

Farm Prices in 1935

KANSAS farming has at least two chances for better times in 1935 than in 1934. Better moisture and growing conditions are to be expected than were experienced in the summer of 1934. Further progress toward more prosperous times under the recovery program is to be expected during 1935. Based on present prospects, Kansas farmers should fare much better in 1935 than in 1934.

Corn High corn prices until new crop chances are known late in the summer of 1935 are in prospect. If an average or better than average crop is grown in 1935, drastic drops in corn prices are to be expected late in 1935. Supplies of livestock to consume corn are materially reduced.

Cattle Fewer beef cattle, high feed costs until pasture is available, and consumer buying power will dominate the beef cattle situation in 1935. Beef cattle supplies probably are lowest in recent years. This indicates higher prices, especially for well-finished cattle. Apparently prices will advance until checked by consumer buying power.

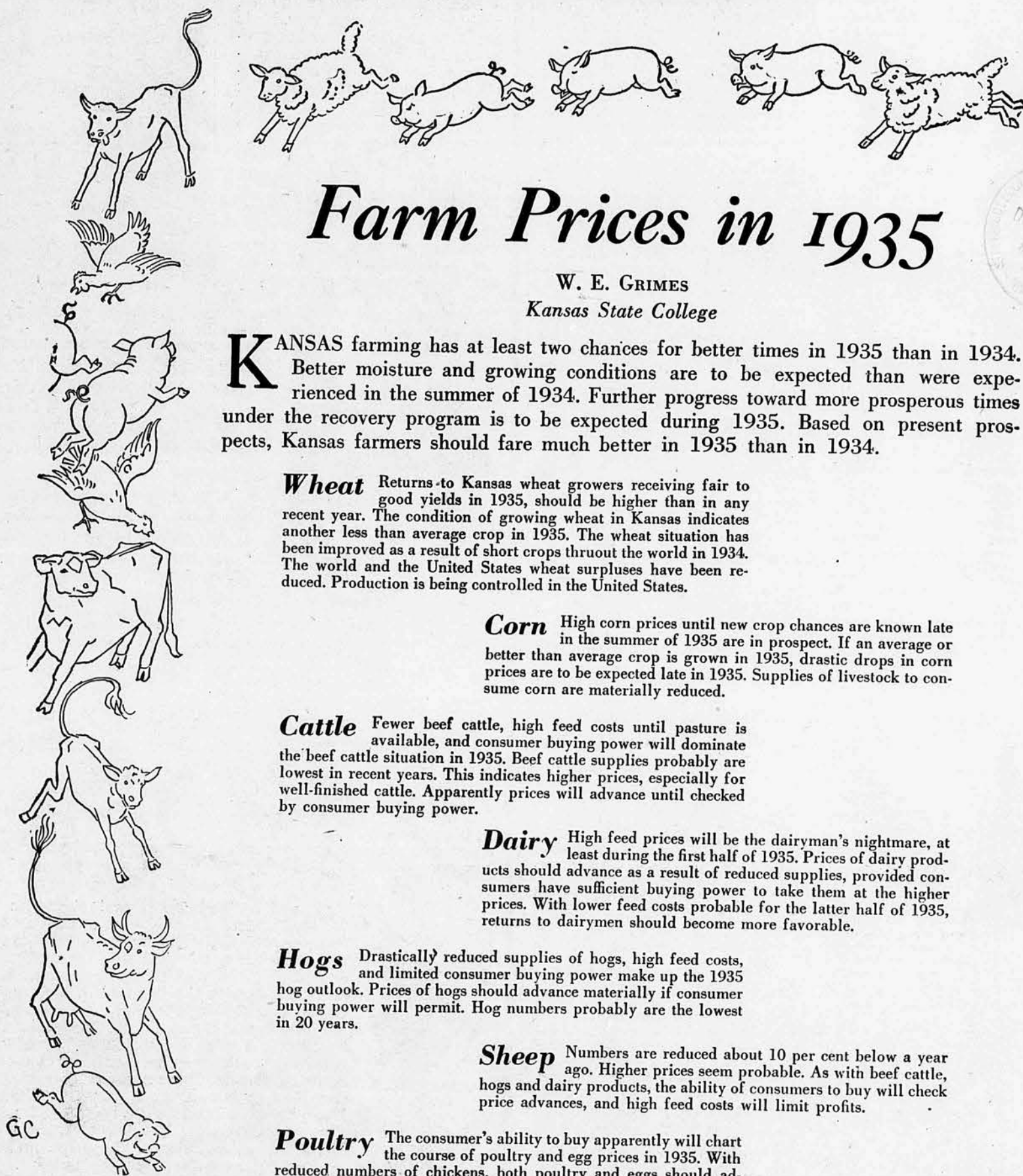
Dairy High feed prices will be the dairyman's nightmare, at least during the first half of 1935. Prices of dairy products should advance as a result of reduced supplies, provided consumers have sufficient buying power to take them at the higher prices. With lower feed costs probable for the latter half of 1935, returns to dairymen should become more favorable.

Hogs Drastically reduced supplies of hogs, high feed costs, and limited consumer buying power make up the 1935 hog outlook. Prices of hogs should advance materially if consumer buying power will permit. Hog numbers probably are the lowest in 20 years.

Sheep Numbers are reduced about 10 per cent below a year ago. Higher prices seem probable. As with beef cattle, hogs and dairy products, the ability of consumers to buy will check price advances, and high feed costs will limit profits.

Poultry The consumer's ability to buy apparently will chart the course of poultry and egg prices in 1935. With reduced numbers of chickens, both poultry and eggs should advance in price. Storage stocks are not burdensome.

December 22, 1934



End of Farm Crisis Coming

HENRY A. WALLACE
Secretary of Agriculture

(From his annual report to the President)

EVERYONE now recognizes that in the combination of benefit payments and processing taxes agriculture has an effective means of adjusting its production to the needs of the market, a method which over-



Henry A. Wallace

comes the obstacles that wrecked all previous efforts to accomplish that end. . . . In 1933 agriculture had enormous surpluses of wheat, cotton, tobacco, and hog products, which had accumulated as a result of wartime expansion, economic nationalism, strangled foreign trade, the disappearance of foreign markets, and reduced domestic consumption. Prices had fallen far below costs.

Farm Ruin Was at Hand

Merely to avert farm ruin, it was imperative to eliminate the surpluses. As matters then stood, production control seemed to be synonymous with crop reduction. But it was never contemplated that reduction, once started, should be continued indefinitely. The adjustment principle applies not only on the downturn; it may regulate production to a stable or to a rising demand, and may maintain a good balance among farm enterprises. After lessening the bad effects of past mistakes, it may help to prevent new mistakes. It would be a serious mistake to reduce farm production constantly. . . .

Rule Works Both Ways

As a matter of fact, the end of our period of emergency adjustments, of drastic reductions in the farm output, is coming into view. In the case of some commodities, such as wheat, corn, and hog products, the domestic surpluses have largely disappeared, as a result partly of crop control and partly of weather conditions. As we advance in the adjustment of supply to existing demands, the basic principle of the Agricultural Adjustment Act stands out more clearly. It is production adjustment, which does not mean reducing the production of everything, but producing different commodities in the proper amounts and proportions. Sometimes we need reduction, sometimes expansion. As markets improve, farmers must be ready to increase their output. In doing so, however, they must keep step with the growth of demand and not run ahead of it. They must be on guard against piling up new surpluses. Co-operative action as prescribed in the Agricultural Adjustment Act affords the means.

Industry Does This Now

Adjusting production downward when demand falls is not new. It is the normal, and in fact, the compulsory course. Industry follows it more generally and more successfully than does agriculture. Manufacturers immediately check or cease production when they can no longer sell their goods. They do so largely at the expense of labor, which loses its employment. Agriculture cannot quickly re-adjust its production downward. Disused farms suffer more than disused factories. Planting and livestock breeding are annual matters; factory production can be adjusted almost from day to day. Also, farmers acting individually work at cross purposes. And then, too, when prices fall, some farmers try to recoup by having more bushels or bales or head of livestock to sell. Co-operative planning under Federal guidance can in part overcome these difficulties. . . . Even with this assistance, however, farmers cannot regulate their output as accurately as can manufacturers. Agriculture cannot create scarcity at will, because the motive to keep men and land out of production weakens as surpluses disappear. . . .

Essentially, agriculture needs production control to prevent the mass swings that lead to recurring cycles of

over and under production. Adopted as an emergency device, a means for averting irremediable disaster through quick, concerted reduction of output, the control principle has nevertheless permanent as well as emergency uses. . . . Both before and after the war, recurring cycles in production blocked steady farm prosperity. Adjustment to demand through blind competition caused farmers to rush in and out of different enterprises. Whenever any crop showed a profit, the producers grew more until the profit had been stamped into the ground. They did so to the greatest extent during and after the war; but under so-called free competition they always do so to some degree. Cooperative adjustments offer a means of correcting this normal handicap, as well as of dealing with abnormal surpluses. This use of the adjustment principle is the natural sequel to the emergency adjustments.

This table shows ups-and-downs of livestock and two crops without control.

Year	Hog Slaughter	Price
1920	62,000,000	
1923	80,000,000	\$7.00 Cwt.
1926	66,000,000	14.00 Cwt.
Beef Slaughter		
1921	12,000,000	
1926	15,000,000	9.20 Cwt.
1928	12,000,000	15.00 Cwt.
Potato Crop		
1926	323,000,000	1.42 Bu.
1928	427,000,000	.62 Bu.
Cotton Crop		
1922	34,000,000	.23 Lb.
1926	49,000,000	.12 1/2 Lb.

Farming would return to these erratic and senseless swings if we dropped the principle of co-operative adjustment. The swings due to weather are wide enough without having them further complicated by human miscalculation. Without means of coordinating their production, farmers could not for long keep a satisfactory balance between production and consumption. They can do so with the machinery provided in the Agricultural Adjustment Act with no risk that production control will lead to monopoly.

Farming Cannot Go on Alone

There are two very strong safeguards: (1) The natural desire of farmers to take advantage of real opportunities for profit; (2) the fact that supply is only one of the factors that determine price. Demand is equally potent. This is particularly true of dairy products, fresh fruit and vegetables, and meats. Cotton prices vary with demand about as much as with supply. In the case of wheat, potatoes, and rice, supply seems to be the dominating price-making factor. But even in the case of these commodities there is a limit to the extent to which farm income can be influenced through supply adjustments. Farm income depends vitally on consumer buying power, and gains hereafter will depend increasingly on industrial recovery. Agriculture cannot achieve prosperity by itself. Such measures as the housing act, the bankruptcy measure to scale down impossibly heavy debts, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation's loans to industries, and recent changes in the N. R. A. price policies are very important to farmers. . . .

Another Skin Game Tried

FARMERS in Western Nebraska report that so-called "government men" have been calling on them, posing as check-up agents for the Farm Administration. They check on the number of hogs butchered by farmers for home use, and usually take part of the meat, saying more meat is on hand than the government allows. This is a pretty bald scheme, but it shows how tricksters may try to take advantage both of farmers and the government. Even smoother plans than this may be tried. It is well to keep in mind that any regulations concerning the adjustment program will be taken up with farmers by some man in their own county or community who can identify himself.

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KATE SMITH

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WALTER G. HUNT

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"Pee Wee," whose formal signature is Walter G. Hunt, is a big part of that Camel Caravan which marches across WIBW every Tuesday evening at 9 o'clock and every Thursday at 8. "Pee Wee" sings hot songs and sweet songs with the trio and in the ensemble, besides playing the trombone.

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Making Beef the Market Wants

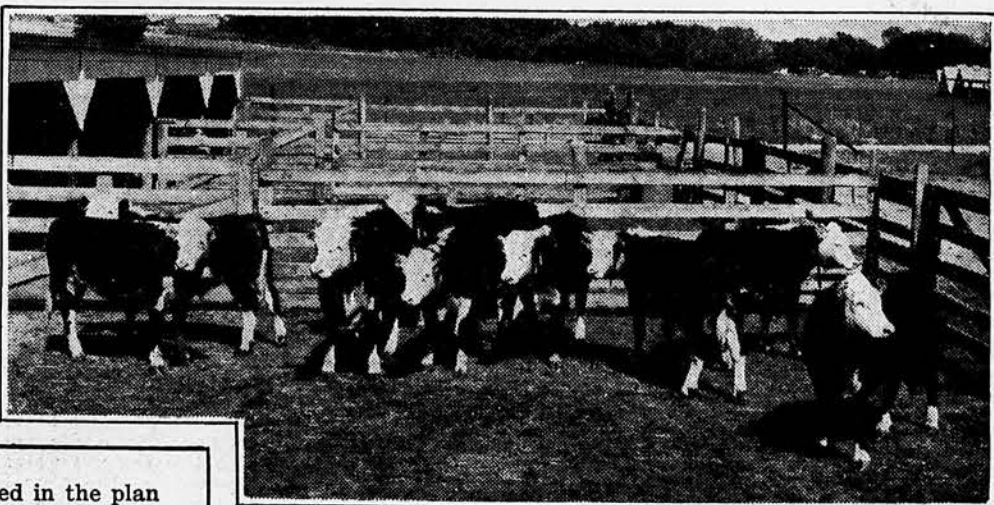
—with calves wintered well, grazed 90 days
after May 1, and full-fed 100 days in drylot

C. W. McCAMPBELL

CATTLE-FEEDING can be improved. First by more general use of a long-time program, aimed at the strongest market demand and up-to-date feeding methods, instead of the too-frequently followed program that forgets market demand, or one based upon in-and-out attempts to out-smart the market. Second by using more practical methods for practices in feeding and care commonly used.

Today the big market demand is for good quality, well-finished steers weighing less than 1,000 pounds when marketed, and for good quality, well-finished heifers weighing less than 700 pounds. The head buyer for a large packing company has said many times that 80 per cent or more of the beef cattle demand today is for these kinds of cattle. Eastern dealers tell us we eventually must come to the 550 to 650 pound carcass.

Markets take any kind of cattle offered. But prices for kinds outside of the big-demand class, light cattle, often is ruinous to the feeder. Heavy cattle sometimes out-sell light cattle. But demand for heavy cattle is small. Of



Safety for cattle-feeding money is offered in the plan explained here by C. W. McCampbell. Its advantages include use of large amounts of roughage, grazing when grass is at its best, the most gain from the least grain, and it turns out young cattle dressing 60 per cent or better, the kind packers and the consumers want.

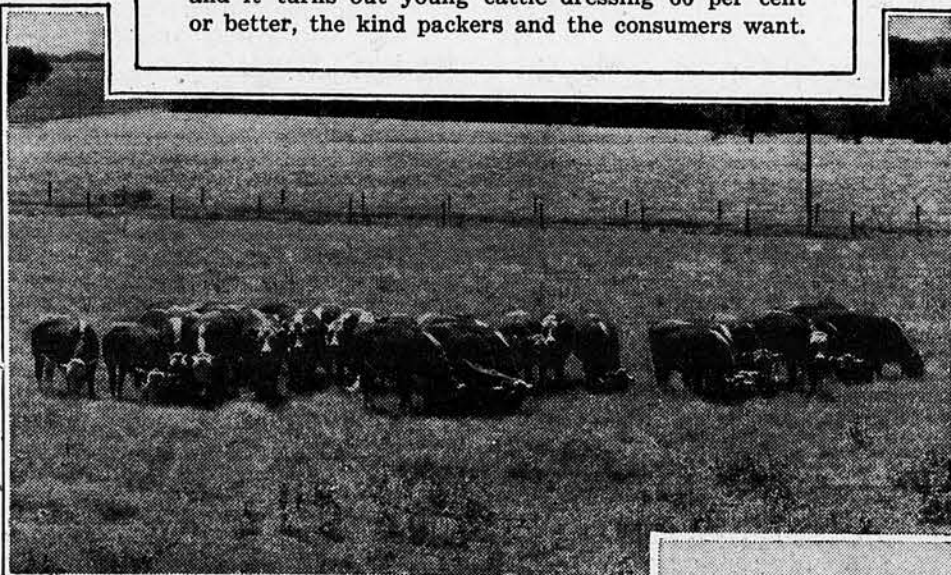
Three steps in turning out profitable beef as caught by the camera. Above, calves wintered well. Center, grazing for 90 days when pasture is at its best. Below, after being full-fed 100 days in drylot they are ready for market, the kind of beef in greatest demand.

us, because Kansas has a large acreage of grass for which new uses must be found. Our early studies indicated some method might be worked out of wintering, grazing, and then full-feeding that would produce fat yearlings ready for market by or before the middle of November. Four questions arose about how to proceed: Which will be more satisfactory, yearlings or calves? How well should young cattle be wintered when this plan is to be followed? How long should they be grazed before starting them on full-feed? Should they be full-fed on grass or in drylot after grazing?

In 1922-23-24-25, trials indicated that wintering well, then grazing 90 days after May 1, then full-feeding 100 days in drylot might prove a satisfactory way of using grass in fattening young cattle for market. It was a long step down from the aged steer to a calf, so many cattlemen urged that we compare calves and yearlings. This was done in 1925-26.

The steers started in late fall of 1925 as yearlings, wintered well, grazed 90 days, fed 100 days in drylot and sold the following fall as 2-year-olds. They needed a selling price of \$9.76 a hundred to break even.

(Continued on Page 12)

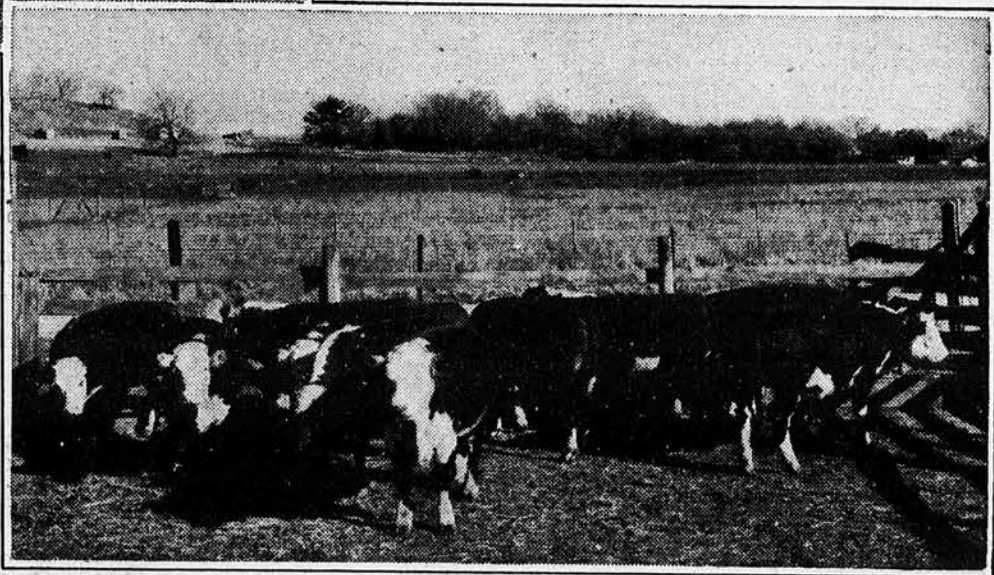


more importance, a 1,200-pound or heavier finished steer must sell for \$1 to \$2 more a hundred than a 900-pound or lighter finished steer, to insure the same return for feed and labor.

Fortunately, the kind of cattle in big demand, light cattle, can be finished for market at better money than the kind for which major demand does not exist, heavy cattle. It takes about two-thirds as much feed to make 100 pounds of gain on a 6 to 8 month old calf as it does on a 3-year old steer.

Using grass in fattening young cattle for market is important for three reasons: First, more grass is needed in meeting new conditions farming faces. Second, ways of using grass followed in the past, are becoming less and less profitable year after year. Third, any new uses made of grass by beef cattle will of necessity, have to be based upon the use of young cattle. And since young cattle will not get fat enough for slaughter on grass alone, they must be fed concentrates—grain and cottonseed meal—somewhere along the line if a feeder hopes to use this class of cattle in using grass in finishing beef.

The so-called Kansas deferred full-feeding method of using grass in fattening young cattle for market interests



Even Einstein Couldn't Do It

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

WHEN I was a student trying to master algebra, I felt when I had reached the place where I could solve an equation containing three unknown quantities, that I had accomplished a great feat. By a process of elimination and substitution I found the value of each of these unknown quantities and the problem was solved.

But the problem that confronts humanity is vastly more complicated than any problem that has ever been presented in any algebra since the time of Euclid. It is a problem that contains not only three unknown quantities but an almost infinite number of unknown quantities. It is the great problem of finding the best possible way for nearly 2 billion human beings to live in the same world. Or, to confine it to our own country in particular, it is the problem of finding the best possible way for 125 million people to live together, enjoying to the greatest extent possible the blessings of peace, comfort and happiness.

Einstein Would Give It Up

IN THAT tremendous social equation each one of the 125 million inhabitants is to an extent, an unknown quantity, and each has a little to do with the solving of the equation.

Suppose you were to present to the most brilliant mathematician who now lives or ever has lived, a problem in algebra in which there are 1 million unknown quantities and ask him to find the answer. I imagine he would throw up his hands and say: "It is impossible. No such problem ever has been or ever can be solved."

And then suppose you should say to the mathematician: "This is not the hardest problem we have to present; the real problem contains not 1 million but 125 million unknown quantities," what do you think he would say?

And yet there are thousands of doctrinaires, pure theorists, or men and women obsessed with one idea, who fondly imagine that if their theories were put into operation this old world would be transformed into an earthly paradise.

Golden Rule Wouldn't Work

HOW often I have heard people declare with a tone of finality, that if everybody would follow the Golden Rule there would be universal happiness.

Would there be?

The Golden Rule says, "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you." In other words, according to this rule, everybody would insist on applying his own standard of right and justice to everybody else, but as a matter of fact hardly any two people have exactly the same standards of right and justice.

Here is a person for example, who wants to be petted, fawned on; who wants to have everything made easy. But there are many people who do not care to have anyone pet them or fawn on them, who delight in overcoming difficulties and who would take it as an insult if you tried to make everything easy and pleasant for them.

They would regard that kind of treatment as an intimation they were milksops and mollicoddles incapable of overcoming difficulties, grown children to be led by the hand, raised in the lap of luxury and sheltered from every danger.

No, even if it were possible to put the Golden Rule into universal operation it would not solve the problem of humanity.

Chinese Put It This Way

TO MY MIND the golden rule enunciated by the great Chinese philosopher, Confucius, was far more practical than the rule said to have been enunciated by Jesus of Nazareth. It was the negative of our golden rule. It admonished, "Do not unto others as you would not have them do to you."

There is a subtle but distinct difference between these two rules. According to the teaching of Confucius each individual is directed not to impose his opinions and ideas on his neighbor but rather to shape his own conduct so as not to interfere with the liberties and individual opinions of his neighbor.

It seems to me that if it were possible to put into universal operation the rule of this great Chinese philosopher it might solve the great problem of humanity. It would develop the highest form of individualism, perfect toleration, perfect honesty, perfect behavior. No man would try to cheat his neighbor because he would not want his neighbor to cheat him. No man would lie to his neighbor because he would not want his neighbor to lie to him. Each individual would be permitted without interference to develop the talents with which nature had dowered him and without interference pursue his course toward happiness.

Christmas When Uncle Jim Was a Boy

By Ed Blair

WHEN he was a boy, my big Uncle Jim Say 'its a long time 'ist waitin' for him Meanin' Old Santa, 'ith weindeers 'n' sleigh 'Ist cause he was scairt he'd not fin' the way! Not any barn 'nen', 'ist stable o' hay 'N' house made o' logs where Uncle Jim stay.

Waited, 'n' waited 'n' 'most a week yet 'Ist awful long time not to whine or to fwet 'N' dood all the time ev'wy hour ev'wy day 'Ist fwaide et Old Santa might not fin' the way! 'N' 'nen' come a snow 'ith dwifts in the woad 'N' how could he ever det dere wif his load!

'Nen dweamed Santa's weindeers might be all fagged out

'N' hungvry 'n' weak 'ist, a twavelin' about A goin' to places, so climb from his bed 'N' in 'ith his daddy 'n' muver, 'n' said "Tood he have some fodder 'n' oats 'n' some hay For Santa's weindeers when he stop on the way?"

'N' they tell him "soor" 'n' he hardly can wait Till day 'ist 'fore Christmas to put by the gate 'Ist lots of nice feed 'ith the gate open wide So the weindeers tood eat while Santa's inside! Uncle Jim dot his pwesents, 'd say it was facks All 'at the weindeers leave was 'ist their twacks!

Yet We Can't Lie Down On Job

BUT IT IS just as impossible to imagine the universal acceptance of the rule enunciated by Confucius as to imagine the universal adoption of the Golden Rule of the New Testament. Human beings are inherently selfish and egotistical. Their supreme desire is personal gratification and anything that interferes with the accomplishment of that desire is resented.

In some the desire is manifested in an overbearing disregard of the rights of others, a dominating ambition, ruthless in its methods and often unscrupulous in its use of means to the desired end. Or it may be that this egoism develops an inferiority complex in which the frustration of desire fills the person with secret hatred and envy of those who have succeeded better than he.

I hear someone saying, "Well then, Mr. Editor, do you mean that it is not worthwhile to try to better conditions?"

No, I do not mean to say that at all. While I believe that it is impossible to achieve and unreasonable to expect a perfect state of society, I do not believe that any one who is able to do anything is justified in lying down on the job.

Can't Be Reformed Instantly

OF COURSE none of us can reform the world. No one is powerful enough to eliminate the myriad evils and troubles that afflict humanity. Selfishness, greed, which is merely an exaggerated form of selfishness, cruelty, injustice, intolerance, ignorance and folly, will continue long after you and I, dear reader, are dead and forgotten. But maybe we can each help a little. I commend to you for a guide the golden rule of the great Chinese philosopher Confucius. Don't do to your neighbors what you do not want them to do to you. Do not try to impose your beliefs or your methods on them, but carefully respect their rights and opinions. Be tolerant, honest, kind. Do not complain about trifles. Without trying to impose your ideas on your neighbor, you will unconsciously influence him by your example.

I do not mean to say that you can make this rule work 100 per cent. You cannot, for the very good reason that the only way in which to make it work perfectly would be for everybody to make it his guide and live up to it. Some of your fellow men will try to live up to it as well as they can, but a great many will not and therefore the rule will operate lamely.

Should Not Be Too Meek

I MIGHT also say that neither the Golden Rule of the New Testament or the better golden rule of Confucius, asks you to treat your neighbor better than you should like to have him treat you.

There is where I take issue with the "non-resister." He takes as his guide a passage found in the New Testament, "Resist not evil."

I do not agree with that doctrine. I hold your fellow man has the same natural rights that you have but no greater and you are no more required to permit him to impose on you than you are justified in imposing on him. It may even become necessary that you lend your aid to restrain some of your fellow men from exercising their natural rights because they insist on using their powers to the detriment of society and the personal injury of their fellow men.

This is one of the things that makes the solving of the tremendous problem that confronts humanity so difficult.

What Property Rights Are

THE other day a Kansas lawyer who was quite a prominent candidate for the nomination for governor, made the sententious remark that, "Rights of person should be superior to the rights of property."

That sounds as if it were oracular. But when you come to analyze it, it means little if anything at all. Strictly speaking property has no rights except in connection with individuals.

There are two general divisions of property, public and private. Public property is supposed to be held and used for the benefit of the general public, that is, of all the individuals who make up the great whole we call the public.

Private property is that which is owned and controlled by private individuals.

If the private individual has a right to own and control, then he has the same right to be protected in his possession and control of that property that he has to be protected in his rights of person.

Suppose for example, that a poor man owns a cow. The cow is his chattel, perhaps all the property he has, aside from the clothing and meager household furniture of himself and family. The cow supplies him and his family with milk and butter.

If the cow is stolen she may not suffer at all. The thief may take as good care of her as her owner, but the stealing of the cow will work a great personal injury to the owner and all members of his family.

Once-a-Year Generosity

THIS is the Christmas season. Many millions of people have the impression that Christmas is the anniversary of the birth of Jesus. There is as a matter of fact, very little historical basis for that belief. It is more reasonable to suppose that it was borrowed from the pagans of Northern Europe who celebrated at this time of the year their Yule-tide feasts.

However, it does not greatly matter about the origin of Christmas, the Christmas spirit is a good thing no matter what the origin. But I am compelled to say that generosity which only manifests itself at Christmas time and lies dormant for the rest of the year, is a pretty poor kind of generosity. It is better, perhaps, than none at all, but the person whose sympathy is exhausted by a few gifts of food or fuel or clothing on Christmas, is not entitled to much praise.

Surface the Mail Routes

WRITING from Wathena, Lawrence G. McIntyre expresses his enthusiastic approval of the suggestion of E. C. Collins of Linn county to petition the legislature to use Federal road appropriations in surfacing rural mail routes. He has already circulated petitions along his route and finds the patrons of the route virtually unanimous for it.

It seems to me there is much merit in this suggestion. It accords with the policy of the Government ever since free rural delivery started. One of the prerequisites to the establishment of a rural route was to make at least a fairly good road for the carrier to travel over. At that time there were no paved roads in Kansas and few gravel roads.

Now, if weather conditions are ideal, there is no better road than a well-made dirt road. But, unfortunately for the rural carrier, weather conditions are not always ideal and after a prolonged rain the best dirt road becomes almost impassable.

We have learned a great deal about building roads since the day when free rural delivery was first established. If all the mail routes were surfaced either with concrete, in the case of the main traveled roads, or with gravel or bituminous mat in the case of less traveled roads, Kansas would have about the finest road system of any state in the Union.

Farm Matters, as I See Them

More Farm Storage Space

ONE feature of the Farm Program that worked especially well in 1934 was the sealing of farmers' corn in their own cribs. It resulted in building up prices. In selling their corn at these better prices many farmers paid off their corn loans, realizing a neat cash margin besides. And those who needed it for feed, saved many a penny.

The point is farm storage can be used to build up farm bargaining power most seasons.

Of course the drouth had a good deal to do with these results this time. Yet the place for any surplus is on the farm, where the speculators can't see it and begin using it in their big dice game.

We know how variable seasons are. Almost every year some part of the United States is hard hit and a shortage develops. Then the farmer holding a reserve supply of grain in his bins and cribs, can cash-in. Or should a feed or a seed shortage come, he can meet it.

O. K'd by Two Farm Meetings

I AM GLAD to see that the recent Farm Bureau convention advocated providing for more farm storage.

The national president of the Farmers' Union, Mr. Everson, strongly recommends the same thing in his annual report. Mr. Everson said:

There ought always to be a surplus and the place for the farm surplus until we can obtain cost of production is right out on the farms in the farmers' own bins and granaries. I find in my travels over the country that most of our farmers' bins are empty, that they do not even have feed or seed to produce another crop.

More storage space on every farm would be a good thing. Some of it could well be used every year.

Legislature Will Know

THE coming session of the Kansas legislature will not be in doubt about what the real farm issues are in this state. The Kansas Committee of Farm Organizations has seen to that.

The committee's well thought out program is to be published in full in Kansas Farmer. The committee favors a uniform assessment law under supervision of the state tax commission, but officered and controlled as much as possible locally.

The committee comes out strong against any sort of a sales tax. Increases are asked in the income tax on higher incomes, also in taxes on intangible property.

It emphatically backs up the Capper-Hope bill

against the packer system of direct-buying. A graduated tax on chain stores is urged, also a graduated land tax and a continuation of the mortgage moratorium law owing to the drouth year.

The committee is for reasonable state-county aid in support of district schools. A very timely suggestion.

Poor Way to Make Business

THE railroads need more freight to haul instead of less, if I understand their situation. How do they expect to get it by increasing rates 175 million dollars a year on farm and factory commodities?

The roads are asking the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant them this general raise in rates.

The railroads have ample facilities to handle an immense share of this country's freight business. The last 2 years their freight traffic has been increasing, altho rates are high, in fact are all the traffic will bear. Now they ask this traffic—which on the whole has been growing encouragingly—to pay 175 million dollars more toll.

Naturally such an increase must decrease shipments of freight by rail. How much will the roads gain by keeping a large part of their equipment idle?

Henry Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, tells the commission that an increase in freight rates on farm products will delay recovery besides driving more traffic to the trucks. Farmers faced with low prices and higher distribution costs, he told the commission, would turn more to highway transport and often do their own trucking. He said the immediate need of the roads was an increase in traffic rather than of freight rates.

Increasing the price has never been considered the way to increase business.

The secretary of the Western Retail Hardware and Implement Dealers' Association, comes forward to say that higher freight rates will increase the shipment of implements by truck.

The National Grange, too, sounds a warning.

Rates Lowered for Wheat

I AGREE with these views of what will result if rail rates are made higher. I think Commissioner Mahaffie is right when he warns the roads this course will invite the trucks to absorb more of their business.

While I believe it unlikely that the roads will get all the increase they ask, what they do get is likely to do them and us more harm than good.

Still there is a bit of sunshine in the rail-rate

picture. The long delayed grain rate decision, just made by the Interstate Commerce Commission, will save \$1,225,000 a year to the wheat growers of Central and Western Kansas. Rates from Hutchinson to Kansas City are reduced from 19 to 17 cents; from Hays 19½ to 18; from Abilene 17½ to 15.

Another important item is that the Kansas milling industry—now ranking first in milling—gets a break. The rates made on flour are the same as for wheat. Kansas millers now have a fair chance to compete in the South with South-western mills.

Still the new grain rate order is not as favorable as the original order. Counties in Southern and Western Kansas take larger increases than under the old order. They are graded up to meet the higher Colorado and Oklahoma rates. However, for Kansas to get a let-down of nearly 2 million dollars a year in freight charges on grain, will help us a great deal.

Watch What Congress Does

IN A FEW days I shall return to Washington to prepare for the next meeting of Congress, January 3.

Congress is more disposed to listen to the pleas of farmers than it ever has been. I urge farmers to study the legislation proposed. They should not hesitate to appeal to Congress through petitions and memorials or by letter to their senators and representatives. Farmers are in a measure responsible for the acts of Congress. They should not hesitate to do their duty. Farmers should not hesitate to criticize or commend their members of Congress for their acts while the session is on.

Changes are likely to be made in the relief program. Whatever modifications are made in the Farm Program are likely to benefit Western agriculture and be based on the old year's experiences.

Any sort of team work by farmers is important. Organization is agriculture's greatest need today. I have for some time been a member of the three big farm organizations, the Farm Bureau, the Farmers' Union and the Grange.

Only thru organization will farmers ever be able to enforce their economic rights. Every farmer in the United States should be a member of at least one of the big farm organizations.

Arthur Capper

Hogs May Take Lead in Comeback

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.....	\$9.25	\$8.35	\$5.75
Hogs.....	6.20	6.00	3.20
Lambs.....	7.40	6.00	7.00
Hens, Heavy.....	.12	.11	.07
Eggs, Firsts.....	.23	.25	.13
Butterfat.....	.24	.24	.10
Hard Winter.....	1.07½	1.02½	.79½
Corn, Yellow.....	.97½	.92½	.44½
Oats.....	.65½	.62	.36½
Barley.....	.95	.86	.42
Alfalfa, Baled.....	27.50	25.00	14.50
Prairie.....	20.00	19.50	8.50

WE ALL can see far enough ahead to know hogs are going to be mighty scarce next year—especially next summer—say market authorities. Probably the wisest thing to do is sit tight for a while. Whatever loss hogs, which now weigh close to 200 pounds will show, is not likely to get greater as they are gaining favor in the packer's eye with each week's feed. Corn can scarcely rise much in

price, for it now is on a par with wheat, and feeders will use wheat if necessary. Recent moisture should hold wheat prices at present levels for some time. Light hogs can be fed for the spring market. March looks good. Interest on investment in light hogs isn't much at present prices for shoats. The man who wishes to market fat hogs in the spring can operate without much overhead, but cannot expect cheap feed prices.

Hog Future Looks Good

The market outlook for hogs for the next 12 months is more bullish than the outlook for any other type of livestock. It is impossible to feed \$1 corn to 5-cent hogs and make a profit. The present corn-hog ratio of about 6 bushels of corn to 100 pounds of live hogs is lowest on record. This ratio means that 100 pounds of live hog will just about pay for 6 bushels of corn. It takes 10 bushels of corn to make the 100 pounds of live hog.

This Would Be a Pick-up

In other years when the ratio has been as low as 7 to 1 or 8 to 1 at this time of year, it usually has been 16 or 17 to 1 by the following August. By next August, according to this record, 100 pounds of live hog should pay for 16 or 17 bushels of

corn. This does not mean that hogs will be selling for \$16 or \$17 a hundred-weight by August.

Farm Market Looks Promising

Prices of fat livestock finished for market on expensive corn, will depend to a great extent on consumer buying power. That there will be a scarcity of fat stock is settled. Farmers can well keep their eye on the farm demand for breeding stock. Liquidation of cows, sows and ewes, due to drouth and feed scarcity, is going to put thousands of farmers in the market to buy back part of these breeding animals.

Two Chances for Livestock

The livestock man who is trying to decide whether he is going to fatten his young animals may find a way out by keeping some for his local market. This section of the U. S. will be his market, and he can undersell livestock owners who are farther away. Might be well to keep an eye on the breeder and feeder market for next year.

A Billion Dollar Increase

Prices of wheat, corn, hogs and cotton, now average 154 per cent higher than 2 years ago, and 51 per cent higher than a year ago. This is one reason for the billion dollar increase in cash farm income predicted by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for 1934. One crop expert estimates the cash value of reduced yields of wheat, corn and oats now is 240 million dollars more than last year.

Market Barometer

Cattle—Steady to lower for immediate future on fat cattle and butcher classes. A chance choice stockers will do better. High feed prices and increased market offerings of unfinished cattle point to higher fed steers later.

Hogs—Higher early January. Demand likely will show up strong at every price drop. Outlook for next 12 months very promising.

Lambs—Steady to stronger. Will be paying investment for Kansas during the next year.

Wheat—Expect a little improvement late December. Moisture supply for winter wheat may offset higher price trend that would follow shorter market offerings.

Corn—Demand still continues, yet look for slight turn-down in price, because sharp advance put corn too far out of line.

Hay—Will continue strong due to supply.

Butterfat—Higher due to smaller output, feed troubles and demand. Better for dairymen who hold on until another crop season arrives.

Poultry—Higher for eggs. Farm flocks have been cut short and laying will drop off further due to feed supply and weather. Big demand expected for early chicks.

SMOKY PASS

A story of the great gold rush, of Rose and Maitland, of the Girl in Disguise

BY AUBREY BOYD

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THE fog had lightened a little, and a gang-plank now lumbered down from the steamer's boat deck. The boy assembled his dunnage bags. He found himself under the scrutiny of an official-looking person who had appeared abruptly out of the mist.

"You two together?"

The boy nodded. It seemed unnecessary to explain that he and the accordion player were only chance acquaintances. Some official for the shipping company, he thought, was making a check-up of passengers.

With another glance at the man with the accordion, the officer passed on.

The Westerner threw a roll of blankets over his arm, put his accordion under it, and lifting one of the boy's packs with his free hand, wedged thru the crowd that was swarming up the gangway. They found the cabin and covered parts of the deck already claimed, but there was a sheltered space under a lifeboat where the boy stowed his burden. Noticing that his companion still kept the blankets on his shoulder, he pushed his stuff aside to make more room. The other considered him soberly.

"You listen to me Bud. I'll stand by ye. My name's Speed Malone." And he held out his hand.

"Mine's Ed Maitland," the boy answered, somewhat puzzled at his earnestness.

Dropping his light pack in the cleared space, the man took a roving look along the deck observant of every approach.

Many of the prospectors were burdened with heavy outfits for which there was no space in the hold. The contrast between these and the Westerner's meager pack prompted the boy to ask, "How did you manage to get all your outfit stowed below?"

"I ain't packin' no outfit," was the vague reply. That sounded odd. It was generally thought that Seattle would be the last port of supply on this voyage.

And now the steamer's siren scattered the gulls in a clamoring volley.

A deep shudder ran thru the ancient ship, as the gates rattled shut. The side-wheeler dropped a veil between herself and the pier with a swiftness that owed less to her pick-up than to the opaqueness of the fog.

MAITLAND noticed that two men, a little to their right, had turned a tarpaulined bale into a card table. One of them looked his way, with an invitation to join the game. When he declined, the man called over to Speed, "Play a hand of cawrds, neighbor?" Those oddly broadened vowels were as clear as a state boundary.

On the point of rising, Speed said to Maitland in an undertone, "Stake me ten dollars, Bud."

Ten dollars happened to be half of the boy's cash, and the idea that the man called Speed had started North with neither outfit nor money was almost incredible. But the request was made so candidly that after a moment's hesitation he shook a gold piece from his limp purse.

With a curious pause before accepting it, the Westerner asked, "You figure these shorthorns can outplay me?"

"I was only thinking," Maitland said, "that gambling is a loser's game."

His companion grinned. "If you wasn't a natural-born gambler, Bud, you wouldn't be on this ship. Watch us lose."

Maitland knew nothing of the game but was fascinated by the movement of his companion's hands while dealing. The fingers that moved so supplely over the keys of an accordion, seemed to lure music of another kind from the smooth cards, as he riffled and snapped them into place and shot them out with clean precision, dropping the last of the round and the three cards of the widow almost in one gesture.

Stakes began to climb. Onlookers edged in from other groups to watch the play—among them a burly red-faced man who stood obscurely at the rim of the circle with his eyes fixed intently on Speed's face and hands.

The gambler remained calm. His success must be due to unusual skill, Maitland reflected, and the thought was echoed in a remark from one of the players.

"Wouldn't surprise me a whole lot to hear you'd played this game afore," the man declared, as he

lit a cigar before picking up a new hand.

Speed was busy arranging his cards and did not answer. When he raised his eyes it was in a preoccupied way in Maitland's direction, but they rested instead on someone else in the crowd. One of his eyelids flickered slightly, as if to evade a wreath of cigaret smoke. From the gold he had collected, he transferred two handfuls to his pockets. The remainder of the pile he pushed out to center.

"This stack says I don't take a trick," he observed. "I'm goin' 'misere.'"

HAD Maitland been watching closely, he would have noticed a slight shifting on the part of the red-faced man among the spectators. He might have remembered that skill in this game was one of the few identifying traits of the bandit, Buck Solo—if he had not believed the bandit to be a captive in the Okanagans. He might have noticed, too, that in a lazy upward glance that seemed to take cognizance of nothing, this fact had been caught and registered by the man under observation. But no one's attention is sharpened by watching a game he does not understand, and Maitland's interest had begun to stray. He elbowed his way out of the circle to ramble over the ship.

They were now in the outer waters of the Sound; the traffic had dwindled and the hooting of sirens was muffled in far distance.

"How does she lie?" he asked the lookout. "Off Port Townsend," the man said, without turning.

The boy stood by the rail awhile, eyeing the dim froth of water below, and that gray essence of things unseen and unforeseen thru which the steamer was cleaving her blinded course.

His earliest memory was of a small schooner which his grandfather had managed to salvage. From the old man he had learned some of the standards of conduct more conservative than those of the old sea dog himself. After his grandfather's death, he had found employment with a firm of underwriters' agents, reporting on wrecks and salvage.

The star by which he chartered his course had the name of Muriel, and was a lovely star, tho uncertain and clouded by the troubling question of money. Her parents did not look with favor on the last of the ruined Maitland's, and he himself was too aware of the setting she needed, too wise and too proud to imagine her being happy in poverty.

A chance of overcoming the obstacle had seemed to offer when the news of the gold strike on Bonanza Creek burst on the world like a rocket.

He had been careful in buying his outfit, weighing the value of every purchase against his resources. A letter from Muriel

had made him more than aware of how much hung on the outcome. His having drawn a passage on this derelict side-wheeler was a queer mischance, but he believed the old tub was a little stancher than she looked.

The pistol shot that cut the thread of his reverie came from the region of the ship where he had left his pack. As he turned back down the deck he was swept against the rail by a curious crowd surging toward the same spot. Hauling himself up by a deck beam till he was clear of the crowd, he obtained a sheer view of the ship's side, and saw, sharply outlined in the fog, the figure of a burly, red-faced man who was peering over the rail with a smoking revolver in his hand.

Someone touched his elbow.

"Man shot your pardner," a voice said. "He's overboard."

MAITLAND picked up the words on the wing and shredded them for sense. A handful of cards held by one of the watchers at the rail gave him the inkling of an answer. A gambler's quarrel—quick fingers not quick enough—a shot, a rush . . . ? He had often seen men take that plunge for much less, but this man—?

Heads were craned back toward the blank space the ship was leaving, but as yet the crowd hung suspended and still, like water poised on the crest of a surge, before relapsing in a futile backwash



A burly red-faced man was peering over the rail with a smoking revolver in his hand. "A man shot your pardner," a voice said. "He's overboard."

along the deck to the point where the man had been swallowed in fog.

Wounded? Probably not much of a swimmer, if he came from inland. The boats would be slow . . .

In the same muted fraction of time Maitland's eye traced a curl of foam at the rim of the churning wheel; scanned the milky tangle that fell from it; measured the gray-green trough it whipped into lather.

His leap from the rail was so swift that the engines were not reversed for a minute after he dived. When he came to the surface, hardly knowing in that gray murk whether he was breathing fog or sea, the steamer was out of sight. Automatically, as he lunged thru the swell in the direction of the fallen man, he noted the distance her headway had carried her; he heard a distant creaking from the tackle of the falls; then muffled shouts and a splash. His ear told him they might be lowering a boat.

Unable to see thru the blur of spray and fog, he paused to listen for a cry. Relaxing was an effort; the cold brine had teeth of fire. Soon he caught a plashing sound not far ahead, and he cut thru a slope of water toward it with the full power of a strong overhand crawl. Swiftly as he went, the sound receded. He stopped again, wondering if he had been deluded by a raffle, for the sea, as it dipped beneath the fog, was full of deceptive echoes. Hearing the sound once more, he shouted.

There was no answer, and he kept on, losing count of the space he was putting between himself and the steamer, tho he had already noted her direction and the fact that the shore of Point Townsend must lie several miles off in the course he was following.

THE GAMBLER, if the sound he heard was his swimming, might either be trying to make his way ashore, or might have lost his bearings in the fog. It seemed more probable that he had drowned, but the ironical chance occurred to him that he was trying to rescue a very capable swimmer, who, even if he were wounded—which now seemed unlikely—was deliberately avoiding a return to the ship. Meanwhile a troublesome heaviness at his feet warned him that his boots were filling.

He halted to tread water in the icy swell and shouted. The cry rasped in his throat. This time he seemed to hear an answer, but in the same instant his body was caught in a vice-like grip and pierced by a searing stab, as if a hot blade had been thrust thru it. The muscles of his back twisted in a paralyzing knot that stopped his breath.

Tho the cramp was unbreakable, he fought it with every reserve of will, as it dragged him down, impotent, into shadowed, swirling, freezing depths. His lungs heaved; drums roared in his ears; his heart seemed to wedge in his throat. Manacled and strangled, he spun round in giddy orbits, racked by incredible pain. But that yielded at last to the salty bitterness of defeat, and then to a mocking train of memories which faded away into a state that was neither pleasant nor unpleasant—strangely free from concern, fear or regret. He slipped out thru chill regions of space where age-old saturnine presences were whirling round themselves in steady denial of the lure of living—out into an immensity where there was nothing.

Then shadows dissolved around him into misty daylight. Something was supporting him, choked and numb, on the summit of a swaying world of waters, and he heard a voice saying between breaths:

"Well, I'll be doggoned. So it's you . . . you ornery young son of a sea dog. Last dive most got me . . . winded . . . Reckoned you was the deputy."

(Continued on Page 12)

Kansas Farmer for December 22, 1934

7

Our Switch to Cows a Help

HENRY HATCH
Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

ONE improvement always seems to suggest another. Last year we built a shed along the side of our horse barn of tile, roofing it with galvanized iron. Stanchions were put in, it was floored with concrete except where the cows stand, including concrete gutter behind and concrete feed trough in front. All work on it was done by ourselves. This usually reduces the cost by about one-half in all building work, as where all carpenter and mason work is hired done it invariably amounts to as much as the material bill. For a farmer to do this, I will admit, is not providing work for carpenters and masons. But if most of us were to wait until able to do our improving in this way I am afraid there would have been much less improving than has been done in recent years, which is little enough as it is. However, we have found this "dairy barn," as we now call it, one of the most convenient, most appreciated improvements we have made in recent years.

Altho along the north side of the main barn, the tile wall makes it a warm building in the winter, especially with the cows kept in all the time, as they are in cold weather. It is also a cooler place for doing the milking in the summer than it otherwise would be. The Holsteins like it so well both in summer and winter that they are always eager to get in and seldom are ready to leave. The barn location is right over one of the buried water lines, so when building we made a connection, thinking that some day perhaps we should be able to stand the cost of installing drinking cup watering facilities. Stormy days and sudden cold snaps, which do more than any other one thing to dry up a milk cow, soon convinced us that we should begin to save a little out of each week's cream check for the water fund. The drinking cups now are in, and what a wonderful improvement it is for the cows! Every cow caught on how to get a drink by pushing a little on the nose plate the first day the water was turned on. The bowls, pipe and fittings cost \$30 for 14 cows. And now our Holsteins have become "lazy ladies" and are giving more milk than they otherwise would.

While on the subject of milking Holsteins, these questions from a reader living near Goodland are much in line: "Has the switch to Holsteins for milk to provide a weekly income been a disappointment? Do they pay better than Shorthorns on the same feed? Can you make them pay feeding them silage and \$20 a ton alfalfa hay? Would it not be more money in the pocket now to feed only silage and straw and sell the alfalfa at \$20 a ton?" ... Comparing Holsteins with Shorthorns for milk production is difficult. There are good and poor of each—the individual must be considered. But I find the Holsteins more of a milk-producing animal, taken as it comes along the line. However, among cows we now are milking are two coming from Shorthorn ancestry—both roans—and they are heavy producers. They are all that is left of a Shorthorn herd we kept years ago, before switching to Herefords for beef, and of course they now represent the "survival of the fittest," which makes them outstanding. If I could get every one like these two perhaps I should have all Shorthorns. On the other hand, take the Holsteins as they come down the line and they are much ahead as milk producers—90 per cent of them are natural milk producers when well fed.

As to feeding, it is a problem this year to feed any class of stock and know at the time whether it is profitable. Take our beef herd of about 50 Hereford cows and their 46 calves we are wintering in another lot. Eventually perhaps it would turn out more profitable had we dumped the entire lot onto the Government last summer, sold the feed they are consuming this winter, spending the time it takes to feed and care for them in visiting.

A tile wall makes a good shed warmer—Water in the barn makes "lazy cows" give more milk—Feeding alfalfa not as expensive as a shrinking milk check—A young cattle-feeder's problem.

Time alone will tell that. However, we have the cattle, the feed, the barn and shed room and the pasture for them next summer. It seemed not just the thing to quit under these circumstances, altho the final check-up may prove it otherwise from a 1-year standpoint. But we are looking more than a year ahead in the keeping of our beef herd and their calves. The tide is turning back to normal conditions. The producer of good beef is going to profit by what he has produced, and it is only by holding on that one can expect to be in a position to "cash in" when the time is ripe for doing that. True, this feed bill is mounting high this winter, whether you have it or must buy it, but I believe the end will justify plugging right along.

The profit derived from feeding a string of milk cows is easier computed, if, as a neighbor used to say, "there are any such animal"—meaning the

profit rather than the cow. My friend from Goodland wonders whether it might not be more profitable to substitute straw for alfalfa hay in connection with the silage. No, I do not think so, simply because the sorghum silage we are feeding is so low in protein that to get it in any other form would cost just as much as does our own alfalfa, ricked in bales less than 20 feet from the cows' trough. We are feeding just as little of it as we can and still keep the right balance on what the cows are eating. Were the alfalfa taken away entirely and straw substituted I am positive the milk flow would be cut in half, and the alfalfa is not costing anywhere near as much as would the loss of half the amount of the weekly cream check. Our switch to the keeping of a few Holsteins to provide a weekly income has not been a disappointment; instead, it is proving an adequate meal ticket for the folks of this farm, and the work as it now has been prepared for is not being detested in the least.

The fattening of beef cattle for market has proved so unprofitable for so long, the wonder is there are any left who are worthy of the name of feeder. Some day it will change, and we'll all be back again, but ways of doing it will be changed then, too.

In the meantime, while this change is coming about, what is there to be done? This question was asked by a young friend of mine recently. If one

quits, what kind angel is there to come and tell him of the opportune time to begin again? This young man comes from a family where almost the life work of the father had been feeding cattle—and he made plenty of money at it when there were golden days for the cattle feeders. He has fed cattle himself for 3 years. You can guess the rest. "I am going to have to do something else," he now says, "or what little I have left will be gone" ... He likes stock, having been brought up doing for and working with cattle, but he despises to milk cows. Where is this boy's chance? Do you know, does anyone know? Is it in laying low, waiting for the opportune time to again feed another bunch of cattle, or should there be a right-about-face and a plunge into something the young fellow knows nothing about? Young America is going to find a way out, but a condition like this starts him spinning around and around while choosing the exit.

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"IF IT ISN'T A MCCORMICK-DEERING, IT ISN'T A FARMALL"

Kansas Farm Homes

Ruth Goodall and Contributors

Many Are Canning Meat

RUTH KERR

A FEW years ago farm folks canned sausage and a few other meats. Now in many farm homes a greater part of the season's meat supply is canned. Using a few simple precautions, anyone may enjoy the economy, convenience and good flavor of home-canned meat.

In meat canning, processing is the important thing. Meats are a little more difficult to process than most vegetables. Thoroughly cooled or chilled meat, or meat in which there is no longer any animal heat, is best for canning.

If possible a pressure cooker should be used. The time tables should be followed closely. If using the pressure cooker, let the steam escape from the petcock for at least 7 minutes before closing it. This expels all air from the cooker and brings the inside temperature of the cooker high enough to correspond with that shown on the pressure gauge. At the end of the 7 minutes, the steam valve is closed and processing time counted from the minute the desired number of pounds are reached.

If a pressure cooker is not available, the hot-water bath may be used. The water should be near the boiling point at the time the jars of meat are put in for processing and the water should cover the jars at least 1 inch over the top. Begin to count the processing time when the water surrounding the jars comes to a rapid boil and keep the water boiling thruout the entire processing period.

It is well to decide beforehand just how each pack of meat is to be canned and have your recipes ready.

If you wish a useful little booklet on meat canning, Kansas Farmer Home Service Department will be glad to send you one for the asking.

The "Playful Pups" Quilt

SIMPLY EMBROIDERED

NAP or bedtime will be met with glee by any little boy or girl who can have as his friends these playful pups. Even "mamma" will find this quilt quite different. Its making begins at the center with the large 18 by 27-inch block which shows three of the dogs snoozing 'neath the covers. To this center motif you may add a wide



border of white or color, or arrange around it the 9-inch blocks of the pups in 12 different poses, then quilt the alternate plain blocks. A hot iron transfer giving the three dogs in bed and the 12 different dogs comes in package No. C474T, and is only 20 cents. The center panel of the three sleeping dogs stamped for simple embroidery on a soft white material is No. C474, and is 20 cents. The 12 stamped 9-inch blocks (same material) are included in package No. C475, for 39 cents. Both center panel and 12 blocks, No. C476, is 50 cents. The spider web perforated quilting pattern for the 9-inch plain blocks, No. 5516, is 20 cents additional. Address orders: Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

☐ Vinegar and salt will remove stains on china.—Mrs. H., Rice Co.

Christmas Dinner at Our House

RUTH GOODALL

PARDON the "ego," but I thought—just maybe—Kansas Karmers cooks might like to know what "they'll be eating" at the Goodalls next Tuesday, that day being marked off on the calendar as Christmas. To begin with there'll be a backyard hen—two for quantity, and to go with it vegetables and fruits and pickles and jellies from the well-stocked shelves down-cellar. Ruth's can opener is due to be worked over-time—a Christmas present for the hot hours spent over the preserving kettle last summer. The celery, the lemons and the citron weren't raised on the place, but it's Christmas, and that will be our way of celebrating. The "candies" are, of course, home-made. Doubtless yours will be, too. Second thought tells me you'll like my recipes for raspberry salad dressing and oatmeal plum pudding.

Stuffed Pear Salad—Stuff pear halves with cream cheese. Serve on shredded lettuce with—

Raspberry Mayonnaise—Two tablespoons raspberry jam or jelly, 2 tablespoons lemon juice, dash of salt, ¼ cup mayonnaise, ¼ cup cream, whipped. Break up raspberry jam or jelly with silver fork. Add lemon juice, salt, and mayonnaise. Fold into whipped cream. Makes ½ cup dressing.

Oatmeal Plum Pudding—This is delicious and quite unusual. Besides it's much less expensive than the usual plum pudding. Mix together 2 teaspoons allspice and 1 teaspoon nutmeg and add to 1 beaten egg, then mix with 1 cup cooked oatmeal and blend in 1 cup light molasses, 1 cup chopped dried peaches, ¼ cup chopped citron, 1 cup seedless raisins, 1 cup chopped peanuts and 1 cup any good jelly or jam. Mix well. Pack in a greased mold and steam for 1 hour. Serve hot with lemon sauce.

Lemon Sauce—Mix ½ cup sugar and 1 tablespoon cornstarch thoroughly. Add 1 cup boiling water gradually, stirring constantly. Boil 5 minutes. Remove from fire and add 1 tablespoon butter, 1½ teaspoons lemon juice, ½ teaspoon grated lemon rind, 1-16 teaspoon salt and ¼ teaspoon nutmeg. Mix well.

That Was the Real Spirit

OLD TIMER

MANY years ago, a week or two before Christmas, I drove to the nearest town with our butter and eggs. When I had bought what groceries we thought we couldn't possibly get along without, I had 75 cents coming to me.

Tasty Treats From Turnips

ESSIE M. HEYLE

TURNIPS are unusually good this year. If you do not have cabbage kraut, some of you may wish to make turnip kraut. Select tender turnips of the purple top variety that are sweet, juicy and in perfect condition. Shred or grind them. After thoroughly mixing 4 ounces of salt with every 10 pounds of turnips, pack the turnip kraut in stone jars. After pressing down thoroughly, a liberal sprinkling of salt may be spread over the top of the kraut. Then fit a cover inside the jar and weight it. If the turnips are of fine quality, there should be enough juice to cover the top in 24 hours. From 15 to 20 days will be necessary to complete the fermentation which should be carried out at room temperature.

Then store the jar in a cool place, or the fermented kraut may be packed in glass jars and stored where it is cool. Keep the kraut submerged in the brine to prevent discoloring and drying.

Anyone who in childhood enjoyed eating raw turnips, will see the possibilities of the crunchiness and crispness they will add to salads, as we have long used carrots. Here are some possible salad combinations, using diced turnips:

Turnips and apple, with nuts, green pepper or carrots.

Turnips, raw spinach, chopped lettuce or Chinese cabbage, and pickle.

Turnips, peas and chopped pickle with peanuts.

Molded tomato salad with turnips, peas and celery or green pepper.

Menu		
Roast Stuffed Chicken		
Whipped Potatoes	Buttered Peas	
	Currant Jelly	
Hot Biscuit	Giblet Gravy	
Celery	Butter	Pickles
	Stuffed Pear Salad	
	with	
	Raspberry Mayonnaise	
	Oatmeal Plum Pudding	
Coffee		Candies

I needed some shirts badly—75 cents would be about enough to buy cloth for two. Molly would make them, of course. But Molly needed a new dress. The best calico was 7 cents a yard. It took 10 yards to make a dress in those good old days. I bought the dress and 5 cents worth of stick candy and hid them until Christmas.

My Christmas present from Molly was two of my old shirts "made over." That is, she had patched them and turned the collars and starched them until they looked new. And, oh boy, in one of the pockets was a small package, which, when I got it unwrapped, was a bright new 50-cent piece!

A Pie for the Children

AS I do not think pastry is good for children, I make "pie substitute" and they think it delicious. I prepare apples in the usual way for stewing, put them in a pie pan with sugar to taste and the strained juice of a lemon. Then I cover with grated dry bread, sprinkle with a little sweet milk and bake until the fruit is soft and the top is nicely browned.—Mrs. Effie M. Hudson, Marion Co.

More Lard This Way *

WHEN making lard, I find it economical to cut the fat into small strips and run them thru the sausage grinder before rendering. I have done this for years, as I found it increased the amount of lard rendered, yet did not take much extra time.—Mrs. W. A. Moore, Anderson Co.

Turnips, green beans and pickled beets.

Turnips, onion and potato garnished with hard, cooked eggs.

Here are several suggestions for cooked turnip dishes:

1. Boiled, mashed, seasoned with melted butter or cream. When potatoes are scarce, mash half turnips and half potatoes together.

2. Sliced or diced, boiled until tender, salt, pepper and butter added or served with white sauce.

3. Cooked until tender and baked with white sauce and bread crumbs, with or without grated cheese.

4. Glazed turnips—boil whole until almost done. Place in a greased baking dish. Add 1 cup of concentrated meat broth, salt and a little sugar. Cook until broth boils, then cover closely and cook until turnips are tender.

5. Slice and boil with fresh or salt pork.

6. Large turnips may have centers removed, boiled until tender and filled with creamed peas, creamed or buttered carrots, beets or creamed meats.

7. Fried turnips—cook sliced young turnip until tender. Drain. Dip each slice in beaten egg and then in fine bread crumbs. Let stand about an hour to dry and fry in deep fat.

8. Sautéed with carrots. Dice an equal quantity of the cooked vegetables. Add a small amount of fat to frying pan and turn the vegetables into this. Toss and turn in the hot fat for 5 to 10 minutes.

9. Left-over turnips may be combined with an equal quantity of canned corn, seasoned and cooked together for a short time.

Other suggestions for using turnips are: In vegetable soup, in vegetable or meat stew, in meat pie, in casserole of meat and vegetables, in a boiled New England dinner.

Children Trim the Tree

FARM MOTHER

I LIKE to have our Christmas tree set up early so the children can enjoy trimming it for a week or more. They get more enjoyment out of it than they do many expensive toys and it gives them material to work with. They make paper chains, they cover spools, sticks, nuts and cardboard articles with tinfoil and bright paper. They cut out stars, sheep, stockings, candles and bells from cardboard. They string cranberries, asparagus seed berries and pop corn, and tie on apples, candy and oranges. They cut figures from last year's Christmas cards and boxes. They color feathers, make paper flowers and little trinkets they have learned to do at school. In fact, most of the trimmings for our Christmas tree are made from scrap material saved during the year.

Stout? Be Stylish Too

SLIM LINE DRESS



2511—Cuts to size 48! Its V-neckline, its bias bodice seaming and its pin-tucked beltless waistline, are all slimming and exceedingly becoming. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48-inches bust. Size 36 requires 2½ yards of 39-inch material with 1½ yards of 39-inch contrasting.

879—Little daughter will look adorable in this "Sunday best" frock. It's such a dainty and simple little dress you can linger pleasantly over the making of it. It may be made entirely by hand quite easily and is pressed in a jiffy. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 1½ yards of 39-inch material with 1½ yards of 1-inch ribbon.

547—A delightfully simple little apron with shoulder frills to set it off. The original was a gay affair in orangy-red and white cotton print with red rickrack braid. Sizes small, medium and large. Medium size requires 2½ yards of 39-inch material with ¾ yards of braid.

Patterns 15c. Our Fashion Magazine 10 cents if ordered with a pattern. Address: Pattern Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Kansas Farmer for December 22, 1934

Don't Scold a Stammering Child

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

IF YOUR boy or girl is beginning to stutter or stammer, don't try to "whip it out." Do not even scold the child. There is something to be done about it but it is no fault of the child. Kindness will help, harshness will only make things worse. Stammering is not mere naughtiness nor is it likely to be a physical weakness. Better read "Speech Defects and Their Correction," a 28 page pamphlet of the U. S. Bureau of Education which any parent having a stammering child may obtain by sending 5 cents in coin to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. For those having only a general interest in this trouble I will summarize the essential facts.



Dr. Lerrigo

Speech defects may be due to an abnormal condition of the voice organs. Prominent are cleft palate, harelip, protruding or missing front teeth, a tongue too large or not readily wielded, or any trouble affecting vocal cords or larynx. Such difficulties call for treatment by the aid of surgery or by muscle training.

Stammering or stuttering, however, are disturbances of nerve control. They are likely to begin at 3 or 4 years of age when the young child finds his desire to express himself out-running his command of words. This is especially likely in an imaginative child of nervous temperament. There is every chance for the child to "grow out of it" as his nervous system becomes stabilized. This is a critical time. Parents must remember that this fault is only made worse by punishment. Instead of allowing their concern to be manifest they must rather gloss things over. The child must be given confidence that he can overcome the trouble. In the pamphlet, Doctor James F. Rogers names certain vocal exercises that are helpful.

Under stress of emotion or embarrassing circumstances any person is likely to exhibit temporary defects in speech. Stuttering persons are those in whom these occasions of weakness have become a habit. They can be improved; in many cases cured. The victim must be given confidence but must also be made to understand that the cure will take a long time and have its ups and downs.

Perhaps you have heard a theory that teaching a left-handed child to use his right hand brings danger of making a stutterer. This is rarely the reason but is worth consideration. More important is the fact that the child with speech defects is a nervous child and should have long hours of sleep, the best of nourishing food, much outdoor play and freedom from strain.

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, Kan.

Gifts They Can't Buy

COUNTRY GIVER

LAST year I forgot to buy my sister Jane a gift. Heavens, it was Christmas morning and we were going into town to Jane's for dinner and I had presents for all the children but none for her!

It was a time for inspirations and I had one. A pint fruit jar took on a Christmasy appearance with a ribbon bow and Santa Claus seals. I filled it with separated cream just right for whipping, sealed it, and wrapped it in holly paper. Jane said she couldn't have bought cream like it in town at any price. And she never suspected it was a last-minute gift.

This year I am giving my town friends gifts from the farm: a box of persimmons, a small jar of black walnut goodies, a bouquet of bitter-sweet, a dressed chicken, glasses of jelly or jam or pickles. They are far less expensive for me—and far more appreciated by them—than gifts I could buy.

If too much bluing has been put into the rinsing water, add a little ammonia.—M. E. H., Clay Co.

The Gift of a Lifetime

HOLIDAY time for all of us! Gifts everywhere, books and toys and candy. All perishable, easily destroyed by careless hands. Yet you can give a gift so precious and so valuable it would be cherished for a lifetime by a grateful child you helped make whole. A young school teacher down in Southern Kansas, was given two straight, sturdy feet in place of twisted, weak ones. Two little girls threatened with blindness were given improved eyesight. A baby girl in Montana has a normal mouth instead of the disfiguring harelip and cleft palate. To equalize his walking and prevent spinal curvature, 12-year-old Edward was given 1½ inches extension in his right leg. Little Stanley, up in Wyoming, is rejoicing because his clubbed feet have been changed to straight, useful ones. All these marvelous gifts, and many others, were made possible thru contributions you and others have sent year after year to The Capper Fund for Crippled Children. Were they worth while? Will you help others just as needy? Then include in your list of Christmas giving and 1935 thank offerings, The Capper Fund for Crippled Children, 20 Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

Happy Hunt for Lost Time

MRS. A. L. R.

A GOOD New Year's game is "Lost Time." Divide the group into two sides and have cardboard hour glasses hid all over the house. Each card bears a certain amount of time, say "Ten Minutes," "Nine Seconds," "Four Hours," "Three Days." The leader is called "Father Time," and he sends his helpers out to find the time that has been lost the last year, with a reward for the team that finds the most time. Time is not counted by the number of hour glasses found, but is figured by the time written on the hour glass. Thus the one who would find "Three Days," would offset many hour glasses bearing only minutes or seconds of time.

Homemade Candy Tips

ESSIE M. HEYLE

MAKING fudge or other cream candy that has a smooth, creamy consistency is possible if one takes the following precautions:

Use half as much milk or other liquid as sugar.

Put sugar and liquid in smooth pan, place pan on stove, stir until sugar is dissolved, then cover for a few minutes until the steam has washed down some of the crystals that have splashed on the sides from the boiling sirup. Do not stir again unless there is danger of burning.

Boil until a drop in cold water will just hold together in a soft ball when fingered.

Pour out on clean, ungreased platter or marble slab if the sirup is for fondant to be used in mints or other cream candies, and for fudge leave in pan, but put pan into another pan containing cold water. Do not scrape pans when emptying sirup for fondant.

Let sirup stand until lukewarm or until hand can be held comfortably on bottom of pan or platter. Then beat until thickened. With fondant, and if desired with fudge, knead until smooth and creamy.

To add to the creaminess of the candy, use ¼ teaspoon of cream of tartar, or 2 teaspoons of corn sirup to each 2 cups of sugar.

Tie a strip of clean cloth around the tines of a fork, dip it in water and wipe off the crystals that splash up on the sides of the pan as the sirup cooks.

Buy a thermometer and cook for soft-ball candies to 238° F. or 113° C.

Easy-to-String Pop Corn

FOR pop corn that is to be strung for holiday decoration, pop the corn a day or so before stringing, so it will lose most of its crispness. In this way, it will not break while being strung.

Economical—Use one LEVEL teaspoonful to a cup of flour for most recipes.

Dependable—Scientifically made by baking powder SPECIALISTS to produce best results.

KC BAKING POWDER

Same Price Today as 44 Years Ago

25 ounces for 25c

You can also buy

A full 10 ounce can for 10c
15 ounce can for 15c

Double-Tested — Double-Action

MILLIONS OF POUNDS HAVE BEEN USED
BY OUR GOVERNMENT

To End Stubborn Cough, Mix This Recipe, at Home

Big Saving! No Cooking! So Easy!

Here is the famous old recipe which millions of housewives have found to be the most dependable means of breaking up stubborn coughs. It takes but a moment to prepare, and costs very little, but it positively has no equal for quick, lasting relief. From any druggist, get 2½ ounces of Pinex. Pour this into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with granulated sugar syrup, made with 2 cups of sugar and one cup of water, stirred a few moments until dissolved. No cooking needed—it's so easy! Thus you make a full pint of better remedy than you could buy ready-made, and you get four times as much for your money. It never spoils and children love its taste.

This simple mixture soothes and heals the inflamed throat membranes with surprising ease. It loosens the germ-laden phlegm and eases chest soreness in a way that is really astonishing.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of Norway Pine, the most reliable healing agent for severe coughs. It is guaranteed to give prompt relief or money refunded.

Will You Not Fail

as the year's end approaches, to make some expression of thankfulness for the blessings that are yours? Please don't say you had none—you know you did. You could do this in no finer way than to help a crippled child, and lift the tragic sorrow in the heart of a mother, who has "no money to pay," by including in your list of Christmas-Holiday time charity giving, in any amount within your means, THE CAPPER FUND FOR

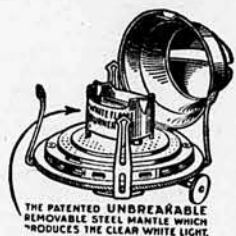
Crippled Children

It discriminates in favor of no race or creed, is limited by no boundary lines, and no salaries are paid with the money you send. The Capper Fund has behind it 14 years of intensive effort in the salvaging of hundreds of crippled children in 22 states. Many of these were ineligible for aid through any other agency, or under any state law for the handicapped. The Capper Fund for Crippled Children will bear the strictest investigation. Let you forget, mail a contribution, today. It will pay you well. Address

The Capper Fund for Crippled Children
20-X Capper Bldg. Topeka, Kansas

A New Lamp Burner—

For Your Old Lamp



These White Flame burners are reliable, safe and clean. Save your eyes and brighten your home by equipping all your lamps with this new type Burner. Fits any common No. 2 Kerosene lamp. No pumping of air. No hissing sounds. No mantles to break. No smoky chimneys. Operates on a low grade kerosene (coal oil) now in general use, and it is economical. White Flame Burners are consistently reliable. Four of the largest Railroad Systems in America use them as standard equipment. With ordinary care, these burners will last ten years.

Two Burners Without Cost to You

We will send two of the famous White Flame Burners, free and postage prepaid, for only two new or renewal subscriptions to Kansas Farmer at 50c each, one of which may be your own. Satisfaction guaranteed.

KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KANSAS

Valuable Booklets

Many of our advertisers have prepared valuable educational booklets at considerable expense which are available to our readers without charge. In order to save you expense in writing for such booklets, we are listing below a number of the important ones. If you will check the ones you want and send us the list, we will see that the booklets are sent to you.

- ☐ Blackleg Bulletin No. 351
- ☐ Bear Cat Feed Grinders
- ☐ Growers' Guide for Fruit and Flowers

- ☐ Blueprints for Cold Frames and Hotbeds
- ☐ Stock Feeding Formulas and Hints for Balanced Rations
- ☐ Price List and Fur Catalog

KANSAS FARMER, Dept. R. R. M., Topeka, Kansas.

Please send me free copies of the ones I have checked.

Name.....
Town..... State.....

The President Speaking

YOU and I know the year now ending has been one of significant accomplishment for agriculture. Despite the worst drouth of record, farm income is rubbing about a billion dollars above last year.

All of us would like to see an even larger increase in 1935, but we know that this cannot come unless, in the first place, industrial production increases sufficiently to expand the market for farm products; unless, in the second place, more of our export trade is paid for by increased imports; and unless, in the third place, agriculture continues to adjust its total production to the market that actually exists.

To fulfill these three requirements, I ask a continuation of the splendid support you have so unselfishly given in the past.

From President Roosevelt's Washington-to-Nashville telephone address, to national convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Need a 95 Per Cent Sign-up

CO-OPERATION to the last ditch seems to be the slogan of Kaw Valley Potato Growers Association members who gathered at Topeka for dinner and a business meeting recently. "We must have at least 95 per cent of the growers working together if marketing agreements are to succeed next year," said O. O. Browning, Linwood, in reporting a meeting held in Washington. "One thing to be considered by the next Congress is a potato program which will hold output about 10 per cent below normal crops of the last 5 years." Mr. Browning stated there is some danger that land released from other crops might be turned to potatoes next spring.

Senator Arthur Capper was a guest of the potato growers, and spoke to them briefly concerning the co-operative movement. "It promises most in steps for agriculture's betterment," the Senator believes. "But it will take time. Since formation of the Farm Bloc in Congress, agriculture has won great rights and interest in the national picture. There is much promise in the reciprocal tariff bill which may help us revive foreign markets and solve our problems of distribution."

Spread between farmer and consumer already has been cut down. A few years ago potatoes from the Kaw Valley went directly into only about a dozen states, while more than a thousand carloads went to Chicago before being distributed. Now they go into twice that many states, and about a fourth as many go first to Chicago. One thing which has figured in the change, said E. H. Leker, Manhattan, is the Federal inspection law which made it necessary to get potatoes to the consumer with less delay.

Production Credit Associations are a permanent thing, W. M. McLenon, secretary of the Atchison association, said. "They provide credit at low interest in times of stress. We try to anticipate a farmer's needs by going over his credit situation with him. It is a planned system of lending. Production credit associations do not lend government money. They are sponsored by the government, but have to discount their notes to Federal Intermediate Credit Banks which borrow from the public." C. V. Cochran, Topeka, chairman, spoke of the good members of the association had done by staying with the group.

Try 4 Grains of Corn First

MANY a farm bin contains a few bushels of some kind of seed which will have high value next spring if it will grow. Seed 4 or 5 years old often will grow if it has been properly kept. It is risky business to plant old seed unless it has been carefully tested. In testing seed corn, at least 4 kernels are taken from each of 100 representative ears. If the seed fails to show up well, each ear will have to be tested. Oats stored for some time often shows excellent germination in the upper 2 feet of the bin, while it is poor below due to heating. Farmers may take seed samples to their county agent and have him send them to one of the state experiment stations where they will be tested free of charge.

Grange Finds Good In Farm Plan

HENRY HATCH

THE Kansas State Grange is opposed to a processing tax on cattle. This was frankly stated at last week's 63rd annual State Grange meeting at Burlington. But the Farm Program was commended for the good it has done. One thing the Grange asks is more liberal powers for local committees, in settling local matters on which there is some disagreement. The storage of grain, with the government storage loan, was commended. Importations of all foreign products detrimental to American agriculture would be taxed until foreign countries would be compelled to keep their products at home, if the delegates had their way. Bringing new lands under cultivation by government process of any nature was frowned upon, at least so long as the present surplus exists.

The State Grange favored drastic control of packer-feeder operations, now being carried on to the detriment of the individual feeder; a curb on corporation farming, and stockyard and packer buying-in-the-open-market regulation were demanded.

Need Better Tax System

Voting delegates from 53 counties, and nearly 300 visiting Grangers, attended the meeting. Worthy State Master Cogswell, in his annual address, complimented Kansas for its "dry" vote in the recent election; the last legislature for its adoption of the cash-basis law; recommended a complete overhaul of our present system of taxing real and personal property, and denounced the importation of canned meats and dried or liquid eggs. He asked for the severest criticism of all on American capital that builds processing plants in foreign countries, manned by cheap labor, to manufacture goods that compete with goods made in our nation. He showed some

disposition to "walk over" Secretary Wallace and the plans for agriculture now being sponsored by the administration.

Big Gain in Membership

Reports of both secretary and treasurer show the State Grange is in a healthy condition as to membership and finance. There has been a gain of 1,935 new members in the last year. Many new Granges have been organized in Central and Western Kansas.

Secretary Mayberry, representing Governor Landon, stressed producing and processing to capacity by agriculture, rather than a curtailment of production in output. He frankly referred to this idea as his "fantastic dream," and since he offered no outlet for such processed surplus, at a price either above, equaling or below the cost of production, perhaps that is his reason for using the word fantastic. Preston Hale, Shawnee county agent, gave Grangers a fine insight into the Farm Program from a typical county agent's standpoint, which helped clear up many points.

The next annual meeting of the State Grange will be held at Liberal, in December, 1935. Annual election resulted as follows:

Master, C. C. Cogswell, Pretty Prairie. Overseer, Dan James, Emporia. Steward, Otis Douglass, Burlington. Assistant Steward, Floyd Reynolds, Holton. Lecturer, B. M. Ottaway, Pomona. Treasurer, S. B. Haskins, Olathe. Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. Maye Curtis. Chaplain, Mrs. Geo. Annis, Lakin. Pomona, Ina Brey, Ozawie. Ceres, Margaret Brown, Hugoton. Flora, Margaret Teagarden, La Cygne. Secretary, R. M. Ferris, Osage City. Gatekeeper, Harry C. Colglazier, Larned. Executive Committee: Ray Moody, Greely; C. B. Platt, Mound City; J. H. Foltz, Waka-rusa.

Who Judges Picked at Chicago

TUDOR CHARLES

KANSAS entries placed high at this year's International Livestock Exposition, Chicago. Alice Turnbull, Geary county 4-H girl, and Wayne Payer, Coffey county, represented our state in the health contest and were named second only to the champions. The national 4-H health king and queen are Doris Louise Paul, Iowa, and Leland Monasmith, South Dakota.

Another outstanding winning coming to Kansas, was high individual honors in intercollegiate livestock judging work. A. A. Thornborough, Lakin, student at Kansas State College, scored 915 points out of a possible 1,000 to win this event. The meat judging team from Manhattan, took first place. Team members were Howard A. Moore, Salina; Philip W. Ljungdahl, Menlo, and J. Edwin McCollm, Emporia. D. L. Mackintosh was the coach, and Robert R. Teagardin, alternate. Illinois and Kansas divided honors on the junior grand champion steer,

which sold for 62 cents a pound to a leading hotel. The steer, "Snookums," was fed by Mary Kinsinger, a grade school girl from Illinois, and came from a Kansas farm. It weighed 1,188 and brought \$736.56.

Laraine Havelly, Mayetta, won the "best dress" class in the national 4-H style show. She wore a wool crepe suit which, with all the trimmings, including hose and shoes, cost \$18.93. She made the dress.

Hereford cattle shown by Robert H. Hazlett, Eldorado, placed first and second for heifer yearlings, second for heifers calved after January 1, 1934, second for best get of sire, and third for 2 best female Herefords.

A contest which won wide comment was one in which a herd of 5 Aberdeen-Angus cattle were given to the winner. The herd went to Lester Schutz, 17-year-old, Lafayette, Ind., farmer. He already has done successful work with Angus cattle.

Farm Bureau's 10-Point Program

MORE than 5,000 Farm Bureau delegates attended the annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation at Nashville, Tenn., last week. A high point of the convention came when farm women from 30 states, representing 220,000 family memberships in the Farm Bureau organized as the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation. Their purpose is to "give rural womanhood of America a means of expression." These women will be heard, and good will come from it. The 10-point program outlined by the convention included:

We must have an honest medium of exchange for goods and services—an honest dollar—a commodity dollar in order to get rid of the inequality in our financial system.

We must take effective steps to reduce the too-high cost of distribution so as to give a fair share of the consumer's dollar to the farmer and to protect the consumers.

We must attain equality between farm prices with industrial prices and industrial wages.

We must correct the inequalities in our tariff structure so agriculture will enjoy equal benefits with industry and so our foreign outlets will be restored.

We must develop commodity storage on the farm as a sound public policy.

We must strengthen and develop our credit facilities for agriculture with lower interest rates, in order to correct the inequalities between agriculture and industry.

We must correct the inequitable tax burden borne by agriculture.

We must formulate and apply a national program of land use to correct the unsound policies of the past and protect our greatest natural resource—land.

We must correct inequality in social and educational opportunities in rural life as compared to urban life.

We must strengthen the voice of agriculture thru a more complete organization of farmers.

Plain Farm Talk

KANSAS FARMER invites readers to try their hand on one or more of these subjects. Every letter will receive careful attention, and there is \$2 waiting for the best letter on each topic:

My experience with Bang's disease.

Things the legislature ought to do for farming.

The most important lesson learned from the drouth.

What I will feed my horses until corn comes again.

Why we can afford to farm with tractor power; extra jobs I've found for my tractor.

New styles in farm fields—how we have changed them, and good results that followed.

What I'll try to do with my beef herd in the next few years, and how I'll do it.

Make your letter brief as possible, please, and mail it to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, before January 5. All entries and prize winners acknowledged by letter.

Scott Is Tree-Belt Head

R. H. G.

APPOINTMENT of Charles A. Scott, a retiring secretary of the Kansas Horticultural society, as state director for the Federal Government's shelterbelt program, is announced by H. D. Cochran, assistant director of the shelterbelt project for the U. S. forestry service. Cochran made the announcement from Lincoln, Neb., where headquarters for the shelterbelt project are maintained.

Scott has served 4 years as secretary of the state horticultural society and has a long record of achievement in forestry and nursery work behind him. Born on a farm near Westmoreland, he was graduated from Kansas State College in 1901. He immediately accepted an appointment in what was then the bureau of forestry, U. S. department of agriculture, and was assigned to aid in creating the Nebraska national forests in the sandhill country of that state.

In 1902, Scott was placed in charge of all work on the Nebraska national forests, and located and developed the first forest service nursery at Halsey, Neb., where he developed a tree-growing plant with an output of 1 million trees a year.

For 2 years Scott was professor of forestry at Iowa State college, then became Kansas state forester and professor of forestry at Kansas State college, where for 7 years he preached and taught the need of shelterbelts and windbreaks on Kansas farms. It is due to his teachings that thousands of evergreen trees now are growing around Kansas homesteads. He has written several bulletins on planting and growing trees in Kansas.

Scott resigned as state forester and professor at Kansas State in 1917, to engage in private nursery work. He developed and managed the Kansas Evergreen nurseries at Manhattan until 1925, then spent 2 years in Florida planting and developing citrus groves. Returning from Florida in 1927, he became extension forester at the Colorado State college, Fort Collins.

Since 1929 Scott has served as manager of the Prairie Garden nursery, McPherson, and during the last 4 years served as secretary of the state horticultural society, secretary of the state entomological commission, and secretary of the association of Kansas nurserymen. His experience and education qualify him for the position to which he has been appointed.

Room for Smaller Combine

FARMERS need a small combine with capacity for a large amount of straw or vines. In addition to widening the field of usefulness of combines, there might be considerable demand for such a machine to replace binders and threshers as they wear out. W. M. Hurst, told members of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers a short time ago. Small Corn Belt farmers could use a small, low-priced combine for harvesting many crops. However, it must be designed to handle rank growths of straw, heavy soybean and cowpea hay, and small seeded legumes such as alfalfa.

A Turkey Sale That Failed

BY J. M. PAKS
Manager, Kansas Farmer Protective Service

WHO stole 47 turkeys from Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Tanner, Route 4, St. John? Somebody did. As in the Bible story of the lost sheep, the Tanners, for a while, were more concerned over the few birds that were missing than over the 950 which remained at home. Their good fortune in recovering the birds was due to having marked their turkeys by the Capper Poultry Marking System.



Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Tanner, St. John

Several persons had a part in the recovery. A. M. Johnson, a farmer living near Pratt, saw turkeys being exchanged from one car to another near his home. After the cars had driven away, he examined the ground and found three birds had been thrown out dead. These were marked in the feet. Mr. Johnson reported the suspicious incident to officers, who arrested Merle Hesterlee and Preston Hesterlee, drivers of the cars, as they were offering the turkeys for sale in Pratt. Sheriff Reuben W. Welch, Stafford county, checked up on turkey owners of his territory and found that 47 had been stolen from Mr. Tanner. In reporting the theft to the Protective Service, Mr. Tanner said, "These turkeys were marked according to your poultry mark assigned to me, with slits on the inside web of each foot."

Mr. Tanner was so glad to recover his 44 turkeys that he declined any part of the \$50 Protective Service reward, which was distributed as follows: \$20 to A. M. Johnson, \$10 to Sheriff Carl Grier of Pratt county, \$10 to Chief of Police Emmett Scantlin, Pratt, and \$10 to Sheriff Reuben W. Welch of St. John. We believe Mr. Tanner has a right to be glad, for if these turkeys were priced like the ones we had for our Thanksgiving dinner, the 44 were worth considerably more than \$150. This is only one case in which marking poultry paid the owner in a big way. Preston Hesterlee now is serving not to exceed 5 years in the State Penitentiary at Lansing, and Merle Hesterlee is serving a similar term in the Kansas State Reformatory.

Sent Up After Several Thefts

SENTENCE to the state penitentiary for 1 to 5 years for Frank Cozadd, who stole \$265 worth of alfalfa seed from L. A. Pendergraft, \$50 worth of wheat from Chester Hines, and a stack cover valued at \$20 from J. J. Zieammernann, all of near Emporia, rid Lyon county of a public enemy. Cozadd's wife admitted during the trial, that she, her husband and a colored man who worked with them, had stolen wheat and other articles from Lyon county farmers at least once a week during the last 5 months. All three of the farmers mentioned are members of the Kansas Farmer Protective Service, and their co-operation with the officials is responsible for this arrest. A \$50 reward has been divided among these men and Sheriff Joe Dailey, Lyon county.

Seed Identified by Tags

WHITE clover seed, stolen from L. L. Biggs, R. 1, Potwin, Kan., was found on the market where it had been disposed of by the thieves. In their hurry, they had failed to remove tags from the sacks, so it was easy to establish ownership and trace the crime to the guilty persons.

As a result, Martin Church now is serving a sentence in the reformatory, while Estelle Church and Victor Ledbetter are doing time at Lansing. The reward was divided among Service Member Biggs and the force of Sheriff A. L. Snodgrass, Butler county.

Cattle Rustler Outwitted

AT FIRST, it looked as if the thief who stole two heifers from the posted premises of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Mongold, Silver Lake, Shawnee county, had committed a perfect crime. The cattle had been shipped out of the state and what could be done about it? Ordinarily nothing could be done in a case of this kind. But when the Mongolds reported this theft to the Protective Service, they produced a written description of each of the missing animals, which had been prepared at the time they were put on pasture. The record included the exact color of each animal, told of the position and shape

of various white spots over the body, and also stated that each cow was marked in the ears. Soon, Sheriff Dean Rogers picked up clues which led to a Detroit, Mich., packing house. There the hides of the two animals were found and shipped back to Shawnee county, where they were exhibited in court and convinced a jury that Kenneth Lancaster was guilty of the theft. He now is serving an indeterminate sentence in the State Reformatory at Hutchinson. The \$25 Protective Service reward was divided between Service Member Mongold and Sheriff Dean Rogers, Shawnee county.

Stole Car From Wrong Man

IT wasn't the first cost, but the upkeep of his car that got Ray Close into trouble. The car, which Close had stolen, had to have gas and Close made the mistake of stealing it from Service Member W. E. McKenna, Dighton, Kan. The thief now is serving a long prison sentence at Lansing. Mr. McKenna and his father are better off to the extent of a \$25 Service reward.

Knack of Picking Chickens

MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH



Mrs. Farnsworth

to develop just the right move at the proper time, for in dressing poultry, as is every other thing, practice makes perfect. One must be efficient enough to make speed. If shipping to a particular city market, where one must compete with fowls picked by expert chicken pickers, one must have well-dressed poultry that will at least grade No. 1, if the best prices are received. If one has had little practice it may be best to hire a person who has had plenty of experience. It usually pays in the long run to do anything well.

Do It the Right Way—

It is easy to kill fowls for home markets or for home consumption. But for killing fancy poultry there is a way of doing it that means much in the way of price received. They must be killed to bleed properly, and so feathers will loosen just right to make plucking easy. Then the flesh will not tear. An experienced picker hangs the fowl by the feet. Then takes hold of the head over the top, letting the thumb and one finger come around the head and press in on the jaw. This forces open the beak and makes the position right for easy killing.

Use Special Knife—

A killing knife is used; the point of the knife is run to the jaw point, cutting completely the main veins. When the fowl is bleeding well, the knife is run thru the groove in the mouth until it touches the skull, then it is given a turn in order to penetrate the membrane of the brain. This paralyzes the feather muscles, and makes picking easy. This last cut must not be made too deep or the bird will be killed too

quickly, which causes feathers to set and makes the fowl hard to pick. This is the cause of many of the tears in dressed poultry, which grade the bird No. 2. As soon as the bird is stuck a tin can with wire attached is hung onto the mouth. It may be weighted to keep the neck outstretched and catch the blood.

Quick Feather Picking—

Plucking feathers requires practice to know just the routine in order to acquire speed and skill. The wing and tail feathers may be removed with one stroke of one hand, holding the bird with the other hand to prevent tearing. There should be a certain routine followed with each fowl. There are differences in various breeds and varieties of poultry. Some breeds are more difficult to pick than others. For instance, an expert picker told us that white fowls are harder to dry-pick than colored ones, due to the skin being thinner, which makes it easier to tear or bruise the flesh.

Rub Off the Down—

Picking geese and ducks is done the same way as for poultry. To remove the down, a coarse cloth may be dipped in scalding water and wrapped around the fowl for a few minutes. The down then may be easily rubbed off. For immediate or home use, the old-time method of scalding is as good as any.

Cool Birds Well—

An important step in shipping poultry so they reach market in good condition is proper cooling. It is necessary that fowls be carefully cooled before they are packed, but don't allow them to freeze. This would cause the flesh to turn red. When ready to pack, wipe the blood from the beak, wrap a paper about the head and put the birds in boxes or barrels. If birds are not cooled thoroly the flesh will have a greenish color which naturally spoils the sale. None of the steps in dressing market poultry for shipment are difficult. It simply is a matter of doing each step in such a way that birds reach market in A-1 condition.

If Hens Turn Cannibal

POORLY balanced rations, lack of litter and over-crowding often result in feather picking in the laying flock and may lead to cannibalism if not checked. Feed a greater variety in the ration, allowing more exercise and trim the beaks of the more vicious birds. When everything else fails, raw liver, rabbits or raw bones placed within reach of the birds will give temporary relief.

In the act of laying, the oviduct occasionally becomes everted thru the vent. When such hens are not removed at once, they may be attacked by other birds resulting in death of the hen. The condition is most common among heavy producing pullets. Free range, liberal feeding of scratch grain, and less forcing for egg production will reduce occurrences of this kind.

The prolapsed oviduct may be treated by cleaning and greasing with zinc oxide after which it is returned thru the vent and cold water injected to contract the walls. The hens are edible if killed as soon as the trouble is discovered.

Time to Change Roosters

FARM flock owners who have less than 50 hens soon will be thinking about trading or buying roosters for next year's breeding and hatching season. Inbreeding in small flocks runs high if males are not changed each year. The result is low egg fertility and general lowering of vigor and quality. Poultry raisers who have more than 200 hens do not necessarily have to change males each year. Practical experience and U. S. figures found that inbreeding is not great in larger flocks. If low fertility is noticed any time, it is important to make a change. Most poultrymen like to bring in new blood now and then.

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Making Beef the Market Wants

(Continued from Page 3)

but sold for \$10.75, leaving \$11.41 a head above steer cost and feed cost.

The steers started as calves and sold as yearlings, needed a selling price of \$9.58 a hundred to break even. They brought \$11, leaving \$14.73 a head above steer cost and feed cost. This showed a big advantage in favor of calves. Anticipating further turn in favor of lighter cattle, the Kansas station, since that time, has used calves entirely in working out this problem.

Because cattlemen had been interested in the most possible gain on grass, and knew from experience that a thin steer will gain more on grass than a fleshy steer, they wanted proof that wintering cattle as well as we had done was a good idea. This demanded tests, which were started the fall of 1926. One lot of calves was wintered well—fed some grain, grazed

These comparisons also were made three different years, and averages show:

Lot 1, full-fed 100 days in drylot after August 1, gained 646.25 pounds and ate 39.25 bushels of corn in all.

Lot 2, full-fed 100 days on grass after August 1, gained 633.19 pounds and consumed 39.07 bushels of corn.

Lot 3, full-fed 150 days on grass after May 1, gained 550.72 pounds and ate 42.65 bushels of corn.

Lot 1, sold for \$9 a hundred; Lot 2, for \$8.08 and Lot 3, for \$8.83.

Lot 1 made a profit of \$11.76 a head; Lot 2, \$4.17 and Lot 3, 69 cents.

There was no important difference in gains or cost of gains of cattle full-fed in drylot and those full-fed on grass after August 1. The cattle finished in drylot sold for more to the hundred than those finished on grass. The first year the difference was \$1 a hundred, the second, \$1 and the third, 75 cents.

Appearance of the cattle at the end of the feeding, especially condition of the hair, favored those finished in drylot. However, the cattle finished on grass were found to be better on the hooks than they appeared to be on foot. There was less than 1 per cent difference in dressing percentage and no material difference in covering or color in the two lots. Full-feeding on grass the entire grazing season has proved a decidedly unsatisfactory way of full-feeding cattle of any age under our conditions.

Two Important Points to Settle

Two questions demand immediate attention. First, is it possible to start full-feeding on grass August 1, and finish in drylot? If so, how long would one need to feed in drylot to make cattle as attractive to buyers as those fed in drylot 100 days? One year's results indicated a farmer could full-feed 60 days on grass if he followed with 40 days in drylot.

A second question, is it better to stop feeding the winter allowance of grain gradually when the cattle go to grass May 1, or is it better to continue the winter allowance thru the grazing time, instead of stopping the grain abruptly on May 1, as we have done in the past?

Three lots of steer calves were started on test December 17, 1933, to help answer these questions. All three lots were handled alike during the winter and received a daily ration to the steer of 4.32 pounds of corn, 20.93 pounds of silage, 2 pounds of alfalfa hay and 1 pound of cottonseed meal. Gains were about the same in each lot, or an average of 247 pounds a head. All 3 lots went to grass May 1. The winter allowance of grain was cut off abruptly on that date in Lot 1; discontinued 1 pound a week in Lot 2, and continued thru the grazing season in Lot 3.

On July 30, after 90 days on blue-stem grass, all 3 lots were started on

Better Beef Making

ADVANTAGES of wintering calves well, grazing without other feed for about 90 days, then full-feeding in drylot around 100 days are:

Large amounts of roughage can be used during winter feeding.

Grass can be used to its fullest when it is at its best. We can graze twice as many cattle to the acre of pasture for the first 90 days as we can the entire grazing season.

The most gain can be produced from the least grain. This method requires feeding about 40 bushels of corn to the head, and we aim to make 600 pounds of gain for each 40 bushels of corn fed. Our average over several years has been around 625 pounds.

Young cattle dressing 60 per cent or better can be produced. This is the kind packers want. Only a small per cent of the trade demands a higher finish.

If 100 or more cattle are handled this way, enough will be ready for market before the end of 100 days so you may start shipping earlier.

This may not be a market-topping method of making beef, but it is a money-making method.

If you desire you can carry on to a higher degree of finish, for these cattle will continue to make economical gains for at least another 60 to 90 days.

This method of producing beef demands the use of good quality cattle. Plain cattle will not get the job done.

Grass had no influence whatever on color of the lean meat, and not enough on the color of fat to hurt the grade.

May 1 to August 1, and full-fed 100 days in drylot after August 1. Another lot was fed thru winter without grain, grazed May 1 to August 1, and full-fed 100 days in drylot after August 1. This comparison was made three different years, and averaging up we found:

Calves fed daily, 4½ pounds of grain, all the silage they would eat, 2 pounds of alfalfa hay, and 1 pound of cottonseed meal, gained 257.61 pounds during the winter, 98.02 pounds during the 90-days of grazing, and 255.96 pounds on 100-days full feeding, a total gain of 611.59 pounds. They paid \$3 a head more than calves not getting grain.

Calves fed no grain, but otherwise the same winter ration, gained 182.68 pounds during the winter, 123.34 pounds during the 90-days of grazing, and 262.61 pounds on 100-days of full feeding, a total gain of 568.63 pounds.

One year the two lots sold at the same price to the hundred. The other two years the well-wintered cattle out-sold the others. These three tests indicate that on the average, it is better to feed a limited amount of grain in addition to silage, alfalfa and cottonseed meal in winter if calves are to be handled after plans followed in these tests.

Cattlemen wondered whether better results could be had if cattle handled by this plan were fed on grass after August 1, instead of being fed in drylot. Tests were started in the fall of 1929, to help answer this question. Also to show whether it might be wise to full-feed all summer on grass. Three lots of cattle were used:

Lot 1—Wintered well, grazed without other feed May 1 to August 1, full-fed 100 days in drylot.

Lot 2—Wintered well, grazed without other feed May 1 to August 1, full-fed 100 days on bluestem grass.

Lot 3—Wintered well, full-fed 150 days on bluestem grass beginning May 1.

An Expert's Opinion of Kansas Farmer

KANSAS FARMER has this appreciation from R. B. Thompson, editor of the Agricultural Digest published at Salem, O. As Mr. Thompson sees and reviews the farm press of the country in his interesting magazine, his good opinion has value:

Congratulations on the good job you are doing on Kansas Farmer. It is one of the farm journals coming to our office that invariably finds its way to our house, so that other members of the family may read it. So many short, boiled-down items of more than ordinary appeal, and a darned clever editorial page.

a 100-day full-feed in drylot. Average daily feed consumption to the steer of these 3 lots during this 100-day, full-feeding was:

Lot 1—Ground shelled corn 15.26 pounds, cottonseed meal 1 pound, alfalfa hay 4.41 pounds, straw 1.75 pounds.

Lot 2—Ground shelled corn 15.10 pounds, cottonseed meal 1 pound, alfalfa hay 4.41 pounds, straw 1.75 pounds.

Lot 3—Ground shelled corn 15.88 pounds, cottonseed meal 1 pound, alfalfa hay 4.28 pounds, straw 1.75 pounds.

Highest daily corn fed to the steer all 3 lots was 19.20 pounds.

Average gain to the steer during the full-feeding time was: Lot 1, 278.33 pounds; Lot 2, 252.83 pounds; Lot 3, 260.33 pounds.

The final average weight, total gain and total corn eaten to the steer during the 3 periods were:

Lot 1—Weight 1,049.83 pounds; gain, 632.66 pounds; corn eaten, 37.58 bushels.

Lot 2—Weight, 1,033.83 pounds; gain 615 pounds; corn eaten, 38.54 bushels.

Lot 3—Weight 1,055.83 pounds; gain, 640.33 pounds; corn eaten, 46.44 bushels.

The margin to the steer over steer cost plus feed cost was: Lot 1, \$9.87; Lot 2, \$5.17; Lot 3, \$3.06.

During the wintering time, feed prices used were: Shelled corn, 42 cents a bushel; cottonseed meal, \$27.50 a ton; silage, \$2.50 a ton; alfalfa hay, \$6 a ton. During the other periods: Ground shelled corn, 84 cents a bushel; cottonseed meal, \$38.70 a ton; alfalfa hay, \$20 a ton; straw, \$7 a ton; pasture, \$3 a head.

It should again be emphasized that this general plan demands use of good-quality cattle; that it uses large amounts of roughage including grass; that it produces the most gain from the least grain, and that it produces the kind of market cattle most in demand — light-weight, good-quality cattle, dressing 60 per cent or better.

Use Skimmilk as Cow Feed

E. N. HANSEN

SKIMMILK can be used as a protein feed for cows. The return on the skimmilk, experts say, is not large, about 2 cents a gallon or 25 cents a hundred pounds. But it is better than dumping extra milk out.

It used to be that pigs drank the surplus milk, but milk can't be fed to pigs not yet farrowed. Anyway,

there is a shortage of protein feed on many farms.

Mix skimmilk with ground grain and feed the grain wet. Four pounds of grain will soak up about 1 gallon of milk. And this 1 gallon of skimmilk will take the place of 1 pound of high protein feed in the dairy ration.

Feed skimmilk lightly at first, gradually increasing the amount. It also is wise to cut down on the amount of grain fed at the beginning so cows will have more of an appetite for the moistened grain.

Hold Good Dairy Cows

JUST now dairying does not seem very favorable, because of high hay and grain prices. Yet the future looks much better. Short pastures will cut output next year below average. A scarcity of dairy cattle seems likely. Despite high-priced feeds, dairy cows in last summer's drouth counties are selling for twice the money they would have brought 6 months ago. Looks as if dairymen might well afford to hold on to their breeding animals with an eye to the future. Reduction in cattle numbers this year was heavy among cows and heifers. Expansion likely will not be possible until 1936. A good thing to remember is that most of the dairy cattle sold were culls. Production will be higher for each cow and we will not need as many cows as before.

More Milk From Turnips

H. A. H.

TURNIPS may be used to feed dairy cows if you are careful to prevent off-flavors in milk. Root crops, like turnips, provide succulence and variety in the dairy ration, and compare well with corn silage in this respect. About 150 pounds of turnips equal 100 pounds of silage from well-eared corn.

If fed just before, or during milking, turnips will produce off-flavors and odors in milk. This may be avoided by feeding right after milking. Feeding as much as 30 pounds of turnips immediately after milking causes very little flavor and odor in milk. Bad flavors and odors taste more in cream than in milk.

Because they are watery, turnips are scarcely comparable to corn, so often used as a guide for estimating the value of other feeds. It takes only 10 pounds of corn and cob meal to equal 100 pounds of turnips in feeding value.

Roots are especially good for cows in milk, and dairy cows can be fed 20 to 30 pounds a day along with grain. Chop the turnips into inch cubes so cows can eat them readily. Many dairymen sprinkle a part of the grain ration over the turnips and feed this mixture at the end of the milking. Cows like the mixture and often increase production. An old belief that roots produce milk with more water in it than dry rations do has been disproved.

Making Prairie Hay Do

DAIRYMEN who do not have alfalfa hay may use prairie hay or fodder with fair results. But it will be necessary to use more high protein feed, such as cottonseed meal. Also mineral such as ground limestone or bone meal.

For Fewer Milk Kickbacks

COWY, barny, or unclear flavors in milk are common in winter. Keep cows and barn clean, ventilate the barn and milk house well, cool and air the milk promptly, and store milk at a low temperature.

Smoky Pass—the Rush for Gold

(Continued from Page 6)

Even the sight of the gambler's dripping face failed to make this clear.

"Don't figure I could swim ye ashore," the voice continued. "And I'm locoed if I call that boat." Yet this was exactly what Maitland heard him do a few moments later. The call brought him out of a mental fog into an actual one that was just as ghostly. No sound came back but the swish and ripple of the swell on which they were riding. A part of his brain that resisted the prevailing numbness informed him that the ship had abandoned them for lost. Outgoing boats were few in that thick weather; the gambler's best effort could support them only a short half-hour or so; the chance of their being picked up was too dim to be considered. He stirred and tried to speak, but his voice was gone. The man had one chance and only one—he might be able to make shore alone, if he started now. Instead he was swimming toward the sound of the buoy.

Maitland knew too well the disadvantage of a buoy as a refuge for drowning men in a fog. Passing ships give it as wide a berth as possible. With this thought he realized the full

irony of what had happened. His attempted rescue was worse than useless; he was actually dragging down the man he had tried to save. That final detail struck him as unfair.

He tried to wrench himself free. But tho the gambler's hold wavered, he could not loosen it. When he struggled to speak the arm only gripped him tighter. Then everything was drenched in a fantastic ether, thru which floated images of Muriel and of boyhood things long forgotten, and he sank into a billowing haze of darkness.

He was recalled to semi-consciousness for the last time by what sounded like a cry from the other; then he heard waves slapping against the hollow prow of a small boat, and the familiar creak and thump of oarlocks. A pair of rough hands lifted him from the water as a vague question drifted across his mind. Had the ship's boat found them after all? For some reason or other, that might make things awkward for the man called Speed.

"I told you to go," he murmured hazily.

But the veil closed over him again. (To Be Continued)

Kansas Farmer for December 22, 1934

Better Off With More Moisture

Culling Stock and Hens Makes Room for 1935 Build-up

GRINDERS are kept busy stretching the feed supply as far as it will go; cold weather made it necessary to dig into feed piles. A little trouble from mold. More butchering than usual. Need of moisture eased up in many sections, especially Eastern Kansas. But subsoil needs a soaking over much of the state. Many wheat growers optimistic over prospects, yet some spots are in a bad way. Livestock, milk output and egg-laying short. Looks as if we are headed for a building-up year in 1935. More sheep reported in Eastern Kansas—they fit Western Kansas well, too. New barns, improvements, dams and ponds reported.

Allen—Moisture supply ample. Early-seeded wheat has been providing considerable pasture, all wheat looks well. Much rough feed shipped out, grain scarce, livestock will be merely roughed thru winter, even milk cows will go short on grain. Public sales numerous, best cows bring \$25 and down to \$10, horses sell better than cows. More poultry has been sold off farms than usual, few eggs going to market. Corn, \$1.05 bu.; eggs, 23c; butterfat, 26c.—Guy M. Tredway.

Brown—Lots of snow and moisture. Cold weather put a crimp in things, cut milk production and started many farmers feeding their meager winter feed. This winter will be a nightmare to many a farmer with a bunch of stock to winter on short rations. Lots of stock moved to market after the last storm. An open winter like last year would have kept a lot of stuff here, as many farmers didn't sell until they had to. Several farmers have small flocks of ewes for the first time, they have gotten rid of all hogs. Some of these cheap community sale hogs would make somebody money on \$1 corn if they had the nerve to get in the boat. Much corn is moving about the county, having been shipped in from Iowa, costs from \$1 to \$1.07 a bushel. Portable grinders busy. Farmers cutting wood. Cattle selling low since cold weather stopped pasture. Cream, 26c; eggs, 27c in trade.—L. H. Shannon.

Cherokee—Wheat can scarcely be seen on account of cold rain, some snow, and cold, crisp nights. Farmers keep selling their stock as high-priced feed is out of the question. Some are trying loans, but unless feed or stock is a good price next year, how can they be paid? If farmers dispose of crops and stock to pay debts for loans, where will their living come from? When will taxes be paid?—J. H. Van Horn.

Cheyenne—A 4-inch snow helped moisture situation, but drifted some. Altho it freezes at night, there is little frost in the ground, and scarcely 6 inches of ice has formed on creeks and ponds. Looks as if another fairly mild winter is in prospect. Few cattle in fattening pens. Jackrabbits doing considerable damage to feed and growing wheat, plans being made for drive on the pests. Corn, \$1.15; butterfat, 26c; eggs, 25c; turkeys, 16c; heavy hens, 8c.—F. M. Hurlock.

Cowley—Recent rains caused stock to be moved from wheat pasture, lots of stock being sold thru community sales, may be few hogs left by spring. Alfalfa, \$18 to \$25; prairie, \$12 to \$14; cream, 23c; eggs, 24c; heavy hens, 10c; wheat, 90c; corn, \$1.—K. D. Olin.

Cowley—Cold snap oze ground and enabled farmers to finish cutting feed, woods full of feed and seed buyers. Our county agent called me on my last report that Cowley could supply seed in excess of home demand, says if you want seed, buy quick. I'm getting several calls a day for 5 bushels to all I have. The corn-hog check-up is in full swing, supervisors are busy, hoping to hurry final payment. I found about 500 hogs the first day out, so think there still are plenty. Sales more numerous, many chickens culled because of shortage of feed, turkey business was good. A few sets of harness and some saddles have been stolen lately in eastern Cowley. Hay, \$15 to \$20; hens, 6c to 9c; eggs, 25c; cream, 21c to 25c; milk, 28c to 31c; corn, \$1.13 in carload lots from Indiana.—Cloy W. Brazile.

Crawford—Everybody butchering. Some hog cholera in county. Wheat, 98c; corn, \$1.10; oats, 65c; hogs, \$6.25; hens, 9c; eggs, 22c; cream, 26c.—J. H. Crawford.

Douglas—Stock feed scarce and high. Much wood has been cut, sawed and sold, men have cut wood in the timber for rural churches, walnut logs have been cut and sold in Kansas City. Many hogs have been butchered for home use, also some beeves. Recent snows have provided needed moisture. Good demand for straw.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Edwards—We seem to have our share of moisture. Wheat in fine condition. Turkeys plentiful and cheap. Wheat, 95c; corn, \$1; eggs, 22c; alfalfa, about \$18 a ton.—Myrtle B. Davis.

Finney—Teachers of Garden City put on their fifth annual rabbit hunt. County Agent Sloan and the farmers around Holcomb staged a hunt by driving jackrabbits into a wire trap. More than 90 per cent of the sugar beet contracts have been signed. Wheat, 93c; milo, \$1.75; kafir, \$1.75; yellow corn, \$1.05; barley, \$1.85; poultry, 9c; cream, 25c; eggs, 24c to 26c.—Cressie Zirkle.

Ford—Snow about all gone except in grade ditches, we still need moisture as wheat is suffering, may be too late for some fields. Wheat, 94c; eggs, 21c; cream, 25c; poultry, 7c to 10c; butcher hogs, \$5.40; bran, \$1.55; shorts, \$1.90; milo, \$2.10.—John Zurbuchen.

Franklin—Had 3 snowstorms and should be able to send Earl Hinden a little moisture. Some cattle buyers. Cows falling to give much milk. Neighbors have done their

Kansas Farm Census Heads

DISTRICT supervisors in charge of the 1935 farm census in Kansas, have been announced by W. L. Austin, director of the census. The enumeration will begin January 2. Kansas supervisors include:

District 1—Arthur R. Connelly, Colby, with headquarters at Salina.

District 2—Howard S. Miller, Morrill, with headquarters at Kansas City.

District 3—Elmer Bryan Hawes, Belpre, with headquarters at Dodge City.

District 4—William E. Murphy, Chanute, with headquarters at Independence.

District 5—Herman D. Corleson, Marion, with headquarters at Marion.

butchering. Hens on strike for more feed and fewer eggs. Better housing campaign under way. Ottawa is one of the best decorated towns in the state. Forest Park market sale sold 850 hogs, 240 head of cattle, 450 bales of hay and straw, 400 hedge posts and a lot of miscellaneous stuff one day this month. Several cattle barns being built in the neighborhood. Tim Sullivan, a young man south of Homewood, is building a new farm residence. Wolf drives have been planned. H. J. Price sent a bunch of shorn lambs to Kansas City that averaged 105 pounds, and topped the market at \$7.25. A large 10-pound turnip was raised on the J. E. Shinn farm near Ottawa. It measures 31 inches around. Lots of wood and coal marketed. Wheat, 97c; corn, \$1; oats, 70c; kafir, \$2.10 cwt.; eggs, 22c to 25c; butterfat, 22c to 25c; butter, 28c to 31c; hens, 5c to 8c; colored ducks, 4c.—Elias Blankenbaker.

Harvey—Many farmers who took drouth cattle to graze on their wheat had to hustle to find shelter and dry feed during cold, wet storms. Wheat, 94c; corn, \$1.05 to \$1.10; bran, \$1.30; shorts, \$1.70; cream, 27c; eggs, 16c to 25c; hens, 8c; springs, 8c.—H. W. Prouty.

Haskell—Continued cold wave is hard on wheat without moisture. Very little feeding done in this county as wheat isn't large enough to pasture.—R. A. Melton.

Jefferson—Farmers butchering earlier than usual, few hogs on feed, some shipping to St. Joseph market to save on commission charges. They are the same at Kansas City as when we got profitable prices for our stock. Roads almost impassable since the thaw. Relief work started on the Wellman-to-Lawrence road.—J. B. Schenck.

Johnson—While the subsoil probably is not well-soaked, there is an abundance of

water for all other requirements. Weather has been snowy and cloudy. Much home butchering being done, even shoats from 125 pounds and up are coming on the table and being put into cans, also much beef and surplus chickens. Eggs scarce. All poultry, dairy and stock prices much lower than cost of production and maintenance. Roughage seems to have little feeding value. Not much pasturing of wheat possible for a month because of wet fields. Newly sown alfalfa making wonderful growth. Many turnips grown and of good quality. Corn at elevators, \$1.09; bran, \$1.57; wheat, \$1.77; eggs, 25c; butterfat, 25c.—Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Kiowa—Everyone busy butchering hogs and beef. Lots of men still on relief. Our second hog-corn bonus checks have not arrived, but hope to get them soon. Hens on a strike, but eggs keep dropping in price. Wheat, 91c; corn, \$1.10; poultry, 5c to 8c; turkeys, 7c to 15c; eggs, 18c; cream, 25c.—Mrs. S. H. Glenn.

Leavenworth—Frequent snows and real winter weather have intensified farm conditions, prohibiting grazing, cutting down flow of milk and making extremely poor prices for all livestock not fat enough for top prices. Grain soaring in price just when all farmers must buy it for what animals they are trying to winter.—Mrs. Ray Long-acre.

Logan—Weather still very dry, only two light snows to date, wheat not doing anything, some dead. Considerable stock has been taken to wheat pasture south and east. Many dams being built for farm and garden ponds. Corn, \$1.13; wheat, \$1; alfalfa, \$23 to \$25; cream, 26c; eggs, 24c.—H. R. Jones.

Lyon—Zero weather for 2 nights was hard on stock not well housed. Wheat had a good start on most farms before winter came. Not much corn and kafir matured for feed. State should have a law to stop car driving more than 40 miles an hour.—E. R. Griffith.

Marion—Stock doing well with some wheat pasture along with other feed, rough feed scarce enough to make a good price for the little being sold. Getting wood for fuel is important work now.—Mrs. Floyd Taylor.

Neosho—Wheat going into winter in good condition and is providing considerable pasture. Plenty of moisture. Harvesting sorghum crops delayed on account of soft fields. Livestock and poultry doing nicely. A few hogs have died, the cause possibly moldy corn fodder. Cattle, hogs and poultry being sold off as all kinds of feed is high priced. Beef cannery at Chanute is running full capacity once more, giving employment to many relief workers. Wheat, 90c; corn, 90c; kafir, 95c; hens, 9c; eggs, 22c; butterfat, 26c.—James D. McHenry.

Norton—Recent snow covered large part of the dry belt, plenty of moisture. If there is any life left in wheat this ought to start it. All feed high and scarce, has to be shipped in or brought in by truck. Wheat, 92c; corn, \$1; cream, 27c; eggs, 27c; heavy hens, 8c; alfalfa hay, \$1 a bale.—Marion Glenn.

Osage—Real winter weather, three snows. Wheat looking fine, being pastured rather close. Most dairy cattle looking very good, many feeding fodder and it is going rapidly. Most farmers getting up wood for winter, many business houses in town burning

Farm Committee's Legislative Program

A COMPLETE legislative program was drawn up by the Kansas Committee of Farm Organizations, at a meeting in Topeka last Saturday. In the form of resolutions, the program sets out clearly what Kansas farm organizations believe will be of greatest help to farming by way of legislation. It includes:

We favor a uniform assessing law under general supervision of the state tax commission, but officered and controlled, as much as possible, locally.

Recommend that the rates of our present income tax law be raised, and that provisions for deduction of losses of previous years and for consolidated returns be eliminated from the present law, so our income tax collections shall be large enough to make a substantial reduction in the general property tax.

We are unalterably opposed to any general sales tax under whatever name it may be proposed.

We favor an increase in the intangible tax rate, with adequate provision for collection.

We favor reasonable state-county aid for the support of the district schools, to the end that the tax burden may be equalized as between the weak and the strong school districts.

We favor the retention of the present law for the distribution of the motor vehicle fuel tax and license fees.

We favor strengthening of our state and national laws for the protection of our dairy interests against foreign trade.

We favor the adoption of a graduated tax on chain stores.

We favor a graduated land tax.

We favor rigid economy in the administration of state and national relief measures, and recommend the adjustment of hour and wage scales to conform to local conditions.

Due to the emergency still existing on account of the unprecedented drouth of 1934, we urged the continuation of the mortgage moratorium law.

We urge the strengthening and enforcement of our present noxious weed law.

We favor revision and improvement of

the present Kansas warehouse law and the farm storage act, to make these applicable to present conditions.

We favor extending supervision by the state commissioner of insurance to include the regulation of rates charged by surety and casualty companies, covering the handling of farm commodities and farm supplies.

We recommend that the anti-discrimination law be strengthened to make it effective.

We recommend an act be passed authorizing the establishment of a division of marketing in the state board of agriculture, with power to regulate grading and inspection of livestock in private stockyards, concentration yards, and community sales.

We recommend the state legislature be requested to memorialize Congress to urge passage of the Capper-Hoppe bill.

We recommend an amendment to the state corporation farming law to include raising and feeding of livestock.

We request the state legislature to memorialize Congress to pass legislation restricting the importation of farm products, or food products, which are produced in surplus quantities in the United States, or which are in competition with such food products.

We favor an amendment to the national Farm Credit Act which will permit the Bank of Co-operatives to make facility loans of Farmers' Co-operative Purchasing Associations.

We favor legislation to prohibit renewal of notes or evidences of indebtedness at higher than the lawful rate of interest.

We recommend a modification of section 4 of the Interstate Commerce Act so that, subject to the control of the interstate commerce commission, the transcontinental railroads may be allowed to increase their Pacific coast traffic and revenues by being permitted to make lower charges for such Pacific coast traffic, altho such charges may be less than charges made for a shorter haul.

We commend the efforts of the National and state administrations to rehabilitate agriculture and to place it on an equal basis with the other great industries of our country. We appreciate the benefits which already have accrued from these efforts, and hereby express our desire to continue to give full co-operation and support to future measures conducive to the benefit of agriculture.

Senator Capper Talks to the British People

IN THAT year of the Great Insanity, when the cry went up for more bread to feed the armies, the old men of Kansas, with the help of the women, plowed up native sod and grew and harvested a crop of 10 million acres of wheat. These extra acres, amounting to 50 million for the entire United States, have remained to plague us until this year. They piled up surpluses and broke down our markets. It has proved not so easy to put the land back to sod and grow less grain.

Senator Capper was invited to address the British people, last Sunday. This is an extract from the address as broadcast from Station WIBW, then by short wave across the sea to the British Broadcasting System. The greater part of the address was on international peace and on ending the traffic in war materials.

wood. Much poultry sent to market on account of no feed, farm flocks small, eggs scarce. Few hogs, cattle sold down to small herds, main thing now is where and how we are going to get seed, also grain to feed work teams next spring. Corn, \$1.10; kafir, \$2 cwt.; butterfat, 25c; eggs, 24c to 28c; bran, \$1.45; shorts, \$1.85 cwt.—James M. Parr.

Osborne—Beautiful winter so far and because of feed scarcity is welcome. Alton gets a dam which is being started, and with the one at Osborne will give employment to a great many Osborne county laborers. Preliminary steps have been taken to organize the Osborne County Farm Bureau, reasonably sure it will go thru. This is another New Deal for our county. The 1935 corn-hog proposition is much better than last year's and should receive 100 per cent support by farmers. We are eager for 1935 to get here, then we will try to forget 1934. Federal testing of stock for T.B. is in progress. Corn worth more than wheat.—Niles C. Endsley.

Rawlins—Snow and wind with small blizzards at times, coldest was 2 below zero. Snow was good on wheat, we have no subsoil moisture here so need lots of top moisture to make a crop. Wheat went into winter with poor root system. Nearly all cattle that were brought in for pasture are gone as pasture played out thru lack of rain. Corn, \$1; wheat, 93c; cream, 25c; eggs, 30c; hogs, \$4.50.—J. A. Kelley.

Reno—Ideal winter weather and not much feed required for stock. Butchering has started on these cornless-fed hogs. Stock pigs very cheap. Everyone is looking for Santa Claus, and here's hoping he disappears no one. Corn, \$1; wheat, 91c; butterfat, 26c; eggs, 20c.—E. T. Ewing.

Rice—Wheat pasture making plenty of feed, lots of straw and alfalfa being trucked in. Butchering has occupied considerable time lately, also wood cutting where wood is available. Some sanding has been done on highways. Oil situation rather quiet. Wheat, 93c; hens, 9c; eggs, 22c; cream, 26c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Roos—Uneven temperature, from 4 below zero to 32 above the same day. Parts of fields covered with snow. Farmers buying feed, hay, straw, bran, flax straw and alfalfa. Taxes higher, altho we were promised lower taxes. Most tax propositions just mean another tax, the only way to lower taxes is to spend less. Bran, \$1.60; corn, \$1.03; wheat, 91c; shorts, \$2.05; hogs, 140 lbs., \$3.25.—C. O. Thomas.

Smith—The wet snow nearly all gone. Last 3 weeks have taken considerable feed. Still a few horses going to eastern part of state. A few are losing cattle and horses. Hogs nearly all sold, corn too high to feed. Hens nearly all on strike. General feeling is good, all looking for bumper crops next year. Wheat, 99c; corn, \$1.05; eggs, 25c.—Harry Saunders.

Stevens—Not much moisture, wheat needing it badly. Nice weather for threshing row crops, but they aren't turning out very well. Wheat, 93c; heavy hens, 8c; light hens, 6c; butterfat, 25c; eggs, 32c.—Mrs. Frank Peacock.

Sumner—Several thousand sheep and cattle from other parts on pasture in this county. Plenty of water and moisture. Heavy freezing of late has checked growth in wheat and barley fields. Livestock doing well, some cattle on feed, fewer hogs than usual. Butchering seems the chief occupation among farmers. Some typhoid fever reported. Hogs, \$5.40; wheat, 91c; corn, \$1; kafir, \$1.10; cream, 25c; eggs, 24c; heavy hens, 9c; oats, 48c. Merry Christmas to all.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

Trego—Snow drifted badly, some still unmelted, little laid on wheat fields that had been well-prepared. Lots of feed bought for stock. No pasture, wheat still in need of moisture. Alfalfa, \$23 to \$25; bran, \$1.65 cwt.; eggs, 22c; butterfat, 27c.—Ella M. Whisler.

Washington—Cutting wood, taking care of stock and hunting feed for them keep farmers busy. Wheat looks good and is making a little pasture when ground is not covered with snow. Many farmers hunting pasture for their cattle, a good many head have been taken east to Brown and Doniphan counties, several hundred have been trucked to places around Newton and Eldorado. Several farm sales, good demand for horses, other things are draggy except feed. Government started buying cattle December 20.—Ralph B. Cole.

Wilson—Wheat being pastured. Most farmers short of hay. Eggs, 27c; hens, 5c to 8c; broilers, 6c to 8c; cream, 26c; hay, \$14.—Mrs. A. E. Burgess.

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13	1.04	3.12	21	1.68	5.04
14	1.12	3.36	22	1.76	5.28
15	1.20	3.60	23	1.84	5.52
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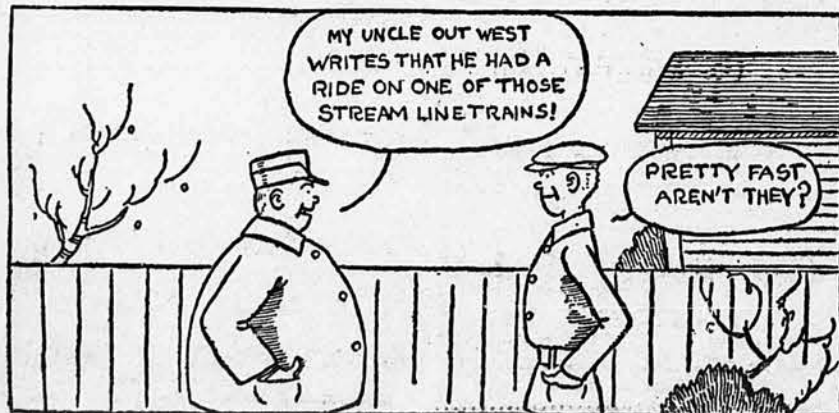
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COL. KENNETH YEON, LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER, 332 So. 29th, Lincoln, Neb.

Buy Million More Cattle

DROUTH cattle buying will take 1,200,000 more head, mainly in the southern part of the Corn Belt and range area. These cattle will be bought for movement to regions with feed. A clearing house has been set up in Kansas City to handle the cattle. Cost is expected to run close to 17 million dollars with purchases being made from 100,000 farmers and ranchmen. This will pay each cattle grower from \$140 to \$150, Harry L. Petrie, head of the AAA cattle section estimates. Needy cattle owners are to be located thru state extension officials and county agents. To date 7,319,800 head of cattle have been bought. Final total will be about 8,522,300. This reduction in cattle, coupled with considerable more liquidation due to drouth brings cattle numbers down near the low point of 1928, which indicates good prices ahead as long as too much increase does not take place.

U. S. Sets Seed Prices

PRICES of seed to farmers held by the Farm Administration will include actual cost of seed, plus handling, cleaning, and storage charges. The following prices will hold good during December and January:

Feed barley	.....	\$1.35 bu.
Oats, white and yellow, early and mid-season varieties	.....	.75 bu.
Oats, red	.....	.80 bu.
Flax	.....	2.25 bu.

The administration has stored large supplies of seeds at country points in counties short of seed. County drouth committees will take orders from farmers and send them to the Farm Administration. The price after January will advance 1 cent a month to take care of storage costs. Total amount of seed held will not supply more than 50 per cent of requirements.

Everybody Pays Wheat Tax

SIX states have paid slightly more than three-fifths of all wheat processing taxes collected to date, according to Chester A. Davis, farm administrator. They are Kansas, Missouri, Minnesota, New York, Illinois and Texas, with combined collections totaling \$96,987,739, in comparison with \$158,328,178 for the entire country. The many flour mills in these states explains this total.

"The taxes collected at these mills ultimately are reflected in the retail prices paid by consumers of flour or bread, wherever they may live," Davis said.

Collections in Kansas were \$15,822,338 and \$32,246,197 has been received by farmers as benefits for reduction of wheat acreage. In Missouri \$13,519,645 was paid in, and \$1,853,236 received by wheat farmers. The wheat processing tax is 30 cents a bushel.

Tax Paying Gets Better

LINCOLN county is setting something of a tax-collecting record, with Republic county running second. Delinquent 1933 Kansas taxes amount to less than 15 per cent. In 88 of the 105 counties, tax collections for that year are between 3 and 4 per cent better than for 1932. While there are no official reports from county treasurers, it looks as if 1934 tax payments will show further improvement. Among

The Gold Stampede

KANSAS FARMER'S new serial is a story of the great gold rush to the Klondike in 1898. The author, Aubrey Boyd, participated in that rush, so the story is more than good fiction, it is graphic history wedded to vivid rapid-fire adventure. The narrative is made still more real for Kansas Farmer folks because this is a winter story published for their reading on winter evenings. A generous first installment on page 6.

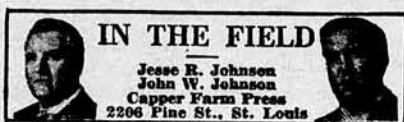
the 88 counties which have reported to state headquarters, Lincoln shows tax collections of 97.3 per cent. Republic county, 94.62 per cent. This is for 1933 taxes due December 20, 1933, and June 20, 1934. Fifteen other counties report collections of more than 90 per cent.

Kansas has reduced her general property taxes nearly one-third in the last 5 years. In 1929, the state and local taxing units of Kansas levied \$95,661,710 on general property. Total for this year's levies—the 1934 taxes—are not available, but the best information places this total at about 61 million dollars. The following table shows how general property tax levies of Kansas have gone down since 1929:

1929	.....	\$95,661,710
1930	.....	93,880,159
1931	.....	85,903,374
1932	.....	71,730,356
1933	.....	64,384,640
1934 (est)	.....	61,000,000

Corn-Hog Sign-up Soon

SIGN-UP of 1935 corn-hog adjustment contracts will get under way by January 15, it is hoped, according to Dr. A. G. Black, corn-hog chief. Farmers who sign contracts and live up to them will be eligible to a bonus, unrestricted use of land kept out of corn, and to government corn loans that may be established in the fall of 1935.



Thos. E. Wilson's Edellyn farm Shorthorn sale at Wilson, Ill., December 1, resulted in a general average of \$183 on 32 head, mostly open heifers and young bulls.

W. D. Gott, Fort Scott, Kan., is advertising jacks in this issue of the Kansas Farmer. Write him for prices and descriptions. Everything sold by him is guaranteed as represented.

Thirty-seven head in the International Shorthorn sale sold for an average of \$192. The 27 bulls averaged \$208 and the 10 females \$110. A Wisconsin breeder topped the sale paying \$500 for a junior bull calf consigned by Sni-A-Bar farms.

Collins-Sewell-Bechtelhamer, Sabetha, Kan., are advertising young Holstein bulls out of dams with 500 pound records, in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Herd average 430 pounds fat and herd sires of merit have always been featured in the herd.

In the International Milking Shorthorn sale at Chicago the first week in December, the offering of 49 head went to 10 states. The 21 bulls averaged \$160 with a \$285 top and the 21 females averaged \$147. The general average on 39 head was \$151.

Bert Powell, McDonald, Kan., writes the Kansas Farmer to know where Brown Swiss cattle can be bought. A party at McDonald, Kan., Rawlins county, wants to buy some but would like to find them in Northwest Kansas if possible. Write Bert Powell, McDonald, Kan., if you are interested.

The Milking Shorthorn year book compiled by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, 1201 Park Ave., Chicago, Ill., is ready for distribution. The volume contains 482 milk records averaging 828.6 pounds and 469 fat records averaging 324.55 with an average test of 3.92 for cows of all ages.

At the annual meeting in Chicago the week of the International, the American Shorthorn breeders association elected F. J. Harding secretary for another year and the same week the National Milking Shorthorn Breeders' Association re-elected Roy Cook of Independence, Ia., as secretary for another year.

A letter from Julius Petracek, White Star farm, Oberlin, Kan., well known breeder and exhibitor of Chester White hogs, writes that he has reduced his herd considerably but has reserved a nice string of bred sows and gilts to farrow in the spring and that he expects to advertise in Kansas Farmer again the coming year.

Sealey House, 1319 Omaha street, Delhart, Texas, writes the Kansas Farmer as follows: "Please send me the names of dairy concerns who might have dairy cows for sale that have a guaranteed milk production. Preferably concerns near this Panhandle country of Texas." Anyone having cows for sale should write him at the above address.

Banbury & Sons, Plevna, Kan., have around 175 head of registered Polled Shorthorn cattle and it would be a mighty fine place to buy a group of young heifers and a bull not related. If you buy as many as three they will be delivered 100 miles free. A splendid lot of good, useful cattle and a nice firm to deal with. They advertise in the Kansas Farmer the year round.

The Missouri mule is deservedly popular wherever good mules are appreciated. L. M. Monsees & Sons, breeders of jacks and Jennets, have probably done as much or more than any other concern in popularizing the Missouri mule. Monsees & Sons have shipped many a splendid jack to Kansas, and they are advertising again this fall in the Kansas Farmer. Better write them at once if you are going to buy a jack.

In a letter received recently from Elmer Pearl, Poland China hog breeder, Wakeeney, Kan., he reports the local fair held at Wakeeney last fall as the best he ever held. Over 900 chickens of the different breeds in the poultry department, the largest number of cattle and horses ever shown at that fair and a good hog show considering conditions. 4-H club work went forward with this show and it was an all round good fair.

E. L. Fisher, breeder of registered Suffolk sheep, writes that wheat pasture is good in his part of the state, that there is plenty of it not far away. Mr. Fisher lives at Johnson and has one of the largest and strongest flocks in the state. He spends nothing in the way of expense or time in securing the best of breeding animals to use in the flock and this way maintains the high quality of what he offers to his old and new customers.

Frank Bigwood of Pratt, Kan., writes Kansas Farmer that Eli Reese and himself have recently purchased the entire breeding herd of Milking Shorthorns belonging to Geo. E. Loveless of Ness City, Kan. The purchase includes a lot of fine young cows all bred to Joseph Clay 10th, a son of the lines bred General Clay Breeds Farm. These cattle go to join the already famous dedication herd headed by Shuilers Supreme, a son of the noted Shuiler cow Roan Duchess.

C. L. E. Edwards, Topeka, Kan., is the owner of Sunnymede, a modern dairy farm south of town, where Holsteins of the highest quality are bred and developed. This is the fifth consecutive year of F-H. H. I. R. Class "C" twice a day milking. Mr. Edwards offers for sale some nice young bulls of breeding age that are out of dams with 400 pounds fat and better. This is another opportunity to buy your future herd bull with outstanding quality, breeding and production and at a price that is sure to be much lower than that kind of bulls will sell for next spring or summer.

A very interesting letter has just been received for the livestock department written by Cooper Brothers, Spotted Poland China breeders of Peabody, Kan. They report good inquiry from their advertising in Kansas Farmer, but say the sales have been disappointing. Among the recent sales are boars to farmers, breeders residing at Tampa, Moundridge, Potwin, Kan., and one to a party in Colorado. The brothers now own in partnership with Earl Jones of Florence, Ia. a bull that was second at the Kansas State fair last fall, a son of the 1934 world's grand champion. The brothers still have some choice spring boars for sale, also weanling pigs and bred sows.

Snow covered wheat and rye pasture together with the bad condition of roads interfered quite a lot with the C. W. Stratton cattle sale held at Hiawatha, Kan., December 4. It was a good offering, but sold in ordinary sale condition. Leading breeders of Northeast Kansas attended and added encouragement to the occasion, but all of them already overstocked prevented their helping much as bidders. The offering included baby calves, several old cows and some with damaged udders. Twenty-six head brought \$1,100. Only one animal reached \$75, this going to the good hero of G. W. Smith & Son, Highland, Kan. Roy Gilliam, president of Kansas Jersey Breeders' Association, read the pedigrees and Art Blackney was the auctioneer.

With wheat and rye pasture snowed under all over Eastern Kansas and feeds scarce and hard to find, interest in Holstein cattle was at a high point in Northern Missouri. December 10 at the Fred King sale. Altho one of the coldest days of the year a big crowd came from all parts of that state and crossed over from many places in Kansas. From the standpoint of blood lines and general quality the offering was good, but from a viewpoint of presentment about the poorest conditioned lot I ever saw offered in any sale. They were sold out in the pen after thousands of dollars worth of horses, mules and farm equipment had been disposed of. Many prospective buyers went home before the sale of cattle started, and others could or would not brave the cold wind to inspect the offering. It was a discouraging event from every standpoint except as it demonstrated the fact that good Holstein cattle face a fast growing demand in both Kansas and Missouri.

If you have a herd of Holsteins and do not have a satisfactory herd sire I am going to advise you to go to Topeka and see the splendid sire and show bull Ira Romig & Sons are offering for sale in this issue of Kansas Farmer. His name is Shungavalle Ormsby Beets and he is five years old and was grand champion at Hutchinson this year and 2nd at the American Royal, and in the money right along at Sedalia, Mo.; Des Moines, Ia.; Springfield, Ill., and a number of the larger fairs in the country. He is a great sire and a nice number of his daughters are in production and if you are interested and care to go and see the daughters on the Ernest Reed farm near Lyons, Kan. They are in production and making nice records. D. H. I. A. work. Shungavalle Ormsby Beets had for dam a splendid Romig cow, a daughter of Count College Cornucopia, a grand champion himself at leading shows in 1926. This daughter and the dam of Shungavalle Ormsby Beets has a record of 530 pounds of fat. The Romigs also have some young bulls for sale they will be glad to show you. The farm is located just south of Washburn college, Topeka. Write Ira Romig & Sons, Topeka, if you are interested.

Public Sale of Livestock

March 19—W. G. Buffington, Geuda Springs, Kan.

Poland China Hogs

April 18—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Duroc Hogs

Feb. 25—Weldon Miller, Norcatur, Kan.

Feb. 20—W. A. Ginter, Emporia, Kan.

April 18—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Percheron Horses

Feb. 4—J. C. Robinson, Whitewater Fall Stock Farm, Towanda, Kan.

LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT

AYRESHIRE CATTLE

6 Reg. Ayrshire Bulls calves to breeding age. Out of C. T. A. record cows. Also choice lot of heifers, bred and open, same breeding. BARWOOD FARM, FARMINGTON, KAN.

The Royal Hotel

Excelsior Springs, Mo.

150 Rooms European

Rates \$1.50 Up—Weekly Rates

Lyle Wyble, Mgr.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Dressler's Record Bulls

From cows with records up to 1,018 lbs. fat. We have the highest producing herd in United States averaging 695 lbs. fat. H. A. DRESSLER, LEBO, KAN.

Young Bulls from 500 lb. Dams

Herd average, 430 lbs. fat. Future herd sire material at attractive prices.

COLLINS-SEWELL-BECHTELHAMER Sabetha, Kan.

SUNNYMEDE HOLSTEINS

5th consecutive year F-H. H. I. R. Class "C" twice-a-day milking. Bulls of breeding age from dams of 400 lbs. record or over, for sale.

C. L. E. EDWARDS, R. R. 2, TOPEKA, KAN.

Shungavalle Holsteins

We offer Shungavalle Ormsby Beets for sale. Five years old. Several daughters in production. Making nice D. H. I. A. records. He was grand champion, Hutchinson 1934. 2nd American Royal, etc. Come and see him. Ira Romig & Sons, 2501 W. 21st St., Topeka, Kan.

Reg. Holstein Bulls

from record cows. A few choice females, will give terms to responsible buyers. Prices very reasonable. W. H. MOTT, HERINGTON, KAN.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Cedar Lawn Farm Shorthorns

Low set, blocky Scotch Shorthorn bulls in age from 6 to 13 months. Open heifers from calves to breeding age. Few heifers and young cows in calf to Sni-A-Bar Red Robin.

S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

Scottish Sultan Shorthorn Bulls

out of dams sired by the above bull. Good individuals; reds and roans.

F. N. FUNK, MARION, KANSAS

YOUNG OFFERS SHORTHORN BULLS

Choice ones, reds and roans. Scotch and Scotch Topped. From our best cows and sired by Scottish Author. Also cows and heifers bred to Proud Sentinel.

W. A. Young, Clearwater, Kan.

SHORTHORN FEMALES FOR SALE

Choice heifers, bred and open, good Scotch breeding. Some bred to a son of Brewdale Marnech. Also young bulls. Earl J. Matthews, Wichita, Kan., R. F. 2, or Maize, Kan.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Retnah Farms Milking Shorthorns

We do not care to sell any more females but will have bulls for sale most of the time.

WARREN HUNTER, GENESEO, KAN.

OUR MILKING SHORTHORN HERDS

Now features a son of Grand Champion Hill Creek Milkman as our leading herd sire. Otis Chifflet, Lord Baltimore and other Clay foundations comprise our cow herd. Young bulls for sale. Visit our herds.

A. N. Johnson, M. H. Peterson, Bridgeport, Kan.

Clay and Bates Breeding

Good milking inheritance. Yearling and baby bull calves for sale.

ROY ROCK, ENTERPRISE, KAN.

POLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Reg. and Delivered 100 Miles Free

Special: Red bull and two white heifers, \$130. 20 bulls. Sale cattle at Plevna. Prices \$35 and up.

BANBURY & SONS, 2867 PLEVNA, KS. (and Pratt)

DUROC HOGS

AMERICA'S OLDEST HERD

Original shorter legged, easier feeding type registered Durocs. 40 boars' dams same type for over 40 years. Make big money in 1935 by using our fancy boars; the best buy on the world market. Literature, photos. Immune. Shipped on approval. Come or write me.

W. B. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

BRED GILTS FOR SALE

Bred to a son of the 1934 World's Grand Champion. Weanling pigs sired by a half brother to News Reliance. Also choice spring boars.

Cooper Bros., Peabody, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

20—HAMPSHIRE BOARS—20

Extra select Spring Boars. A few older for heavy service. Write for prices.

Quigley Hampshire Farm, Williamstown, Kan.

E. C. Quigley, Prop., St. Marys, Kan.

DRAFT HORSES

Percheron and Belgian Stallions

20 head. Imported and American bred. All of breeding age. Every stallion guaranteed a satisfactory breeder. Inspection invited. Write us your wants.

DYBERT BROTHERS, MANCHESTER, IOWA

BELGIAN HORSES

SORREL and RED ROAN

Registered Belgian stallions for sale, two, three and four years old. FRED CHANDLER, CHARTON, IA. (On Rock Island R. R. 177 miles above Kansas City)

Limestone Valley Farms

Home of World's champion Jacks and Jennets. Buy this fall and save money.

L. M. MONSEES & SONS Smithton, Mo.

Golden Rule Stock Farm

Home of the state fair champion Jacks 1932, 1933 and 1934. Stock for sale for cash or bankable note. Guaranteed as represented when sold.

W. D. GOTT, FORT SCOTT, KAN.

40 Jacks Ready for Service

world's largest breeders.

HINEMAN'S JACK FARM, Dighton, Kan.

Hens Help With Fruit-Growing

Coop-Made Fertilizer Worth \$3.50 a Ton to Trees

JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON
Echo Glen Farm, Doniphan County

FRUIT-GROWING and poultry-raising make a combination that nicks well. Advantages of such an arrangement easily offset the few objections. Here at Echo Glen Farm, the chickens are fenced away from ripening strawberries, grapes, and other places we don't want them. A young peach orchard, that is close in, makes an ideal range for the growing stock in summer. The by-product, manure, is the poultry department's most important contribution to the fruit growing side of this farm.

With manure valued at from \$2.50 to \$3.50 a ton in market value of crop increases, livestock of any kind on any farm is of no little importance. For both growing and bearing trees, the fertilizing value of poultry manure ranks next to that of sheep. We are careful to preserve every bit that is produced, and try to get it around the trees as soon as possible. Laying houses are cleaned every 2 weeks, and during the brooding season the peat moss, which is used on floors for litter, is left until it has become ground to a fine powder. This mixed with droppings of growing chicks, makes a fertilizer any greenhouse man would go far to get.

For many years, England has been one of our principal apple export markets. There has been a recent awakening in that country, and they have come to realize that with a little effort, high-quality fruit can be grown at home. The horticultural research stations have demonstrated that certain of the fruit-growing dangers can be controlled by modern, scientific methods. The present trend of new plantings has been the result. In the not

distant future, the loss of this market will make itself definitely felt in this country. A large per cent of the apples grown in the Pacific Northwest are consumed in England. The crop from the famous Virginia districts is largely exported to that country. What will the disappearance of this market mean to the apple industry of the U. S.? I am afraid our domestic markets could not absorb any more than they now are called upon to do.

The annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society was held at Hutchinson this year on December 6 and 7. We congratulate our very good friend, George W. Kinkead, Troy, on his election as secretary. Members should congratulate themselves for having placed the business of the organization in such capable hands. Mr. Kinkead, one of Troy's outstanding orchardists, is a Master Farmer and long has been a member of the executive board of the Kansas State Farm Bureau. The horticultural interests of the state cannot help but prosper under his efficient management.

Action has been taken toward organizing a co-operative fruit marketing association at Troy. A meeting of a few apple growers was held, the proposition discussed, and a committee appointed to go further into the matter. Several growers believe a cold storage plant should be erected, and no doubt this will be considered thoroughly. Altho having a larger orchard acreage than either Wathena or Blair, Troy growers have been the last to give attention to co-operative marketing. This probably is because so many of the larger growers already are equipped with packing plants.

We Plan to Irrigate in January

Will Get Away From Exposed Roots and Wilted Crops

HARRY C. COLGLAZIER
Grain View Farm, Larned, Kansas

EXPERIENCE we have had with irrigation convinces us the most profitable time to irrigate is in the winter and early spring. There isn't enough water in the subsoil in our section yet to make a crop next summer. Most crops do better if the root system penetrates the soil to a considerable depth. If water is stored in the soil when there is no crop growing, when the crop does get to growing the roots will go down to the deeper moisture. This provides a much larger area of soil from which the roots can draw food and consequently the crop grows more thrifty. We found that corn irrigated when about waist high, suffered soon after each irrigation because the root system was in the top few inches of soil. In 2 or 3 days after each irrigation the top soil checked, roots were exposed and the plants began to wilt, altho the soil was wet a foot or 18 inches below the surface. So farmers who are planning on irrigation during the coming summer will make no mistake in pumping some water early in the new year. If the weather permits, we will wet our alfalfa and corn ground in January and February.

It has been difficult to maintain a livestock and poultry program on nearly every farm the last 2 years. Too much feed had to be bought. If the feed can be produced on the farm, usually some money can be made turning it into livestock and poultry products. It takes a lot of nerve, and considerable ready cash, to buy feed for hogs that likely will bring less than 4 cents when fat. A line of business is different on the farm than with the merchant. If a line he is carrying fails to sell, he makes a discount sale of the goods and quits that line. He then can take up another line of goods that does sell and probably make no change in his equipment. Imagine the situation if a farmer quit the poultry business and took up the dairy business with his poultry equipment. The cows and poultry self-feeders would not work

well. It seems about the only plan farmers can use is to keep plugging away thru the periods of unprofitable returns the best way possible. The future looks much brighter for the coming year. Certainly poultry will pay much better than it has for the last few years. If we can raise some feed next summer, a flock of hens will return a neat weekly income.

We noticed the farm home survey made by the Government did not show many farm homes in need of repair. However, one out of six needed replacement. I never have seen one of the grading scales used in making the survey, but it is difficult to believe the results of the survey shows the picture as it really is. Of course, if a low enough scale were used, probably very few farm homes would need anything. But there is no logical reason why farm homes should not be as well-kept and as modern as any class of homes. Modern engineering has made it possible and practicable for farm people to have most conveniences if the business is profitable enough to make the purchases. The average farm income for 15 years has not permitted average farmers to have as many conveniences as they need.

I attended the State Grange meeting at Burlington, last week, and got to see a good deal of country. The results of summer harvests and failures are visible and prospects for the future can be judged. Farmers fortunate enough this year to raise feed for their livestock should consider themselves lucky. The central third of the state is carrying the major part of the livestock of the state. Many farmers are pasturing wheat that would be better if not pastured, but the situation is unavoidable. Farmers in our section usually depend on wheat pasture for all or part of the winter stock pasture. We consider light pasturing does not hurt the wheat crop beyond the value of the pasture.



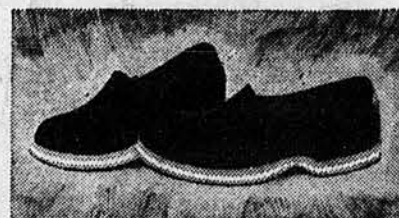
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MARK OF BETTER FOOTWEAR

Step into BALL-BAND

When you step into Ball-Bands, you step into the finest, most economical footwear you can buy. For you can always depend upon the Ball-Band name and the Red Ball trade-mark as unfailing guides to fit, comfort, style and long wear. Back of Ball-Band are the skill and experience of many, many years—the highest standards of materials and workmanship—and an honest desire that this famous footwear shall always be the best it is possible to build. In boots, shoes, arctics, gaiters, rubbers, and every other type of footwear that bears the Red Ball trade-mark, you always get more value for your money. Decide now to enjoy perfect, all-round footwear satisfaction. Outfit the entire family with Ball-Band. See the Ball-Band dealer near you. He will gladly show you the new styles and the new Ball-Band features.

MISHAWAKA RUBBER & WOOLEN MFG. CO.

377 Water Street, Mishawaka, Indiana



Ball-Band meets the footwear needs of the entire family. For men and boys there is a wide variety of Boots, Rubbers and Leather Shoes for work on the farm and in industry; and for wear in town. For sportsmen there is specially designed footwear for all seasons of the

year. Boys will like the wide variety of fast Canvas Sport Shoes and snappy Athletic Socks to wear with them. For women and girls there are trim, comfortable Arctics and the smartest of Gaiters; satin-finish, feather-weight Ariel Rubbers; and Canvas Shoes for tennis and gym