



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

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SCIENCE AND THE FARMER

BY F. D. FARRELL, PRESIDENT OF THE KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

"The master's forehead is of more use than his back." Thus spoke an ancient philosopher in an essay on farming. The author was Cato, a Roman statesman who died about two thousand years ago. He was one of the early advocates of using the mind more and the muscles less in agriculture. He favored the use of science by the farmer. Even in his day agricultural science was not wholly non-existent. The successful Roman husbandmen followed some sound practices that still are vigorously advocated for the amelioration of agricultural distress in certain districts, the use of leguminous crops for soil improvement among them. Since Cato's time the use of science by the farmer has increased at an accelerated rate. The rate was slow until the middle of the nineteenth century, then much more rapid for fifty years, and then almost incredibly rapid, especially in America. Science now is being applied in farming and in the enterprises associated with farming to an extent that few people appreciate. The vanguard of American agriculture is now essentially scientific in somewhat the same way as the more progressive manufacturing industries are. Its major activities are based upon scientific hypotheses. Its management requires high technical ability and something of the scientific attitude.

Crop Immigrants and New Methods
Much of the development that has taken place in the agriculture of America has resulted from the introduction of new crops and crop varieties and the adoption of new farming practices. To make use of a new crop the farmer usually must have the aid of science. One of the most beneficial crop immigrants in this country is alfalfa. It has been grown for centuries in the Mediterranean Basin, but when it was first brought to America it failed here. In 1795 George Washington wrote to Thomas Jefferson admitting that he, like Jefferson, had been unable to make the crop thrive on a Virginia farm. These two great farmers and their contemporaries knew little, perhaps, of alfalfa's intolerance of what is called soil acidity. And they, like everybody else at that time, knew nothing of the symbiotic relations of alfalfa with the bacteria which must be present in the soil, either naturally or as a result of artificial application, if alfalfa is to thrive. Although alfalfa failed first in Eastern America, it was successfully introduced into California where favorable soil conditions existed naturally as they do throughout most of the area west of the Missouri River. This important crop plant is now grown extensively east of the Missouri where its successful culture depends on the application of scientific principles that were unknown or inadequately understood a century ago.

The introduction of the Crimean type of winter wheat from Russia into Kansas by some Mennonite settlers in 1873 was of vast importance to agriculture. The subsequent improvement of this wheat and the introduction and development of other varieties of winter wheat and of spring wheat varieties by the Federal Department of Agriculture in the United States and Canada and by the United States and provincial agricultural colleges, must be regarded as among the most significant achievements of science for the benefit of the farmer. The introduction and the breeding of numerous important sorghums is another noteworthy achievement, especially in the western half of the United States, as indicated by the fact that in Kansas, a fairly representative plains state, fully 50 per cent of the cultivated land is used for the production of crops plants that have been brought to the United States, or of plant varieties that have been developed here by scientific plant breeding, since the middle of the nineteenth century. The crops have been only a few of many that have been successfully introduced. The development of new methods of tillage, largely by the scientific agencies above mentioned, has been a factor of great importance. Among these methods

are the use of the lister and the one-way disk instead of the plow on millions of acres of land and the practice of preparing the seedbed for wheat from one to three months earlier than was formerly the custom. New plant varieties and new methods have given the farmer a command of his environment that was virtually undreamed of a century ago.

The Subjugation of Natural Enemies
The application of chemistry and biology in the manufacture and use of insecticides and fungicides and the contributions of Pasteur and his successors to our knowledge of pathogenic organisms have enormously benefited the farmer. While the control of plant and animal diseases and of insect pests is far from realized, such progress already has been made in this direction that a distinctly notable degree of control is possible in many important instances. The farmer no longer is helpless as he was not very long ago to combat kernel smut of wheat, smut of oats, San Jose scale of apples, cholera in hogs, blackleg, milk fever and Texas fever in cattle, scabies in sheep, the chicken bug and a large number of others of his natural enemies. Partial or complete freedom from the ravages of those named and of many others is now available to the farmer. The enthusiasm with which hundreds of thousands of farmers have adopted control measures accounts for the prevention of losses which formerly amounted to many millions—possibly hundreds of millions—of dollars annually. The reduction in the loss of dairy cows and the prevention of material loss in the aggregate volume of agricultural production, and reduces the cost of production.

Improvement in Animal Husbandry
The improvements that the use of science has brought about in crop production have their counterparts in animal husbandry. The discovery of the high efficiency of young animals as compared with older ones in the utilization of feed has resulted in the wide-spread practice of finishing and marketing animals at a much earlier age than formerly. Beef cattle are finished and marketed when one to three years younger than was the custom a generation ago, and pigs are sent to slaughter several months younger than formerly. Coincident with these changes there have been great improvements in breeding practices and in feeding methods. Scientifically balanced rations and the use of mineral supplements have greatly increased the efficiency of many of the methods of utilizing pasture lands and range lands have been an important contributing factor in the same development. The same fundamental principles involving breeding, feeding, and management have been applied to the production of milk and of poultry and eggs. It is reported by Dr. O. E. Baker, of the United States Department of Agriculture, that in the past decade an increase of 4 per cent in the number of dairy cows and heifers has been followed by an increase of 20 per cent in milk production; that 5 per cent more beef cattle have produced 6 per cent more beef and veal; that an increase of about 20 per cent in the production of pork has resulted from the same number of pigs; and that with somewhat fewer sheep in the country about 10 per cent more mutton and lamb are produced. Hens that lay 200 eggs a year each were twenty-five years ago. The improvements in animal husbandry suggested by these figures have had profound effects upon the farmer and upon the agricultural industry.

Multiplying Individual Capacity
Perhaps the most conspicuous change that agriculture ever has experienced as a result of the application of science is that involving the use of large-scale farm machinery. This change has been more pronounced in America than anywhere else, and it is more common in the central and western states than elsewhere in this country. The tractor, the truck, the multiple-bottom plow, the one-way disk, the mil-

ing machine, the power-driven wool clipper, the grain binder, the header, and the combined harrow-thresher are notable examples. In some instances large-scale machinery still is drawn by teams of four, six, ten, or twenty horses or mules, but the use of mechanical power has displaced animal power to such an extent as to release for other purposes 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 acres of land formerly required to produce feed for work stock. The use of these machines multiplies the farmer's individual capacity. It also relieves him of much drudgery and appeals to his intellectual interest. One effect of the use of large-scale machinery in one farming process—wheat harvesting—has been strikingly suggested by Professor H. B. Walker:

If it had been necessary to harvest the 1926 Kansas wheat crop by the methods of 100 years ago, when the cradle and hand binder were in vogue, it would have required 775,000 harvest hands working 20 days to cut and bind and shock our last year's crop. If Kansas had been called upon to do this titanic task by the ancient methods, it would have required all the male population of the state between the ages of 15 and 60 years, and then, in addition, all the women in the state between the ages of 20 and 37 years would have been necessary to complete a full harvest crew.

Somewhat similar statements could be made truthfully of many other agricultural practices that have been managed by the application of mechanical science. These changes have all been in the direction of multiplying the capacity of the individual farmer. Since 1850, the average area of land cultivated per farm worker in the United States has increased from 12 to 34 acres. In some of the west-

of science in increasing agricultural efficiency in this country.

Transforming Agricultural Geography
The increased use of science is one of the major causes of a continuous process of transformation in agricultural geography. New developments in economic and social conditions, and especially in science, turn the balance of forces in favor of a particular agricultural industry in one district or region and against that industry somewhere else. When the great cities came into being in the East and around the Great Lakes, much of the farm land in these regions rose in price, and this factor and others increased the cost of producing agricultural commodities so that there was need for the centers of wheat and meat production to move westward onto newer and cheaper lands. Science promptly responded to the need by supplying improved wheat varieties, new methods of producing wheat and meat on the cheap lands, and new machines for large-scale operation. Our agricultural industries—wheat, meat, fruits, etc.—are highly migratory. Their centers shift, sometimes quite rapidly, in response to changes in basic conditions. The setting up of new centers is aided increasingly by the application of science to production, storage, processing, and transportation.

Within the memory of men now living the center of wheat production has moved westward several hundred miles, and it still is moving in the same direction. Within a hundred years the hops industry has moved clear across the country from New York to the Pacific Coast. The invention of artificial refrigeration for storage and of refrigerator cars for the transportation of perishables, together with the development of successful methods of production in the northern part of the country, led to the development of a tremendous output on agricultural geography and on the American dietary as well. People who formerly prospered growing hothouse lettuce near large cities in the Middle West and East have been out of business because they were unable to grow better lettuce out of doors in such places as the Imperial Valley of California, 500 to 2,000 miles away.

The same kind of thing is happening in the hothouse tomato industry which is finding it increasingly difficult to compete with outdoor growers

materials. Even the hulls of cottonseed are now put to various uses, including the surfacing of golf greens in some instances. Wheat straw is now commonly used in the manufacture of certain grades of paper. The product that remains after the juices have been extracted in making valuable building materials. The use of corn stalks in the making of paper and wall materials now promises to become commercially feasible. The tremendous strides that have been made in the past fifty years by the meat packing interests in the use of hair, blood, bones, and other hitherto waste products of the livestock industries are fairly well known to the reading public. The possibilities of using agricultural waste products still more extensively are now engaging the attention of many scientists. As these possibilities are developed we doubtless shall see additional changes in agricultural geography and still further increases in agricultural efficiency.

Science and the Farmer's Social Welfare

The farmer has by no means limited his use of science to those methods or machines that improve his economic status. Indeed, in some important instances he has shown a rather striking preference for those products of science whose value to him is more social than economic or for those whose value combines the economic and the social. He has been criticized, usually quite unreasonably, for buying motor cars which he uses for pleasure as well as for business. He is an enthusiastic radio fan. It is probable that as many as 1,500,000 American farms are equipped with radio receiving sets. The fact that farm families show a distinct preference for radio programs that prefer the best music, religious talks, drama, and children's entertainment, as well as for agricultural lectures and market and weather reports, shows clearly that the farmer is obtaining much of intellectual and spiritual value from the radio.

Further evidence of his interest in the socially valuable products of science is found in the movement for farm electrification. In a recent survey of 324 electrified farms in 28 Kansas counties, it was found that 100 per cent of the farmers had electric lights in the home, 71 per cent had lights in the barn, 46 per cent had their yards electrically, and 35 to 40 per cent had electric lights in their

PROBLEMS OF IOWA'S LOCAL LIVESTOCK SHIPPING ASS'NS

The immediate problems of the local livestock shipping association center around the volume of business and the manager. With the first of the problem is to obtain, in the large majority of the associations, a larger volume of business, and with the second the problem is to obtain efficient management. The problems are inextricably bound up with one another, and the solution of one will go a long way toward solving the other, for efficient management is usually only possible when the volume of business is large enough to warrant satisfactory financial returns to the manager. Many associations in this state are run by public spirited individuals who deem it more or less a duty. While they undoubtedly do the best they can under the circumstances, their living is made from some other source and they cannot afford to put the time on the association that is essential to make it a real success.

Advantages of Co-Operative Selling
Too many associations in the state are simply what their names imply, an organization formed for shipping the small lots of livestock of several members to market, the choice of the market being left to habit or to the patron who is shipping the largest number of livestock in the car. Not enough of them are selling organizations, organizations that not only take care of the physical handling of the livestock, but also, through continuous studies of their various market outlets, are able to sell their stock to the best advantage. The possibilities in better selling are well demonstrated by a few associations. One of these in the northern part of the state has an average yearly volume of business running over 500 cars. The manager of this association gets daily quotations from at least three and, if circumstances appear to warrant it, from four or five local packers or concentration points in addition to the regular quotations from Chicago and one or two other terminal markets. He then proceeds to study these quotations in the light of the class or classes of hogs that he has for shipment and finally sells at one or more markets, depending on the quotations that have been made for the kind of hogs he has to sell. Another association of the same type will, during the busy season of the year, sell his hogs in a dozen or more lots to a local packer, delivery to be made within four days, when he is reasonably sure that the bid is better than will be made later in the week, even though he may have a hog in the yards at the time.

In addition to a comprehensive knowledge of the market situation, this manager is also well acquainted with his patrons and knows just about how many and what kind of hogs he can expect during the week. His patrons in turn have full confidence in his ability and are prone to ask his advice in all matters pertaining to the marketing of their livestock. The education of the patrons regarding the advantages of co-operative selling (not shipping) is an easy matter under these conditions.

Many Associations Ship by Truck
Many associations, however, ship their stock to one market without even considering their alternative marketing opportunities. These associations are not in a position to wage a successful war with a new condition which may arise. The local buyer, for instance, may give the local association stiff competition, simply by selling the stock he buys to the best advantage. Again, most shipping associations have not been able to wage a successful fight against direct trucking, but all selling associations have had no difficulty at all in surviving and in growing stronger. The methods employed by these successful associations have varied, it is true. Some of them have adopted the truck almost completely, others rarely if ever use it, but both kinds have realized the advantages and usefulness of the truck and have adapted it to their own special set of circumstances. Those associations that have satisfactory railroad service use the truck largely for marketing small lots left over from railroad loadings. Thus, they are able to accommodate a patron should he suddenly desire to market a few hogs after listings have ceased and the cars have been ordered, and they are able to market the hogs remaining if numbers and weights have been misstated at the time of listing. For those associations that do not list but receive stock at all times the truck provides a means of marketing the part of a carload that often remains. The associations that do not have satisfactory railroad service to the local market or markets use the truck for a larger part of their marketings. The managers of these associations usually watch fairly closely those markets to which they have satisfactory rail connections and, generally, try to ship to them when market conditions appear to warrant it. Since in the association the truck goes right out

to the farm for the stock, the managers of associations trucking the major part of their stock often find it difficult to get the members to ship by rail even when market conditions appear very favorable, because the patrons feel that the greater returns will not offset the time and trouble necessary to get their stock to the local shipping point.

Efficient Managers Necessary
The problem of selling livestock is distinctly the manager's. A "live" board of directors is of assistance in backing up the manager and of course it should always maintain control, but selling is a technical part of the operation of a livestock association, and the manager is supposed to be a technician. Since the selling problem is distinctly a managerial one, and since the majority of associations in operation at present ship rather than sell, it is evident that the immediate problem of many associations is that of obtaining efficient management, and to reiterate, efficient management necessitates a large enough volume of business to attract it. Even if the volume of business were large enough, the problem would be far from solved for there undoubtedly would soon develop a lack of good managers. There are some 700 associations in Iowa and many of them can never hope to develop volume enough to attract efficient managers. These should be consolidated with others, not only to make an attractive proposition for a manager, but to enable the efficient manager to perform an effective service for the patrons.

The next step for all associations is to obtain the best managerial talent that is available. Many associations have failed to do this because they have not realized its importance. Instead of making the proposition attractive by setting reasonable managers' commission rates and by setting up an organization capable of developing a good volume, they have attempted to keep down costs by cutting the managers' commission and setting up poorly conceived organizations. The associations that have realized the importance of efficient management have usually obtained such individuals from the ranks of the local buyers who have been co-operative enough in spirit to make good managers, or by exceptional individuals in the community, in some cases retired farmers who have been alive to the situation and who often have had considerable experience with livestock of their own.

Must Have a Volume of Business
All the legitimate means possible should be used in an endeavor to build up the volume of business. One of the best methods of doing this is to obtain an efficient manager who can sell livestock. He will soon build up the business of the association. In order to obtain such an individual, a few associations have guaranteed him a minimum volume of business. If the manager is all he should be, this minimum volume is likely to be greatly exceeded very shortly. Another method used occasionally to attract good management when the volume of business is rather small is to raise the rate of manager's charge a little above the usual rate, with the understanding that the rate is to be lowered as soon as the volume of business warrants it.

Consolidation of Several Associations

Sometimes Advantageous
There should be, too, a consolidation of many of the smaller associations, either with one or two others of the same size or with a larger association that is already flourishing, for many of the shipping points at which associations are located have not even a potential volume of business sufficient to attract good management. The difficulties arising from shipping from more than one point can be overcome if the patrons would rather ship from several points. Two successful associations in southeastern Iowa ship from a second station quite often. In one case a sub-manager is located at the second point who receives the stock and loads the stock on the car. The manager travels down the line and does this himself. The one disadvantage to these methods is that they do not allow the sorting and grading that would be possible if the stock were all hauled to the one loading point. In this regard the location of the point with reference to type of road is an all-important factor. Arrangements cannot be made to ship all of this stock in an area from one point if rains or snows make the roads more or less impassable.

Should Keep Adequate Records
So far, in this review, no reference has been made to the details involved in operating a livestock association, the proper performance of which is necessary for the continued success of the association. Most of them have been repeated so often in this and other connections that a reiteration of them here is unnecessary. Reference is made, of course, to the keeping of

(Continued on page 4)

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

JOBING ASSOCIATION CONTINUES BUSINESS INCREASE

Sometime Harry Witham and the Jobbing Ass'n are going to set up a batting record which they cannot surpass—but nobody knows when! Steadily, month after month for almost two years, previous records have been topped over.

The report for the first quarter of 1929 is at hand, and again new records for volume, for gross income and for net profit are set up. The selling office, capable manager, and the list of patrons grows. Does it include your elevator?

FARMERS UNION LIFE SHOWS LOWEST DEATH RATE
At the Quarterly Board meeting of the Farmers Union Life Ins. Co. held at Des Moines on April 25, it was disclosed that the death losses were the lowest of all six years our losses have averaged 24.6 per cent of the rate shown in "expectancy" tables.

It has been the contention of the Farmers Union company that business conditions a substantially lower loss rate, and that the net cost would therefore be relatively less. This consistent showing over the past six years

\$8,426.60, after charging off losses incident to the bank failure and to some unwise promotions under the previous regime. This surplus now stands at \$21,117.17.

In our continued to increase their use of this good agency (and there is plenty of room yet for us to improve in that respect) the effectiveness of the service itself will be increased, and a real profit will be shown. No else can do it will equal the service which our own institution renders. The list of patrons grows. Does it include your elevator?

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on the southern borders of the United States in Mexico. Many of these growers have been helped materially by the work of the United States Department of Agriculture in the breeding of disease-resistant tomato varieties for growing out. Now that it is feasible to ship fresh milk from Wisconsin to New York and to ship sweet cream from Minneapolis to Miami, some marked readjustments in the dairy industry may be expected.

The following extract from a letter received about two years ago by the present writer from a farmer in Central Kansas (Reno County) will illustrate what the use of large-scale machinery and the practice of scientific methods of soil treatment mean to a typical farm family in the center of the hard winter wheat belt:

On this farm where the writer has been living for more than 40 years, the first owner and homesteader broke it out, farmed it for nine years and then lost it to the mortgage company because he could not keep up the taxes and the interest on a \$400 mortgage. He had three big husky boys to help him. In those days 40 acres of wheat was a large crop for one family to put in and harvest. Ten years later the writer's father had 850 acres of wheat, and so well did he have the idea of early seedbed preparation drilled into him at the Agricultural College, that he had it all listed last year before the first of July and it averaged 23 bushels per acre, which was a better average for the neighborhood. This year he prepared 600 acres early and this wheat all looks first-class now. But this is not to boast. It is to show that we need not more but better farmers.

The facts cited and the quotations given are only fragments of the large mass of evidence showing the effects

seems to prove rather conclusively that this claim is well founded.

At the close of the first quarter the company has \$104,610 of insurance in force, and has almost a half million dollars loaned on farms. The generally bad condition of roads during the quarter is perhaps responsible for a somewhat less-than-average gain, but all affairs seem to be in healthy condition and a big summer's growth is in prospect.

CENTRALIA STAGES QUITE A SHOW

The Farmers Union at Centralia put on quite an interesting and doubtless valuable meeting last week, to a very good attendance. Mr. Howard Jackson, Agricultural Agent for the Missouri Pacific railroad, spoke quite effectively both afternoon and night, and County Agent Reed presented the program which he is undertaking in poultry, in dairying and in soil conservation. The editor spoke at night. A very decided interest in the local movie theater put on a free picture show at the close.

Manager McKibben at the store goes ahead making his usual good showing and turning his stock often. (Continued on page 2)

sheds and garages. Electric irons were in use on 89 per cent of the farms, washing machines on 69 per cent, domestic water pumps on 40 per cent, vacuum cleaners on 39 per cent, and electric fans on 28 per cent. The value to the farmer and his family of each of these appliances is essentially social rather than economic. In the same survey it was found that the use of such economically valuable articles of electrical equipment as shredders, corn shellers, clippers, hay balers, chick brooders, grain cleaners, wood saws, milking machines, or motors was found on as many as 10 per cent of the farms though each of them was used on some of the farms. These facts indicate the existence of a greater rural interest in the socially valuable products of science than is generally appreciated.

More Mind and Less Muscle
Following Cato's suggestion the American farmer is becoming more a manager and less a hand laborer. He depends more on mind and less on muscle than his predecessors did. His successors will carry the process still further, for once formed, the habit of using the contributions of science grows at an accelerated rate. Machinery and the processes of nature are the objects of his management. He manages these increasingly, both in gaining his livelihood and in living his life. He uses a machine to cut corn or sorghum plants into small pieces which he places into a silo in such a way as to induce microorganisms by a natural process to convert the material into silage, a valuable feed for livestock. By the use of machinery he treats milk in such a way that through a natural process certain microorganisms convert it into cheese, a valuable food for man. Thus by learning to manage machines and certain natural processes he is becoming

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CHARLES SIMPSON WRITES LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA

April 23, 1929.

Dear Editor:
We started on the twentieth day of March, four weeks since we left home. We have been having a good time every day since we left home and are thinking that it is time we were on our way back home.

We have visited many places of interest and we think we have been well paid for our effort to make the trip. We made up a party and went out to Elmonte. We expect many of you have read of the two airplanes that mixed in the air and went earth killing six of their party. Some of our party saw this accident. We made up a party last Wednesday and drove down into Old Mexico for dinner. Auga Caliente, the dining room, is a beautiful place. All Spanish waiters, music and dancers to enter

tain you while you eat at an expense of \$1.00 a plate. The grounds are made very beautiful with every kind of place for amusement built out on the border line so as to catch the sports from the California side on Sun days. Many thousands of people visit this place and Tijuana every Sunday and if you could see it you would think it was a great place to spend Sunday, with all the gambling tables and all kinds of drinks and all kinds of people. You see just as many girls at the bar drinking as you do boys or men. These places are not all run by Spanish, these are generally run by the whites.

We are planning to be home May 20, 1929. Will say to my many Kansas friends I will soon be on the job again.

From the Field Man,
CHAS. SIMPSON.

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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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 handed 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 2, 1929

MAY 5 DESIGNATED AS RURAL LIFE SUNDAY

How generally it will be observed it is yet too early to guess, but the fact that Protestant churches have agreed to set aside the fifth Sunday after Easter as "Rural Life Sunday" is of itself most significant. As the years pass it should become an important day in the church calendar.

Religious life is rather closely bound up with economic experience. President Green, of the American Federation of Labor, said lately, "The seeds of the Gospel do not thrive in the soil of poverty." He was thinking, of course, of that poverty which results from social and economic injustice.

The farm problem is economic, but the consequences are social. There has been a great decline in rural religious activity. In part this has been due to roads and automobiles, but this has not been the major cause. The decline of the rural community itself has been the big factor. A recent magazine article entitled "For Rent: 25,000 Vacant Churches" revealed a startling condition.

Cities are concerned. Boys and girls from the farms pour into the cities by thousands. A city pastor said to me a few years ago, "We are always glad when country young people come to the city. They have usually been regular attendants at Sunday School and church and in a large per cent of cases are active workers." The gain to the cities from the type of young people which the country has contributed has been immeasurable. America could suffer no greater loss than that which would result from the complete decline of agriculture and its human group.

Since the economic injustice which the farm suffers becomes the basis for a great moral issue. If the claims and the plight of rural life can be brought to the front of our thinking everywhere, and if we can clothe the movement to correct the ills with the fervor of a moral issue, the result will be most helpful. Rural Life Sunday can be a valuable and inspiring.

THE TROUBLESOME NATIONAL ORIGINS CLAUSE

Opponents of the National Origins Clause of the Immigration Act of 1924 are rallying their forces for a last minute attack against this legislation before it becomes effective on July 1, in accordance with the proclamation of President Hoover. The attempt may be made at the special session of Congress to have the clause repealed or again postponed. When the question is asked to what possible contention there could be against the system proposed under the National Origins Clause, the answer is immediately given that it discriminates against some of the countries—the Irish Free State and Germany are usually pointed out—cutting down their quota of immigrants, while it greatly increases that of Great Britain.

What are the grounds for this contention? It is true that under the temporary system of basing the quotas upon two per cent of the alien population of the 1890 census the Irish Free State with a population of approximately 3,000,000, is allowed 25,537 immigrants into this country annually, while Great Britain, including England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland with a population of nearly 50,000,000 is allowed only 34,007. Under the National Origins system the portions are more in accordance with the respective populations of the two countries; the Irish Free State being allowed 17,853 and Great Britain 65,721. Yet, even with those figures, the former with about one-sixteenth the population of the latter, is allowed nearly one-third as many immigrants. Is this unfair to the Irish Free State? It would seem, in view of the comparative populations, that there is a discrimination against Great Britain.

THE PROFIT LINE

Everything that has been treated in this column for the past number of weeks is vital to the success of every person who raises any poultry, whether on a large or on a small scale. We are approaching the parting of the ways, however, when those whose primary interest is in broilers and market poultry will want to start to develop their chicks along the lines of egg production. Of course the first essentials are that the chicks should live and grow along healthful, normal lines. Poultry science in recent years however has taught us a great deal that can and should be done to bring the poultry enterprise to the point of

maximum profit, along either the market, or the egg production, line.

Most poultry raisers are interested primarily in egg production. In raising birds for egg production, the government figures give us some interesting facts that in turn give each hen her quota, a kind of a "budget" idea applied to poultry profits.

State figures vary slightly, but in the state of Washington, the feeding cost per bird is the equivalent of the price of 130 eggs and this is a pretty representative figure. The United States government tells us that average American hen lays a total of less than 100 eggs a year. From this we easily gather that there are a lot of poultry flocks operating at a net loss to the owner, and by totalling up the

average yearly lay of all birds maintained, anyone can easily calculate roughly the number of eggs his average hen is either above, or below, the profit line of 130 eggs.

The problem of every egg-farmer is to get his average yearly egg lay per hen, above and well above that 130 egg mark. As it costs as much to feed a poor producer as a high producer, we can calculate, roughly, that a 150-egg hen, laying 20 eggs above the profit line, is twice as profitable and twice as valuable, as the 140 egg hen, laying only 10 eggs above the profit line.

So it is frequently by narrow margins that victories are won even in the humdrum of everyday work. The breeding of course is of the primary importance in egg production because

"like begets like," but a great deal can be done by scientific and conscientious care and it will be our purpose in this column for several weeks to point out some of the best principles of development of both market, and egg production, poultry.

WCFL ASKS FULL TIME

Washington, April 16.—Representatives of radio station WCFL, Chicago, today urged the federal radio commission to grant it full time of the 770 kilocycle channel and an increase from 1,500 to 50,000 watts.

The station is owned by the Chicago Federation of Labor and shares time with KGR, Seattle, Wash., on the 770 kilocycle channel.

Under the National Origin provision Germany's quota is reduced from 51,227 to 25,957. As for Italy, her quota is increased about 2,000 under the origins quota. Even with this increase, Italy with a population of nearly 40,000,000 is allowed only 5,802 immigrants annually.

Those are some of the main distinctions between the present quotas and the quotas that will become effective under the National Origins Clause. It is regrettable that there will be a slight decrease in the number of immigrants allowed from the Scandinavian countries and a slight increase from South-eastern Europe but when it is taken into consideration that the total number will be reduced by approximately 11,000, this change will not make a material distinction.

It is obvious that no system of quotas, however determined, could be without flaw. Nor could any system be devised to which there would not be some protests. The quotas as fixed under the National Origins Clause have been revised and rechecked until they are as correct as any plan possible to be devised. They are based not upon any one group, any one race, but take into calculation the whole of the population according to the census of 1920. They furnish the best method of insuring the present average quality of citizens until such a time as economic conditions demand the barring of all immigrants.

—Scottish Rite News.

NO RELIEF IN "RELIEF" BILL

Nothing in the "farm-relief" bill brought forth by the house agricultural committee in Washing-

ton would help to overcome the price disparity from which farmers have suffered in the past eight and one-half years, and which constitutes the immediate farm problem so far as federal legislation is concerned.

The bill provides for "encouraging" co-operative marketing and the storage of surpluses. Genuine co-operative marketing, by straightening channels and reducing tolls, puts a larger part of the basic prices of farm products into the pockets of farmers. It is very doubtful, however, whether the kind of co-operative marketing "encouraged" by a federal farm board would do this.

But co-operative marketing alone, and the mere storage of surpluses above domestic requirements, will not raise the basic prices of farm products. These measures alone will not establish parity between prices of farm products and prices of industrial products. They will not put domestic prices above world prices for any farm products of which we have an exportable surplus. To store our annual surplus of some 200 million bushels of wheat, for example, piling it up year after year, would only tend to depress the domestic price.

The proposed bill would leave intact all the special privileges that have contributed to price disparity. It contains not a single provision that would change the present situation in which farmers sell the bulk of their products at prices based on world markets, while compelled to buy their farm and house hold supplies at prices fixed far above world levels by monopolies and combines shielded by exorbitant tariff duties.—Editor L. S. Herron, in Nebraska Union Farmer.

Glimpses of Co-Operation

FARMERS UNION HAS ENORMOUS GROWTH

Turned Over Capital Thirty Times in Last Eight Months; Is Planning to Be Still More Valuable to Members.

From Wenatchee, Washington, Fruit Grower.

One of the most phenomenal growths made by any business concern in North Central Washington has been made in the past few years by the Washington Farmers Union here. From a small beginning in 1924 it has developed into a large, prosperous institution which is one of the largest dealers in farm supplies in this district and which in the past eight months has turned over its capital thirty times.

The following letter was recently sent out to its members:

Everyone interested in the grower's progress and year to year advancement toward ultimate financial success is equally concerned in the Farmers Union's operations.

Its influence has brought about indirectly many advantageous and profitable conditions while direct operations have saved the growers thousands of dollars. The real functioning power of the Union program is in the future. What it has done is small compared with what it is destined to do. Every member of the Union has derived more from the small amount he has invested in the Union than he has from the same amount of money and time in any other investment.

We call your attention to a few things which are of interest to you.

1st. MEMBERSHIP in the business corporation. The Washington Farmers Union, Inc., requires you to be a member of the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America, Washington-Idaho-Division, and to own one or more shares of preferred stock. Only members of the corporation can participate in the patronage dividends.

In checking our list of stockholders, we find that there are about one thousand of the members who have not transferred their stock in the Farmers Union Fruit & Produce association to the Washington Farmers Union, Inc. If you are one of the thousand you should transfer this stock and take at least one share of stock in the Washington Farmers Union, Inc., so that you will be entitled to your share of the patronage dividends. If this is done before April 30th you will be credited for this fiscal year.

2nd. DUES. If you did not pay your dues, which is only \$4.00 per year, for last year you are not entitled to credit for last year's business. However, you can pay up for 1927, 1928 and 1929 and have full credit, provided, of course, you have one or more shares of stock. If you do not desire to pay up back dues you can pay \$6.00 and be a new member beginning 1929.

3rd. ADVANTAGE OF MORE CAPITAL. During the first eight months of this year we saved \$4,400 in cash discounts. This looks good because it is 20 per cent of our capital. But the sad part of it is—we lost about \$2,000 cash discounts because we did not have enough money to take the cash discounts. If all of you would buy a few shares of stock it would greatly strengthen the business. Just think of it: If 1,000 members would take one share of stock at \$10 per share it would make \$10,000. If 500 of them would take 10 shares each it would make \$50,000. Our business is now carrying about \$50,000 worth of merchandise and less than \$20,000 capital to pay for it. This makes it hard to manage and handicaps

the savings it should make. Nevertheless our business has turned over what capital we have 30 times during the last eight months. This is an extraordinary operation and is sufficient cause for every member to be justly proud.

4th. LOCATION OF ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT. On account of the rapid growth of the business our bookkeeping department is now located in the old court house—the Doneen hotel. If you are interested in purchasing stock, paying your dues, or getting insurance, call at this office. Phone 3055.

5th. WAREHOUSE AND STORE. The expansion of the different lines of merchandise, and the great increase in volume of what we have been handling, necessitates a central warehouse and store in Wenatchee. At the present rate we will pay thousands of dollars for rent. This rent will pay for the building we use. We should purchase instead of renting. Then when it is paid for it will belong to the Union or the members of the Union. The growers have paid for most of the buildings in Wenatchee but they belong to the other fellow. A small initial financing will start the building and the money paid out for rent will finish paying for it.

6th. SPRAY MATERIALS. This year spray lead will be in Union Label packages. The same lead we handled last year. The price has not been named by the manufacturers; but our price will be the protective price to the growers.

OIL SPRAY. Both Dormant and Summer oil will be handled in car lots at the lowest price.

7th. SPRAYERS. The new Karth Sprayer is now at our Wenatchee warehouse and will be on demonstration at Chelan, Omak, Tonasket and Oroville as soon as the weather will permit. It is the best Sprayer offered and at a much lower price. We now have pipe and fittings, spray hose and guns and can install complete stationery plants as well as portable outfits.

8th. FERTILIZERS. Complete line of sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, Maccrop, Red Steer and other mixed fertilizers are now in the warehouse at Wenatchee and Omak ready as soon as you are ready to use it.

9th. EGGS. Marketing Program. The receiving, candling and grading eggs, then distributing and marketing them is working very nicely. Our stores at each branch are receiving stations for eggs and several new stations are being opened soon. Many more people are buying baby chicks. It is estimated that there will be more than twice as many people raise a flock of hens this year than last year. If you are interested in either buying or selling chicks we can serve you.

10th. GROCERIES. Three stores are handling groceries and giving very satisfactory results both to the members and the business.

11th. SERVICE STATIONS. Two service stations are in operation and this calls for more. There is a very urgent demand for both grocery department and service stations in Wenatchee.

TIRES. You will need tires for your car and trucks. Remember we have tires for sale at the price the dealer pays for them. Our volume buying saves you money. If all of you buy your tires through the Union we can buy in car load lots. Then you save more money.

12th. GENERAL. Every department is working satisfactorily and growing in volume and influence for the benefit of the communities where they operate as well as for the members of the Union. The whole story is told in the slogan: "Patronize the Union—It's Helping You."

Remember that all these things are made possible by your buying and selling everything you can through the Union.

WASHINGTON FARMERS UNION, Inc.
By S. O. Pool, Mgr.

REFLECTIONS

WE'RE STILL BEHIND OUR NEIGHBORS

We were advised in an old copy book maxim to "make haste slowly." We are certainly following that advice in tax revision work in Kansas. Another legislative session passed and nothing done—except to build sentiment. Perhaps we shouldn't complain so much at that since, until the past year and a half, practically the only effort to create sentiment for such a reform was that made by the farm organizations. We, who were supposed to be at variance with each other and out of accord with the world! We are serving notice here and now that the fight is still on, that we are not permitting of our constitution an income tax and that there will go with that law a gross production tax and a sales tax on some of the non-essentials just as there is now a sales tax on cigarettes. Likewise there should be a revision of our inheritance tax laws.

The Kansas property tax rate is 50 per cent higher than the average of the other 47 States. That this is not due to extravagance in government is evidenced by the fact that the per capita tax revenue for Kansas is \$14.85 while the average for all states is \$11.99. The difference lies in the fact that other states seek other sources of revenue while Kansas depends so largely on the property tax. For instance, Missouri, in 1927, secured by property assessment for the six and one-half million dollars while Kansas, with a property valuation one-third less, secured in the same way nine and one-half million dollars or nearly a half more. Wisconsin, with a valuation nearly 75 per cent greater than that of Kansas, levies against property a little more than three-fourths as much. Ohio, Nebraska and other states show inequalities in themselves should vindicate any "statesman" either real or so-called, of the necessity for some change, yet we seem slow to accept any material changes that may help to relieve property of a burden that is recognized as unjust and is steadily and surely lowering values.

What are we going to do about it? If I know the farm people of Kansas and I think I do, we are going to keep right on fighting for a square deal in taxes. There's another election coming and the farm organizations of Kansas will still be here. They will get the farmers to "get into politics" in the common acceptance of that term, neither are they going to stay in the background.

Our readers will remember that a circular letter was sent out from this office July 27, 1928, urging all farm office holders to see to it that voters were at the polls in the primary and that they were informed as to what candidates were favorable to our cause. You did a very good job. A much heavier vote than usual seem to have been some mistakes, however, and these mistakes must be corrected in another campaign. Men known to have special interests of their own or for some one else should not be the farm organizations of Kansas must bear a large share of the responsibility for any constructive movement of this kind that may be carried to completion.—Ralph Snyder, in Kansas Bureau Farmer.

HERB'S FAME

One of the distinctions Mr. Hoover brings to his high office is that he knows Europe better than any other president. He said, "I still regard his name" a "magic word with healing properties like some celebrated herb."—Detroit Free Press.

A thin man resented the pressure of a fat man on the same seat in a street car. He said, "They ought to charge by weight in these cars." "If they did, sonny," said the fat

man, "you'd have to walk. They couldn't afford to stop for you."

WE GOT THE FARM BILL

Brown—"Did you give your wife that little lecture on economy you talked about?" Baker—"Yes." "Any result?" "Yes—I've got to give up smoking."

My Congressman sent me a package of new fangled carrot seed the other day, and I reckon that's about all the farm relief I'll get from the new administration—and I don't like carrots nohow.—Old Jim Riley, in Missouri Farmer.

HOW IT IS DONE

The Winnipeg Power Company, whose contributions to party campaign funds have recently been under investigation, sought to influence legislation by ways that were dark. The procedure, reports the Winnipeg Tribune in a summary of the evidence of A. W. McLimont, former president of the company, was as follows: "From time to time sums of money would be taken from the company's operating and various other accounts on the company's books, and placed in cash, where it would be available to the president alone. As occasion demanded the president would secure this money, or part of it, without voucher or any record, and give it out in cash, without receipt. No records would appear in any of the company's accounts to show the size of this fund or the disposition made of it. The treasurer or comptroller might know from time to time how much to charge against the advertising, operating or other accounts. But by this time, as Mr. McLimont naively states, such transactions in 1927 had been allowed to pass out of the minds of the officials."

In this confession the Tribune finds "strong presumptive evidence that the company was in politics on a large scale."

The Manitoba revelations resemble at some points the revelations last year before the Federal Trade Commission at Washington, which investigated the methods of the United States power trust. The lesson for Albertans, who have the choice between public ownership of electrical power utilities and ownership by private corporations, is fairly obvious.—United Farmers of Alberta.

We find these two bits of verse in the Literary Digest. The first is credited to Harper's Magazine and the last to the World Tomorrow. They are reprinted here both for literary merit and for the almost shocking contrast. Possibly the poets lacked insight. It may be that he who "loved old ships" had a dash of necessity, and that the woman plowing dreamed great dreams and saw and named the alien stars although her head was bowed.

But no greater thing is involved in the cooperative movement than the cultivation of those spiritual resources which make the paths of old ships ways of high adventure under stars or storm, and reveal in furrow and bud the ways of God. Peasantry is a condition of mind and heart, slavery the acceptance of master and a lash upon the back. History seems to be on the side of the poets, however much we wish it otherwise. Our task is at least in part to keep courage aflame in the hearts of those who plow.

Say That He Loved Old Ships
By Daniel Whitehead Hickey
Say that he loved old ships; write nothing more
Upon the stone above his resting place;
And they who read will know he loved the roar
Of breakers white as starlight,
shadowy lace
Of purple twilight on a quiet sea,
First ridge of day breaks in a waiting sky.
The wings of gulls that beat eternally
And haunt old harbors with their silver cry.
Speak softly now, his heart has earned its rest,
This heart that knew each alien star by name,

FARMERS UNION "PEP" SONG
(Tune: Yankee Doodle)
The Farmers Union is the thing to bind us all together
To help us stick like brothers true, thru every kind of weather.

The Farmers Union builds the mills that grind our grain to powder,
We take it home in better feed for chix and pigs and cows, sir.

The Farmers Union buys our cream and gives us back a profit
So if you are for loyalty just grab your hat and doff it.

The Farmers Union will be heard when all the farmers join it
Prosperity will come to us and money—we'll just coin it.

The Farmers Union social life helps keep the farmers happy
So put your shoulder to the wheel and help to make it snappy.

Chorus
Farmers Union Keep it up, you are still a dandy
To help the farmer make the grade you surely do come handy.
Idella Alderman Anderson.

WHY NOT?
First Farmer—"Now that your gal has graduated from college, doc: do you any good?"
Second Farmer—"Well, I guess it does. I took her out in the fields yesterday and she shocked the wheat."—Dairymen's Price Reporter.

Judge—"You are accused of stealing eggs from this grocer's store. What have you to say?"
Accused—"I took them in error, sir."
Judge—"In error? How do you mean?"
Accused—"I thought they were fresh, sir!"

Knew passion of the waves against his breast
When clouds swept down the sea and lightning's flame
Tore skies asunder with swift finger tips;
Write nothing more; say that he loved old ships.

Woman Plowing
By Robert Lindell Lowe
She being married to the Soil
So long, has never known
A lover who would give her bread
To eat, instead of stone.

Day after day she wonders, as
She plows with low-bowed head,
Why furrows make an endless grave
For all her dreams, born dead.

O she would gladly lie with Death
And yield him blood and bone—
But he'd return her to the Soil,
Forever as his own.

FARM PROSPERITY FOR IMPLEMENT MAKERS

The volume of business of the International Harvester Company throughout the world in 1928 was the largest in the company's history, according to the annual report of the corporation issued late in March. Net returns for the year were 10 per cent on the capital invested in the business, compared with 8.9 per cent in 1927.

LANDLORD AND DEALERS MIGHT COMBINE, SAVE FARMER

We clipped this from a British publication, and can only suggest that if our grain and cotton exchanges could be persuaded to join Lord Lascelles they might surely succeed in their heroic attempt to save the farmer. Lord Lascelles, whose chief claim to fame is his successful wooing of Princess Mary, had something unintentionally amusing to say concerning the relations of the Land Lords to the farmers.

He was speaking at a luncheon at Harrogate in connection with the Royal Show to be held there this year, and referred to the recent wireless De-rating debate. "Two of the debaters," he said, "spoke in the most disparaging terms of the effect of the Measure on agriculture. Both said it would have no effect whatever except to benefit the landowners. One went so far as to do his 'bit' by saying that in many cases the effect would be to enable the landowner to increase rent, and where it did not so that would prevent the landowner from having to decrease it. I am this day surrounded by landowners," he continued, "who, despite the rather spiteful remarks broadcast recently, are met with the object of benefiting the agricultural community. No matter what is said about us by the politicians, we will still do our duty by the agricultural community and will still do what we can to keep the farmer's head above water."

Lord Lascelles has missed his vocation. He should go upon the Variety Stage, where he would bring down the house with his picture of the poor drowning farmer having his head kept above water by his good, kind Land Lord. Where does this noble rent-receiver imagine he would be if it were not for the labors of the farmer who toils to pay him rent? That farmer would have his feet firmly set upon dry land, and the useless Land Lord lifted from off his back. The main fact is that Lascelles own head would have been submerged long since were it not for the efforts of his tenants to keep him afloat. Those tenants have been fools in the past, but they are beginning to learn sense.

HE COULD EVEN BE SOLD ON THIS FARM RELIEF THING

"I'm afraid my husband hasn't any sales resistance."
"What's he done now?"
"In the first place he let a man sell him a lot of land that was two feet under water, and when I insisted on his going and getting his money back, the same man sold him a gaso-line launch and a copy of 'Golden Days in Venice.'—Miami Times.

A SERVANT GIRL'S VERSES

It is said that John D. Rockefeller has been lately distributing the following poem, said to have been written by an English servant girl:
I do it unto Thee
Lord of all pots and pans and things,
since I've no time to be
A Saint by doing lovely things or
watching late with Thee,
Or dreaming in the twilight of
storming Heaven's gates,
Make me a Saint by getting meals or
washing up the place.
Although I must have Martha's hands,
I have a Mary mind;
And when I black the boots and shoes,
Thy sandals, Lord, I find.

I think of how they trod the earth,
what time I scrub the floor;
Accept this meditation, Lord, I haven't time for more;

Warm all the kitchen with Thy love,
and light it with Thy peace;
Forgive me all my worrying and make
all grumbling cease.
Thou who didst love to give men food,
in room or by the sea,
Accept this service that I do—I do it unto Thee."

Why do we need a paymaster?
Do you know that Anderson county has a paymaster whose chief occupation is writing checks to the road patrolmen of the county for which he draws down a salary over \$100 per month. Pretty soft, eh. Wouldn't mind being paymaster myself, would you. But what do we need of him anyway, just another soft job of him to let some one get his feet under the pie-counter.
Write the county commissioners protesting against such, if you don't think it is right.

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 30c 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.

Junior Co-operators

MEMBERSHIP LIST
ADDIE HARDIN—Kincaid.
JULIA POWELL—Colony.
HELEN HOLCOM—Baldwin.
LORETTA SIMCEKA—Delia.
NAOMI KITCHEN—Lyndon.
HELEN CENTILVIRE—Mont Ida.
ETHE CENTILVIRE—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 GUGGISBERG—Burns.
MARIE NEWTON—Uteia.
VERA FUNK—Uteia.
DOROTHY KRAISINGER—Timken.
LUCILE GRETEN—Kincaid, Kansas.
GEORGANA OLEJNIK—Rossville.
NADINE E. NEIDENTHAL—Timken.
RICHARD SCHIEFELBUSCH—Oswatimie.
LUCILE WILSON—LaCrosse.
JUNIOR RUDOLPH, Scott City.
MILDRED ROGERS, Ogallah.

NAOMI JEANE ROGERS, Ogallah.
GLADYS M. COLLINS—Ulysses, Kansas.
MELBA PECENKA—Bremen, Kansas.
MAX SCHIEFELBUSCH—Oswatimie, Kansas.
KATHLEEN RUDOLPH, Scott City.
MARY HEINIGER—Bryn.
MABELLE FINK—Alma.
JEAN MILLER—Maple Hill.
MARGARET ZIMMERMAN—Belle Plaine.
LOUISE ZIMMERMAN—Belle Plaine.
NED CORLEY—Wastphalia.
FLOYD LEE—Michigan Valley.
WILBUR LEE—Michigan Valley.
RUFUS MILLER—Maple Hill.
JEAN MILLER—Maple Hill.
IVAH JONES—Norton.
HILDA HELEN FABRIZIUS—Wakeney.
HELVIG FABRIZIUS—Wakeney.
ZENITH FOWLER—Norton.
PAUL HUFF—Salina.
ESTHER SIMS—Oakley.
MELVIN INLOES—Quinter.
WILMA BRICHACEK, Lucas.
EVELYN MATHIES—McFarland.
GOLDA MCBRIDE, Beeler.
FLORENCE BARRITT—Lyndon.
LETHA E. WATSON—Floral.
PAUL ELTON WATSON—Floral.



6209. Ladies' Apron Frock Cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 38-40; Medium, 42-44; Large, 46-48; Extra Large, 50-52 inches bust measure. A Medium size requires 3 1/2 yards of 35 inch material. For facings of contrasting material 1/4 yard 35 inches wide and cut crosswise is required. To trim with narrow bias binding requires 3/4 yard of the same material. The width of the Frock at the lower edge is 60 inches. Price 15c.

6209. Girls' Dress Cut in 4 Sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 6 year size requires 2 1/2 yards of 27 inch material together with 1/4 yard of contrasting material. 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 CONCISE and COMPREHENSIVE ARTICLE ON 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.

Constitution Questions

For the Sixth Grade and over.

What is the purpose of the National Constitution as set forth in the Farmer's Union Constitution of Kansas?

What is the first Clause in the National Preamble?

What do they mean by, To establish Justice, as set forth in the lesson?

To secure Equity? How is the word Equity applied as set forth in the lesson?

To apply the Golden Rule. What must one do before he can apply the Golden Rule, as set forth in the lesson?

One of the objects of the coming into being of the Farmer's Union was to Apply what?

Do you think the Preamble is a beautiful sentiment, and one interesting to study?

Reading

I have chosen a story for the reading lesson that teaches a lesson in perseverance.

THE OLD EAGLE TREE

In a distant field stood a large tree, apparently of a century's growth. It looked like the father of the surrounding forest. A single tree of huge dimensions, standing all alone, is a sublime object.

On the top of this tree an old eagle, commonly called the "Fishing Eagle," had built her nest every year, for many years, and, undisturbed, had raised her young. A remarkable place to choose, as she procured her food from the ocean, and this tree stood full ten miles from the sea-shore. It had long been known as the "Old Eagle Tree."

On a warm, sunny day, the workmen were hoeing corn in an adjoining field. At a certain hour of the day, the old eagle was known to set off for the sea-side, to gather food for her young. As she this day returned with a large fish in her claws, the workmen surrounded the tree, and, by yelling and hooting, and throwing stones, so scared the poor bird that she dropped her fish, and they carried it off in triumph.

The men soon dispersed, but Joseph, who had been watching, sat down under a bush nearby, to watch and to bestow unavailing pity.

The bird soon returned to her nest, without food. The eagles at once set up a crows for food, so still, so clear, and so clamorous that the boy was greatly moved.

The parent bird seemed to try to soothe them; but their appetites were too keen, and it was all in vain. She then perched herself on a limb near them, and looked down into the nest in a manner that seemed to say, "I know not what to do next."

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE
If members of the Union have anything to Sell or Exchange, they should advertise it in this department. Rate: 8 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

RED CLOVER, \$15
Sweet Clover, \$1.75; mixed Alfalfa and Timothy, \$5; Mixed Red Clover and Timothy, \$5; Timothy, \$1.25; Sudan Grass, \$2; cane, \$1.25; Millet, \$2; Yellow Soy Beans, \$2.50; all per bushel. Burs free. 1000 note. Standard Seed Company, 21 East Fifth street, Kansas City, Mo.

FREE PLANTS—By C. O. D. mail or express, and charges, 50c. 45c. 1,000, \$1.00; 5,000, \$2.75. Free Onion plants with every order for Frost Proof Cabbage Plants. Bureau Farms, Elton, Ga.

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

POTATO Plants, field grown. Nancy Halls, Portraits and Jerseys, \$1.00, \$1.10, \$1.20, \$1.30, 5000, \$2.50, 10,000, \$18.00. Postpaid. This price includes 30c. in the refrigerator, office desks, large posting machine, McCaskey register, fireproof safe, and many other items. Write C. G. Minshall, Norton, Kans.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED block of leases for drilling, oil, gas, and water. In first letter. Quick action. Morey Oil Co., Independence, Kansas.

INSURANCE

FARMERS Union Fire Insurance: hall insurance in season. H. A. Coate Agent. Miltonvale and vicinity. Phone 1302.

FARMERS Union Fire Insurance. Hall insurance in season. M. E. Greenwood, Carlton, Kans. Phone 2223.

DOGS FOR SALE

FOX TERRIERS, Puppies, white and black. Males \$4.00, females \$2.00. Make good raters and house dogs. Raymond Krohn, Norton, Kans.

FURS WANTED

WOOL: Write for prices, sack and twine. 1405 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Grocery fixtures: 16 ft. Shearer counter, 30-lb. computing scale, cash register, adding machine, office desks, large posting machine, McCaskey register, fireproof safe, and many other items. Write C. G. Minshall, Norton, Kans.

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FARMERS' UNION DIRECTORY

NATIONAL OFFICERS

C. E. Huff, Pres. Salina, Kansas
Joe Atkins, Vice-Pres. Salina, Kansas
Jas. O'Shea, Sec. Westington Springs, South Dakota
T. E. Howard, Treas. Denver, Colo.
C. C. Talbot, Gen. Sec. Jamestown, N. Dak.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

C. E. Brasted, Chm. Salina, Kansas
L. A. Chambers, El Reno, Okla.
Chas. Rogers, Des Moines, Iowa
T. E. Howard, Denver, Colo.
C. C. Talbot, Jamestown, N. Dak.

KANSAS OFFICERS

C. E. Huff, Pres. Salina, Kansas
J. P. Lambertson, Vice-Pres. Fairview, Kans.
C. E. Brasted, Sec. Treas. Salina, Kans.
Chas. Rogers, Conductor Lebanon, Kans.
M. V. Gates, Doorkeeper Logan, Kans.

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John Vesceky Kansas City, Mo.
C. E. Gregory, Oshkosh, Kans.
H. E. Whitaker, Emporia, Kansas
Carl E. Clark, McPherson, Kansas
R. D. Samuelson, Osage, Kans.

Farmers Union Jobbing Association

27 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri
246 F. U. Insurance Bldg., Salina, Kans.

Farmers Union Cooperative Produce Assn.

406-8-10 Live Stock Exch. Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission

406-8-10 Live Stock Exch. Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Co. Salina, Kansas

Farmers' Union Auditing Association

Thomas B. Dunn, Salina, Kansas
Kansas Union Farmer Salina, Kansas

Kansas Union Farmer

Salina, Kansas

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HONOR ROLL

ANDERSON COUNTY		
Fairmount	2049	
BROWN COUNTY		
Temple	1481	
Carson	1035	
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	
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	1330	
LINN COUNTY		
Pleasant Home	2055	
LYON COUNTY		
Bushong	579	
MC PHERSON COUNTY		
North Side	1061	
MIAMI COUNTY		
Jingo	1737	
MARSHALL COUNTY		
Summit	859	
NEMO COUNTY		
Prairie Grove	899	
NORTON COUNTY		
Almelo	918	
OSAGE COUNTY		
Union	1412	
PHILLIPS COUNTY		
Crystal	876	
RICE COUNTY		
Chase	1563	
Pleasant Hill	1837	
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	1534	
Pence	1740	
Lone Prairie	1544	
THOMAS COUNTY		
Sunflower	1181	
TREGO COUNTY		
Silver Lake	679	
WABAUNSEE COUNTY		
Chalk	1580	
Turkey Creek	1868	
Freemont	2014	
WASHINGTON COUNTY		
Liberty	1142	
Excelsior	959	
WOODSON COUNTY		
Liberty	2148	

Problems of Iowa's Local Shipping Ass'n

(Continued from page 1)

adequate records, the proper handling and care of the livestock both in the local yards and while "enroute," the proper attitude of the manager toward his patrons, the railroad and the directors, and, in return, the proper attitude of the directors toward the manager, in a word, the business-like operation of the association. All these, however, are essential ingredients of the mixture that makes up a local livestock "shipping" association.

The first section of this study has attempted to bring out the relation between some of the factors at the

volume of business, this latter being taken as a measure of the success of the local organization. Success, of course, should be measured in terms of the returns to the producers, but, as this is obviously a practical impossibility, volume of business has been made the measure upon the assumption that those associations making the large returns will tend to develop into large volume of business associations, it being realized, of course, that some associations having a small volume of business were being managed so efficiently that their returns to the patrons were large. Managerial efficiency includes, then, not only that prime need of efficiency in the marketing of the livestock, but efficiency in handling all the details of the business, in keeping records, in handling

SCIENCE AND THE FARMER

(Continued from page 1)

At the elevator, Manager faces serious competition from a former manager now in business for himself. This chap has completed a new elevator and the railroad company has agreed to build a spur track to it. The Farmers Union has for many years used a long spout (perhaps 60 feet) to convey grain to the track.

Just to be sure that the Farmers Union has fair and equal treatment the Board requested me to meet the officials of the company, which I did. The interview was entirely satisfactory, and it seems certain that a new street will be opened to make the access easy to our elevator, and if the present loading arrangement provides a handicap a new track will be laid.

(Continued from page 1)

ing more and more an intellectual worker and his dependence on physical strength diminishes accordingly.

Agricultural Evolution

The application of science to the biological and mechanical enterprises of farming have made possible the utilization of large areas of relatively cheap new lands. This intensifies some of the difficulties of making farming pay on longer settled high-priced lands or even on cheap lands which have been long in agricultural use. Wheat growers in the Plains States can operate profitably on a price basis that is unattractive to farmers further east. Similar phenomena occur from time to time in various parts of the country, and in other agricultural industries besides the wheat industry, as the balance of economic forces and other basic conditions shifts. This accounts for much distress among those farmers against whom the balance turns.

Because of the large increase in the productive capacity of farmers, it is possible for a declining rural population to maintain and at times to exceed the volume of agricultural production necessary to supply the needs of an increasing total population. This encourages the transfer of some of the rural population to urban industries. A part of the population that discontinues farming consists of people who have not found that occupation profitable to themselves. For them the change often follows a distressing experience. But when they quit farming and become urban citizens some benefits accrue to those who remain upon the land. The demand for farm products is not diminished and there are fewer farmers to share the total receipts from the sale of these products.

Largely, but not wholly, as a result of scientific discovery and invention, changes in basic conditions occur frequently and sometimes suddenly. This requires those who are to be successful in agricultural pursuits to make frequent adjustments in their operations. To do this effectively often requires ability of a high order. Farmers who lack the necessary ability are likely to experience hardship. The difficulty is intensified by the fact that the agricultural industry is less effectively organized than most other great industries, either to make the fullest possible use of the contributions of science or to maintain its position among the other industries, with which, in a greater or lesser degree, it must compete.

One of the effects of the increased productive efficiency that has resulted from the use of science is that the American farmer has experienced a marked rise in his standard of living. He now has more physical comforts, entertainment, more liberty and more leisure than the farmer of any comparable country. As his wants have increased, his expenditures, of course, have mounted until now he spends more for the goods he buys and pays more in taxes, for education and other governmental services, than his grandfather or even his father would have believed to be possible. To keep his wants—and, consequently, his expenditures—down to somewhere near his earning capacity is one of his most difficult problems. To meet his financial obligations he rightly seeks increased aid from science. When he gets it and his earning power increases his standard of living rises still further so that his wants tend to keep ahead of his income, as is true with most of us.

The foregoing observations suggest the fact that American agriculture is involved in a rapid process of evolution. Science unquestionably has been a major factor in bringing about this situation. Whether in agriculture, in manufacturing, in commerce, or in nature, evolution is essentially a competitive process. The plants, animals, industries or men concerned compete either inter se or group against group, or in both ways, for "a place in the sun." Those that have or that develop unusual fitness for making favorable adjustments to their environment are advantaged correspondingly in the competition. Inevitably the evolutionary process is a painful one for men or plants or animals that fail for want of the necessary individual or collective action to meet the requirements for survival.

Human society can and does devise helpful procedures for the use of man against his natural competitors. It can and does devise methods for "humanizing" the relations between competing men and groups of men. But it does not and it probably cannot eliminate the necessity for constant struggle for increased individual and collective fitness on the part of those who are to survive economically and socially. No better method has been found for increasing economic and social fitness, in agriculture or in any other occupation, than intelligent use of science.

BRAIN-STARTERS

The rich pay no taxes. It is all paid by the labor of the poor.

If the husband is deaf and the wife blind they will possibly be happy.

The toilers kill themselves on battlefields and in mills and factories to feed the master class.

Do right and fear no man, and remember that man was made to be free and that only by protecting the freedom of each can the freedom of all be assured.

Men, women and children yet unborn will be compelled to pay the debts of the world war—and American capitalists are already talking about "the next war."

Everyone hates a liar, yet few care to hear the Truth.

livestock, in proring and in keeping on good terms with each and all of the patrons.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

(Continued from page 1)

As always the lesser difficulty is with those outside and the greater with those within. I am convinced that gradually we are gaining in intelligent self-interest, and are becoming less inclined to sacrifice the future and certain dollars for the present and the elusive or illusive penny. But we have yet a long way to go. The great majority of the Centralia folks seem to be loyal to the Union and to their own institutions. It was a pleasure to be with them, a pleasure which I hope they shared.

They shipped 2 cars of hogs on Monday night, 1 Tuesday night and had a third in readiness by Wednesday. Their grain handlings are large, also.

TREGO COUNTY FARMERS UNION MAKES FINE SHOWING

The Union operates in four towns in Trego County—Wakeney, Collier, Ogallah and Voda. During 1928 they handled over ¼ million bushels of grain, and their total sales turnover was \$710,979.06. A net profit of over \$22,000 speaks for itself as to efficient handling. We reprint part of the Auditor's report.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET		
December 31, 1928		
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash on hand	\$ 100.61	
Cash in Banks	43,416.31	
F. B. Clay Grain Co.	485.31	
Accounts Receivable	\$22,827.74	
Notes Receivable	47,378.05	
	70,205.79	
Reserve for bad debts	17,559.99	
	52,645.80	
		\$ 96,648.06
Working Assets		
Inventories		112,349.50
Prepaid Insurance		632.98
Investments		
Common Stock, other Farmers Co-Op. Organizations		1,020.00
Capital Assets		
Real Estate		7,414.19
Buildings and Equipment	49,237.70	
Furniture and Fixtures	8,157.02	
Furniture and Fixtures, H. O.	2,868.43	
	60,263.15	
Reserve for Depreciation	23,685.77	
		36,577.38
		43,991.57
		\$254,642.11
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities		
Cash of grain outstanding	\$42,990.32	
Notes Payable	164.20	
Capital Stock Interest	350.71	
Mortgages Payable	1,800.00	
Accounts Payable	13,113.91	
		\$ 58,419.14
Accrued Liabilities		
Accrued Interest Payable	89.25	
Accrued Taxes Payable	969.81	
Accrued Income Taxes Payable	4,612.44	
		5,671.50
Fixed Liabilities		
Patronage Dividends		10,307.07
Capital		
Capital Stock	179,336.22	
Deficit 1-1-1928	21,570.62	
Net Profit 1928	22,478.80	
Present Surplus	908.18	
		180,244.40
		\$254,642.11

The Farmers Union Auditing Ass'n. R. A. Fouts, Auditor, Salina, Kan.

SUMMARY OF LOSS AND GAIN FOR 1928		
Gross Gains from Sales		
Gain	\$36,130.08	
Machinery	927.52	
Coal	1,496.67	
Merchandise	20,340.17	
		\$ 58,894.44
Other Income		
Handling Pooled Wheat	3,268.32	
Purchase Discounts	1,017.03	
Interest Received	4,768.76	
Dividends Received	31.20	
Miscellaneous Adjustments	97.84	
		9,178.45
Total Gross Income		68,072.59
Operating Expenses		
Salaries and Labor	22,357.18	
Depreciation	3,479.60	
Taxes	2,197.84	
General	17,559.99	
		45,593.79
Total Operating Expenses		45,593.79
Net Profit for the year ending December 31, 1928		22,478.80
Summary of Profit or Loss By Stations		
Wakeney Store	\$17.13	\$ 1,886.81
Ogallah Store		6,459.57
Wakeney Elevator		9,391.75
Collier Elevator		1,485.27
Ogallah Elevator		3,272.53
Voda Elevator		
	\$17.13	\$22,495.93
		17.13
Net Profit for the year 1928		\$22,478.80

JUNIOR CO-OPERATORS

(Continued from page 3)

The producer shall set his own price upon his wares. The Plebians shall be protected from violence. And to insure all these things, there shall be appointed two Tribunes whose persons shall be sacred and whose duty shall be but to guard the rights of the Plebians." It was a bitter dose but the Patricians had to swallow it, and, with the sound of the horn the deserters returned to their former homes to begin a new and easier life.

"Sextus," said the fair Lucia, "why frownest thou when thou lookest at the goatskin which thou gavest me? Has it not fond memories for thee?" And Sextus grinned. He grunted even as many in modern day will grunt when the producer finally comes to follow the example of the ancient Plebians, and through their co-operative marketing institutions take concerted action against those who now control their produce.

History Questions

Tell in your own words the story of the First Concerted Action, or the story of the Goatherd, and how he aroused all his class to go together against the ones who were oppressing him.

Do you think the story of the Goatherd is very much the way the farmers of today are being treated? Why should the farmer feel ashamed of himself that he has not arisen and demanded better treatment. What better advantage has the American farmer than the poor uneducated Goatherd?

How will the farmer be able to take concerted action against those who control prices, as told in the last paragraph of the story?

Nature Strip Questions

These questions are for all grades.

What different birds have you learned about since the Nature Strip was started in the Farmer's Union paper?

Can you tell me what is the principal food of the Pelican?

What birds are shown in the same Nature Strip with the Pelican, and what were they doing?

Does it seem fair to you for the Gulls to rob the Pelican?

What must the Pelican do ere he can swallow the fish that he has caught?

In the last issue of the paper what bird is shown, and what is its food?

Why does this bird toss the fish in the air before swallowing it? How does this bird hold its head and neck while swallowing a fish?

What bird chases the Heron? Do they chase him singly or do they go after him in groups?

Do you know some other birds that a crow will chase?

Why do you think the Heron's legs and neck are so long?

Lyndon, Kan., Apr. 25, 1929.

Dear Aunt Patience:

I want to become a member of your club. I read the paper each week as Grandpa gets it. Please send me the back lessons, and a book. I am 13 years old and in the seventh grade.

Yours truly,
Florence Barrett.

Floral, Kansas, April 25, 1929.

Dear Aunt Patience:

I want to become a member of the Junior Co-operative Club. Daddy takes the Kansas Union farmer so I will have it every week. I wrote to you once before but my letter came back. I wonder if I have a birthday twin. My birthday is April 24th. I am going to high school next winter as I graduate this year. If it is possible that you can send me my back lessons and book, I would be very glad.

If I have a birthday twin will you write to me?

Your Junior friend,
Letha E. Watson.

COWBOY HATS

Largest Stock in America

SELECT your new Hat. Boots, Shirts, Chaps, etc. from our handsome Fall Catalog. Big values in real Cowboy equipment.

Write today for free catalog. See the new STOCKMAN-FARMER SUPPLY CO. #2126 of Sections, 1221 Lawrence St., Denver, Colo.

FRANKLIN BLACKLEG VACCINE

Positive Life Immunity with One Dose

CATTLEMAN who do not wish to take unnecessary chances will see that every calf is vaccinated, and that the vaccine used bears the O. M. Franklin signature across the label.

Franklin Vaccine is made by a patented method of chemical sterilization that insures high purity and potency.

Sold by drug-store agencies, otherwise direct.

Send in your name for free "Calf Book."

O. M. Franklin Blackleg Serum Co.

Denver, Kansas City, El Paso, Marfa, Amarillo, Fort Worth, Wichita, Alliance, Rapid City, Santa Maria, Calgary.

Price List of Local Supplies

Application cards 20 for 5c
Credential blanks 10 for 5c
Dimit blanks 15 for 10c
Constitutions 5c
Local Sec'y's Receipt Books 25c
Secretary's Minute Books50c
Farmers Union Buttons25c

Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expense in Postage and Labor.

WRITE C. E. Brasted, Box 51, Salina, Kansas.

The Season of Windstorms is at Hand

Our policies indemnify against Windstorm losses. The cost is low and protection complete.

Don't Wait Till The Black Demon Comes

See your local agent or write

Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Co. of Kansas

SALINA Fire and Rail KANSAS

You Are Entitled To a Profit--

—when you feed live stock and ship in to market. It's your work and your investment, but if you do not watch your own interests, the profits will go to some one else.

This firm is co-operative—is YOUR OWN FIRM—and you are safeguarding your own interests when you ship here. Line up with your neighbors—your fellow co-operators—and get all that is coming to you from the sale of your live stock. We maintain an efficient force of salesmen, yardmen and office help who understand your needs, and who take pride in giving you SERVICE.

Patronize YOUR OWN FIRM.

Farmers Union Live-stock Commission

Stock Yards Kansas City