

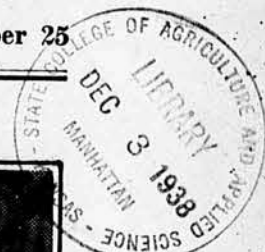
KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING
MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 75

December 3, 1938

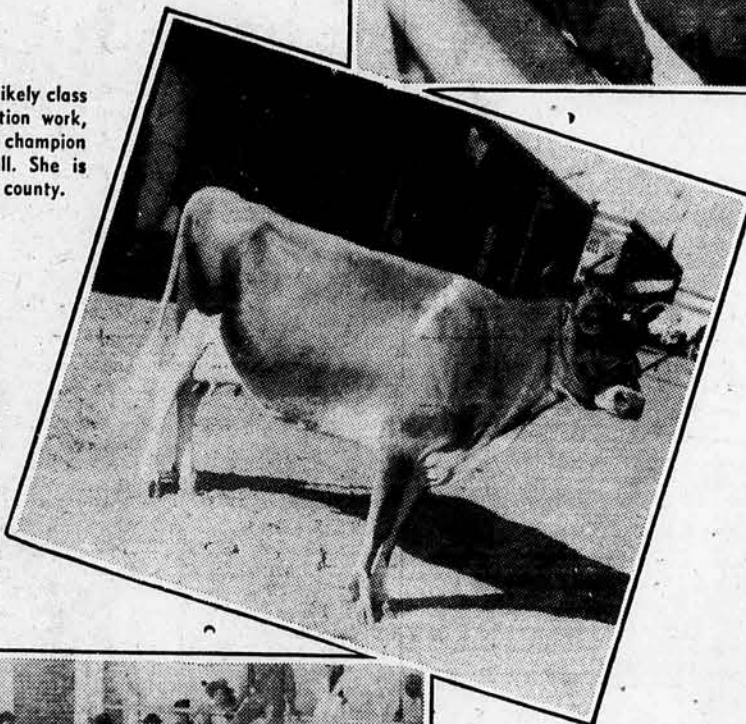
Number 25



Emphasis on Performance



A Jersey cow, at right, which would likely class as Excellent in the herd classification work, since she was good enough to be champion cow at both Kansas fairs this fall. She is owned by A. H. Knoepfel, Allen county.



State-wide adult dairy judging work is invaluable in training farmers to select their breeding and producing cows so they will classify well, in addition to giving a good account in their milk records. Below, Ayrshire enthusiasts judging a group of aged cows at Hutchinson, while J. B. Fitch, of Minnesota, at right, makes the official show ring placing.



Breeders of dairy cattle have been extending their show ring activities thru the district herds, as seen here in the Holstein show at the Kansas State Fair, when breeders from North Central Kansas lined up their cattle which placed second against 8 other herds. In herd classification work every cow is scored by herself, as against a score card, rather than by competition between animals.

PUREBRED dairy breeders of Kansas saw and heard something new when they met recently for the fourth consecutive year at Kansas State College, in a meeting called and planned by the dairy husbandry department.

They came to hear how herd classification from a type standpoint is being added to the pedigree record of purebred herds. In what appears a successful effort to

parallel breed type with production records, the Holstein-Friesian cattle breeders are having their herds classified voluntarily, on a basis of conformation to accepted breed type. The classification starts at Excellent, which would mean a cow ranked 90 or above on the breed score card. Very Good and Good Plus come between 80 and 90; Good from 70 to 80; Fair from 60 to 70; and Poor below 60.

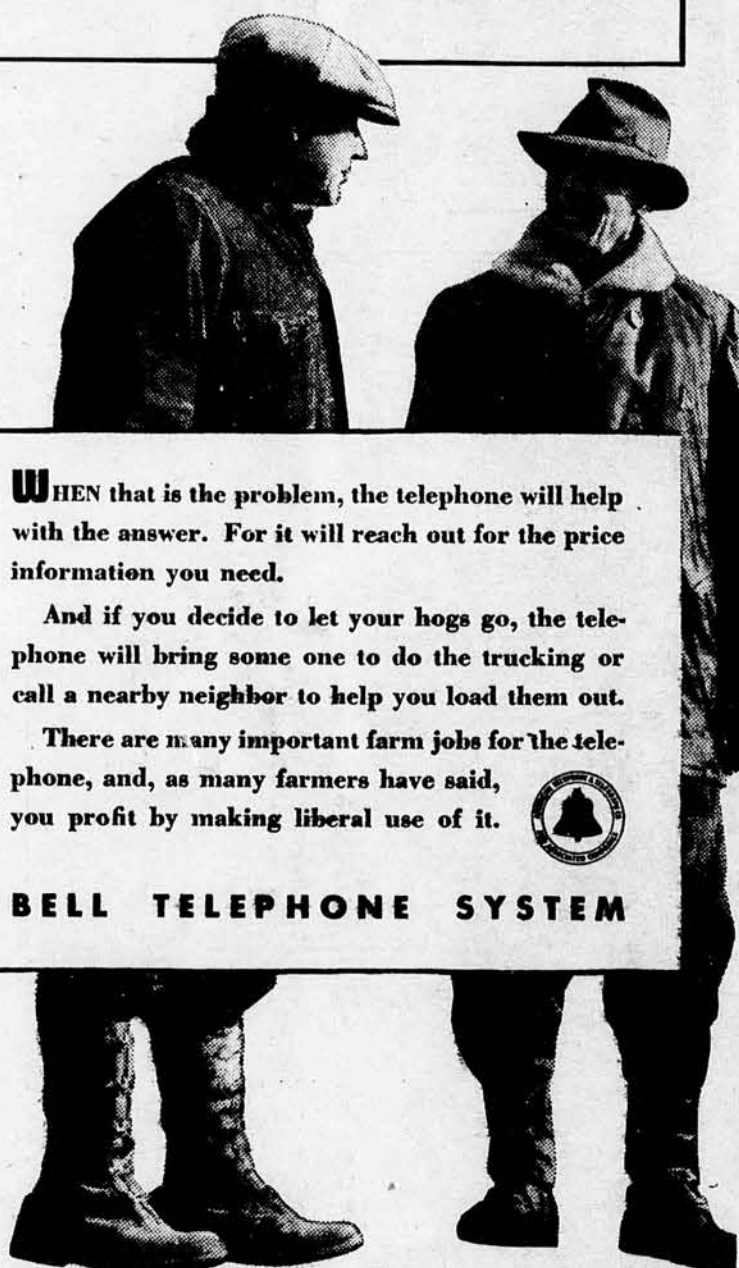
The classification is made by official judges, and this ranking is made a part of the breed record of each animal. The breeder having his herd classified agrees to surrender the certificate of registry of all animals ranking Poor, and not to register bulls from cows over 4 years old ranking Fair.

This plan weeds out low type animals from the purebred ranks. It makes a permanent record of the type of calves sired by certain bulls and cows, in addition to the production record obtained by dairy herd improvement work. In other words, type becomes a permanent record with each animal, instead of only a characteristic of the cow's lifetime.

Another advantage is that the breeder who does not care to, or cannot, appear in the show ring with his cattle, may have an idea of how his cattle rank in comparison with the breed as a whole.

[Continued on Page 2]

**"I don't know whether to
hold my hogs or sell now"**



WHEN that is the problem, the telephone will help with the answer. For it will reach out for the price information you need.

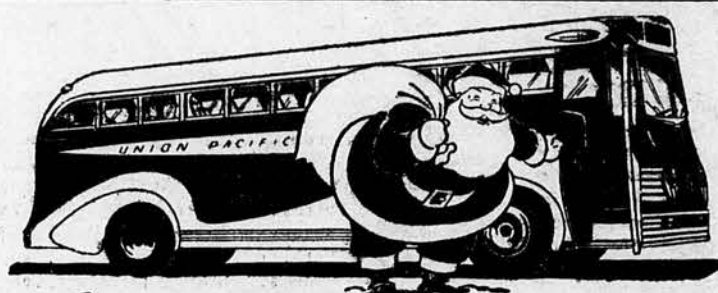
And if you decide to let your hogs go, the telephone will bring some one to do the trucking or call a nearby neighbor to help you load them out.

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UNION PACIFIC STAGES

Emphasis on Performance

(Continued from Cover Page)

The purebred dairy cattle breeder has a definite obligation to the industry, Prof. F. W. Atkeson, of the college dairy department, points out. He supplies the seed stock and unless he has a clear cut picture of his ideal breed animal in mind, and the ability to appreciate the strong points and shortcomings of his breed, he will fall short of his goal.

This statement indicates the importance of a clear and universal understanding of the accepted type of animal for the particular breed. For instance, if a breeder prefers and is striving for a type which does not conform with the accepted idea, his cattle will not rank high in the judgment of the officials. This may not be due to any lack of breeding and selection ability on the part of the owner, but because of his misconception of accepted breed type.

Don't All Agree

J. W. Linn, extension dairy specialist, opened the Friday morning session on type standards—their history, limitations, and uses, by pointing out that even the breed associations are not in full agreement on the purpose or function of the score card.

He used excerpts taken from letters from breed representatives to illustrate his point:

H. W. Norton, acting secretary of the Holstein Breeders Association—"The immediate purpose of the score card is to provide a detailed point-by-point discussion of the ideal type of the breed, weighing the different items according to their relative importance."

L. W. Morley, secretary of the American Jersey Cattle Club—"In the recent changes and discussions it is evident that the object of the score card in the minds of our present officials is to visualize the perfect animal. The score card has been changed from time to time to give somewhat greater emphasis on certain points in which the breed was thought to be weak."

E. W. Bunce, division of Information and Service, American Guernsey Cattle Club—"The committee was appointed to change the score card giving special emphasis to weaknesses which requires continual changing of the score card if these weaknesses are corrected."

C. T. Conklin, secretary of the Ayrshire Breeders Association—"The relative importance of different parts have been weighed and an attempt has been made to give them values in proportion to their importance."

May Overdo Breeding

Dr. McLeod, of the college department of anatomy and physiology, indicated that the matter of breeding certain characteristics into a dairy cow can be overdone. He said a cow may become so refined she will not have a strong enough back and muscles to support a large paunch. The size of the udder is somewhat limited by the strength of the supporting ligaments, and the body has not developed to the point where it can stand the strain. In other words, the law of diminishing returns can be borrowed from economics to illustrate the point. He concluded his remarks by reminding his listeners that it may be better to have a good producing cow for 10 years or more, than to have a record breaker for only 2 years, and to have the record-breaking cow break down because of inability of her body to carry the tremendous amount of food necessary.

Dr. McLeod pointed out that if a cow is producing a large quantity of milk and is being given too much bulky food it is necessary for her to eat such a large amount of the bulky food that her paunch presses the diaphragm forward and crowds the heart and lungs. If coarse foods are used instead of the proper amount of concentrated foods either the belly gets large or the heart and lungs are crowded.

It is literally true, as we said before, that cattle breeders "saw and heard" something new, for a breed type clinic was held in the college pavilion on Saturday morning. At this time W. W. Swett, senior dairy husbandman of the Bureau of Animal Industry, demonstrated the possibilities of determining future production performance of a dairy heifer by judging the rate of development of her mammary system.

Prof. J. B. Fitch, of Minnesota, told

the large crowd of breeders that not enough emphasis was being placed on production records, and that too many low producing cows are being registered and allowed to produce breeding stock. At the same time Mr. Fitch believes, in line with the herd classification idea, that poor type cows should not be allowed to produce purebred breeding stock, altho they may be fair to good producers. As a matter of fact, if a cow is a good producer she is almost certain to give enough evidence of the fact that she will grade fair or better in type. In actual practice the good breeders usually weed out most of the poor type cows before having their herd classified.

Prof. Fitch gave a practical and highly interesting demonstration of herd classification, by officially classifying the college Holstein herd before the Kansas breeders. They were first given a chance to make their own classification on a charted sheet, before hearing the placing of the judge.

In doing this work, every cow was considered separately, not in comparison or contrast with other cows. However, the official Holstein classification, was followed by a comparative classification demonstration on the college Jersey herd.

None Too Rosy

As a final reminder of the importance of improving our dairy cattle, we present a dairy situation summary prepared by D. M. Seath, extension dairy specialist:

In view of a rather gloomy outlook on butter prices, what is to be the immediate production program for dairymen with an abundance of feed? This question is a timely one. The answer to it seems to be that the feed will still have an increased market value if converted to milk or butterfat and then sold, providing this converting is done by good cows.

A good cow is one that not only pays for her feed, but also has enough left above feed cost to contribute toward taxes, interest, depreciation on equipment, and labor. To be able to do all these things seems to be a chore cut out for a good cow only. The market value of the product, the feed cost and the productive level of the cow all contribute to the final end. For example, it is estimated—based on records of similar years—that the feed cost for the average Kansas milk cow which produces only 150 pounds of butterfat annually will be \$37 for the next 12 months. If her butterfat sells for the prevailing cream station price of 20 cents, she would fail by \$7 to pay for her feed. With butterfat at 25 cents she would return 50 cents over feed, and at 30 cents for fat, the return would be \$8 over feed. Even if 40 cents a pound could be obtained for butterfat, there would be only \$23 left after paying for feed. The value of her product—\$60—even at this price, is not twice the feed cost of \$37, which is considered as necessary before a cow really becomes profitable.

A Brighter Picture

For the owners of cows producing 250 to 300 pounds of butterfat, the picture is somewhat brighter. For example, the 300-pound cows—this is the average production of cows in Kansas Dairy Farm Record Associations—will have a feed cost of around \$48 each for the next year. At 20 cents for butterfat they pay for their feed and have \$12 left to help pay other costs. At 25 cents for butterfat the return over feed is \$27; at 30 cents, \$42; and at 40 cents, \$72. Even for this 300-pound cow, if the total return is to be double the feed cost, one must have a market paying in excess of 30 cents for butterfat.

There are compensations that come to a farmer who markets his crops thru livestock other than the return he receives over and above feed cost. Among those that can be mentioned is the maintenance of soil fertility. The manure resulting from livestock makes the best of fertilizer for the land, building up its humus, thus adding to its moisture holding powers, and contributing valuable plant food, particularly nitrogen, to increase crop yields. More legumes are needed in a livestock program than for grain farming, and their production increases soil fertility and helps control soil erosion.

No Wonder Crops

But We Now Are Surer of a Feed Supply

By TUDOR CHARLES

THE business of producing feed grains in Western Kansas is being made over—right now, while we casually observe the activities of farmers who are step by step increasing the certainty or possibility of satisfactory yields.

Changes in feed grain production are not taking place as the result of "over-night" discoveries. They are not the result of some new "wonder" crop. They are a fairly slow and certain process of improvement in our staple crops, their use by more and more farmers, and the application of better cultural methods in growing these improved crops.

While increased yields of corn are being obtained with the use of hybrids, careful seed selection, and better cultural methods, we believe there is a decided swing toward feed grain crops which will substitute for corn. These crops have been mentioned in Kansas Farmer numerous times. Barley is playing a big part. The grain sorghums, particularly the combine types, are destined to play an even more important part.

The milos and the kafirs can "take it." They produce grain when other crops fail. With careful soil preparation, planting, and a small amount of cultivation they are almost certain to produce a reason-

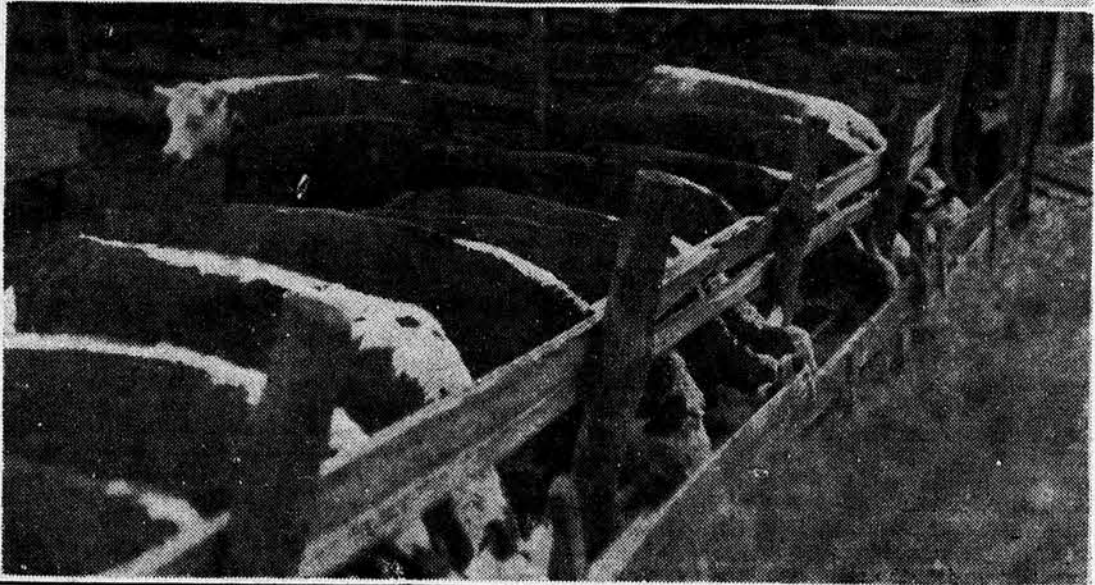
Colby milo, at right, growing in plots at the Colby Experiment Station. It was developed from a Dwarf Yellow Milo and Early White Milo cross. It will mature as quickly as Sooner or 60-day milo, and stands with a stiff stalk.

Much of the seed stock of Colby milo was produced in 1937 by Bartlett Bros., Cheyenne county. Here is their 1938 field, below. L. L. Compton, Extension crops specialist and County Agent Harvey Stewart, examining it. The crop is a heavy yielder.



Finney, a milo-disease resistant selection from Dwarf Yellow milo, at left, growing on the fields of E. A. Stephenson, Clark county.

Milo and forage sorghum production have made a flourishing sheep business possible in Western Kansas. Below are lambs on feed in John Batton's lots, Stanton county.



able yield of grain if there is any subsoil moisture to start, and a small amount of rain falls after planting. Like other crops, the milos are susceptible to some diseases and insects, but highly resistant to others. They resist 'hoppers, fall prey to chinch bugs.

Improved varieties or strains of our standard crops are always welcome. Flynn barley for instance was a big boost to that crop in Kansas. Atlas revolutionized silage making in many sections. But the farmer can do most for himself by turning to improved cultural practices with the varieties of crops at hand. In other words, more thoro and timely soil preparation, better seed, careful cultivation, attention to crop rotations to control weeds and build up the soil.

A bit of wisdom, perhaps already passed from farmer to farmer, was recently expressed to us by Harold Beam, a McPherson county man. "It is always good business to farm with moisture conservation in mind," was the idea. This was proved last summer when continued cultivation of stubble land looked like a waste of funds as rain after rain soaked the stubble, keeping it moist for plowing. But when drouth suddenly set in, the man who had his land worked down, full of moisture, and ready to seed, was far better off than the man with a growth of weeds, whether standing or plowed under.

We believe Kansas farmers can take the crops they have at hand, accepting new varieties as they are released, and build a system of production which will supply any farm with feed grains.

Barley has been widely accepted, but due to its limitations, especially in the chinch bug area, must be used guardedly with an eye open for this pest. Use of Flynn variety, the smooth-awned type, will in most cases increase yields, and certainly provide a better feeding straw. For pointers on barley production we refer you to a most reliable and free source of information, Barley Production in Kansas, Bulletin No. 280. Write the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Manhattan. This bulletin is just off the press.

We began this article with the intention of reporting on a new milo variety, pointing out how it would complete the available source of grain sorghum seed for Western (Continued on Page 10)

These cattle, at left, fattened under the direction of Tudor Charles, of the Kansas Farmer staff, in Republic county, were fed a combination of rye, corn, barley and sorghums. They produced a desirable market finish. Milo and barley now are being used to partially replace corn, for safety in production during drouth years. Chinch bugs must be controlled.

We Have Made Progress

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

IS THE world growing better or worse?" asks a reader. Well, these words better and worse are relative terms. In some ways the world is a very much better world than it ever was before. In some respects it is worse.

For example, there is a great deal more knowledge in the world than ever before. The average school boy knows far more than the greatest of scientists knew when I was a child. It is possible to live far more comfortably than it was then. It is a healthier world.

It is possible now to travel 10 times as rapidly in an automobile as was possible with the best of buggies and the best driving team then, and 20 times as fast as it was then with a farm team and wagon. Travel then in anything except a railroad train was slow and wearisome, and even in a railroad train, traveling was not very comfortable.

Now travel in automobiles is not only swift but is easy and luxurious. Then there were no good roads either in summer or winter. In summer you traveled thru a cloud of dust; in winter thru a sea of mud.

People in those days knew nothing about sanitation, nothing about antiseptics, very little about ways to deaden pain. If in that time one was suffering from a rotten and ulcerated tooth, all he could do was to go to a country doctor who pulled the tooth with an instrument of torture called a "turn-key," which acted on the same principle as a "cant-hook" used to roll logs. The hook was fastened on the inside of the tooth in the gum. Then the tooth was pried out. Sometimes the jaw-bone was broken, and in any event the torture was terrific.

In those days a wound was almost certain to become infected. If the wounded person had a strong constitution, and fairly pure blood, the wound healed and the person recovered. The surgeons knew little about sterilizing their instruments, and gangrene was a constant danger in every case of amputation.

The vermiform appendix had not been heard of except perhaps by a very few eminent surgeons, and operations for appendicitis were unknown. If the appendix of a good Christian brother or sister became infected and burst, as was not infrequently the case, the doctors pronounced it inflammation of the bowels. The patient died in agony and the preacher at the funeral said that God had seen fit in His wisdom to remove the brother or sister from this world to the eternal home in the heavenly mansions. If the person with the burst appendix happened to be an unregenerate sinner, it was strongly intimated that his death was a judgment sent on him in punishment for his sins.

Then means of communication were slow; now, communication is swifter than light, and knowledge is universal.

Yes it is a much easier world to live in than it was when I was a boy, but I am not ready to say that it is a better world. Our intelligence has not kept pace with the increase of knowledge. If it had, by this time the world would be a paradise.

The homely virtues of honesty, industry, truth and friendship are at a discount. There used to be national honor; apparently at present, national honor is a lost art. Wars are begun without warning, and carried on without mercy. Death-dealing bombs are rained down on the defenseless, and more and

More or Less Modern Fables

ASCOUGH Collie dog was owned by a banker who drove a Lincoln car. The Collie being a pampered pet was permitted to ride with his master in the high-priced car and as a result developed into a canine snob, and high-hatted all the other dogs in the neighborhood. He was especially snooty toward the common street curs who had a hard time getting enough to eat or a place to sleep, to say nothing about riding in high-priced cars. They also lived in constant dread of the dog-catcher and the "pound," and more or less speedy death. They had to endure the haughty bark of the Collie as he rode by them, saying in the dog-language, "get out of the way you dirty curs. Why doesn't the dog-catcher get you?"

But one day when the Collie was strolling around, the Lincoln car not being at home, a bunch of the half-starved street curs spied him and teamed up on him. He put up a good fight but the half-starved curs wore him down, tore his collar off, chewed him until he was sore all over and as dirty as any of the curs. Just at the worst of the scrap the dog-catcher came along, gathered all the dogs including the highbred Collie, and took them to the pound. As the Collie was sadly licking his wounds, a neglected, half-starved cur addressed him. "Maybe after this you pampered, automobile-riding, well-fed sharp-nosed snob, you will know how it feels to be a half-starved, kicked-around common cur."

Spot Meets Scottie

By ED BLAIR

Spring Hill, Kansas

Spot talking:

A lady brought a Scottie here
The cutest dog I've met,
At least Tim said he was a dog
But not like me, you bet!
I thought he was some skeins of yarn
That she had brought with her
And that his eyes I saw were beads!
That dog could hardly stir!
(He had a collar on with strap
She used to lift him to her lap!)

And he had ribbons in a bow
Just like dogs often wear
And looked at me with twinkling eyes
As if he wondered where
I got that funny tail of mine
And black ring 'round one eye!
I thought if I were dressed like him
In summer time, I'd die!
(I said, "Come on, let's have a run
Outdoors, we'll have a lot of fun!")

But that nice lady shook her head
And said, "He cannot go
I fear he'll get his ribbons soiled
I must keep him just so."
And back she pulled him to her lap
And said, "Tis time now for his nap."

(Copyright, 1938)

more deadly gasses choke the life out of non-combatants as well as those engaged in actual conflict. Honor seems to have "fled to brutish beasts, and men have lost their reason." So I cannot say that the world is getting better. It is getting more dangerous, less peaceful, less friendly.

The Frazier-Lemke Law

I AM receiving a good many letters concerning the Frazier-Lemke moratorium law. I assume the writers have mortgages in default and have the impression that the Frazier-Lemke law will help them. I am of the opinion that this law is of very little, if any, benefit to a Kansas mortgagor.

Briefly stated, it provides that a mortgagor may apply to the County Conciliator, who will undertake to affect a compromise with the creditors of the mortgagor. If this cannot be arranged to the satisfaction of both mortgagor and creditor, the mortgagor then may apply to the United States District Court to be declared a bankrupt. With his petition, he must file a schedule of his assets and liabilities. From his assets he is permitted to deduct his exempt property under the laws of the state in which he resides.

Under the laws of Kansas, the head of a household is entitled to the exemption of his household property, his farm machinery, including the family automobile, a team of horses or mules, 2 cows, 10 hogs, 20 sheep with their wool shorn or unshorn, 100 fowls, sufficient feed, either on hand or growing, to feed the exempt stock and fowls for a year, sufficient provisions either on hand or growing to supply his family for a year.

If the United States Court grants his petition, a trustee or receiver is appointed by the court, an inventory and appraisal of all his property is made, and he then is given 3 years stay, with the right to reside on his mortgaged farm for the 3 years upon condition that he pay into court such rental as the judge of the court may deem reasonable, and he has the privilege of redeeming his land at the appraisal at any time within 3 years. If he fails to live up to the conditions imposed by the court, the moratorium may be rescinded by the court, and the foreclosure may proceed.

The expenses of going thru bankruptcy, if the mortgagor hires an attorney, will hardly be less than \$100, and in addition, he must pay a rental during these 3 years. Judge Hopkins has held that a mortgagor cannot take advantage of the Frazier-Lemke law after the mortgage has been foreclosed and the land sold under order of the court. Another

U. S. judge has held that the mortgagor can take advantage of it any time before the expiration of the redemption period. The question has not been definitely settled by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The redemption laws of Kansas are more liberal than those of any other state which I have examined. However, I have not examined all of them. A Kansas mortgagor can count on a right to occupy the mortgaged land for 2 years after a foreclosure suit has been commenced, except in a case where a mortgage has been given to secure a part of the purchase price by the buyer to the seller. In such case, unless at least one third of the mortgage has been paid the redemption period may be reduced to 6 months instead of 18.

During these 2 years, the mortgagor has the full right of possession of the land, and the full right to all the revenue he may produce from it. If he neglects to pay the taxes, he need not worry about that, for it takes at least 4 years to get a tax deed. He pays no rent and generally pays no taxes. Under the law enacted by the legislature of 1933, he may safely figure that he will not have any deficiency judgment against him, as the court may refuse to confirm the sale unless it brings enough to satisfy the judgment and court costs.

So there is the contrast. Under the Frazier-Lemke law, he is out of pocket probably at least \$100, costs of going thru bankruptcy. He must pay rent for 3 years if he holds the land that long. He must render an accounting to the trustee. Under the Kansas law, he gets 18 months redemption and can count on 6 months more for time required to foreclose. And during that time he has no costs to pay, no rent, no attorney fee, no taxes, unless he decides to redeem. I can see no advantage to a Kansas mortgagor in the Frazier-Lemke law.

A Midwest Handicap

A READER, J. C. Nichols, president of the Nichols Investment Company, of Kansas City, Mo., writes that he has just returned from a stay of 4 months in South America. He is enthusiastic about the possibilities for developing a trade in that country for Midwest industries, including farming. He has called a conference of Chambers of Commerce to meet at Kansas City, Mo., to discuss plans for capturing this trade. I wish him all kinds of luck in trying to work up trade with South America, but I am not as optimistic as I would like to be.

This part of the United States labors under a most decided handicap. We boast of the digging of the Panama Canal. It was a tremendous enterprise and has become perhaps the most important artery of commerce in the world outside of the Suez Canal. But while it has helped the coast regions, both along the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, it has worked to the disadvantage of the great Mississippi valley.

Freight actually can be shipped from San Francisco to New York or to other Atlantic ports via the Panama Canal for less than it can be shipped from Topeka to New York, much less than half the distance. Now if freight rates can be adjusted so that we out here in the Middle West can get a fair chance with the Atlantic coast the benefit will be immense. So far we never have been able to get that chance.

THE KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

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One year 50 cents; three years \$1.

Farm Matters as I See Them

Hoping for the Best

ON THE face of it, the trade agreement with England—technically known as the United Kingdom—which was signed November 17, seems to promise more for American agriculture than any of the previous reciprocal agreements obtained by Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

The United Kingdom is the best foreign customer for the American farmer. But in the last few years England has been allowing her colonies preferential treatment as against the United States.

For example, wheat from the United States had a tariff of 6 per cent; there was none against wheat from Australia and Canada. In the case of lard, the differential was 10 per cent.

Under the terms of the new agreement, these discriminations, and some others, are removed. American wheat and lard enters England on the same basis as that from Canada and Australia. The restrictions against American meat products extends also to Newfoundland and some other British colonies.

I hope that the trade agreement with the United Kingdom, and the new agreement with Canada, work out better for the American farmer than have the previous agreements which Secretary of State Hull has negotiated. Until we have seen how they work, I am suspending judgment on these two treaties, and hoping for the best.

There was considerable world politics, as well as trade considerations, in the United Kingdom agreement. Its negotiating and signing were intended, and I believe were accepted, as much perhaps for the effect upon Germany and other dictatorships as for the benefits it was hoped would accrue to the United States and England.

For some time to come, a lot of things done by the governments of the English speaking countries will have implications of this kind.

Similarly with the drive in Washington for more friendly relations and better understandings with our South American neighbors. I look for many Administration policies, and considerable legislation, to be influenced greatly by what effect they may have on the thinking of European nations.

I certainly hope that this desire to cement understanding with South America does not call for a further sacrifice of American livestock interests. I can see the possibility that the Administration may call upon the Senate in the coming session of Congress to ratify a treaty, technically a sanction, with Argentina that would have disastrous results for the cattle industry of the United States.

This treaty has been bottled up in the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, of which I am

a member, for the last 3 years. I shall continue to do everything in my power to prevent its ratification by the Senate.

My reasons are simply these. For a number of years the foot and mouth disease has ravaged livestock herds in Argentina. Except for a few sporadic, but very costly, outbreaks, the United States has been kept free of this disease. This has been done thru the use of rigid quarantines.

While Dr. W. M. Jardine, of Kansas, was Secretary of Agriculture, he placed a quarantine against all imports of cattle and fresh beef from the Argentine. That quarantine still is in effect, and provides an effective embargo against imports of cheaply produced cattle and fresh beef from Argentina. Such imports, in addition to the danger of foot and mouth disease, would be very disastrous to the cattle industry of Kansas and the entire United States.

The proposed sanction, or treaty, would modify this quarantine so that cattle and fresh beef and sheep products from areas certified free from foot and mouth disease by the Argentine government could be imported into the United States. I have urged Alf M. Landon, delegate now in Lima, Peru, to hold out against any understandings at the convention of American Republics which might lead to any modifications of the present rigid quarantine.

Facing Debt Facts

TO PAY the interest on Kansas farm mortgages last year it took all of these crops: Spring wheat, barley, rye, flax, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, wild hay, alfalfa seed, Red clover seed, Sweet clover seed, soybeans and cowpeas for grain, sugar beets, apples, peaches, pears, grapes and garden products.

That is, the value of all of these crops grown in 1937 in Kansas, would just meet the interest payment on our farm mortgages for that one year. The interest on Kansas farm mortgages amounts to 13 million dollars.

On the surface, this might look as if farm credit has been abused. But that is far from the truth. Farm business men are far too intelligent, and far too eager to make real homes for their families, to deliberately saddle themselves with debts they see no way of meeting.

When we face the facts we find this: Unpredictable conditions have turned farm credit into a "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." Somewhere along the line price slumps have turned smiling, willing credit into scowling, mortgage-foreclosing debt.

If farm prices were up where they belong, on a par with prices of things farmers buy, this mortgage debt wouldn't chill the heart of Kansas agriculture. In fact, that debt likely would be lower than it is, because many of these obli-

gations are of long standing, contracted under most promising conditions. But many things—including higher taxes—have combined to inflate the farm debt by whittling away farm prices. This puts many farmers in the impossible position of paying dollar debts with 50-cent pieces.

The result is foreclosure. Tragedy to the family which must forfeit a life's work and start over again.

While foreclosure will satisfy a debt according to law, it leaves permanent scars. Every time a good farmer is forced to give up a farm it weakens agriculture and business generally. Farms, and the future of the country, which is based largely on agriculture, are safe only when those farms are in the hands of men who know the business of farming.

Our great goal then, should be to make agriculture profitable enough so it can hold our best farmers. A low interest rate will help—not to exceed 3 per cent on long time loans. I have fought for this in the Senate and will continue to fight for it—because it is necessary, because it is just! Also I want the American market for the American farmer, a strict accounting of all tax money spent with a view to lowering taxes, and business recovery that will be reflected in decent farm prices—cost of production and a fair profit.

System Invites Success

THE most successful farmers I know follow much the same pattern. First of all they have an abiding faith in the soil. They also have unlimited faith in their ability to produce crops and livestock. And they do produce well because they guard against all hazards they can anticipate. They manage their farms as carefully as any business man, big or little, that I ever have encountered. They are business men in their own right.

Their system of management includes diversification so there will be more than one source of income. Soil holding crops in rotation and a fertility building program. A balance between livestock and feed crops. Definite plans regarding how to fit the various jobs into the time available for them. Economy expressed in labor-saving equipment, good feeding practices, use of good seed, moisture conservation.

But I think the big point I get out of my many visits with successful farmers is the importance they place on having a system and following it. Also the fact that they feel there always is room for improvement in the system they are following.

Arthur Capper



From a Marketing Viewpoint

Answered by George Montgomery—grain, Franklin Parsons—dairy and poultry, R. J. Eggert—livestock.

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

When would you consider the best time to sell stock cows, yearlings and calves?—W. K., Rossville.

Present facts indicate that early December will be a good time to sell stocker calves, especially if they are of high quality. Favorable feeding ratios will be a factor in causing the present strong demand for stockers and feeders to continue for at least another 20 to 30 days. If you have the feed available to carry your stock cows and yearlings to March, it is probable that you will find as good as or perhaps a better market for them at that time.

I have 22 head of good white-face fall calves. Should I sell as feeders in

the spring or would you advise feeding them out? I can buy corn for 35 cents.—R. J., Yuma, Colo.

Present facts indicate that you should follow the deferred system of feeding as outlined to R. W. in the last "From a Marketing Viewpoint." If you have no pasture available you probably will be safe in omitting this step and in having the cattle ready for market by August. Try to avoid having well-finished, good quality cattle on the market during April, May, or June. The immediate purchase of the corn looks most favorable since the government loan is expected to be rather a bullish factor.

Will the trading agreement which has been signed with England raise wheat prices?—J. C., Marion Co.

England has a tariff of 6 cents a bushel on wheat imported from the United States and other non-British countries. Wheat from Canada enters England duty free. When the trading

agreement which recently has been signed with England goes into effect on January 1, wheat from the United States can enter England without any duty. This will have the same effect on wheat prices as reducing the cost of shipping wheat to England, or of increasing the amount of the export subsidy. Actually it probably will have very little effect on wheat prices since only small amounts of wheat are being shipped to England.

I have 100 head of lambs that have been on feed for 2 months. Should I sell them now or wait for a month or two?—H. J., Furley.

While lamb prices already have advanced sharply over last month's levels, present facts indicate some further advance in prices. The supply of lambs going on feed in the early part of the feeding season was somewhat smaller than last year, indicating that the January-February market will probably be the most favorable. The additional gain on low-cost feed and the prospec-

tive higher prices will warrant your feeding these lambs for a longer period of time.

Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed	\$11.50	\$10.25	\$10.50
Hogs	7.65	7.90	8.10
Lambs	9.50	9.00	9.25
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	.12	.12	.18
Eggs, Firsts	.28	.27	.21½
Butterfat, No. 1	.22	.22	.36
Wheat, No. 2, Hard	.64½	.73½	.97½
Corn, No. 2, Yellow	.47	.40½	.55½
Oats, No. 2, White	.27	.25½	.32
Barley, No. 2	.38	.37½	.59
Alfalfa, No. 1	15.00	15.00	22.00
Prairie, No. 1	8.50	8.50	13.00



Members of the Lyman 4-H Club of Shawnee county do a collective job of hoeing bindweed as one of the Club's conservation projects. Left to right: Elouise Kelly, Bob Palmer, Kathleen Wikie and Henry Williamson, leaders, Melvin Kelly, Henry Williamson, jr., and Myrtle Michael.

Conservation in 4-H Club Work

Every Member Has Project

IN THE last 3 years 4-H Club members of Kansas have added a very worthwhile activity to their list of projects and activities conservation. The word among members is, "Every 4-H Member Do Something in Conservation." Some definite conservation activity is carried on by the club member in addition to the regular economic projects which they always have carried.

As an example of the 4-H Conservation work being carried on in Kansas, we will point to the work being done in Shawnee county. In Shawnee when 4-H members enroll in their regular 4-H projects they also select what they desire to do in conservation work during the year. This past year definite outlines were prepared for members by C. L. King, county club agent, in the following activities from which the members could select one or more: Home Beautification, Field Bindweed Eradication, Terracing, Windbreak or Woodlot Planting, Farm Safety, Bird Conservation, Butterfly Collecting and Pasture Improvement.

In Home Beautification members were asked to draw up a 3-year plan for beautifying the farmstead. This plan includes whatever is needed on the particular farm. It might include clean up; changes in fences, walks, drives; planting of trees, shrubs, flowers, or grass. All changes in landscape are to be made after long study on recommendations of Kansas State College specialists.

For field bindweed eradication the member must learn to identify it and to know its growth habits. Then he is to apply either the intensive cultivation or dry sodium chlorate method of eradication to bindweed found on his farm.

In the terracing activity club members plan to terrace at least 5 acres. The county agents go out to the member's farm and teach the members to use the farm level in laying out the terraces and supervise the starting of construction.

Members choosing to plant a windbreak or woodlot, order their trees in the spring and set them out according to approved methods.

In Farm Safety members are asked to carry on a definite safety program about the farm including eliminating hazards about the farm buildings, precautions concerning falls, using safe methods in working with livestock and machinery, and the using of safe auto driving habits.

Bird conservation includes building bird houses, establishing winter feeding stations, and providing vegetative cover. In addition each member must learn to identify birds and learn the nature of different birds.

Butterfly work includes the collecting, mounting, and labeling of different species of butterflies; writing up life histories of two kinds of butterflies and studying of the host plants.

For pasture improvement members choose to do work to improve their home pastures. This might include mowing of weeds at recommended dates, practicing deferred grazing and

other proper grazing practices, and re-seeding of grasses.

This year Martin Pressgrove, jr., of the Benham 4-H Club was declared county conservation champion and he received a trip to the State Conservation Camp held at Hutchinson. Martin did work in each of the 8 conservation activities. Of the 602 4-H members in Shawnee county, members enrolled in 628 conservation activities in 1938.

Give Books for Christmas

By JANET McNEISH

What People Said—By W. L. White. The Viking Press, \$2.75. The author was born in Emporia, Kan., the son of the beloved and famous William Allen White. The author states no characters are real persons, but that the raw material comes from life, and is transformed into the new pattern which constitutes an original work of fiction. Well told, the story's main characters include a newspaper family and a banker's family, a main theme dealing with actions regarding a bond scandal.

The World at My Shoulder—By Eunice Tietjens. Macmillan, \$3. At the age of 50, the delightful author tells of personal experiences encountered in her extensive travels in far countries, as well as in America, her homeland. You will see thru her eyes so many things other travelers have missed in Switzerland, Germany, France, Japan, China and the South Seas. She also introduces you to folks you will be happy to know.

Gave Away the Extra Lambs

Low Cost Production

HOW H. W. Hickert, Bird City, handled a flock of 800 ewes successfully last year is a good story of low cost production. While most sheep men prefer doubles or twins, Mr. Hickert gave all his extra lambs away, sold them, or gave them to ewes which had lost their lambs. Thus his lambs were all exceptionally well fed. Mr. Hickert gives the results of his sheep operations in his own words:

"Last year our lambs began coming in October, but owing to the fact we sheared during the breeding period, we had a gap of about 6 weeks in the arrival of the lambs after about 200 early lambs which came before November 1. We shipped our first lambs 14 days before Easter Sunday. They weighed 84 pounds at \$9.65. The last shipment of 552 head was shipped June 3, weight 82.2 pounds at \$9.75; all sold to the same buyer at the same price with no cut-backs.

"I had these ewes on my pasture last year and began feeding them about 1/4-pound of grain daily about 6 weeks before lambing time; also, plenty of salt and minerals. About the middle of November we began using the fallow

Fighting a Winning Health Battle

By CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

KEEP the Christmas Seal candle lighted" is the plea made by Tuberculosis Associations all over our land at this beginning of the Christmas season. "The lighted candle on the 1938 seal is indicative of the enlightenment concerning tuberculosis that has been kindled in the world thru Christmas Seals," according to Tuberculosis workers and this is fully realized by those who gain their living from the soil.

When we think back a little more than 20 years and make comparison with the present day, we recognize the great advances made in two decades in eradicating bovine tuberculosis. In 1916 the amount of tuberculosis in the cattle herds of the United States seriously threatened the future of our dairy and beef industries. The disease was spreading with such rapidity among cattle that experts declared it would double within 10 years if radical measures were not taken to fight it.

In 1917 area testing was introduced on a nation-wide basis. Today of all the countries in the nation only 30 are not accredited. Because of this successful



Dr. Lerrigo

campaign against infected herds cannot be used upon human beings. Yet the experience gained in that campaign is having a decided effect. There is a great drop in the number of infected children since the tubercle bacillus is no longer carried in milk from infected herds. Bone and joint tuberculosis is becoming rare. The tuberculin test, now being offered to school children all thru our land, is on the same basis as the test used by the veterinarians in the crusade for healthy cattle. The Tuberculosis Associations now are pushing ahead towards the eradication of tuberculosis with such success that whereas the beginning of this century found 2,000 of our citizens out of each million dying every year of tuberculosis, the current rate indicates that the number is about 550 persons a million—truly a wonderful stride forward.

Are Entirely Different

Can a person take smallpox from chickenpox? Is it likely that smallpox could be diagnosed as chickenpox?—Mother.

Smallpox is an entirely different disease from chickenpox and one cannot be taken from the other. But a severe case of chickenpox may present a much more alarming picture than a mild case of smallpox. A good doctor does not judge a case by its mildness or severity. There are certain characteristics that serve to identify each disease. It is rare for chickenpox to appear in an adult.

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.

Until Dinner Is Ready—

By THE EDITORS

Wrong Track: Capt. George E. T. Eyston, who holds the world's speed record for motor cars—357 miles an hour—was recently fined for doing more than 35 miles an hour on a London street.

Want Lightweights: Small turkeys are preferred by 73 per cent of the housewives, a recent survey shows; they want them 8 to 13 pounds when dressed. About 14 per cent of the cooks ask for 14 to 16 pound birds. Hotels and restaurants want the heavyweights.

World's Record: A 6-year-old, 1,000-pound Jersey cow, owned by L. A. Hubert, in Oregon, has made a new—all-breeds—world's record for 305 days, by producing 1,020.52 pounds of butterfat and 17,121 pounds of milk.

Secession Survives: There's talk of secession still in the United States, but it is not a state that is threatening to pull out of the Union. El Paso and a slice of its adjacent territory want to be in New Mexico and not Texas. This territory claims it is ignored by the legislature of the state.

Corn Harvest: This year farm implement manufacturers expect to sell even more than the 22,000 mechanical corn pickers that went to work on farms last season. Many farmers who own pickers do custom work at \$1.50 to \$2 an acre.

Death Scare: Clayton K. Shaibley, of Virginia, banged away 7 times at a squirrel in a tree. Each time he missed, but he snipped off the limb with bullets. The squirrel fell to the ground, stunned and died—of fright.

Hot Fence: A law went into effect in Wisconsin last month demanding that charged fences be properly marked and that the energy delivered thru a fence must not be hazardous under any conditions.

Frozen Bread: Eating "fresh bread" baked 32 days beforehand was an experience of the American Bankers Association. Baking experts say freezing freshly baked bread at low temperatures has kept it fresh for 70 days, judging by its flavor and texture.



Help to Protect Your Home from Tuberculosis

program of tuberculosis eradication, the farmer, the dairyman, the rancher and all other participants in the cattle industry have very little interference and practically no loss from this disease.

The drastic methods employed in the eradication of tuberculosis during the

Strange Brethren

By WILLIAM MERRIAM ROUSE

Conclusion

Roger Baldwin, young ironmaster who produces the best iron in the Adirondack country, plans one last defense against the

Lombard Brothers, who have burned his forge, beaten his men, and horsewhipped him. Roger sails to market with a barge of iron but the Lombards' barges, pulled by a steamer, overtake him and are about to board his barge in the darkness for the final blow.

Rosalie Lombard, sister to the hated brothers, altho apparently hating Roger's name, had previously taken his part when he was captured and beaten. Others who rallied to Roger's cause were

Zeb Potter, a roving, ragged minister, who believes in returning good for evil, and

Baptiste Frechette, a French laborer, whose arm was broken by the Lombard Brothers' men, but who was kept on the payroll by Roger.

THERE was a moment of comparative stillness and then the flood of the Lombard men came over the bulwarks to port and starboard. The two waves swept in and met, to form another that dashed up toward the little group of men who waited silently by the deck house.

The black heads of the Lombard brothers were in that first wave. They hurled themselves forward together and swept Douglas and his handful of men backward. The clubs rose and fell, cracking on heads and other clubs. The shouts of bloody triumph, the curses, groans and cries of pain joined in a terrible medley that grew louder as the fight raged to an excess of madness.

Then, when Douglas and his men were completely surrounded, a hatch cover far forward on the barge lifted and a dark face topped by a red knitted toque appeared over the coaming. The man who came up from below with monkey-like agility held a wicked looking knife between his teeth.

Behind him swarmed other men of the same pattern. For the most part small in stature, weatherbeaten to the color of ancient oak, they were as tough as the iron cargo of the boat, these Canucks from Frenchtown.

While these men swept in a devastating horde on the rear of the attacking force, Roger Baldwin came up the cabin companionway with a hickory club in his hand and the flames of revenge leaping in his heart. Behind him followed another swarm of the friends of Baptiste Frechette. They came to devote themselves utterly, knives, feet and teeth, to the service of this tall Yankee seigneur who had treated their Baptiste like a friend and brother.

The men of the Lombards were caught like grapes in a winepress. Blood stained the deck and trickled thinly into the scuppers. The Lombard men who had tried to retreat aft under the impact on their rear were driven forward again to halt amidship, and there they had to stand.

The tall form of Roger Baldwin plunged here and there thru the sweating, gasping press of bodies, regardless of everything but a chance to strike a blow at one of the three black heads which at last drew together as their men melted around them. They fought on hopelessly.

Two panting Frenchmen with axes in their hands found Baldwin.

"Monsieur!" exclaimed one of them.

"We have done it!"

"Scuttled both barges?" he demanded. "As I told you?"

"But yes!" The men nodded. "They sink ver' fast, those iron boats!"

"Then," cried Baldwin, trembling so that the bloodstained club shook in his hand, "the Lombards can't escape me!"

THE canvas was down on Roger Baldwin's barge and it drifted alone on the night shrouded water. Somewhere astern the iron of Lombard Brothers lay at the bottom of the lake. The steamboat that they had hired, having done its work, had long since chugged away in an aura of sparks.

Roger Baldwin was master of his barge and of the prisoners who huddled forward, roped together: of the wounded men who lay side by side on the deck and of the stout fighters who had won this battle for him.

But more than any other fruit that the victory could bring was the sight of the three stalwart Lombards kneeling

ing on the deck, facing the bulwarks, with outstretched arms lashed down to the rail.

They were stripped to the waist. Blood trickled down the back of the mighty Hugh, from a gash in his head. One of Dane's ears, torn by teeth or knife, dripped steadily. Hendrick, half conscious, drooped and hung against the lashing of his wrists.

Roger Baldwin waved back the men who had bound his enemies. He turned away from the light thrown by a cluster of lanterns hung on the mast and went down into the dim cabin. There he flung open a locker and took out a bull whip. His battered, bleeding hands tested its strength while the devils played in the steel blue depths of his eyes.

A small noise, as of someone trying to speak, snapped him around on his heel. He looked down at a frail, grimy figure in the short pantaloons and roundabout jacket of a half grown boy; looking into a flaming face and eyes which could only belong to Rosalie Lombard. Her face flushed scarlet and then the blood left it to a startling pallor.

"I know what you're going to do!" she whispered.

"How did you get here?" demanded Baldwin, when he could speak.

"I came on board as a water boy," she told him, in a small voice. "And I hid under one of the bunks."

"What for?"

"I felt—I felt—" she faltered. "After what they did to you I felt—"

Now Baldwin could not speak. Something gripped his throat.

"Are you really a devil?" she blazed at him suddenly. "What made you kiss me yesterday in Lombardsville?"

"Because," answered Roger, and the words seem to come without volition, "I loved you!"

"And that," she breathed, "is what I felt!"

They stood staring at each other in silence. The bull whip was between them. Slowly Baldwin held it up for her to see.

"I am going to lash them," he said, "until Lombard blood runs on the deck!"

"I cannot blame you!" she cried. "I know how every blow last night cut into your heart! But what of you and me, Roger Baldwin, if you do this thing? Will we be . . . the same afterwards?"

"I am going to whip them," he said, and he went up the companionway.

He crossed the deck and stood over the 3 silent men.

THEN beside the bound hand of Dane Lombard appeared another, gleaming with water in the lantern light. A sleek white head came above the rail. Zeb Potter, his great torso heaving from the effort of a mile long swim, swung a leg over the bulwark and stood dripping on the deck. While a murmur swept the watching men Zeb pressed the water from his beard and looked calmly into the face of Roger Baldwin.

"Roger," he said, "I swum out to tell you that this here is your chance to be a great man!"

"Damn you again!" cried Baldwin, furiously. "Why didn't you preach to the Lombards last night?"

"They's a time to every purpose," answered the old man, "and this here time is yours. Take it."

"I have!" Baldwin roared at him in a voice of thunder. "I have conquered these 3 men and I'm going to destroy them as they tried to destroy me!"

Zebulon Potter wagged his head and for a moment sadness replaced the steady peace of his gaze.

"You ain't conquered anything," he said, slowly. "Not yourself, nor them! There ain't but one way to conquer! Go smelt your ore in their forge until you can build a new one, and learn them what you know about iron! Let them ship their billets down the lake in your barge! You sunk theirs! And then you'll conquer David Baldwin and the Black Lombards! What conquers is the thing that's brought this poor girl here to her knees, the thing that's making her cry her eyes out!"

When the voice of the old man ceased, no word was spoken for many

seconds. Roger Baldwin felt a great rush of anger that blinded him and stiffened his arm. Then he looked down at the bowed head of Rosalie, and hesitated.

He fought to withhold that first blow, for if it fell a hundred others would follow. What would they think of him, these hard bitten men whom he had led in battle? What would the town and country and the other iron masters of Raven River think of him? They would say that Devil Baldwin had turned soft, too soft to revenge a deadly injury; that a girl and a half cracked old man had made a fool of him.

But even while his anger clamored against these arguments a power greater and stronger than the wrath of vengeance was taking possession of him.

Just as he knew true iron, freed from the dross of the ore, so he recognized this other power as mightier than his rage, his arm like tempered steel. For the first time he willed to conquer himself; to yield his revenge to the happiness of the girl who knelt at his feet.

(Continued on Page 11)



Grinds any feed—green, wet or dry. This feeder really takes in loose roughage, bundles or bale stalks and no monkey business about it. Large capacity guaranteed with ordinary farm tractor. Grinds grain, ear or snapped corn with roughage or separate. Has cutter head and swing hammers. Get full information on this real honest-to-goodness Grinder. Write Western Land Roller Co., Box 135 Hastings, Neb.

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Meet an Important Taxpayer in Your County

THE railroads pay substantial taxes in almost every county in America—taxes that go for the support of local government and all its varied activities.

As an indication of what these taxes mean, let's take just one example:

Railroad school taxes alone pay the cost of educating more than 1,300,000 children in America every year.

For the most part, railroad taxes are the same kind you pay—taxes which go to support the activities and welfare of local communities.

That's an important reason why every farmer in America has a personal interest in seeing the railroads earn a living under private management.

Can the railroads do that? Of course they can.

Through the recent tough years, railroads have steadily improved their plant and equipment.

They're delivering the finest service today in all their history—at the lowest average rates in the world.

Their capitalization, as compared with investment in their property,

is about one-fourth lower today than in 1910—and fixed charges in 1937 were less in proportion to revenue than in any of the years prior to 1917—the prosperous years of the industry.

What is needed for the railroads is such a common-sense remedy as this:

Treat the railroads as a business. Give them reasonable freedom to "price" their only product—transportation service. Give them greater freedom to adjust rates to meet competitive situations; to adjust services to the demands of traffic; and to adjust expenses to the conditions of their business. And, above all, give them equality of treatment and opportunity—equality with all other forms of transportation in matters of regulation, taxation, subsidy and the like.

That's packing it into a single paragraph. But it's part of an 18 point program worked out by railroad men—a basis for a national transportation policy. You'll find this whole program interesting. Send for your copy today.

ASSOCIATION OF
AMERICAN RAILROADS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SAFETY FIRST—
friendliness too!

Have You Made That Fruit Cake Yet?

By MRS. BENJAMIN NIELSEN

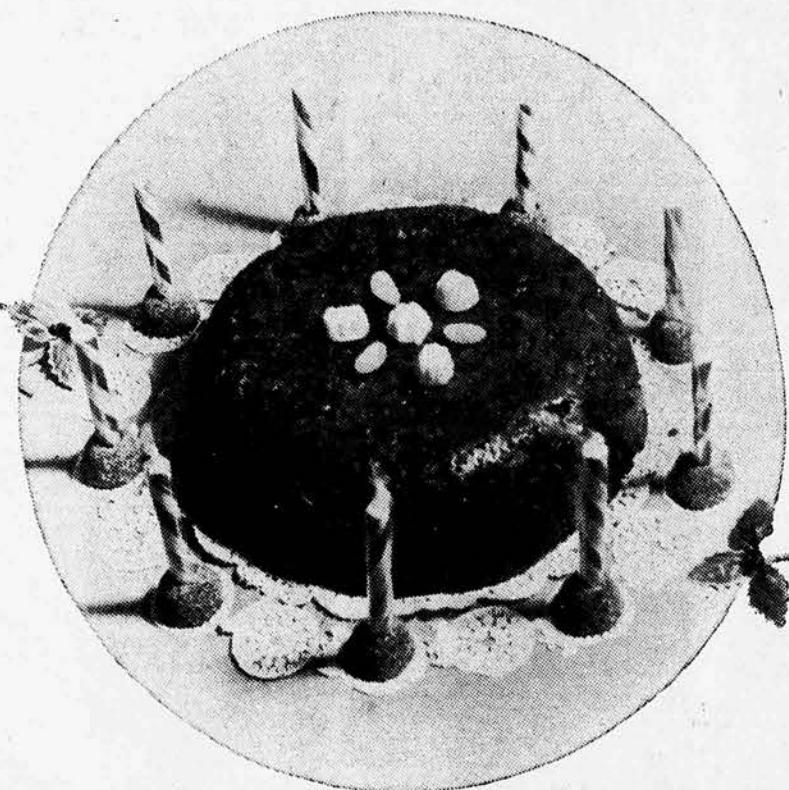
MANY homemakers insist that fruit cakes must be prepared around Thanksgiving time, or very soon after, and allowed to "age." Aside from the proper use of good ingredients nothing so adds to the goodness of this holiday goodie as does a long, slow aging period.

Those who have tasted it, insistently call it "perfect fruit cake." The steaming and slow oven baking combine to produce a superior product. Excellent when first made it is without peer when properly aged. The recipe is a very old one. If plum jelly is not available, grape juice or coffee may be substituted.

Perfect Fruit Cake

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 1/4 cups brown sugar | 2 pounds raisins |
| 1/2 pound shortening | 1/2 cup candied orange and lemon peel |
| 6 eggs | 1/2 pound mixed nutmeats |
| 1 cup molasses | 1 1/4 cups flour |
| Juice of 2 oranges | 1 teaspoon soda |
| 1/2 cup plum jelly | 1/2 teaspoon salt |
| 1/2 pound citron, finely sliced | 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon |
| 1 pound dates, cut in small pieces | 1/2 teaspoon nutmeg |
| 1/2 pound figs | 1/2 cup flour for dredging fruits |
| 1 1/2 pounds dried currants | 1/2 teaspoon cloves |

Cream shortening and add sugar gradually. Beat until light; add beaten egg yolks, molasses, orange juice and jelly. Mix well and stir in flour, which has been sifted together with the salt,



Here's a chance to "eat your cake and have it too" for the prettiest kind of a centerpiece for your Christmas dinner table. Simply unmold this unbaked fruit cake onto a large, lacy paper doily and surround it with candles made of striped stick candy stuck into red and green gumdrops.

Penny Stretcher

So many recipes call for candied fruits in preparing holiday goodies, and how the cost does mount if we make all the good things we like to have at this season! Try substituting red and green gumdrops, cut in small pieces. Cookies, cakes and pudding in which the tiny pieces of gumdrops are used are attractive in appearance, of unflavor and keep exceptionally moist.

allow to remain uncovered overnight before storing away to ripen.

We used our unbaked fruit cake as a centerpiece for the Christmas dinner table. The candles aren't real ones, but are red striped stick candy, broken in convenient lengths, inserted in large red and green gumdrops, and the ends of the cellophane wrapping perkily twisted to resemble a flame.

Unbaked Fruit Cake

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 4 tablespoons butter | 1 1/2 pounds raisins |
| 1/2 cup honey | 1 pound dates |
| 1 cup grape juice | 1/2 pound each candied cherries and pineapple |
| 1 cup orange juice | 1/2 pound citron, finely sliced |
| 1 1/2 cups graham cracker crumbs | 1 pound pecans |
| 2 cups ground rolled oats | 4 allspice berries |
| 1/2 pound dried currants | 2-inch stick cinnamon |
| | 4 whole cloves |

Simmer fruit juices and spices 5 minutes, strain. Add rolled oats and

crumbs, cool. Stir in butter and honey, mixing thoroughly. Let stand overnight. Wash fruits thoroughly, add nutmeats and place on an absorbent cloth to remain overnight. The next morning, combine the two mixtures, blending thoroughly. Press mixture in a tube pan lined with heavy wax paper. Cover with wax paper, and store in a tight container. Examine a few days before serving. If the cake seems dry it may be moistened by wrapping it in a cloth wrung out of grape juice.

Fruit cakes like friendships, grow better with age. Let's get them made early this year.

See What's in the Scrap Bag!

By MABEL WORTH

EVERY woman and girl doubly appreciates a useful gift made by the hands of a loving friend. Since so many useful and pretty little things are easily contrived right out of the scrap bag there should be no alibis for the nimble-fingered this holiday season.

There are all sorts of table mats, for example, sturdy ones for hot dishes, and finer, more dainty ones for setting the luncheon table without the use of a cloth.

Such mats are easily crocheted from odds and ends of silk gleaned from the scrap bag. Cut the silk in very narrow strips and crochet in the same way as large rag rugs are made for floor use. A friend saved huge balls of common string that came into the house during the year, dipped it in dye to obtain a desired hue and made up many mats, and also used it for making such bags as stocking bags, work bags and the like.

With the present popularity of patchwork, there are pillow tops, throws for the bed, scarves and other similar articles to be made from scrap bag materials. Many women use discarded, worn-out silk stockings for rug making; in this way excellent scatter rugs for bedrooms, bathrooms and the kitchen are evolved at no expense.

Even the children may be made happy with such simple things as bean bags, marble bags, school book covers, pillows for their rooms, and shoe bags, fashioned out of odds and ends of gay materials.

Many a young homemaker will be delighted with a homemade book containing choice recipes and formulas; if there is a son or daughter who types at school, this recipe material is nice if neatly typed, but hand-written books

For Children to Do

When Mother is busy making a fine fruit cake for Christmas dinner, you might enjoy making holiday cakes for the winter birds who have been kind enough to stay around your home thru the cold weather.

The cup-shaped rinds of oranges or grapefruit may be used for cake containers. Pierce 4 holes at equal distances around the rind, using the big ends of toothpicks. Leave the toothpicks in the holes you have made, and set the rinds in the oven to dry out. When they are dry, pull out the toothpicks and insert fine wire or stout strings, for hanging to the branches of trees.

Next, ask your mother for some bread crumbs, uncooked oatmeal, grain or seed. Mix these foods with melted mutton or beef fat, and fill the rinds. The fat will harden in the cold air, and prevent the wind's scattering the particles of food. Hang the finished cakes where you can see them from the window, and enjoy the birds' Christmas feast.—Nelle P. Davis.

Picture Place Cards

By MRS. A. B. J.

If you are planning a party, gay prints offer endless possibilities for making unusual, inexpensive and attractive place cards. With sharp, pointed scissors cut out dainty flowers, animals and fruits from the many gayly patterned gingham and percales now available, suiting pattern to the idea of the party—be it bridal, stork or what have you. Mount on plain white cards with a bit of paste. You will be surprised what clever ideas you will be able to work out. An ordinary correspondence card will make three place cards. A few deft strokes with pen or crayon may be added to complete the design or make the cut-outs appear "at home." Now they are ready for the guests' names. They may be propped against a glass, or bit of cardboard attached low in the center back will provide the easel necessary to make them "stand alone."



Allowed to mellow in the glass dish it is baked in, there is no more perfect gift on Christmas morn than this "perfect fruit cake" and its casserole container which the lucky recipient may use and use again for years to come.

Home-Made Candies

GO OVER IN A BIG WAY



Fudge so creamy it melts in your mouth! And does it make a hit with Pete!

Try these tricks for super-fudge and you'll never miss:

So you won't overcook or burn fudge, keep the flame medium.

If you have a thermometer, cook to 238 degrees. Or test for "doneness" by taking pan off the fire and pouring a teaspoonful of fudge into a shallow cup of cold water. If you can pick up the fudge in a soft ball that just holds its shape, the candy is done.

To get that smooth-as-silk quality, remove during cooking the drops of sirup that form on sides of pan, using a damp brush. After cooking wait until fudge is nearly cool, then beat for all you're worth, till a little dropped from the spoon keeps its form.

If in spite of everything, fudge gets too hard, add enough milk or water to keep it from burning, and recook. You can't have a failure if you follow these simple suggestions.

You'll find all kinds of delicious fudge recipes in our 32-page booklet—peanut butter fudge, honey fudge, marshmallow fudge. Chewy candies, Brittles, French creams, Christmas candies. How to dip chocolates. This booklet "Secrets of Successful Candy-Making" is only 10 cents, and may be obtained from Home Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Best Pie Baker in the County

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

MRS. ED THOMAS, a Doniphan county farmer's wife, enjoys the distinction of having won the annual pie contest at Troy 2 years in succession. This is a pie-baking contest; not a pie-eating contest. There is keen competition between professional cooks, busy farm women, town housewives, domestic science students and 4-H Club girls. There are pies with two crusts and open face pies; pies with criss-cross tops and meringue covered pies. All are apple pies, some pungent with spice, others are filled with plain applesauce.

Awards are based upon appearance, taste and crust texture. A crisp, new \$10 bill goes to the skillful baker whose pie is most luscious and tempting. The contestant rating second tucks away \$5, and \$2.50 is given to the culinary artist ranking third. Decision is rendered by 5 competent judges who know their pastry, out-of-town domestic science teachers, tea room operators, cafeteria managers or hotel chefs.

That all the world may enjoy her delicious pie, Mrs. Thomas generously and unselfishly permits use of the following recipe which has been in her family for years. To make the pie crust she uses:

1½ cups flour 1 teaspoon salt
½ cup home rendered lard ½ teaspoon baking powder
¼ cup boiling water

Put the lard in a bowl, add the boiling water, stirring until the lard is melted. Sift in the dry ingredients; mix. Chill before rolling out.

And here is the filler. Mrs. Thomas uses Jonathan apples.

3 cups apples ¼ teaspoon cinnamon
½ cup water ½ teaspoon nutmeg
1 cup sugar 2 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons cornstarch

Cook the apples, sugar and water together until the apples are half done. Moisten the cornstarch with water and add to the applesauce, thickening it. Pour this apple mixture into the crust, sprinkle the surface with the

cinnamon, nutmeg and dot with butter. Place the top crust, moisten the surface with cream and sprinkle with just a little sugar. Bake 30 minutes at 400 degrees Fahrenheit.

See What's in Scrap Bag?

(Continued from Page 8)

pine pillows, filled with dried pine needles collected in fall, or hops may be used for these porch pillows.

City folks are delighted to receive gifts from your jelly cupboard. Interesting containers, such as pretty vases, odd wide-mouthed bottles, even small, odd teapots, when filled with currant jelly, quince conserve or grape jam become most welcome gifts.

Pretty cretonne bags may be made in fall and filled with nuts or gay, red apples for folk who do not have gardens and orchards of their own.

We all reserve a special place in our hearts for the love-gifts or those useful things carefully made by patient, loving fingers, for very few of us will bother to make these ornamented practical things or articles for our own use.

Good luck to your scrap bag gifts!

New Charm and Grace

FOR MATURE FIGURES



Pattern No. KF-9892—If you're a size "thirty-four to forty-eight," and think that Sweet Sixteens have all the luck in fashion design, look at this youthful frock! There's such spirited romance in the sweetheart neckline (that may be held in by loops of fabric or by clips!)—and there's equal charm in the comfortable, panelled skirt, the shirred-front bodice, and all three styles of sleeves! The secret of its easy making lies in its simple lines and the helpfulness of its Sew Chart. Use any fabric that makes you look slimmer—soft, mossy crepes or wools! Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 39-inch fabric.

Pattern 15 cents. Order from Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

This Home-Mixed Cough Remedy Is Most Effective

Easily Mixed. Needs No Cooking.

Cough medicines usually contain a large quantity of sugar syrup—a good ingredient, but one which you can easily make at home. Take 2 cups of granulated sugar and 1 cup of water, and stir a few moments until dissolved. No cooking! No trouble at all.

Then get from your druggist 2½ ounces of Pinex, pour it into a pint bottle, and add your syrup. This gives you a full pint of truly wonderful medicine for coughs due to colds. It makes a real savings for you, because it gives you about four times as much for your money. It lasts a long time, never spoils, and children love it.

This is actually a surprisingly effective, quick-acting cough remedy. Instantly, you feel it taking hold. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes and makes breathing easy. You've never seen anything better for prompt and pleasing results.

Pinex is a compound containing Norway Pine and palatable gualacol, in concentrated form, a most reliable soothing agent for throat and bronchial membranes. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

Free for Asthma During Winter

If you suffer with those terrible attacks of Asthma when it is cold and damp; if raw, wintry winds make you choke as if each gasp for breath was the very last; if restful sleep is impossible because of the struggle to breathe; if you feel the disease is slowly wearing your life away, don't fail to send at once to the Frontier Asthma Co. for a free trial of a remarkable method. No matter where you live or whether you have any faith in any remedy under the sun, send for this free trial. If you have suffered for a lifetime and tried everything you could learn of without relief; even if you are utterly discouraged, do not abandon hope but send today for this free trial. It will cost you nothing. Address

Frontier Asthma Co. 111D Frontier Bldg.
462 Niagara Street, Buffalo, New York

ACHING COLDS

Relieve Their DISTRESS
This Easy, Quick Way!

To bring speedy relief from the discomfort of colds, muscular rheumatic aches and pains due to colds—you need more than "just a salve"—use a stimulating "counter-irritant" like good old warming, soothing Musterole. It penetrates the surface skin breaking up local congestion and pain resulting from colds.

Even better than a mustard plaster—Musterole has been used by millions for over 30 years. Recommended by many doctors and nurses. In three strengths: Regular, Children's (mild) and Extra Strong, 40¢. Approved by Good Housekeeping Bureau. All druggists.



BARGAIN BOX

Be sure to send for the sightseeing and tour folder of the Interstate Transit Lines. See page 2.

Get full information on the Bear Cat Grinder. See address on page 7.

Write for a free trial asthma relief. See the Frontier ad on page 9.

Complete information and catalog on Western Pumps are offered in an advertisement on page 10.

Don't fail to write for the prices and free sample of Ground Limestone mentioned on page 10.

Send a postcard for the facts on how to be a coffee salesman. Page 10.

Be sure to read the International Harvester ad on page 10.

There is a coupon at the bottom of the Zenith Farm Radio advertisement on page 11. You can get valuable information if you send it in.

If you need winter footwear, read the Ball-Band ad on page 11.

You'll be interested in the advertisement for Ford trucks on page 16.

—And Always Mention
Kansas Farmer When
Writing to Advertisers

Send us a NAME for these durable Pens

\$300.00 IN PRIZES TO THE FORTY-FOUR WINNERS

We want a good trade name for these dandy Pen-Pencil combinations. You can think of a good name that is simple and easy to remember. Such names as "Lifetime," "Duo-fold" and "Eversharp" are well known. There are other good names such as "Double Duty," "Rainbow" and "Student." But we want you to think of a new name and send it to us. It's easy, and you have just as good a chance to win as anyone. It costs nothing to try so get busy right now. Go after one of the 44 big cash prizes. If your name wins First Prize you will receive \$50.00. The Second Prize will be \$25.00; Third Prize, \$15.00; Fourth Prize, \$10.00; and there will be 40 additional prizes of \$5.00 each. In case of ties, duplicate prizes will be awarded. You don't have to order a pen to compete for prizes. This offer is open to anyone living within the United States who has not won a cash prize from us since January, 1936. Be sure to send only ONE name. It must be mailed to us not later than December 31, 1938. The decision of the judges is to be accepted as final.

\$10.00 EXTRA

If you enclose \$1 for 2 pens on our Special Introductory Offer when you send in your suggested name we will add \$10.00 to your prize if you are one of the 44 winners. Be sure to specify color. Your pens will be mailed as soon as your money is received. This offer expires December 31, 1938.

SPECIAL 1c OFFER

Gives You 2 Pens for \$1

You can have 2 of these pens for only 1c more than the price of one. Keep one and give the other as a Christmas gift. The person receiving it will cherish it for a lifetime. These guaranteed Pen-Pencil combinations represent an amazing value in beauty and durability. Convenient for school, home or office. Choice of 5 beautiful colors. Point is Durium 14K gold plate. Pencil end has proper mechanism, eraser, extra leads. If you order pens at the same time you suggest name you will receive \$10.00 extra if you are a winner.

THE PEN DEPT., 133 W. 8th St., Topeka, Kansas

Regular price 99c each

Be sure to specify colors you want:

1. Burgundy
2. Gold
3. Green
4. Blue
5. Pearl and black

MAIL THIS OFFICIAL ENTRY BLANK NOW

The Pen Dept., 133 W. 8th St., Topeka, Kansas
Here is the name I think will win a prize:

Suggested name.....

☐ Check here and enclose \$1 if you want 2 pens on our Special Introductory Offer. This will entitle you to \$10 extra if you are a winner. Be sure to specify colors desired.

1. 2.

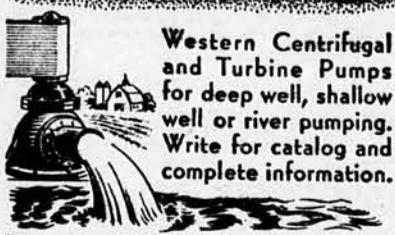
My name

My address

Town..... State.....

Be sure to print your name and address plainly.

IRRIGATION PUMPS



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

Ground Limestone

For Agricultural Purposes

Write for prices and FREE sample

DOLESE BROS. CO.

220 W. 2nd St.

Wichita, Kansas

Plant: El Dorado, Kansas

I WANT MEN

TEA AND COFFEE ROUTES
PAYING UP TO \$60.00 IN A WEEK
National company needs more men at once
to make regular calls on local routes. No
experience needed. Operate on our
capital, I give producers brand-
new Ford cars as bonus. Send
name on postcard for FREE Facts.
ALBERT HILLS
6433 Monmouth, Cincinnati, Ohio

DO NOT FAIL TO INCLUDE IN YOUR
LIST OF CHARITY GIVING, THE
COPPER FOUNDATION FOR
CRIPPLED CHILDREN
There is not a more worthy philanthropy.
You could do no finer thing. Fifteen years
of unselfish, intensive, uninterrupted
service is behind this foundation. It needs
your help—any amount is gratefully re-
ceived. There are no salaries. Address:
COPPER FOUNDATION FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN
20-C Copper Building, Topeka, Kansas

No Wonder Crops

(Continued from Page 3)

Kansas. But we felt we should point out first that this crop alone does not make for successful feed grain production. Like all other crops, its value rests on good farming.

Colby milo, a new variety released this year, is the first strictly combine sorghum crop adapted to Northwestern Kansas. Its adaptability may in time reach far southeastward into the area where Wheatland milo is commonly and successfully grown. It grows 24 to 36 inches tall. It will mature in about the same time as Sooner or 60-day milo, has a short, stiff stalk that resists lodging, threshes clean, and can be handled well with header or combine.

This variety was developed and released by the Colby Branch Experiment Station. It is a cross between Dwarf Yellow and Early White milo. According to E. H. Coles, superintendent of the Colby station, it is much earlier than Wheatland and will mature where Wheatland fails to do so. It has its limitations too, as it is subject to milo disease, known also as root rot. Growing on clean ground, where milos haven't been produced, is the only known control for milo disease in non-resistant varieties.

Considerable seed of Colby was produced in 1937 by Bartlett Brothers, of Cheyenne county, as a stock supply of the new variety. This was planted in Northwestern counties in 1938 and also as far east as Jewell county. The crop gave a great account of itself. In Jewell county it is heralded as a promising substitute for corn, and one which will mature and may be harvested much earlier than Wheatland. In Chey-

enne county 1,600 pounds of seed were put out on about 600 acres. Twenty-nine fields were inspected and recommended for certification. The average yields this year, under all sorts of conditions were 20 to 25 bushels to the acre. Some ran as high as 35 bushels. The 4-year average was 16.7 bushels. Other varieties ranged from 10 bushels an acre downward. In Jewell county, fields ran from 30 to 35 bushels.

This crop is truly a big addition to the agriculture of Northwestern Kansas. It is the nearest to what farmers have been asking for in the way of a combine sorghum. Yet, as one moves toward the center of the state, Wheatland is likely to compete more and more with Colby for production honors. A number of kafirs may outyield it. We make this statement simply as a warning to go slow in discarding Wheatland, or other dwarf type grain sorghums where they have been fairly satisfactory. As pointed out before, improved methods will still do much toward increasing yields. We know some varieties are "bad," but there are many good ones which have a place until they have been definitely replaced.

Colby milo is the only real combine milo adapted to extreme Northwestern Kansas. Out of this territory it will have to compete with Wheatland and Dwarf Yellow, or the latter's disease resistant selection, Finney.

More extensive planting of these combine milos can greatly increase the livestock production in that part of Kansas where grain has always been a limiting factor. The time is ripe for acceptance of these grain sorghums. It

hasn't been necessary to point out to "wheat farmers" this summer that they could well devote some of their land to milo production. When a field of this valuable grain is sighted, waiting for the combine, their remark is, "Why wouldn't that be a good crop to take the place of some of our wheat?"

Most convincing and valuable work in sorghum production methods has been done at the Hays Experiment Station. It has been proved beyond question, both on the station land and by practicing farmers, that grain sorghums—milo and kafir—should not be seeded in the vicinity of Hays and Northwestward, until near the middle of June. In exceptionally warm and extremely dry springs, it may be advantageous to seed anytime after June 1, in order to get the seed in moist soil. But be sure the soil is warm.

Opening up heavy soils by blank-listing is the best means of warming them. Then any practical method of seeding may be used, but the seed cannot be safely placed in a deep furrow. Loss of stands has been common from dashing rains where the furrows have been too deep and narrow.

Heavy seeding is not necessary. If good germinating conditions prevail, 2 to 3 pounds of good milo or kafir seed to the acre will make a satisfactory stand. A uniform thin stand will usually yield more than a thick stand, many farmers have proved to their own satisfaction. If seeding is late, and weeds are killed beforehand, cultivation may be limited. Only enough to keep weeds out of the row and level the ridges is necessary.

If you don't already know where you can obtain a reliable and moderately-priced source of the seed of any of the crops mentioned in this article, write Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and the editors will locate it for you.

It's Time to Look Forward

to Another Season's Rush Work



Are Your Tractor and Machines in Shape to Do Their Best for You?

Within the walls of the McCORMICK-DEERING dealer's store in your community is a valuable service worth your thought and attention at this season. It is a service which adds years to the useful life of your McCormick-Deering equipment. It is a service backed by a substantial investment in special tools, trained men, and large stocks of Genuine IHC Repairs. It is McCORMICK-DEERING SERVICE—available wherever you see the oval red, white, and blue service sign.

During the weeks ahead, take advantage of the protection offered you by McCORMICK-DEERING SERVICE.

Check your machines while they are idle, and order the Genuine IHC Repairs needed to make them as good as new. Or ask the McCormick-Deering dealer to go over each machine for you. He will quickly find the worn or broken parts, and list them—together with any needed mechanical adjustments—for your consideration.

Either way, now is the time to act to save valuable time next spring. Protect your investment in McCormick-Deering equipment—buy only Genuine IHC Repairs. Your McCormick-Deering dealer is ready to serve you.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

(INCORPORATED)

180 North Michigan Avenue

Chicago, Illinois



Let's Make Our Gifts for Others

By LEILA LEE

OF COURSE, it's fun to buy Christmas gifts, but there are plenty of things we can make right at home for little or no cost. Somehow I always think homemade gifts are even more appreciated than "store" things, because the persons we give them to are bound to realize that we love them enough to do a little extra work to help make their Christmas a happy one. So let's look over our stock on hand and see what we can make for Christmas.

Bright picture postcards can be made into a clever workbasket. Cut a round piece of cardboard for the bottom of the basket, round the end of one postcard, and use it for a pattern to round the ends of the others you plan to use, so they will all be even. Stitch the cards together, enough to go around the piece of cardboard, using bright colored yarn. Sew the square ends of the cards to the round piece of cardboard, picture sides out, of course. Line the inside with white or brown wrapping paper.

Two plain white paper plates may be made into a holder for hot pan lifters. Cut one of the plates in two, then sew the half plate to the whole one, top of both plates to the inside. The brighter the string you use to do the sewing, the better. Fasten a loop at the back so the holder may be hung up. To add another touch of color, you might paste a small picture on the front. This will hold two or three hot lifters, which may be made out of bright scraps of goods around the house.

Wools from old clothing may be made into unusual covers for pillows. Old-fashioned heavy white bedspreads, dyed in pretty colors, also make attractive pillow tops.

Wooden cigar boxes, or any small boxes may be painted or decorated with attractive pictures from magazines, then shellacked. They can be used for files, handkerchief boxes, or to hold any treasures someone may wish to save. For a file box that may be nailed to the wall, cut the lid of a cigar box about half way down, then glue down the part of the lid that is left. Paint it, or decorate with pictures. Paste a small notebook on the front and tack a string on the side of the box, tying a pencil to the end of the string. A notebook, pencil and file which can be kept in one spot, will be a welcome gift.

Select an even board, and make holes in it for flower pots. Tin cans, enameled in bright colors and with holes punched in the bottoms so flowers

can get air, may serve instead of regular flower pots. Include shelf brackets with your gift, to support the board.

Wooden molds for covered buttons, and some heavy cord, may be made into belts or bracelets. Enamel the molds in bright colors, or just shellac the natural wood. String the molds with knots in the cord to keep in place.

Hobby horses are still favorites with very small children. A good one can be made from a man's sock and a yard length of broomstick. Stuff the sock full of excelsior and push the broomstick up thru the excelsior. Tack the sock opening firmly to it. Old glove thumbs or fingers make good ears when stuffed and sewed in place. Buttons make the eyes, and strips of leather or shoestrings may be fastened in place for bridle and lines. Nostrils and mouth may be painted on.

An old keg may be made into a little chair for a small child. Saw the keg down to 6½ inches, leaving 4 staves 13 inches high to form the back. Thin boards tacked to the keg form the seat. Paint the chair a gay color, and pad the seat with some old material, covering with a bright print. A 2-year-old will be delighted with this gift.

Children who aren't old enough to read yet, love picture books. You can cut all sorts of bright pictures from magazines and mount them in scrap books.

No doubt right now you have thought of other things you can make into Christmas gifts. Stretch your imagination, and you'll stretch your Christmas pennies into going a long way.

Suggestions for Christmas

If you are searching for suggestions for Christmas gifts and entertainment, you may wish to order some of these leaflets:

- Donkey Cut-Out Whatnot Shelf03
- Oilcloth Baby Bib and Child's Bib and Tray Cloth03
- Games For a Christmas Party03
- Oil Cloth Novelties03

Send your request to Leila Lee, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Cowley Profits From Roasters

Good Idea on Any Farm

SIXTEEN Cowley county poultrymen marketed birds early this fall in the county's first soft roaster pool. Birds handled totaled 4,029 pounds, of which 3,265 pounds were in the No. 1, grade. These first grade birds brought 15 cents a pound live weight. Of those who turned in reports on the project, 80 per cent showed a profit. Second grade birds netted 12 cents a pound.

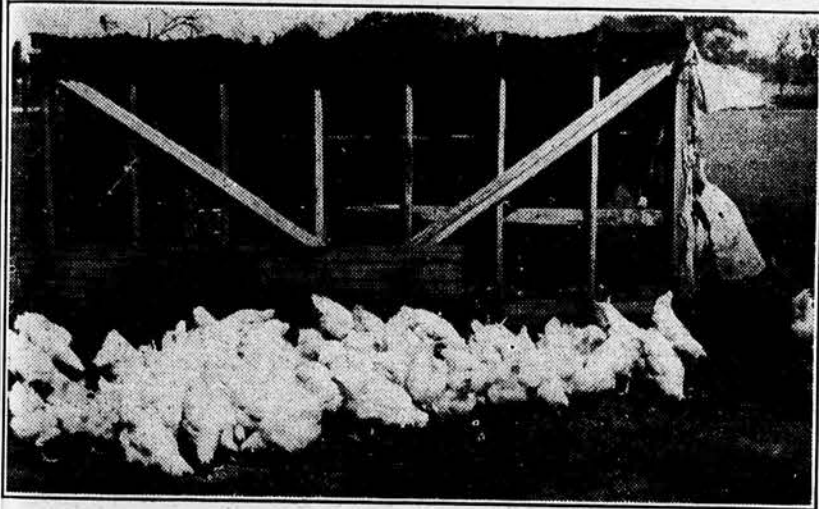
The number of birds handled this way was small for this year's program, and was carried out more as an experiment. Quite a number of these soft roasters were sold locally, and are not included in the above figures. The advantages of roaster production are that more farm grain is consumed, and the grower doesn't enter so directly into competition with the highly specialized broiler producer.

According to the grader at the packing plant, Mrs. J. P. Johnson, of Floral, marketed the finest lot of roasters. She

Mrs. E. S. Wilson, Burden, sold 325 pounds of roasters, all in the first grade. The Wilsons fed a commercial mash and grain. Mrs. Wilson believes, that with the low broiler market of the last few years, roasters are more profitable.

A. Sidle, of Winfield, was one who stated that he lost money by selling as roasters. He stated he could have received from 16 to 20 cents a pound as broilers, which would have been more profitable.

Summarizing the results, County Agent Daly believes roasters are profitable for poultrymen with the heavy breeds, unless they have a special local market for "fryers." The birds raised on clean ground with plenty of green range made the best gains and most profit. Worms or disease just about eliminate birds for roasters. Altho in most cases the roasters were more profitable than broilers, the price of 15 cents a pound which was received for



Part of Mrs. J. P. Johnson's, Cowley county, roasters. They graded out better than any other lot. This inexpensive range house was no doubt responsible for much of Mrs. Johnson's success. It kept the birds on clean ground where there was plenty of green feed.

had 55 choice White Rocks that weighed 284 pounds. Mrs. Johnson sold 120 to a local firm when they weighed 3 pounds. She found it considerably more profitable to market at roaster size rather than 3 pounds or broiler size.

From the time her chicks were hatched, Mrs. Johnson fed a home-mixed mash using the all-purpose formula. After the chicks were 8 weeks old they were moved to a range house where green pasture was available and fed wheat and kafir in addition to the mash. Mrs. Johnson brooded her chicks in a permanent house equipped with a nail-screen sunporch. They never were on the ground until moved to the range house. Probably much of Mrs. Johnson's success was due to the fact that she never gave the chicks an opportunity to become infected with worms, coccidiosis, or any ground carried disease. The record on Mrs. Johnson's entire brooding operations is very interesting. Out of 510 chicks put in the brooder house she lost only 8. Now, after giving the pullets a rigid culling, she has 200 birds.

Mrs. C. D. Snyder, of Winfield, marketed a fine bunch of Buff Orpingtons. Her birds all would have graded finest except that some had bruised breasts from jumping off roosts that were too high. This will be prevented this year. Mrs. Snyder kept feed records and made an interesting comparison between selling as broilers, and as roasters. On June 1, her birds were worth 38 cents apiece as broilers. They were sold as roasters on August 8, with the first lot, and brought 72 cents apiece. Feed cost averaged 19 cents apiece from broiler size to roaster. This made the roaster show 15 cents more profit above feed cost than the broilers. Of course, all poultry prices were low this year, and altho the roasters were more profitable than broilers they showed only a small profit.

Mrs. C. P. Armstrong, of Winfield, marketed 17 roasters, all of which graded first. Her chicks were raised with hens, started on rolled oats and later fed cracked corn and wheat with blabber milk. She believes that the roaster market is more profitable than selling at 2 or 3 pounds.

No. 1 birds did not give the poultrymen the income they should have. A similar project will be carried in Cowley county in 1939.

—KF—

Study Turkey Sales Plan

Three Kansas turkey men recently attended a grading school at the North-western Turkey Growers' association convention at Salt Lake City, Utah. These men were Austin Fox, Kinsley; P. J. McQuillan, Sylvan Grove; and August Ravenstein, Belmont, and were accompanied by C. E. Dominy, Extension marketing specialist. They are assisting now in grading work of the co-op dressing plants.

—KF—

Foundation for Car Granary

An old railroad car is set on a firm concrete foundation to provide a granary on the Frank Renyer farm, Shawnee county. It is raised about 2½ feet off of the ground and the north side of the foundation is a solid wall. There are 4 concrete cross foundations and the south side is open. This provides 3 sheds under the granary for hog shelter.

—KF—

Strange Brethren

(Continued from Page 7)

With this desire a miracle of change took place within him. The whips of his fury became shadows. He was free with the freedom of spirit. He lifted his head. The rawhide in his hand slipped unnoticed to the deck.

Baldwin took a knife from the belt of one of his men and closed Rosalie's fingers around the hilt.

"Cut them free," he said. Her eyes met his and in them for a moment he looked down the vistas of reality.

Rosalie's hand drew the blade across the ropes that bound her brothers. Baldwin helped her to lift them up; and instead of the bitterness of soul that he had expected at the touch of a Black Lombard he felt peace that was like a river of clear waters.

(The End)



BALL-BAND

MORE MILES OF COMFORT

in every pair

It doesn't make any difference whether you choose Ball-Band footwear for extra comfort or for extra wear—you'll get both. And you'll get this double satisfaction because Ball-Band builds these most important qualities right into every pair. That's why we say you're sure to feel more comfortable if you buy Ball-Band footwear.

MISHAWAKA RUBBER & WOOLEN MFG. CO.
441 Water St. • Mishawaka, Ind.

LOOK FOR THE RED BALL

Try an Advertisement in the
Kansas Farmer Market Place

NO HIGH LINE— NO DRY A-B-OR C BATTERIES

—No Sending Out Batteries for Recharging!

\$19.95 ZENITH
FARM
RADIO
—NEW TABLE
MODEL—

Sensationally NEW!



You Do Not Have
to Buy Dry Batteries!

Genuine Zenith—typical of terrific 1939 Zenith values—see for yourself at your Zenith dealer's. He offers 81 different Zenith models for wired and unwired homes—from \$14.95 up. Zenith—America's most copied radio—is again a year ahead. Or—if you prefer, send the coupon below direct to the factory.

*Prices slightly higher in the South and far West.

ASK
ZENITH
OWNERS

Hear the Zenith Radiorgan

Pioneer in the farm field, the Zenith line this year offers values and features which you won't believe possible unless you actually see and hear the sets themselves. Don't be satisfied with an imitation when the same money—perhaps less—buys the genuine Zenith.

ZENITH RADIO CORPORATION • CHICAGO

America's oldest makers of fine radios—
Always a year ahead



ZENITH RADIO CORPORATION
6001 Dickens Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Without obligation, send me catalog and information concerning free home trial.
☐ I have high-line power
☐ I don't have high-line power

Name.....

Address.....

City..... State.....

12-KFMB-8

DON'T fail to hear and see the 1939 Zenith Radios before you make up your mind.

Over half a million folks in unwired homes are getting for the first time "city set" reception with their Zeniths.

And—they don't need A or B or C dry batteries and don't have to send out batteries for recharging—their power operating cost is 50c a year with the Zenith Wincharger harnessing the wind that blows over their fields.

**3,650
HOURS**

a year
50¢ power
operating cost.

"Runs your radio,
lights your home."

SPECIAL OFFER
Zenith Wincharger

\$17.50

when bought with a
Zenith Radio

Few Changes in Farm Program

Another Wheat Acreage Cut

SECRETARY WALLACE has approved detailed provisions of the 1939 Agricultural Conservation Program. It follows closely the program for 1938 and is now ready to present to farmers. Meetings for this purpose are to be held thruout the U. S. during the next few months.

The program plans to meet the country's domestic requirements, all possible exports, and reserves.

Individual farmers will participate in the program thru seeding crops within acreage allotments representing the farm's share of the national, state, and county allotments, and thru carrying out soil-building practices. For each farm a maximum payment will be computed, based upon the size and type of operation for the farm, and co-operating farmers who meet all requirements will earn maximum payments. Where farmers seed more than their allotments, or carry out less than the maximum soil building practices available for their farm, payments will be reduced.

The 1939 program sets a national soil-depleting crop goal of between 270 and 285 million acres; provides for conservation payments to participating farmers on the basis of the 500 million dollar annual appropriation authorized in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, and provides for continuing the soil-building practices which have been an essential part of the AAA programs since 1936.

Incentive to Comply

In addition to the conservation payments, 212 million dollars in price adjustment payments was authorized by the last Congress to be paid to cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco and rice producers. These payments will be made only to farmers who seed within their farm acreage allotments. For example: a farmer who over-plants his farm wheat acreage allotment, will not be eligible for any wheat price adjustment payment.

A range conservation program, similar in most respects to the one in effect in 1938, is a part of the general program.

Following are the national acreage goals for 1939:

Corn—Commercial areas only, 94,000,000 to 97,000,000 acres.

Cotton—27,000,000 to 29,000,000 acres.

Wheat—55,000,000 to 60,000,000 acres.

Rice—850,000 to 880,000 acres.

Peanuts—1,550,000 to 1,650,000 acres.

Potatoes—3,100,000 to 3,300,000 acres.

Tobacco: Flue-cured—860,000 to 900,000 acres. Burley—375,000 to 400,000 acres. Fire-cured and dark air-cured—160,000 to 170,000 acres. Cigar filler and binder—85,000 to 90,000 acres.

General crops, including commercial truck, 145,000,000 to 150,000,000 acres.

Some Changes Made

As a result of reductions in acreage allotments the proposed payment rates for wheat and Burley tobacco are higher than under the 1938 program, and rates of payment for cotton, corn, potatoes, peanuts, rice and most other types of tobacco are somewhat lower. Other rates of payment are unchanged.

Rates of payment on the 1939 allotments to farms participating in the AAA programs include:

Cotton, 2 cents a pound, plus 1.6 to 1.8 cents price adjustment payment, or a total payment of 3.6 to 3.8 cents a pound.

Corn, 9 cents a bushel, plus a 5 to 6 cent price adjustment payment, or a total payment of 14 to 15 cents.

Wheat, 17 cents a bushel, plus 10 to 12 cents price adjustment payment, or a total payment of 27 to 29 cents.

Rates to the acre which farmers can earn, include: Commercial vegetable area, \$1.50; commercial orchards, \$2; general crops in Area A, \$1.10—Areas B and C, 70 cents; soil conservation crops Area A, 50 cents—Area B, 70 cents; restoration land, 50 cents; soil-building practices, \$1.50.

As in 1938, farmers who exceed their acreage allotments will be subject to deductions. The rates at which deductions will apply are: Cotton, 4 cents

a pound; corn, 40 cents a bushel; wheat, 50 cents a bushel; potatoes, 30 cents a bushel; peanuts, \$25 a ton; rice, 80 cents a hundred pounds; all types of tobacco, 8 cents a pound; commercial vegetables in specified areas, \$20 an acre; general soil-depleting crops, \$8 an acre in Area A and \$5 an acre in Area B; corn for grain in Area C, \$10 an acre; restoration land, \$1 an acre for failure to prevent erosion, and \$3 an acre for cropping restoration land; for breaking out native sod in non-crop pastures, \$3 an acre; for failure to meet soil-building goal, \$1.50 a soil-building unit.

Commercial vegetable acreage allotments will be established in designated areas in 1939, to discourage increases on farms with reduced acreages of major crops, for which acreage allotments are established.

Farmers, who have corn acreage allotments of less than 8 acres, may elect to have their farms classified as non-allotment farms. On these farms, corn will be treated as a general soil-depleting crop, for the purpose of payment, and deductions for exceeding the corn acreage allotment would not be made unless the acreages of corn exceeds 8 acres. Similar provisions apply in most areas for wheat.

Provision is also made for permitting as much as 3 acres of commercial vegetables to be grown on any non-allotment farm, without deductions.

Payments of less than \$200 will be increased upon the same basis as in the 1938 program. Top payment will be \$10,000 in 1939.

No Wheat Exempt

On any farm, for which a wheat acreage allotment is established, any acreage planted to wheat, except that planted in mixtures, will be charged against the wheat acreage allotment, and be classified as soil-depleting, unless some other use of the land is made before December 15, 1938. Formerly, wheat used for certain purposes could be exempt from the soil-depleting classification.

Acreage planted to oats, barley, or rye will not be classified as soil-depleting, if these crops are used for a nurse crop for legumes or perennial grasses, provided the grain crop is cut for hay, and a good stand of the legumes, or grasses, is established in 1939.

Acreage in flax will not be classified as soil-depleting, if flax is used as a nurse crop, or if the flax acreage is matched with an acreage of soil-con-

serving crops seeded alone, provided a good stand of the conserving crop is established.

In the Great Plains, sweet sorghums may be harvested for silage without being considered as soil-depleting.

Two practices relating to irrigation and flood water control have been added to the general list of soil-building practices for the arid and semi-arid areas. The first of these provides for constructing concrete masonry check dams for control of erosion and seepage of irrigated crop land and orchard land. The other is a provision for ditching and diversion and spreading of flood water, or well water, on restoration land, crop land or hay land.

The rate of credit for applying limestone has been increased slightly for

some areas to further encourage the adoption of this practice.

A special practice providing for contour cultivation with specified types of implements, following a small grain crop harvest in 1939, will apply in 24 counties in the southwest Great Plains, in the so-called "Dust Bowl" area.

The restoration land program in the Great Plains area is to be continued on approximately the same basis as in the 1938 program. In this program an allowance of 50 cents an acre is made for each acre of restoration land. Deductions of \$1 an acre will be made for failure to protect restoration land from erosion, and deductions of \$3 an acre will be made for cropping land, which has been designated as restoration land either in 1938 or in 1939.

New British Trade Treaty Signed

May Help Wheat, Corn, Hogs

UNCLE SAM signed new trade treaties with Great Britain and Canada last week. These pacts reduce American, British and Canadian tariffs on a long list of commodities. England reduced her tariffs on American wheat, flour, beef and pork. Canada made concessions to the farmers of the United States by lowering the tariffs on live hogs, beef and veal, pork, poultry and game, eggs in shell, Indian corn and oats.

Benefits of the new agreements go automatically to all other nations on Uncle Sam's "most favored nation" list, except Germany which is on the "blacklist" for discriminating against American products.

Great Britain reduced her tariffs or made other concessions on about 450 American products. Included are the following:

Wheat—Duty of 6 cents a bushel eliminated.

Corn (other than flat white corn)—Ten per cent duty bound against change during life of the agreement.

Lard—Ten per cent duty eliminated.

Pork—(Chilled or frozen)—Present duty-free treatment bound against change; "equitable quota treatment" will be accorded United States trade.

Apples (fresh)—Duty reduced from 24 to 16 per cent.

Peaches (canned)—Duty of 20 per cent bound against increase.

Pears (fresh)—Duty reduced from 16 to 11 per cent.

Pears (canned)—The 20 per cent duty bound against increase.

Asparagus, corn and beans (canned)—Twenty per cent duty cut to 10 per cent on asparagus and sweet corn; 20 per cent rate on beans bound against increase.

Raw Cotton—Duty free treatment bound against change.

Raw tobacco—Assurance given that margin of preference now given Empire-grown tobacco will not be increased.

Soft wood lumber—Ten per cent duty cut to 4½ per cent.

Hickory, persimmon and cornel—Duty free treatment bound against change.

Other hardwood—Ten per cent duty bound against increase.

Hardwood flooring—Twenty per cent duty cut to 17½ per cent.

Electric Refrigerators—Duty reduced from 20 to 15 per cent on refrigerators having storage capacity not exceeding 12 cubic feet.

Agricultural Tractors—Duty reduced from 33½ to 25 per cent on farm track-laying tractors suitable for hauling or pushing implements. Existing rate of 15 per cent on other tractors bound against increase.

Automobiles—Agreement binds against increase in the existing duty of 33½ per cent on automobiles of 25 horsepower and over.

Women's and Girls' Shoes—20 per cent duty cut to 15 per cent on shoes valued at \$3.33 or more a pair. On shoes valued at more than \$2.50 but less than \$3.33, a sliding scale reduction is provided depending on value.

Undressed Fur Skins—Duty free treatment bound against change.

Silk Hosiery—Duty cut from about 27 cents a pair to 20 cents a pair.

Women's Cotton Dresses—20 per cent rate bound against increase.

Toilet Preparations—30 per cent duty reduced to 20 per cent on toothpaste or powder, mouth washes, toilet creams, lip stick, rouge, and similar preparations.

Hard and Soft Soap—20 per cent duty reduced to 15 per cent.

The list of principal concessions provided under the agreement on United States exports into Newfoundland follows:

Wheat Meal and Flour—Free treatment bound against change.

Oranges and Lemons—Free treatment continued.

Raisins—Duty of 3 cents per pound eliminated.

Lard—50 per cent duty cut to 30 per cent.

Mining Machinery—Free treatment continued.

Paper and Pulp Making Machines—Free treatment continued.

Among 1,489 Canadian concessions made to the United States are these agricultural reductions:

Live Hogs—Reduced from 1¼ cents to 1 cent a pound.

Beef and Veal—Six cents to 4 cents a pound.

Pork—2½ to 1½ cents a pound.

Poultry and Game—17½ per cent ad valorem to 15 per cent.

Eggs in Shell—10 cents to 5 cents a dozen.

Indian Corn—20 cents to 10 cents a bushel.

Oats—9 cents to 8 cents a bushel.

Our Concessions

Among the 400 concessions made by the United States on imports from Canada are:

Packaged salt—Duty reduced from 11 to 7 cents a hundred. Bulk salt from 7 to 4 cents.

Fire brick—Reduced from 15 to 12½ per cent ad valorem.

Cement—20 per cent to 10 per cent.

Maple sugar—Reduced from 4 cents to 3 cents a pound. Maple syrup, 4 to 2 cents a pound.

Pork, fresh or chilled—2½ to 1½ cents a pound.

Horses—Valued at not more than \$150 a head, from \$20 to \$15 a head: Valued at more than \$150 a head, 20 per cent to 17½ per cent.

Barley—20 to 15 cents a bushel.

Bran, shorts—10 per cent to 5 per cent.

Red clover seed—5 cents to 4 cents a pound.

Newsprint—Continued on free list.

White or Irish potatoes, under limited conditions—75 to 37½ cents per 100 pounds.

Cattle—A cut from 2 to 1½ cents for cattle weighing more than 700 pounds.

Hogs—Reduced from 2 to 1 cent a pound.

Whole milk—Reduced from 6½ to 3½ cents a gallon.

Eggs—Reduced from 10 to 5 cents a dozen.

Cattle quota—Increased from 156,000 to 225,000 head; calves, increased from 52,000 to 100,000 head; a 60,000 head limit any one quarter of the year.

Concessions were granted by the United States on 150 British products including cotton yarns, cotton wearing apparel, wool wearing apparel and a reduction in the flax duty from 40 per cent to 30 per cent.

A Champion Steer Brings a Good Price



THE GRAND champion steer at the Wichita 4-H Club Fat Stock Show, shown by Johnny Simons, Maize, and bought by the Phillips Petroleum Company for 66 cents a pound. In recent years this company, makers of "66" gasoline, have bought the champion steer of the show every year for 66 cents a pound.

TABLE OF RATES

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

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

FARMERS MARKET

RATES 6 cents a word each insertion. If ordered for four or more consecutive insertions; eight cents a word each insertion on shorter order, or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues; 10 word minimum. Count abbreviations and initials as words and your name and address as part of the advertisement. When display headlines and white space are used, charges will be based on 50 cents an agate line, or \$7 per column inch; five line minimum; 2 columns by 18 lines maximum. No discount for repeated insertion. Heads and signature limited to 24 point openface type. No cuts allowed. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of issue.

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

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

BABY CHICKS

SEX-ed \$3.95
Chix
UPC.O.O. Per 100 F.O.B.

You'll like Bush's husky Ozark chicks, 95% sexed guarantee, 100% live delivery; pullets, cockerels or unsexed. Prove to your satisfaction why customers, like Geo. Mifflin, Hutchinson, Minnesota, report outstanding results and prize winners. 200-egg bloodlines from accredited, blood-tested flocks. Bush's Giant-Type White Leghorns and 20 other popular breeds. Extremely low prices, easy terms. Write today for free interesting descriptive literature.

BUSH HATCHERY, Box 225-A, Clinton, Mo.

Schlichtman Square Deal Chicks, Missouri Approved. 100% blood-tested. Prepaid per 100: Leghorns, Anconas, \$6.75; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandotters, Langshans, Minorcas, \$7.25; Giants, Brahmas, \$8.40; heavy assorted, \$6.60; Leftovers, \$4.90. Write for free catalog explaining our 2-week replacement guarantee. Schlichtman Hatchery, Appleton City, Mo.

Baby Chicks, bred from world's champion Foundation stock. 20 years tracing pedigree for more eggs, livability, early maturity, greater profits. Hundreds egg contest awards. 12 bloodtested breeds. Also Sexed chicks. Low prices. Advance order discounts. Free catalog. Bagby Poultry Farm, Box 108, Sedalia, Mo.

Coombs ROP Leghorns. World record ROP Hens. 355 eggs. Chicks, eggs sired by ROP males from 350-318 egg hens. Breeding males from proven sires and dams. Sexed chicks. Big early order discount. Free bulletin. Feeding layers for better profits. Catalog. Hatching now. Coombs & Son, Box 6, Sedgewick, Kansas.

Chicks and Poults. All popular breeds of both. Chicks, pure and crossbreeds. Exceptional quality. Bloodtested. Sexed or as hatched. Place orders now for early delivery. \$3.90 per 100 up. Steinhoff Hatchery, Osage City, Kansas.

Booth's Famous Chicks. Strong, healthy, quick growing. Excellent layers. From one of America's greatest breeding institutions. 10 varieties. Also sexed chicks. Reduced prices. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 811, Clinton, Mo.

20 Breeds. Bush's Famous Ozark Chicks. Pullets \$9.90 up; surplus cockerels, \$3.95 up. C.O.D. F.O.B. hatchery. 100% delivery. Immediate shipments. Free catalog. Bush Hatchery, Box 325-A, Clinton, Mo.

Baby Chicks. Egg strains and broiler stock. Prompt service. Low prices. Free literature. Sedalia Chick Hatchery, Dept. 8, Sedalia, Mo.

WHITE LEGHORNS

White Leghorn Cockerels from Coombs individually white pedigreed stock. Mrs. Chas. Davis, Elm-dale, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

Fancy Single Comb Red cockerels. High egg production. Blood tested stock, \$1.00. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

TURKEYS

Large Mammoth Bronze, heavy breasted, beautiful markings. D. H. Gregory, Alton, Kan.

Big Bourbon Toms, \$4.50 and up. Dye Sisters, Mullinville, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

Sixty-five Years of Continuous Service to farmers and shippers is our proud record. Join the thousands of successful shippers who each year ship all of their dressed turkeys, ducks, geese, capons, and veal to us. Get the most for what you produce. "A Coughle shipper is a Coughle booster." Write today for quotations, tags, and new low shipping costs. Coughle Commission Company, Chicago, Illinois.

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

PLANTS—NURSERY STOCK

Roses—2 Year, field-grown, Red, Pink, Shell R. Hance, Tallman, Pres. Hoover, Sunburst, Elsie Holland, Columbia, Luxembourg, Caledonia, Briarcliff. All 19c each postpaid. Ship C. O. D. Catalog free. Naughton Farms, Waxahatchie, Texas.

200 Yellow Free Blakemore or Dunlap plants delivered, \$1.00. Free catalog on strawberries, Nectar-berry, Boysenberry and Youngberry. Waller Bros., Judsonia, Arkansas.

Kudzu—Greatest Pasture-Hay Plant known. Roots that will come up, live and grow. Write for information. Rock Glen Farm, 946 W. Peachtree, Atlanta, Ga.

25 Three-Foot Trees, 5 each; apple, pear, cherry, plum and peach, \$5.00 by express collect. L. F. Dintelman, Belleville, Ill.

MACHINERY

30-60 Oil Pull Tractor, \$150.00. Model D. John Deere tractor, \$600. Model D. John Deere tractor, \$450. Model D. John Deere tractor, \$175. Model B. John Deere tractor, \$450. 20 Farm All, \$400. Midwest limestone pulverizer, \$325. John Deere hay press, \$300. 10-ft. power binder J. D. \$100. 4 bottom John Deere tractor, plow, \$150. Pape hammer grinder, \$150. Letz roughage mill 230, \$200. John Deere 21 ft. disc harrow, \$150. Western Electric 1500 watt lighting plant, \$100. Green Brothers, Lawrence, Kan.

Farmers! Make more money by cleaning and grading your grain and corn for seed and market. We have the right machine, priced right. Free folders, prices. Hart-Carter Co., Dept. F, Minneapolis, Minn.

Factory Rebuilt Hay Cutters, silo-fillers—sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 24-inch. Same guarantee as new equipment. Smalley Corporation, Dept. K, Manitowish, Wisconsin.

New John Deere Tractors, B. Model 1938, rubber tires, \$675.00; steel tires, \$544.00. Baxter Supply Co., Baxter Springs, Kan.

Tractors: Used McCormick-Deering tractors for sale at bargain prices. Kysar Implement Company, Wakeeney, Kan.

I. H. C. All Steel 4 hole sheller with extension feeder, \$50.00. Voss & Verhage, Downs, Kan.

New, inexpensive, light draft basin machine. Write, E. J. Farming Co., Verdigris, Nebr.

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Richman's Hammermill—Poorman's Price, \$39.50 up. Link Mfg. Company, Fargo, N. Dak.

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Save Half, Guaranteed, reconditioned truck and parts. All parts—all models, makes. Catalog free. General Auto, 7008-K, Cottage Grove, Chicago.

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Kansas' Largest Trailer Mart, Schult-Alma-Kozy Coaches. New and used from \$350.00 and up. Write for literature. Wichita Trailer Coach Co., 600 W. Douglas Avenue, Wichita, Kan.

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

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1-450 Watt Delco automatic light plant with 160 amp. batteries. 1-600 watt Delco automatic light plant. 4 1/4 H. P. 32 volt motors. Assortment of lamps. Crosey 32 volt radio. Please inquire. H. W. Schmale, DeWitt, Nebr.

WIND ELECTRIC PLANTS

Electrify Your Home. Build your own wind-charger from used car generator and few boards. Makes electricity free. Copyright instruction book 10c. Wesco, 841 Terminal, Minneapolis, Minn.

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

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Powerful 6-Volt motor, made from Model T, or 12-volt generator, without rewinding; 25c cost; 4 amps. drain; pulls washing machine; directions 20c. Cummings Brothers, Morrowville, Kan.

Batteries—Farnham, Auto, Radio; light plants, radios, washing machines, motors, wind-chargers. Wholesale prices. Battery Exchange, Albers, Ill.

ELECTRIC FENCE

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

Electric Fencer \$1.45. Build it yourself. Safe and simple six volt. Plans, 20c. H. C. Rose, Franklin, Nebr.

IRRIGATION SUPPLIES AND TANKS

Irrigation Well Casing, all diameters and lengths; galvanized, plain, perforated, or screen; lock seam, riveted or welded. Turbine pumps, suction and discharge pipe, footvalves. Write for prices. Norton Manufacturing Co., Norton, Kan.

BURGLAR ALARMS

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

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Save 1/4—Buy Direct at factory cost. Freight, prepaid to you. Prices start at \$124.50. 3 years to pay on F.H.A. plan. Approved by Underwriters Laboratories. 24 hour gas delivery service. Write Homegas, Wichita, Kan.

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Black English Shepherd Puppies. Special prices for Christmas. Best farm and watch dogs. Breeder 20 years. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan., Box 50.

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Amazing New Farm Radios—No batteries to charge, no equipment to buy. Beautiful full size table model complete with 1000 hour battery \$16.95. Guaranteed by oldest exclusive maker of farm radios in America. Territory open for Farmer-Agents. Write today for complete information. L. Tatro Mfg. Co., Decorah, Iowa.

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Disappointed? Try our guaranteed age-sweetened chewing or smoking, 12 lbs. \$1.00. Broken-leaf from best grades, 15 lbs. \$1.00. Morris Farms, Mayfield, Kentucky.

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Roll Filmachine Developed and your choice of enlargements, or (2) 16 guaranteed Finerfotos or (3) 8 Finerfotos and one beautiful oil colored enlargement, 25c coin. Order by number. Finerfotos, Box N 898, Minneapolis, Minn.

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

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

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104 Page Auctioneering Book \$1.00. American Auction College, Kansas City, Mo.

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Inventors—Time Counts—Don't risk delay in patenting your invention. Write for new 48-page free booklet. "Patent Guide for the Inventor." No charge for preliminary information. Clarence A. O'Brien and Hyman Berman, Registered Patent Attorneys, 150-W Adams Building, Washington, D. C.

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OLD GOLD WANTED

Go'd \$35.00 Ounce. Ship old gold teeth, crowns, jewelry, watches, receive cash by return mail. Satisfaction guaranteed. Dr. Weisberg's Gold Refining Company, 1502-O Hennepin, Minneapolis, Minn.

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Good Baled Alfalfa Hay for sale. E. W. Hayden, Clements, Kansas.

FISH

Pure, Headless, Salted Herring, 100 lbs. \$6.50; 50 lbs. \$3.50. Knarvik's Fisheries, Two Harbors, Minn.

VETERINARY REMEDIES

Abortion Protection One Vaccination. Government licensed vaccine; money back guarantee. Free abortion literature. Farmers Vaccine Supply Company, Department P, Kansas City, Mo.

SPARROW TRAPS

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

INTEREST TO WOMEN

Send \$2.00 for Special Package postage paid. 5 lbs. wool rug strips; 5 lbs. quilt patches; 1/2 dozen four sack tea towels. American Wiper & Waste Mills, 511 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

HONEY

Extra Quality Clover Honey: 10 lb. paid \$1.00; 60 lb. can \$4.90; 10 lbs. pall bulk comb \$1.10. Fred Peterson, Alden, Iowa.

FOR THE TABLE

Choice Tartaree Italian Prunes, none better; 10 pound box 30/40 express paid, \$1.50. Guaranteed. Red Hill Orchard, R. 4, Salem, Oregon.

HOSIERY

Finest Silk Hosiery—Wholesale to You—five pairs, \$1.00. Handsome, lustrous bedspread, \$1.29. Directo, KF 221W Broad Street, Savannah, Georgia.

Ladies' Silk Hosiery slightly imperfect, 5 pairs \$1.00. Children's fancy socks, 6 pairs \$1.00. Postpaid, guaranteed. Quality Hosiery, Burlington, N. C.

AGENTS WANTED

Prosper with Heberling's. We offer ambitious men and women chance to make more money—be independent. No layoffs—steady, profitable work. Sell farm and home needs to friends and neighbors. Car needed, but no capital or experience required. Get all the facts. Write Dept. KF, G. C. Heberling Co., Bloomington, Ill.

Agents Wanted. Finest and most complete line of new improved varieties of nursery stock. Fruit trees, berries, shrubs, roses. Attractive prices and liberal sales plan, full or part time work. Write today for full details. Neosho Nurseries, Dept. G, Neosho, Mo.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

PENSION

AUTOMATIC INCOME TAX PENSION for all the people from birth until death. You get it when you need it. Particulars free. William C. Stange, Yates Center, Kan.

LAND—KANSAS

Farm Home Opportunities in Washington County, Kansas. Federal Land Bank farms for sale. Small down payments, low interest rates. Long time to pay. 240 acres, improved, 100 acres in cultivation. 80 acres pasture and meadow, school adjoins, a bargain at \$7000.00. 314 acres, good improvements, 50 acres creek valley, 20 acres upland in cultivation, remainder excellent pasture. An ideal home and stock farm, \$9600.00. Write or see T. J. Hogan, Sec. Treas., Kimeo NFLA, Greenleaf, Kan.

320 Acres, 7 miles out, 100 plow, balance fine blue stem pasture; good improvements, silo, water system, \$30 per acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

Eighties, Quarters, Half Sections, \$20 to \$35 each. Good improvements, no rocks, plenty of water. Terms. Cecil Hight, Thayer, Kan.

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

LAND—MISSOURI

Buy a Farm—Pay Like Rent. Insure your future while you are earning. Buy a Federal Land Bank farm—you can pay for it like rent. We have the farm to suit your needs—these are typical. 95 acres, Henry County, Missouri, 3 miles to Windsor, on a public gravel road; 1 1/2 miles to paved State Highway No. 52; 3/4 mile to school; 3 miles to church; R.F.D.; telephone and school bus; 3-room house, barn, four other buildings; watered by wells, cistern, spring and ponds; brown silt loam, lies gently rolling, all upland; 60 acres tillable, 35 acres pasture and meadow; \$2,500. 101 acres Lawrence County, Missouri, 5 miles to Bowers Mill; on a gravelled public road, 1 1/2 miles to paved U. S. Highway No. 66; 1 1/2 miles to school, 3/4 mile to church; R.F.D.; telephone electricity, and school bus available; 6-room house, barn, smoke house, garage, poultry house; watered by wells and windmill; brown silt loam, lies gently rolling, all upland; 62 acres tillable, 14 acres pasture, 23 acres pasture; \$3,200. Terms as low as 1/4 cash, balance in a 20-year loan at 5%. No trades. Write us, name the specific counties in which you are interested in Missouri, Illinois or Arkansas and a free list will be sent you. The Federal Land Bank of St. Louis, St. Louis, Missouri.

For Stock, Dairy, Grain, Fruit, Poultry Farms—Central Missouri bargains beat all competition. Wide variety types, sizes, prices. Free list. Geo. S. Shanklin, Columbia, Mo.

LAND—OREGON

Oregon Farm Home—Crop certainty and desirable living conditions. Lands irrigated or ample rainfall. Some capital necessary. No farms for rent. No homestead lands. Write, Onto-Oregon, 824 S. W. Fifth Avenue, Portland, Oregon.

LAND—MISCELLANEOUS

Farms That Pay in the Great Northern Railway Agricultural Empire, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Fertile black soil, high production crops, grain, fruit, vegetables, feed and livestock. Many kinds of farms for selection. Write for book on state you prefer. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 1202, G. N. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

Federal Land Bank Farms for sale. We have farms and ranches in Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico. Priced on actual value. Sold on convenient terms. Favorable interest rate. No trades. Tell what locality you are interested in and we will mail you farm description. Federal Land Bank of Wichita, Wichita, Kan.

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

84 Acres Going at only \$550. Complete with team, cow, harness, wagon and farming tools; 4-room house, 1/2 mile state highway, part cash. New winter catalog sent free. United Farm Agency, KF-428 BMA Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Irrigated Land, Nice Climate, no crop failures, inexpensive irrigation water. Dryer's Agency, Salmon, Idaho.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

Lands: If you want to buy, or sell, or trade your land or property—write Kysar Realty Company, Wakeeney, Kan.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

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

Grinds Good Cow Feed

A mixture of ear corn and cottonseed meal, ground in a hammer mill, makes dairy cow feed on the Eugene Aurand farm, Republic county. He pours the meal over the ear corn on the concrete floor of his granary and then scoops it all into the grinder together. This method is also a good one to mix cottonseed meal, tankage or linseed meal with ground grain for hogs.

SHEEP

Cross-Bred
Western
EWES

Big, strong, good aged and bred to purebred HAMP-
SHIRE and SUFFOLK rams; to lamb in
March. The flock has been carefully culled
for production. For sale in carlots or num-
bers to suit purchaser. Part of them are in
Eastern Kansas.
For further information, address

CK RANCH
Brookville - Kansas

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Hampshire Spring Boars

A good bunch to pick from. That good-boned,
square-backed, easy feeding kind. Sired by
Pershing, a son of Smooth, a son of
Grand Champion of Indiana, Ohio and Wiscon-
sin State Fairs. C. E. McClure, Republic, Kan.

Quigley Hampshire Farm

20 HEAD CHOICE REGISTERED SPRING
BOARS.
Quigley Hampshire Farms, Williamstown, Kan.
Mail address: St. Marys, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

BETTER FEEDING POLANDS

Wider, deeper bodies, shorter legs. The farmer
and feeder kind. Fall pigs, either sex. Also
bred gilts.
F. E. WITTUM & SON, CALDWELL, KAN.

DUROC HOGS

Durocs of Royal Blood

33 years a breeder of heavy boned, shorter
legged, easier feeding type. 50 real boars; 40
fancy bred gilts for 1939 farrow. Immured. Reg.
Shipped on approval. Come or write me your
needs. Catalog. W. R. Houston, Americus, Kan.

CHOICE DUROC BOARS, sired by Crimson Model
and The Champ, Cherry red, deep bodied, easy feeding,
quick maturing kind. One great yearling good enough
to head any purebred herd. Immured. Reg. Write for
prices and descriptions. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.

Choice Duroc Yearling Boar

of Royal blood. Can't use him longer. Also offer gilts
sired by him and bred to a grandson of Streamline for
March farrow.
W. M. Snell, Stafford, Kan.

BERKSHIRE HOGS

Berkshire Pigs—Weanlings

Either sex, vaccinated, crated F.O.B. cars Hutchinson,
\$12.50 while they last. Best of Berkshire type.
V. J. HEADINGS, JR., R. 1, Hutchinson, Kan.

Berkshire Boar and Gilts

One March Berkshire boar and bred gilts. All
extra good.
G. D. WILLEMS, INMAN, KAN.

BERKSHIRE BOARS

Berkshire Boars ready for service. Price \$25
each. GOERNANDT BROS., AURORA, KAN.

AUCTIONEERS AND SALES MANAGERS

BERT POWELL

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

RED POLLED CATTLE

Dual Purpose Red Polls

20 reg. bred heifers, young bulls, and bull and
heifer calves. None better bred. Production
records.
G. W. LOCKE, DeGraff (Butler Co.), Kan.

DUAL PURPOSE BULLS

Reg. Dual Purpose Bulls for sale. Ages 8 to 18
months. Outstanding quality. Inspection invited.
WM. WIESE, HAVEN, KAN.

Livestock
Advertising Copy

Should Be Addressed to

Kansas Farmer

Livestock Advertising Dept.,

Topeka, Kansas

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

Because we maintain a livestock ad-
vertising department and because of our
very low livestock advertising rate we
do not carry livestock advertising on our
Farmers' Market page.

If you have purebred livestock for sale
write us for our special low livestock ad-
vertising rate. If you are planning a pub-
lic sale write us immediately for our

SPECIAL PUBLIC SALE SERVICE

KANSAS FARMER
Topeka, Kansas

Jesse R. Johnson, Manager,
Livestock Advertising Department

International Honors to Kansas

Wheat and Livestock Judges Win

AN HONORED guest at the National
4-H Club Congress in Chicago this
week was Senator Arthur Capper,
first sponsor of 4-H Clubs in the Con-
gress of the United States. The Sena-
tor appeared on the Farm and Home
Hour of the National Broadcasting
Company at the invitation of William
Drips, NBC farm director. He also at-
tended the meeting of the National
committee on boys' and girls' club
work, of which he has been a member
for years. Tuesday noon Senator Cap-
per addressed the meeting of the Mas-
ter Farmers of America. Thru The
Kansas Farmer, Mr. Capper has se-
lected master farmers in Kansas every
year since 1927.

One of the greatest honors to come to
Kansas at this International Livestock
Exposition was the record of the Kan-
sas State College livestock judging
team in tying with Iowa State College
for first place against a score of other
college teams. The Kansas boys were
trying desperately for first place be-
cause it would have been their third
consecutive win of the greatest judg-

ing contest held. The 1937 team set an
all-time record when they won the
coveted bronze bull trophy for the sec-
ond consecutive time.

The 1938 judging team was made up
of William C. Alsop, 21, Wakefield; Joe
W. Lewis, 22, Larned; J. P. Pernier, 24,
Olpe; Gay W. Ruis, 19, Fredonia; and
W. R. Weinrich, 26, Oxford. The tying
score was 4,408 points, the first time
since competition was begun in 1905
that a tie has resulted. The Kansas
team will keep possession of the bronze
bull for the next 6 months and the Iowa
team for the ensuing 6 months. It was
not announced what credit, if any,
would be given either team toward per-
manent possession of the trophy.

The real test of wheat is in the mill-
ing and baking, and Kansas wheat
shone here by winning first and sec-
ond, in the hard wheat classes. First
was W. W. Jamison, Quinter, with
grain of the Tenmarq variety. Second,
Ray Flanigan, Gem, also on Tenmarq.
Third, H. G. Brillhart, Hobart, Okla.,
Turkey. Fourth, M. Simmons, Panhan-
dle, Tex., Turkey.

Anyway, They Learned That
A Farmer Knows His Wheat

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

PERHAPS it appeared to be a simple
matter at first, but the 5 young
men who stole wheat from Tom
McClaskey, Rt. 1, Ashton, ran into
some surprising difficulties. For one
thing, they did not figure on a farmer
knowing his property like a book.
McClaskey, tho, was prepared for an
occasion of just this kind. With the
help of the sheriff, he picked up what
evidence there was around his grain
bin, then went to Arkansas City to
have a talk with grain buyers. After
making several calls, he found a dealer
who said he had bought some wheat a
few hours earlier. McClaskey said, "If
it's my grain, there are 6 sacks of seed
wheat tied with binder twine. Then,
there is a quantity of bulk wheat of a
different grade." He went so far as to
describe in detail the particular grade
of the two different lots. When the
dealer heard this story, he said, "I be-
lieve I have the stolen wheat." This
belief was verified when the two made
a closer examination.

Sheriff Harris talked with the dealer,
then arrested Albert Craiger, William
Craiger, Harold Van Buskirk, Eddie
Hart and Paul Banister. A confession
of guilt was obtained and the offenders
were given jail sentences, some 30 and
some 60 days. In making his claim for
reward, McClaskey said he had talked
the matter over with the sheriff, who
declined to take any part of the re-
ward. A \$25 check from Kansas
Farmer, all went to Service Member
McClaskey.

Needed a Ride—Stole a Car

A Chevrolet car, stolen from Clyde
Godfrey, Rt. 1, Labette, later was
found near Paola. A questionable char-
acter named Claude Pottorff was
missed from his accustomed hang-out
about the same time. It was known to
Godfrey that Pottorff had relatives at
Paola. Acting on these clues, officers
arrested Pottorff, who was proved
guilty of the theft. It appears that he
stole the car merely to get a ride from
Parsons to Paola. Altho the actual
stealing was done in Parsons, the fact
that Godfrey had displayed on his car,
at the time of the theft, a Protective
Service windshield sticker, entitled him
to a reward, following this conviction.
The entire reward of \$50, paid by Kan-
sas Farmer, went to the owner of the
stolen car, as he was the main actor
in effecting a conviction.

Sheriff Recovered Chickens

While Lennie Shoemaker, Rt. 4, Min-
neapolis, was away from home not
long ago, his brother, Leo, who lives
near, chased some prowlers away from
the farm. Lennie, on being told of this,
recalled that Vernon Hamilton and

Otho Brown acted suspiciously in town
earlier the same day. A close check on
the farm property showed that 6 chick-
ens had been stolen. Sheriff Everett
Hunt helped investigate and in a short
while found the stolen poultry in pos-
session of a dealer. He took some of
the birds back to the Shoemaker farm,
where they were identified by the
owner. Hamilton and Brown were ques-
tioned, and admitted the theft. The
former was given a 6-month jail sen-
tence and the latter returned to the
penitentiary, on a parole violation. A
\$25 reward, paid by Kansas Farmer,
was distributed among Service Mem-
ber Lennie Shoemaker, Leo Shoemaker
and Sheriff Hunt, all of Minneapolis.

Lazy Man Turns Thief

The disappearance of gasoline, oil
and cans from the farm of Dean Casey,
R. 3, Minneapolis, caused the owner to
suspect a former hired man, Allen
Hull. While Hull was still an employe
on the Casey farm he was known to
have taken some oil in the absence of
the owner. His work was not at all sat-
isfactory and he was discharged. When
the other articles disappeared, later, it
was natural enough for Casey to con-
nect the crime up with Hull. He was
questioned by an officer and admitted
to the theft. He will serve a 90-day jail
sentence. Since Casey was primarily
responsible for the arrest and convic-
tion, all of the \$25 reward, paid by
Kansas Farmer, was given to him.

In carrying on its campaign against
thievery, Kansas Farmer has paid
\$28,200 in rewards for the conviction
of 1,159 thieves.

JERSEY CATTLE

A PUREBRED JERSEY—
O, THANKS, DADDY!

WHAT? Give a calf
for Christmas?
Mighty good
idea, when you think it
over. Hundreds of
money-making dairy
herds were founded
that way—a capable
youngster and a pure-
bred Jersey.



Your Neighborhood
Jersey breeder can help
you find the right calf
to give. Write to The
Club for the names of
Jersey breeders in your
state who have registered stock to sell.
Also, ask for JERSEY FACTS—it's a con-
densed history, full of pictures, of the
little cow with big records; 36,351 officially
tested Jerseys averaged 9,964 pounds of
5.37% milk, 486 pounds butterfat.

"For Love or Money—Breed Jerseys."

**American Jersey
Cattle Club**
A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF JERSEY BREEDERS

324-K W. 23rd St., New York, N. Y.

Bull Calf Dropped Feb. 9, 1938

Sire—Treasure Longview 349308—a son of Silver
Medal Raleigh's Dairylike Majesty. Dam—Tranquility
Oxford Rose, record on twice a day milking in 335
days—7,950 lbs. milk, 302.7 lbs. fat. A real calf at a
reasonable price. J. M. Mills & Son, R. 3, Olathe, Kan.

Jersey Baby Bull Calves

Also serviceable ones; breeding will tell. Ex-
treme production and champion, blood blended.
\$50 up.

YEOMAN JERSEY FARM, LA CROSSE, KAN.

Lill Offers Jersey Cows

Young Registered Jersey cows for sale. Also
young bulls and heifers. Good breeding and ex-
cellent individuals. Percy E. Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

CEDAR LAWN FARM
SHORTHORNS

AT PRIVATE SALE

Several good young bulls and heifers by
SNI-A-BAR SIGNET. Cows to calve soon
bred to him, also bred heifers. (Herd re-
cently passed another clean test for Bang's
disease.) Now offered at prices that will in-
terest you.
S. B. AMCOATES, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

Shorthorn Cows --- Fresh Now

Good individuals and heavy production, some
to freshen soon. NORTHWOOD DON and OTIS
CHIEF breeding. Also young bulls, some ready
for service.

JOHN S. HOFFMAN, ENSIGN, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

20 BULLS Weaned and up to choice
herd bulls, \$60 to \$200.
Females—not related. One of the largest and
oldest herds. Banbury & Sons, Plevna, Kan.
(22 mi. W. and 6 S. of Hutchinson, Kan.)

SHORTHORN BULLS

For Sale: 5 Polled Shorthorn Bulls, two 2-year-
olds. Reds. Farm 1/4 north and 6 east Jamestown.
R. H. HANSON, JAMESTOWN, KAN.

Polled Shorthorn Bulls

Choice roan bulls. Ready for service. Reason-
ably priced.
FRED VAN NICE, RICHLAND, KAN.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Duallyn Shorthorn Farms

Bulls 2 mos. up, out of Record of Merit cows.
Prize winners at International and in steer car-
cass contests. Real double deckers—beef and
butterfat.
JOHN B. GAGE, EUDORA, KAN.

ANGUS CATTLE

Lafin Offers Angus Cattle

Choice ANGUS BULLS and FE-
MALES for sale.

L. E. LAFLIN
Crab Orchard, Nebraska, Box-K

Stanley Farms' Dispersal

The Entire Herd

Imported and Island Bred Jerseys

20 Miles South of Kansas City on Highway 69

Stanley, Kan., Friday, Dec. 16

Including the Grand Champion Cow, VALIANT VALERIE, and the
Reserve Grand Champion Bull, PREMIER MASTERSON, and many
other notables.

Cows, Heifers and Bulls of Island breeding, championship and first
prize winners, and young stock in the making for future show yard
winners.

If you want Type plus Added Production, you can't afford to miss
this sale.

Ralph L. Smith, Owner, Kansas City, Mo.

For catalog write B. C. Settles, Sale Manager, Palmyra, Mo.

IN THE FIELD

Jesse R. Johnson
Topeka, Kansas



Brown Swiss cattle that are making a good showing as producers of milk and fat are found on the E. Corn farm, of near Wichita.

Julius Petracek, of Oberlin, is still breeding registered Chester White hogs. He doesn't operate on an extensive scale as in the times when corn was produced more abundantly in western Kansas, but informs us he has some good spring and fall farrowed Chester Whites.

The CK ranch at Brookville offers for immediate sale a fine lot of cross-bred Western ewes. They are of good quality and ages and are bred for March lambing to purebred Suffolk and Hampshire rams. Part of them are now in Eastern Kansas and the balance on the ranch near Brookville.

Sales of Milking Shorthorn bulls from the Duallin farm, of Eudora, are as follows: Duallin Gracious Lord to T. E. Ranch, of Isahowoa, Wyo.; Duallin Sparton to Ike Skelton, Lexington, Mo.; Duallin Admiral to A. P. Krahmer, Fairmont, Minn.; Duallin Candidate to A. J. Borer, Pleasant Hill, Mo.; Blue Jacket Gift has been sold by his son to J. O. Miller, of Kansas City.

John S. Hoffman, Milking Shorthorn breeder of Ensign, finds it necessary to reduce the size of his herd and offers a limited number of good registered cows for immediate sale. They are of Northwood 4th and Otis Chief breeding and of good quality. He also offers a good selection of young bulls nicely bred along the most approved Milking Shorthorn lines. Some of the cows are now fresh, others to freshen soon.

S. B. Amcoates, veteran Shorthorn breeder of Clay Center, informs Kansas Farmer that he has sold a 2-year-old bull to L. E. Meenon, Clifton; a good young bull to Ward Guammon, of Lucas; and one to J. D. Grindal, Garrison. He further states that he still has several good young bulls and females of different ages from which to select breeding stock. The herd has passed several tests for Bang's disease and is one of two herds in Clay county with 3 tests that that passed clean.

Jerseys that are Island bred and have been consistent winners at this year's most important shows will make up a part of the sales offering of Ralph L. Smith, of Stanley, December 16. The others that make up the sales offering are American bred but are of the bloodlines that have been recognized for type and production over a long period of time. This sale offering has many individuals, and they should be in demand by farmer, dairyman or breeder. When this herd was established, individuals were purchased that had all ready given an excellent account of themselves, and these have been used as foundation stock to breed better Jerseys. B. C. Settles, sales manager, makes this statement in sending in advertising for this publication. "Inform your readers—if they want type plus added production, attend this sale."

A recent visit to the M. H. Peterson and A. N. Johnson farms, near Assaria, reveals the progress these young men have made during the last few years in the breeding of registered Milking Shorthorns. The writer recalls the founding of these herds and the steps that have been made from year to year. The herds are owned separately and kept on different farms but the herd bulls are owned and used jointly. In this way a better program of breeding can be carried forward and better bulls maintained in the herds. They formerly owned the great bull Hill Creek Gulman and followed him with a bull that was good enough to be grand champion at the Kansas State Fair the past season. He is a deep red, straight massive fellow and he is siring a great lot of calves. Mr. Johnson showed 6 head at the State Fair and won 5 firsts. The two herds now number about 50 head of breeding animals. Mr. Peterson also is a breeder of registered Hereford hogs.

G. R. Appleman, sale manager of Linn, writes: "I want to take this means of thanking Kansas Farmer for the splendid assistance given our consignment Holstein sale before and during the sale. It was a very successful sale, the cattle were widely distributed over the Northern two-thirds of Kansas with 7 head going to 5 different buyers in Nebraska. The 46 head sold brought \$4,025. The top cow sold for \$235, going to Kenneth Phillips, of Manhattan. She was a Billy daughter. Another of this great bull's daughters went to the St. Joseph home at Abilene at \$200. Mr. Meier, also from Abilene, took another daughter at \$180. Eleven registered cows averaged \$147.50; 6 grade cows averaged \$88; 4 grade heifers over 1 year old averaged \$62.40; 6 registered heifers over 1 year old averaged \$87.25; 7 registered bulls over 10 months averaged \$85; 4 bull calves under 10 months, \$36.25; and 6 heifer calves averaged \$32.50. Jas. T. McCulloch and assistants did the selling."

Kansas Hereford breeders will conduct their first annual show and sale on January 11, at the Kansas State Fair Grounds, Hutchinson. This event climaxes the season's campaign of cattlemen's tours, county show herd exhibits, and breed development work done by the various county associations and the state association.

The Kansas breeders are using this method of stimulating further improvement in Kansas cattle. Drawing on the best cattle of the state,

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Guernsey Heifer Calves

Choice Wisconsin Guernsey month heifer calves, 2 for \$37.50 delivered. Also young registered bulls in crates. LOOKOUT FARM, LAKE GENEVA, WISC.

Buy Guernseys — Now

Guernsey bulls out of cows with records up to 700 lbs. A few reg. and grade females. Write Fees Paramount Dairy or The Sun Farms, Parsons, Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE

Schickau's Bocaldo Herefords

For Sale: 20 bulls, calves, and 10 heifer calves, by Bocaldo 50th. W. H. SCHICKAU, HAVEN, KAN.

they are arranging a list for the sale that will again bring many of the state's best show cattle into competition in the show previous to the sale.

Realizing that their herds at home will be judged by the offerings presented, the breeders are presenting the best 35 bulls and 15 heifers that can be gathered in the state. A special committee composed of Will Condell, T. G. Paterson, H. H. Colburn, and George Hamilton are checking each entry to see that they conform to the best breed type, quality, and breeding condition.

For many years Mora E. Gideon has been breeding high class registered Percheron horses, Domino Herefords and registered Hampshire sheep on his farm near Emmett in Pottawatomie county, and now on account of failing health has decided to make an absolute dispersion sale. The date of the sale is Wednesday, December 7, and the sale, including farm machinery and household goods, will be held on the farm, located on all-weather Highway 63. Directions are given in catalog and advertising elsewhere in this issue. Mr. Gideon will offer an unusual selection of Hereford females, bred along the best Domino lines. Much of the offering will be

The following letter indicates the importance of reaching out for new Hereford buyers. Often breeders are supplied and not in the market, but commercial growers and others wanting to start herds are good prospects and they can be reached by advertising in farm papers:

Jesse R. Johnson,
Livestock Advertising Manager,
Kansas Farmer.

Dear Sir:

I would like to know where I could buy some registered Herefords for foundation stock. I now have grade Herefords but want to buy a bull and two or three bred heifers or heifer calves. Any information as to where such stock can be found will be appreciated.

Yours truly,
L. M. HARPER,
R. 1, Augusta, Kan.

related to the bull Domineer, formerly owned by Mr. Gideon and later in service in the Frank Belden herd at Horton. Many of the cows are daughters of Don Mixture and the young stuff was sired by a great son of Good Domino. Among the Percheron attractions will be big fine work mares in foal and filly and stud colts and a pair of registered matched black geldings past 2 years old and broke and a saddle mare and her colt broke to ride. The Hampshire foundation comes from the best flocks in the state. The time is short and interested readers should write at once for catalog. One also can be had after arriving at the sale.

More than a thousand breeders, farmers and friends gathered in the big new community building at Horton, recently, to pay tribute to the genius and character of Frank Belden, one of the country's finest citizens and most successful Hereford breeders. The occasion was a dispersion sale due to the failing health of Mr. Belden. The entire offering comprising 96 head of calves all sold for a grand total of \$14,655. The top bull brought \$610 and was purchased by Clausen Bros., Beatrice, Nebr. The highest priced female brought \$425, going to Ed Wallace, of Deerfield, Mo. The offering was good enough to attract many of the best breeders in Kansas and adjoining states and sold rather above prices accustomed to be paid by local breeders and commercial growers. E. J. Moore, of White Deer, Tex., was a heavy buyer. Leading Kansas buyers were H. E. Heas, Sun City; Albert Barber, Osawatomie; G. F. Robinson, Ft. Scott; Al Scheutz, Horton; Earl Andrews, Lamont; J. A. Hebrich, Delevan; T. C. Torkelson, Everest; H. L. Winterside, Gridley; W. E. Smith, Everest. Buyers were present from Kentucky, Arkansas, Iowa, Nebraska and Missouri. Roy Ellis, of Coldwater, Kan., bought two top bulls. The bull average was \$219.25 and the females \$236.42, the general average on the 63 lots was \$232.62. Roy Johnston was the auctioneer.

—KF—

Public Sales of Livestock

Hereford Cattle

Dec. 7—Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, dispersal.
Jan. 11—Kansas Hereford Breeders Association, Hutchinson.

Jersey Cattle

Dec. 16—Stanley Farms Dispersal Sale, Stanley, Kansas. B. C. Settles, Sales Manager, Palmyra, Mo.

Percheron Horses

Dec. 7—Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, dispersal.

Hampshire Sheep

Dec. 7—Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, dispersal.

—KF—

Vesucky Again Heads Union

John Vesucky, Salina, Kan., was unanimously re-elected president of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, at the recent annual meeting at Madison, Wis.

H. G. Kenney, of Omaha, Nebr., vice-president, and J. M. Graves, of Oklahoma City, Okla., secretary-treasurer, and the entire 5-man board of directors, also were returned unanimously.

The 34th annual convention adopted the report of the legislative and resolutions committee, calling for continuation of the Federal Soil Conservation program, basic prices for all agricultural products based on exchange for industrial products; preservation of peace and a national referendum in case of war; vigorous opposition to the sales tax, approval of taxes based on the ability to pay, abolition of tax-exempt security bonds, and refinancing of farmers' low interest rates.

Hereford, Percheron, Hampshire Sheep



DISPERSION SALE

On farm, located on Highway 63, all weather road—12 miles north of St. Marys, 5 north of Emmett, 40 south of Frankfort, 17 west and 7 south of Holton, Kan.

Wednesday, December 7

30 DOMINO HEREFORDS—Sired by or bred to a great son of GOOD DOMINO cows with calves at foot and bred for early spring freshening. Bred and open heifers and coming yearling calves, heifers of unusual quality. Many granddaughters of the great bull DOMINEER.

10 REGISTERED PERCHERONS—Matched work mares in foal, filly and stud foals and pair of registered matched 2-year-old geldings. One saddle mare and broke colt.

50 REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE SHEEP—10 rams from lambs to 2 years old. Forty bred ewes—from lambs to 4 years old. K.S.A.C. breeding. Farm machinery and household goods.

Time is short—don't wait to receive catalog, get one sale day. For catalog address

MORA E. GIDEON, Owner
Emmett (Pottawatomie Co.) Kansas

Auctioneers: Roy G. Johnson, Bert Powell, H. J. Bruner
Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman

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

\$5,000,000

Capper Publications, Inc.
Topeka, Kansas

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HOLSTEIN BULL

Holstein Bull born January 7, 1938. Good type, white, ¾ sister 480 fat, 2 year State Fair Jr. Champion. Dam 501 fat; sire dam 525 fat, 2 time records, \$95. 2 April bulls by same sire to trade for heifers. ALCON THUT, Harper, Kan.

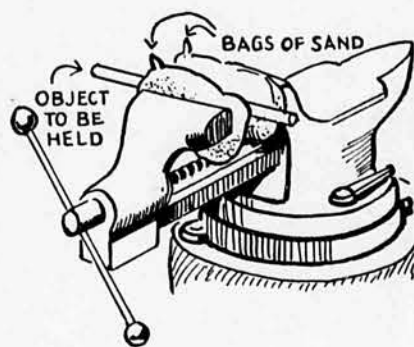
Dressler's Record Bulls

From cows with records up to 1,018 lbs. fat. We have the highest producing herd in United States, averaging 658 lbs. fat. H. A. DRESSLER, LEBO, KAN.

Ideas That Come in Handy

BY FARM FOLKS

Sand Bag Protection



Sometimes it is necessary to hold irregularly shaped objects solidly but one hesitates to put them in a vise for fear they will be damaged. If two small bags are partially filled with sand and one of them placed on each side of the object in the vise before it is tightened, there will be no danger of damage.—Bernice E. McWilliams.

Straw Soaks Up Grease

When hanging meat, put straw or hay in bottom of the sacks (paper or flour sacks) to prevent grease from coming thru and dripping on the floor.—Lena Outlaw.

Lasts a Little While

When the cream separator rubber has become too large for the bowl I have been able to use it until a new one could be secured by cutting it slantwise and making it fit the bowl, being sure not to cut near the slot in the bowl.—Mrs. Gomer J. Evans.

Sponge Oils the Pulley

To oil a pulley which is out of reach or difficult to climb to tie a sponge which has been well soaked with oil to a rope or cable running thru the pulley. The sponge should be large enough so that when it is drawn thru the pulley some of the oil will be squeezed out to run down onto the pulley shaft.—E. R. Gorton.

Catches the Rats

Place a barrel in the corn crib and fill it about half full of water. On top of the water, place a thin layer of cotton seed, or some other kind of grain that will not soak full of water quickly.

Then pile the corn up around the barrel. When the rat jumps down in the cottonseed, he can't get out. This method has proved very successful many times.—Kenneth C. Lask.

The Charcoal Remedy

To remove odors from the icebox, cupboard or pantry, I put in a dish of boiling water and drop in a piece of charcoal. The charcoal in a closed bottle or jar also will keep it from becoming musty. In hot weather make the charcoal treatment a weekly chore.—Mrs. Beulah West.

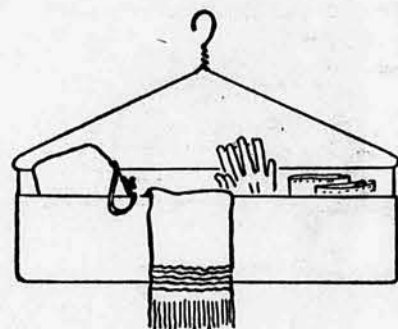
Put Press on Rubber

As a haypress is slow transportation drawn by horses, I arranged mine so I could trail it behind a truck. I took the iron wheels off and slipped 2 by 4s into the axles which are iron, box-shaped without bottoms, and bolted car wheels on, thus putting the press on rubber.—Luster Pool.

Many Uses for Nut Pick

Keep a nut pick in the cabinet as it is useful in the kitchen for removing a cork smaller than a corkscrew will remove; untying hard knots, cleaning seams in milk pails and strainers, and prying off lids from smaller jars. It has many innumerable household uses.—Elsie Blackerby.

Double Purpose Hanger



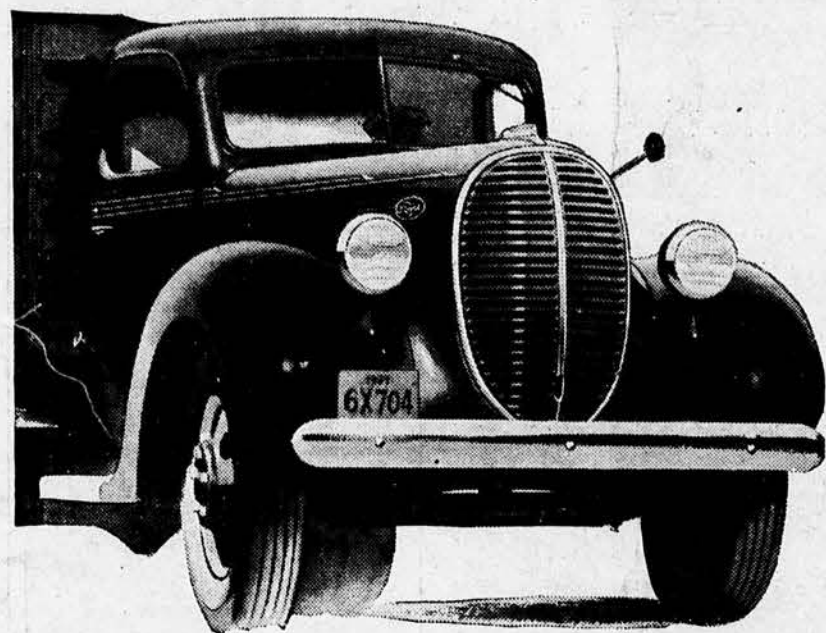
A coat hanger may serve two purposes. Cut a piece of cretonne or other material the length of the hanger and 8 or 10 inches wide. Sew like an envelope, put on hanger and turn the edge of the material down. This is handy for gloves, purse, cap or other articles and a coat may be hung over all.—Lena Bussey.

All Boys Except the Teacher



HIGH POINT District School, 4 miles northeast of Garnett, in Anderson County, has the distinction of having no pupils in attendance who are not boys. Every single person around the school except the teacher, Neva Allen, is masculine, and all grades are represented except the fifth. Eleven pupils are enrolled this year. Last year there were 10 pupils, all boys. Opinion among the boys is divided about the girls. One student said a resounding "No" when asked whether he wouldn't like to have girls in the school. Another was equally positive about wanting girls. Left to right, front row: Carl Lane, Mark Nilges, Herbert Bach, Fred Cline, Frankie Lantz and Jackie Lee Smith. Back row: Johnny Peine, Fred Nilges, Neva Allen, Harold Pickert, Herman Nilges and Ivo Pickert.

THE TRUCK FOR THE JOBS OF 1939 FORD V-8



THIS YEAR Ford gives economy a new meaning—over a wider range of truck operations than ever before.

To the time-proved 85-hp. and 60-hp. V-8 engines is added the new 95-hp. V-8 engine for greater power and speed. It is available in all trucks except the one-tonners. There are new hydraulic service brakes for quick, straight-line stops, with easy pedal pressure. Along with these new features are those time-tested truck features that have set the high Ford standard of performance and reliability.

For 1939 there are 42 body and chassis types, with a choice of equipment including factory-installed two-speed rear axle, optional gear ratios, transmissions, clutches.

Ten billion miles of payload performance have proved the Ford V-8 engine and the rugged, dependable construction of Ford Truck chassis equal to the toughest jobs.

Ford economy is a fact established by actual performance on the farm. Ford economy means that Ford V-8 Trucks are built to do more work, in less time, at lower cost.

If you want to know why there are more Ford Trucks on the road than any other make, examine the Ford Truck. See the 1939 V-8 units. Match them feature for feature with any other trucks of comparable size and price. Know the difference before you spend another truck dollar.

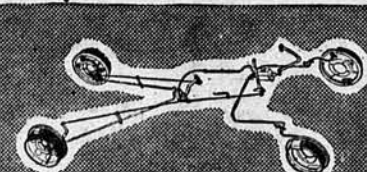
Arrange through your Ford dealer for an "on-the-job" test:

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HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 1939 FORD V-8 TRUCKS



NEW 95-HORSEPOWER V-TYPE EIGHT-CYLINDER ENGINE—Ford now widens the range of power available for Ford Trucks, by offering the new 95-hp. V-8 engine in addition to the improved 85 and 60 hp. V-8 engines.



NEW HYDRAULIC BRAKES—Four-wheel hydraulic service brakes, built to Ford standards of safety, are regular equipment on all 1939 Ford Trucks. All trucks except the one-tonners have completely independent hand brake system with separate, mechanically operated brakes inside rear brake drums.

- New-type piston rings for improved oil economy.
- All-steel cabs, insulated, ventilated and with Safety Glass throughout.
- 34-inch frame width standard on all units.
- Improved Semi-Centrifugal Clutch—low pedal pressures—high power transmitting capacity.
- Full torque-tube drive.
- Easy, dependable steering—worm-and-roller type.
- Straddle-mounted driving pinion—ring gear thrust plate.
- Full-floating rear axle.
- Factory-installed two-speed rear axle available at extra cost.
- Ford Engine and Parts Exchange Plan. Saves time. Saves money. Avoids long, costly layovers.