

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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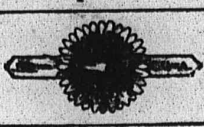
C. E. HUFF, Editor and Manager
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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

Change of Address—When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new address, and R. F. D.

All copy, with the exception of notices and including advertising, should be in seven days before the date of publication. Notices of meetings can be handled up until noon Saturday on the week preceding publication date.

Communications and Questions—Communications are solicited from practical farmers, members of the F. E. & C. U. of A., are at liberty to ask questions on any phase of farm work. Answers will be either published or mailed.



THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1929

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS AT THE CAPITOL

Senator Walsh of Montana said a whole volume when he declared that "If farm legislation is shaped on the assumption that the co-operatives are failures we shall be wrong." The strategy just now seems to be to show that the co-operatives are "the weak sisters," as an eastern Senator put it, and to shape the law so that present marketing machinery will be utilized by it. The organized agricultural trades seem bent upon annexing the farm as a necessary producing facility for the use of the trade. And the House bill comes all-fired near making it possible.

Almost complete secrecy surrounds the tariff schedule proposals. Such things as leak out are not at all reassuring. Perhaps very high farm schedules will be recommended in cases where they are harmless—and useless. Some advances will probably occur where they will actually be effective in favor of the farmer. But it now seems likely that only Providence and hard fighting can prevent substantial increases all along the line. Some manufacturers schedules probably need advances. Most of them certainly do not. Nearly all of them are being "pushed."

You do not ordinarily create wealth by law. You do it by labor and by machinery, often in connection with nature and her forces or materials. But if laws do not make wealth they do most certainly determine to a great extent who shall own and use it when it is made. Insofar as laws deal with property, with rates, with tariffs, with taxes, etc., they become the rules of the game and determine who wins. When framed to suit the fat boys it becomes a "heads I win, tails you lose" proposition in their favor. For agriculture the game has been interesting—even existing. But chances to win have been about equal to those afforded its customers by the gaming joint that put up a sign "Closed for repairs. Put your money under the door." The farmer has just a lot in. Under the rules he couldn't take much out.

Now a revision of the rules is proposed, and for the specific purpose of allowing the farmer to win a little more. Of course, in case he does, somebody stands to get less. The willing victim has not yet been located. The House bill speaks bravely about co-operative marketing, but does not provide for it. It declares for "economic equality" but denies it by definition. In the report accompanying the bill is this remarkable declaration:

"OUR PROBLEM, THEN IS THE EFFORT TO KEEP FOR THE FARMER HIS INDEPENDENCE OF THOUGHT AND ACTION, YET BRING HIM A RETURN FOR HIS CAPITAL AND LABOR AT LEAST SUFFICIENT TO MAINTAIN THE TRADITIONAL FARM HOME WHICH KNEW COMFORT EVEN THOUGH IT LACKED EASE."

THIS, WE BELIEVE, IS WHAT THE FARMER MEANS WHEN HE SPEAKS OF ECONOMIC EQUALITY WITH INDUSTRY. HE NEITHER ASKS NOR EXPECTS EQUAL FINANCIAL REWARDS WITH THE GIANTS OF INDUSTRY AND BANKING."

The rules are to be revised to give the farmer "equality". But it is to be a peculiar sort of equality, a farmer kind. What the farmer means when he says "equality" is the short end of the stick. And the fat boys are here to see that he gets it. The tariff schedules would have brought them all. The farm bill alone would have brought them. For both they are here twice. Plausible, polished, persistent gentlemen. Pleasant, portly, perspiring ones. Changing the rules in behalf of the farmer. All wish him well. All hope he will live to grow up, and that he will amount to something when he does. All favor equality for him—the unequal kind.

Once upon a certain time Farmer Brown found that some of the calves were not thriving. HE REALIZED THAT THE FEED BUNKS HAD BEEN BUILT TO SERVE THE OTHERS, AND WERE OF A WRONG HEIGHT FOR THESE. They were easily crowded out at feeding time and their share of the feed made a double portion for the others, which were growing very sleek and fat. These thin calves came to have a very dismal and last-year's look about them, and they complained. This complaint was annoying to the others, who charged them with laziness and inefficiency. "Look at us," they said. "Do we complain? Not at all! And Farmer Brown puts out as much feed for you as he does for us. We are thriving on it, why don't you? The fault is yours if you are suffering. As for that, however, we have grave doubts. It is more probable that you have what you get and neither ask nor expect to fare as well as we do. There are advantages in being as you are, anyway. For one thing you are very light on your feet, and that is a blessing. Try to be content. Anyway don't bawl!"

But the thin ones bawled, and Farmer Brown became fearful they would not endure the winter. So he said to the hired man, "Let us make a feeding place with a fence before it, AND FEED BUNKS OF A SORT TO SERVE THESE AS THE OTHERS ARE SERVED, and let us put therein the thin ones, and put before them their due portion of the feed, that they may thrive also, and grow." But where they had so built and would have put the thin ones therein, behold all the cattle gathered very compactly about the gate and pressed and tramped heavily upon these weaker calves. After several futile attempts Farmer Brown threw the gate open, saying: "It is not all that you should have, but it is a start. And if I don't open the gate they will presently tramp you to death in trying to keep close up. So this is the best I can do for you. It gives you the run of the straw stack and you can have comfort, if not ease. SO THE FAT ONES EMPLOYED THE NEW FEED TRUCKS. AND SO AND THE THIN ONES STAYED THIN, but were never asked to believe they enjoyed "economic equality." So that insult was not added to injury in this case.

Senator Heflin, who wears a prominent vest and

perhaps two yards of waistband, and who can empty the Senate floor quicker than a shooting scrape can a back room just by starting a speech, has used considerable time orating against the Catholics. There is a conviction prevalent that the Senator is not taken seriously, but this is a mistake. He does it himself.

The debenture plan is finding increasing favor, apparently, among the Senators. The President's declarations against it notwithstanding. It looks now as though it may have a very good chance to carry. No one believes that it can live through the committee conferences afterward, but it might become a part of the tariff bill.

The crowd of patriots seeking opportunity to save the country at 10 or 12 thousand per year each does not thin out much. A few have died of old age but they are hardly missed among so many. A pathetic story was told lately about the hundreds who gathered before the gates of a factory where 50 more employees were wanted. All through the night of cold and storm they stood and shivered, holding their places to be first in line at opening time. Haggard, half frozen, but hopeful they waited. But that was only an overnight waiting—a mere nothing. There are men here who came years ago and have not arrived yet. They want positions, any sort. They keep warm carrying their recommendations around and apparently live on their own crust.

DIRECT EVIDENCE ON DIRECT BUYING

The following is clipped from the Chicago Daily Journal of April 29, 1929. It is not a discussion. It does not argue. It is not propaganda. It is nothing at all but the day's report on the hog market. No one is cussing the packer nor saving the farmer nor bidding for attention by it. It is only a plain statement of an almost daily fact. If hogs are not to go to the price-fixing markets to be sold, then the farmer must find some other method of price-fixing.

The article says:

A supply of 60,000 hogs was 20,000 more than the trade had expected. Packers had in half the run direct, so the number of hogs on sale was not above the average for Monday. The big packers, who had so many hogs direct, were out of the market. Shippers bought with some activity, but the general market was 10 @20c lower than late last week. Top was \$11.65 for light hogs, compared with \$11.85 a week ago.

CO-OPERATIVES IMPROVE MARKET PRACTICES AND PRICES

A man ten feet high would be a very tall man. Unless everybody else was twelve feet high. Then he would be short. It is a matter of comparison. When a Co-op. becomes a factor in any market or commodity it stands up, way above the rest. Everybody knows its value, the improvement made. But when, as a result, the whole market is lifted up and improved the Co-op doesn't look so big. Practically every improvement in the market has come as a result of co-operative leadership, or to checkmate co-operation.

Mr. John Brandt, president of the Land O' Lakes, recently declared:

"I make the following statement without fear of contradiction: If all co-operative dairy marketing organizations were eliminated from the field, the price of dairy products to the farmer would without question depreciate at least twenty per cent and with this decreased value to the farmer there would go a corresponding increase in the net earnings of the independent operators, resulting in a financial loss to the farmer and the consumer would still pay about the same price."

MAY-TIME

O, sing a song of springtime—
O, sing the joyous lullaby—
Oh, May-time is gay-time—
Tender young things are growing.
Oh, May-time is play-time,
With fragrant winds blowing.

If you would know your true-love,
Through meadows damp with dew,
Love,
Trip to the rippling brook,
And in its waters clear,
Take a lingering look—
Behold, the face so dear.

Spring-time and sing-time;
Birds on the wing-time;
Music in the swift hours,
Speeding with rhythmic beat;
Tinted with life's flowers;
Dancing of youthful feet.

O, May-time is play-time,
And May-time's sweet hay-time,
With blossoms everywhere,
That gleam on leafy tree—
Bird voices fill the air,
Chanting a symphony.

—Marcia Ney Cather.

LOSS AND GAIN

Love that is hoarded, moulds at last,
Until we know some day
The only thing we ever have
Is what we give away.

And kindness that is never used,
But hidden all alone
Will slowly harden till it is
As hard as any stone.

It is the things we always hold
That we will lose someday;
The only things we ever keep
Are what we give away.

—The Liberator.

Pigs that are out in the corn or clover fields need shelter. Such temporary shelter can easily be provided by driving four posts in a 15 foot square—nailing a top rail (2x6) around them, stretching a piece of woven wire fence over the top and along the north and west sides, then covering the top and banks, the sides with straw. This straw may be kept in place either by weighted boards or by stretching another piece of wire fencing over and around it.

REFLECTIONS

THIS HAS A SPOTTED AND UNHEALTHY LOOK

A report from the Internal Revenue Department shows that of the corporations making profits in the U. S. 1-40 of one per cent receive more than 30 per cent of all net income. And a little less than 120 of one per cent had more than 66 per cent of all income.

Efficiency in production had something to do with it. It would be untrue and untrue to say that these industries were not well managed. They are probably the best managed industries in the world. But at that a very large part of this result comes from their having managed to get an advantage, first of all. A tariff advantage, or a rate advantage, or a franchise advantage, or the advantage of control of natural resources—now largely chattels of such groups.

CANADA'S SHRINKING POPULATION

The assertion of H. H. Stevens in the Canadian House of Commons to the effect that our northern neighbor is suffering from an appalling shrinkage in population shows a sharp contrast between the two countries. While the United States has been adding to its population at rapid rate, Canada, according to Mr. Stevens' figures, is losing more people than it is gaining through immigration. He

quoted statistics to show that from 1921 to 1928 Canada lost, in number, all the immigrants received during those years, in addition to 240,000 native citizens.

The census taken in 1921 gave Canada a population of 8,788,000. During the following seven-year period 962,000 immigrants were received and 1,930,000 children were born. Making allowance for 824,000 deaths the population should be 10,565,000. Estimates of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show the actual number of inhabitants to be 9,655,000, which means a shrinkage of 1,210,000 in the last seven years. Some members of the house of commons are alarmed over the matter, and Mr. Stevens declares that the condition is a challenge to parliament.

The United States is interested in the figures because they represent a large migration into this country. The last official census shows there are between 1,000,000 and 1,500,000 native-born Canadians on this side of the border. But this does not represent the total influx of immigrants from Canada, because thousands of foreigners from other countries enter lawfully or unlawfully over the Canadian border. Economic opportunity is apparently greater in the United States, and many immigrants to Canada sooner or later leave the Dominion for the States.

Nevertheless, the Dominion has made rapid progress. The volume of trade has been increased 30 times during the past 60 years, and manufactured products are 15 times as valuable as they were at the organization of the confederation in 1867. But in the same length of time the United States has expanded its manufacturing

ing to a volume 20 times as great. Canada's population problem is one of intense interest on both sides of the border. The United States, while hospitable to Canadians, is as anxious to halt the migration of Europeans via Canada as Canada is to stop the shrinkage in its population.—Exchange.

HE LIVED A LIFE

What was his creed? I only know
That here below, he walked the common road
And lifted many a load, lightened the task,
Brightened the day for others toiling on a weary way;
This, his only creed; I do not know his creed.

What was his creed? I never heard him speak
Of visions rapturous, of Alpine peak
Of doctrine, dogma, new or old;
But this I know, he was forever bold
To stand alone, to face the challenge of each day,
And live the truth, so far as he could see—
The truth that evermore makes free.

His creed? I care not what his creed;
Enough that never yielded he to greed,
But served a brother in his daily need;

Plucked many a thorn and planted many a flower;
Glorified the service of each hour;
Had faith in God, himself, and fellow-men—
Perchance he never thought in terms of creed,
I only know he lived a life, in deed!
H. N. Fifer in The Christian Century

STOCK MARKET NONSENSE

Thousands of ordinary human beings, who have been bitten by the Wall-Street get-rich-quick bug during the recent period of speculative fever, will sympathize with H. I. Phillips, the popular author, who gives an account of his stock-market experiences in the March American Magazine. "I'm human and gullible," writes Mr. Phillips. "I like to believe there is a Santa Claus. Stories of quick riches in Wall Street by outsiders, fascinate me. Until very recently I yearned to get a thousand shares of some stock that would leap 300 points and not keep me waiting. "All my neighbors have done it—if they're not boasting. I know an office boy who insists he made a killing in airplane stocks and a bookbinder who has confided to me that he was lucky in coppers. Both still have frayed cuffs and run-over heels but they talk prosperously."

"It was my boast for years that I would never fall for the lure of the stock market. I regarded it as out-and-out gambling, with the emphasis on the 'out.' But at last I weakened. "I played the stock market entirely by ear. I have been the answer to the dealer's prayer. The only consolation I have left is the thought that there must be fifty million others like me. "But I'm through. I've gone back to working for a living. I'm not saying there isn't money to be made in the stock market. There's a lot of it there, including mine."

So Mr. Phillips has resumed his relations with the savings banks. National banks, he admits, aren't very exciting institutions—the atmosphere isn't dazzling and there is no loud or animated conversation going on. There are no bedtime stories, fairy tales or prophecies in the banks, and a man's little hundred dollars won't turn into a thousand in six weeks.

But neither will it shrink to 67 cents overnight. A little bit of something is better than lots of nothing at all.

PREVENT BINDWEED SPREAD FOR EFFECTIVE CONTROL

Control of bindweed by prevention of its spread is the next best thing to complete eradication for checking the ravages of this weed pest in Kansas.

"Since the killing of bindweed with sodium chlorate as a spray should be practiced only under the supervision of the county agent or some leader who has received special training in handling the chemical, it is advisable to handle bindweed patches by preventing spread," suggests E. H. Teagarden, bindweed specialist, extension service, K. S. A. C. "It is possible that more new patches of bindweed start from seed than from all other sources. For this reason, every effort should be expended to prevent the bindweed plants from producing seed."

Planting of bindweed patches at the time the first blooms appear is recommended by the specialist. Subsequent surface cultivations may be made at any time after growth is resumed. When the plants start to bloom, plow again and prevent the plants from producing seed. Teagarden cautions farmers having trouble with bindweed against the long life of the seed. It may live in the soil eight or 10 years or even more before growth starts. For this reason any seed prevented from forming will lessen the eradication problem to a great extent.

When the sun is shining brightly let the chicks run. Arrange your brooder house so a runway and yard can be attached, giving access to the green grass or other succulent feed. With a roll of chicken wire and a few stakes, and fifteen minutes work, you can have a good enclosure. This small yard should be moved, periodically, to new ground. Sunshine is a great tonic and stimulant to growth. It prevents rickets, supplies Vitamin D, while the green food furnishes Vitamin B, the combination of which maintains the health of the nervous system.

The Romans had sunbaths for their beneficial effects. The rays most health giving have a wave length of from 280 to 320 millimicrons part of a meter and are invisible to the eye.

KANSAS SEED LAW

The Kansas seed law is proving to be one of the best measures for the protection of Kansas farmers that the legislature ever enacted, in the opinion of J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, who declares it is also helpful to commercial seed houses that are seeking to advance the interests of the agricultural industry by building up better standards and improving the ethics of the trade for their own benefit as well as that of the farmers.

"Results of the campaign to Know What You Sow, are becoming quite apparent throughout the state and this campaign has centered," said Secretary Mohler, "on the testing of seeds before planting to determine if they possess vigorous germination and are free from noxious weeds. Today more farmers are not only testing seeds intended for planting but in making purchases they are demanding tested seed, and this is a wise precaution."

"Under the Kansas seed law, all seeds sold or offered for sale must be labeled as 'Tested' or 'Untested,' and it is only the 'tested' seed that gives guarantee of germination and purity on the label. This is not required under the law for 'untested' seed and with seeds bearing the untested labels buyers are taking all the risks as to quality. Kansas farmers want to know about the seeds they buy, and they may be assured of that by getting tested seed. The seed law is not only of service in this respect, but also in providing for the free testing of seeds for farmers at the Board's seed laboratory maintained in cooperation with the Agricultural College at Manhattan."

"Origin of seed is also very important and this applies with peculiar force to the legumes, as alfalfa and the clovers. It is difficult, if not impossible for the best analyst to determine origin by an examination of these seeds. The federal government has recently initiated a plan, however, to verify and if seed of verified origin is demanded it may be had."

"State inspectors in examination of labels, and in taking official samples of seed for tests are uncovering some of the illegal practices, and there are being vigorously dealt with. Recently the Kansas Seed Company, of Salina, was found guilty of violation of the Kansas Seed law in a case filed in the district court and prosecuted by the board. This is the second case against a company guilty of infraction of the statutes."

"While the department diligently scrutinizes seeds which are offered for sale in Kansas, and promptly initiates court action in cases of illegal practices, it realizes that the greatest benefits of a lasting nature will come through education in the use of better seeds, the exercise of judgment in their purchase and the hearty cooperation of seedsmen in accurate labeling."

Even the winners in plowing matches in Ohio failed to achieve seed beds more than 60 to 80 per cent correct, according to the statement of state extension workers. The greatest setback to proper tillage of soil it seems back to proper tillage of soil. Improper or careless use of implements took second place. Failure to read carefully or to follow the literature furnished by the manufacturer is another reason for not doing good work. Too many farmers have their fields plowed improperly for efficient operation with farm mechanical power. Fields which may be triangular, cut off on one side, or arranged in a manner that farm implements cannot reach the corners, thereby causing an avoidable waste of land are factors which should be corrected. Perhaps moving the old fence a few rods, or by the erection of a new one would efficiently. See if your field fence lines can be rearranged to your advantage.

The fence laws in most states are very clear with respect to erection and maintenance of division and line fences. Almost universally, they must be about 4 1/2 feet high, of standard material which will turn livestock. Every citizen of the United States should protect his property. One can, in certain states, force a neighbor to

erect and maintain adequate "livestock turning" fences. Write to the Attorney General in your state and ask for a copy of the law.

Drain the wet spots in your fields, then extend your fence line so the area can be used. Tractors sometime mire in wet spots, the disc clogs, the corn planter and drill get covered with mud. By the time harvest is here these ruts made by these machines become hard with the result that the grain binder, corn harvester or hay loader bang over them. It costs more to pull the plow and disc around a wet spot than to actually plow the same area well drained. No farmer can afford wet spots in otherwise clear fields.

Fewer men, we notice this year, made the mistake of burning corn stalks. They have real value as humus besides they open up light soil. Dr. Hopkins of the Illinois Agricultural College figured that stalks from a field that yielded around 50 bushels of corn would weigh around a ton and a half per acre, and had a fertility value of \$6.51 per acre. When burned, three-fourths of the value is wasted as all the nitrogen and humus value is lost, only the ash is left.

IN THE FIRELIGHT

The fire upon the hearth is low and there is stillness everywhere,
And, like winged spirits, shadows
And there the firelight shadows fluttering go.
And as the shadows round me creep,
A childish treble breaks the gloom,
And softly from a further room comes: "Now I lay me down to sleep."

And, somehow, with that little prayer and that sweet treble in my ears,
My thought goes back to distant years, and lingers with a dear one there,
And as I hear my child's "amen" My Mother's faith come back to me—
Crouched at her side I seem to be—
Mother holds my hands again.

Oh, for the childish trust sublime,
Oh, for a glimpse of Mother's face,
Yet as the shadows round me creep,
I do not seem to be alone,
Sweet magic of that troubled tone and
"Now I lay me down to sleep."

DISEASE CONTROL PRACTICES SAVE GROWER SWINE DOLLARS

By J. W. Lumb, Extension Veterinarian, K. S. A. C.

Knowledge is power in the control of swine diseases. It has been estimated that only 50 per cent of the pig farrowed live to marketable age. It is commonly assumed that 90 per cent of all losses from diseases in swine may be charged to hog cholera.

While in continuous use, old hog lots and houses may become centers for external parasites such as lice and mange mites and more death dealing microscopic organisms, those that cause pig diseases such as scurvy, scours, infectious nasal catarrh, bronchitis, infectious edema, swine pest, unsuitable segula to wound infections, eczema, necrobacillosis of the skin, nose, stomach, and intestines, and various types of pneumonia. Besides all these troubles, there are the ever present large round worm eggs.

Control Measures Count
Preventive measures to control pig diseases should begin before the litters are farrowed. Thoroughly clean farrowing house, removing all litter and scrubbing floor and walls with boiling water and lye.

Wash sows with soap and water before placing them in cleaned houses. Within two weeks after farrowing, remove sow and pigs directly to a field that has not been used for hogs for at least one year.

Remove sow at weaning time. Allow no other hogs in the pasture. Keep pigs on the pasture until four months old or until they are past the period of greatest danger. Plow hog yards and lots each year and plant crops to help destroy round worm eggs.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

FRANKLIN 1301 ENTERTAINS

One of the many happy events that took place in Franklin local No. 1301, Ellsworth county, was the annual Christmas social, held this year on Tuesday evening, May 7, at Franklin school house, district 80. This affair is always looked forward to as one of the outstanding features of sociability of the local. It is a joyous gathering of the members and invited guests, for a good time. Among whom, were many bright-faced and happy children, who added greatly to the success of the occasion. The entertainment program, which promises to be exceedingly interesting, will be held at the school-house Monday evening, May 13. The committee on entertainment consists of Mrs. L. C. Heitschmidt, Mrs. O. Caldwell, and Mrs. F. M. Livingston. Sandwiches and coffee will be served to all present.

The closing year has been the most successful in the history of Franklin local. It is the hope of our president O. W. Holmes, other officers and members alike, to make next year still better—far more successful.

—Mrs. O. W. Holmes.

NOTICE OF POSTPONEMENT OF TREGO COUNTY MEETING
A county meeting of the Trego County Farmers Union will be held in the court house on Saturday, May 18th at 1.30.
S. M. BABE, Co. Pres.

A MILLION BOYS COOPERATE PUTTING BOXES TO GOOD USE

Over a million boys will soon be enlisted in a project promulgated by the National Committee on Wood Utilization of the Department of Commerce, which calls for the utilization of second-hand boxes and odd pieces of lumber now largely wasted.

These boys are members of the Boy Scouts, the Boys' Club Federation, the Y. M. C. A., the Playground and Recreation Association of America, Vacation Church Schools, Junior Achieve-

READ THE ADVERTISEMENTS

Recently two Farmers Union managers met in Kansas City, both handling Union Gold flour for over a year and both having a report of complete satisfaction from their customers, and decided that everybody should know about this wonderful flour. How it is made and why it is better. You will find in this issue the first of a series of adds telling about this prize flour and where you can get it.

This add is indorsed by the following: The Washburn-Crosby Mills, The Farmers Union Jobbing Assn., the Alma Farmers Union Co-op. Assn., Brewster Farmers Union Assn., and many others, as soon as they have opportunity and whose names will be published in due time.

See the add in another part of the paper.

Very truly yours,
Alma Farmers Union Co-op. Assn.
C. B. THORNE,

NOTICE

Barnes, Kans.
Washington County Farmers' Union meets at Social Dale park near Hanover May 24, 10:30 a. m. Basket dinner. National President C. E. Huff will be there.

Please send your delegate to this convention as it is important.
J. T. POLAND, Sec.-Treas.

ment, Inc., 4-H Clubs, and similar organizations which have pledged cooperation with the national committee on Wood Utilization in its project. Steps are now being taken by these organizations to open up and equip woodworking shops in order that the boys may have a place to make some of the 1,200 interesting, useful, and entertaining camp, home, and garden articles, and amusement devices, directions for which have been prepared by the Committee and incorporated in an attractive booklet under the title, "You Can Make It." This booklet is

the first of a series containing the Committee's suggestions. It is simply written and copiously illustrated and will be released in time for use in the summer sessions of playground and vacation schools.

Chambers of Commerce and other civic organizations interested in boys' work and in clean-up campaigns are also joining the movement started by the committee. The object behind the committee's project is to help eliminate at least a part of the waste of boxes and crates, most of which are either thrown away or burned after they have served their original purpose.

"Practically every commercial establishment has boxes or crates which it is willing to dispose of at little or no cost," says a statement from the committee. "The only reason why these containers have not been more universally utilized in the past is because no individual or organization has taken the initiative in calling attention to them, suggesting ways and means of putting them to good use, and taking steps to see that they were put into the hands of persons who could use them. This the Committee is now trying to do. The total annual quantity of lumber used for box and crate purposes would, if suitable for construction use, build a city of frame houses four times as large as the Nation's capital. It is obvious, therefore, that any plan by which the waste of lumber in old wooden boxes may be reduced should be put into operation."

The drive of the National Committee on Wood Utilization to bring about the use of second-hand boxes and crates and scrap lumber is under the supervision of a subcommittee, of which T. J. Wilcox, of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, is chairman.

No other project undertaken by the wood-utilization body is more practical or bears a closer relation to its main objective—the elimination of wood waste—than does this one. The National Committee on Wood Utilization, whose membership comprises 150 leading citizens, was organized by Herbert Hoover, as Secretary of Commerce, and has its headquarters in the Department of Commerce.

The minimum resistance to the forward motion of the wings of an airplane is obtained with a thin wing which has a low lifting capacity.

Ladies' Auxiliary

NOTICE

ALL LADIES AUXILIARY DUES SHOULD BE SENT DIRECT TO THE STATE SECRETARY, MRS. MAY INGLE, MICHIGAN VALLEY, KANSAS.

THE AUXILIARY DUES ARE \$1—YOU KEEP 80c IN YOUR LOCAL SEND 70c TO THE STATE SECRETARY. THEN 20c OF THIS IS SENT BACK TO YOUR COUNTY ORGANIZATION IF YOU HAVE ONE. IF YOU DO NOT HAVE ONE, THE STATE WILL KEEP IT IN THE TREASURY UNTIL YOU DO ORGANIZE, THEN YOU ARE ENTITLED TO ALL THE COUNTY DUES FROM DATE OF ORGANIZATION.

Notice Ladies Auxiliary Members

We have a chance to get Ladies Auxiliary Pins. These pins are a nice size fit with a safety clasp and enameled in blue and gold. They will sell at 50c each. How many want one? Send your name to this office and we will see if it would pay us to order any amount of them.

Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas. Box 48.

Junior Co-operators

MEMBERSHIP LIST

ADDIE HARDIN—Kincaid.
JULIA POWELL—Colony.
HELEN HOLCOM—Baldwin.
LORETTA SIMECKA—Delia.
NAOMI KITCHEN—Lyndon.
HELEN CENTLIVRE—Mont Ida.
KEITH CENTLIVRE—Mont Ida.
PETE CENTLIVRE—Mont Ida.
CLINTON DONALD—Kincaid.
HOWARD DONALD—Kincaid.
GEORGIA GRACE COFFMAN—Madison.
HELEN BARTZ—Rush Center.
MILDRED NELSON—Ottawa.
MARGERY JEAN KRESIE—Meriden.
PHYLLIS TURMAN—Ransom.
NADINE GUGGIBERG—Burns.
MARIE NEWTON—Utica.
VERA FUNK—Utica.
DOROTHY KRAISINGER—Timken.
LUCILE GRETTE—Kincaid, Kan.
GEORGIANA OLEJNIK—Rossville.
NADINE E. NEIDENTHAL—Timken.
RICHARD SCHIEFELBUSCH—Osawatimie.
LUCILE WILSON—LaCrosse.
JUNIOR RUDOLPH, Scott City.
MILDRED ROGERS, Ogallah.
NAOMI JEANE ROGERS, Ogallah.
ELPHA BEURMAN, Perry.

The address to which all Juniors should send their letters is: AUNT PATIENCE, In care of the KANSAS UNION FARMER, Salina, Kansas.

Dear Juniors:
I am much pleased that you are studying your lessons so well. I get a lesson in almost every day.
And we have had a new member now every week for quite a while. Irene Fortin of Dresden is the new member for this week. We are glad to have you Irene, and hope you will like us.
If that button company would hurry up with our pins, I would feel like asking you to see how many new members you could get, but they do not hurry a bit. Think I will write to them today asking them to hurry just a little because a lot of us would like to see what the pins are like. I am sure you will think they are worth working for. Then the Junior instructor is keeping the record of the grades you get on your work, and when twelve lessons have been handed in you will get a reward according to the work you have done, the old members know this, but I am telling it again so that the new ones will know it.
Just keep on, everything will work

out alright soon, then the next time we will know better how to run our Junior Department.
Yours truly,
AUNT PATIENCE.

Dresden, Kan., May 2, 1929.
Dear Aunt Patience:
I have been reading the corner in which are letters from Junior co-operators. I would like to become a member of the Junior Coop. Would you please send me a button and the lessons as they come. I am eleven years of age and will be in the seventh grade. I have dark hair and dark eyes. I wonder if any of the Junior Coop. have a birthday on the same day as mine. It is on July 21. If they have I wish they would please write to me. I will write back to them. I hope this letter will escape the waste basket. For pets I have a pony, a kitten and a calf.
I will close for this time.
From your niece,
IRENE FORTIN.
R. R. 2, Box 14.

EXTRA TOUCHES MAKE COOKIES EVEN BETTER

Both the appearance and taste of ordinary cookies can usually be improved by decorations and fillings. Some suggestions for attractive and appetizing fillings and decorations are given in Circular 273 of the State College extension service. The circular recommends the following:

Cookie Decorations

Plump raisins, dates, nuts may be pressed into the top of a cookie before baking. Sprinkle with sugar.

Frost cookies with boiled fondant in different flavors such as chocolate, maple, caramel.

Add chopped nuts, cocoanut, chopped dried fruit to fondant.

Make a paste of dried fruit (raisins, figs, dates) cream and sugar, spread over the surface of the cookie.

Dust with powdered sugar. Partially melt pieces in small amount of cream in double boiler. Add cut dried fruit, cocoanut or nuts. Use as frosting.

Candied fruit or sweet chocolate may be sliced and combined with frosting.

Thin bright colored candies may be used for decorations. Sliced gum drops in small flower designs may be used on top of frosting for special occasions.

Cookie Fillings

Cookies may be made thin, dampened at the edges, two put together with one of the following fillings, or the filling may be used between baked cookies.

Grind or chop a package of figs, two cups of dates or raisins. Add one cup of water, one-half cup sugar, one-half teaspoon salt, one tablespoon lemon juice. Heat through.

Plum, currant, orange jelly and raspberry jam. (Ground nuts may be added.)

Whipped cream with nuts, grated sweet chocolate or marshmallows for baked cookies.

One-half cup orange juice; one cup sugar, one tablespoon each of flour, butter and grated orange rind, one cup prunes.

THREE LOAFES THAT WILL ADD VARIETY

To provide variety and to help reduce the meat bill, use of loafes made from cheese, eggs, vegetables or fish are becoming very popular and prac-

tical. Recipes for three appetizing dishes used by South Dakota housewives, reprinted from Circular 277 of the State College extension service, are given here:

Cottage Cheese Loaf
1 cup cottage cheese
1 cup ground peanuts or black walnuts
1 cup milk or tomato juice
1 T. chopped onion
1 egg
1 T. salt
1 1/2 T. paprika.

Mix in order given. Bake 30 or 40 minutes. Place in cold water. Custards with cheese or chipped meat may be served with a hot tomato sauce for a meat dish.

Eggs and Asparagus Loaf
1 can asparagus tips
2 hard cooked eggs
1 cup liquid from can
2 cups cooked cream of wheat
1 egg
1 cup milk
Salt and pepper to taste

Line a mould with asparagus tips. Mix beaten eggs with cream of wheat, milk, asparagus liquid, salt and pepper. Pour in mold and cook 20 minutes. Turn out and serve with egg sauce. Garnish with hard-cooked eggs.

Vegetable Loaf
1/2 can green peas



5844. Child's Dress
Cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6 year size requires 2 1/4 yards of 36 inch material if made with long sleeves. With- out the long sleeve portions 1 1/2 yard will be required. Price 15c.

6488. Ladies' Dress.
Cut in 4 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 3 1/4 yards of 54 inch material. For vestee, revers facing, cuffs and belt of contrasting material 1/4 yard 39 inches wide is required cut crosswise. The width of the Dress at the lower edge with plait fullness extended is 1 1/2 yard. Price 15c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING & SUMMER 1929 BOOK OF FASHIONS, showing color plates, and containing 500 designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns, a COMPLETE DRESSMAKING, ALSO SOME POINTS FOR THE NEEDLE (Illustrating 30 of the various, 'simple stitches') all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

OR USE THE FOLLOWING NOTICE

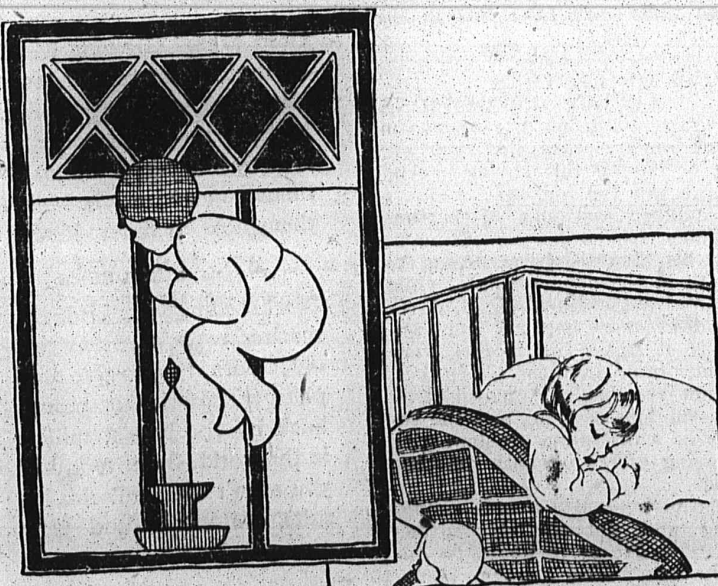
Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING & SUMMER 1929 BOOK OF FASHIONS Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas, Box 48.

1/2 cup cooked green beans
1/2 cup chopped boiled carrots
1/2 small onion chopped
1 1/4 cups milk
1 cup soft bread crumbs
1/2 T. salt
1-8 T. pepper
1/2 T. paprika
1 egg

Press peas through sieve, cut beans in small pieces and combine with all vegetables. Add to the milk and beaten egg, crumbs and seasoning.

CHICK DANGERS

Rations and general care may continue now for a few weeks along the lines suggested in last week's Poultry Tips for the third week of the chicks. At about this age comes most of the danger of "sweating" however and it should be carefully guarded against. Even though the chicks are getting huskier every day now, they still need quite even and warm temperatures in the brooder house. The hover by now out if the brooder house gets too cool the chicks will still "pile" to



A CUNNING CRIB SPREAD

The nursery rhyme, "Jack be nimble; Jack be quick; Jack jump over the candlestick" is here shown in the form of an attractive coverlet. What youngster would not love to have this for his very own.

The making of this is simple enough. It is applique on linen or suiting-weight material, and all pieces are whipped down. It is as easily laundered as a sheet. It can be made

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE
If members of the Union have anything to Sell or Exchange, they should advertise it in this department. Rate: 3 cents a word per issue. Count words in heading, as "For Sale," or "Wanted to Buy," and each initial or figure in the address. Compound words count as two words. **CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER—TRY THIS DEPARTMENT—IT WILL PAY YOU.**

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

PLANTS AND SEEDS

BEAUTIFUL mixed Dahlias, dozen one dollar postpaid. L. G. Brown, Wilson, Kans.

POTATO Plants, field grown. Nancy Hall, Portraits and Jerseys, 500, \$1.00; 100, \$1.00; 500, \$9.25; 10,000, \$18.00. Postpaid. This price includes Okla., Kans., Mo., Neb., Ark., Colo. Other states 50c per 1000 more. Begin shipping about May 1st. Cabbage and Tomatoes same price. Mail check if most convenient. A. I. Stiles, Rush Springs, Okla.

RED CLOVER, \$13; Alsike Clover, \$15; White Sweet Clover, \$3.75; Mixed Red clover and Timothy, \$5; Timothy, \$3.25; Sudan Grass, \$2.80; Cane, \$1.35; Millet, \$2.25; Yellow Soy Beans, \$2.00; all per bushel. Free samples. Standard Seed Co., 21 East Fifth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

INSURANCE

FARMERS UNION Fire Insurance: hail insurance in season. H. A. Coote, 1302. Miltonvale and vicinity. Phone 1302.

FARMERS Union Fire Insurance. Hail insurance in season. M. E. Greenwood, Carlton, Kans. Phone 2228.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Grocery fixtures: 16 ft. Shearer counter, 20-h computing scale, cash register, adding machine, 2 show cases, large refrigerator, McCaskey register, large posting machine, McCaskey register, fireproof safe. Several smaller items. Write C. G. Minshall, Norton, Kans.

POULTRY

RUFF Orpington Duck eggs, 12, \$1.25; 24, \$2.25. Chas. Sanders, R. 10, Kansas.

FARM WANTED

WANT to hear from owner having farm for sale. Give particulars and lowest price. John J. Black, Box 96, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

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Joe Adkins, Vice-Pres., Osborne, Kans.
E. B. Whitaker, Sec., Emporia, Kansas
Jas. O'Shea, Sec., Roberts, Montana.

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Farmers Union Cooperative Produce Assn.

20 Oak St., Kansas City, Missouri
Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission, 406-8-10 Live Stock Exch. Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Farmers' Union Live Stock Exch. Bldg.

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LADY'S MUSLIN APRON NO. 1532

This is a most attractive design in muslin apron for general use. The material is of excellent quality and will improve with service. Enough material for two pockets is provided. The price of this apron, postpaid to any address, is only 45 cents.

THE IDEAS OF MA GRIGGS

(Plain Farm Woman)

"I like to look at a paper occasionally," said Ma Briggs, as she put down a copy of the Farmers Union Herald, "that doesn't consider it necessary to print a lot of recipes and short cuts to sewing to interest the women but takes it for granted that women are capable of enjoying the whole paper and appreciate things beside household hints."

"I should think you would be more interested in household hints than any thing else," said Pa. "It should be your duty to provide well cooked meals and for your hard working husband, and to study ways of making the family income go as far as possible. One dollar has to do the work of two in these days."

"Well, you don't do much complaining about my cooking," said Mr. Briggs, "but when every baking powder company gives you a free recipe book, and you have clipped recipes from magazines for twenty years, you feel the farmer cut off his chin whiskers, his wife brushed the dust off her spectacles and began looking at some of the problems confronting them as agriculturalists, and I would not be properly, however."

Regularly in feeding should be cultivated by this time. The grain feed may be given at 7 in the morning, 12 noon, and 6 in the evening, twice as much in the evening feed as at either of the other times. Birds are uncan-

Don't suffer with Eczema, Dandruff, Pimples, Blemishes and other annoying skin irritations. Zemo antiseptic liquid is the safe sure way to relief. Itching often disappears overnight. Splendid for Sunburn and Poison Ivy. All druggists 35c, 60c, \$1.00.

zemo FOR SKIN IRRITATIONS

666 is a Prescription for Colds, Grippe, Flu, Denge, B. Illious Fever and Malaria.

It is the most speedy remedy known

MURINE FOR YOUR EYES

Night and Morning to keep them Clean, Clear and Healthy Write for Free "Eye Care" or "Eye Beauty" Book. Marica Co., Dept. H. S. 9, Ohio St., Chicago

surprised if she takes a hand in helping solve them.

"I am not so much interested in making one dollar do the work of two as I am in getting the extra dollar that rightfully belongs to me. Instead of learning how to turn and color an old dress so that it looks like new, I would like to get the extra money for my produce that goes to exploiters and middle men and buy myself a new dress, and I believe a good many farm women feel the same way. Instead of economy which to some means going without everything except bare necessities, I believe a goodly number of women would like to study the economic situation and see why this is necessary for the farmer year after year when we see their countries faring well and read that our country is enjoying an era of great prosperity."

"Well," said Pa with a laugh, "you should attend the Farmers Union meetings. I believe you could make a good speech."—Farmers Union Herald

A person in San Francisco may now talk to one in London. The voice goes by wire to New York; from New York to London by air; and finishes by wire. To make the air course, the voice is "stepped up" a millionfold.

same Price for over 38 years

25 ounces for 25c

KC Baking Powder

(double acting)

USE LESS than of high priced brands

MILLIONS OF POUNDS USED BY OUR GOVERNMENT

FOR YOUR HEALTH'S SAKE USE UNION GOLD FLOUR

NOURISHING The strength is milled in, and not out.

HEALTHFUL Made for folks who work. Not doped with medicine.

TASTY Has the natural Kansas Sunshine flavor

24, 48 and 98 lb. bags.

Get it at THE FARMERS UNION STATION

SUCCESS JETTY

Canadian Pat. No. 285471—U. S. Patent Pending.

RAIN

The Farmers Embezzling Friend: Where is your Richest Top Soil going? Seven billion cubic feet of America's richest soil goes to the Gulf of Mexico each year. Stop costly

est soil goes to the Gulf of Mexico each year. Stop costly your farm at home. Each day you delay costs you money.

Write us for Information, Prices, Etc.

Salesman Wanted. Call on or write us for terms.

The Jetty Manufacturing and Sales Co.

First National Bank Bldg. HIAWATHA, KANSAS

By Stafford

DAD AND I

Whitefish a lake fish

Black Bass a freshwater fish

Shark

Sun-Fish

Gold fish

Whale

Cachalot or sperm-whale

I see a good black bass, yo is a shark co'se yo sell bum stock.

you is goin to be a wet bass, see!

A shark has been known to swallow an entire man.

co'se I see gwine to push you in de ribber.

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-- HONOR ROLL --

ANDERSON COUNTY		
Fairmount	2049	
BROWN COUNTY		
Temple	1431	
Carson	1035	
Hamlin	1820	
CHASE COUNTY		
Saffordville	1936	
Miller	1929	
CLAY COUNTY		
Chester	1125	
Prairie Star	944	
Pleasant Valley	1025	
CHEROKEE COUNTY		
Melrose	2059	
COWLEY COUNTY		
Busy Bee	1986	
CRAWFORD COUNTY		
Quick	765	
Maple Grove	1803	
Mt. Carmel	1706	
Stillwell	2060	
Dumbbell	581	
COFFEY COUNTY		
Eighty-Eight	2098	
Eighty-Eight	2098	
ELLIS COUNTY		
Pleasant Valley	1804	
Wiles	834	
Excelsior	606	
ELLSWORTH COUNTY		
Advance	1889	
Little Wolf	1376	
Excelsior	975	
Fairview	1070	
Shamel	974	
FRANKLIN COUNTY		
Rock Creek	2149	
GREENWOOD COUNTY		
Neal	1313	
HARPER COUNTY		
Freeport	1539	
JACKSON COUNTY		
Mayetta	1904	
JEFFERSON COUNTY		
Grantville	2055	
Fairmount	1912	
JEWELL COUNTY		
Pleasant Prairie	594	
JOHNSON COUNTY		
Sharon	1744	
LANE COUNTY		
Amy	5164	
LEAVENWORTH COUNTY		
Stamwood	1380	
LINN COUNTY		
Pleasant Home	2055	
LYON COUNTY		
Bushong	579	
Allen	1075	
McPHERSON COUNTY		
North Side	1061	
Pioneer	656	
MIAMI COUNTY		
Jingo	1737	
MARSHALL COUNTY		
Summit	859	
Barrett	1071	
NEMO COUNTY		
Prairie Grove	899	
NORTON COUNTY		
Almelo	918	
Pleasant Valley	1025	
OSAGE COUNTY		
Union	1412	
PHILLIPS COUNTY		
Crystal	876	
RICE COUNTY		
Chase	1563	
Pleasant Hill	1387	
RILEY COUNTY		
Rock Island	1199	
Pleasant Hill	1202	
RUSH COUNTY		
Lone Star	917	
Sand Creek	804	
Independence	773	
RUSSELL COUNTY		
Pleasant Hill	728	
SEDGWICK COUNTY		
Greenwich	1875	
SCOTT COUNTY		
Pleasant Valley	1526	
Beaver Flatts	2117	
Excelsior	1554	
Pence	1740	
Lone Prairie	1544	
THOMAS COUNTY		
Sunflower	1181	
TREGO COUNTY		
Silver Lake	679	
WABAUNSEE COUNTY		
Chalk	1580	
Turkey Creek	1863	
Freemont	2014	
WASHINGTON COUNTY		
Liberty	1142	
Excelsior	959	
WOODSON COUNTY		
Liberty	2148	

LIVESTOCK MARKET

KANSAS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

Kansas City, Mo., May 9.—There's a reason! Our hog business for April 1929, increased 31.1 percent over April, 1928, and our cattle business for the same periods increased 26.2 percent.

STEERS—With moderate receipts this week on all markets, our steer market has been slow with not much action, and is closing around 50c lower on most classes, except a very few choice heavyweights. Bulk of our fed steers are selling from \$13 to \$14.25. Heavy steers suffered the most and are selling from \$13 to \$13.75, with only a few extra heavies up to \$14. Dogs have not been hit as hard as other classes. Bulk of light to choice steers are selling from \$10 to \$11.75. Stockers and feeders are slow, tending a little lower. Most light stockers sell from \$11 to \$13, with choice light thin cattle up to \$14. Dogie stockers mostly \$8 to \$9.

COWS, HEIFERS, MIXED YEARLINGS, BULLS—All classes of killing cows are closing weak to 25c lower for the week, while fed heifers and mixed yearlings show a 35 to 60c per cwt. loss, except for the prime ones. Best cows selling today \$10 to \$11, with the bulk of the cows to the packers from \$8.50 to \$9.75. Canners selling from \$8.50 to \$9, and cutters from \$8.50 to \$8.50. Bulk of fed heifers and mixed yearlings \$13 to \$13.75, with tops at \$14.25 today. Stock cows and heifers in fairly good demand at \$7.25 to \$8.25, fed lightweight butchers \$10.50 to \$12.00.

CALVES—The veal calf market is \$1.50 to \$2.00 under last week's close. Good to choice \$10 to \$12, few \$13.50. Fair to good \$8 to \$9.50. Medium weight and heavy killing calves steady. Good to choice 300-450 lb. fat calves \$11.00 to \$12.50. Fair to good, \$9.00 to \$10.50. Canner calves \$6 to \$7. Light weight baby beef calves weighing from 450 to 600 lbs. are steady. All the calves' quarters. Cleaning the floor of the brooder house about the hovers daily as long as the calves are droopy, emaciated and sick, if they once become infected, is about the best that can be done, and a temporary all-milk ration helps.

HOGS—Market slow and uneven, opened steady with Wednesday's best, or steady with Wednesday's early, or steady with Wednesday's average. Top \$10.95. Bulk desirable 150 to 250s, \$10.65 to \$10.90. 260 to 325s \$10.40 to \$10.70. Light weights down to \$10.45 and below. Packers \$9.25 to \$9.75. Stock pigs \$9.50 to \$10.60.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market slow, lambs mostly steady. Arizona springers \$16.65 to \$16.90. California springers \$16.50. Shorn lambs \$13.50 to \$14.15. Sheep scarce, steady.

GOOD FENCES AND FIELD ARRANGEMENT IMPORTANT

According to a well known agricultural engineer, too many farmers overlook the fact that fencing plays a most important part in successful, profitable, farm operation. The corn that is missed by the fence picker, the possibility of employing a most successful crop rotation scheme—the turning of stock into weather damaged crops—the saving of livestock and chickens by keeping them out of worms in stock through pasture rotation—the higher prices for hogs that come as a result of employing sanitary methods—the better prices for all crops because of the presence of stock—these are the things that are charged up to the fence and the fences which have properly been installed.

One of the cardinal principles in obtaining the values a fence can yield is to build GOOD fences. Fences should be of a type that will give a lifetime of service at the minimum expense. Such fences, generally speaking, are ordinarily woven wire with steel posts. The loss of a bull or cow which breaks down a poor fence and gorges itself on green feed will pay many times over, the cost of a good, built-strong fence.

There is no more influential factor in profitable farm operation than field arrangement or farm layout. Diversification, proper crop rotation, successful animal husbandry—indeed, the success of nearly every farm operation is predicated on efficient farm layout.

Are your fields properly arranged? Is your farm laid out and subdivided for the most efficient and profitable management? Look at your farm as an outsider might—as if you never saw it before. Take a blank piece of paper and chart out your farm exactly as it is today. Then, when you have that chart before you, showing all fields and cross fences, study your farm to see if you cannot shift one of the fences, or rearrange your fields for more efficient management. Perhaps, just by installing a single line of fence you can make your fields all uniform in size. Perhaps, if you have a tractor power, you can rearrange your fields and make them longer than they are wide thus permitting still more profitable tractor operation.

In the event you find it would be profitable to relocate or change old fences, or install new ones, make sure they are hog-tight—or at any rate tight enough to keep out the stock bull strong. Fences which are stock tight will permit the salvaging of much profitable grain, stubble, or protein forage crops, which can only be wasted if the fences are either not there at all or are in poor condition.

DEVELOPING THE CHICK

The second week will see the chicks starting to feather out and getting huskier and stronger every day. The feed ration should be continued as instructed last week. The circle around the hovers may be eliminated by the end of the second week and the temperature let down to 85 degrees.

Several cautions should be mentioned at this time. Be sure not to frighten the chicks or to allow the children or pets a chance to do it. Frightened chicks will trample each other to death.

Be sure to keep the chicks of different ages separated. The chief reason for this is that with two different ages of chicks together, the older chicks crowd the younger ones from the feed and drink with the result the younger ones become stunted and lose their chance of ever reaching complete and normal development.

Temperatures must be right and must be evenly maintained, or a lot of trouble can result. Be sure the chicks don't bunch on one side of the hover. They are comfortable and right when they are evenly distributed and form a sleeping ring within a few inches of the outer edge of the hover. Too much heat will drive them to the corners where they will suffocate and trample each other to death. Too little heat will cause them to "pile" in the warmest spot, in addition to inducing diarrhea, pneumonia, etc.

If the chicks cannot be put out in the sunshine within the first two or three weeks, leg weakness must be carefully guarded against. Cod liver oil fed in the proportion of 1 quart to 100 pounds of mash will help very largely in making up for lack of sunshine. Feeding eggs, especially the yolks, with the mash will help. Exposing the chicks to sunlight through a glass pane is not enough, as the glass keeps out the essential health-giving rays.

Coccidiosis should be watched for by the end of the second week, and due to its very serious and highly infectious nature should be guarded against by all possible means. The best preventative is strictest sanitation about all the chicks' quarters. Cleaning the floor of the brooder house about the hovers daily as long as the chicks are droopy, emaciated and sick, if they once become infected, is about the best that can be done, and a temporary all-milk ration helps.

K. S. A. C. SPARKS
Engineering Division
By L. M. Jorgenson

It requires a certain amount of time after ignition for the gas in the cylinders of the car to burn. The time available at high speeds is extremely small; hence, the importance of rapid combustion and the necessity to "advance the spark" so that it starts to burn before the piston travels downward.

The wave length of any radio activity measured by its frequency gives approximately the velocity of light. For instance, if you are receiving on a wave with a frequency of 1 million cycles, its wave length is approximately 300 meters or about 325 yards.

As we take a backward glance and view the engineering achievement of the remote ancient times, the work of the Biblical engineers, those of Greece and Rome, and on to the men of our own day, do we fully realize the rich heritage these men have left in the engineering field?

BUTTONS ON CLOTHES AFFECT DISPOSITIONS

How many buttons are there on your children's clothes that you are musing about buying this spring? And how large are the buttons?

The number and size of buttons on a child's clothes has something to do with his disposition, according to specialists in the department of child welfare and eugenics at K. S. A. C. The child becomes nervous and impatient if it takes his mother very long to button or unbutton his clothes, the mother becomes nervous and irritated by the loss of time, and the result may be a discipline problem with its upsetting effect on both mother and child.

If the time a mother spends simply buttoning and unbuttoning buttons were added together it would be unbelievably long. Miss Martha Hensley, graduate assistant in the child welfare department, recently counted the number of times buttons were handled during a day for children in the college nursery school. For these children between the ages of 18 months and five years, buttons were handled on an average of 102 times per child per day! And this did not include putting on coats or sweaters to go out doors. It included dressing him—or her—preparing him for his nap and toilet, and undressing at bedtime.

A few and simple fastenings on children's clothes, says Miss Hensley. She found in her study of buttons that a button five eighths of an inch in diameter is the easiest for both children and adults to handle. They take little of a mother's time and are easily put into a hole by children if the hole is of proper size in relation to the button.

Miss Hensley also recommends that underwear buttons be fastened on by tape, dresses be snapped in front, and elastic—not too tight—be run through bloomers.

ATLAS SORGO

V. C. Hubbard
Assistant Plant Breeding,
K. S. A. C.

A new variety of forage sorghum has recently been announced by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station. This new variety is known as Atlas sorgo, and is the result of a cross between Blackhall kafir and "sourless cane." The cross was made

by Mr. I. N. Farr, a farmer of Stock- eight years ago the unfixed hybrid states that his field of Atlas sorgo stood up well for harvesting, while a field of Sunrise kafir lodged badly. Mr. Irwin Kreutziger of Marion, Kansas obtained 347 bushels of grain from a 40-acre field of Atlas and states that his field averaged approximately 16 tons of forage to the acre.

Tests have shown that hogs, if given a choice, will select those feeds which they like best. Superintendent Aicher reports that at the Fort Hays station two self-feeders were placed in a feed lot. One of these self-feeders was filled with Dawn kafir and the other with grain of Atlas sorgo. Sixty shoats used in this experiment showed a decided preference for the grain of Atlas sorgo. During the latter part of the test the grain of Dawn kafir was hardly touched. Over 300 pounds more of Dawn kafir than of Atlas were weighed back at the end of the feeding trial.

In 1928 seed of Atlas sorgo was distributed by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station to 20 members of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association for trial and for the production of pure seed for distribution to other farmers of eastern Kansas. These fields were visited by some member of the Agricultural Experiment Station staff or by one of the extension agronomists, in order to observe the purity of the fields, especially as regards their freedom from natural crosses, and to learn something of the adaptation and probable value of the new variety.

The head characters of Atlas sorgo are reasonably well fixed, although care must be used in roguing out the occasional off-type heads which occur in fields that are to be used for seed. When the crop is to be used as silage or for hay, the small per cent of off-types is of no consequence. At their annual meeting held at Manhattan on February 7, 1929, the members of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association voted to approve Atlas sorgo as a standard variety to be distributed to the farmers of eastern Kansas and certified by the Association.

Atlas sorgo has heads which closely resemble its kafir parent. On the terminal markets, under the federal grain grades for sorghum, the grain of Atlas sorgo is graded as white kafir. Thus the farmer who grows Atlas sorgo will obtain a fairly high yield of grain which will bring a good market price, and which he can feed to live stock on his own farm, obtaining about the same results as with standard varieties of grain sorghum, such as kafir, milo, and fetterita.

Atlas, on the average, produces about 80 to 90 per cent as much tonnage as Kansas Orange sorgo. Most farmers are willing to accept this slightly lower yield in return for the lowered cost of harvesting a variety that stands up well as compared with which in many years has to be cut by hand or with a mower because of its tendency to lodge.

Atlas sorgo has been tested on the Agronomy Farm of the Agricultural Experiment Station for several years in head rows, small plots, and on a field scale. Seed for testing purposes has also been sent from the main station at Manhattan to the branch stations and to farmers located in various parts of eastern and east central Kansas. In southeastern Kansas Mr. I. K. Landon and his cooperators have grown this new variety on the experimental fields and on farms in the neighborhood. Mr. R. E. Getty, forage crops specialist, and L. C. Aicher, superintendent of the Fort Hays branch station, have also grown this new variety in plots and in small fields. Atlas has also been tested at Chillicothe, Texas, by H. N. Vinnall, senior agronomist in charge of forage sorghum investigations for the United States Department of Agriculture.

Professor H. H. Laude, in charge of cooperative experiments conducted by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, included Atlas in the sorghum variety tests on Kansas farms in 1926, 1927, and 1928. These tests were carried on in 14 cooperative variety trials in 41 counties. The results obtained and the field observations made indicate that Atlas sorgo is well adapted to most of eastern Kansas, but does not do so well in western and northwestern Kansas where it is too late to be well adapted.

On the basis of the information now at hand, the station agronomists cannot recommend Atlas sorgo west of Salina or north of the Kansas river.

One grower of this new variety in southeastern Kansas reports that a field of another variety was badly lodged by a strong wind storm, while

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