about the same importance. Missouri and Kansas depend largely on wheat, corn, and hay, and Oklahoma includes with these her cotton crop. The income to the Wisconsin farmers is more certain annually, being less effected by weather conditions. They also have a pay day almost every day or week the whole year round. In Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma the grain crops are often effected,—many times almost destroyed by drouth or other conditions, leaving the farmers with meager resources on which to fall back. Crop failures here are too numerous while in the Badger state they are almost unknown.

A dependable income and a stable farming program is what we are looking for. If the Wisconsin program is "IT" then we have found the thing most desired.

Poor Cows and Surplus Milk

The Virginia Extension Service in its work came across a dairy farmer milking 36 cows. It was found that eighteen of his cows were returning him a good profit and eighteen were being kept at a loss. It was also found that there is a surplus of milk in several of the cities in Virginia. The question comes, why should this Virginia farmer milk thirty-six cows when only eighteen of them were returning him a profit and the other eighteen were taking some of his hard earned cash for their keep. Further, these eighteen unprofitable cows were producing the surplus which helped to depress the prices of the milk of the entire community. Still we have men preaching and writing that efficiency will not solve the dairy farmers’ problem.

Think about this Virginia farmer working hard, early and late, in order to earn enough money with the eighteen good cows to help pay the losses sustained by eighteen poor ones. If their injury would stop there, it wouldn’t be so bad. No one would be penalized but the farmer himself.

Surplus milk comes from inefficient cows—those which do not pay for the cost of feed consumed. Surplus milk has in many instances depressed the price of all market milk and made it sell below the cost of production. There are many remedies for a situation of this character but the best one—and it is in control of the dairy farmer himself—is to dispose of all the cows that do not pay for feed consumed. There is no law forcing the dairy farmer to milk poor cows; there is no monopoly which forces him to keep them, and he cannot honestly blame any one because he keeps them. It would seem, as we survey the cow situation in this country, that a considerable number of men milking cows prefer some poor cows.—Hoard’s Dairyman.

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