration of Kansas wheat varieties was reported unfavorably by the Senate committee on agriculture. A bill making it possible for small towns to contract with the State Board of Agriculture for a deputy dairy commissioner to make dairy inspections, died in the calendar committee.

The highly-publicized tax code bill was "put in storage" for another session. After some discussion and passage of a few minor features, the main part of this document was returned to

the legislative council for further study. No action was taken on the proposed vital changes, such as changing the time of paying taxes and changing of assessment duties from township to county supervision.

Among the more prominent measures passed were the bills providing for inauguration of the merit system, setting up retirement pensions for school teachers, both sponsored by the administration. Administration measures which failed include those providing free school books, school equalization for high schools, a new state finance set-up, and a 4-year term for governor.

As the 1941 session ended, appointments were made for the Kansas legislative council. This council is composed of 10 senators and 15 representatives. The senators are: Joe R. Beeler, Jewell; E. A. Briles, Stafford; Albert M. Cole, Holton; Rolla W. Coleman, Mission; F. H. Cron, El Dorado; Kirke W. Dale, Arkansas City; Joe L. Henbest, Columbus; Alex Hotchkiss, Lyndon; Robert Lemon, Pittsburg; and Harry D. Warren, Fort Scott.

Representatives on the new council are: Edwin F. Abels, Lawrence; George W. Fowler, Dodge City; Frank L. Hagaman, Kansas City; Arthur P. Hagen, Great Bend; Frank M. Kessler, Wichita; W. P. Noone, Jennings; Milton Poland, Sabetha; Riley Robbins, Sedan; C. A. Smith, Morland; Forrest Stamper, Plainville; Paul Sundgren, Coldwater; James F. Sweeny, Pawnee Rock; Marcel Vigneron, Osage City; Blake A. Williamson, Kansas City; and R. C. Woodward, El Dorado.

Chairman of the council is Lieutenant Governor C. E. Friend, of Lawrence. Clay C. Carper, of Eureka, is vice-chairman, and Franklin Corrick, of Topeka, is secretary.

### Uncle Sam Tells Them

One-hundred-ninety colleges and universities have requested the U. S. Office of Education to evaluate school credits of 1,161 students whose previous education was gained in foreign countries. This work has been increased considerably by the influx of refugees from European countries, who wish to re-establish themselves in schools or professions in the United States. Uncle Sam not only can tell them what liberty means, but how well educated they are, as well.

## Nominate a Master Farmer

NEARLY every community possesses some outstanding farmers, and your home community is probably no exception. As you go about your regular work during the next day or two, why not think it over and decide whom you consider to be the most outstanding farmer you know.

Then, send his name in to us as a nominee for the Kansas Master Farmer award. Now is the time to make nominations for the 1941 class, and Kansas Farmer is eager to have the best farmers of the state nominated for this recognition.

In thinking of someone who deserves the honor, remember that, first of all, he must be a man who has made a success of his farming business. To be eligible for the honor, he should be a public-spirited leader who has done his share to make the community a bet-

ter place in which to live. Above all, he must be a man who has provided a comfortable home for his family, and educational advantages for his children.

Everyone nominated will receive a complete form to be filled out and returned to Kansas Farmer. All information is held in strictest confidence, but it serves as a guide in choosing the farmers who merit this recognition.

To be eligible for the award, a man must live on a Kansas farm. He may be a landowner, tenant or farm manager. Age is not a limiting factor, altho many years of successful experience is a favorable point with the judging committee.

To nominate your candidate, fill out the nomination blank below and mail it to Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Nominations will be received until June 1.

### MASTER FARMER NOMINATION BLANK

I wish to nominate \_\_\_\_\_  
(Name of candidate)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Address of candidate)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Name and address of person making nomination)

All nominations must be mailed to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, by June 1.

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Thrifty farmers have found it pays to harvest with Oliver Grain Master Combines—the combines that are backed by a 90-year-old reputation for better harvests. You will too, after you—

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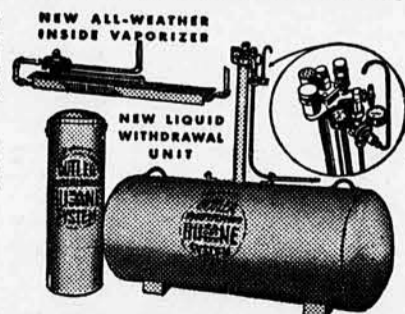
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**N**OW that your garden is in and you're patiently waiting for things to grow, give some thought to the blossoms that will bloom in your spring and summer wardrobe. The year 1941 brings us a bright fashion season and the dark clothes you have been wearing need to be put aside for something lively and gay.

This is a fashion season of color, and whether you sew at home or select your clothes in the city shops, you will want to give a lift to your spirits—and ditto your wardrobe—with one stunning new outfit that is correctly assembled from head to toe. Newer than the costume in one color this season is the ensemble that combines several colors. For example, if your dress is dark blue, it is smart this year to wear a bright red hat and bag, and fresh, white gloves. The tri-color of the flag is one of the best of the season's new costume color combinations. Gay green is another, often mixed with sunny yellow, vivid blue and scarlet. These are South American influences that make our fashions as appealing as a garden in full flower. Violet in every tone looks new, and in the South American way, is prettily complimented with soft blue and warm beige.

Prints are as varied as the lives we lead and take their theme from many sources. In fact, prints this season tell a story. There are some



**Step Into  
Summer With**

**LIVELY PRINTS**

create not only the dress but the print which they feel expresses their idea, and, believe me, their prints are charmingly amusing. Don't be afraid this season to let yourself go, to be gay and colorful in your print choice. Have only one thought in mind, that the print you choose reflects your personality and is a becoming choice for your own particular activities.

If you are more than a size 20, don't think of wearing the bold "fauna and flora" print photographed for dress-up. If you are not tall and slim, beware of prints with horizontal stripes. If you are the petite type, you can wear virtually any type becomingly provided it doesn't make you look shorter or broader.

The new silhouette is very slim of skirt and sloping at the shoulder. Leave this high style for the woman who can afford an extravagant wardrobe. You will find more usable and becoming, the style that suits the activities of your day—the skirt full enough to permit you to drive a car easily and to dash about wherever you go without mincing steps. Two costumes photographed here illustrate the adaptations of these new trends to the farm woman's needs. In the very gay print on white, a dress for all informal occasions of the summer, we see the smooth natural shoulder—it's called the hug shoulder—the slim waist and the skirt on slimmer lines than we have had,



in patriotic motif copying all the insignia of the army and navy, so if your young man is serving in a branch of the service, you can do him honor by wearing a dress made up in a print inspired by his rank. There are "March of Progress" prints that use many things like the telephone, radio and clock—the tools of the farm, such as plows, harvesting machines and cultivators. A swash of this material is shown at the top of the page so that you may see exactly how this print looks. If you are a 4-H member, here is a pretty choice for your favorite frock! There are Indian prints showing the pipe of peace, the feather headdress, the war bird and other symbols of Indian life. The sketch at the extreme right, you will, of course, recognize as one of these Indian prints. The other three depict patriotic or military themes.

These are but a few of the many themes. In addition, there are hundreds of others varying from the flower prints faithfully reproducing the Victorian rose, fruit prints that show true-to-life strawberries, and a wealth of small conventional designs that are specially flattering to the full figure. The idea behind them is to give individuality to the dress you choose. So important is this matter of individual prints in dresses that New York's leading designers

Left, Afternoon dress in brightly printed jersey. Oversized prints on white grounds are new for spring and summer; new, too, is the new hug shoulder and the slim waistline with fullness pulled to the front in skirt.

Right, Daytime print ensemble with crisp, white linen jacket trimmed in the print. A red, white and blue ensemble with shiny red straw sailor, white gloves and red bag in faille studded with white—a costume right for all hours of the day.




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with fullness pushed to the front for greater ease and figure flattery. The conventional print with its gored skirt is slim at the hip but moderately full at the hem, and see how smooth is the broad but rounded shoulder!

**Wedding Cake Pointers**

By MRS. H. D. RADEK

The traditional wedding cake is usually a white butter cake or an angel food, baked in two or more graduated layers. Tiers, in the homemade cake, are wisely kept at a minimum; it is far better to have two plump, uniform ones than several thin, tipsy ones. The cake is iced in white and decorated as simply or elaborately as seems fitting.

It is wise to place the bottom layer on a heavy cardboard circle, slightly larger than the cake layer. When the cake has been iced and decorated it may be placed on the cake plate and the cardboard gently pulled from beneath; or simply left and skillfully hidden with a delicate tracery of dainty green leaves and flowers, forming a frame for the cake.

If a tube pan has been used in baking, the openings are covered with lightweight cardboard circles, the frosting applied over the cardboard for a smooth unbroken surface. Cakes without color may be given character by the use of top ornaments, edible or merely decorative, available in dime stores or at stationers' shops. A wee bride and bridegroom, graceful garlands, shapes appropriate for the occasion, add their bit and may be placed to suit the decorator's whim. Top ornaments should be glued to a cardboard foundation, placed on the cake and frosting applied up to them. Other decorations should be pressed gently into place before the icing has had time to set or harden.

**Clothespin Dolls**

By MOTHER

Rainy days are bound to come, little folks can't play outside; little sick-beds must have something amusing to do. Clothespin dolls—twins, if you like—are the answer. Even brother may not prove too scornful when he learns what can be done.

You'll need ordinary, not spring-type clothespins, some yarn for hair, crepe paper or bits of gay material for clothes, a bit of cotton, ribbon, pipe cleaners, and India ink or black crayon. For the girl, pad the upper part of the clothespin with a bit of cotton, tying it in place. Wrap a pipe cleaner around the neck of the clothespin for realistic arms, which may be bent in most lifelike positions. Cut a circle of crepe paper or pretty material and make a small hole in the center. Slip the doll's head thru this, and tie a ribbon around the waist. Braid yarn, or paste bits on for hair. Draw features with India ink or black crayon. Then dip the bottoms of the clothespin in the ink for shoes or draw them on.

The boy is even easier to do. Wrap a pipe cleaner around the neck of the pin, making his arms. Wrap yarn 'round and 'round the upper portion of the pin, and he has a nifty sweater. The lower part of the pin just naturally is a pair of long trousers, isn't it? Color them if you like. Draw features and shoes. Wasn't it fun?

**An Hour Off for Rest**

By MRS. BLANCHE PEASE

Down along the creek the flowers are at their loveliest. A willow bends over clear water admiring its reflection. There's a green and shady spot just made for picnics.

A few sandwiches, some stuffed eggs, water in the thermos and fruit in our pockets and we're all set for a stroll and a meal. Mother and Dad can sit and visit, while small folks explore all likely looking nooks and bends and cultivate a hearty appetite.

We who are farmers would be happier and life better worth living if only we'd take an hour off now and then for rest and enjoyment. For us a picnic is the ideal answer to the need for recreation and stimulation, and we get better acquainted with the lovelier spots on the home place. All work and no play make a mighty dull farm life.

**Focus on Contrast**

In planning your costume, mix your prints with plain for contrast. Notice the white linen jacket over the navy and white print in the photograph. See how the jacket is faced in the print at collar and cuff. Notice the bright red hankie tucked into the pocket of the dress. Prints are best this spring when accented with a plain color—in a bolero, a broad yoke, a belt or a cape. One high-style costume recently shown on Fifth avenue lined the print jacket in plain-colored wool for warmth and contrast, and another used the print in a full length coat over a plain-colored dress. These are extremes, but they give you your cue.

Repeat your contrast in your accessories. Have a bright-colored hat and handbag; wear colored gloves and colored shoes. The story in all fashion this season hinges on color and you can wear bright red shoes with virtually every costume, just as you have worn black in the past. Give a thought to your hat and have it match the mood of your dress. Don't expect one hat to go with everything. Remember, this spring, little flower hats swathed in veils are pets of fashion and you can—with a little ingenuity and a few minutes of shopping—design one for yourself at very little cost. One pretty flower hat in your wardrobe will make any dress carried over from last season look as fresh as a brand-new one.

Have some amusing jewelry. Like your flowered hat and colored gloves, it will add new charm to dresses or suits that have lost their first excitement. Jewelry need not be expensive, but it must be colorful, gay and tell a fashion story. A lapel pin that glows with brilliance, a lei necklace of plastic flowers, bracelets and matching earrings—all these set off a simple dress. And if you've a little box of old jewelry tucked away in the attic, bring it out and wear some of the fob pins and heart necklaces that you've been keeping as heirloom pieces. They, like the Victorian pompadour, are in fashion again, and, if you want to delight your family and your friends and look entirely up-to-date, start your planning with a new hair-do. Give your hair an upswept look and, if you can, wear your hat behind a pompadour. It's the 1941 way.

**Bubbles Go Modern**

By MRS. B. E. JAMES

Most children delight in blowing bubbles. And when they can glimpse one with the rainbow colors, their shrieks of joy proclaim their delight. They will love blowing colored bubbles. Just add a bit of harmless, liquid vegetable coloring to the water. Let them have several pans—a different color in each pan. If glycerine is added the bubbles will last longer so the children may have a veritable "rainbow" assortment of bubbles in the air at one time, if they work fast enough.

**Capper Publications, Inc., Bonds**

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

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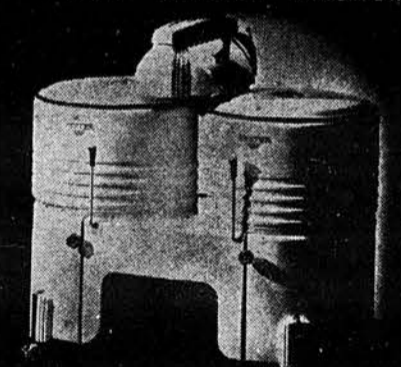
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... OUR NEW DEXTER TWIN TUB CERTAINLY DOES CHANGE WASH DAY TO WASH HOUR

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**WRITE TODAY** for free booklet explaining wonderful time-saving system of washing.  
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551 N. 9th St.  
FAIRFIELD, IOWA

# Here's How Breeders See It

By RAYMOND H. GILKESON

**B**EEF and dairy cattlemen, from one end of the state to the other, believe demand and prices for breeding stock, as well as for market stuff, will be strong for some time in the future. One man is optimistic enough to say he looks for a strong situation for a dozen years. Another takes the opposite viewpoint and warns, "Look out, we're due for a drop." Most of them take a conservative to a good-plus view of the situation, with such answers as these:

"Expect strong demand and prices until the increase in numbers is felt." "Believe cattle will be better than grain farming in the future; but if you get in, stay in with a bunch of breeding cattle." "Expect good market for cattle in the next few years; but when cattle do get cheaper, the line of demarcation between good and poor cattle on the market will be much greater than when cattle are high." "Cattle prices will be good next year, and probably a little longer; registered bulls and females will be in good demand." "Conditions will be good, but don't expect present prices as an average."

"Prices and demand will be fairly good, but the world is upset and anything can happen; would caution against over-expansion." "Ordinarily, cattle prices would be due for a fall, because they are out of line with other prices. If inflation comes, all prices, including those for cattle, will rise. As long as war lasts prices will stay up; let war stop, and down they come." A great many of the breeders emphasized their opinion that war is the one thing that is holding prices up where they are. Several, however, pointed to over-production of grains as the main thing in turning more attention toward livestock and diversified farming.

These are seasoned men in the business; men who have been at it from 43 years on down to beginners. And if you are a beginner, whether old or young, the experience of these cattlemen is about 100 per cent in agreement. They say:

"Grow with the herd." "Pick your breed and stick to it; don't be an in-and-outer." "Start small; buy a few good cows or heifers, and buy or use a good purebred bull. The bull is 75 per cent of the herd." "Buy 1 or 2 heifers of choice breeding and build slowly." "One can't go wrong if he starts with good, purebred, registered stock; failing that, at least use a purebred bull—the better the bull the more chance for a good herd." "If you must start without much capital, buy the best you can; don't start with a bunch of low-quality, junky cattle—rather, start with a few good ones and feed well." "If one must borrow to start, don't bite off a bigger chunk than you can chew." "A good bull is 50 per cent of the herd, but a poor bull is 80 per cent of it."



"I still say you aim too high!"

Our seasoned breeders can laugh over their past mistakes, as they point out the most common mistakes of today. The most common, according to several breeders, is trying to start too big with a lot of poor cattle. Or by making too big an investment in poor breeding cattle, whose breeding and quality the buyer does not understand. Others say the most common mistakes include:

"Mixing 2 or 3 different breeds of cattle, lack of pasture, lack of protection for the herd, lack of good feed, carelessness in feeding, using the

wrong bull. The cheapest foundation stock," they agree, "is the most costly in the end." "Leaving cattle out in the pasture in the fall without additional feed, and turning them on pasture too early in the spring before grass has a chance to get a start," reduces feed, increases costs and doesn't do justice to the livestock or the pasture. "Getting discouraged and quitting when things are not going well, selling out at a loss, and when times are better again, making a new start with higher prices to pay," is a common mistake.

All shades of opinion are brought out with the question of vaccination for Bang's disease. "At present," said one man, "I am not interested in vaccination for Bang's disease. But I might add that I wasn't interested in vacci-

nation for blackleg until I lost several big calves; now I vaccinate every year. I never have had Bang's in my herd, and hesitate to take in outside cows that haven't been tested."

Another opinion, "If a herd is badly infected with Bang's, it would be the thing to vaccinate the calves; but if a clean herd, would not be so good." One man says, "Vaccination for Bang's is no surer than it was 5 years ago. I have a private feeling that political pressure must have been applied to the B. A. I. to get them to recognize vaccination."

Other comment runs: "We vaccinate for Bang's; it is cheap insurance." "Calfhood vaccination is okay." "Believe in it, but better to keep herd clean without it." "Never had Bang's on the place, but think vaccination



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You can win BOTH!

And just think of what you could do with \$2000 extra CASH!

**TWO \$300 CASH PRIZES    TWO \$50 CASH PRIZES**  
**TWO \$100 CASH PRIZES    FOUR \$25 CASH PRIZES**  
**200 Prizes of 25 Gals. of Gasoline    600 Prizes of 10 Gals. of Gasoline**

**812 PRIZES IN ALL!**

### HERE ARE THE SIMPLE RULES

There is nothing complicated about this contest. It's easy to win. Skelly engineers have formulated TWO new gasolines: One, a new regular gasoline; the other, a new premium gasoline. The Skelly Oil Company wants names for both and offers \$5000 in prizes for the best names selected by the contest judges.

Both grand prizes or both of the second, third, fourth, etc. prizes may be won by the same contestant; or one contestant may win the prize for naming the regular gasoline—another the prize for naming the premium gasoline.

Get a free entry blank from any Skelly Service Station. All names must be submitted on these regular Skelly entry blanks. Submit a name for the new Skelly regular gasoline and a name for the new Skelly premium gasoline. You may submit as many names as you wish—but do not submit more than one name for each of the two gasolines on each blank. This contest is open to everyone

except employees of the Skelly Oil Company, their marketing and service organizations, their advertising agents, and the families of the members of these organizations.

Decisions of the judges will be final. In cases where two or more contestants submit identical names, award will be given on basis of best 25 words on "Why I prefer to use Skelly's new regular (premium) gasoline." In case of ties, duplicate prizes will be given. All entries become the property of the Skelly Oil Company. The contest closes at midnight, June 15th. All entries must be mailed to Contest Editor, Skelly Oil Company, Kansas City, Mo. and must be postmarked not later than midnight of June 15th.

### HELPFUL HINT

These two new Skelly gasolines give your car quick starting, flashing pickup, smooth-as-silk engine performance, high antiknock qualities—and long mileage. Would you call the regular grade "Fleetway," for example; and the premium grade, "Airway"? What names do you suggest?

## Talk About "Greased Lightning"

... HERE IT IS

● Tickle the throttle—and grab about surging, flashing power that and quick on the draw—Skelly's "greased lightning" with a thousand tied to its tail!

Listen to that engine take order when you give her the gun. Get alert, smooth power. Test its sense and high ant...

Sure... we know! You've heard before—but never of two like the \$5000 in prizes for names as good as...



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# SKELLY OIL

practical once the disease gets into a herd." "Vaccination isn't well understood; go slowly." "Am for vaccination; see no reason why it couldn't be perfected until Bang's could be almost entirely eliminated." "Vaccination is very worthwhile protection to any breeding herd. Tests indicate a high degree of success when used on young heifers." "Use vaccination only as a last resort." "Don't believe in it; too dangerous." "Should vaccinate—a cheap preventive." "Okay if properly used." "Endorse calfhood vaccination in infected herds; opposed to it for non-infected herds." "Regret we didn't start vaccination sooner."

Majority of breeders are interested in artificial breeding, with greater interest among dairymen than among beef men. Here again all shades of

opinion show: "Can see nothing beneficial in it." "All right, but we are not quite ready for it." "Don't see how it will work with a herd of beef cattle kept in a pasture 4 miles from where I live." "May help." "Would help avoid spreading of Bang's disease." "Want to learn more about it." "Am interested, but it probably won't become widespread, except with very valuable animals." "Has its points, but would allow a few aggressive breeders to virtually control the bull business. Would have a tendency to limit the sources of breeding material to a few favored bloodlines."

Pasture gets a unanimous vote as being essential to economical production. Grass silage is getting a foothold, but corn and sorghum silage is rated almost as necessary as pasture.

## Bold Thief Loses at Last

**D**ISCOVERED in the act of loading iron pipe and other junk on the farm of A. P. Muller, R. 1, Buhler, a trespasser was ordered to unload and leave the premises. He refused to do so until Muller brought his shotgun onto the scene. The unwelcome person then drove away but as soon as Muller was out of sight, he returned, loaded the pipe up again and drove off. Muller secured the license tag number, reported to the sheriff and the officer made an arrest. The suspect was required to load the junk into his car again from where he had hidden it under 2 different culverts and return it to the owner. A jail sentence of 60



days was the punishment. The Kansas Farmer reward of \$25 was divided equally between Muller and Sheriff Harry Goodman.

## Corn Thief Caught in Act

Disappearance of small quantities of corn from the J. A. Jamison farm, Leavenworth, from time to time, caused him to be on the lookout for a thief. Jamison decided he might have better luck in the investigation if he went to the field at a time when he would be least expected. The plan worked. He came upon a man in the act of stealing his corn. The sheriff was notified immediately and the offender taken to jail. Later, he was convicted and required to serve a 60-day sentence. A \$25 reward, paid by Kansas Farmer, was divided between Service Member Jamison and a neighbor, W. C. Wieke, who assisted in the capture.

## Raided Many Houses

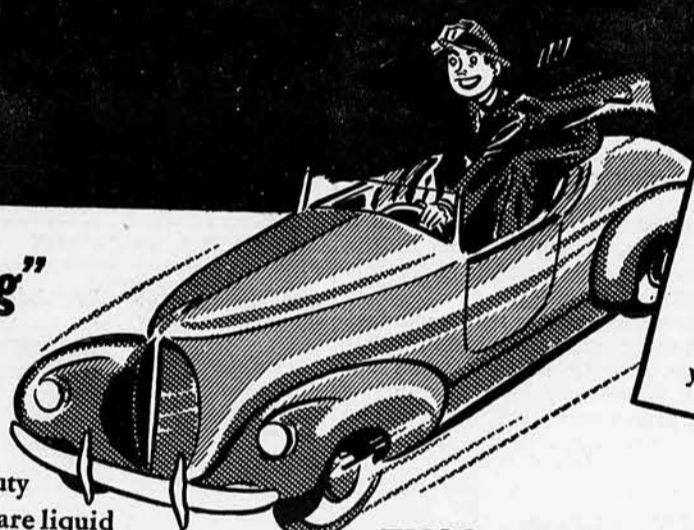
Farmers near Altamont, Elk City and Fredonia are to be congratulated for having rid the community of persistent house breakers. Household goods were stolen from Erbin Schwatken, Elk City; canned fruit and other groceries from Minnie Shue, Fredonia; fruit, vegetables and other articles from Clyde Johnson, Altamont; and various articles were stolen from other farmers. The pilferers turned out to be women. At least one of them has been given a prison sentence. Schwatken and Shue qualified for part of a Kansas Farmer reward by reporting the theft promptly to officers. Johnson neglected to report until an arrest had been made. The \$25 reward, paid by Kansas Farmer, was distributed among Service Members Shue and Schwatken, Romena Hildreth, of Fredonia, Sheriff William Gillespie, of Independence, and Deputy Joe Sharp, of Coffeyville.

To date, Kansas Farmer has paid out a total of \$31,885 in cash rewards for the conviction and sentence to prison of 1,361 thieves. Since January 1 of this year, 263 captures have been made following thefts from farms at the entrance of which Protective Service signs are posted.

## Prevent Bang's Disease

Effective means of prevention, control and eradication of brucellosis, also known as Bang's disease, is given in a new Farmers Bulletin, No. 1871, "Brucellosis of Cattle." The seriousness and prevalence of the disease have resulted in heavy losses to herd owners. It is caused by a germ that is most likely introduced into healthy herds by the addition of infected animals. The disease may be controlled in several ways, the bulletin shows, and it may be eliminated from a herd by the sanitary-control method with special relation to herd management. A copy of the bulletin will be sent free to anyone upon request to Bulletin Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Please print your name and address.

# 100 IN PRIZES



**TRY 10 GALLONS AT OUR RISK**  
 Try 10 gallons of either of the new Skelly Gasolines, and, after you have tested it, if you still believe the gasoline you are using, if of a similar grade, is better than Skelly's new gasoline, we will gladly return the purchase price of the gasoline you bought.

## TWO NEW "OIL-RIGHT" OILS!

### SKELLY FORTIFIED Tagolene

The original Fortified Motor Oil is the product of a new, intricate refining process. We believe no finer 30cc oil was ever put in a crankcase.

FORTIFIED Tagolene Motor Oil prevents excessive sludge... eliminates carbon and varnish deposits... keeps piston rings free... protects bearings against corrosion... minimizes engine wear.

Fortified Tagolene cleans old "sludgy" engines—keeps new engines cleaner. It not only prevents excessive sludge and varnish deposits but also helps remove such deposits already formed. It prolongs the life of alloy bearings. It is noncorrosive. It lubricates hot cylinder walls and other parts with a more efficient film of oil.

All of these improved functions add up to more efficient engine lubrication, which means longer engine life, lower operating cost, minimum overhauls, and fewer tune-ups. Try FORTIFIED Tagolene now. Learn how much sweeter a clean, more efficiently lubricated engine runs.



### SKELCO MOTOR OIL

Refined from high-grade paraffin-base crude; guaranteed unexcelled by any 25c motor oil. Skelco Motor Oil is balanced in all of its qualities to give all-round fine performance. One property is not built up at the expense of another. No straight mineral oil will give finer performance.

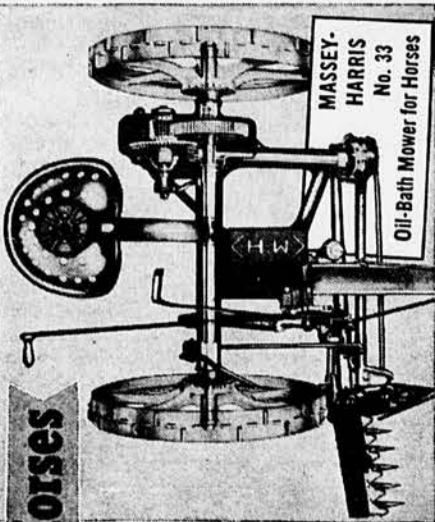
Skelco Motor Oil provides a constant lubricating film with body strength that withstands the grueling punishment of today's higher operating temperatures and smaller clearances. It gives your engine a wide margin of safe lubrication on long, hard drives, from the moment your engine starts in the morning to the last turn at night... and it is sold to you on an ironclad guarantee of satisfaction or money back.

Try Skelco Motor Oil. Compare its performance with any 25c oil you ever put in the crankcase. You can't lose—for remember—Skelco Motor Oil must satisfy you and give perfect lubrication or money back.

# SKELLY OIL COMPANY



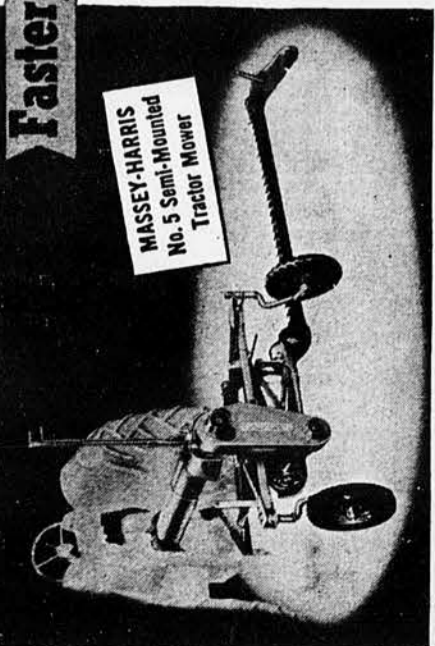
**Faster, Smoother-Working Mowers for High-Speed Tractors... for Horses**



● America's most copied mower. Automotive-type transmission. All gears as well as crankshaft and axle are full oil-bath lubricated.

● Balanced to eliminate neck weight. Precision-lined cutter bar and many other advantages. Write for free literature and name of nearest dealer.

● Three safety releases protect mower from damage by rocks or stones in fast tractor mowing. ● Semi-Mounted design with two caster wheels makes it flexible as a horse-drawn mower—follows land contour, up or down or horizontal variations, no side-sway, lifting, dragging or slipping. ● Adapted to any tractor. Write for complete literature and name of nearest dealer.



For additional information, write your name and address in the border and send to Massey-Harris, Racine, Wis.

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**Greatest of These Is Beef**

(Continued from Page 3)

to the proposed program offered elasticity to meet current conditions. For instance, in poor pasture years, the calves could be sold as feeders, instead of going on grass in May. During years of good pasture and poor grain crops, the calves could continue longer on pasture and be marketed off grass in late summer or fall.

Among those hearing the plan explained was J. D. Joseph, Whitewater banker and cattleman, who has been feeding cattle for more than 25 years. The plan for deferred feeding of calves appealed to him, and he started encouraging the practice among farmers in that area. Since then Mr. Joseph has shipped in thousands of calves, sometimes as many as 5,000 a year, to be used in deferred feeding practice.

Each year, great numbers of these calves have been sold to farmers throughout the community, and in many instances Mr. Joseph lends the money for cattle purchases. His loans are made for full cost of the calves, including freight, and he declares this is a safer proposition than lending 80 per cent of the value on grown cattle. This, he says, is because calves finished by the deferred feeding system can easily double their value in 1 year, mostly by means of grass and silage.

Year after year, the practice has increased among farmers of the area, and deferred feeding of calves is listed as a "life saver" which brought the community safely thru some trying years. With a shrug of satisfaction, Mr. Joseph points to attractive, well-improved farmsteads surrounding Whitewater. He explains that not a farm in the community, inhabited by the owner, has been foreclosed during the last 10 years. Merchants of Whitewater help promote profitable feeding practices by sponsoring an annual feeders day which is attended by great crowds of farmers and stockmen.

Among the veteran cattlemen of Whitewater who practice deferred feeding are C. J. and P. U. Claassen, winners of second place in the 1940 Kansas Beef Production Contest. Their 150 Herefords returned a net profit of \$45.85 each. The calves, of Texas origin, were purchased in October, at an average weight of 390 pounds. During fall and early winter these calves were carried on a ration including 13 pounds of silage and 7 pounds of alfalfa hay.

In January, 2 pounds of oats a day was added to this ration. Late in April the steers were turned on pasture, where they remained until the middle of August when they were put in a dry lot. The dry lot ration included 16 pounds of grain, 1/10 pound of cottonseed meal, and hay free choice. The grain portion included 2 parts each of oats and corn, along with 1 part each of wheat and Atlas.

The first load sold, went to market November 26, with additional loads following until January 22. Prices received varied from \$11.50 in November, to \$12.50 in January, with an average price well above the \$12 mark. Average weight of the finished steers was 1,069 pounds.

Records kept by the Claassen Brothers show that the average gain for their steers was 679 pounds a head. Of this, 241 pounds were made during the wintering period, at an average of 1.34 pounds a day, while 140 pounds were made on grass, at an average of 1.24 pounds a day. Gains in the dry lot accounted for 288 pounds, at an average of 2.12 pounds a day.

Aside from roughages fed, the Claassens figure that each steer consumed only about 17 bushels of oats, 4 bushels of wheat, 5 bushels of Atlas, 10 bushels of corn, and a small quantity of cottonseed meal.

Other contest winners from the Whitewater area followed similar practices. John Entz won third place and G. A. Harder was fourth. Next high winners in order were Entz Brothers, John Regier and Sons, and John Wiebe. Mr. Harder declares he found from practical experience that calves cannot be profitably handled in the same manner as heavy cattle are handled. "Small amounts of grain along with the roughage in winter doesn't mean much to a big steer," he says, "but it really makes a difference with calves."

John Wiebe explains that in feeding cattle thruout his entire lifetime, he has had experience with fattening nearly every kind of cattle, under nearly every type of feeding system. He considers that deferred feeding of good-quality calves is the safest plan he knows of for profitable production.

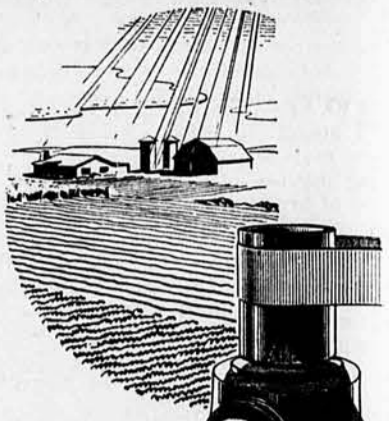
Cattlemen in the Whitewater area have varied the plan of deferred feeding to meet their own particular conditions. For instance, most of them feed less grain in winter than is recommended in the original plan which calls for 4 or 5 pounds daily, along with roughages being fed.

Lot F. Taylor, Butler county agricultural agent, explains that market conditions last year were particularly favorable for lighter winter feeding. Calves which received a light grain feed in winter were not finished for market until later in the fall. As a result, they were still on hand for the late price advances which characterized last year's market.

However, Mr. Taylor points out that market trends may often be in another direction. During seasons when the market is crowded and pressure is forcing prices downward, there will be a strong advantage for cattlemen who have speeded the finishing of their calves by giving them more grain in the winter ration.

Recommended plans for the deferred feeding system suggest that the daily winter ration include 2 pounds of good legume hay and 1 pound of protein supplement along with the 4 or 5 pounds of grain. The ration may be revised to include 1/10 pound of ground limestone in place of the legume hay. With limestone added in this manner, prairie hay or other non-legume roughages may then be substituted for the silage. Still another variation provides for feeding the calves all the legume hay they will eat, along with 3 or 4 pounds of grain to the head daily.

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Operate with car, truck or tractor. Move hay or bundle grain. Thoroughly proven on hundreds of farms. Write for catalogue and price.  
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Combination GRAIN and ROUGHAGE MILL Also ENSILAGE CUTTER  
 Grinds any feed—green, wet or dry. This feeder really takes in loose roughage, bundles or bale flakes and no monkey business about it. Large capacity guaranteed with ordinary farm tractor. Grinds grain, ear or snapped corn with roughage or separate. Has cutter head and swing hammers. Get full information on this real honest-to-goodness Grinder. Write **Western Land Roller Co., Box 135, Hastings, Neb.**  
 Distributors for Missouri and Kansas  
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**A LITTLE KRESO DIP WILL CLEAN THAT UP!**



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**FOR ALL LIVE STOCK, POULTRY AND FARM BUILDING SANITATION**  
 Use Kreso Dip—get rid of sheep ticks, lice, mites—repel flies and mosquitoes—promote healing of cuts and wounds—thoroughly clean buildings and utensils. As a sheep dip, Kreso Dip will not stain or injure the wool. Economical to use.  
**FREE Sample** Enough Kreso Dip to make a gallon of solution. Send ten cents to cover cost of mailing.  
 Write to Animal Industry Dept., Desk K-29-E  
**PARKE, DAVIS & CO., DETROIT, MICHIGAN**  
 Drug Stores Sell Parke-Davis Products



"Probably left his motor runnin' so he'd be ready for a quick get-away when I came!"

# FIND TUBERCULOSIS EARLY

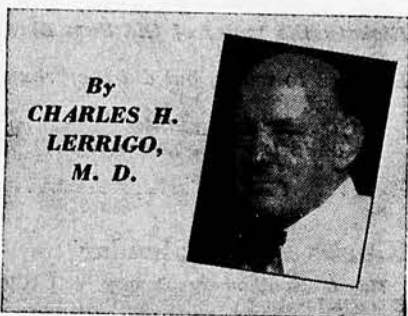
### For Quickest and Most Certain Cure

**T**O PRACTICE what you preach is something all of us endorse, altho we may be backward in practice. A big insurance company that issues a lot of health literature puts its health teaching into effect by its dealings with its own family of employees. Long ago the company recognized the fact that the disease most destructive to human beings, and therefore to its own force of workers, is tuberculosis. This being so, this company, having thousands of employes, decided to begin to look for tuberculosis among apparently healthy people with a view to finding it in the earliest stages. Thus they follow up the now generally accepted fact that tuberculosis is not difficult to cure when discovered in its beginning.

Outcome of this effort, now carried on for more than 20 years, is announced in the statement that among the home office employes of this great company, tuberculosis has been virtually eliminated. Nearly all of the few cases that do occur are found in the early stage, when cure can be quickest and most certain. Their people are demonstrating the fact that tuberculosis may really be eradicated.

The company announces that they look first for tuberculosis among those most likely to be susceptible to the disease, particularly boys and girls in their late teens, young adults, especially young mothers, workers exposed to dangerous industrial dust, and all people regardless of age who have been in contact with an active case of tuberculosis, especially within their own families.

Tuberculosis societies all over the United States—no doubt there is a society or a branch in your own county—are making a special crusade, which began in April, in the Early Diagnosis Campaign. Much instructive literature, easy to read, well illustrated and written so that its story will be readily understood by all readers, is available for free distribution. We sug-



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

gest especially that you ask for copies of the pamphlets entitled "Let Us Look at Facts" and "Learn and Live." From these pamphlets you will learn how the tuberculin test and perhaps an X-ray examination of the chest are useful in finding tuberculosis in its earliest stages.

### Tooth May Be Pulled

I expect to be confined in about 4 months, and have a tooth that should be pulled. Could I have that done while pregnant?—Mrs. J.

A woman must not neglect her teeth while pregnant. Have a careful dentist do whatever dental work is needed for your health and comfort. Explain your condition to the dentist, so that he will know what precautions to take.

### Transmitted by Heredity

Can persons inherit syphilis and will it affect their children? My children are irritable and cross, also nervous. How can one know if one has syphilis?—M. T.

Syphilis is often transmitted by heredity. Serious cases do not affect the third generation, because they do not usually survive. The fact that children are cross, irritable and nervous does not indicate syphilis, but if you have reason to suspect it you should have a Wassermann bloodtest.

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

## Watch Egg Quality Closer Now

**E**GG grading figures show that the highest percentage of top-grade eggs are produced in March and April during the peak in egg production. From then on quality drops rather rapidly until late summer. The higher the percentage of top-grade eggs the less premium it is possible to pay for the top grade over lower grades, since supply and demand still tends to govern egg prices. But from now on, this spread in price of different grades and premium for quality tends to increase. It, therefore, becomes increasingly important that producers who have a graded egg market take special precaution in the production of quality eggs. Extra work and attention to quality egg production details will return large dividends.

As the use of U. S. government egg grades increases, it is believed that producers will have greater confidence in the egg-grading program and will take increased interest in following a quality egg production program with their flocks.

A quality production program should include gathering the eggs from 3 to 4 times daily, placing them immediately in a cool, damp egg room with a temperature from 40 to 50 degrees Fahrenheit and a humidity around 60 per cent, and marketing at least twice a week.—E. R. Halbrook.

### Will Ducks Pay?

I would like all the information available concerning the handling of ducks and geese. Particularly concerning duck farms and the raising and marketing of "Green Ducks" like the Eastern duck farms.—Mrs. M. W. H., Leavenworth Co.

Production of "Green Ducks" is a highly specialized business and has not been considered suitable for this part of the country. There are some large duck farms in Northern Indiana and geese are grown quite extensively in Missouri and Illinois, but not in large flocks such as one finds with turkeys. The markets in this section of the country have not been good enough to attract a great deal of interest in the commercial production of either ducks or geese. Government bulletins 697 and 767 cover this subject in detail.—L. F. P.

### What About Lights?

Thru Kansas Farmer I'd like to ask the up-to-date poultry raisers what is the advantage of electric lights in the laying house? I've mingled with the poultry game for the last 40 years and became quite active, keeping around 1,000 hens, which any poultry raiser knows will either make you money or else break you. People tear around all night, then sleep in the daytime, but I never had a hen that cared to do that. Laying an egg is a day's work for a hen; laying at 4:30 a. m. or 9:30 a. m. makes no difference that I can see. Why not let her rest over night with a crop full of yellow corn to keep her warm, and lay her egg in daytime? Crowding pullets into laying simply stunts their growth, and they never will lay as large an egg.

I am adding a new breed to my poultry interests with New Hampshires, and if lights pay, I'd like to know about it.—G. A. S., Douglas Co.

A few years ago Kansas State College conducted a rather extensive experiment comparing Leghorn hens and

pullets with and without artificial lights. Morning lights were used from early fall until April 1, so that the birds had a 13-hour day thruout the winter. All eggs from the 4 flocks of 100 birds each were graded and sold on the grade basis thruout the year.

While the pullets, under artificial lights, produced more eggs during the fall and winter months than those not lighted, they laid fewer eggs during the following summer than the unlighted birds so that the market value of the eggs, at the end of the year, from the unlighted pullets was greater than from the lighted pullets. The reverse was true for the hens where lights were begun August 15. Those with lights produced enough more eggs during the early fall to have a greater market value at the close of the year.

The college conclusions from this experiment were that it paid to light Leghorn hens if one could begin lighting by the middle of August, but it did not pay to light the pullets.—L. F. P.

### Neat Window Boxes

I would like ideas for window boxes that are different for the outside of the house.—Mrs. C. L., Lamont.

Any well-built box that blends with the architecture of the house is suitable for this purpose. The box should not be painted a conspicuous green but is much better if painted the same color as the house. The use of cypress wood will resist decay and attacks of termites better than most any other kind of wood. The use of old hot water tanks, and other discarded containers, for window boxes should be discouraged.—L. M. C.

## DO YOUR WORK with LESS HELP!

With this Papec on your farm, two men can put away a lot of hay in a day. Chopped hay goes into the barn or stack faster, doubles mow capacity, feeds out easier, is cleaned up 100%. No one works in the hot, dusty mow. No stops for bad weather because you can turn uncured hay into good grass silage.

Papec, with its man-saving finger feed roll, handles regular silage crops faster and easier than any ordinary cutter. Chops and stores straw after combining. Shreds fodder. Elevates feed grains.

Send postal or name on margin of this ad for FREE BOOKLET telling how to handle all your feed and bedding with less labor. No obligation. Papec Machine Co., 245 S. Main St., Shortsville, N. Y.



### Test Proves This Double-Duty Drinking Water Medicine Reaches Vital Organs of Chicks and Older Birds

● To help your chicks and older birds fight bowel troubles, you need a drinking water medicine that works inside the birds as well as outside. Phen-O-Sal gives you this double-duty action. Test (shown at right) establishes the fact that the ingredients of Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal not only are carried by the blood stream to inside vital organs, but also maintain their strength. That's why Phen-O-Sal acts as a Double-Duty Drinking water medicine.

1. Checks Germ Growth in Drinking Water.
2. Medicates Digestive System.

● Your chicks get this double-duty benefit with Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal Tablets, because they don't oxidize—even though they come in contact with feed and litter. Also, they retain their medicating action throughout the whole digestive system.

● Your chicks (and older birds, too) need all the help you can give them in fighting bowel troubles! So be SURE. Give them genuine Dr. Salsbury's Phen-O-Sal Tablets in their drinking water, regularly! Can be used safely in any kind of container, including metal. Cost so little! 125 tablets (\$1.00) medicate 62 gallons of drinking water for baby chicks. See your hatchery, drug, feed, or produce dealer who displays the emblem shown below.

● DR. SALSBUARY'S AVI-TAB gives a fortifying treatment in feed of chicks. Buy it by the package or ask for feed that's fortified with Avi-Tab.

Your local Dr. Salsbury Dealer has at his command the diagnosis and research facilities of Dr. Salsbury's Nation-Wide Poultry Health Service.

DR. SALSBUARY'S LABORATORIES  
CHARLES CITY, IOWA

Dr. Salsbury's  
**PHEN-O-SAL**  
TABLETS



### Proof that... PHEN-O-SAL does DOUBLE DUTY

● Drinking water (containing 8 Phen-O-Sal tablets to the gallon) was given to normal birds. Three hours later these birds were killed and the analysis showed constituents of Phen-O-Sal in the following concentrations present in these organs:

CROP	++++
GIZZARD	++++
DUODENUM	++++
ILEUM	++++
CECA	++++
KIDNEY EXCRETIONS	+++++



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HOW IMPORTANT  
IS AN  
Armour  
Refrigerator  
Car?**

**A** VITAL PHASE of Armour Service is the Armour Distribution System.

That is the miles-long fleet of refrigerator cars and trucks that carry Armour products to Branch Houses and other distributors all across the land.

Its function is to quickly and economically provide America with fine meats... to protect all their freshness, flavor and tenderness... to maintain their uniform quality at all times.

Without this distribution system it would be virtually impossible to supply the Nation's requirements for meats like Armour's Star Beef and Lamb, Bacon and Ham.

And more important to you, the daily cash market which Armour maintains for the Livestock Raiser would dwindle until it had almost ceased to exist.

That is why every Armour refrigerator car and truck is of prime importance to your daily welfare. For these efficient, fast carriers are links between you and the farthest markets for your goods.

*Ed Bastow*  
PRESIDENT

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*Armour and Company stands for adequate preparedness for national defense and for the preservation of our free institutions under the Constitution.*

**Good News for Stomach and Colon Sufferers**

The McCleary Clinic, H641 Elms Blvd., Excelsior Springs, Mo., is putting out an up-to-the-minute 122-page book on Colon Disorders, Piles and Constipation and commonly associated chronic ailments. The book is illustrated with charts, diagrams and X-ray pictures of these ailments. Write today—a postcard will do—to the above address and this large book will be sent to you FREE and postpaid.

**MONEY AHEAD**  
**GEHL 2 SILO FILLER**  
**IN HAY CUTTER**

By all odds, the best buy is the sturdy, up-to-the-minute, cost-cutting Gehl. Excels in light running, clean cutting at low speed. Saves time and work. Special hay feeder cuts hay into mow with hay fork speed. Saves half the storage space. Cattle clean it all up—no waste. Efficient blower can't clog. Fills highest silos at low speed. All steel construction, unbreakable flywheel, enclosed gears. Fills silo, cuts hay into mow, makes grass silage.

Send for FREE CATALOG and name of nearest dealer  
Gehl Bros. Mfg. Co.  
434 Water St.  
West Bend, Wis.

**Big Northeast Beef Day**

**R**AIN which fell in torrents dampened fields and highways, but it failed to dampen the enthusiasm of cattlemen who participated in the Northeast Kansas Beef Day, held at Horton, Saturday, April 19. Despite mud and washed-out bridges, nearly 50 head of purebred Angus, Herefords and Shorthorns were on hand for this annual show, sponsored by beef cattle breeders of Brown, Doniphan and Atchison counties.

Included in the day's activities was judging of the various classes, and selection of county show herds to compete at the state fairs this fall. Bill Barton, of Chicago, fieldman for the American Aberdeen Angus Association, made all placings in Angus classes. Exhibitors in this breed included Swartz Brothers, of Everest, Eylar Ranch, of Denton, and Mike Wilson, of Muscotah.

Shorthorn and Hereford classes were judged by James G. Tomson, veteran Shorthorn breeder, of Wakarusa. Ray Vansell, of Muscotah, Scholz Brothers, of Huron, and Louthian Brothers, also of Huron, provided competition in the Shorthorn classes. Hereford cattle on exhibit were shown by Gordon and Hamilton, of Horton, Al Scheutz, of Mercier, and Will Belden, of Horton.

Under the direction of R. L. Stover, Brown county agent, a judging contest and weight-guessing contest attracted keen interest. Highest-ranking adults in judging competition were J. D. Henry and Henry Jacobsen, while Robert Wallace and Howard Husted claimed top honors in the Junior division. Henry Jacobsen captured first prize in adult weight guessing, and Dale Lance was best guesser of the juniors.

Cattlemen present at the Beef Day voted to hold another show, during April, next year.

**Fun Peps You Up for Spring**

Pa says I need molasses,  
Ma says sassafras tea.  
But I turn down all spring tonics—  
It's the Jingleer for me!

Fun is spring tonic enough, and here's a chance to have a lot of fun—and maybe you'll win \$2. Here's all you have to do. Look thru the advertisements in this issue. Write a bunch of last lines for the jingle below. Mail on a post card or in a letter. The best line wins \$2 cash!

Check for \$2 goes to Mrs. John Muir, Mentor, for first prize in the March 22 contest. Her winning line: "And installed a new 'Butler', Mr. Butane Gas." Special mention is deserved by Mrs. John R. Angle, Courtland, Mrs. Will Sammons, Stockton, and Mrs. A. L. Miskinon, Homewood.

Send your list of last lines for jingle below to Jolly Jingleer, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

gle below to Jolly Jingleer, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

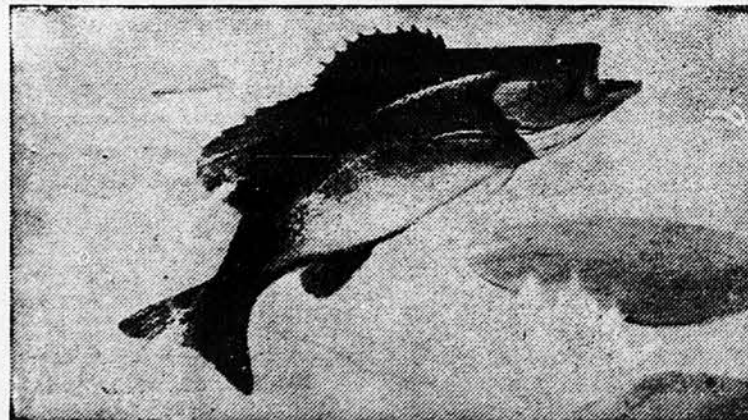
*Rickety the house of Old Sam Slumber,  
He tried to waltz, but did the "rhumber."*

*He swore that night  
To build his next house right,*

**Kansas Farm Calendar**

- May 6—Montgomery County 4-H Club Council Meeting.
  - May 6—Holstein Show, Sabetha.
  - May 7—Fourth Annual Wool and Lamb School and Show, Mound City.
  - May 7—Farm Management Board Meeting, Sedgwick county.
  - May 8—Montgomery County Lamb and Wool School.
  - May 9—West Central Kansas Holstein Breeders' Spring Show, Great Bend.
  - May 10—Kiowa County 4-H Council Meeting, Greensburg.
  - May 12—Nemaha County Lamb and Wool Show.
  - May 13—Brown Swiss Canton Show, El Dorado.
  - May 13—Elk County Lamb and Wool Show, Howard.
  - May 15—Central Kansas Jersey Breeders' Spring Show, Nickerson.
  - May 15—Kansas Lamb and Wool Show, Kansas City, Mo.
  - May 16—Elk County Lamb and Wool Show.
  - May 16—Paint Demonstration, Johnson county.
  - May 17—Twenty-ninth Annual Kansas Cattle Feeders' Day, Kansas State College, Manhattan.
  - May 19—Foods and Nutrition, Leaders Training Meeting, Decatur county.
  - May 19—Farm Machinery Field Day, Montgomery county.
  - May 20-21—First National Polled Shorthorn Congress, Fair Grounds, Des Moines, Ia.
  - May 21—Chautauqua County Garden Tour.
  - May 23—A.C.P. Meeting in Lyon county.
  - May 26—Nemaha County Soils and Crops Tour.
  - May 27—Soils and Crops School, Sedgwick county.
  - May 27—District A.C.P. Meeting at Colby.
  - June 12—Comanche County Wheat Field Day, B. H. Hewett Farm, Coldwater.
  - June 30—Kansas State Dairy Goat Show and Kansas Dairy Goat Society, Inc., Convention, Judging Pavilion, Kansas State College, Manhattan.
  - July 20-23—4-H Camp, Camp Cauble, Neosho county.
  - August 14-15—Comanche County 4-H Club Fair, Protection.
  - August 21—Comanche County Beef Tour.
  - August 25-30—Neosho County Fair.
  - September 29-October 5—Dairy Cattle Congress and National Belgian Horse Show, Waterloo, Ia.
  - August 23-September 1—National Percheron Show, Minnesota State Fair, St. Paul.
  - September 14-19—Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson.
  - September 25—Sixth Annual Sale of Southeast Kansas Guernsey Breeders' Association, Parsons.
  - October 11-18—National Dairy Show, Memphis, Tenn.
  - October 18-25—American Royal Live Stock and Horse Show, Kansas City, Mo.
- Everyone is invited to send dates of public events of interest to farm people for the Kansas Farm Calendar. No charge is made for publishing.

**Catch 'Em Now**



**F**ISH are biting! And every fisherman will be delighted to read and own the 1941 edition of the handsome book, "Fishing, What Tackle and When." There are 52 illustrations in actual color of many fish, instructions for fly and bait casting, reel capacity charts and much other information dear to the heart of a fisherman. Send today for your free copy. Print names of those who want the book on a card and mail to Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

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**CHOLERA THREATENS**

**Increased Danger Reported; Outbreaks Increase Nearly 40%**

Reports of the devastating spread of hog cholera outbreaks—with nearly 40% increase in three years—mean that the cholera cycle is growing again.

Every farmer who has spring pigs this year will be wise to have them vaccinated with anti-hog cholera serum and virus as early as possible, preferably around weaning time. For if the upward trend continues, this may be the worst spring for cholera in five years. Remember, cholera gives no warning. It strikes fast, kills fast, and there's no cure. The only safety lies in vaccination BEFORE outbreaks occur.

And, have your vaccinating done ONLY BY A VETERINARIAN. Amateur vaccinating is too risky when you're fighting cholera. The Veterinarian knows how to avoid complications, when to vaccinate, and how to do it properly for maximum protection.

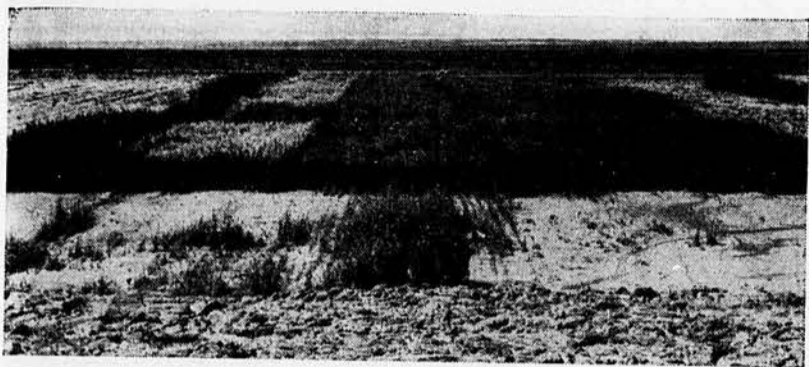
**Associated Serum Producers, Inc.**



# Sorgo and Sudan Grass

Come Back First After Sodium Chlorate

By F. L. TIMMONS, Fort Hays Experiment Station



Crops pictured here were grown in 1938 on land treated with sodium chlorate in 1936. Treatment from foreground to background: 5 pounds to the square rod, untreated, 2½ pounds to the square rod, untreated. Crops from left to right: Sweet clover, barley, oats, rye and wheat.

WHAT crops to grow on land treated with sodium chlorate to kill bindweed is a question that is becoming of increasing importance to farmers in Kansas. Sodium chlorate treatment has been used for bindweed control on crop land only on small patches in most cases. Nevertheless the total area of farm land in the state treated with chlorate during the last 3 years was 5,711 acres, according to the state weed supervisor, T. F. Yost. This acreage was distributed over 20,014 different farms in areas varying from a few square rods to several acres.

Chlorate-treated land should be planted to a suitable crop as soon as all bindweed plants have been eradicated, which is usually in the second or third season following the original treatment. It is important to plant the crop that will grow best in the presence of sodium chlorate in the soil in order to increase the return from the land, prevent soil erosion and, most important of all, to provide the strongest possible crop competition for bindweed seedlings that might otherwise reinfest the area as soon as the residual effect of chlorate in the soil has been reduced sufficiently.

Two experiments have been conducted at the Fort Hays Branch Experiment Station for the purpose of studying the duration of the detrimental effects of sodium chlorate in the soil and the relative tolerance of different crops to these effects. Application of sodium chlorate at rates of 2½ and 5 pounds to the square rod were made on strips of non-infested land in September, 1935, and on additional strips of land in September, 1936. Ten different crops were planted each year thereafter across the treated areas and adjoining strips of untreated land and the yields determined separately for the different treatments.

The total yields of the various crops on chlorate-treated land during the 5- and 4-year periods of the experiments

varied from 23 to 88 per cent of the total yields on untreated land. The sorghums and corn produced much more nearly normal yields on treated land than did the small grains, with the exception of oats. Surface-drilled sorgo and Sudan grass were injured less by chlorate than row crops planted with a lister, probably because the more shallow root development of the drilled crops absorbed less of the chlorate than had been leached to deeper soil levels. The rank of the different crops in order of their tolerance to the effects of chlorate in the soil was sorgo, Sudan grass, milo, corn, kafir, oats, rye, Sweet clover, barley and wheat.

Close-drilled sorgo and Sudan grass appear to be definitely superior to all other crops for planting on chlorate-treated land, not only because they produce a greater return, but also because of the vigorous competition they afford bindweed seedlings during the growing season. They are also effective in preventing soil erosion which is frequently severe on chlorate-treated land. Row sorghum is a second choice, provided cultivation after the crop is planted is thoro enough to destroy all bindweed seedlings. Oats is a fairly suitable crop where the land is plowed immediately after harvest and cultivated occasionally during the remainder of the season to destroy annual weeds and bindweed seedlings. Flax and most perennial grasses are known to be highly tolerant to the effects of sodium chlorate and might be suitable in Eastern Kansas, altho it is doubtful whether they would be as satisfactory for controlling bindweed seedlings as would close-drilled sorgo or Sudan grass.

The detrimental effects of sodium chlorate on crops at Hays diminished from year to year following the treatment, but were still apparent in the yields of barley and wheat for from 3 to 5 years. On the other hand, the yields of the different sorghum crops were reduced for only 2 years following applications of 5 pounds of chlorate to the square rod, and only 1 year following applications of 2½ pounds to the square rod. The yields of sorghum forage were frequently higher on treated land than on untreated check plots the third year following the heavy application and the second year following the light application. This was probably due to the storage of moisture in the treated soil during the previous years when there was little vegetation or growth to deplete the supply.

The injurious effects of sodium chlorate persist longer in the heavier silt and clay loam soils than in lighter sandy loams. Another factor is the amount of rainfall received during the years following the treatment. The heavier the rainfall, other things being equal, the sooner the chemical will be leached from the soil. Applications of manure to chlorate-treated land will

usually reduce the crop injury from the chemical.

It should be kept in mind that if the bindweed chemical would not poison the soil for other plant growth it would not kill or poison the bindweed. No attempt should be made to bring the soil back to production until all of the bindweed has been killed on each individual infestation. The amount of land kept out of production due to chemical treatment to kill the bindweed is not considered serious when compared with the possible dangers of the bindweed which occupied the land before it was treated, or the danger of attempting to grow crops on treated land before all old bindweed plants have been eliminated.

## Sweet Spud Choice

Some of the newer sweet potato varieties merit the attention of the Kansas grower who is debating what type to plant, says William G. Amstein, Kansas State College. "If planning on the Nancy Hall, I would suggest investigating the Nancy Gold; likewise, the Orange Little Stem is ordinarily to be preferred to the Little Stem Jersey; and, finally, Maryland Golden or Speaker's Special offer a preference over Improved Big Stem Jersey."

In Kansas, sweet potatoes produce best in sandy loam soils. Extremely sandy soils may lack necessary soil nutrients. As a rule, heavy soils should be avoided for commercial sweet potato production, since the roots become poorly shaped and do not have attractive market demand.

There are many heavy soils in Kansas where the production of the Jersey or Nancy Hall types is not satisfactory. In these areas the Red Bermuda gives good yields.

# COMFORT

**COSTS NO MORE GET A PAIR OF HORSEHIDE HANDS AND PROVE IT**

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De Laval World's Standard Series Separators have earned the reputation "World's Best" on the basis of unequalled quality and performance... by their record of cleanest skimming under all conditions, longest life and lowest cost per year of use. They now offer the added advantage of stainless steel discs made 70% harder than ordinary stainless steel by the patented "Delarol" process. Made in four sizes. Low stands can be furnished for extra convenience for machines equipped with electric motor drive.



Low Stands

### De Laval Junior Series — De Laval Quality in Smaller Capacity Separators



De Laval Junior Separators provide De Laval quality and performance in lower priced machines for smaller butterfat producers. Made in five sizes—all models except the No. 1 can be equipped with high or low stands and electric motor drive.

**\$24<sup>75</sup>**  
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For the world's best, fastest and cleanest milking the De Laval Magnetic Speedway has no equal. For small herds there is the new De Laval Sterling Milker with wonderful "Simplicity" Pulsator, having only two moving parts.

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 State.....R.F.D.....No. Cows.....

FREE TRIAL—EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS

## Bindweed Weather

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









**famous purebred Shorthorns at AUCTION**

**29 LOTS**  
**7 Bulls**  
**22 Cows**



**MILLHILLS SENATOR**

Every one carefully selected from one of the most famous Shorthorn herds in America. Two greatest sires ever used in this herd now in service—Brownendale Hero and Millhills Senator. See calves sired by Millhills Senator out of dams sired by Brownendale Hero.

**9:30 a. m., May 15, 1941**  
**MERRYVALE FARM**  
**Grandview, Missouri**

**FREE** Beautiful Illustrated Sale Catalog now ready—Write Today for your copy to L. R. KELCE, 1012 Baltimore, Kansas City, Missouri

**"THE WAVE OF THE FUTURE"**

—will more than ever carry MILKING SHORTHORNS to Kansas farms. Diversified farming with Milking Shorthorns will guarantee a better way of life for the future.



Over 20 years of continuous Herd Improvement (D. H. I. A. Records).  
**HOLLANDALE HEADLIGHT** now being mated to R. M. daughters of Alasa Roan Bird Bates.  
Visitors always welcome.  
**H. H. COTTON**  
St. John (Stafford Co.), Kan.

**Saline County Milking Shorthorns**

Two Herds—Farms Adjoin

<b>Bulls Used or Now in Service</b>	<b>75 Females of Breeding Age</b>
Retnuh Star Duke Hill Creek Gulman Fair Acres Judge Nauvoo Champion Brookside Mapperton 72nd Retnuh Hill Gulman	80% of them daughters or granddaughters of Hill Creek Gulman (first in class Kansas State Fair 1937) or Fair Acres Judge (grand champion Kansas State Fair 1938 and 1939).

Foundation cows of Brookside Clay, Otis Chieftain, Glenside Clay Duke, Lord Baltimore, etc. We maintain a good beef and milk balance as shown by D. H. I. A. records and cattle sold on the commercial market.  
Young bulls and females always for sale. Visitors welcome, whether they are buyers or not.

**A. N. JOHNSON, ASSARIA, KANSAS**  
**M. H. PETERSON, ASSARIA, KANSAS**

**Retnuh Farms Milking Shorthorns**

Our cows from proven cow families selected through hand milking over a period of 25 years. D. H. I. A. records kept for five years. 25 R. M. cows and their descendants. Records up to 450 fat.

<b>Recent Sires</b>	Retnuh Hillcreek Gulman RM Retnuh Stylist RM
<b>Present Sires</b>	Fair Acres Judge Glendale Warrior Boy Retnuh Silver King
<b>Recent Sires</b>	Retnuh Roan Duke RM Retnuh Roan Duke 2nd RM Retnuh Clay Duke RM Retnuh Butterfly Clay RM Retnuh Defender RM Retnuh Supreme RM

**WHEN SELECTING BREEDING STOCK WE INVITE INSPECTION OF OUR HERDS**  
**Joe Hunter, Geneseo, Kan.**     **Hobart Hunter, Geneseo, Kan.**

**AYRSHIRE CATTLE**

**AYRSHIRE DAIRY CATTLE**  
Fastest Growing Dairy Breed  
Write for literature or names of breeders with stock for sale.  
**AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION**  
260 Center St., Brandon, Vt.

**DAIRY CATTLE**

**FANCY DAIRY HEIFERS**  
"FREE" Guernsey, Holstein, Jersey or Shorthorn bull with order of five \$12 heifers. Sent on approval.  
**SHAWNEE DAIRY CATTLE CO., Dallas, Tex.**

first in his class last fall at Hutchinson. He is siring a great lot of calves, and together with Brookside Mapperton 72nd, will probably move the herds up several notches from the standpoint of both milk and type. The last named bull is a son of Brookside Mapperton 22nd, which makes him a grandson of the imported bull Mapperton Price, also of Brookside Floss 2nd, with 15,119 pounds of milk and 562 lbs. fat. These herds are located near Assaria, in Saline county.

**KAHOLA CREEK HEREFORD FARM** is located in the valley thru which the creek runs after which this farm, devoted to the betterment of Herefords, is named. The proprietor, **JOHN B. PRITCHARD**, president of the Morris County Hereford Breeders' Association, is one of the progressive breeders in that county, famous for its many herds of registered Herefords. Mr. Pritchard has been an active Hereford breeder for 20 years. The ambition to see better Herefords on his own farm as well as on the farms and ranches of the locality has prompted him to devote considerable time to the affairs of the association of which he is president. The Pritchard herd is composed of intensely-bred Prince Dominos. Bulls of Domino breeding with the Domino type have been used in building the herd. Close weeding out has been adhered to, and the results show in the 40 breeding cows now being mated to Onward Blanchard, the present herd bull. Mr. Pritchard gets his mail at Dunlap.

One of the most interesting Polled Hereford breeders in the entire country is **J. B. "JOE" SHIELDS**, Lost Springs, Mo. Shields has been breeding Polled Herefords now for more than 45 years and perhaps is the oldest continuous breeder in the United States. He started his herd in 1896, buying a pair of cows of Lord Wilton breeding, one of them a sister to the noted bull Wild Tom. Soon after starting he purchased Polled bulls, and with 1 or 2 exceptions, has always used Polled bulls. Mr. Shields has been president of the National Polled Hereford Record Association and has a wide acquaintance. Now almost 80 years old, he is alert mentally and, it seems to me, but little changed from what he was 40 years ago. His son, Omer J., has a good herd on his own farm nearby; father and son use the same herd bulls and continue to supply old and new customers at prices within the reach of farmers, commercial growers and young breeders. Bulls and females have gone from this herd to many states. Many a Kansas farmer has better cattle because of the efforts of men like Mr. Shields.

**JOHNSON BROTHERS, ARTHUR and ALBERT**, of Delphos, are now in their 31st year as breeders of registered Shorthorn cattle. Every animal on the farm except the herd bull was bred by them. Two well-improved farms are used in breeding and developing the herds. About 60 females are now in the herd. The herd bull, Red Crown, a son of Sni-A-Bar Crown and out of Sni-A-Bar Emma 3rd, has been selected to follow the long line of capable sires that have preceded him, most of them from the Tomson Brothers and S. B. Amcoats herds. By the use of such sires a herd of exceptionally beefy, well-balanced cows have been produced. A dozen or so of the cows in the herd are daughters of a son of Divide Matchless. For general quality and uniformity their equal would be hard to find in any Kansas herd. Johnson Brothers usually sell their bulls when young; that is, the best ones. Others find ready sale to calf club boys who know where to look for the winners. Arthur Johnson is president of the North Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

**MILLER AND MANNING**, extensive and successful breeders of registered Hereford cattle, have proved many practices in their long years of experience in mating for the best results. On their ranch near Council Grove can be seen 5 or 6 herd bulls. All but possibly 2 of them were located and purchased from herds where their calves could be seen, and all possible defects noted. Next, or equal in importance with these careful breeders, is to see the dam of the herd bull and some of his sisters. In this way many of the curves in the breeding business can be avoided. To know what bull should be mated to a particular cow is, or should be, the business of the man who undertakes to improve any breed. Of course, it is not denied that many, and often serious, mistakes can be made, but by care many more undesirable points can be bred off the animals. Few breeders have given more intensive study to the business of proper mating than have Frank Manning and Dr. Miller. If I were founding a herd I would consider it a privilege, and time profitably spent, to visit this ranch often. It is located at Council Grove.

**DWIGHT ALEXANDER**, Geneseo, breeder of Polled Milking Shorthorn cattle, has just purchased from a prominent Indiana breeder, Maplewood Commander, probably the best young Polled Milking Shorthorn bull ever brought to Kansas. He is not only an outstanding individual, but few equal him in both production and showyard manners. He is close-up in breeding to the great cow, Neraciam Maid 7th, with a record of having produced in one year 18,052 pounds of milk and 719 pounds of butter-

**PUBLIC AUCTION**

**2000 profitable Guernseys to be sold in spring auction sales. Country's leading herds represented. Best bloodlines. Now's the time to get Guernseys.**

**FREE** Guernsey Breeder's Journal containing complete information on sales. Also free beautiful full-color photograph (suitable for framing) with road map and guide to leading Guernsey herds. Send for them at once. Use coupon.

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**SHORTHORN CATTLE**

**ROAN STARALL**  
**By Modern Star**

—heads our Scotch topped Bates Shorthorns, 30 years of herd building. Special attention given to better udders and more milk. Cows in herd descended from such bulls as **GLOSTERS SON** (first at Kansas State Fair 1937). See our cattle in your neighbors' herds.  
Choice red and roan bulls for sale from 6 to 12 months old. Also heifers and cows. Herd established 30 years.

**H. W. ESTES**  
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**Twenty Years of Continuous Shorthorn Improvement**

—by using 7 bulls all from one herd over a period of twenty years. Uniformity of Type, thickness, better legs, level udders and correct type heads. Best of SCOTCH breeding.

**GOLD SPURS VICTOR** (bred by Tomson Bros.) in service. 85 head in herd. Inspection invited.

**BEN H. BIRD & SONS**  
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**Ewert Offers High-Class Shorthorns**

4 cows with calves at foot. 3 yearling heifers. Good type and bloodlines.

**D. P. EWERT**  
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**DOLES HORNED AND POLLED SHORTHORNS**

Old established herds. Good bloodlines. Cows, bulls and heifers. Visit our herds. **W. W. & A. J. DOLE, CANTON (McPherson Co.), KAN.**

**For Sale Registered Shorthorns**

Cows, heifers and yearling bulls. Of the best breed type.

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**Show and Sale of Polled Shorthorns**  
State Fair Grounds  
**Des Moines, Iowa, May 21 & 22**  
Show, May 21     Sale, May 22  
**30 BULLS . . . 50 FEMALES**

Highest quality Polled Shorthorns ever assembled. Absolute tops from world's most profitable hornless breed, personally selected by Association's representatives.

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HERD ESTABLISHED 1907  
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**100 Head of Shorthorns in Two Days' Auction Sales**

<p><b>Sni-A-Bar Farms</b> <b>Wednesday, May 14</b> At the Farms <b>Grain Valley, Mo.</b> 15 Bulls     27 Females <b>JAMES NAPIER, Manager</b> Grain Valley, Mo.</p>	<p><b>Merryvale Farms</b> <b>Thursday, May 15</b> 9:30 a. m., at the Farm Near <b>Grandview, Mo.</b> 8 Bulls     22 Females <b>CLINTON K. TOMSON, Manager</b> Shorthorn World, Aurora, Ill.</p>	<p><b>Miles-of-View-Roanridge</b> <b>Thursday, May 15</b> 1:00 p. m., at Miles-of-View Farms <b>Kenneth, Kan.</b> 8 Bulls     22 Females <b>L. E. HAWKINS, Manager</b> 1028 Baltimore, Kansas City, Mo.</p>
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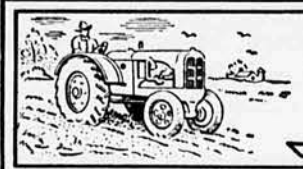
Shorthorns of the best of breeding, quality and type will be offered to meet every need. Bulls to head purebred herds, others suitable for grade herds on small farms. Females, bred or open, some with calves at foot. A few show cattle, others as additions to established herds or as replacements in grade herds.

For catalog or information address manager of the sale in which you are interested.

Auctioneers: **A. W. Thompson, J. E. Halsey**     **Bert Powell, Representing Kansas Farmer**



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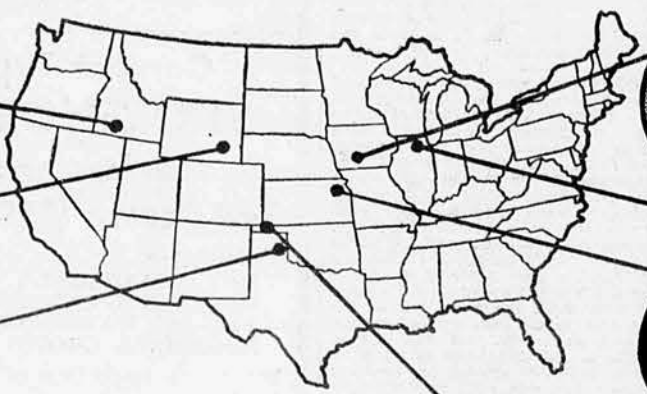


# The Tank Truck



News from your Conoco Agent about Farm Fuels and Lubricants

**FRANK ZACK** of Buhl, Idaho, farms 400 acres. For 15 years, as he says, he's been "a 100% Conoco user and booster... Never had a lubrication failure while using Conoco... Saves about 15% over fuels and oils used in the past..."



**RALPH DE CAMP** who farms 280 acres near Adel, Iowa, has used Germ Processed oil "for the last six or seven years." When a factory representative found his year-old tractor "in the best condition" of any of their tractors in that territory, De Camp added, "I think that speaks for itself as far as Germ Processed oil is concerned."



**LEE BLEVINS** has a 4,000-acre farm near Guernsey, Wyo. He writes, "... used Conoco products for about 10 years... now burning Conoco 501 tractor fuel (in tractor) with smoother operation, more power, less crankcase dilution and greater economy."



**MATT LEWIS** of Shamrock, Texas, operates a car transport between Chicago and Amarillo, in every kind of weather. His GMC truck has completed over 300,800 miles, all of it on Germ Processed oil. "Truckers," he says, "must have a dependable motor oil for long and rugged service. Congratulations on Conoco."

**W. A. GRAY** cultivates 1,110 acres near Gray, Oklahoma. He's been a Conoco "hundred percenter" since 1929, and unhesitatingly recommends Conoco products to "those who wish to save money."



**PRESTON BAILEY**—Valley Falls, Kansas—farms 300 acres and teaches flying in his spare time. Read his reason for using only Conoco Bronz-z-z gasoline and Germ Processed oil in his planes: "... failure through either the fault of gasoline or motor oil, could mean curtains..."



**JOHN DONNELLY** of DeKalb, Ill., a trucker of livestock, writes: "I drove one truck 589,000 miles before selling it... never had any trouble or repair bills caused by oil." So you aren't surprised that Mr. Donnelly gives Conoco Germ Processed oil his highest recommendation.

## Meet some "hundred percenters"

Farmers... truckers... even a private plane pilot...  
tell you their reasons why...

Just read 'round that map above and chances are you'll come away with one fixed idea—you'll know why so many men figure that the big question is not *what* you do, but *how* you do it. Maybe you run a small farm, or a large one. Maybe you truck or do something else. But as long as engine performance and economy are important, you'll find plenty of good reasons for using Conoco Germ Processed oil.

Sure, and the reasons won't all be the same. That's only natural. You don't handle a tractor or a car exactly the way your neighbor does. And operating conditions in Idaho are apt to be a heap different from what you'll get down in the hot Dust Bowl country. Right, Mr. Zack? So we'd kind of like to boil those reasons down to this:

*Conoco Germ Processed oil gives engines OIL-PLATING—a smooth, slippery surfacing of lubricant that doesn't all quickly drain down from inner engine parts. This OIL-PLATING is one of the best fighters against engine wear that's always wanting to loosen up the parts and make engines turn into "oil-eaters."*

Now Frank Zack, Lee Blevins, Matt Lewis and others who've been using Conoco Germ Processed oil since way back, have had plenty of chance to

prove for themselves what OIL-PLATING is worth. Even so, you still have a right to say, "Well, maybe." But if you take their experience as a good neighborly tip, you'll start out today to prove it for yourself.

*All you have to do is call your local Conoco Agent. He'll be "Johnny on the spot" with Conoco Germ Processed oil, in whatever quantity best suits your needs. He'll deliver barrels, 5-gallon buckets, or handy 5-quart and 1-quart dustproof cans of Germ Processed oil. While you're about it, ask him to bring along Conoco Bronz-z-z gasoline, tractor fuels and Conoco Specialized greases. He'll bring 'em right to your place.*

While you're using Conoco Germ Processed oil, you'll want to check results, so here's something you should know about OIL-PLATING: First of all, OIL-PLATING is fastened all over the engine's insides by an extra man-made substance that comes in Germ Processed oil (at no extra cost to you). As a result, the working parts get a PLATING of lubricant—not just runny oil, but lubricant that closely attaches to the metal—magnet-like, you might say. And this glossy shield of protection can stay up on guard against wear—even all night...for as long as you use Germ Processed oil.

Lots of folks like to compare OIL-PLATING to the

chromium-plating on hub caps or bumpers. It's a good comparison, too, because just as you wouldn't expect chromium-plating to drain off, you don't always find OIL-PLATING all quickly draining back down to the crankcase.

OIL-PLATING goes up as high as the highest stroke of the topmost piston ring... to stay up close even when the engine stands. That's why OIL-PLATING can be on the job ready to smooth out the first starting stroke—ready to fight starting-wear, before mere oil circulation could fully get on the job. It's easy for you to figure that this kind of protection aids both gasoline and oil economy. And you're right—it does.

### COMING NEXT MONTH

One of the most important announcements in Conoco history

Watch for it in *The Tank Truck*

If you operate automotive equipment, be sure to watch for the next issue of *The Tank Truck*. One of the most important announcements in Conoco history is coming.

### The Grease Veteran Says:

"Funny thing, but most accidents occur in good weather on good roads, because that's when drivers get careless. Protect yourself and others by constant care.

"Never pass cars at intersections, or on curves and hills... Don't park on a hill or curve so that the other fellow has to pass without sufficient sight distance... After dark be sure that both head and tail lights are turned on... Use brakes before you get to a curve or intersection... And, by all means, keep your car in good running order."

The Grease Veteran is right. And Conoco can help you with just the right specialized lubricants.

FOR CHASSIS LUBRICATION there's Conoco Pressure lubricant, combining a high degree of oiliness with the adhesive and cohesive qualities needed to seal out abrasives and resist the washing action of road water.

FOR WHEEL BEARING LUBRICATION, which is one of the toughest jobs, get Conoco Racelube... won't whirl off the bearing races or throw into the brake bands or drums when properly packed... resists both heat and water.

FOR COMPRESSION CUPS—soft, pliable, "tacky" Conoco cup grease feeds just the right amount of lubricant. Six grades to cover automotive needs.

ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE

# Your Conoco Agent

CONOCO MOTOR FUELS  
CONOCO MOTOR OILS  
CONOCO GREASES

### THAT'S AN IDEA

Do you know some handier way of doing things around a farm? Write your ideas to *The Tank Truck*, care of this paper. We pay \$1.00 for each idea we publish, based on interest, neatness and date entry arrives.

Instead of cutting up the soap for your washing machine or boiler, rub it on the coarse part of your grater. Mrs. H. H. Hale, Box 296; Higgins, Texas.

Before you haul water in a barrel, put a board floating on the surface to help keep the water from splashing out. Mrs. B. Charlton, Omaha, Texas.