

Copy 2

KANSAS FARMER

MAIL EZE

May 9, 1931

Volume 69
Number 19



Hallowed Memories on Mother's Day!

(See Page 3)

Don't let the depreciation hog



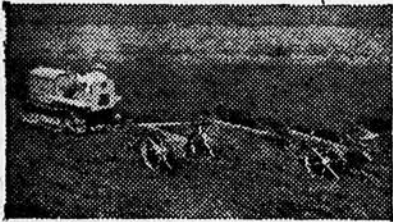
get his snout in your profit pail

Depreciation can be a real profit-eater if we're not careful. An implement that lasts only four years, when it should last six, adds exactly a *third* more to your yearly depreciation costs.

Extra profits come from adding an extra year to the life of each one of your implements. Any farm authority will tell you



Your toughest job of the year is the long grind of plowing, disking and harrowing. Here is a real opportunity to help cut depreciation costs in your tractor with Mobiloil. Mobiloil stands up under this heavy, daily grind. It gives full protection to bearings, pistons, cylinder walls and transmission gears. Add to this, regular application of Mobilgrease on pressure fittings and make doubly sure of cutting depreciation costs.

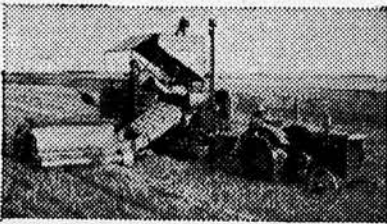


Watch the sickle-bar and pitman-pin on your mower. Here you get rapid motion and considerable friction. You can't afford faulty lubrication. Repair costs and depreciation costs are sure to run high. For pressure fittings use Mobilgrease. It won't throw off. You get full bearing protection. Use Voco Wheel Bearing Grease in all grease cups. For hand oil can lubrication use Mobiloil "CW" freely.

that this depends upon proper care and careful lubrication.

Haphazard lubrication with just any oil and grease won't do the job. You've got to keep after it regularly, day after day. Most important of all, bear in mind that only the finest of greases and oils can kick the depreciation hog out of your profit pail.

If you operate a combine, start now to prepare it for the new season. Don't wait until just before you use it. Get your repair parts now. Clean off the mud, dust and old lubricants. Take your time and do a good job. When combining season arrives, remember that Mobilgrease, the grease that sticks, will greatly reduce power, losses, and bearing wear.



Cultipackers, Disc Harrows and Rotary Hoes nearly always operate under bad dirt conditions. You need to use Mobilgrease only sparingly. A thin film of Mobilgrease gives complete lubrication. You'll find that it reduces bearing wear, which means reduced depreciation costs.



Does Alfalfa Cost Too Much?

Increase in Following Crops Paid Us Many Times for Getting Stand Started Years Ago

BY HENRY HATCH

MANY folks say it costs so much to get a good stand of alfalfa that it does not pay. When I count the benefits that still come from alfalfa having been grown on one field eight years ago I am wondering whether it can cost too much to grow alfalfa. On this particular field we obtained and maintained a good stand of alfalfa for 11 years, when bluegrass so completely took possession that it was plowed up. Eight grain crops since have been grown on that field and it still is possible to see to the very foot the outlines of the old alfalfa field. Two of these eight crops have been wheat, one oats and the other five corn. The increase in yield of any one of the eight has been enough to pay the cost of getting the stand of alfalfa started 19 years ago. A good stand was started then without the use of lime, which seems much more necessary now. But one could use everything there is to use to induce alfalfa to grow and still be far ahead of the game, just in increased crops grown on the land afterwards, to say nothing of the many good crops of alfalfa hay. Always, on this "old alfalfa land," as we call it, the color of the growing crops is a darker green, indicating a surplus of nitrogen still in the soil after eight years of other crops. Can any crop cost too much that will do this much for the soil?

The result is a larger and better steer. There is going to be an increase in creep-feeding of calves here this summer. But we have more of a surplus of good pasture than we have grain now, and will grain-feed later, altho we will not get an animal that can be put on the market as quickly.

Determine Damage to Roads

It seems the state road department has been checking up on the amount of travel to the day when it no longer is profitable to maintain a dirt road, and also when it becomes too costly to maintain a gravel, chat or sand surface, at which time it should be replaced with the cement slab. No doubt the wear to the car every day can be pretty accurately estimated, but I doubt whether any one yet has estimated high enough the damage that trucks do to the highway, especially the big, dual-wheeled brute that is out on the dirt road soon after a heavy rain. The writer maintained 7 miles of county road for two years that was all dirt grade, and I know from actual experience that one trip over the road with the dual-wheeler, with the dirt rolling up and rolling off, did more damage than would 50 motor cars.

What's Wrong With Hog Market

When anyone is offered at his place of business a sufficient quantity of any product he wishes to purchase, at a price named by the purchaser, he is not likely to bother any other market for a supply. This seems to be what's wrong with our present hog market. Direct shipping is providing the big packers with hogs enough so they do not have to appear as competitors in the open market. The decrease in receipts of hogs as compared with a year ago is constant, yet the price goes lower week by week. On the other hand, the receipts of sheep at all markets is greater than a year ago and is above the normal at this season of year, yet the price has shown several healthy advances lately. There is not the direct shipping of sheep as there is of hogs, consequently there is not the strangle hold on the sheep market there is on the market for hogs. We who have the stock for sale should know how to remedy a situation like this, but we still are so disorganized we are helpless. Is it anyone's fault but our own when we favor with our business the system that puts the rule of the market entirely in the hands of the other fellow?

We Fought the Frost

This year's fruit crop has narrowly missed about as many wrecks as does the drunken motor car driver who speedily forces his way thru a city's most congested trafficway. Many different ways were tried to ward off the effects of a temperature bordering on the killing point. We distributed a few bales of old hay thru our apple orchard the evening before the last threatened freeze, soaked them with tractor distillate and applied the match and watched the several fires during the danger hours. There may have been no damage without this, but we felt the benefits might have been worth the trouble. Every variety of tree has been overloaded with bloom but a week of rainy weather during the period of pollination may have damaged the crop more than the many narrow escapes from freezing. However, if one bloom in twenty produces an apple the trees will be loaded to capacity.

Paid More Than Cost

One of the most successful farmers of this county says the most money he ever made in farming was made growing alfalfa, baling it directly from the windrow and shipping it to market. Any that was slightly spoiled or discolored enough so the market would not take it at a profit he fed to cattle on the farm. At one time he had 85 acres, and during that time it seemed that a baler was busy half the summer baling alfalfa hay. "In all the years of my alfalfa growing," he says, "I never shipped a car of alfalfa that did not pay more than its cost of production." Where is there a wheat grower or a corn grower who can say as much? In looking about for a way out of the present over-dose of wheat growing, what's the matter with sowing 10 or 15 per cent of the present wheat acreage to alfalfa? Alfalfa is a crop you can feed on the farm or ship to market, just as you choose. And it leaves the soil richer instead of poorer after years of heavy production. Yes, we have decided to let the 20 acres of volunteer oats spoken of last week stand, so we can get the use of the land early to prepare for a fall seeding of alfalfa.

Creep-Feeding Is Popular

Last year when our calves went to pasture with their mothers every one of them was dehorned by the caustic method and the males were castrated. This spring we are letting the males go until the ending of the pasture season for this operation, feeling sure that a better growth is obtained on the animal by this way of doing. A too early calf may become a little too masculine if let run until quite late in the fall, but any that arrive after March 1, are not likely to overdevelop along this line. I have known of many calf herds that were handled in this way, then castrated when about 6 months old with the new "forcep" method of castration, which is bloodless, opens no wound for infection and which does not seem to affect the animal in the least, and

Mobiloil stands up

Because it is Made — Not Found

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 69

May 9, 1931

Number 19

Our Tax System Needs Repair!

Present Problem Is to Sort Out the Most Important Proposals

MOST Kansans who have given thought to taxes have as a consequence suggested some reform in the Kansas taxing system. This is an encouraging sign for it means that the people are fairly well agreed that the present system is in need of repair. Consequently, it does not appear necessary to enumerate reasons why changes should be made. The matter further is simplified by the fact that thinking along taxation lines in the last few years has resulted in a long list of proposed plans to make the taxation system more equitable.

The State Tax Code Commission, the Kansas farm organizations, the Kansas Chamber of Commerce, and other groups have given careful attention to taxes and have contributed much on the subject. The problem now is not so much one of suggesting something original as it is sorting out what appear to be the most important proposals—the ones that should receive immediate attention—and concentrating all effort on their attainment. Permanent improvement in taxation as in all other things comes slowly, a step at a time. One or two reforms brought to satisfactory conclusions is something to be desired more than a large number only partially accomplished.

Any attempt to name the most outstanding of the suggested reforms should clearly recognize that many important proposals of necessity must be omitted. Nevertheless, when the reform measures are viewed from all angles, it appears that four suggestions—the proposals for (1) a state income tax, (2) an improved method of assessing property, (3) a selective sales tax, and (4) a gross production tax—tower high above the others. These suggestions will be discussed one at a time.

Income Tax Is Important

The passage of a state income tax law would be the most important single step in the improvement of the Kansas taxation system. The revenue to be derived from an income tax, altho large, is not the only reason for the importance of this tax. The more equitable distribution of the tax burden resulting from the use of the income tax is even more important. Due to the tremendous increase in the volume of intangible property and the difficulty under the present taxing system to tax the owners of this wealth, the income tax offers the only effective means of obtaining revenue from this fruitful source. Salaried and professional classes are placing their investments in exempt securities and in other forms of intangible property which, altho not legally exempt, virtually escape taxes. The income tax would reach this form of wealth which now is making little if any contribution to the cost of government.

The income tax also would reach the man owning real estate whose income is sufficiently large to pay an income tax. It is only fair that he should pay if his income is large. Some contend that this is excessive double taxation and that the amount the real estate owner pays in property taxes should be deducted from his income tax payment. This suggested plan, which on the surface appears reasonable, has little in its favor. The property

By Harold Howe

Kansas State College

owner whose income is small would receive little relief from the deduction or offset plan, while the large property owner with a large income would be the only one to benefit. Farmers and small home owners, classes that now are most oppressed by the general property tax, would gain practically nothing and might lose something from the offset plan. The offset would materially decrease the yield of an income tax and as a consequence would minimize the good an income tax would do in lowering property tax levies. This is the basis for the assertion that the small property tax payer might be the loser if the offset provision were incorporated in the income tax. The offset plan has not met with favor in any of the states making use of the income tax.

Could Reduce Property Levy

A graduated personal income tax with exemptions of \$1,000 for a single person and \$2,000 for a married couple, and rates ranging from 1 to 6 per cent, should raise 2½ million dollars annually in Kansas. A flat rate corporation income tax at 4 per cent should raise an additional 4 million dollars. These particular rates are mentioned because they are in line with those provided in in-

Hallowed Memories on Mother's Day!

THE picture on the front cover of *Kansas Farmer* this week is a replica of the monument which may grace the State Capitol grounds in Topeka some day. It is the work of Bryant Baker, well-known sculptor whose "Oklahoma Pioneer Woman" was unveiled in Ponca City last summer. The Kansas Pioneer Women's Memorial Association has been organized to obtain funds for erecting the monument. It will cost \$25,000. Mrs. George Norris, of Arkansas City, is state chairman.

come tax laws at the present time in other states.

The general property tax levied in 1930 for state government in Kansas amounted to \$5,264,684. Personal and corporation income taxes should raise more revenue than now is collected for state purposes by the general property tax. Since one of the most effective plans of making the income tax clearly a substitute rather than an additional tax consists of specifically dedicating it to the reduction of state general property taxes, this probably would be the best disposition to make of the revenue from an income tax in Kansas. If it would replace the general property tax as a source of revenue for state government, and it seems plausible that it should, the levy on every piece of property in the state could be reduced by 1.43 mills, which was the 1930 rate for state government. If the revenue raised by income taxation exceeded the amount necessary for state government, the additional amount could be applied to the reduction of the soldiers' compensation levy, which was .57 mills in 1930. In this same year, the general property tax levied for soldiers' compensation amounted to \$2,098,510. A number of states have demonstrated that the income tax can be made an effective means of reducing the general property tax instead of being, as some people have stated, "just another tax."

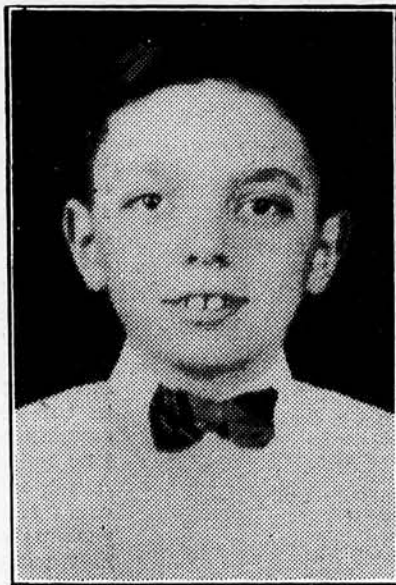
Is Up for Vote Again

A flat rate income tax could be applied in Kansas but it is the quite general belief that constitutional barriers are in the way of a graduated income tax. Some difference of opinion exists on this point. It is true that other states, with constitutions much like ours, have the graduated income tax. Be that as it may, the legislature chose to propose to amend the constitution rather than to enact a graduated income tax law and have the Supreme Court pass upon it afterward. The amendment submitted by the legislature was defeated in the election in November. Just 491,000 persons voted on the income tax amendment. This number was 80 per cent of the number voting for governor and it is scarcely necessary to add that

(Continued on Page 10)

Butler of Cherokee Wins Spelling Honors

BY VIRTUE of his having competed successfully against champion spellers from 65 counties and one city of the first class in the Capper Publications State-wide Spelling Bee in Topeka last Friday, May 1, Aaron Butler, 13, an 8th grade pupil of Weir, Cherokee county, was declared state champion speller. Butler's victory entitles him to the privilege of competing in the National Spelling Bee to be held in Washington, D. C., May 26. The Capper Publications, sponsors of the Kansas Spelling Bee, will pay the expenses of the state champion and his companion to the National capital, where in addition to a chance of winning the \$1,000 in cash to be given to the best speller, Butler, along with spelling representatives from 17 other states, will spend a week of sight-seeing in the District of Columbia and adjacent territory.



Aaron Butler

Those witnessing the state match were given several surprises. In the first place the spelling ability of the entire group surpassed all expectations. Two complete rounds were made before there was a single miss. Instead of going the expected 10 rounds and ending in 2 hours, the contest stretched out into 49 rounds and covered a total of 3 hours and 40 minutes. Another big surprise was the showing made by the boys. Members of the fair sex had carried off the honors in most of the county contests and it was generally conceded that a girl would make the Washington trip. In fact when the spellers were lined up on the stage of the G. A. R. hall of Memorial Building, Friday afternoon, the girls outnumbered the boys nearly three to one—50 to 17 to be exact. But at the end of the 46th round the last girl, Doris Jones of Republic, retired from the scene of action and left three boys still going strong: Norris Sayre, Gray; Bob Lake, Barber, and Aaron Butler, of Cherokee. Norris Sayre next dropped out when he misspelled "perjure." Then Bob Lake spelled "polliwogs" with two "l's" and a "y", and was declared wrong. Aaron changed it to one "l" and retained the "y." That meant both had missed and would get a trial on a new word. Next in line was "pomegranate" which Bob spelled "pomen-granate." "Incorrect" said the pronouncer. Aaron made the necessary correction and then spelled the next word on the list.

"You go to Washington to represent Kansas in the National Spelling Bee," declared State Superintendent George A. Allen, Jr.

As a runner-up, Bob Lake of Barber won second prize of \$25. Doris Jones of Republic gets a Webster's New International Dictionary for being the last girl down.

DEPARTMENT EDITORS
 J. M. PARKS.....Protective Service
 RAYMOND H. GILKESON...Livestock Editor
 FRANK A. MECKEL...Agricultural Engineer
 A. G. KITTELL.....Poultry
 RAYMOND H. GILKESON.....Dairying
 H. C. COLGLAZIER...Grain View Farm Notes

Entered as second-class matter February 16, 1906, at the postoffice at Topeka, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

KANSAS FARMER

Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Sts., Topeka, Kan.
 Member Audit Bureau of Circulations Member Agricultural Publishers' Association

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher
 F. B. NICHOLS, Managing Editor
 RAYMOND H. GILKESON, Associate Editor
 ROY R. MOORE, Advertising Manager
 T. A. McNEAL, Editor
 E. W. WOHLFORD, Circulation Manager
 Subscription Rates: One Dollar a Year. Subscriptions Are Stopped Promptly at Expiration

DEPARTMENT EDITORS
 RACHEL ANN NEISWENDER...Home Editor
 NAIDA GARDNER...Assistant Home Editor
 NELLE G. CALLAHAN.....Food Testing
 LEONA E. STAHL.....Young Folks' Pages
 J. M. PARKS.....Manager Capper Clubs
 T. A. McNEAL.....Legal Department
 DR. C. H. LERRIGO.....Medical Department

Please address all letters in reference to subscription matters direct to Circulation Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

IN PASSING COMMENT on the letter of J. P. Loper, in the issue of April 11, you say: 'I often wonder at the hardihood of many people possessed of wealth far beyond their needs and even beyond what may be required to supply them with all sorts of luxuries. They seem to take pride in flaunting their wealth in the face of poverty. They do not seem to realize on what a precarious foundation their wealth rests.'

"In that paragraph, my dear editor, you have described a human trait that had its origin in the dim, distant past and which civilization has not yet been able to eliminate. There are other like traits that still exist. For instance, when we pick up a newspaper and read of a highly intelligent man who by a shrewd deal has defrauded other people out of thousands of dollars, and in the same paper we read of a moron staging a hold-up in the hope of securing a paltry sum of money, we have a mental picture of two men, representing the two extremes of human civilization, each in his own way doing exactly the same thing. Each of these men was subconsciously obeying a primal impulse for self-preservation, an impulse stronger even than the mating impulse and without which the human race could not have survived. Age old human impulses, ideas and habits are not easily changed.

"The almost superhuman task of civilization has been and still is to eliminate this primal impulse by education and training beginning with early childhood and replace it with intelligent understanding of our problems, intelligent understanding of our neighbors' problems and honest, cheerful co-operation between man and man and between nation and nation.

"When and if this task ever is accomplished, adverse conditions, such as the world is facing today and for which the World War largely is responsible, will disappear." Frank Gray.
 Alamosa, Colo.

What Does She Mean?

WRITING from Girard, Wilkie Blair asks for explanation from Dr. Bessie Bartholomew. He says: "The first article in Kansas Farmer issue of April 18, is a quotation from Dr. Bessie Bartholomew of Lake Bay, Wash., making some bold but peculiar statements about the human race annihilating itself if it does not quit using serums.

"Now you should have called on Dr. Bessie to explain what she means by such a statement and published the whole thing or not have published anything at all. If you know what Dr. Bessie means will you please let us stockmen know something more about it? If you do not know please have the doctor tell why she makes the startling statement you have published. I also would like to know why the Iowa farmers refused to allow their cattle to be tested. If this test business is going to annihilate the human race let us stop it. Are the law makers enacting laws to annihilate us? Something must be radically wrong or 1,500 farmers would not have marched to Des Moines protesting against the compulsory law.

"I have for a long time had my doubts about the benefits of the tuberculin test, but this is the first time I have seen anything that intimated that disease among cattle was caused by it and thence communicated to mankind. I thought the test was made for the protection of the consumers of animal products and not for the purpose of spreading disease. However, we here in Crawford county had a complete test of all milk cows last year and after the test two of my best milk cows went almost dry, went down in flesh and have not bred since. I am informed that serum is made from T. B. diseased animals and actually transmits the disease to other animals when they are given the test. If that is true

let us stop this test business. Please have Dr. Bessie Bartholomew explain her statements in the Kansas Farmer."

I am not competent to pass judgment on the efficacy of the tuberculin test for cattle. Dr. Bessie Bartholomew belongs to that school which is opposed to vaccination of any kind. She does not believe in vaccination for smallpox, diphtheria, hydrophobia, tetanus or typhoid fever.

Of course, being opposed to vaccination among human beings she naturally is opposed to all kinds of vaccination to cure or prevent diseases among animals. So far as vaccination to prevent or cure such diseases as smallpox, diphtheria

Why Jo Goes Out at Night

BY J. H. WILLIAMS
 Wilson, Kansas

Why don't you clean the mud off, Jo?
 You're tracking up the floor;
 Why can't you learn to use the mat
 That lies outside the door?
 And hurry now, don't putter round,
 I've waited long enough;
 I set the table long ago;
 That beef you bought was tough.

Why don't you buy some other place?
 That butcher is a cheat;
 The meat he always brings to us
 Is hardly fit to eat.
 Why can't you have some manners, Jo?
 Quit eating with your knife;
 I feel quite sure you do such things
 Just to annoy your wife.

See to the furnace fire now,
 Be sure to fix it right;
 It smoked so bad the other day
 The house was just a fright.
 You must have closed it up so tight
 It could not get a breath,
 For pretty soon it gave a puff
 And scared me half to death.

Sweep up the ashes when you're thru,
 Don't leave them scattered round;
 I went down the cellar yesterday
 And my, what dirt I found!
 Why don't you close the cellar door?
 My goodness, such a man!
 It seems to me you try to raise
 The biggest dust you can.

Come help me with the dishes now;
 Right over there's the towel;
 You used to help me often, Jo;
 Now don't begin to growl.
 Be careful with the dishes now,
 And try to dry them right.
 Don't be so careless with your work,
 That teacup is a fright.

You ought to see the pretty dress
 That Lester brought his wife,
 You never bought me anything
 So nice, in all your life.
 That pipe is strong enough to walk,
 You smoke it just for spite;
 Just sit there in that easy chair
 And puff with all your might.

I want to talk to Mrs. B.,
 A moment only, Jo;
 You stay right here 'till I come back;
 Now don't you dare to go.
 An hour later she came home
 To find that he had fled;
 I'll not repeat for you to hear,
 The naughty things she said.

and hydrophobia is concerned, I am of the opinion that the benefits have been so clearly demonstrated that there no longer is room for argument, and that Dr. Bessie is talking thru her hat or bonnet or whatever kind of headgear she may be addicted to.

When I was a lad diphtheria, for example, was one of the most dreaded and fatal diseases known to mankind. Now if the doctor treating the patient knows his business and administers the serum in time the patient gets well in practically

every instance. Before Jenner made his discovery, smallpox was one of the most dreaded of diseases; its victims were numbered by the millions and even those who recovered generally were terribly disfigured. In the face of this wide and accumulated experience it is idle for Dr. Bessie or anyone else to tell me that vaccination has not been a blessing to the human race. But Dr. Bessie is a forceful woman of independent views. She has the right to express her opinions.

So far as the tuberculin test is concerned I am not prepared to say that it has passed the period of experiment so that there is no longer any doubt about the general result. Of course, the fact that it fails in some instances is not sufficient to condemn it. I think it is the consensus of opinion among those who have made a scientific study of serums and their effects, that it is of great benefit. I am inclined to take their judgment rather than the opinions of persons who do not know any more about it than I do.

Truthful, Bill and Doctors

THIS is sure a wonderful age, William," remarked Truthful James to his side partner Bill Wilkins. "It sure is, James. Take for instance the matter of doctors. These here modern doctors can take a human bein' to pieces and put him together again like a jeweler can take a watch apart. Now in the days of my boyhood, it didn't take much preparation to be a doctor. A doctor was supposed to know how to read but that was about all the education called for. If a boy wanted to be a doctor he went into the office of some practicin' doctor, cleaned out the office includin' the spittoon, fed the doctor's horse and hitched it to the "sulky," read such doctor books as happened to be in the doctor's office, helped pull teeth and after he had kept that up for a year or so, put out a shingle and commenced to practice.

"He knew just about three things; he could physic a patient or give him an emetic and vomit him and he could bleed him. If the patient managed to get well after all that the doctor got the credit; if the patient died, that was an act of Providence. Calomel was the reg'lar standby and if the doctor happened to give an overdose he salivated the patient. There was a lot uv the people in my old neighborhood who lost their teeth and had to gum it the rest of their lives because they hed been salivated. I especially recollect Doc Paxton. He was the town doctor and also kep a drug store. He didn't hev a big variety uv drugs but what he did hev in the store was drugs. You could smell that drug store for rods and rods before you got to it. Doc rolled his own pills, called 'em 'Blue mass.' A pill was about the size of a cherry. If you could manage to swallow one whole the taste perhaps didn't linger with you fur more than half a day, if you bit into it you tasted it fur a full week.

"Doc wasn't strong on sanitation. I never heard uv his takin' a bath and if he ever washed his hands there wan't no evidence of it. He pulled teeth with what was called a "turnkey." It worked on the same principle as one uv them levers we used to hev to roll logs with called a 'cant-hook.' When a patient came in to hev a tooth pulled, Doc fastened the hook uv the turnkey on the inside uv the jaw and then pried the tooth out. One thing was to be said fur that turnkey; something hed to come. Sometimes it wuz the tooth; sometimes the jaw bone come along with the tooth.

"Doc could chaw more plug tobacco than ary other man I ever saw. He also could spit furdur and more voluminous than any other man I ever knew. When Doc expectorated it wuz a good idee to give him the right uv way. One day a small dog happened to be arblin' along in front uv

Doc not payin' attention to anything in particular except the flies. He was right busy with them. Doc wuz a trifle near sighted and also absent minded. He probably didn't notice the dog or he might hev spit to one side. As it wuz he drowned that dog. Uv course, he also killed a large number uv fleas and flies, but that didn't help the dog."

When Taxes Are Due

We would like to know whether we do not have until June to pay our taxes. We could not pay the first half of the taxes and thought we had until June 1 to pay by paying a penalty. Now we get a notice from the sheriff that we have to pay them in 30 days with 50 cents sheriff's fee attached. Does that 50 cents go into the sheriff's pocket or into the county treasury? Taxpayer.

The taxes on personal property are payable on or before the 20th day of December. If not paid at that time if they remain unpaid after January 1, the county treasurer must give notice to the persons owing the taxes and if the taxes are not paid within 30 days the treasurer must issue a warrant to the sheriff commanding him to levy the amount of taxes, penalty and fees against the goods and chattels of the person to whom such taxes were assessed, and the sheriff must then proceed to collect the same as upon execution.

The fees collected by the sheriff should be turned in to the county treasurer.

Has Right to Crops

If A has a farm and B holds a mortgage on it and forecloses, does A still have 18 months in which to redeem and get the crops off the same for that length of time? E. M. B.

Unless this mortgage was given to secure part of the purchase price on the land and less than one-third of such purchase price has been paid, if A is living on this land he has 18 months after the sale of the land under foreclosure proceedings and the issuance of the certificate of sale in which to redeem, and during this 18 months he has full dominion over the land with the right to take the crops from it. He has no right to commit waste or to remove buildings from the land during this 18 months, but so far as cultivating the land and taking the crops are concerned, he has exactly the same right to them that he had before foreclosure.

Cannot Move the Fence

What is the law in regard to an old line fence which has been conceded to be the line fence for 35 years? A and B are farmers. B bought a farm adjoining A's farm. There is a line fence there and has been for 35 years. B has his farm surveyed and the line fence he claims is on his land 6 feet. Can B move the fence? J. S.

My opinion is he cannot.

Would Not Delay Payment

Can a father will machinery that two sons have bought in partnership years before the father divided his property? Can a father make his will so that the heirs or those holding notes he owes must wait five or 10 years before they can collect? Subscriber.

As to your first question, you do not say whether these sons were of age. If they were minors at the time this machinery was bought, theoretically their services belonged to the father and unless he consented otherwise he could hold this machinery, altho in equity it perhaps belonged to the children.

If the father owed notes, those notes would be collectable from his estate according to the terms

aliens had the same right to hold property in Kansas as citizens had and even if this young man has been naturalized either by act of his father or his own act and held this property before our constitution was amended, his property rights in my judgment would not be affected. However, for his own sake it would be better for him to go thru the process of naturalization.

Does Not Release Them

The president and secretary of a farmers' union co-operative company signed a note which was signed by A and B as security. The interest has been paid on the note without the knowledge or consent of A and B. Can A and B be held liable as security on the note? E. S.

As I understand from this question the company thru its officers executed a note. Then A and B as private individuals signed this note as security. The fact that the interest was paid without the notice to the endorsers or security would not release them. I am of the opinion that the note could not be extended without their consent but the mere fact that the interest was paid on it would not release them.

Write to Land Bank

Is there any way to procure a government or state loan on a farm? Kansan.

There is no way to obtain a state loan because Kansas is not in the lending business. But if you will write to John Fields, president of the Federal Farm Land Bank, Wichita, Kan., he will give you the information as to what is necessary to obtain a loan upon your farm from the Federal Farm Land Bank.

Get an Injunction

We live right at the edge of the city. A creek runs thru our pasture. The city bought a tract of land above ours where the junk is dumped. Whenever a big rain comes the creek rises and scatters all kinds of junk over our pasture. Is there a law by which we can force the city to clean up this junk? Or can we bring suit against the city for damages? A. G.

My opinion is that the city would not have the right to use this dump in a way that would damage the adjoining landowners. There is, however, a question as to whether the city could be held liable for flood damages. The way to test this question as it seems to me would be to institute an injunction proceeding against the city.

You Get Usual Exemptions

I am on a note as security for my neighbor. Would there be any exemption for me? Subscriber.

If you are the head of a household you are entitled to all the exemptions that any other head of a household is entitled to under the Kansas law.



of the notes themselves. And his estate presumably would be subjected to the payment of his debts according to the terms of the notes which he had executed.

Should Be Naturalized

What is the law of Kansas regarding a boy who comes to Kansas from a foreign country with his parents at the age of 10, and who has lived in Kansas 50 years? Does he have to have naturalization papers? If he accumulates any property and should die who would get the property? M. A.

If this minor's father became naturalized before the minor became of age, that would be sufficient to make the son a citizen of the United States. If his father failed to take out naturalization papers, it would be necessary for the son to take out naturalization papers for himself. If he continues to be an alien he must suffer the inconveniences that an alien suffers. Formerly

Federal Government Must Rule

CONCENTRATIONS in business and consequent centralization of power in a few groups of men must be controlled. I see no institution powerful enough to exercise that control except the Federal Government.

Such centralization of power threatens our general welfare and our blessings of liberty. Our national thought today is grappling with the problem presented by half a dozen giant industries, whose rapid growth in the period of lush prosperity following the war has been accompanied by combinations, consolidations and centralization of control that now threaten peril to the public interest.

We are witnessing the concentration of banking interests, electric power interests, radio interests, steel interests, chain stores and chain farms.

In the days that are gone, business in this country consisted of little business—large numbers of small business concerns. Competition among them virtually took care of the public interest; no one business or group could control to the extent of affecting the public interest.

Then we did not want the Government in business, beyond protection against robbery and theft and actual crime. We did not need the Government in business.

Today conditions have changed, and have changed to the point where we must consider not whether it is the province of government to regulate business, control some forms of business, perhaps even to operate some forms of business—you know the Government has operated the business of carrying the mails for some time.

The question now facing us, as I see it, is to

what extent it is necessary, in the public interest, to regulate and control business, and what business or industries it may become necessary for the Government itself to operate.

Mergers and consolidations and the concentration of power and wealth in this country in too few hands present a problem that challenges the best thought of the country.

Three of the biggest problems this country faces are these:

- The working man without a job.
- The business man without a business.
- The farmer without an income.

Before going farther into the subject, let's try to get down to fundamentals.

What is the purpose of the Government?

If big business, as developed and as being developed, does not promote the general welfare, if it threatens to deprive ourselves and our posterity of the blessings of liberty, then government should intervene.

Now liberty means more than political liberty. It also means economic liberty. The question is: Does big business threaten the general welfare, threaten our economic or political liberty?

If big business threatens our welfare, our liberties, then little business, and the rest of us, need a policeman to protect us; also to protect big business against itself.

Our national thought today is grappling with the problem presented by half a dozen giant industries, whose centralization of control now threatens the public interest.

We see it in the financial world, thru group, chain and branch banking, leading into the realm of international banking.

We see it in the electric power industry, where rapid expansion in operations has been accompanied by contraction in control, largely thru the holding company device.

We are threatened with, perhaps already have, a monopoly of radio rights in the air.

Bethlehem Steel and Youngstown Steel and Tube are attempting to consolidate—altho the merger has been blocked for the time being in the Federal courts—a combination that would place 20 per cent of the steel industry in the United States in the one company.

We see four big oil companies, the Standard of Indiana, the Standard of New Jersey, the Mellon-owned Gulf interests, and the Royal Dutch Shell, using their power to break down and ultimately gain control of the United States oil fields.

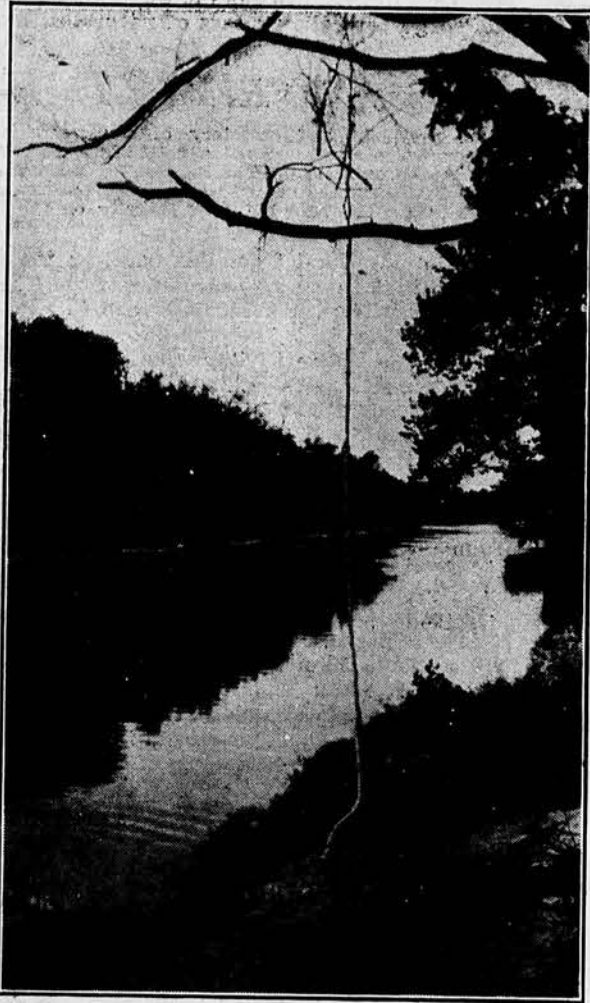
We have the chain store problem, and growing in size and importance in the West, the chain farm.

Decades ago the railroads became too powerful, and now are under Federal control. These concentrations of banking interests, electric power interests, radio interests, steel interests, the chain stores and chain farms—all point to a centralization of power in a few groups of men.

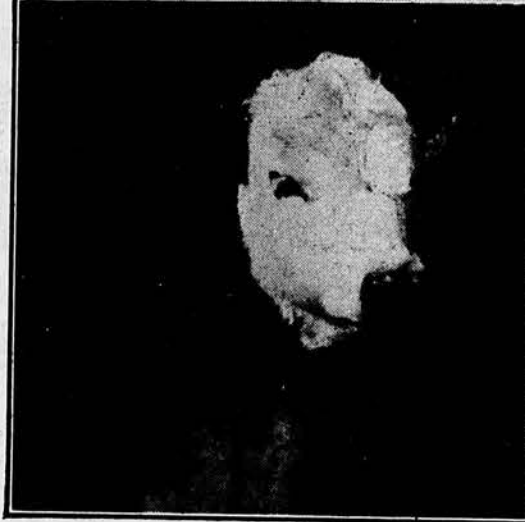
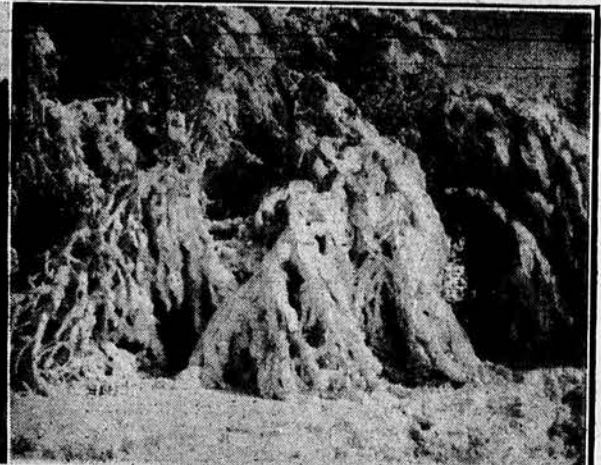
I can only say that such centralization of power threatens our general welfare and our blessings of liberty. Therefore it must be controlled. And I see no institution powerful enough to exercise that control except the Federal Government.

Arthur Capper

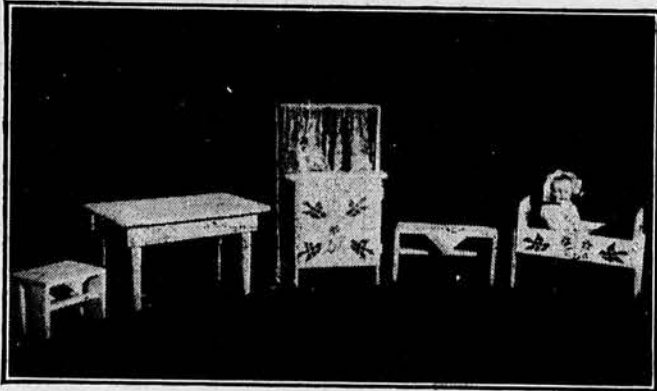
Rural Kansas in Pictures



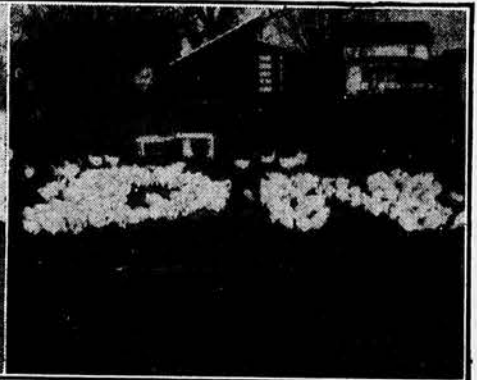
There Is Plenty of Beauty in Kansas When Nature Awakens in the Spring. Here Is a Glimpse of the Neosho River, Supplied by Mrs. S. D. Smith, McCune. Looks as if Fishing Ought to Be Good, or Boating, and Picnic Sights Are Plentiful



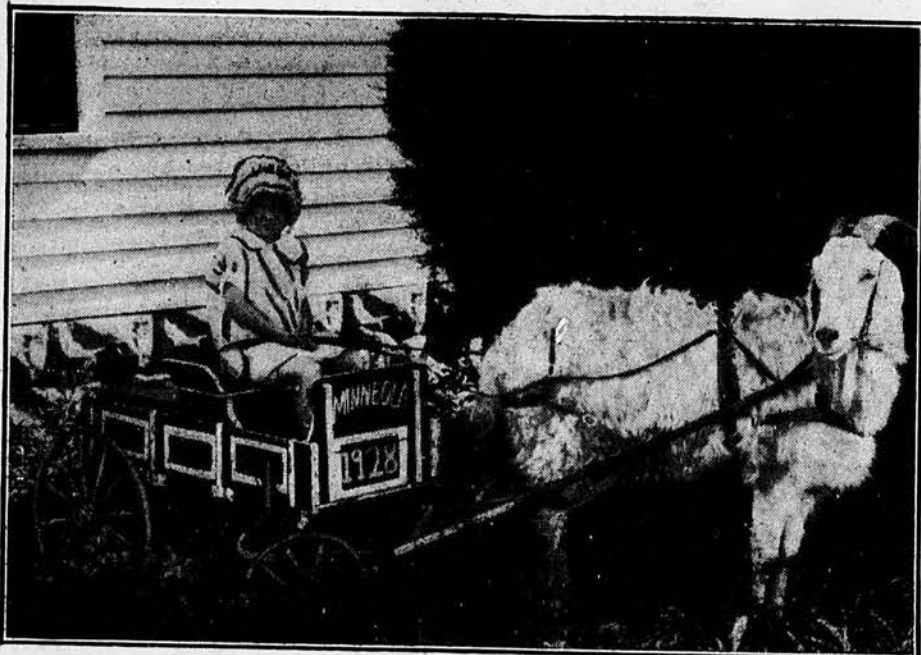
The Regular Cowboy, Upper Left, Is Donald Johnson, 2, of Holton. At Right, "Winter's Last Stand," Painted by J. Frost, Sr., During the Latter Part of March in Barton County. Leonard G. Haberman Took the Picture. Lower Left, a Good Calf Portrait, Made by Olen Hanson, on His Father's Farm Near Clifton. Right, It May Be Early for Such Sport But Here Is Georgia Harmon, Sedgwick County, at the "Old Swimming Hole"



"A Picture of Furniture the Children and I Made of Boxes and Waste Boards," Wrote Mrs. Fred Heilman, of Bala. "Was Wondering Whether This Would Be Good Enough for the Picture Page." Yes, Indeed! The Photo Is Fine and the Doll Furniture Excellent



The Picture at Left Isn't an Arctic Expedition. However, the Dog Is a "Huskie" Because He Takes the Adventuresome Eilers Boys, of Cawker City, on Many a Fine Ride. Right, White Rocks Owned by Dan Nanninga, Leonardville. Note the Initials "D. N." Dan Scattered Feed So the Birds Would Form Them as They Ate. Try It on Your Flock Sometime



For Transportation and Fun Combined, Marvin Shumate, Minneola, Recommends His "Goatmobile" in Which We See His Little Cousin Comfortably Seated. Of Course, There Always Is the Possibility of a Real "Spill" in Case the "Bumper" on This Outfit Goes into Action. But at Present Everything Looks Peaceable



"Is My Hair Dry Yet?" Questions Robert Minns, of Conway. He's Been Swimming in the Water Tank. Right, Norma Jane Rowton, an Up-to-Date Country Miss, With Books and Lunch Ready to Start for School at Kalvesta

The Coming of Cosgrove

By Laurie York Erskine

THE return of Bradley Cosgrove to Manford was doubly notable. He came upon the heels of a murder; and he met his avowed enemy, Wert Farley, at the depot. Mason Farley, a brother of Wert's, had come to this community bringing crime, violence and greed. He was accounted responsible by many for bringing about the financial ruin and death of Bradley Cosgrove's father, who stood for everything that was right in the community. Farley dominated the "law." But it was the elder Cosgrove's dream that his son, Bradley, should go to school, become a lawyer and beat Farley with that weapon in an honest manner.

A week before Bradley's return, Mason Farley was shot in the back. Wert is at the station to accuse Bradley of the murder. However, John Gaines, retired rancher, banker and close friend of the elder Cosgrove thru all his life, is present to stop any unfair gunplay. Wert takes over the management of his brother's ranch, aided by Klein the foreman, who exhibits a feverish desire to pin the murder on Bradley. "Don't go orf half cocked," adjured Gaines. Then the train came around the curve.

Gaines was disappointed in Cosgrove's appearance—slight, graceful. Farley stared at him hypnotized, all the fire of his purpose quenched. A man couldn't cram words down the throat of such a dude as this! Neither Gaines nor Farley had any suspicion that Cosgrove actually had been in Manford the night of the murder. Yet Cosgrove was and told them so. It was a big point for Farley and he makes the most of it. Gaines and Cosgrove measure each other's caliber—and friendship—a friendship that is to be lasting and faithful.

The reason Cosgrove was in Manford the night of Farley's death was because Hazel Farley sent for him as her attorney. "Keep clear of the whole bunch," warns Gaines. But Cosgrove doesn't; as a matter of fact, Hazel comes to see him that night. But she comes to say that she can't carry on her case, fighting her father, since he is dead.

However, Cosgrove is determined to go to the will reading the next day, especially after Hazel tells him how Wert and his gang have influenced the writing of that will. Her father had insisted she marry Lederer and she wouldn't because he was everything a man shouldn't be. So it was Hazel against the four men—and the will they would write.

There was Reason for Fear

Klein and Lederer stood still in the doorway while Farley stepped forward to greet his niece and her companions. Disheveled and unshaven, his small eyes bleared with the fumes of bad liquor, and his ugly mouth stained with coffee, he slouched forward with a heavy scowl on his face. "What you want 'round here?" he growled, singling out the girl for his greeting. To his amazement it was Bradley Cosgrove who stepped forward as the girl stood back, revolted by the appearance of her kinsman.

"You will address anything you wish to discuss with Miss Farley thru me, Mr. Farley," he said. "I am retained to represent this lady at the reading of her father's will."

Farley, his mouth hanging open in the paralysis of astonishment that was upon him, stood still and glowered at the youth, speechless. From the porch Klein and Lederer stared down upon the scene, their eyes and faces vitalized by the otherwise unrevealed emotion that Cosgrove's words aroused in them.

The speaker himself seemed unconcerned with the effect of his remark. He stood there, his red lips smiling

pleasantly and the morning sun twinkling brightly from the glasses which obscured his eyes. The dark, trim suit he wore made him appear remarkably slight and inept by contrast with the hulking, roughly clad forms of the men about him. Hazel Farley, as she glanced from him to the others, felt mingled dread and dismay depress her with the knowledge that Klein, Lederer, and her uncle, too, could be as ruthless in the killing of a man as any bravo of medieval Europe. And this boy of books and libraries was attracting their hatred to him as the red rag of the picador draws the frenzy of the bull.

"You remember, it was your idea, Uncle Wert," she said. "You wanted us to hear the will read."

But to her dismay he ignored her. He stood there in the clear, fair sunlight of the morning and glowered upon Cosgrove with an extravagant rage in his bleared eyes.

"You've come . . . why?" he demanded.

"To hear the reading of your brother's will," said Cosgrove pleasantly. "I hope we're not disturbing you? Perhaps we're a little early?"

Before Farley's animal fury overcame him, Gaines stepped into the breach.

"It would be nice if you sort of let up on these ceremonies of greetin', Wert, and lead us into the room where yo're goin' to have this will read orf. You went 'round advertisin' yore contract to read orf a lot interestin' and informin' on this last will and testament of the deceased, and here's Miss Farley and her lawyer and all, just as is right and proper. Suppose you bobtail all the formalities and open up yore house to the company."

He spoke with no assumption of pleasantry, but with the same firm voice which had given him authority since the days when he served as sheriff during the nester wars some twenty years before. Since those days John Gaines, thruout all the dissension which Mase Farley and his clan

had brought to Manford, had been let severely alone. It troubled Farley to see this hitherto neutral figure aligned with his niece and young Cosgrove. And it reminded him of the decision he had made the previous evening, to eschew open warfare with Cosgrove for the more effective strategy of dissimulation and slow cunning.

"What's he got to do with it? Or you, either?" he demanded of Gaines. "What business has he got to do with Mase Farley's will?"

"It don't seem as if yo're so anxious to have the whole world hear the will reading now as you were a week ago," ventured Gaines. "Didn't you hear me say Brad Cosgrove's the lady's lawyer?"

Farley, with sudden capitulation, turned away, leading them around the house.

"Come on." His surly invitation resembled the growl of a bear. "Come on thru to the front."

They Would Reappear

As they followed him, Klein and Lederer disappeared from the doorway. Hazel saw them go and she knew that they would reappear at the other end of the house to meet them. She knew it with a sense of foreboding which, unconsciously, was all for Cosgrove. To have him there at her side gave her the same revolting and vicarious sense of danger which a woman feels as she regards the death-defying acrobat leap from plane to plane. And there was reason for her fear.

As Lederer passed thru the kitchen he stopped to turn on Klein with an impetuous outburst of the resentment which the words he had overheard aroused in him.

"That little rat's hornin' in where he don't belong!" he cried, glowering into Klein's eyes as the Klein himself was the culprit. "I'm goin' to fix him if he don't look out."

Klein's passionate, barbaric face regarded the young man glumly.

"There ain't no sense foolin' 'round

with trials an' evidence, an' such things," he purred. "That kid's in the way."

For answer Lederer jerked his head in the direction of the front room, and led Klein onward thru the house.

The house and headquarters of the "—O" outfit, known sardonically to the countryside as the Bar Nothing, stood on a height of land. Steep banks of loose earth fell away from the front and one side of it to the roadway, some sixty feet below. The wagon trail that connected this roadway with the establishment was cut thru this high bank in a steep incline which concealed the approaching traveler from view until he emerged from the runway, finding himself on a trail that skirted the corral and reached the house from the rear. Because of this peculiar situation it was even less customary than usual for any one to enter the Bar Nothing ranch house thru the front door. The inexplicable reason why Farley led these callers around the house to that little-used entrance probably had its roots in a pride which revolted at the thought of revealing to his enemies the untidiness of the interior rooms.

They circled the house in silence, and entered the large living room in which Mason Farley had in vain sought retreat from the turbulence which he himself had created. Hazel felt the oppressive fear that had haunted her fall more heavily upon her breast as, on entering the room, she perceived Lederer and Klein standing in the far doorway with a sinister aspect of hostility. She had an impulse then to cry out, urging Cosgrove to leave this place, for she felt certain that the appearance of the two men presaged danger to him. But she subdued that impulse, feeling it to be without reasonable foundation.

"Here," announced Farley, roughly, "is where the readin's goin' to be when Novak feels good an' ready to come."

Lederer strolled forward from the door, and the girl's heart sank as she recognized in his hard, dark eyes, the warning signal of fight. He strode directly to Cosgrove, facing him.

"Me," he pointed out, "I'm Cliff Lederer. I've got as much to say 'round here as any man there is, seein' that old Mase Farley looked on me like I was his son. Cliff Lederer, that's who I am!" He paused as if challenging Cosgrove to deny it.

Cosgrove smiled pleasantly. He was as tall as Lederer, but appeared slighter as he stood, his pale face alight with his friendly smile and his glasses twinkling brightly. He carried a brief case in one hand, and with the other he fingered the buttons of his coat. He appeared in contrast to the roughly clad cattleman with his chaps and loose shirt, his leather vest and his very apparent six gun, as a dapper civilian might appear in contrast with a completely equipped cavalryman fresh from the field of battle. Beside Lederer he appeared weak and inept. Lederer was conscious of this and it divested his approach of either caution or dissimulation.

"How do you do?" said Cosgrove politely.

Hazel Farley, foreseeing Lederer's intention, longed to cry out. It was as if a tenderfoot, innocent of danger, essayed to play with a rattlesnake. "He's dangerous!" she would have cried. But her life in the heart of these dissensions had trained her to a rigid suppression of such impulses as this. She held her peace, but Lederer did not fail to see the apprehension with which she regarded Cosgrove, and it inflamed him.

"I Say Git Out!"

"You come here into this house, sayin' that yo're Miss Farley's law-

(Continued on Page 19)



The Trained Nurse Offers Help

Her Peace-Time Role Is Entirely as Important as the Part She Played in the World War

ALL during the World War, there was a trained nurse in the midst of the fighting; she was everywhere, helping to care for the sick and the wounded. Today, with the horrors of war a somewhat faded vision, the "Trained Nurse" comes to you over WIBW in a new and even more dramatic role.

Hear "The Trained Nurse" every Tuesday and Friday mornings at 11:15. She has prepared interesting programs for your entertainment, and they are even more fascinating when you read the booklet she will send you.

That delightful tune, "Three Little Words," may be selected as the musical explanation of the ability of an interesting speaker, for those "Three Little Words" which carry so much meaning are "The Old Counselor."

He is well-versed on the intricacies of stocks, bonds and automobile financing, and every Friday evening at 7 o'clock you will hear him bring you information that is of import to all investors or motor car purchasers. "The Old Counselor" is a weekly presentation of the Capitol Securities Company, of Topeka.

We believe that you'll like Post's Bran even better now, especially after you have heard the Post's Bran Foursome, who come to you every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings at 8:30.

The "Foursome" is supplemented, at various intervals by a bit of fast and truly delightful syncopation by Bob Haring's well-known orchestra, helping to give you one of the finest and most entertaining evening programs you could wish.

Every Monday evening, at 8 o'clock you will hear the resounding tones of three strokes of a Chinese gong, ushering the "Spirit of Life Insurance" to the microphone of WIBW.

Following the "Spirit" you will hear several supremely directed musical compositions including semi-classical selections, musical comedy songs and popular present-day dance tunes, as they come to you from the 12 instruments composing the band of the Seven Home-Owned Life Insurance Companies of Topeka: the American Home Life Co., the Cosmopolitan Life Co., the Guaranteed Securities Life Co., the Liberty Life Co., the National Reserve Life Co., the Pioneer Life Co., and the Victory Life Co.

Next Tuesday and Thursday evening at 7:30, when the Tanlac program comes to your home from WIBW, you again will hear a 15-minute reconstruction of stirring adventures, which were encountered during the time that Captain Tim Healy was fighting against the smartest and most unsuspecting spies of world renown.

Captain Healy's encounters are related as only thrilling episodes of spy hunting can be told. During the remainder of his talks he will tell of a loyal German who taught in an English school for 15 years prior to the war, and who used a hidden wireless to communicate with his Fatherland. Too, you will hear of the sensational capture of the gentleman spy, who impersonated various staff officers and actually changed the entire battle plans.

The English Version of the romantic drama by D'Uamois and D'Ennery entitled "Don Caesar De Bazan," will be broadcast during the Hank Simmons Showboat program at 8 o'clock Saturday night, May 9. This

play first was produced in America at Mitchell's Olympic Theater in 1844. Later it was staged at the Park Theater in New York and became a favorite.

Altho George Bernard Shaw persists in his refusal to visit the United States, his voice will be heard here a second time Saturday, May 30, when he speaks at 2:20 p. m., Topeka time over an international hook-up including WIBW. His words will be picked up at a dinner in London commemorating the 500th anniversary of the martyrdom of Joan of Arc.

When a person speaks of "The Jersey Cereal Boys," he includes not only Ace Bregold's internationally known orchestra, but also one of the cleverest harmony teams on the air today.

The Jersey Cereal Boys are the latest addition to WIBW's large family of entertainers, they being sponsored by the Jersey Cereal Company. Listen to their program next Saturday morning at 9:45, follow the capers and antics of the harmony team "Ned and Fred," and you'll be sure to start the day off right!

Daily Except Sunday

6:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather
6:05 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
6:30 a. m.—Breakfast Hour
7:00 a. m.—News, time, weather
7:05 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
7:30 a. m.—Tony's Scrapbook
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
9:05 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
11:00 a. m.—Household Searchlight
11:30 a. m.—Farmers' Hour
2:30 p. m.—Our Women Editors
4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave
6:00 p. m.—Bank Savings Life Baseball Extra; News
9:15 p. m.—Arthur Pryor's Cremona Military Band (except Sunday)
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News

Highlights Next Week

SUNDAY, MAY 10

8:00 a. m.—Tony's Scrapbook
5:00 p. m.—The World's Business
7:00 p. m.—Pipe Dreams
7:30 p. m.—The Falcon
8:00 p. m.—The Cotton Pickers
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
10:30 p. m.—Nocturne

MONDAY, MAY 11

6:30 p. m.—Simmons Company program
7:00 p. m.—The Three Bakers
8:00 p. m.—Home Owned Insurance Orchestra

8:30 p. m.—The Post Bran Flakes

TUESDAY, MAY 12

6:15 p. m.—Old Gold Numerologist
7:30 p. m.—Capt. Tim Healy
8:00 p. m.—Chevrolet Chronicles
8:30 p. m.—Paramount Publix Radio Playhouse

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13

7:15 p. m.—State Savings "Hawaiians"
7:30 p. m.—Arabesque
8:30 p. m.—The Post Bran Flakes
9:15 p. m.—Pryor's Cremona Band

THURSDAY, MAY 14

3:45 p. m.—Edna Wallace Hopper
6:15 p. m.—Blevans Motor Co., "Musical Travelogue"
7:15 p. m.—Old Gold Numerologist
8:45 p. m.—Peters Shoe program

FRIDAY, MAY 15

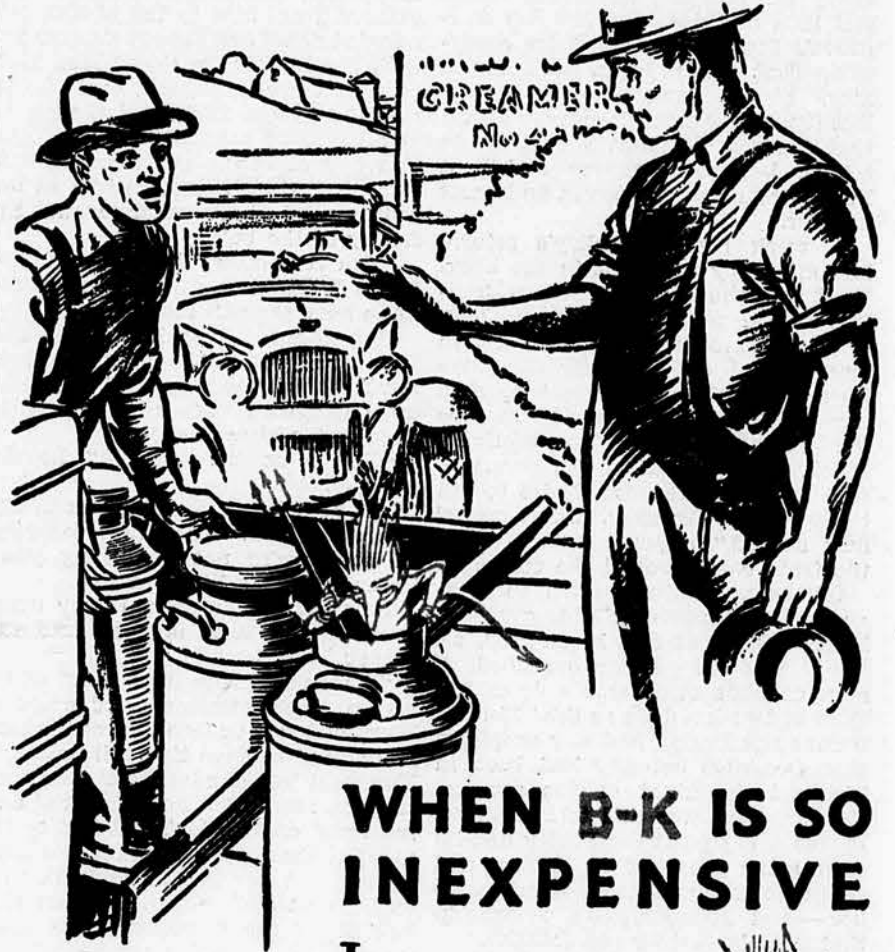
2:45 p. m.—Veldown
5:45 p. m.—Robin Hood's Merry Men
7:00 p. m.—Capitol Securities "Counselor"
7:15 p. m.—Seiberling Singers

SATURDAY, MAY 16

9:45 a. m.—Jersey Cereal program
3:45 p. m.—Tony's Scrapbook
4:00 p. m.—Ted Husing's Sportsclants
5:00 p. m.—Morton Downey
7:30 p. m.—National Radio Forum
8:00 p. m.—Hank Simmons' Show Boat
9:30 p. m.—Guy Lombardo
10:30 p. m.—Nocturne

Horns should be removed from heifers before there is any danger from flies. This can be done at a few days old with caustic.

REJECTIONS ARE TOO COSTLY



WHEN B-K IS SO INEXPENSIVE

It takes the profits on many deliveries to offset the loss of only one rejection... Why take chances when you can prevent rejections caused by excessive contaminating bacteria? Sterilizing utensils and equipment with B-K... insures high quality milk.

The B-K Plan of Dairy Sterilization is used and recommended by millions of successful dairymen... It saves labor... it saves profits... it can be depended upon to destroy bacteria that make milk sour quickly... it is easy to use... Steam and hot water are not necessary if you follow the B-K Plan of Sterilization... Start using B-K... it means money to you.

B-K is always uniform in quality and positive in results... and very inexpensive to use.

IMPORTANT Facts ABOUT B-K

B-K is many times more powerful as a destroyer of bacteria than steam or hot water as ordinarily used.

B-K is non-poisonous, dependable, safe and easy to use.

B-K is manufactured under the strictest laboratory control by noted chemists.

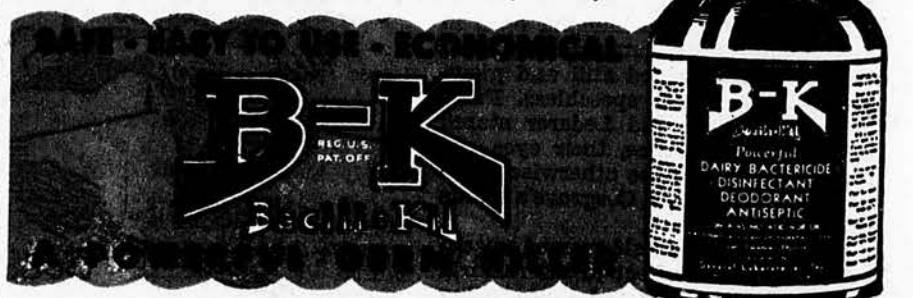
B-K and B-K direction charts are backed by extensive laboratory tests and 20 years of actual field experience.

B-K dilution costs only 1/2c to 2c per gallon when used, as directed... Full directions come with every package.

There is only one B-K... It has been used by millions of Dairymen, Poultrymen, and Farmers for 20 years. Accept no substitute.

B-K is sold by Dairy and Poultry Supply Dealers and Feed, Drug and Hardware Stores... Write for FREE book on Dairy Sterilization.

GENERAL LABORATORIES, Inc., 511 Dickinson St., Madison, Wis.



Kansas Poultry Talk

by Raymond H. Gilkeson

Doubling Our Efforts Helped Us Realize a Clear Profit of \$3.80 to the Hen in a Poor Poultry Year

I GET so much good out of reading the experience of others with poultry I will tell a little of our experience. Our best net profit from poultry in 1930 came by doubling our efforts. Success in any business does not come by jumping in one year when things look bright and jumping out again when things look dark. Having been in the poultry business 12 years we know the bitter disappointment of coming to the end of a long, hard year with little or no profit. We also know the thrill of coming to the end of a year that shows a good profit, with a fine bunch of well-matured birds that will grade A, when the state inspector handles them.

We have a flock of state accredited Grade A, White Plymouth Rocks, blood tested for both B. W. D. and T. B. While last year was not considered a good poultry year our flock returned us a clear profit of \$3.80 to the hen thru the sale of hatching eggs, baby chicks and market eggs. We have a 20 by 40 foot Kansas straw-loft laying house. Last year we kept less than 200 layers. While we could have kept more we have found it never pays to crowd and there is more profit in extra space to the bird than there is in more birds with less room. We cull, cull, cull, then check and double check and cull some more. We keep everlastingly at it 365 days in the year until nothing but the very choicest hens and pullets are left for breeders. These are mated to the very best males we can get. Then we believe in advertising what we have and having what we advertise.

By keeping books on our flock the last eight years we know what pays us best and what our mistakes have been. Last year our flock averaged 175 eggs to the hen. We use the large drum type, oil burning brooder stove, sanitary runway and all-mash ration for baby chicks. Five hundred chicks were kept on this sanitary runway 10 by 20 feet until 8 weeks old. They then were allowed the run of a small patch of alfalfa until 12 weeks old when they were turned out on the range. One thing in particular that has made more profit for us is to resist the urge of keeping more chicks. We know by past experience that is a common mistake and a costly one, too. In the spring when the chicks are placed in the brooder house, they look so small and the house looks so big it is an awful temptation to put another 100 in and count up the extra profits in our mind. But counting up the results on paper next fall may read entirely different just because of that extra 100 chicks. We have made this very mistake and have seen it done again and again by others; always the results were disappointing.

Mrs. Wm. Hartman.

Bigelow, Kan.

Health Should Come First

Handle the farm flock for health, first, last and all the time, if you would have both pleasure and profit. Thru bitter experiences we've had to learn this. By handling for health I mean especially, keep free from worms.

Ever since we've been deworming our flock regularly we haven't had a single disease of any kind in our flock, not even a fall cold. Besides, our chickens sing and lay the year around, and look fine. And, of course, chickens like that pay, even in a year like 1930.

The dewormer we use is obtained from our veterinarian. We give it in one evening's feed, and repeat at

regular intervals thru the summer, giving the last one in the fall after flies are gone. It is so easy and effective, doesn't throw the chickens off their feed or lower production.

And that is the only different thing we've done to make our chickens healthy, except we do keep them free of lice and mites, having found such an easy way as "Black Leaf 40," which when painted on the roosts on a still, warm evening in spring and fall, repeated again in 10 days, keeps the flock free from lice. Also we find it keeps the mites away.

We always have tried to be reasonable in housing and feeding our flock; provide plenty of dry house room, plenty of air without drafts, reasonable cleanliness. Poultry, the same as humans, needs balanced rations. Under-nourished poultry is more susceptible to disease and lay fewer eggs. We feed both a commercial mixed mash and home grown grain, oyster shell, skim milk when we have it, water always, and alfalfa hay in winter.

Of course, how profitable a healthy flock proves also depends upon other things such as breeding, culling and marketing. We avoid using related males, except to occasionally do some line breeding, and like to obtain new blood every year or so. We try to combine both beauty and utility, so always cull rigorously for shape, weight, color as well as laying capacity and ability. We also cull slow developing or out-of-condition birds the year round.

We are this year putting the very best of our flock thru the traps. Will select a pen by means of this trapping from which to raise cockerels to head our flock next year. Hens that go into this pen must not only be good, persistent layers, but must be standard, and must lay large eggs. We may wingband chicks from this pen with a view to pedigreeing.

We never market a bird that looks sick; we use the axe. All culls are fattened a week or 10 days before marketing. We sell only fresh, clean eggs, and use lots of eggs at home!

We do our incubating and brooding, as we hope eventually to derive most of our profit from the sale of hatching eggs and breeding stock. However, if we handled our flock for market purposes only we would unhesitatingly replenish our flock with hatchery chicks every year.

Our favorite breed is the Buff Orpington. Broilers develop rapidly, are easy to dress and delicious to eat. The Orpington lays as well as any other dual purpose breed, and weighs well when ready for market.

Parsons, Kan. Mrs. Ray Farmer.

Our Best Net Profit

My best net profit from poultry in 1930 was from selling young friers. As soon as they weighed 2 pounds I sold them for 50 cents, and in this way found a more ready market for my chickens than if I had waited until they were larger. People will buy a chicken for 50 cents when they do not feel able to afford one at a higher price. I have used this method other years and find it pays.

Also I grind oats, wheat and barley and feed buttermilk, and charcoal from beneath the hog scalding vat, grind bones at home and thus save greatly on the price of chick food.

I am a Colorado farmer's wife but we enjoy the "Kansas Farmer" just the same and find many useful articles in it. Mrs. Margaret Sowers. Falfa, Colo.

They always
COME BACK
for More!



"HIGHEST TEST"
at the price of
ordinary gasoline

GRAVITY from 60.6° to 71.4° to match weather

PHILLIPS 66, for cars, trucks, and tractors,

is made by the world's largest producers

of natural high gravity gasoline

Frankly, our hardest job is to get motorists to buy their first trial tankful of Phillips 66... the greater gasoline. After that our task is simple—they always come back for more.

They quickly prove for themselves that this gasoline is an amazing performer. That it delivers extra power, smoother running, and longer mileage. That it brings out the best in the motor. And they appreciate that this premium performance costs not a penny extra.

Give credit for these results to the famous Phillips principle of CONTROLLED VOLATILITY, which matches this gasoline to the monthly changes in your weather. Its year 'round gravity, from 60.6° to 71.4°, is always higher test than others.

Convince yourself of the money-saving and performance-advantages of using Phillips 66. Try it just once and you will always come back to the Orange and Black 66 shield.

PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY, Bartlesville, Okla.

Also Phillips 66 Ethyl
at the regular price
of Ethyl gasoline



System Needs Repair!

(Continued from Page 3)

there was an unusually large vote for the office of governor in the last election. Of those voting on the amendment 46.4 per cent voted for and 53.6 per cent voted against, which indicates that it was far from being an overwhelming defeat. Experience in other states where the income tax now is in force would lead one to believe that the income tax principle fared well in its initial presentation to the voters of Kansas. This tax in a number of other states met several defeats before final adoption.

The legislature which recently adjourned re-submitted the amendment to be voted on at the next general election. Consequently, the Kansas people will have a second opportunity, in November 1932, to express themselves regarding an income tax.

Many Injustices Result

It is exceedingly difficult to comprehend all of the injustices resulting from the present method of assessing property. Considerably more than 90 million dollars are raised every year in Kansas by the property tax. This revenue is obtained by levying certain percentages against every dollar's worth of property in the state. But before the tax is levied the value of the property must be determined. The discovery and valuing of property then is the basic part of the tax system in Kansas. As one writer has said, "The local assessor is the most important official in the administration and application of the ad valorem tax; and his functions, or duties, exceed in importance those of any other official or group of officials. This is true because the work of the assessor is primary, and the work of others either is doing that which the assessor has failed to do, or perfecting that which he has initiated. If the local assessor should perform his work perfectly, there would be nothing left for either county, district, or state boards of equalization to do."

Should Replace Guess-work

Only a cursory glance at the situation will convince one that the importance of the assessor's work has not been adequately recognized in this state. While efficiency and efforts to replace guess-work by science have characterized many features of modern business, the assessment of property, the basic part of state and local finance, remains unscientific. This fact results in assessments that are seriously inequitable in a large number of instances.

The present system with hundreds of assessors, working for short periods with practically no assistance in their difficult job or no assurance that they may continue in their work, might well be replaced by an organization with fewer assessors, on a non-elective basis, with facilities to do their work in a systematic manner. This means larger assessment districts. At present the township is the unit of assessment. Doubtless the county would be a more desirable unit. With a county unit there could be set up in every county an office fully equipped with maps and all available facts on assessment. More important than the equipment is the personnel of the office. It is suggested that one full-time appraiser should be charged with the duty of assessing all property, both real and personal, in the county; that this officer should be appointive and that removal from office should occur only for just cause. In the larger counties, it would be necessary for the assessor to have one or more assistants. Such positions would attract persons with training and ability who could perform valuable service in making equitable assessments. This plan, altho it may seem visionary, has precedent in a number of the large cities where assessment has been placed on

a scientific basis with resulting benefit to taxpayers.

Difficult as it may be to define a luxury, it is fairly simple to name certain articles of daily consumption which folks generally agree are not absolute necessities of life. Commodities naturally fall into two classes, the necessities of life and the things which cannot be called necessities. Any rational person first satisfies his needs for the necessities of life before spending his money for articles which he can get along without.

A Selective Sales Tax

A part of our population is so poor that it must limit its purchases to the necessities of life. Purchase of articles other than necessities, in most instances, indicates that the person already has satisfied his needs for necessities. Tax students have seen in this difference in articles of daily purchase a possibility of applying a limited form of sales tax which would work the minimum hardship on the consumer. The purchase of articles of non-essential character indicates that the buyer has some ability to pay a tax. On the other hand, the purchase of a necessity is no such indication. A selective sales tax would place a tax only upon articles which are not necessities of life. It would not affect food, clothing, and other similar articles. A selective sales tax would, in addition to raising a large revenue, serve to equalize the tax load. There are a great many persons who, instead of investing their money, spend it for certain luxuries. The present taxing system does not reach these persons; yet they are well able to pay something toward the support of government.

Among the articles on which a selective sales tax might be levied are tobacco, soft drinks, candy, chewing gum, jewelry, perfumes, cosmetics, sporting goods and admissions to all amusements. The National Education Association, after compiling data from Federal excise taxes and other Federal sources, estimated that expenditures for luxuries in Kansas in 1928 amounted to 83 million dollars. The expenditures at the present time probably are not greatly different from those of 1928. On this basis, a sales tax at 5 per cent, which is a low rate for a tax on luxuries, would yield approximately 4 million dollars in revenue in Kansas.

This Also Seems Fair

The gross production tax, like the first three proposals, may be recommended from the standpoint of justice and fairness as well as because of ability to obtain additional revenue. A gross production tax is levied at a certain percentage of the gross value of minerals at the mine or the well. In this state, it would be possible to levy a gross production tax in lieu of the present ad valorem tax on leases and wells in the case of oil and gas, and in lieu of the tax on mineral reserve and leasehold in case of coal, lead, zinc and salt. It would be necessary, however, to continue the taxation of mining equipment and machinery by the ad valorem method. In addition to establishing an equitable and uniform system of taxation for natural resources, the gross production tax would yield approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1 million dollars revenue annually to the state government.

If adopted, these four tax proposals would accomplish two important objects: Raise more than 10 million dollars in revenue which could be used to reduce the general property tax, and make a much more equitable taxation system in Kansas.

Waiting Game

Fond Mother—"How much do you charge for taking children's photographs?"

Photographer—"Five dollars a dozen."

Fond Mother—"You'll have to give me more time, I have only 10 now."



"Bess is Dead, Ma"

"Oh Fred, how terrible! How did it happen?"

"She got into the alfalfa early this morning, got bloated and died before the vet could get here."

"And she was the best milk cow in this part of the state! It'll cost a lot to replace her, Fred."

"I know it will, Ma. The trouble is, we can't afford to right now."

"If you had only fenced that alfalfa field like you planned, Fred, Bess would still be alive."

"I should have fenced it, all right, but I just hated to spend the money."

"Well, you certainly were penny-wise and pound-foolish!"

Good Fencing Prevents Disease



Don't let poor or inadequate fencing endanger the lives of your livestock. "Saving" a few dollars in fence may cost you many times that amount in dead or diseased animals.

Effective sanitation methods require good fencing. Protect the lives of your stock with COLORADO fence, the copper-bearing steel fence that's made to last through the years.

Full-gauge wires, tight weave, proper stretchability, heavy galvanizing—these are the qualities that have made COLORADO fence the favorite of farmers and ranchers throughout the west.

Insist that your dealer sell you wire products that carry the "COLORADO" trade-mark.



Build Farm Prosperity with

COLORADO Fence & SILVER TIP POSTS

Made by

The COLORADO FUEL & IRON CO.

General Offices: Denver, Colorado

Steel Works: Pueblo, Colorado

Before caponizing, the birds should be held off feed and water a short time to make the operation more safe.

There are about 300,000 factories in the United States and more will be built in the future.

Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N.A. McCune

JESUS tells a story of 10 men who were left at home to work while their employer went away. When he came back he received an account from each, as to how he had invested his money, and what he had made of it. The word pound means, in our money, about \$35. Each man had that much to invest. One of the brightest of the 10 had multiplied his money 10 times, another five times, and so on. One had made nothing.

The upshot of it all was that the man who had made the most money was rewarded by being made responsible for governing 10 towns, and the man who had done next best was to look after five towns. In other words, none of them had any rest. No doubt it was an honor to have charge of 10 towns, as a reward. But it was the hardest kind of work. No doubt this keen business man wished many a time he was back at the old job of selling real estate, or bonds, or lumber, or whatever it was. But that is a law from which we cannot escape, and Jesus upholds it. The more we can do the more is expected of us. The more we can do the more we must do. It is a law, or principle, of character. If you can do something better than anyone else, then you must do it better than anyone else.

It seems like hard lines. The more you can the more you must. "To whom much is given of him shall much be required." Is there no rest? Yes, rest between times. Rest between the various parts of one's work. Nature rests but she also keeps going. It is an art to learn to rest as one goes along. But our responsibility never ceases, so long as life lasts.

It all depends on the spirit in which we attack our work. "If we make our work drudgery we are slaves. If we make it work, we are men. If we

while I live. While I have strength I will labor."

That is one of the ways of keeping young, they tell us. Very likely that servant who returned with his master's money multiplied ten fold had the zest of youth, down to old age. Some people are young at 65, while others are old at 40. It does not seem to be years so much as it is something else. When John Wesley was 87 he wrote, "I now am an old man, decayed from head to foot. My eyes are dim; my right hand shakes much; my mouth is hot and dry every morning; I have a lingering fever almost every day; my motion is weak and slow. However, blessed be God, I do not slack my labor: I can preach and write still." That is not so bad for a man who had ridden horse back an average of 5,000 miles a year for 50 years preaching everywhere, writing books, looking after the building up of Christian societies in hundreds of communities in England.

This whole idea of work, as Jesus was teaching it that day, embodies the idea of accountability. The master of those servants came back and demanded an accounting. That was another way of saying that some day we must have our life's books examined by the Eternal Auditor. That this will not be a wholly pleasant exercise for some people is evident from some other teachings. "Come, ye blessed," "Depart, ye cursed," are words that carry beautiful as well as fearful meanings. One thing is apparent: We had better work while we have the opportunity. "The night cometh when no man can work." The night when work is impossible. The night of lost opportunities. The night of remorse. The night of helplessness. That does not mean that life now is dolorous. It means that it is good

Are You Keeping Mentally Fit?

1. What is articulation?
2. What were the 13 original colonies?
3. To what did the expression "Mason and Dixon line" refer?
4. What are narcotics?
5. How many amendments have been added to the constitution?
6. Who were Samuel's father and mother?
7. What is "Dog's Tail"?
8. What is the meaning of "homonym"?
9. Who conquered the Peru Indians?
10. What is copra?
11. What is the meaning of the expression, "table d'hote"?
12. What is the "Flying Dutchman"?

(Answers on Page 23)

make it play, we are gods. All great geniuses have made their work play. 'I never worked a day' in my life,' says Edison; 'it all was play.' If we only could attain to that level! Few of us do. Here is another statement by a man who lost everything when past 40, and built up another business. "Work either is tonic or toxic. It is tonic if you have your heart in it, and a vision. It is toxic if it merely is a medium for keeping fat on your bones, and a roof over your head."

It is no wonder that Angela Morgan sings:

Work!
Thank God for the swing of it,
For the clamoring, hammering ring of it,
Passion of labor daily hurled
On the mighty anvils of the world.

Voltaire declared, "The further I advance in life's career the more I find work to be a necessity. It becomes finally the grandest of pleasures, and takes the place of the illusions one has lost." And Agassiz, the first of America's eminent biologists, said, "I want rest. I am ready to go; I am tired; but I will work

sense and good business and good religion to live up to our best, work our hardest.

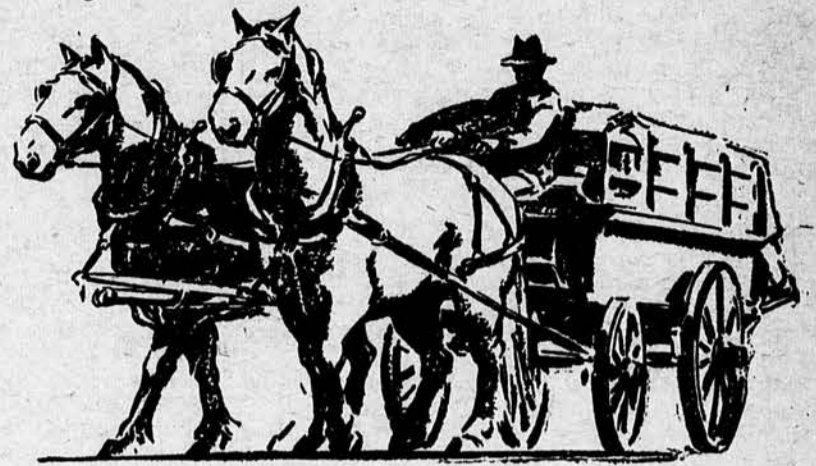
Lesson for May 10—The Parable of the Pounds. Luke 19:11-26. Golden Text, "It is required in stewards that a man be found faithful." I Cor. 4:2.

Motor Vehicles Gain

Registrations of passenger motor vehicles for 1930 showed a decrease from the 1929 figures, but motor truck registrations increased enough to make a slight gain of 0.08 per cent in total motor vehicle registrations for the year, according to reports of the 48 states and the District of Columbia to the Bureau of Public Roads.

Registered automobiles, taxis and buses numbered 23,042,840 for the year, a decrease of 78,749 vehicles from the 1929 figures of 23,121,589; the registration of 3,480,939 motor trucks and road tractors showed a gain of 101,085 over the 1929 figures. The total registration of passenger vehicles and of motor trucks for the year amounted to 26,523,779, as against 26,501,443 in 1929.

horseflesh



horsepower



—and the next step is

ETHYL



The Ethyl emblem on any pump stands for tested gasoline of Ethyl quality. Constant inspection of gasoline from Ethyl pumps throughout the country guards this standard. All Ethyl Gasoline is colored red.

GASOLINE engines are replacing horses because they work faster, and at a lower cost per horsepower.

Ethyl Gasoline goes one step farther. It makes good motors better. It increases the saving that gasoline engines give you in time, labor and upkeep.

Ethyl gives more because it is good gasoline (specially tested for purity, volatility, and other desirable qualities) plus valuable drops of Ethyl fluid.

Inside the engine, the Ethyl fluid controls combustion. It prevents the uneven explosions that cause power-waste, harm-

ful "knock" and overheating. It governs the burning of gasoline so that power is delivered with a smoothly increasing pressure, bringing out the best performance of any engine.

Put Ethyl Gasoline in your truck, tractor and passenger car. It will keep the engines in better shape and save money on carbon removal. It will lessen wasteful gear shifting on hills and heavy going. It will take you there and get you back quicker and easier—whether you are driving to town or plowing a field. Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, Chrysler Building, New York City.



The active ingredient used in Ethyl fluid is lead.

ETHYL GASOLINE



Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender



Success or Failure in Muffin Making Depends Upon Speed

LIGHT, fluffy muffins served so hot that the butter melts as soon as it touches them are a real delicacy. They add a festive touch to the most ordinary meal. The best part of it is that they are wholesome, and very little trouble to make.

Muffins should be light and a golden brown in color. They should rise evenly and have a slightly rounded top, but no peaks or knobs. The inside should be fairly even-textured.

More important than anything else is the speed with which the wet and dry ingredients are combined. The difference between success and failure is often a matter of a few seconds. A muffin batter readily loses gas, hence if we take too long to combine the ingredients we stir out so much gas that the muffins are soggy and tunneled and rise unevenly, with knobs on top. Therefore, it is a wise idea to first assemble all the ingredients and the utensils needed in the preparation of muffins. Then oil the tins and light the oven. Measure the dry ingredients, mix together and sift into the mixing bowl. Then beat the egg until it is foamy, measure the milk and turn into the egg. Melt and measure the shortening and turn it into the egg-milk mixture just before combining the wet and dry ingredients. By adding the liquid all at once to the muffin mixture, less stirring is needed than when a little is added at a time, and a better texture results. Stir as fast and vigorously as possible and stop as soon as the dry ingredients are dampened. It is not advisable to stir until all lumps are out and a smooth batter obtained. Place in the pans as soon as mixed, handling the batter with care, taking it up by spoonfuls and placing it lightly in the pans with as little stirring as possible. Rough handling will cause loss of gas, and therefore tend to make the muffins heavy. Remove muffins from tins immediately after taking out of the oven, and serve at once.

Muffins

2 cups flour	1/2 teaspoon salt
3 teaspoons baking powder	1 cup milk
1 tablespoon sugar	2 eggs
	4 tablespoons shortening

Mix according to directions given above, fill greased muffin tins 2/3 full and bake in hot oven, 425 degrees, 20 to 25 minutes.

Bacon Muffins

2 cups flour	1/2 cup crisp bacon, diced
4 teaspoons baking powder	1 egg
3/4 teaspoon salt	1 cup milk
2 tablespoons sugar	1/4 cup shortening

Sift dry ingredients and add the bacon. Beat the egg, add the milk and melted shortening. Stir the mixture quickly into the dry ingredients. Fill well greased muffin pans 2/3 full and bake in a hot oven, 425 degrees, until a golden brown. This recipe is equally delicious if chopped ham or nut meats are substituted for the bacon.

Cornmeal Muffins

3/4 cup cornmeal	1/2 teaspoon salt
1 cup flour	1 egg
3 teaspoons baking powder	1 cup milk
1 tablespoon sugar	2 tablespoons melted shortening

Mix and sift flour, baking powder, sugar and salt into a bowl. Measure cornmeal and add to dry ingredients. Beat the egg, add the milk and melted shortening. Turn liquids into dry ingredients and mix quickly. Dip into greased muffin pans and bake in hot oven about 25 minutes.

Meeting Held at Hays

WOMEN and club girls shared in the annual round-up held April 23 and 24 at the Fort Hays Branch of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station at Hays. Rice county 4-H club girls placed first in clothing judging. Out of a possible score of 900 they scored 829. Miss Jessie Campbell, home demonstration agent, was the coach. Members of the team were: Edith Folek, Violet Halton and Alma Bennett. Saline county under the direction of Miss Mildred Carlson, home demonstration agent, placed second with a

By Grace Carlson Fowler

score of 821. Members of the team were: Ruth Wilson, Madge Donmyer, and Mildred Wilson. Ford county coached by Miss Ella Meyer, home demonstration agent, placed third with a score of 803. The girls in this team were: Vivian Tucker, Alyce Pease and May Moody.

Individual honors went to Alma Bennett of Rice county who scored highest with a score of 288 out of the possible score of 300. Second place was captured by Lona Chamber of Holcomb high school with a score of 285 and third place was taken by Mildred Wilson of Saline county with a score of 284 1/2.

A program for women was prepared by Miss Amy Kelly, state home demonstration leader of the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.



(Editor's Note. The Charm Shop is open for your every beauty problem. Please feel free to write to us. Your questions will be answered thru this column, but no names will be signed.)

THE well-groomed woman does not worry at the thought of getting into a crowd and mingling with other women, for she feels reasonably sure of her appearance.

You ask how she attains this state of being well-groomed? The answer is "the attention of each particular point which needs special care."

Posture plays an important part in good grooming. Learn to keep the body erect with the shoulders thrown back, chin up, at all times. Become conscious of your posture and soon you will throw off the habit of slumping.

The state of one's hair is important and should not be much of a problem when there are so many, many becoming modes of hairdress. Keeping the hair well shampooed and combed helps a lot. Eyebrows and eyelashes are so easily kept in condition and do improve appearance.

Straight seams in hose are desirable. A garter belt in any width you wish will take care of this. See that the shoes you are wearing are neatly

shined and the heels well built up. True, it is important to have dresses suitable for whatever occasion arises but that point is not sufficient unless they are kept pressed and well cleaned.

Fingernails kept clean and trimmed neatly make a good impression anywhere. Underarm daintiness is extremely important because without this all other efforts are wasted. There are many reliable depilatories on the market to remove the superfluous hair, and deodorants to remove the odor.

And above all, keep clean. There can be no excuse for not doing this. No one of these hints is out of your reach for home application. I will be glad to help you in administering any of them. All questions will be answered personally.

Beauty's Question Box

What is there to do with graying hair? I am undecided what to do. D. K. R.

You have three choices—make it whiter, tint it, or attempt to restore the color. I am glad to tell you about these three methods.

Please send me a treatment for "crow's feet" around the eyes. Mrs. C. P. K.

There is an excellent cream on the market for treating the "crow's feet." I am glad to give you the name, price and where you may obtain this cream.

Any of the above mentioned remedies are yours for the asking. Simply inclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope with your request for any of the helps. Address Barbara Wilson, The Charm Shop, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Making Carrot Stars

BY MABLE WORTH

NONE of us will deny the benefits to be derived from carrots in the diet. And we all are agreed that there are some children who think they don't like them. Since we all eat "with the eye" dressing up the carrot is helpful. This method of serving them we believe will add from 25 to 40 per cent to their attractiveness.

Star Carrots: Wash, pare and slice carrots thin, using the larger ones. Use a small star-shaped cutter, cutting the slices in star shapes. Boil slowly in salted water until tender, or steam them, adding 1/2 teaspoon of butter to the water in which the carrots were boiled.

Then make a sauce, using 2 tablespoons butter, 2 tablespoons of flour, 1/4 cup milk, and the water in which the carrots were cooked, which should be nearly 1 cup. Just before serving add the yolk of 1 egg and 1/2 teaspoon lemon juice. Mix in the usual way. Melt butter, add flavoring, then liquid. Pour over the carrots and serve with strips of hot, buttered toast.

May Brings Mother's Day

MAY brings Mother's Day. And this year I am not going to urge you to send flowers and candy and books to your mothers. That is an established custom now. But I am asking Kansas women to think, on Mother's Day, of practical protection for mothers and their babies at childbirth. We find, in looking over the records, that the maternal death rate in this country is higher than in 25 other nations of the world. This is not a happy thought. Neither is the fact that we lose, in childbirth, every year, 16,000 mothers. The loss of these women is reflected in many ways. For one thing there are 16,000 babies who must start life with a handicap since they lose the normal care, guidance and affection of their mothers. In many cases homes are broken and children are scattered broadcast. Authorities agree that



this condition has contributed to the 200,000 delinquent and 500,000 dependent children. And the worst thing about it all is the fact that many of these deaths could have been prevented by adequate prenatal, natal and postnatal care. Medical men tell us that the loss of life thru childbirth occurs among the great bulk of the people, those who are not wealthy, but who are not extremely poor. In other words it occurs among your class and mine. That is why we should begin to think. Every community and every home shares a part of the responsibility. Surely the unnecessary waste of life among women at the time of childbirth is a challenge to a nation which has shown its ability

to lead the world in reducing many kinds of waste in factory production and engineering projects.—R. A. N.

New Quilt Designs Are Chosen

Originality and Accuracy of Pattern Determined the Winners

THE quilt block contest is over! And like all contests it has brought both triumph and disappointment. A great number of quilt blocks were submitted and only a few were chosen as prize-winners. The judges were instructed to consider design and accuracy of pattern as the paramount factors since new designs were desired. In every case the ease of execution was considered and therefore a simple pattern might win over an intricate one.

I am happy to announce the prize-winners today. It will be several weeks before I can announce that a quilt book is ready, but I am sure



This Thing Called Love

BY ROSA ZAGNONI MARINONI

Some love but for a day,
Some love for years.
Some loves can make you gay,
Some shed quick tears.

Old age may come to man,
And love come never,
Some live a little span,
Yet live forever.

that quilt lovers will watch this department for the announcement. That women are still interested in quilt making is evidenced by the fine response in the contest, and I promise that the new book will be worthy of ownership. The prize-winners are:

Patchwork Class

First prize, \$10, Mrs. L. D. Arnold, College Hill, Manhattan (Eastertide).

Second prize, \$5, Mrs. Charles Deeringer, Tecumseh (Dutch Windmill).

Third prize, \$3, Mrs. J. E. Schooler, Altoona (Twinkling Star).

Additional prizes \$3 each, Sestia Coyle, Lincoln, Kan., (Aircraft); Lizzie McCandless, Hutchinson, Kan., (Kaleidoscope); Mrs. F. McGranahan, Arkansas City, Kan., (Basket); Mrs. B. A. Marks, Boulder, Colo., (Butterflies at the Crossroad); Vivian Hendrix, Garnett, Kan., (The Hatchet); Mrs. Millie Blank, Joes, Colo., (Star and Ninepatch); Lillian M. Baugh, Emporia, Kan., (Periwinkle); Mrs. Grace A. Lay, Hope, Kan., (Bachelor's Puzzle); Mrs. John J. Blanchard, Boulder, Colo., (Unknown Name).

Applique Class

First prize, \$10, Mrs. Geo. H. Schnessler, Furlay, Kan.

Second prize, \$5, Miss Alma Scow, 512 W. 33rd St., Kansas City, Mo.

Third prize, \$3, Mrs. Ray F. Palmer, Derby, Kan.

Additional prizes, \$3 each, Mrs. B. Dougherty, 334 N. 17th St., Kansas City, Kan.; Mrs. J. E. Wrightman, Tipton, Mo.; Miss Edith Fitschen, Tipton, Mo.; Mrs. Ervin Aebi, Enterprise, Kan.; Mrs. Lloyd Schmitt, Fairview, Kan.; Mrs. Fred Schaner, Barnes, Kan.; Mrs. Ilse D. Lange, Palmer, Kan.; Mrs. O. J. Mitchell, 309 N. Vine, Ontario, Calif.; Mrs. Frances A. Rickenbacher, Topeka, Kan.

Quilting Designs

First prize, \$10, Mervin Jones, Saxman, Kan. Second prize, \$5, Dora Segrist, Munden, Kan. Third prize, \$3, Mrs. R. E. McGaugh, Garden City, Kan.

Additional prizes, \$3 each, Mrs. G. C. Tipton, 1001 E. California Ave., El Paso, Tex.; Mrs. Ada Miller, Perry, Kan.; Mrs. Wilma Weston, Uniontown, Kan.; Mrs. L. S. Stanton, Kincaid, Kan.;

Mrs. W. J. Miller, Abilene, Kan.; Mrs. A. B. Spangler, Fairview, Kan.; Mrs. C. E. Adams, 501 12th St., Garden City, Kan.; Mrs. Preston Markley, Detroit, Kan.; Mrs. Millie Blank, Joes, Colo. —R. A. N.

Clean Burners Save Fuel

BY KATHERINE GOEPFINGER

WE KNOW that there is nothing economical about a dirty spark plug. The burners of your range are just as important if you want full benefit from the fuel, be it gasoline, kerosene or compressed gas. Clogged and dirty burners are the principal causes of poor heating and wasted fuel.

The burners on the cooking top are easily removed. To clean, lift out the burners and wash them in a boiling solution of sal soda and water, about once a month. Rinse and drain to dry. A stiff vegetable brush is good to clean the burner openings or an old knife is just the thing to clean burners that have slots. This removes the accumulated dust and dirt and effects a saving in fuel. Before lighting the burners again, be sure they are thoroly dry on the inside.

If the burners are clogged with grease and drippings, put the burners in a hot oven and heat for 20 minutes. Then turn off the gas, open the oven door and allow the burners to cool gradually until cold enough to handle. Hold the burners with the opening down and tap gently with a knife handle over the entire burner. This will dislodge all the residue which has been dried by heating.

Dust gathers at the air intake of any range and these openings require occasional cleaning, so that the burners will be getting the proper and most economical mixture of air and gas. Dust in the air may make the flame of compressed gas, red. Under proper conditions this type of gas should produce a flame with a bright blue inner cone which is sharp and clear, and an outer cone which is such a pale violet that it is almost invisible. This is the hottest and most efficient flame obtainable.

With a kerosene or gasoline stove the best results are assured from a blue flame with tiny red tips. A yellow flame tells a tale of unburned carbon which deposits on utensils as soot and smoke. An entire blue flame is not the hottest one.

Reclaiming Antiques

BY RUTH PECK

Home Demonstration Agent, Bourbon County

THE farm bureau women of Bourbon county have been busy unearthing furniture beauty. Walnut, especially, has such a lovely grain that it seems a shame to cover it with paint or varnish.

Mrs. W. E. May of the Walnut club brought forth a dresser drawer as black as midnight. Her husband had purchased the dresser at a sale for 75 cents. When the many coats of varnish were removed it was revealed that the drawer was made up of two tones of walnut. The top and bottom borders were of wood cut in the striped figure. This burl figure is obtained by slicing up one of the huge knots or burls which sometimes form on a walnut tree. The twisted, thickened wood fibre gives a very beautiful birds-eye or peacock tail pattern.

Mrs. E. Johnson of the Devon club had a painted dresser which she thought was walnut. It had been made by her grandfather. Four coats of enamel and at least two of varnish were all she could count in cleaning the drawer. She felt repaid for her efforts when she saw the wood was real walnut of the matched figure design. The matched figure is originally made by taking four adjacent pieces out from the same log or stump and turning two over. The figure in all pieces is then identical and matches when they are placed side by side.

These women removed the old paint and varnish by using a good commercial varnish remover. This was followed by a gasoline bath to remove the wax left by the remover and any traces of remover that might be in the grooves.

Often a little scraping has to be done to remove scratches. Plastic wood is used to fill notches and holes in the wood. This plastic wood must be stained before placing in the holes.

Sanding with 0 and 00 sandpaper is the next

step. Always sand with the grain. Usually real walnut does not need a stain. It merely needs something to bring out the grain. The women found by rubbing the wood in a circular motion with boiled linseed oil and pumice stone the natural grain was not covered up but only enhanced. This should stand eight or more hours and then three coats of paste wax should be applied. The result is a beautiful dull rubbed or eggshell finish. A dresser can be refinished for about \$1.50.

We have a leaflet on "Refinishing Furniture," which we will be glad to send to you. Address the Home Service Department of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. The postage is 6 cents.

Beauty by the Mailbox

BY JANE CAREY PLUMMER

FLOWERING roadsides have become an ideal realized in many Kansas communities. More often than not, landscaping improvements have been due to the combined efforts of rural women's clubs.

In New England there is a movement a-foot which might well be transplanted to Kansas. It is for the beautification of rural mailboxes.

Whether the matter is taken up thru clubs, a state commission, or individuals, it is a worthy project. A clump of wildflowers, a group of old-fashioned marigolds, iris, hollyhocks, phlox, morning glory vines—how many things there are, which with a little trouble, could be planted, or transplanted, about your mailbox, to create a bit of beauty for those who pass by.

Since the mailbox is often a focus of family interest, and a trip to it is something of an adventure at any time, why don't we add fresh pleasure and greater thrill, by doing a bit of gardening about it?

Styles Show Good Taste

DRESSES which are easy to make usually are easy to wear because there is no self-consciousness about whether the style is just right or the sewing perfect.

284. This model has various points that aid the heavier figure. Designed in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inch bust measure.



3049. For the wee modern miss. Clever jumper dress with French guimpe. Designed in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

285. A charming sports dress with slimming lines. Has new cowl neck feature. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

Patterns, 15 cents! Order any of these from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. Summer Fashion Magazine 15 cents, or 10 cents if ordered with a pattern.

Jolly Fun for the Little Folks

I AM 10 years old and in the sixth grade. My birthday is June 30. Have I a twin? For pets I have a dog named Pont. I have one brother and one sister. My brother's name is Junior Charles and my sister's name is Joyce Marie. Junior is 14 years old and Joyce is 2 years old. I go to Union Five school. My teacher's name is Mr. O'Neal. I like him very much. I wish some of the girls and boys my age would write to me.

Ruth Eleanor Langel.
Sterling, Kan.

Cities of Japan

Each dot is to be replaced with the correct letter, so as to spell the names of eight Japanese towns or cities. The first letters are given, and the last letter in each case is "A." Can you guess what the cities are? Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.



Y A
 Y O A
 K A
 O A
 H A
 A A
 M A
 A A

To Keep You Guessing

What is the difference between a horse who being entered for a race, is withdrawn, and one who starts in a race and is beaten? One fails to start, and the other starts to fail.

Why is it impossible that there should be a best horse on a race course? Because there is always a better.

What is that which is often given, which you never have, yet which you often give up? A conundrum.

What trade is certainly one in which a man never will make a cent

except by sticking at it? Bill posting. Why may carpenters reasonably believe there is no such thing as stone? Because they never saw it. What does a stone become when in

Lindy and two cats named Bluebell and Buttercup. We also have a pig named George. I have two brothers. Their names are Howard and Billie. Howard is 6 years old and in the sec-

two cats and a pet sheep. The dogs' names are Peggy and Toots, the cats' names are Gingle and Betty and the sheep's name is Annie. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me. Leonardville, Kan. Ruby Johnson.

The Reason

Our old cat she likes to have us
 Rub her fur.
 She curves her back an' rubs against me
 And just purrs.
 I rub an' rub an' try to see just how
 She does that.
 Sounds like boilin', but she's no hotter'n
 Any other cat.
 We've tried an' tried just lots of times
 But we can't purr.
 An' I don't know why 'less it's cause
 We aren't her!

—Mrs. W. W. Cooke.



Has Plenty of Pets

For pets I have a cat, a dog, a rabbit and three chickens. I am 12 years old and in the sixth grade. My teacher's name is Mrs. Gill. I live 2 3/4 miles from school. For pets I have a cat, a dog, a rabbit and three chickens. I enjoy reading the girls' and boys' page.

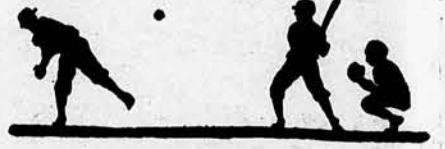
Macksville, Kan.

Ball Puzzle

Following are definitions of words beginning with "ball."

1. A lyrical poem
2. Heavy substance used in steady-ing a vessel
3. A dancing pantomime
4. A bag inflated with gas
5. A written vote
6. A room for dancing

The answer to the first one is "Ballad." Can you guess the others? Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.



Susie and Pat Are Pets

For pets I have two pigeons named Susie and Pat, a pony named Topsy, a dog named Pal, a hen named Margie and a cat named Earl. I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. My birthday is November 11. I go to Ransomville school. My teacher's name is Miss Fitzgerald. We have community meetings each month. I enjoy reading the children's page.

Homewood, Kan. Harold Fisher.

ond grade. Billie is 9 years old and in the fourth grade. We go to Indian Creek school. My teacher's name is Miss Wells. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me. Colony, Kan. Maxine Veletto.

Word Square Puzzle

1. — — — —
2. — — — —
3. — — — —
4. — — — —

1. Grains; 2. A continent; 3. Food containers; 4. A waist ribbon.

From the definitions given fill in the dashes so that the square reads the same across and up and down. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.

Likes Her Teacher

I am 7 years old and in the third grade. My birthday is December 23. I go to Monitor school. My teacher's name is Mrs. Pfeffer. I like her very much. There are nine pupils in our school. For pets I have two dogs,

the water? A whetstone (wet stone). If you throw a stone that is white into the Red Sea, what will it become? Wet.

What was the color of the wind and waves in a storm? The wind blue—the waves rose.

Why is a miller like a cook? Because he prepares the meal.

Why is a steel-trap like the small-pox? Because it is catching.

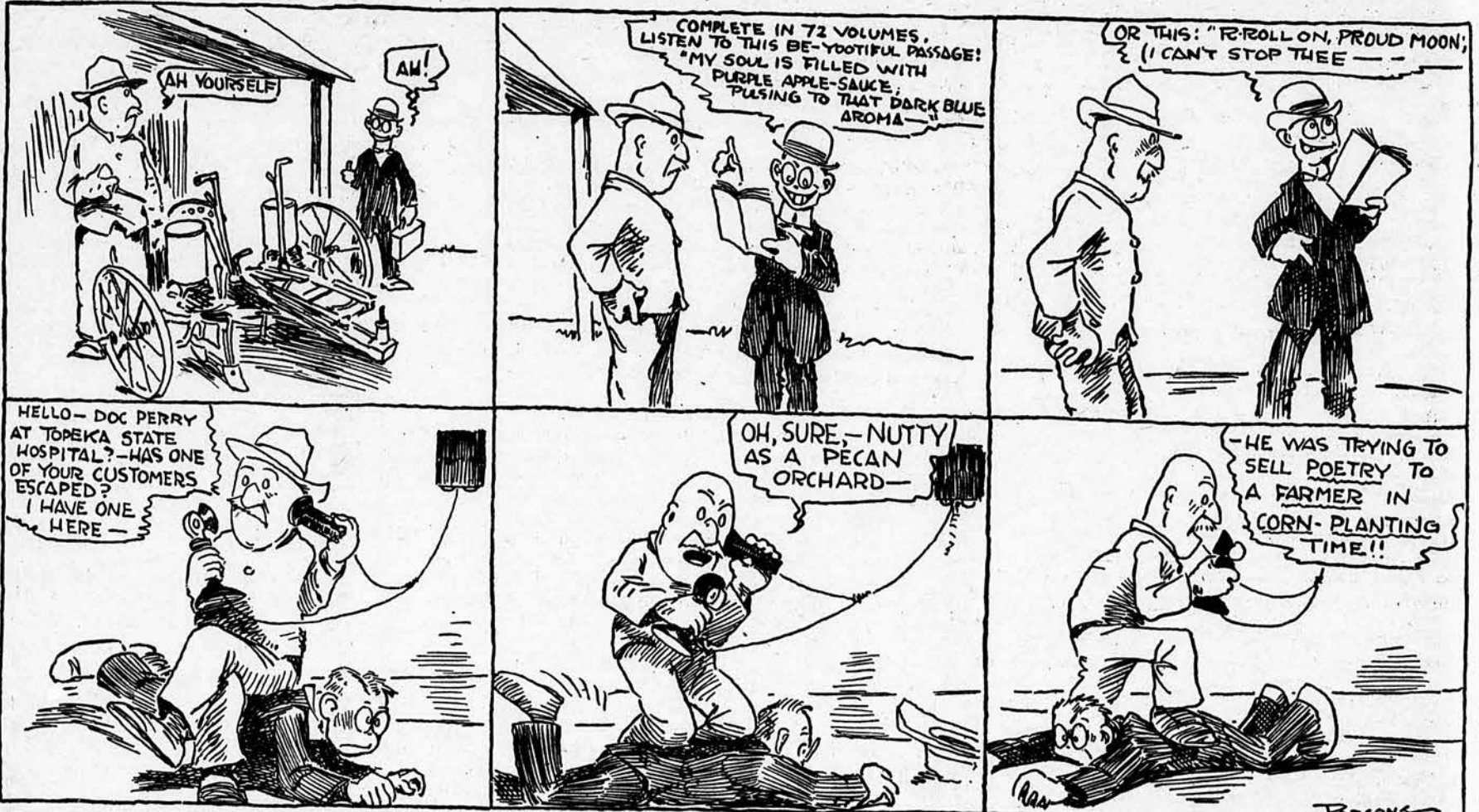
What is the best weather for hay making? When it rains pitchforks.

We Hear From Vera

I am 8 years old and in the fourth grade. For pets I have two ponies, three dogs and one cow. The ponies' names are Fancy and Ethel. The dogs' names are Shep, Rex and Beans and the cow's name is Easy. I like the children's page very much. I have two sisters. Their names are Eula and Beth Lea. Vera Mae Rutherford. Anthony, Kan.

Dog's Name Is Lindy

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I have black hair and dark eyes. For pets I have a dog named



The Hoovers—Proof Enough for Hi



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

It Is Hoped These Special Letters Will Help Solve a Rather Difficult Problem

WHAT Dad Ought to Tell His Son," was appreciated by hundreds of subscribers. But letter after letter came asking, "Why not a special letter about 'What Mother Ought to Tell Her Daughter'?"

Let me tell you that it is even more difficult to write than the "Dad" letter. I feel presumptuous in attempting it. But I have taken good counsel and the need is great. It is all right to tell mothers that they themselves are the best judges of what to tell daughter, but such counsel is inadequate.

"I cannot speak to her of such delicate things," cries one mother. "For one thing, I myself know little about them. I fear that I might embarrass her."

Perhaps so. Yet I think the mother should be the channel of communication wherever possible. The things imperative for a young girl's knowledge are not very many. There is no one from whom they can come with such good effect as from the mother. Rob them of their mystery and there is nothing very sensational about them. How much better that your girl should get the simple truth from you than pick it up from boy and girl playmates.

There are things that you should tell your girl by the time she is old enough to have whys and wherefores in her mind—many things she should know at 8 or 9, others that are important for her by 11 or 12. The girl who gets her facts from her mother is prepared to take wise advice. It is not necessary to give out dark hints and veiled counsel to such a girl; you can tell her plain facts in a calm, dispassionate and effective way.

We cannot print these things in a paper like ours that is read by all ages and all sexes. But I now have prepared a special letter called, "What Mother Ought to Tell Her Daughter" which will help some of you who need help, will give you the main points of importance and will tell you from what source you may obtain further help. I will send this special letter to any mother or any daughter who requests it and sends an addressed reply envelope and 4 cents in stamps to Doctor C. H. Lerrigo, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

This Is Perfectly Safe

Is it the Kansas law that a doctor must put drops into the eyes of a newborn baby? Is it a perfectly safe thing to do? What is in the drops? K. V. A.

The drops are for the purpose of disinfecting the eyes of the child from any harmful discharges that may have been acquired during the passage thru the birth canal. The solution commonly used is one drop of a 2 per cent solution of silver nitrate in each eye. This was made a legal requirement in some states because so many infants became blind thru infections at birth. It is a good thing to have done and perfectly safe. A doctor who takes no such precaution is guilty of a serious neglect of his duty.

May Be Defective Arches

After being on my feet long I am in great pain running up into the ankles and thru the soles. What about arch supports? Can you tell me how to get foot exercises? Mrs. D. A.

The indications are that you have defective arches. The use of arch supports gives temporary relief but does not cure. Women who are overweight often find their only cure in reducing

to normal weight. Foot exercises are helpful. There is a little book in the National Health Series by Doctor Lenna L. Meanes called "Exercises for Health." These exercises strengthen the muscles and do away with the necessity for arch supporters. Books in the National Health Series cost 35c, postpaid, and can be obtained thru Book Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Is Worth a Trial

My wife has had asthma for eight years and is being urged to try vaccine treatment. Please say whether it offers any hope. F. M. M.

Vaccine therapy certainly is well worth a trial, but you must be sure that the treatment is supervised by a doctor who is prepared to do the work in thoro manner. One reason that so many are discouraged is because they do not go to experts for the treatment. It is quite out of the question for the average family doctor to handle such a case, but he is a good man to tell you to whom to apply.

Should See Your Doctor

I am a young woman 23 years old, worried because I do not have nipples on either breast. Should I see a doctor? Will I ever have any children? Will I outgrow this trouble? L. B. R.

There is a condition in which the nipples are inverted. Have a good doctor find out whether this is your trouble. An inverted nipple is a misfortune but often can be remedied. It does not prevent a woman from bearing children.

Bindweed Takes Count

BY R. W. MCBURNEY

Nearly a perfect kill of bindweed apparently has resulted from two applications of sodium chlorate by D. M. VanPelt, southwest of Beloit. On the sprayed plots only scattering plants are to be seen while on unsprayed patches the bindweed has made a thrifty start. Bindweed plants have been up only a short time and sprayed plants may come yet.

Unless the sprayed weeds come up more slowly and more plants appear later, bindweed spraying has given better results than have heretofore been had in Mitchell county. The first spray was applied in August and the second in September by Mr. Van Pelt. Previously in the county the first application was made in June. The later applications seem to be more effective.

If Chick Losses Start

BY D. C. WARREN

Chick losses may be due to diseases transmitted to the chick thru the egg, to diseases to which it may be subjected after hatching, to lack of inherited vigor, and to improper brooding conditions. The first mentioned source of loss may be overcome by testing and eliminating the carriers of bacillary white diarrhea from the adult flock. The second condition may be corrected by proper disinfection of the brooder house and the keeping of the chicks from infected ground. The lack of normal vigor usually is a breeding problem, and the last mentioned source of trouble is one of management.

Don't pasture too early. Three weeks delay often gives 70 per cent more feed to the acre in a season.



The Kansas Farmer extends you a personal invitation to join the happy crowd that will go to see America's Wonderlands this summer. Come and see the glories that have made the scenic Pacific Northwest, Canada, California, Old Mexico and Colorado famous beauty spots.

4th ANNUAL

JAYHAWKER TOUR

The Tour Under Three Flags

In Cooperation With the Rock Island, Great Northern and Southern Pacific Rwy's.

You actually travel under the flags of three different countries on this marvelous tour of sightseeing and education. You are taken into the very midst of giant mountain ranges, great forests, crystal lakes, thundering waterfalls . . . the most beautiful scenery of which our country boasts. You visit in all the great cities along the route. Auto side trips at nearly every stop add to the thrill of each day. Look at the map below . . . 8,000 miles of joyous travel. And remember, one low cost pays for everything. You can almost leave your pocketbook at home.



MAIL THE COUPON BELOW NOW

A booklet of complete information will be sent you when you send in this coupon. It contains the low cost rates; contains actual photographs of many places visited; gives the day by day travel route. It's free. Send for your copy today!

TOUR DIRECTOR, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Please mail me a free copy of book about the 4th Annual Jayhawker Tour. Name R.F.D. or Street..... City..... State.....



LIVESTOCK HEALTH

auspices
**Kansas Veterinary
 Medical Association**

**Dr. A. Kushner
 President**

Kansas Farmer Invites Readers to Submit Questions Regarding Health of Their Herds and Flocks

FOR some weeks Kansas Farmer has been carrying a department on "Livestock Health," under the auspices of the Kansas Veterinary Medical Association. Numerous timely subjects have been discussed in these columns by members of this association; men who have the knowledge and ability to cope with profit-taking livestock diseases. This is to continue. And in addition Kansas Farmer invites readers to send in any questions they may have regarding the health of their herds and flocks. These will be answered promptly if you will please send a stamped and addressed envelope with your questions. This week we include answers by Dr. S. L. Stewart. Please address: Kansas Farmer, Livestock Health, Topeka.

Pigs Fail to Gain

I have a herd of 65 shotes 6 months old that are not thriving. They eat fairly well, look well, are in fair condition but they will weigh only from 90 to 100 pounds apiece and they should weigh 200 pounds. I have fed them all the good white corn they will eat and stop them once a day. I was told to feed lye in the slop but they soon began to eat less and gaunt up. What can I do for these shotes? Reader.

Lye of any nature is dangerous and should not be used in any form unless prescribed by a veterinarian. At this time of year one frequently sees shotes that have gone thru the winter in fair flesh, they eat well, hair in fairly good condition, but still they will not thrive; in other words they are not really a hearty bunch of shotes. Still they show no signs of visible sickness. The shotes average around 100 pounds or a little more at 6 months old when they should be ready for the market next month at about 7 months old, weighing 200 to 225 pounds. Hogs that thrive well and will weigh 200 to 225 pounds at 7 months usually will make the owner a nice profit. But the unthrifty shotes that seem to just hang along and weigh only about 100 pounds at 6 to 7 months old usually do not make a profit for the owner. Such hogs should be placed in condition or sold to prevent a loss by feeding over a longer period. One of the best feeders I have known, sells the runty shotes and the cattle that do not make him a profit, while he claims the good feeding shotes and good feeding steers usually make a fair profit.

Shotes that are not sick and the ones that are not thriving, as referred to, should be lined up as soon as possible. The alfalfa or clover field is the best tonic that can be provided for such shotes. If this cannot be done then the next best should be done as soon as possible, in order that the shotes reach the market as soon as possible this spring.

The shotes should be shut up in a dry pen or pasture at least, where feed and water could be withheld from them for 24 hours. Then give some good, rich slop containing enough salts or a combination purgative to thoroly physic every shote. After they have been forced to drink the slop, give them a feed of dry oats, what they will eat in one hour. Keep them on dry oats and clear water for two or three days. After that, start them carefully on buttermilk and some good mineral matter, gradually bringing them up on that feed until they are getting all they can

consume once a day. Other rations also should be given, beginning with small feed after the hog has received the physic, and gradually increase the feed every day for about two weeks when they should be on full feed again. The other ration then may consist of corn, or of corn, shorts and tankage. The shotes at all times should have what good alfalfa they will eat. The alfalfa may be placed in a box which has strips nailed over to allow the hogs to eat what they want without wasting any. If such shotes could have the run of a rye or wheat field for a few days, it would be very beneficial to them.

The shotes are low in certain vitamins and the green sprouts or grass will supply the very thing they are lacking. Medicine for such hogs doesn't seem to do much good, as they are low in certain vitamins and those vitamins must be replaced if the shotes are to thrive.

This answer does not take into consideration necrobacillosis or intestinal infection of any kind such as cholera and swine plague. All these and others, too, are diseases that produce different symptoms and naturally require a different line of treatment. Some require vaccination, while others require medicinal treatment. It depends altogether upon the cause of the disease.

Within the last few days I have seen several small herds of shotes as described and if these recommendations are followed out, results will be obtained in most cases.

Good Care Is Important

I will thank you if you will kindly give me directions regarding how to properly care for good dairy cows at calving time. I have a cow now and then that does not do well after calving; a little udder trouble and frequently the cows do not milk as they should for weeks. I feed plenty of white corn and cob meal and ground oats before and after calving, but some cows refuse to eat all their feed a few days after

calving and do not have a good appetite for several days.
 W. W. Wiley.
 Olathe, Kan.

Care of the heavy producer, either of milk or butterfat, before and after calving is an important factor at that period of her life, and care means much, both to the cow and to her owner. The cow should be turned dry 30 days, and better still, for six weeks before the date of freshening time, as she actually needs that time for recuperation from the long drain upon her system during the last milking period, before she starts in again on the next milking period. She has run low on several vitamins and mineral matter especially calcium, and during the rest period she will replenish her system if properly fed. Some cows cannot be turned dry, and such cows need special care and feeding during that period.

During the summer months when the grass is good and the cow can have all the grass she can consume without grazing all day—it is necessary for cows to lie down and masticate their food 40 per cent of the time—she will need no other feed during her rest period. Even then, some dairymen advocate a small feed of grain once or even twice a day in or
 (Continued on Page 23)

Rumely Combines offer you practical advantages found in no other harvesting machines!



Prairie Type

THESE remarkable combines are outstanding examples of what efficient engineering and designing, and honest building can accomplish! Just read a few of these amazing features and advantages, then send the coupon for the whole story.

Double action straw racks

For instance—Rumely Combines use shaking racks with rotary rakes above the straw that tear it apart and keep it spread out as it hurries it along toward the rear of the machine. By this "continuous flow principle," straw and grain are kept constantly on the move! Fast, clean work is the result.

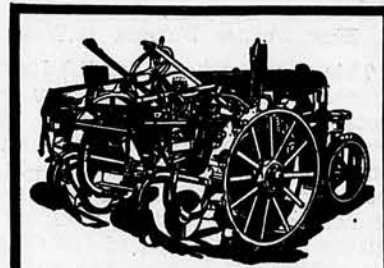
Tailings from the Rumely built-in recleaner fall directly into the feed house for threshing with the rest of the grain—doing a more thorough job of recleaning.

Rumelys operate even in "doubtful territory"

Another tremendous Rumely advantage is the combination of exceptionally high ground clearance with low center of gravity.

When the main wheel dips into furrows or irrigation ditches the fan and conveyor are in line with it, instead of ahead of or behind it, and so are protected from damaging bumps. In spite

of its high clearance, weights are well distributed on the lower parts of the machine so that it is not easily upset. Rumely headers are hinged to the main body of the machine and work up and down following the contour of the



Complete Lister Equipment with Rumely DoAll!

The Rumely DoAll Tractor is available with all necessary equipment for listed crop territory.

The DoAll with Lister Attachment!

Simple, sturdy, and easy to operate, the DoAll with Lister attachment "stays put" when breaking out, or hursting ridges. Straight line draft prevents crowding sideways. Other listing attachments available.

ground. Wide wheels prevent sinking and make hauling easier.

Easier to handle

A transport device, on which the header can be mounted, as quickly as any so-called folding device can be operated, is regular equipment on Rumely Combines. It permits passages through regular farm gates and over narrow bridges. A 16-foot Rumely Combine will pass through a 10-foot gate and a 10-foot Rumely will go through an 8-foot gate.

Anti-friction bearings

Amazingly simple construction and slow speeds result in a lifetime of wear! Anti-friction bearings on all important drives reduce friction and the amount of power needed to operate Rumely Combines.

In spite of these many advantages that you cannot duplicate on other machines, you will find the cost of a Rumely Combine no greater than that of ordinary machines built to less rigid specifications! Mail the coupon at once for a complete description.

ADVANCE-RUMELY THRESHER Co., Inc.

La Porte, Indiana
 Wichita, Kansas
 Kansas City, Mo.

MAIL COUPON NOW

ADVANCE-RUMELY THRESHER Co., Inc.
 Dept. F, La Porte, Indiana

Send me everything on Combine-Harvesters.
 Also Rumely DoAll Lister Equipment.

Name.....

Address.....

RUMELY COMBINES

**WORN-OUT
SPARK
PLUGS
WASTE
GASOLINE**

**CHANGE
YOUR
SPARK
PLUGS
EVERY
10,000
MILES**

Every time you try to get more than 10,000 miles of service from a set of spark plugs, you start buying extra gasoline. Buy a new set of ACs instead. You save gasoline, save money, and get much better engine performance.



\$20 for Your Old Separator
Regardless of Age Make or Condition

Write for Trade Offer
Write TODAY for our offer to take your old separator in trade for the wonderful NEW Low Model Melotte, on a most liberal Exchange Plan.

\$5.00 Down After 30 Days Free Trial

Send for free catalog telling all about the NEW Melotte Separator with its many wonderful NEW features. Write at once for Big New Special Offer.
The Melotte Separator, H. B. Babson, U. S. Mgr. 2843 West 19th Street. Dept. 29-85 Chicago, Illinois

NEW LOW MODEL MELOTTE

MAYBE YOU ARE BUYING NEW IMPLEMENTS OR EQUIPMENT THIS SEASON. Use the Farmers' Market Page to sell the old.

**Fill Out
Coupons**

and send for the
Booklets and Folders

—mentioned by advertisers in this issue of the Kansas Farmer. These booklets will give you helpful information on farm implements, automobiles, household supplies, foods and other products used on the farm. When writing the advertisers say that you saw their products advertised in

KANSAS FARMER

Future Farmers Meet at College

Orate and Judge Livestock, Poultry, Crops and Shop Work; Elect Officers and Give Degrees

BY G. E. FERREIS

A TOTAL of 500 high school vocational agriculture students accompanied by about 75 of their instructors from as many different towns, attended a three-day convention in Manhattan April 27 to 29 inclusive. The convention, held at the state college, was the occasion of the 12th annual state Vocational Agricultural Judging Contest, the third annual meeting of the Kansas Association of Future Farmers of America and the second annual Future Farmers' Oratorical Contest.

The first two days 231 vocational agriculture students participated in the dairy, animal husbandry, poultry, crops and shopwork judging contests. Winners in each division were announced the third day as noted herewith.

Farrell Addresses Banqueters

The annual banquet provided by the Manhattan Chamber of Commerce was attended by 575 visitors the first evening. Dr. F. D. Farrell, president of the state college, was among the several inspiring speakers who addressed the banquet attendants. A feature of the evening was the raising of 20 Future Farmers to the degree of State Farmer.

Those raised to the next highest degree attainable by Future Farmers and presented with the key significant of the State Farmer Degree include: Orval W. Bishop, Linn; Charles Cooper, Carbondale; Delos Shore, Winfield; Francis Hammett, Marysville; Leo Paulsen, Concordia; Cecil Leidig and Leo Griffing, Morrowville; Harold Missimer and William Alexander Wishart, Manhattan; Francis Grillot and Max Dickerson, Parsons; John Robinson, Colby; Edgar Heilman, Chanute; Donald Cornelius, Westmoreland; Ansel Dickinson and William Griffith, Coldwater; Wilbur Westing and John Henry Peters, Washington; William M. Murphy, Wellsville, and William Trager, Shawnee Mission, Merriam. Dr. W. E. Grimes and Prof. A. P. Davidson of the college, state adviser and executive state adviser respectively for the Kansas Association of Future Farmers, and L. B. Pollom, state supervisor of vocational agricultural instruction, also were made honorary State Farmer Degree Future Farmers.

New Future Farmer Officers

This year's officers for the Kansas Association of Future Farmers were elected the second evening. Jack Evans of Washington, one of the two American Farmers in Kansas—highest degree among Future Farmers—presided at this business meeting resulting in the election of the following officers: President, Leo Paulsen, Concordia; vice-president, Francis Grillot, Parsons; secretary, Kenneth Waite, Winfield; treasurer, William Wishart, Manhattan; reporter, John H. Peters, Washington, and adviser, L. B. Pollom, Topeka.

The Future Farmers' oratorical contest was held the morning of the second day. Nine district winners competed. Earl Parsons of Winfield, coached by Ira L. Plank, won high honors with his oration on "The American Farmer." He will represent Kansas this October in St. Louis at the regional Future Farmers' oratorical contest. At this contest the best orator will be selected to represent the 13 North Central states in the National Future Farmers' oratorical contest in Kansas City during the American Royal Livestock Show. One entry each from four different sec-

tions of the United States will compete in the national contest for which Senator Arthur Capper has made available \$1,100 in prize money exclusive of traveling expenses.

Ottawa Wins First

Announcement of ribbon winners in the judging contests was made the morning of the third day. The teams having the highest total scores after competing in all the contests and their coaches are: Ottawa first, C. O. Banta; Hill City, second, S. S. Bergsma; Concordia third, A. G. Jensen; Carbondale fourth, E. I. Chilcott, and Fairview fifth, R. A. Regnier. High total scoring individuals, first to fifth respectively, include: Herbert Berk, Concordia; Clarence Bell, McDonald, coached by C. K. Fisher; Vincent Widau, Carbondale; tie for fourth place between Teddy Scott, Cottonwood Falls, coached by A. W. Miller, and Russell Gripp, Hill City, and followed by Karl Shoemaker, Ottawa.

High scoring poultry judging teams include: First, Ottawa; second, Altamont, coached by O. L. Norton; third, Trousdale, coached by J. R. Wood; fourth, Coldwater, coached by L. A. Sutherland, and fifth, Pleasanton, coached by W. W. Humphries. The five highest individual poultry judging scores respectively were made by: Eugene Jones, Ford, coached by C. N. Yaple; Floren Palmer, Altamont; Loy Gregory, Trousdale; Emory Morgan, Ottawa, and Karl Widau, Carbondale.

More Ribbon Winners

The high scoring crops judging teams, first to fifth respectively, are: Wamego, coached by H. A. Myers; Trousdale; Ottawa; Hill City, and Oberlin, coached by S. H. Howard. First to fifth high individuals in this class include: Joe Weybrew, Wamego; Carl Byer, Fairview; Dale Gifford, Trousdale; Clarence Bell, McDonald, and Leon Wenger, Powhattan, coached by Albert Brown.

Norton, coached by R. G. Frye, Hill City; Clay Center, coached by Edwin Hedstrom; Abilene, coached by Fred Allison, and Concordia respectively were high winners of first to fifth places in the dairy judging contest. The high individuals in the dairy class, first to fifth respectively, are: Elmer Sparks, Hill City; Au Relle Corder, Norton; Wayne Connery, Kingman, coached by William Teas; tie for fourth between Alvin Riekeman, Abilene, and Glen Hazlett, Norton, and after the tie comes Teddy Scott, Cottonwood Falls.

In the animal husbandry judging classes Clay Center placed first, Harveyville, coached by H. R. Bradley, second, Winfield, coached by Ira L. Plank, third, Carbondale, fourth, and Goodland, coached by Paul Axtell, fifth. The high scoring individuals in this class, first to fifth respectively, are: Kenneth Waite, Winfield, Waldo Cox, Mound City, coached by E. L. Raines; Francis Ecklund, Harveyville; Kenneth Bork, Clay Center, and Herbert Berk, Concordia.

Leave Old Shingles

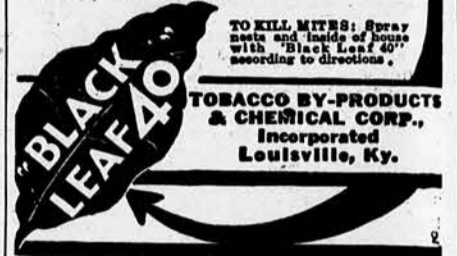
BY WALTER G. WARD

A new shingle roof may be applied without removing the old shingles. This method saves labor and adds insulating value to the roof. A sufficient number of the old shingles are removed at the eaves and gables to permit a narrow board to show under the new shingles. Longer nails are used in applying the new shingles.



Just paint the roosts with "Black Leaf 40." The heat from the birds' bodies releases the fumes, which kill lice.

NO HANDLING OF BIRDS
Recommended by Colleges and Experiment stations everywhere. Ask your dealer. If he does not have it, send us \$1.00 for 100 bird size.



TOBACCO BY-PRODUCTS & CHEMICAL CORP., Incorporated Louisville, Ky.



"Can Put Thru Three Bales per minute," says J. A. Anderson, Lindsay, Okla. Famous everywhere for capacity and clean solid bales—no chicken tails. Patent roller folder—easy feeding.

Investigate New Model 40
Increased steel construction—three styles for either hay or straw baling, single or double gear. Ask your dealer or write us for information. Klughart-Birdsell Sales Co., Kansas City, Mo.

22¢ to Vaccinate a Spring Pig

Against Cholera, Using Clear, Concentrated, Pasteurized, Government-Inspected

Peters' Serum

Your check for \$25.50 brings 3000 c.c.'s of serum (@ 80 cts. per 100 c.c.) and 150 c.c. of virus (@ 1¢ per c.c.) enough for 100 to 120 pigs. We send FREE two syringes with double strength glass barrels and directions. Write for Free Veterinary Guide.

Peters Serum Co., Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.
World's First Hog Serum Company

PLAYFORD
Concrete Stave

SILOS

LOWEST PRICES SINCE THE WAR. Write us for prices and catalogue. We have territory open for live agents.

The Concrete Products Co., Inc.
Salina, Kansas

NOW—Every Farmer Can Have a Ford's Milker

Present low prices make it possible for every farmer milking 4 or more cows to have one of these labor savers. No better milker made at any price. Thousands in use. Write for Free Catalog and low prices on Electric and Gas Engine models. Don't miss this opportunity.

MYERS-SHERMAN CO. Dept. 68 2230-28 S. Union St. CHICAGO

Lock Joint Concrete Stave SILO

Big Cut in Price—Where Your Dollar Will Buy More.

INTERLOCKING CEMENT STAVE SILO CO., Kansas
Wichita, Kansas

Do You Know That—

You can find almost anything you need in the classified section. Poultry, Cattle, Honey, Dogs, Hogs, Lumber, Machinery, Farms.

Read the Classified Advertisements.

Coming of Cosgrove

(Continued from Page 7)

yer," continued Lederer. "I want to say that when you come here you can come as only one thing, and that is, as Mason Farley's murderer! Don't talk!" He held up one hand, the other hovered at his belt. But Cosgrove did nothing more than smile. His smile exasperated Lederer, and the cowboy raised his voice.

"We all know who you are!" he roared. "We all know you came back here like a skunk and shot Mase Farley in the back! You think you got away with that, don't yer? Well, you didn't. We know you, Cosgrove, and I'm tellin' you now that the safest thing you can do is to get into that car back there and ride like hell for the depot. If you hurry you can make the fast freight that passes thru this mornin'. So hurry, because if yo're still clutterin' up this country by the time this will readin's over, I'm goin' to look you up and shoot you right full of holes! Git!"

By this time he was pressing closely upon Cosgrove, so that his handsome, swarthy face was peering closely into Cosgrove's own. As he finished his impassioned denunciation he pointed dramatically toward the door. Cosgrove, still smiling, followed the direction of his finger as if expecting to see some conjuring trick performed. The effect was ludicrous. Klein laughed. Gaines, despite an overwhelming presentiment of tragedy, smiled too. Lederer stepped away for a pace and glared at them all.

"I say git out!" he roared. Cosgrove gazed at him as if Lederer was an infant in a tantrum. Lederer glared back, and the eyes of all the rest followed Lederer's centering upon Cosgrove with a terrible curiosity. Hazel Farley found herself crazily divided between a prayer that Cosgrove would go, and a hope that he would not.

Cosgrove swept the room with his eyes, and his eyes lit on the girl. He permitted his gaze to stop there for an instant, and in that instant he took off his glasses and deliberately placed them in his breast pocket. Then he turned his clear eyes upon Lederer. There was a cold glitter in them.

"If your shooting is as wild as your talk, you haven't got a chance in the world," he snapped, and his voice had become suddenly cold and glittering, like his eyes. "Your loud-mouthed lying—don't pull that gun!"

Lederer stayed his hand, stood rigid, as if an electric stream, flowing with Cosgrove's words, had paralyzed him. And the others too, stood transfixed. The young lawyer's voice dominated them with an uncanny spell.

"Your lies mean nothing," continued Cosgrove, "but you touched on a matter that's got to be settled now, once and for all. Listen!" He spoke with great deliberation and cold emphasis. "I didn't come within twelve miles of this ranch when I visited Manford last week; and I didn't know Mason Farley was murdered until two days later."

"That's a lie!" roared Klein. "Shut up!" snapped Cosgrove. "You can tell me all about it after I've finished with Lederer!" He turned his back to them all for a moment and strode to the door. "You spoke of shooting," he said as he turned in the doorway. "Now get outside there, and I'll show you that you can't shoot worth a cent!" His blue eyes blazed upon Lederer, his trim figure in the doorway dominated the room. "Come on, don't keep us waiting."

But Lederer stood with the others, transfixed. They could not speak nor move. They were spellbound by the unexpected. It was Hazel who broke the silence.

"Cliff!" she cried. "It would be murder!"

Lederer was staring at Cosgrove as if he saw an apparition.

"Where's your gun?" he said suddenly.

"Here." Without removing his eyes from Lederer's countenance Cosgrove threw back his coat with a movement that took his hand back to his hip pocket. With the effect of swift magic the shining body of a revolver appeared in his hand. Lederer and Klein instinctively reached for their own weapons as Cosgrove's hand went back, but they hadn't a chance. Their hands fell from their pistol butts as if those articles had been red hot. Cosgrove had them completely and astoundingly at his mercy.

"Now hop out here!" he ordered, and Gaines, who had been ransacking his mind for words with which to interfere in this deadly farce, decided then that his friend could take care of himself. Lederer moved slowly toward the door, his eye on Cosgrove's gun.

"Wait!" The ring of Cosgrove's voice held a quality which could not be resisted.

"Before we go on with this little argument, I think it would be nice if you other gentlemen let Mr. Gaines hold your guns," he said.

Farley and Klein would have protested hotly against this, but there was something in the air that stifled protest. Like creatures of a dream they found themselves surrendering their guns to Gaines.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Farm Power Growth

BY J. C. MOHLER

Power farming in Kansas has made tremendous progress, much more perhaps than the casual observer might realize. While mechanical power is well distributed thruout the state, on small farms and large ones, the most important gains have been made in recent years in the West and Southwest where the wheat industry has so rapidly expanded. It is in these regions, too, where the more powerful units are common, and on the larger-sized farms. The first tractor census in Kansas was taken by the state board of agriculture in 1915, when 2,493 tractors were listed. Steady gains in their use were made for the next four years, when there was a marked jump from 8,689 in 1919 to 14,370 in 1920. Each year since then, except one, has shown an increase, and in 1930 Kansas had 53,615 tractors. Following the tractor, came the combine, and the first combine census, taken by the state board of agriculture in 1923, showed 2,796 harvester-threshers in Kansas. Their use rather gradually increased for the following four years, when there was a decided gain from 7,562 in 1927 to 11,203, in 1928. Each of the next two years recorded gains of about 5,000, and the latest official data credits Kansas with a total of 21,303 combines.

While the process of mechanizing the Kansas farms was going on, the horse and mule stock of the state was, of course, declining, and likewise to a greater extent than the casual observer might realize. The most horses Kansas ever had was 1,071,434 in 1914, the year before the first tractor census. Their numbers have steadily decreased each year since that date, until in 1930 there were only 626,899—fewer horses than in any year since 1886. The high mark for mules in Kansas was 296,007 in 1916, the year after the first tractor census. Their numbers have decreased to 142,019 in 1930.

There are indications, however, that the supply of horses and mules has about reached the point where demand is likely to overtake it, and the demand is for a quality that may not readily be filled. Horse breeders are regarding the signs as propitious for the production of the right kind of animals, and a better day may be just ahead for those who have retained good foundation stock for breeding purposes.

Greater PORK Production



UTILITY HOG FEEDERS

MAXIMUM PROFIT FOR YOU!



New features and advanced construction make the Utility Hog Feeder the greatest ever offered. Saves time, money and labor — yet makes maximum profits from pork production for you. Extra strong reinforced construction means years of service and satisfaction. Handles any kind of feed. Guaranteed not to bridge or clog — always feeds proper amount. Rat, mice and chicken tight.

FOUR POPULAR SIZES
25 Bushel — 35 Bushel — 45 Bushel — 60 Bushel

WRITE TODAY for complete information, or see nearest dealer.

W. A. McCollough & Sons, Inc.
Box 138K Webster City, Iowa
Manufacturers of Hog and Poultry Equipment

Used and recommended by thousands of hog raisers everywhere. Many exclusive features make Utility today's leading value.

AERMOTOR PRICES REDUCED


IT IS not necessary to wait for lower prices if you need a new windmill. Aermotor prices have already been reduced. They are as low as it is possible to make them under existing conditions. With our large factory and its modern machinery we are able to furnish the best water-supply equipment at moderate prices.

Reduce your expenses by using an Aermotor. There is no power so cheap as the wind and the Auto-Oiled Aermotor gives you the most economical and most reliable wind power. The Auto-Oiled Aermotor runs in the lightest breeze, takes care of itself in the severest storms and does a wonderful amount of work in all kinds of weather. It needs oiling only once a year.

The Aermotor is the original completely self-oiling windmill. The gears run in oil and all other moving parts are constantly oiled.

For further particulars see the nearest Aermotor dealer or write

AERMOTOR CO., 2500 Roosevelt Road, Chicago
Branch Houses: Dallas • Des Moines • Kansas City • Minneapolis • Oakland



Rake and Stack Hay the DEMPSTER Way!



You'll save wages, time and trouble with **DEMPSTER Hay Tools** because they are built for convenience, speed and long life. Braced and cross-braced at every point of strain. Will not sag. Constructed of specially seasoned and carefully graded timber. All metal parts of highest quality.

DEMPSTER Hay Stacker pitches hay like a crew of veteran farm hands. Swings a load into place quick and easy. Extending-arm principle eliminates strain. A brute for stability and strength.

Dempster Mill Mfg. Co.
710 South 6th Street
Beatrice, Nebraska

DEMPSTER RAKES Sweep Clean!

Dempster No. 10 2-Wheel Rake (at left) is the only rake with positive unloading device. Convenient foot trip makes unloading quick and sure.

Pitches Hay Like a Man!
Ask Your Dealer to Show You These **DEMPSTER** Hay Tools.

Greatest Forage Plant of the Age

SUMAC OR RED TOP CANE SEED


\$1.50 BU.

Nothing superior for a big Hay Crop of High Feeding Value. There is no forage that is more relished and contains a greater amount of real nutriment than Sumac. It is rich in sugar fat and very palatable, produces enormous yields, sometimes ten to twenty tons per acre and there is no plant that will withstand drought to a greater degree. You are almost sure of a crop. All farmers should grow some for feed. ORDER DIRECT FROM THIS ADVERTISEMENT.

Atlas Sorgo Seed—\$2.00 Bu.

MACK McCOLLOUGH,
Box 622 Salina, Kan.

THIS MAN HOOVER
A HUMAN INTEREST STORY



BY EARL REEVES
WITH A PART TWO BY HOOVER HIMSELF
THE MAN REVEALED BY HIS WORDS

This Man Hoover

A human interest story and a timely biographical study. The entire, adventurous career of Herbert Hoover is closely detailed—from boyhood and college days to his nomination for President in 1928.

Price 75c Postpaid

CAPPER BOOK SERVICE
Topeka, Kansas

It's Just Good Business to . . .

PROTECT

. . . Your Property from Thieves

\$300⁰⁰ of INSURANCE to **\$3⁰⁰**
SUBSCRIBERS for

Be Sure to Read This—

HERE is an insurance policy which not only pays you for poultry, livestock, harness, implements and other property stolen from your farm—but, also pays a reward of \$50.00 for the capture and conviction of the thief as well.

Thieves working alone or in gangs are stealing the farmer blind. If you haven't lost chickens and other property by theft, you are lucky. Surely it is only good sense for you to protect yourself from thievery.

Insurance is the only sure protection for the farmer against loss through theft of his property. After thoroughly looking into the farm property theft situation, Kansas Farmer has arranged to offer its readers a low-cost insurance policy to protect them against loss of property through theft. All paid-in-advance subscribers to Kansas Farmer can get this insurance. Farmers who are not subscribers may secure the protection in connection with a new or renewal subscription.

This policy gives the absolute protection of insurance on over 70% of the possible thefts. It is good business to protect your property—especially when you can get this insurance for a third of what it would cost anywhere else.

**You Cannot
Prevent
Farm Theft
Losses**

—BUT—

**You Can Provide a Way
to Receive Payment for
Property Stolen Through
Our \$300.00 Farm Burglary
and Theft Policy at
a Cost of Less Than a
Penny a Day.**

IT COVERS Poultry, Livestock, Vehicles, Tools, Farm Machinery, Implements, Harness, and all other Property except the exclusions stated in the policy.

IT PAYS up to \$1.00 per head on chickens, ducks and guineas; \$2.00 for turkeys; \$1.50 for geese; \$40.00 for horses; \$10.00 for hogs; \$5.00 each for sheep and goats; and in accordance with these prices for tools, implements, harness, etc.

Application for Theft Protection

NOTICE: Not more than one farm theft policy can be issued to any one farm owner or operator.

PRINT: Each name, address and location clearly and carefully. WRITE PLAINLY.

KANSAS FARMER INSURANCE DEPT., TOPEKA, KANSAS

I hereby apply thru The Kansas Farmer Insurance Department to the National Casualty Company, for twelve months' Farm Burglary and Theft Insurance, as provided in the Farm Burglary and Theft policy (the premium for which I understand is \$3.00 per year), issued by the National Casualty Company. I understand protection under my policy will commence at 12:01 A. M. the date the policy is countersigned, and will cover only premises as outlined.

I am a paid-in-advance subscriber to Kansas Farmer-Mail & Breeze, and enclose \$3.00.

Owner

Name Renter

Address
(P. O. or R. F. D. Box) (R. F. D. No.) (City or Town) (State)

Premises containing property to be insured is farm
(Name farm is known by)

Located Miles of containing acres
(number) (direction) (nearest town or city) (number)

\$50.00 REWARD

The insurance company issuing the Farm Burglary and Theft Policy will pay a Reward totalling Fifty Dollars (\$50) to the person or persons who furnish the evidence which leads to the arrest and conviction of one or more persons; sentenced for one year or longer to any Federal or State Penal or Reformatory Institution for causing loss to the holder of this Farm Burglary or Theft Policy any time during the policy year through an act of Burglary, Robbery, Theft or Larceny.

NOTE Only paid-in-advance subscribers to Kansas Farmer or members of their immediate family can participate in the privileges and benefits of The Kansas Farmer Theft and Burglary Insurance.

KANSAS FARMER
MAIL & BREEZE

Insurance Dept.

TOPEKA

KANSAS