

A PARABLE ON THE DIVISION OF LABOR

starving.

A. A. GRAHAM, Topeka, Kans.

Hogs require more minerals than horses, cattle or sheep, because they are fed largely on grains, because they make such rapid growth, and because they are sometimes fed dry lot and deprived of pasture. Lack of sufficient protein and minerals causes sows to produce unthrifty litters.

The Kansas Union Farmer

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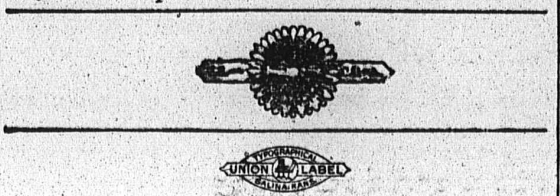
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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Local and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

Change of Address—When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new address, and R. P. 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, JANUARY 6, 1927

STATE CO-OPERATIVE LAW PROVIDES FOR AUDITS

Among the provisions of the Pennsylvania Co-operative Act of 1919 is one which requires all associations incorporated under it to have their accounts audited at the close of each business year, and also requires that the reports prepared by the auditors shall be submitted to the membership at its next meeting. This is a wholesome provision. First, all associations should have their records gone over annually by men skilled in the examination of accounts. Examination by an auditing committee from the membership is of little value in pointing out poor business methods or preparing statements of financial condition. Second, the findings and suggestions of the auditors should be brought to the attention of the membership in a formal way. Furthermore, such presentation should be made by someone who is able thoroughly to explain the statements.

Where the expense of putting the auditors' reports in printed form and supplying copies to each member of the organization is not unreasonably great, this should be done. If printing seems excessive, mimeographed copies should be provided. Associations which publish house organs can well afford to give space in their publications to auditors' reports. It may be that not all members are able to understand thoroughly or interpret correctly the financial statements that are required to set forth all the essential facts. However, the number of persons who can reach sound conclusions after a study of a financial statement is on the increase, and sane and common-sense explanations of the items will still further increase this number. Frequently the number of members in an association who can profit by an examination of annual reports is larger than is generally supposed. The important thing is that all members be encouraged, by consistent contact with such reports, to learn their meaning.

There are other reasons why the annual audits should be printed and given wide distribution. Financial and operating statements show the results achieved through carrying out the policies inaugurated by the management. In explaining these policies, and the results of their operations, a management receptive to new ideas cannot fail to get new points of view from member-producers and others.

The selection of auditors for a co-operative enterprise is a responsibility that belongs to the board of directors. Under no circumstances should they seek to shirk their duty. Too often the audit is omitted because of the expense involved. Frequently the auditor asking the lowest fee is selected for the work regardless of his ability. A poor audit, no matter how low the cost, is money wasted; a good one is insurance against many business pitfalls.

A. V. Swarthout.

At a meeting held at Fresno, Calif., October 25, 1926, it was decided to form a co-operative service agency to function in connection with the marketing of the annual California grape crop.

ONE GROWING WHEAT CO-OPERATIVE

Some dozen or more co-operative wheat marketing associations have been organized since the pooling movement for grain was started by the farmers of the Pacific northwest about five years ago. The original association has been out of business for some time. Others have failed to secure the results promised by the promoters. A few have established co-operative wheat marketing on a sound and business like basis. The following short account of the growth of the Indiana Wheat Growers Association is encouraging:

"The report of the secretary-treasurer of the Central States Soft Wheat Growers' Association, Indianapolis, for its second year of activity was issued in November. This association was formed early in the year 1924 under the name of the Indiana Wheat Growers' Association and was incorporated July 2, 1924. It received 1,524,250 bushels of wheat of the 1924 crop which was sold for \$2,377,475. Approximately 6,800 members were served the first season. The second year 3,147,000 bushels of wheat were received from 18,000 members."

A credit association has been set up by the Kansas Wheat Growers' Association, Wichita, for the purpose of making loans to members on the basis of their equities in the 1926-27 wheat pool. The new organization is the Kansas Wheat Growers' Loan Association.

WHY GROW DISCOURAGED?

There are too many discouraged and hard hearted co-operators in this country. If an association fails in any of the purposes for which it was organized some of the members at once conclude that the whole plan is futile and proceed to knock co-operation as a hopeless and costly effort to do something that is impossible. These complaining folks actually believe that the whole co-operative movement is on the decline.

The government keeps track of co-operative association and has recently published the following summary of such activities during the past ten years.

"Various shifts in the relative importance of the different sections of the country as centers of co-operative activity have taken place since 1915. Furthermore, there have been shifts in the relative importance of the various commodity groups.

"By far greater part of the co-operative, buying and selling by farmers since 1915 was in the twelve North Central States and the three Pacific Coast States. In 1915 the seven North Central States west of the Mississippi River were created with 47 per cent of all the functioning associations, with 39 per cent of the farmers participating in co-operative buying of farm supplies of the collective selling of farm products, and with 45 per cent of the total business transacted. The leading states in this group were Minnesota and Iowa.

"The five North Central States east of the Mississippi River in 1915, claimed 18 per cent of all the associations, 16 per cent of the membership and 14 per cent of the business. Although not important relatively in 1915 in number of associations, the Pacific Coast States were important in regard to volume of business handled, nearly 24 per cent of the entire co-operative business for the year being transacted by the associations in the three states.

"During the ten years ending with 1925, co-operative activity increased in the country as a whole and in every section of the country except possibly a few remote corners. However, the development was much greater in some sections than in others, and in consequence the co-operative map of 1925 is very different from that of 1915. The greatest increase in number of associations for the ten-year period occurred in the five East North Central States, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. There were also large percentage gains in the number of associations in New York and Pennsylvania.

"Membership more than doubled in all of the nine groups of states. In the eight South Central States the increase was more than 700 per cent. The increase for the South Atlantic States including Delaware and Florida was over 600 per cent, and the increase in the Northern States east of the Mississippi river was over 435 per cent. The least amount of gain in membership occurred in the Pacific Coast States, 112 per cent.

"At the close of 1925, 31 per cent of the total membership was in the West North Central States, 21 per cent in the East North Central group, 11 per cent in the East South Central States, and 9 per cent in the West South Central States.

"Volume of business increases, as measured in dollars, were even greater for the ten-year period than the increases in number of members. In the West South Central States, the South Atlantic States and the New England States, the amount of business handled in 1925 was more than 1,000 per cent greater than the amount of business transacted in 1915. The increase for the East North Central States was 520 per cent, and for the Mountain States, 246 per cent.

"Thirty-five per cent of the total co-operative business for 1925 was transacted through the associations in the West North Central States, 23 per cent by the associations in the East North Central States and 12 per cent by those in the three Pacific States.

"In 1915 the associations engaged in the marketing of grain formed the most important group. They were credited with 25 per cent of the membership and handled 45 per cent of the total co-operative business. This group is still the dominant group although not of as great relative importance as formerly. There was an increase of 104 per cent in the number of grain associations for the ten years, an increase of 211 per cent in the number of members in such organizations, and an increase of 159 per cent in the amount of business transacted by the associations marketing grain.

"The associations marketing dairy products increased 29 per cent in number between 1915 and 1925, increased 297 per cent in regard to number of members, and handled 500 per cent more business at the end of the ten years than at the beginning.

There was an increase of over 1,000 per cent in the number of active livestock shipping associations for the ten-year period. These associations enjoyed an increase of over 2800 per cent in number of members and an increase of over 5,000 per cent in amount of business transacted. At the close of 1925 they were credited with 13 per cent of the total co-operative business.

"There were fewer cotton associations and fewer tobacco associations in 1925 than in 1915. However, there was a gain in membership for each group of more than 1,500 per cent. The increase in amount of business for the cotton association for the ten years was 9,887 per cent, and for the tobacco marketing associations, nearly 1,800 per cent.

The legislature will do pretty much what the folks want done about taxation but it cannot read the minds of the voters. If your neighborhood or Local wants any specific tax reform, the smart thing to do is to formulate a petition, sign it and send it to the chairman of the proper committee of the house and senate when organization is effected at Topeka in January.

ONE OF DENMARK'S EARLY CO-OPERATIVES

The fiftieth anniversary of the formation of one of the earliest co-operative associations in Denmark was celebrated on November 6, at Pilger, Nebr., by a group of natives of Denmark now located near Pilger. Officials of the Farmers' Union were also in attendance.

The man who called the group together in Denmark 50 years ago participated in the celebration. He said, "Our organization was at first intended as a buying agency, for which we bought at wholesale and sold to ourselves through a small store, of which I was manager. But we soon found that it had to be a selling agency as well as a buying agency, as we had to take butter and eggs in exchange for goods, that being the only thing they had to pay with."

A single keg of butter, about 30 pounds, was sent to London to a "consumers' union," which sent word that if the Danish farmers could ship butter in larger quantities the union would buy, "so we got the English consul to take our butter, and for a small commission he furnished capital, to pay for it. The result was that we got a premium for our butter. It was not long before all the big farmers joined us in shipping their butter."

The next undertaking was a swine slaughtering house, built by the members who bound themselves to sell to no other than the co-operative for ten years. There was a fine of 100 kroner, about \$26, for selling outside the association.

"How Does a Consumers' Co-operative Differ From Ordinary Business?" is the title of a two-page leaflet issued by the Educational Committee of the Franklin Co-operative Creamery Association, Minneapolis. Among the subjects discussed briefly and concisely are the following: The purpose, the voting power of shareholders, distribution of earnings, admission of new "partners," setting prices at market rates and paying rebates, keeping stock at par, rebates to non-members.

As wheat growers in Illinois and Ohio had joined the association for the purpose of securing marketing service the name was changed in July of 1926 to the Central States Soft Wheat Growers' Association.

About 19,000 growers are now members of the association. Up to November these members had delivered 3,826,000 bushels of wheat of the 1926 crop to their marketing organization. At the present time more than 900 country elevators are co-operating with the association in the receiving and forwarding of grain. The association has under lease a new million-bushel storage elevator in Indianapolis with an option to purchase at original cost at the expiration of three years. In addition the association has arrangements for storage space in Cincinnati, Evansville, Nashville and Terre Haute.

Among the benefits claimed for the association by the management are: (1) decreased handling charges, (2) settlement with members on the basis of grade of wheat produced, (3) direct selling to mills, (4) stimulation of interest in soft wheat, and (5) control of terminal elevator facilities by farmers.

HIGH COST OF SCHOOLS

Every American believes in education. The average, normal parent is willing to make almost any sacrifice to secure schooling for his children. We all want our boys and girls to have a better chance than we have enjoyed. So taxes for public schools of all grades from the one room country school to the great state university have been voted and paid ungrudgingly. The man who opposes public schools is seldom found and when located is seldom very popular with his neighbors.

No one has failed to observe that the cost of schools is steadily and rapidly increasing but few realize just how much money is now being used by the agencies of education that are maintained at public expense. The National Industrial Conference, whatever that it, has collected some figures on the high cost of public education and in New York World recently commented editorially on the amazing facts disclosed. Thus the World:

"The National Industrial Conference Board reports from a school survey that from 1900 to 1924 inclusive the cost of public grammar and high schools in the United States rose from \$214,000,000 to \$1,820,000,000, an increase of 747 per cent. Translating the larger sum into pre-war dollars at the 65-cent ratio, and remembering that population doubled in the quarter-century, the cost of these schools in proportion to the ability of the community to pay had more than doubled. In some cases—in some big cities in New York State—rising school costs have forced the raising of money, by a winked-at illegality, in excess of the constitutional limits. Yet one of the first demands the Legislature will confront will be a concerted move for mandatory school-pay increases still further burdening these cities and adding \$14,000,000 a year to the school budget of New York.

"It is about time for the best brains in our cities to tackle the school problem. For there is a school problem. It is not one to be solved by passing utterly impossible salary bills in the easy confidence that the Governor will veto them. It is the problem how to get more value without injustice to the teaching staff, out of each dollar spent."

Because of the fact that the Indiana Dairy Marketing Association, Muncie, Ind., could supply milk from accredited tuberculosis-free herds, it was able to secure a market in Chicago for all its surplus milk the past season. Having this market enabled the association to increase the volume of milk very materially, and the quantity handled so far this season has been about 160,000 gallons per month, at prices approximately 30 cents per hundred above former prices. The association is discharging its indebtedness for plant and equipment and rapidly extending the scope of its operations.

An agreement has been entered into by the recently formed South Park Hay Growers' Association, Colorado, and the Denever hay brokers where by prices of hay are determined by a point committee made up of representatives from the two groups. This association of 38 ranchers is engaged in the marketing of mountain hay.

Smith Has Been Appointed

Senator from Illinois to fill out the unexpired term of Senator McKinley who died a few weeks ago. He is the gentleman who accepted \$125,000 from Samuel Smith to be used in his campaign for the nomination and election to a seat that has been held in the past by such men as John A. Logan, David Davis, and Stephen A. Douglas. Insull is the president of the public service trust of Illinois. Smith was the chairman of the Public Service Utilities Commission of that state at the time the donation was made.

So there is much bewilderment in Washington as to what to do about it. A small group of senators is in favor of meeting the Illinois man on the front steps of the capitol. Their idea is to use some sort of a club to persuade Smith that the senate is no place for him. Another group believes that the best plan is to work within the chamber for the arrival of the appointive and then gang up, regardless of politics, and throw the presumptuous sucker out on his neck. Just lately it has percolated into several senate schools that whatever cloud there may be on Smith's title by election to the six-year term beginning next March there is no weakness in his claim to take his seat as an appointive senator.

The treasury is asking for an appropriation of \$174,000,000 for the purpose of refunding taxes already paid to our Uncle. This would look like a right sizable reduction of the surplus if it were not for the fact that during the same year for which the refunds must be made the treasury collected nearly \$300,000,000 of back taxes that sundry and various taxpayers thought they had avoided.

Politics Makes Strange Bedfellows

Who behave in curious ways. Just now the senate of the United States is greatly perturbed, disturbed, agitated and worried of the impending entrance thereto of certain very clever politicians who were selected to represent their states in the alleged most august legislative body in the world. Vane of Pennsylvania, Smith of Maine, Watson of Indiana, Gould of Illinois and Hayden of Arizona all have objections to their admission.

Vane and his friends spent too much money in the primary. Gould spent a lot of money and is accused of having bribed a Canadian public official sometime in the remote past. Watson, who pulled through with a majority of only a little more than ten thousand in a poll of a million votes is not accused of very much of anything except being Watson, which, in the minds of many of his colleagues, is enough. Hayden's only offense seems to be his defeat of a Vane and his friends spent too much money in the primary. Gould spent a lot of money and is accused of having bribed a Canadian public official sometime in the remote past. Watson, who pulled through with a majority of only a little more than ten thousand in a poll of a million votes is not accused of very much of anything except being Watson, which, in the minds of many of his colleagues, is enough. Hayden's only offense seems to be his defeat of a

The strange part of it all is that the republicans are insisting that it served notice on the senate of the rights of the states if the senate should throw out a man elected by his own people. On the other hand the democrats are standing four square on the proposition that the constitution gives the senate the sole power in determining the election and qualifications of its own members.

Nicaragua Is Engaged in Some Sort

Of civil war but no one seems to know for sure what it is all about. It may be just one of the regular civil American revolutions. On the other hand it may be that Mexico has turned to imperialism and is slyly and treacherously encouraging the rebels for her own ends. And finally it may be that American capitalists are not satisfied with the way things are running down there and have stirred up a disturbance that calls for the intervention of our navy and marines.

The whole mess began to boil, stew and stink after congress recessed for the holidays. American action so far has been without orders from congress. It is intimated that Senator Borah, who besides being an insurgent off the reservation about two-thirds of the time is chairman of the senate committee on foreign affairs is going to take or make an early opportunity to demand what it is all about.

Every once in a while someone who thinks a little rises up and demands to know whether we could possibly get into any more entanglements if we were a member of the Hague conference, the World Court and League of Nations all at once.

Chicago credit men are urging the folks to establish a business reserve while the money is coming in fast so satisfactorily large. But whoever heard of such a thing. The very idea of saving money when we are making it has become repugnant, obnoxious, distasteful and several other things that leave a bad taste in the mouth. It is the credit men who advise consumers how to buy more on smaller incomes who earn our gratitude.

Cobb, Speaker and Wood Are still protesting their innocence of the heinous charges that they once bet on a ball game. So far neither of the accused players has done anything more than protest although all have employed lawyers. Now comes the man who handled the money and declares that instead of betting on a ball game he staked it all down on a race horse and won but that neither Cobb nor Speaker got any of the money they had not put up any of the stakes.

Another queer thing about the mess that Old Man Landis has stirred up is that the informer, Mr. "Dutch" Leonard steadfastly refuses to meet Cobb and Speaker and say it to their faces. The country has very little time for a man who keeps a couple of thousand miles between himself and the men that he is abusing. Prudence is one of the virtues that are not highly regarded in this republic.

In the meantime and pending any

Comment On World's News For The Week

action that may be taken by the powers that rule baseball on the discredited players who are out of the game, the country at large is not greatly excited over the so-called scandal. Most of us believe that Cobb and Speaker are honest and every one who knows his baseball at all is dead certain that both of the accused men are too smart to pull a bonehead. They never do it on the field. It is not likely that they are smart on the diamond and dumb everywhere else.

Wayne B. Wheeler has discovered that the state's dry agents are in a plot to discredit prohibition and so do not enforce the laws. Wheeler probably knows more things than are not so then any other man alive.

Dogs That Act Like

Reasonable creatures are always doing something to make the common run of doubt whether canine instinct or human reason is the keener. The following story shows the intelligence of a dog is well worth the short time it will take to read it:

"Heroic feats by intelligent dogs are legend, but a story now comes out of the frozen North that eclipses in thrills many of those that have been told before. Oscar Otterson, a miner living at Little Suwa, Alaska, was awakened the other morning at two o'clock by the sound of a scratching on the door. Knowing that it could be none other than his faithful malamute dog which he had loaned to two friends for a mining trip into the snowy fastness, Oscar jumped out of bed and unlatched the portal. In came the husky with a wagging tail and a note pinned to his collar. The note read: 'Come. Both are seriously injured. Explosion.' Immediately organizing a rescue party and led by the still willing dog, who had already traveled over a mountain peak alone with the mercury at forty degrees below zero, they found the crumpled miners and carried them back on sleds to Little Suwa. A radio to Fairbanks was then dispatched and the men are by this time safely in a hospital, having been transported the remaining distance by airplane.

"To the intelligence, endurance and speed of this Alaskan dog these miners owe their lives. If help had not come quickly they both would have perished, as one of them was blinded by the explosion and the other was so injured that it would have been impossible for him to go for aid. It was a splendid feat and it can now be inscribed near the head of the list of dumb animal heroisms."

Jimmy Walker, the Washington Square boy, who is mayor of New York, is becoming quite a reformer. Just a week or two ago he ordered all night clubs to close not later than 3 in the morning and everybody knows that at that hour there is no place to go but home. Now he has served notice on the saloons that are running nasty plays that they must either clean up or close up. One of these days Broadway will be the safest place in this country for the innocent and pure-hearted countrymen who wander down that well-lit thoroughfare while the sun is absent on his visit to the other side of the world.

Gasoline And Bootleg Booze

Make about the most dangerous driving mixture that has yet been invented. During the year 1925 more than 28,000 persons were killed in automobile accidents. Probably fifty per cent of all the casualties resulted from car operation by drinking men. If there is sufficient law to deal with this situation, and there is, it should be enforced. If necessary it might be a good thing to add a new law or two to the already overloaded statute books. Jail is the best place for drunken car drivers and so thinks, with some doubts, the man who wrote the following for the Philadelphia Public Ledger:

"Dr. Hastings H. Hart, of the Russell Sage Foundation, attacks Rum and Speed as the Twin Demons of America today and scores lax law enforcement. In the next breath he denounces the Baumes law of New York and similar acts for repressing the habitual criminal. He argues that such statutes take away the hope of parole and cause that reckless desperation which has led to so many recent violent attempts to escape. These are strange arguments. If one is good, then the other is not. If a man is a perennial menace to Society and the enforcement of the law jails him for life, he may, of course, become desperate. That, however, is a small matter compared with the damage he would do and the injuries he would inflict on that part of the world which is trying to attend to its own business and lead a decent and orderly existence. If he merits such imprisonment, it will be better for him to expend his desperation against prison bars than for him to follow his criminal tendencies on the outside."

That six-year-old war scare out on the Pacific coast was kept away from the public almost as long as the story of how Ty Cobb gambled on baseball games without making any hits. If the Japanese fail to gram California it will be for the reason that they are not expected.

Congress May Investigate

Baseball for the purpose of learning just how a man can gamble on a sport without risking any money. There are lots of alleged sports in Washington who would like to take a chance of that sort. Senator Capper believes that something should be done about Judge Landis and what Senator "Baldy" Harris of Georgia thinks about Ty Cobb is well told in the following story reprinted from the Washington Star:

"Senator William J. Harris, Democrat of Georgia, considers 'Ty' Cobb his most distinguished constituent.

The dethroned Tiger commander, now battling for rehabilitation in public favor, was once so described by Harris at the capitol. Cobb always pays his respects to Harris—son-in-law of "Fighting Joe" Wheeler of Confederate Army and Spanish-American War fame—when in Washington, and on a certain occasion was taken by the Georgia senator to meet the late Senator Fernald of Maine. Fernald, before his political days, was a semi-professional baseball player in the Maine State League. He greeted Cobb with the exclamation that "I consider you the greatest player in the history of the game! There is still a possibility that the baseball bloc will go to bat for Cobb and Speaker. The bloc is headed in the senate by Pat Harrison and in the house by Nick Longworth. If the Cobb-Speaker imbroglio assumes the dimensions of ac crisis, it is well within the range of possibilities that cruisers, farm relief, alien property and investigations will have to make way for a subject notoriously far nearer to the heart of the average congressman."

No smoking signs are diminishing in number but their scarcity has not increased the consumption of tobacco. No sensible, self-ruling human being ever responds kindly to efforts to improve his moral nature or financial standing by legislation.

Football Is Now Being

Vigorously denounced by the presidents and professors of all the colleges and universities that had losing teams during the past season. It now appears that even the great colleges are more or less tainted with scandal and like baseball it may require a senatorial vindication before it is properly purified. Here is an eastern comment on the situation:

"West Virginia Wesleyan had a rather poor football season in 1926. The scores show a total of 80 points for Wesleyan against 148 for its opponents. It seems that Wesleyan has not been getting value received for the \$500 per man paid, directly or indirectly, to the members of the team. In announcing that Wesleyan is done with that kind of football, Dr. Homer E. Wark, its president, says:

"It is well known that football has been commercialized. The players have been receiving pay in the form of tuition fees, books, rooms and board. This has amounted to nearly \$500 per man this year. *** Everyone admits that the system is bad. They say, however, it is a common practice."

"Following the denunciation by Dr. Charles A. Richmond, of Union College, of football as a national scandal, Wesleyan's action is one more point in the indictment. The Cornell University incident of early autumn has not been forgotten. Nor have the mutinies that all is not well at other colleges been still. A few days ago Lehigh University's treasurer, Walter B. Okeon, announced that great sums at small colleges were inevitably lost money was used to get players and entrance requirements and classroom standards were lowered.

Eastern football officials are yearning over the 'shift' and the 'indulgence' of rule-makers will worry about these in their turn. It might be better for football if its high and mighty overlords would worry less about the technicalities of the play and more about the future of the game itself."

WHEAT REARDS

(From K. S. A. C.)

Things we may cry over today, we may laugh over tomorrow.

Pleasant things are easier to forget than unpleasant ones.

To hear a ruder usually indicates weakness in the character of the one bearing it, rather than the other fellow.

There never has been orderly marketing in this term may apply to the producer, without organization. There never will be.

Now is the time to kill the scale with the high falutin' name of San Jose.

The man who is prepared seldom finds it necessary to dig up an alibi.

The man who does two men's work may get twice as much fun out of life, but he usually lasts only half as long.

The dust bag of a vacuum cleaner is easily emptied by placing the mouth in a large sack instead of shaking the dust into a newspaper.

The most serious thing that can happen to a man is to forget how to play.

When you cull your poultry this fall, keep in mind that pullets hatched in March and April usually prove to be good layers within 40 to 175 days. The good, growthy, early laying pullets are the ones to keep.

Soils, like tools, wear out. They must be renewed.

Home-grown feeds which he substituted for a ready prepared dairy ration lowered an Illinois dairyman's feed bill 20 per cent and at the same time increased the production of his cows 11 per cent. The home grown ration was composed of a mixture of ground oats, ground corn and cob meal and linseed oil meal.

The Country Woman

BETTER

Day by day, in every way, people are better and better. That sounds like Cane, you say? Sure, and it is, but it is also a fact. Of course all things in all ways are not perfectly adjusted even in the opinion of our most visionary enthusiasts, or determined-to-be-see-nothing-but-good optimists. But it is, taken all in all a forward movement upward toward the perfection dreamed and spoken of by Jesus of Nazareth.

There never was a time when there was more honesty, more brotherhood and co-operation than now but, of course this is only the promise of things hoped for, the shadow of things not seen—as yet.

And here is the object of this sermonette, (pardon the presumption please), we can never reform the world. Get that. The most we can ever hope to do is to reform our own selves. That in itself is a job that is seldom accomplished in less than a life time. When each of us has done this, even in a small way, the world shall have been reformed. A good way to begin this gigantic but interesting work is: To encourage the good, the beautiful. We all have these qualities, and to discourage and weed out the ones that are not so good.

Let one of our resolutions, as we face the new year, be—LOOK FOR GOOD—in all we meet. Another one, say as many pleasant things as possible, and if we have not a smile of our own beg, borrow, or steal one—and wear it as our own.

Ethel Whitney.

FARM WOMEN TREAT MANY COMMON ILLS

The housewife who does her own work must have her hands in water. Hard water and soap in laundry work dish washing and cleaning and drying. Chapped hands and sore hands are the result. There are many other minor ills that every housewife is called upon occasionally to treat.

In preventing chapped hands, specialists at South Dakota State College advise that the first thing to do is to neutralize the alkali in the water. When through with the work, wash the hands in vinegar water using one tablespoon of vinegar to one quart of water. Rub the hands with a cold cream. Mutton tallow is very healing and may be used in place of cold cream. Dry the hands thoroughly.

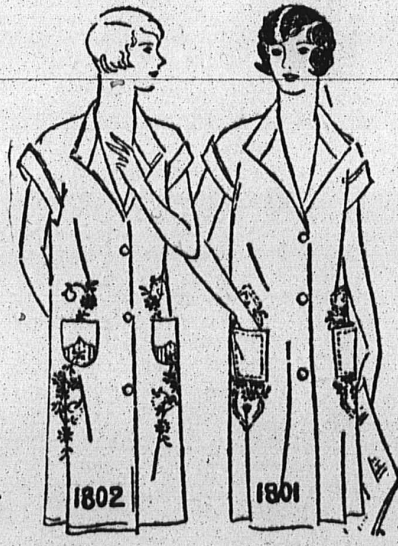
Frost bite is another common ailment at this time of year. Necessary treatment requires keeping the part away from heat. Apply snow or cloth wrung from very cold water until the color returns. Rub very gently otherwise the skin may be injured.

Burns which often occur in winter when hot fires are necessary can be treated as follows:

If the skin is not broken, cover the burn with a paste of baking soda. Keep this damp. Bandage lightly. A blister should not be broken. In time the body will absorb it. If necessary to do so, use a sterilized fine sewing needle. Prick the skin from outside the burn and come up into the blister. Use care not to break the skin. Burned clothing is cut off the body. Do not remove that on wound. When the skin is broken in a burn, cover the spot with cotton in a burn, cover with sterilized gauze. Never put cotton baton on a burn.

CONVENIENT KITCHENS
A thousand or more meals are turned out of the average family kitchen every year. What a pile 365 family breakfasts, dinners, and suppers would make. Washing and ironing and lots of other work besides that connected with food are also crowded into many home kitchens.

A bulletin—Farmers' Bulletin 1513-F, "Convenient Kitchens"—recently issued by the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture tells how to plan the kitchen so that all these jobs can be done without confusion. The small oblong kitchen is recommended over the big, square one of days past. Step-saving connections between the kitchen and the rest of the house, especially the dining room, are emphasized by floor plans and pictures of the pass closet or pass cabinet in the dining room-kitchen wall. Points to think about in choosing and installing stove, sink, worktable, and other large pieces of equipment are summarized as a buyer's guide for the homemaker. The centers for preparing raw food, cooking, serving, clearing away, and dishwashing and laundry work are described and illustrated. Nor are the overlooked. The list of utensils and supplies needed at the various work centers will be of special help to those equipping demonstration kitchens. The bulletin gives innumerable suggestions for convenience in the building.



SMOCKS NO. 1801 AND NO. 1802
These smocks will appeal very strongly to the women in the home or those who vocations call them to the office or the bank. The embroidery designs are most attractive, and yet simple to complete. A detailed working chart, showing exact color scheme and where each color is to be used is furnished. They come flat stamped on fast color Glenroy suiting in the following colors: Delft, Rose, Green, Tangerine, Lavender and Maize.

Either of these numbers will be forwarded postpaid on receipt of \$1.25. In ordering be sure to state number of smocks desired.



5575. Ladies' One Piece Dress
Cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 3 1/2 yards of 40 inch material together with 1 1/2 yard of contrasting material. Width at the lower edge of the dress is 2 1/4 yards. Price 15c.

5337. Ladies' House Dress
Cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. As illustrated in the large view it requires 3 1/2 yards of one material and 1/2 yard of another material to face collar, cuffs, vestee and belt, for a 38 inch size. The width of the Dress at the lower edge is 1 1/2 yards. Price 15c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE
Send 12c in silver or stamps for our Up-to-Date Fall and Winter 1926-27 Fashion Book. Showing color plates, and containing 600 designs of Ladies' Dresses and Children's Patterns. A Concise and Comprehensive Article on Dressmaking also some Points for the Needle (Illustrating 20 of the various simple stitches) at valuable hints to the home dressmaker. Pattern Dept. Kansas Union Farmer Box 48 Salina, Kansas

USE SEED POTATOES LIBERALLY

The importance of using a liberal quantity of seed potatoes is not generally recognized by commercial potato growers. The recent accomplishment of a fine crop of California potatoes in producing 1038.3 bushels of potatoes on a measured acre and an average yield of 1001 bushels on 9 acres would not have been possible if only the usual quantity of seed had been planted. These growers consider the liberal use of seed a good investment. In the production of the phenomenal yield seed potatoes were planted at the rate of 40 bushels per acre or more than twice the quantity used by our most progressive potato growers.

Experimental results indicate there is a close correlation between the quantity of seed used and the yield per acre. Planting large-size sets insured a better crop of potatoes and a larger set of tubers, therefore it is a desirable practice provided the resultant plants have an abundant supply of plant food and moisture. Large-size sets mean more stems and tubers per set, consequently more nourishment is needed to develop these tubers to market size.

United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin 1248-D discusses size of potato sets and also compares the relative value of whole and cut seed. It should prove valuable to potato growers interested in the production of maximum yields. Copies may be obtained, as long as the supply lasts, by writing the department at Washington, D. C.

I WONDER
What an unpopular guy is the pessimist!
And all the good part of life he's miss't!
What little he did was done with a growl,
His apparent aim—to find people all bad, as a whole.

The optimist has girl this continent with steel,
He's planted his crops in the face of steals—and raw deals.
Are they both a part of an infinite plan?
Or has one been less and the other more, than a man?
—Ethel Whitney.

RAILWAY WOMEN'S CLUBS PROVIDE FUNDS TO AID WORKERS' CHILDREN.
Wife of Road's Head Travels Half-way Across Continent Organizing Unusual Agencies for Mutual Help Among Employees' Families.

Chicago—Scholarship funds to help children of railroad workers have been established in 44 local units of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Women's Clubs, Mrs. Byram, organizer of the club and its president, stated in an interview. Mrs. Byram is the wife of the former president, now co-receiver of the road. She has visited all the local clubs this year, the trip taking her to the Pacific coast.

The club women, all of them members of railroad employees' families, raised \$18,000 last year for "the kindly aid women can give," Mrs. Byram said. They gathered these funds by food sales, "socials," and many other forms of entertainment. The first club was organized only 2 1/2 years ago at the suggestion of Mrs. Carpenter Kendall, editor of the Milwaukee Magazine, Mrs. Byram said. It was felt that women, in the smaller cities especially, would appreciate more social contacts and that they could best make these contacts by coming together for philanthropic work among the families of railroad men.

Clubs grew rapidly under the leadership of Mrs. Byram, who organized them personally. About 6,000 women are now enrolled. In her honor each club has established a Lydia T. Byram scholarship.

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

POULTRY
MATHIS QUALITY CHICKS. Heavy layers. Leading breeds. \$8.80 hundred up. Catalog Free. Mathis Farms, Box 112, Parsons, Kansas.

CO-OPERATIVE CHICKS LIVE—Highest quality. Famous laying strains. Get our co-operative prices before ordering. Co-operatively Hatched, Chillicothe, Missouri.

DQCS FOR SALE
FOR SALE—My reliable coon hound. On trial. Fred Yandell, Mayfield, Ky. Star B59.

LAND
THERE'S A GOOD OPPORTUNITY. There's a good opportunity for you in Mesilla Valley district of NEW MEXICO. Here is fertile land with plenty of cheap water for irrigation from Elephant Butte dam. Delightful climate. All varieties of fruits and vegetables are successfully grown, as well as all the general farm crops. Alfalfa, dairying, hogs and poultry is a combination hard to beat. Long favorable growing seasons make possible a wide range of crops and early fruits that cannot be shipped when other districts are not shipping. A local market for milk pays \$3.75 a cwt. Write for illustrated facts about the splendid opportunities in Mesilla Valley to C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Ry., 982 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

FOR TABLE USE
"FLORIDA ORANGES. Assorted box containing 24 juicy oranges, 4 grapefruit, 20 tangerines, 24 kumquats, glass Jerry, \$3.50, express prepaid, Taylor's Packing Company, Tampa, Fla."

GOOD THINGS TO EAT
SPLIT PINTO BEANS have the flavor, 100 pounds freight prepaid, \$2.25, bags \$9.50 bags \$14.50—Jackson Bean Co., Woodward, Okla.

NEW CROP TABLE RICE From Farm to consumer. 100 pounds, beautiful, to consumer. The rice is double milled, freight paid East of the Rockies, \$6.25. J. Ed Cabaniss, Box 33, Katy, Texas.

HOMES WANTED
BOYS AND GIRLS FROM THE AGES OF 2 TO 16 FOR INDENTURE OR ADOPTION. Particulars write Miss Hutchison, State Agent, State Orphan Home, Atchison, Kansas.

POSITION WANTED
A SUCCESSFUL manager wants a job as manager of Elevator and business association. Capable of handling a large amount of business in side lines and implements. Address Willing, care of the Kansas Union Farmer.

"We could cite hundreds of cases where mothers have been helped by the clubs," Mrs. Byram said. "But we hesitate to ask aid of other agencies will feel free to go to a club sister. Cases that come to the attention of men working for the railroad are referred at once to the local club for aid."

"Many of the clubs are building little houses of their own. Here the women come to sew for those who need clothing. Some of the clubs have circulating libraries. For many of the members it means a new interest outside of the home, something they have never had before."

Mrs. Byram plans to continue visiting all of the clubs every year. She has to spend weeks on the road to make the rounds of them. "I'm finding some wonderful friends," she said.

BUSINESS AND MEN
Business is business, but men are men.
Working, loving and dreaming:
Tolling with hammer, brush or pen,
Roistering, planning, scheming.

Business is business, but he's a fool
Whose business has grown to
smother
His faith in men and the golden rule
His love for friend and brother.

Business is business, but life is life;
Though we're all in the game to
win it,
Let's rest at times from the heat and
strife,
And just be friends for a minute.

That it is poor economy to underfeed good dairy cows has been proved experimentally and under practical feeding conditions.

Oak barrels and large stone jars make very satisfactory vessels in which to cure meat. Vinegar or pickle barrels are preferred to lard barrels because the latter usually contain rancid lard and are hard to clean and sterilize.

The consumer really determines the grades and classes into which the cattle on a thousand hills are to be separated when they reach the market. When the housewife selects certain grades of meat such as choice, medium, or common, this demand is reflected to the wholesale buyer who supplies her butcher.

The General Land Office recommends that the homestead and other laws that encourage the settlement and reclamation of wild lands be repealed. Most all thoughtful men have long since reached the conclusion that draining swamps, watering deserts and otherwise correcting nature's errors is a costly and dangerous business.

County Agent Hoffman of Pawnee county says that a good number of poultry raisers over the country report that their hens are laying well these days. Practically all these poultrymen are feeding some sort of a protein mash. This mash may contain skim milk or rabbit or other animal flesh.

Commodity marketing organizations are giving benefits, without discrimination. They have proven to be helpful to the members—also to the man on the outside. They are unselfish in their devotion to the cause of co-operation.

Search your own heart and know whether you desire orderly marketing. If you do you must have co-operative organizations.

FARMERS' UNION DIRECTORY

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A. C. Davis, Sec. Springfield, Mo.
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Farmers Union Jobbing Association
331 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri
246 F. U. Insurance Bldg., Salina, Kansas

Farmers Union Cooperative Produce Assn.
339 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri

Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission
408-8-10 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Co.
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Farmers' Union Auditing Association
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Salina, Kansas

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Latest Farm News Direct
from the Nation's Capital
The latest FACTS from Washington, the center of farm news. The National Farm News is an independent weekly newspaper edited for farmers and rural folks by men who know agriculture. Prints truthful, "first hand" news and information not found in other newspapers. NOTHING ELSE LIKE IT.
Special trial subscription offer 10 weeks for \$1.00. Valuable souvenir of Washington sent FREE with POSTPAID to every new subscriber. Send 10¢ in coin or stamps to THE NATIONAL FARM NEWS, 215-217 G St. N. W. Dept. XX, Washington, D. C.

LETTER HEADS
\$6 PER THOUSAND
ENVELOPES
\$5 PER THOUSAND
High Class Job Printing at Low Prices
THE GENERAL PRINTING CO.
Farmers Union Bldg., Salina, Kansas

NEW BOOK ON CONSTIPATION, STOMACH AND COLON DISORDERS
Explain how constipation, stomach and colon disorders can be permanently corrected has just been published by Dr. Ball's Health School, Dept. 1030, Excelsior Springs, Mo. This remarkable book can be obtained free by writing them.

Co-operative experiments with farmers in many localities have shown that where chinch bug infested areas have been systematically burned by the middle of December, the chinch bug problem has been solved for the ensuing year.

In feeding poultry the heavy grain feed should come at the evening meal. The birds should have all the grain they will clean up at this time.

Keep boarder cows—until you discover that they are boarders.

Will You Prosper In 1927?

You Will Not Know at the End of the Year Unless You KEEP A RECORD OF YOUR BUSINESS

We will send you FREE, Easy Record Calendar for the year 1927.

Space is provided for keeping farm accounts.

The system is very simple.

Every farmer should use one.

Act now—fill in and mail the coupon below.

FARMERS UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
"A Service Not For Profit."

FARMERS UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Des Moines, Iowa
706 Grand Avenue

Gentlemen:—

Without cost to me, send me Easy Record Calendar for 1927.

NAME

ADDRESS

DATE OF BIRTH

LIFE INSURANCE NOW CARRIED \$

Sweet clover hay has feeding value almost equal to alfalfa. Although more of it is wasted, it is still an economical feed at \$6.50 a ton.

HOW SHE GOT RID OF RHEUMATISM

Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, who lives at 204 Davis Avenue E. 14, Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having healed herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely cut out this notice, mail it to her with your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.

The best way to save labor is to increase soil fertility.

QUICKEN YOUR STEPS TOWARD PROGRESS

BY PATRONIZING YOUR OUV INSTITUTION IN 1927.

Consign Grain.
Request prices on Car Lot Mercandise.

Farmers Union Jobbing Assn.
Kansas City, Missouri.

The best way to save labor is to increase soil fertility.

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PRODUCE DEPARTMENT

GUY WEBSTER

We have just seen the first two issues of "The Cackler." This is a snappy folder put out by the Pacific Egg Producers, which is a "Co-operative organization of the men who feed the hens, gather the eggs, raise the feed, clean off the perches, etc., etc." This organization takes care of the distribution of PEP (The Pacific Egg Producers) Eggs to the Rockies and shipments to Europe and South America. They handle only eggs from the farms of members.

Some idea of the volume of business may be had from these figures: During 1926, they have handled about 1,800 cars or 27,000,000 dozen PEP Eggs. This includes approximately two-thirds of all Pacific Coast eggs received in New York and more than half of all the fresh eggs sold in New York during certain winter months.

M. W. V. Stevens reported when he returned from a two weeks' study of the eastern egg markets that the Pacific Egg Producers control the price of white eggs in the New York egg market. They cannot refrain from remarking again that the possibilities that lie in co-operative marketing are limitless. It takes time and work to get started, and more time and more work to keep growing, but the record of the Pacific Egg Producers is that that should encourage loyal Farmers Union members to get in and work.

Here is the story of another successful co-operative store. The Alliance Exchange of McPherson was organized in 1890 with \$700.00 capital. This capital was later increased to \$5,000.00 and shares sold for \$5.00 each in order to get money for their own building. Today they have an operating capital of \$68,000.00 without having sold another dollar's worth of stock. The Exchange has always paid dividends on capital and patronage. These dividends have never been less than five per cent more than 10 per cent. The volume of business averages from \$225,000.00 to \$240,000.00 per year and, during the war, \$313,000.00 was sold in one year.

There are two factors that have contributed largely to the success of this business. In the first place, they have from the first maintained a policy of building up reserves and keeping the profits of the business above a reasonable interest rate, in the organization. They operate on a "pay

as you go" basis; the bankers say they are the only firm in town that doesn't borrow money. In the second place, they have seldom changed managers, and consequently have been able to maintain a long-time program. In the thirty-six years of operation, there have been only four managers.

Mr. J. E. Voshell is president of the organization; Mr. M. O. Mathies, vice-president, has been on the board of directors for thirty years; Mr. M. D. Jackson, secretary, was a member of the first board of directors and is still serving; Mr. John Lowry, manager.

EUROPEAN EGG MARKETS.

The following extracts from the United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin on the Poultry and Egg Industry in Europe present some interesting information in regard to the place of co-operative organizations in the egg markets of Europe: "There are no daily sales of eggs on egg boards by means of offers and bids as in the larger markets of the United States. Neither are there any private or governmental price reporters upon whose reports so much faith is placed in this country. Prices are determined as a result of auction sales as in Rotterdam and Amsterdam, reports of committees as in Copenhagen and London and municipal quotations as in Paris and Milan. The London quotations as issued by the committees of the London egg trade, which meets every Monday morning, is considered by dealers in continental Europe to be the governing quotation. The London quotation, however, is in turn influenced very strongly by the Danish committee quotation, which comes out on Thursday and which is fixed by the representatives of the co-operative egg-selling organizations in Denmark. Thus it may be stated that indirectly the co-operative egg societies of a little country about half the size of the state of New Jersey control the egg market quotations of Europe.

In arriving at their quotations, the Danish committee considers all of the factors entering into the egg trade, such as supplies from other countries, season of the year, potential production, quality, etc. These quotations are maintained for one week commencing every Friday morning and are used as the basis for Danish sales in England and other countries and for the payment of advances to the

local co-operative societies, which in turn use them as a basis of payment to the individual members. Although they are adhered to as a basis for making advances to members, they are not always adhered to in sales, except in the cases of contracts made between retailers and the societies based upon them. Eggs not covered by contract are offered to various dealers at the quotation or slightly above, depending upon the opinion of the seller as to what the market will bear. If sales can not be made at quotation or above, reasonable offers are accepted at less than quotation.

"In Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and other sections of the Netherlands, egg auctions are established where the various co-operative egg-marketing circles or dealers can send their eggs for sale by auction. Upon receipt at the auction rooms the eggs are tested and sampled. A list is prepared of the different lots as to names of shippers and quantities, and each lot is given a number. A list of the lots to be offered for sale, showing consignees and lot numbers and quantities, is prepared and posted in the auction room. When the auction opens, the patrons select themselves and stand at a finger, like the hand of a watch, moving slowly around the dial from the highest amount to the lowest.

When about to offer a lot for sale the attendant at the auction calls out the name of the seller and the number and grade of the eggs offered. He then starts the finger on the dial at a figure known to be higher than the price that will be paid. When the finger reaches down to the amount which a person is willing to pay for the eggs offered, he presses the button at his side, which immediately stops the finger and shows the number of his seat at the side of the dial. The eggs are then declared sold to that person and another lot offered. If two patrons are bidding on the same instant, the machine locks and there is no sale. It can be seen that this method prevents any argument as to who made the bids and is more rapid than vocal auctions. A sale takes a little over a minute for each lot offered."

FARMERS IN SUMNER COUNTY LOSE \$50,000.00 DUE TO STORING WHEAT THERE WAS NO LICENSE

The Damon Grain and Produce Company of Caldwell, Kansas, and its subsidiary at Doster, have both gone out of business and Mr. Damon, the owner, has taken bankruptcy. This procedure resulted in a loss of approximately \$50,000.00 to farmers in Sumner county.

The Damon Grain and Produce Company was not a licensed warehouse, but was receiving grain on storage or on contract to buy, as a good many other elevators are doing in the State of Kansas.

The Warehouse Law does not cover the contract method of buying wheat and fixing a price in relation to the options at time of settlement with the farmer, which means that the elevator following this practice does not have to be bonded; but this has proven to be a very dangerous practice for the farmers of Kansas as cited in the above instance.

STOCK MARKET

CHICAGO MARKET LETTER.

Dear friend:— We never regret the passing of a day or a year if it marks a step forward to better things. When our part is clearly defined and perfectly fitted with the efforts of other men we know that it has been worth while.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION during 1926 has made a great step toward better marketing. The patronage of each and every farmer or association stands clearly outlined and perfectly fitted with the support of all the others. The work of efficient employees has blended the whole structure so that we may vision an orderly system of marketing as the result.

I want you to see this picture as we see it. Not just your own shipment of cattle, hogs or sheep. The consignments of 350,000 men like yourself who believe the farmer can demand and obtain cost of production plus a profit for his labor.

Chicago house shows a gain in every department for 1926. We have reached leadership in hog sales on many days. Over sixteen million dollars worth of products handled—safely, efficiently and with profit to the individual. It has been worth while. It will be productive of definite cash benefits to us all.

The record of business handled by Farmers Union agencies at nine markets is more impressive than anything we could say.

Market	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	Total Value
Omaha	342,863	3,717,432	404,053	\$128,527,231.04
St. Joseph	44,984	3,314,337	254,023	94,554,847.03
St. Louis	788,081	3,430,612	328,479	90,379,164.27
Kansas City	845,230	1,568,624	69,687,761.57	
Sioux City	204,405	2,470,468	59,545	72,581,856.38
Chicago	204,127	1,432,237	463,493	54,035,079.91
Do. St. Paul	208,667	765,137	34,708	23,397,263.04
Denver	527,529	557,009	21,895,143.80	
Wichita	125,599	93,155	6,688	6,473,008.25
Total	3,463,035	17,173,527	2,371,186	\$561,539,405.29

With such a record to cheer us, we may look forward to 1927 confident that Happiness and Prosperity will be developed and won.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION.

For the next Cowley County meeting, which will be held at the Floral local.

After the program and business meeting, sandwiches, doughnuts, pickles, and coffee were served.

The program was as follows: Piano duet, Mrs. Geo. and Miss Ada McQuisten; vocal duet, Miss Nell Oldham and Mr. C. R. O'Neill; reading, C. R. O'Neill, Harry Snook, F. L. Horvostock, and Ira Yilson; reading, Marion Giltner.

The officers elected for the coming year are: F. M. Giltner, president; Marc Seyfer, vice president; Geo. E. McGinn, secretary-treasurer; and Ira Wilson, lecturer.

Reported by Geo. E. McGinn.

ELLIS COUNTY MEETING.

The Ellis County Farmers Union at their last quarterly meeting elected the following officers for the incoming year:

John R. Chittenden, president; Anthony Kuhn, vice president; Frank G. Erbert, secretary-treasurer; John Erbert, doorkeeper; Joe Binder, executive committee as follows: Frank Herman, John Erbert, and Romand Liker. Committee on Resolutions are as follows: Anthony Kuhn, Martin Herman and Martin Oarth.

MARION COUNTY.

The Marion County Farmers Union fourth quarterly meeting was held in the court house on December 18. The following officers were elected: J. P. Fengel, president; Dan Thompson, vice-president; Jos. Kroupor, secretary-treasurer; Jos. Shields, lecturer; A. J. Pospisil, conductor; Geo. Haefner, doorkeeper; John Steele, Harry Moss and A. J. Anderson, executive committee.

Marion County Sec'y-Treas.

NOTICE MARSHALL CO. MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Marshall County Farmers Union, which was postponed owing to the inclement weather, will be held at Frankfort, Saturday, Jan. 15, commencing at 11 o'clock. Basket dinner. Speaker. All locals send your delegates.

Richard H. Mackey, Sec'y.

NEW BOOK ON RHEUMATISM.

Explaining how all rheumatic conditions can really be permanently corrected, has just been published by Dr. Ball's Health School, Dept. 1030, Excelsior Springs, Mo. This remarkable book can be obtained free by writing them.

Lots of nerve and determination is required to keep a farm account book for a year. But an analysis of accounts of a failing farm often reveals an astonishing number of excuses for the failure.

Department of Practical Co-Operation

ANDERSON COUNTY

MT. JOY LOCAL NO. 2125****
Meets the first and third Wednesday
Lulu Shilling, Sec.

WELDA LOCAL NO. 2054****
Meets the second and fourth Saturday
of each month. H. F. Furgason, Sec'y.

ALLEN COUNTY

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 2148****
Meets every second and fourth Friday
of the month. Ray Wilson, Sec.

CHASCO COUNTY

PRAIRIE HILL LOCAL NO. 1944****
Meets every two weeks on Saturday
night. Next meeting, August 21, 1926.
Emily B. Duke, Sec.

CLAY COUNTY

WHEELER LOCAL NO. 1032****
Meets the first and third Friday of
each month. Ernest Small, Sec'y Clay
County.

COFFEY COUNTY

SUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 2144****
Meets every second and fourth Wednesday
of each month. A. H. Collar, Sec.

CHESTER COUNTY

NEUTRAL LOCAL NO. 2103****
Meets the first Tuesday of each month.
C. A. Atkinson, Secretary.

COWLEY COUNTY

MERCER LOCAL NO. 1453****
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday
of each month. W. M. Schmidt,
Sec'y Cowley County.

CRAWFORD COUNTY

DUMB BELL LOCAL NO. 581****
Meets the first Monday and third Thursday
night in each month. C. W. McClasky,
Sec.

CLOUD COUNTY

BUFFALO VALLEY LOCAL NO. 507****
Meets the first and third Thursday of
each month. R. Hanson, Secretary.

DIST. NO. 103 LOCAL NO. 853****
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday
of each month. E. A. Conner, Sec.

CARMEL LOCAL NO. 1056****
Meets every second and fourth Monday
in the month. E. J. Roemer, Sec.

CARGY LOCAL NO. 2135****
Meets the first and third Thursday of each
month. R. E. Tupper, Sec.

SIGUEL LOCAL NO. 1635****
Meets the second Tuesday in each
month. Les Cox, Sec.

FRANKLIN LOCAL NO. 1532****
Meets the first Friday of each month
at 8 p. m.—Mrs. Frank Topping, Sec.

EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 605****
Meets first and third Monday of each
month. J. H. Hartshorn, Sec.

HAYS LOCAL NO. 564****
Meets first Friday of each month at 8
o'clock at court house. Frank B. Pfeiffer,
Sec. Ellis County.

ELLISWORTH COUNTY

ADVANCE LOCAL NO. 1838****
Meets the first Monday of each month
at 8 o'clock. F. F. Svoboda, Sec'y.

WHEAT CHAMP AWARD

FARM AND HOME WEEK

The Wheat Champion of Kansas
will be chosen during Farm and Home
week which will be held at the Kansas
State Agricultural college, Manhattan,
February 7-11. He will be picked from
the group of 35 county wheat kings who
were selected during the four of the
Wheat Festival train last summer. Prizes
of \$200, and \$100 as first, second, and
third awards respectively will be presented
the contest winners by the Kansas City
Chamber of Commerce.

Bread baking tests made on the
samples indicate very close competition.
This test will be considered in the
ranking of the contestants. Ranks
in the bread test have been made as
follows:

Rank 1: Theodore Tacha, Jennings,
Deatur county, and H. L. Hartshorn,
Ford county. Mr. Tacha's wheat test
ed 61 pounds per bushel while Mr.
Hartshorn's tested 60.4.

Rank 2: E. J. Burkhardt, Cimarron,
Gray county, and W. W. Coor, Hoxie,
Sheridan county, with respective
tests of 60.3 pounds and 61.6 pounds
per bushel.

The basis of scoring competitors,
which has been worked out by the
agricultural college and the chamber
of commerce, is so arranged that the
winner will be a real champion. He
will not necessarily be the grower
who has a large acreage or a tremendously
high acre production. Differences
in soil quality in different sections
of the state will be allowed for
by scoring the acre yield of each
county champion entered in the state
contest on a basis of the average 10-
year yield for the county in which
the grower lives with some consideration
given to this year's conditions.

Quality of grain and soundness of
production methods both will be
larger than the yield per acre in the
scoring of the champion. Of a total
of 2,000 points, 750 will be based on
grain quality, 450 on acre yield, and
800 on production methods. In scoring
the quality of grain exhibited, weight
per bushel, quality and quantity of
protein, and freedom from rye and
smut will be considered. Scoring of
the production methods will be governed
by soil management, cropping
system, time of seeding, and seed
treatment methods.

MEMBERS AND DELEGATES LISTED
TO A TALK BY MR.
GOULD, STATE DAIRY
COMMISSIONER, ALL-
SO CO. MEETINGS BY
MR. SEAMANS.

Mr. Gould,
State Dairy Commissioner.

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Convention.

(In part)

I am very glad indeed to be here. I
have looked forward to meeting with
you from the time I received the invitation.
I was very glad to meet Mr.
Seamans and Mr. Augustine at the
National Convention of the Dairy
men. I am always glad to meet them
because they are very pleasant gentlemen
to meet and I was glad the Farmers
Union Co-operative Creamery was
interested in our National Dairy
Show. The National Dairy Show
shows the magnitude of the dairy
industry. I wonder if there is any other
thing that reaches out and touches so
many industries as does the dairy industry.
We are just beginning to realize
the magnitude of the dairy industry.
I run back in your minds to the time
when your mother was making butter
on the farm and you were selling
it in the city. That is about the only
way butter fat was bought at that
time. Others can remember when the
creameries came into existence and
the whole milk was delivered to the
plant each morning. I am sure Mr.
Augustine will agree with me when I
say I wish we could have the same
quality of cream to churn now as
when the whole milk was delivered to

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 925****

Meets every first and third Monday of
each month. Ed. Moe, Sec'y.

TRIVOLI LOCAL NO. 1001****
Meets the first Monday evening in each
month. W. H. Fleming, Sec'y.

GEARY COUNTY

LYONSDALE LOCAL NO. 1415****
Meets every last Thursday in each
month. Oscar Latzke, Sec.

MOSS SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 1901****
First meeting each month. Clarence
Brown, Sec'y Geary County.

GOVE COUNTY

PARK LOCAL NO. 809****
Meets last Saturday of each month.
Joa. Hein, Sec'y Gove County.

GREENWOOD COUNTY

NEAL LOCAL NO. 1313****
Meets the second and fourth Friday of
each month. J. C. Gray, Sec.

JEWELL COUNTY

ROSE HILL LOCAL NO. 601****
Meets the last Thursday of each month.
Dolley Caskey, Sec.

MARSHALL COUNTY

HERKIMER LOCAL NO. 1002****
Second and fourth Wednesday. Karl
Rohde, Sec. Marshall County.

MIAMI COUNTY

BELLEVUE LOCAL NO. 1192****
Meets the first and third Friday. J.
Sloan, Sec. Miami County.

INDIANAPOLIS LOCAL NO. 1677****
Meets first and third Friday of each
month. Mrs. Della Burns, Secretary.
Treasurer.

SPRING VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1735****
Meets the first Friday in every month.
A. C. Bartlett, Sec'y Miami County.

NEMHA COUNTY

BOARDMAN LOCAL NO. 922****
Meets first and third Wednesday. G.
Cashman, Sec. Nemaha County.

DOWNEY LOCAL NO. 1127****
Meets every second Monday in the
month. Herman Boeding, Sec'y.

KORBER LOCAL NO. 914****
Meets first and third Tuesday. F. A.
Korber, Sec. Nemaha County.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 883****
Meets every second and fourth Wednesday.
Robert Steele, Nemaha County.

ROCK LOCAL NO. 929****
Meets the first and third Friday of
each month. Mrs. J. M. Amos, Sec'y

NORTON COUNTY

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1025****
Meets the third Tuesday of each month.
Mrs. H. E. Norris, Sec'y Norton County.

OSAGE COUNTY

COOK LOCAL NO. 1648****
Meets the first Monday and fourth Thursday
of each month. Mrs. A. S. Lee, Sec. Osage County.

JUNCTION LOCAL NO. 1486****

Meets second and fourth Friday of
each month. Sec. F. W. Warren, Sec.

PLUM CREEK LOCAL NO. 1484****

Meets the first Thursday of each
month. Mary W. Vann, sec'y.

RICHVIEW LOCAL NO. 1697****

Meets the second and fourth Friday of
each month. F. O. Bice, Sec.

VASSAR LOCAL NO. 1779****

Meets the first and third Thursday of
each month. Arnold Kersten, Sec'y.

OSBORNE COUNTY

JOSE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 257****

Meets every second and fourth Tuesday
of each month. Theron E. Frost,
Sec'y.

PHILLIPS COUNTY

PLEASANT HILL LOCAL NO. 572****

Meets every first Monday of the month
at Pleasant Hill. Carl M. Smith, Sec.

RILEY COUNTY

GRAND VIEW LOCAL NO. 1214****

Meets every other Friday evening. L.
D. Buss, Sec.

SAND CREEK LOCAL NO. 793****

Meets the first Tuesday after the first
Monday in each month. J. B. Senecal,
Sec.

RUSH COUNTY

SAND CREEK LOCAL NO. 804****

Meets the first and third Friday of
each month. A. R. Wilson, Sec.

STAFFORD COUNTY

NEW HOP LOCAL NO. 2020****

Mrs. Della Burns, Secretary. Sec'y
Stafford County.

TREGO COUNTY

HAPPY LOCAL NO. 1006****

Meets the first Tuesday of each
month. G. A. Dorman, Sec. Trego
County.

THOMAS COUNTY

PRAIRIE HILL LOCAL NO. 1305****

Meets second Thursday of every month.
E. B. Werner, Sec'y Thomas County.

WASHINGTON COUNTY

HERVING LOCAL NO. 1421****

Meets the first and third Tuesday of
each month. Henry Eden, Sec'y Wash-
ington County.

HORSE SHOE LOCAL NO. 1010****

Meets every first and third Friday of
each month. Henry Zumbahlen, Sec'y
Washington County.

PLEASANT RIDGE LOCAL NO. 960****

Meets the first and third Monday of
each month. Frank J. Sedwick, Sec.

STURRY LOCAL NO. 1021****

Meets the first Friday of each month.
B. F. Bollinger, Secretary.

WOODSON COUNTY

PLUM CREEK LOCAL NO. 2100****

Meets every second and fourth Monday
of the month. W. J. Massoth, secretary.

The subject of his theme was deeper
than most of us had thought in the
past. This idea confronts us from all
directions. Shall the farmer cease to
be a real American farmer owning and
operating and producing a number of
his own farm or shall he turn it over,
as Mr. Reno says, to the signs of the time
indicating. I cannot help but feel, as
he went further on and explained the
trend, that we were in a most
critical condition. We were told by one
of our great Americans a number of
years ago that it was not good policy
to swap horses in the middle of the
stream. We have organized and have
arose to a position in the Farmers
Union program that is said to be
unique in this nation. We have our
City, Salina, St. Joe, and in all directions
that the farmer needs to be
associated in order for him to take
what is coming to him. Now, these
new sons of the Farmers Union might
not just as peacefully as a new son
be. There is strife among them. Not
many like there were at one time but
the thing that is pulling us into one
great force to go forward and accomplish
the principles of the Farmers
Union is one great power. I have seen
all of the different lines of the work
of the Union in this state. We cannot
spare John Tromble from our
state at the present time. It has been
reported that perhaps he is in