



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-Operation



VOLUME XIX

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1927

NUMBER 39

MAKING PROFITS IN SWINE

Address by Clyde W. Coffman, Overbrook, Kansas, Farmer and Farm Leader, Delivered Before the Kansas Live Stock Association's Convention at Wichita, Kansas, February 25, 1927

It is quite a relief to members of the Legislature to get out in a body like this where we don't have to listen to a lot of hot air on some things we don't know anything about, and also to be able to get up and make a talk and not have some other fellow get up and come back at you. It may be that it takes a little too much optimism for a man to undertake to talk on the subject of profits along any farm line at this time and I am just wondering if it doesn't take a man somewhat like the fellow that was optimistic enough to start out to do business and make profits by buying from a Scotchman and selling to the Jews, but anyway, the matter of profits in the live stock business at this time as I see it looks somewhat better than it has for a number of years.

In taking up the subject assigned me I am very grateful to the program committee for being so considerate as to give me a subject dealing with one branch of the live stock industry which has never for any very long period of time had a balance on the wrong side of the ledger.

In dealing with the subject "Profits in Swine" I wish to base my remarks on facts as I have gathered them from my experience as a pork producer and not to discuss the subject from the viewpoint of the breeder.

It may be presumptuous for one of my age and experience to undertake to talk to a group of so intelligent and prosperous stockmen as are present here, especially when the audience is so familiar with the subject as most of you are; but with the hope that I may be able to say something that will in some way benefit a brother feeder, I am consenting to make these few remarks.

In order that I may convince you that I am really sold on my subject, I am going to ask you to pardon a little personal mention, that I may relate one little experience which will show you how I, early in my farming experience, have very vividly demonstrated to me that there really were "Profits in Swine."

I attended a public sale one day—it was in September, in the good old days when stock sales were held on the terms of "12 months' time without interest—a sow and 8 pigs were put up, and I bought the outfit for \$12 with 12 long months to pay the note. To make a long story short—before that little \$12 note came due, the 8 pigs were sold in the market for \$165, and the sow, 7 thrifty shoats, and 9 suckling pigs were left out of the investment. Corn in those days was selling for 40c per bushel, so you feeders can quickly figure that in that instance there were "Profits in Swine."

It is true, there have been periods of low prices, high grain prices and over production when the profits have been a little hard to figure. But the pork grower who sticks to business year after year, breeds a good thrifty class of hogs, uses discretion in handling them, produces as much as possible of his own feed and then finishes up by careful marketing, has reason to proclaim the hog "the mortgage lifter" of the corn raiser.

I think, more than any other animal, the hog pays in direct proportion to the amount of care given him. So I would say the question of profit in the hog business depends on care given the pig, producing a little more gain at a little less cost.

Let us consider some of the essentials that must enter into a well planned farm if we are to have healthy hogs and, ultimately, "Profits in Swine."

Methods of housing bring up subjects for discussion and possibly argument, but all are agreed that in order to share profits we must provide our growing hogs with warm, dry, winter quarters. Plenty of fresh air is an essential for pigs at all times if they are to grow and keep healthy. Unless it be in extremely cold and stormy weather, a warm, dry open shed is preferable for herds of feeding hogs.

The hog much more than any other livestock, contracts disease when thrown together in large numbers; hence the necessity for roomy, dry quarters with plenty of fresh air. One of the best methods of insuring healthy hogs is to provide plenty of range for growing hogs. This can best be done by having a number of fields and changing from one part of the farm to another as soon as possible.

In order that profits may be insured, it is necessary to provide plenty of pasture which can be done with great benefit to the soil in any section far enough east to be in either the alfalfa or clover belts.

The fact that so many farmers in the past have tried to raise and feed hogs in dry lots is responsible for so many giving up and saying there was nothing in hogs and accounts for so many farms being without hogs today. In many cases, especially on rented farms, fencing has not been provided for properly handling hogs with the result that there has not been the profit in the business especially in those years when the relative prices of hogs and grain were high.

Not so many years back, the mere thought of a pig had associated with it a small, puny, and in most cases meant a mummy one, but the successful hog raiser of today would think no more of trying to raise hogs in

that way than a cattleman would of raising cattle without a pasture. By the liberal use of clover and alfalfa, hogs can be produced up to certain stage with—but very little grain and protein concentrates, although it is generally admitted, and proven by experiments that a partial ration of grain and protein supplements is profitable even with the best of clover and alfalfa.

You have all heard of the old farmer who, when he was listening of grain and hogs were not so favorable and farmers by the hundreds have given up the most lucrative branch of their business.

To the county agent tell how to shorten the fattening period of the hogs, remarked, "What is time to a hog?" and I am wondering if there are not many times when there is logic in his statements and when, if we let our hogs eat some nice tender alfalfa with a partial ration of grain and wait for the good spot in the market, that almost always comes sometime during the summer months, the profits will be larger.

From my experience, I am thoroughly convinced that there are many times when we would have more "Profits in Swine" if we would say with the farmer we have all laughed at, "What is time to a hog?", allow him to put on some weight at the least possible expense and be ready for the midsummer market. An examination of price tables back for 20 years shows that in every year except 1910, prices were higher after the packing season was over than during that period; and in most cases the high point in the summer was from \$1 to \$3 higher than the early part of the year.

The advantages by reason of additional gain to the average feeder in feeding in summer over those secured in winter feeding of hogs make a very important consideration in planning feeding operations. All of which substantiates my contention that the larger profit in hogs comes from the fall pig that is carried through the winter and fed during the warm weather on a ration the cost of which has been reduced by the use of pasture. By encouraging orderly marketing, we can reduce the loss from the fall pig that is carried through the winter and fed during the warm weather on a ration the cost of which has been reduced by the use of pasture.

The traffic in stock hogs at public markets, made possible by the established proof of the absolute safety in shipping hogs, has enabled many producers and feeders to realize a profit from feeding hogs.

The fact that in former years when drought came there was no outlet for immature hogs made the hog business nothing more nor less than one of the gambles on the corn crop.

This infant, but growing, industry was made possible largely through the good judgment and efforts of our Live Stock Commissioner, Joe Mercer, who first authorized the movement of stock hogs from Kansas City in 1914. Four years later the Federal Government permitted the shipping of stock hogs from public yards. The first load moving from Kansas City on April 24, 1918, since which time any farmer can go into the hog-breeding business knowing that if the hot winds get his corn, he can at best sell his shoats for as much per hundred as they could bring had he been able to take them on to market.

This marked the beginning of the greatest chapter in the history of the hog-raising industry—a time when the most profitable business went on a basis more stable than any other branch of the stock business. When the hog breeder could equip himself for his operations knowing that he could insure his herd against annihilation by the ravages of the most destructive plague known to the live stock business, and when the feeder found himself able to supply himself with feeder hogs on the same basis and with the same degree of safety he would lay in a supply of feeder cattle, to make all the advance stages, however, it was found at the outbreak of cholera in the corn belt in 1926 that only a little over 1 per cent of the corn belt hogs were immune.

Since profits in a business represent simply a very small percentage of the gross income and, in most cases, come from the exercising of extraordinary precaution and care, I want to call to your attention the fact that in several counties in Kansas the producers of hogs are getting a 10c per hundred extra profit because of the fact that they are raised in tuberculosis free counties. This is the result of another splendid effort of our live stock sanitary commission and the voluntary offer from our packer friends.

The history of the hog market has been that good prices accompanied by a liberal showing of profit stimulate production to a point of over production resulting in excessive runs and demoralized markets, but the present situation is upstaging all done to the extent market prophets have almost ceased to set a time when the present high prices would end.

The last government pig census indicates only a 4% increase in the 1926 fall pig crop over that of 1925, and practically all of this increase offset by a deficit in the spring crop, making a net total farrow of practically the same as 1925. Taking into

consideration the enormous losses from cholera due to the neglect in vaccination because of low prices paid for hogs in 1923 and the early part of 1924 and the financial depression, we find that the country is almost a million hogs short of 1925 supplies.

Another factor which points toward continued profits is the authentic statement that for the past six years the supply had decreased, almost 4,000,000 annually. In any event the pork producer seems to be in for at least another year of good prices, and with the general prediction that the 1927 pig crop will be no larger than 1926, the only possible chance for a slump to anything below a profitable basis would be an unprecedented decrease in pork consumption and there is nothing at the present time to indicate this. And we predict that there will continue to be handsome "Profits in Swine" for the farmer who will take advantage of the prospect of the famous motor car manufacturer that "Inventive hand Science will eliminate work and Livestock."

A FEW FIGURES TO SHOW WHAT THE FARMERS UNION CREAMERY HAS DONE FOR OSBORNE COUNTY

On January 1st, 1925 we changed from an old live creamery Co. and started buying for the Farmers Union Creamery Co. of Superior, Neb. In 1925 we shipped 28,037 lbs. of butter fat from our station at Alton and 32,255 lbs. from our Osborne station.

In 1926 Alton shipped 55,760 lbs. and Osborne 52,039 lbs. making a total of 107,800 lbs. for Alton and 19,514 lbs. for Osborne. In 1925 we paid back in dividends to our stockholders \$564.79 at Alton and \$672.80 at Osborne, making a total of \$1,237.59. For 1926 Alton is paying back to our stockholders \$1,672.80 and Osborne \$1,535.15.

We started a station at Downs in June after operating only six months they prorated \$481.27. They handled 17,825 lbs. of butter fat.

Summing these all up it makes a total of \$3,689.22 of dividends prorated to our stockholders in 1926.

In addition to the dividends we have received the same commission for handling to cream that we would have received from the old live creamery. Besides helping to increase the Creamery business it has helped our elevators.

It has awakened the co-operative spirit among the farmers of this community causing them to see the benefits from the Farmers Union Creamery.

I think the time is near at hand when the farmers will refuse to ship their cream any place only to a Farmers Union Creamery.

It is the duty of the co-operative, we expect to make the Osborne county the ideal co-operative county of the state. We welcome our sister counties to compete with us for this place. IT WILL TAKE CO-OPERATIVE EFFORTS TO WIN IT.

WE RECEIVE ATTENTION FROM THE OUTSIDE

Courtland, Kans., April 30, 1927. The Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas; Gentlemen:

Enclosed find clipping from the Courtland Journal which is a mighty good advertisement for the best insurance company in the state. Yours respectfully, R. M. GLENN.

R. M. Glenn certainly got a prompt adjustment on his fire loss. The fire was Monday afternoon during a heavy rain which extended over the most of the state, the insurance company notified Tuesday p. m. It rained all day Wednesday but Thursday noon, in spite of almost impassable roads the adjuster was on hand and made a full and satisfactory settlement, covering the entire loss. Mr. Glenn received his check Saturday. Yes he was insured in the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Co.—Courtland Journal.

Courtland is ninety miles from Salina.

LOW COST OF OPERATION FOR KANSAS ELEVATOR

The Fowler Equi Exchange, Fowler, Kans., had a net worth on December 31, 1926, of \$147,996. Of this amount \$27,500 was surplus and \$40,431 net earnings for the year 1926.

The association was organized in 1910 for the purpose of marketing farmers' grain co-operatively. Its membership in 1919 was 108. During the year 1926 it received 852,000 bushels of wheat and its total volume of business for the year, measured in dollars, was \$1,065,498. Corn, coal oil and general merchandise were handled as well as wheat. The cost of handling the year's business is given in the annual report as \$16,813.

A CARD OF THANKS

I take this means to express my appreciation to my many friends and fellow members of the various locals of our organization for the kind thoughts and beautiful flowers sent to me while confined to the hospital in my second illness. As a token of pleasant memories the flowers were sure nice. However, I am forced to admit that my fascination for flowers is not what it was in time gone by, which only goes to show that mankind is like the flowers of today. When they reach maturity their petals drop off and so it is with man. When he has reached the summit and after a brief struggle of possession, he weakens and one by one of the colored petals of his hobbies drop off. However, the renewal of kind thoughts and pleasant memories keep the home fires burning.

Again with many thanks, I am Yours truly, JOEL STRAHM, Co. Sec'y-Treas.

No undertaking was ever carried to a successful conclusion without a constructive program.

A LETTER WITH A GOOD MORAL

Bereaved Couple Thank Farmers Union Organization.

The accompanying letter tells its own story—a story of tragedy and grief, but one in which the Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Company was privileged to be of some help to those in sorrow and distress. The letter reads as follows:

Boone, Iowa, Dear Sirs:

This is to acknowledge the receipt of the check from you for \$2,004.23, which is the full payment of the policy on account of the accidental death of our son, Ernest Gates, who met death while working on his car on March 27, 1927.

He had carried a policy with you for over three years. This is a very prompt and satisfactory settlement for the full amount due. We thank you very much and will be pleased to recommend your company to others who should carry this protection.

(Signed) Mr. and Mrs. John M. Gates. Of course, no amount of money can compensate for the loss of loved ones, but when such tragedies come it is helpful to have anticipated them by carrying insurance protection.

Every issue of this paper carries the news of the death of some Farmers Union member who lacked the forethought that Ernest Gates showed when he took out a policy in the Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Company. Doubtless many of them would like to do so, but many put it off until too late. To the living, who have postponed taking out a policy, the above letter from Mr. and Mrs. Gates should come as a kindly and timely warning, not to delay the matter until it is too late.

Drop a line today telling us your age and we'll write you about our policies, telling you just what it will cost, without any obligation on your part to take out a policy with us if you do not care to do so after receiving this information.

Address us: Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, 706 Grand Ave., 5th Floor, Des Moines, Iowa—and do it now. Delays are dangerous.

THE VOICE OF LABOR IS ON THE AIR

Many able speakers use W-C-F-L every Wednesday night to talk to the American Farmer.

Mr. W. C. O'Conor of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission tells me that the farmers of the West are not getting in on these radio programs.

Eternal vigilance is the price of the farmer and the worker must pay for liberty and economic freedom.

Publicity is the greatest weapon we have against the speculator, exploiter and manipulator.

The radio is a boon that suffering people ought to take full advantage of.

If the people listen in, they will hear the truth and be able to protect themselves against imposition and injustice.

The American farmer should be organized 100 per cent.

Please spread the news of W-C-F-L program all over your section so that the farmers can get all the benefit of these wonderful talks that are given by men who want the success of the farmer to be prominently assured.

The drive to organize the American farmer should be simultaneous throughout the nation.

Intensive constructive methods should be laid out by the organizers and then they should get out and bring the farmer in from every state by the uncounted thousands as members of American Farmers Union.

Let the farmer pep, it can be done. Put the farmer on top where he belongs.

Call on me freely for any service I can render either by speech or influence.

Please address mail to residence, 2354 Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Sincerely and fraternally yours, R. L. Redcliffe, Member Executive Board-Local 70 Cement Workers.

Wednesday speaker Over Voice of Labor-W-C-F-L.

Listen in next Wednesday at 6:30 p. m. Chicago daylight saving time and again at 7:30 Farmers hour.

MT. PLEASANT PROUD OF OUR PRESIDENT

The members of Mt. Pleasant Union No. 956 want every member in the state to know that we are proud of our Brother C. E. Huff, his local life has been spent in his locality working for the good of the community and the local unions here. We will miss him in our local, but appreciate his duty for while we make mistakes, he is one of our greatest ambitions is to be considered an asset to the company we serve and the community in which we live.

With highest personal regards, I remain Yours fraternally, J. H. LAIRD.

APPRECIATES HIS INSURANCE COMPANY

Blue Mound, Kans., April 29, '27. Mr. Chas. Simpson, Salina, Kansas; Dear Mr. Simpson:

Many thanks for the 27th inst. received. Many thanks for your kind words of appreciation, it is certainly a pleasure to work in touch with those who are not afraid to give a word of encouragement and good cheer even though one is doing only what he considers his duty for while we make mistakes, he is one of our greatest ambitions is to be considered an asset to the company we serve and the community in which we live.

With highest personal regards, I remain Yours fraternally, J. H. LAIRD.

AGRICULTURE SET BACK BY ADVERSE WEATHER

April provided many set-backs for what had promised to be an early agricultural season, reports the Bureau of Agriculture. Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture in its May 1 review of the farm situation. Reports to the bureau record every possible sort of weather disturbance over the country last month.

The inundation of cotton lands in the lower Mississippi Valley, according to the bureau, will unquestionably have an effect on cotton acreage this year. Rains and freezes in the West caused delay in spring wheat and widespread damage to fruit and grain, although in spring wheat territory has been benefited by soil moisture.

The far West experienced severe snowstorms and low temperatures with resulting injury to fruit and tender crops over on coast. Portions of the East have been too dry for good soil preparation, abnormally warm weather alternating with heavy frosts. The season is advanced in the South as regards general farm work, but operations elsewhere have begun to lag behind schedule.

Southern truck crop acreage reported to have been increased over last season by probably one-half more early celery and carrots, one-third more early lettuce, tomatoes, cucumbers, beans, and "rabbieries," and Florida and Texas potatoes. Southern deciduous fruits have shown a fairly good bloom but the extent of recent frost damage is not yet fully known.

The decline in prices of hogs last month is reported as the most significant development among the livestock industries. The decline is attributed chiefly to lessened demand. European markets being weaker and domestic consumption of pork products, especially in the South, having decreased.

A strong demand for cattle is reported, with cattlemen restocking their ranches. The new crops of calves, pigs, and lambs which come most heavily in April, are encountering a large volume of conditions, livestock reports beginning to reflect losses from that cause.

Discussing the recent estimate of a decrease of 649,000 persons in the farm population last year, the report states that there has been a total loss of around 3,000,000 in farm population since the census of 1920, "a factor of more consequence than all current shifts of weather, production or prices."

Rapid consumption of apples is cited as an outstanding feature of the cold storage situation, 2,000,000 barrels having moved into consumption during March, and April 1 stocks only a little heavier than the averages stated there have been in the last five years.

Storage stocks of butter have been reduced to a negligible quantity. The cold storage situation, says the bureau, "would seem to be encouraging to producers of butter, beef and mutton, but it increasingly suggests that the poultry industry is in the midst of a period of expansion and that egg producers would do well to watch the signs ahead."

The bureau's general index of purchasing power of farm products in terms of non-agricultural commodities remained at 82 in March, the five pre-war years being considered as 100. This compares with 87 in the same month a year ago, 91 two years ago, and 79 three years ago.

HEAVY MONDAY MARKETING OF CATTLE STUDIED BY U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Market receipts of livestock at public stockyards, particularly cattle, are usually much heavier on Mondays than on other days of the week. When the grass cattle run is in progress in the fall, Monday receipts at the larger public stockyards range from 40 to 50 per cent of the week's total. An inquiry has been made by the United States Department of Agriculture as to the possibility of effecting a better distribution of receipts by the department in answer to its inquiry. It has been suggested that the department might help to draw up a plan for eliminating excessive runs of livestock on Mondays. Anything done to remedy this difficulty, however, will involve co-operative effort among all the interests concerned, since no legal authority exists for regulating the movements of livestock to market.

Livestock associations have notified the department that the advantages of a more uniform distribution of livestock receipts are obvious from the stockman's standpoint. Crowded markets are declared to mean losses in many ways to cattle shippers. Railroad officials who answered the department's letters expressed great interest in the problem, although they were not unanimous as to the feasibility or need of changing present livestock distribution methods. Regulating movements of livestock, according to some of the railroad men, would permit greater utilization of locomotives and cars, facilitate the handling of other railroad traffic, and eliminate congestion at stockyards.

Livestock exchanges likewise see a possibility of effecting operating economies through a more even distribution of livestock receipts. Large Monday receipts mean that commission companies must maintain for the

THE OBJECTIVES OF THE WHEAT POOL

An Efficient and Orderly Way for the Farmer to Market His Grain Which Will Enhance the Value of Future Farm Crops

The primary objective of the Wheat Pool is, of course, to improve the economic and social welfare of the farmer. The standard of living of the producers has been increased, and will be still further enhanced in the future, by the following means:

1. Replace the relatively inefficient competitive private grain marketing system by a farmer owned and controlled co-operative association.

2. Increase the farmer's independence and income by giving him a voice in the selling of his crop. It stands to reason that a well managed co-operative association with control of a large volume of grain can get appreciably better returns for its members than can the average individual farmer by selling his grain in a haphazard manner. Some of the reasons are: The co-operative has the latest and most up-to-date information on market conditions in all countries, and on prices in all markets. The average farmer has little or no information of this kind and could not use it effectively if he had. Many farmers have to sell their grain regardless of market conditions—the co-operative does not. The Pool has well trained and experienced salesmen who can unquestionably sell its members' grain to better advantage than the individual isolated producer.

3. Reduce the margin between the producer and the consumer. By having a large volume of grain passing through its country and terminal elevators the Pool has reduced the handling charges appreciably. By having a large volume of grain gets lower water freight rates. In other words, the large turnover of the Pool enables it to take advantage of the economies of large scale production. Labor, management, rent, interest, insurance, depreciation and other necessary charges per bushel of grain handled are materially lower under the Pool than under the old plan.

4. Secure for the farmer the maximum net returns for his crop. Under the old plan the farmer got the competitive market price for his grain and all profits went to private individuals. Under the Pool plan the farmer gets what the consumer pays, minus only the proper marketing charges. Under the old plan many individuals got large profits. Under the Pool plan there are no profits, as the farmer gets the price paid by the consumer minus only the actual costs of transferring the grain from the country to the consumer's market. The large profits made from mixing, drying and cleaning grain which formerly went to private dealers are now returned to the farmer in the form of higher net prices.

5. Insure the farmer against the

purpose of handling Monday's business a force much larger than is required for the receipts on the other days of the week. Packers expressed interest in the movement for essentially the same reason. Excess capacity to maintain staffs necessary to take care of weekly peak loads are declared to place an unnecessary charge against packing house operations in general. It is contended that both producers and consumers would benefit from saving in equipment, personnel and overhead costs that more uniform receipts might make possible.

Cattle receipts at seven leading markets during 1926 have been analyzed by the department to show the Monday bunching that takes place in the sales season. From January to July inclusive, Monday receipts were from 31.4 to 35.7 per cent of the week's total. In August, September and October the distribution shifted so that the proportion on Monday was increased to almost 44 per cent. Monday cattle receipts at Chicago averaged around 35 per cent of the week's total at that market most of the year. At St. Paul receipts on Monday exceeded 50 per cent of the week's total in the fall months while at Kansas City and Sioux City they comprised more than 45 per cent of the total during the same period.

It does not appear that this bunching of receipts on Monday causes a slump in prices on that day. In fact there seems to be no marked tendency for prices to be higher or lower on any particular day. It has been suggested that an increased supply

on Monday is counterbalanced by an increased demand, due to the manner in which the livestock trade has adjusted itself to the situation. The results of the department's study and analysis of the problem are being placed in the hands of leading representatives of the various interests concerned.

EVENING CLASS IN CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING IN COLORADO

An evening class in co-operative marketing was held the first two weeks in February at the Greeley High School, Greeley, Colo. The participating agencies were the Greeley High School, the Department of Vocational Education, the State Agricultural College, and several co-operative marketing associations.

The object of the course was "to familiarize farmers with the fundamental principles of co-operation, the general structure or business make-up, and the actual operation of marketing associations." In order to insure success in this venture into the unexplored field of adult evening classes, instructors were selected who were actively connected with successful associations. The classes were attended largely by farm leaders in the vicinity of Greeley. Twenty-seven men attended three or more meetings, and were thereby entitled to enrollment in the class. A local paper gave unusual publicity, having a representative at each meeting and publishing daily news stories.

Some people never get too old to learn but the trouble is that they don't bother about it.

NOTICE!

To those who would care to have one of the Photographs of the Flowers that you will find on the front page of this paper, we wish to say that you may procure same by filling in the coupon below. The size of the photo is 10x22 which is large enough to show the beauty of the flowers in every detail. Besides the Photo has a small copy of Mr. Tromble's picture in the corner, this is not shown in the cut. These pictures cost us \$1.50 and we will give you advantage of this price.

COUPON

You may send me one of the Photographs of the Flowers. You will find enclosed 1.50.

Name
Address
R. R. No.

The Kansas Union Farmer

Published Every Thursday at Salina, Kansas, by THE KANSAS BRANCH OF THE FARMERS EDUCATIONAL & CO-OPERATIVE UNION, 119 South Seventh Street.

Entered as Second-Class Matter August 24, 1912 at Salina, Kansas. Under Act of March 3, 1872.

Acceptance for Mailing at Special Rate of Postage Provided for in Section 1103. Act of October 3, 1917. Authorized July 30, 1918.

C. E. HUFF, Editor and Manager

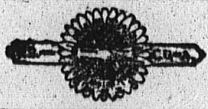
Subscription Price, per Year.....\$1.00

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

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

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

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



THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1927

WHEAT HARVEST APPROACHES

By far the larger part of the Kansas wheat acreage sown last fall presents a satisfactory picture at present, although a very considerable acreage in the west and northwest has resulted in complete failure. It seems almost certain that Kansas will produce a full average crop, but it is wholly uncertain whether the farmer will realize a net profit from its production. Much will depend upon the manner in which the crop is fed into the primary markets. Farm storage facilities have diminished rather than increased during the past decade, and the combine is rapidly supplanting those methods of harvesting which utilized the grain stack for storage, and extended the threshing over a longer season. This condition has increased the demand made upon local elevators to carry grain for the grower's account. Doubtless full use should be made of all facilities, but the Co-operative Elevator which undertakes to perform such a service should inform itself fully in advance as to its rights and liabilities under the law.

Mr. A. E. Stokdyk, of the State Agricultural College, has issued a bulletin dealing with this matter which ought to be studied by all managers and directors of our elevators. The bulletin follows: In handling storage grain it is well to keep several points in mind.

First, in order to store grain it is necessary to secure an annual license from the state grain inspector; to file a suitable bond with the state grain inspector; and to handle storage grain in compliance with the Public Warehouse Law as enacted in 1921, chapter 200, and as amended by the laws of 1923, chapter 147. Copies of this law may be obtained from the Kansas State Grain Inspection Department, Kansas City, Missouri.

Second, the fact that a competitor is handling storage grain should lead first to an investigation of his license to store grain, rather than to the adoption of the policy to store grain because the competitor is doing so.

In 1926, only 227 elevators out of nearly 2,000 held a license to store grain. Unless there has been a remarkable increase in the number of applications in the past season, the warehouse act has been violated and some elevator operators have been handling storage grain illegally.

Third, inasmuch as there are only a few country elevators that have sufficient bin room to store a considerable quantity of wheat, most elevator operators must resort to one of the following methods of storage:

1. Separate bin storage in terminal elevators.
2. Grade storage in terminal elevators.
3. Selling the grain and buying a future as a hedge.

4. Making a contract to settle at a definite amount under the May future.

Fourth, of the four methods listed the method known as separate or special bin storage is more satisfactory than grade storage. It is a well known fact that country run grain will sell from 2 to 5 cents above terminal warehouse grain of the same grade. This is due to the fact that terminal houses mix grain and deliver grain that barely passes grade. Furthermore, protein is not a grading factor and, therefore, a person may store high protein wheat and receive in return low protein wheat if he stores on grade storage.

Fifth, selling grain that is stored on account for farmers and then buying a future against it is often objectionable because the premiums for high quality wheat are usually lowest during heavy marketing periods. As the season advances the premiums increase and the elevator operator carrying the grain as a future does not get the advantage of the advance in premiums but he must settle with the farmer on the basis of the advance in premiums for cash grain.

Sixth, to protect himself the elevator operator can make a contract to settle at a definite sum under the May future. In this way he is not running the risk of advancing premiums for cash grain. Furthermore, this method has an advantage in that the elevator operator can close out his interest as soon as the farmer decides to sell. If he has the grain in storage and has to order it loaded out he runs a risk of losing money on the grain between the time he orders the grain loaded out of the warehouse and the time that it is sold on the market.

Seventh, when storage grain is handled and the grain is actually stored, the farmer should be charged all the expenses of storage. Even though a competitor may store a little cheaper, remember that he will lose money.

Eighth, operators of co-operative elevators are not exempt from the provisions of the warehouse act even though they store grain for members only.

Ninth, if contracts are made on a present sale basis, the operator need not be licensed under the

provisions of the warehouse act. A present sale contract may carry a future payment plan. The reason that a present sale contract does not come under the warehouse act is because title to the grain passes from the farmer to the elevator operator as soon as the contract is executed.

Below is a sample contract that illustrates the present sale contract:

SALES CONTRACT

In consideration of payment to be made by the Hillside Co-operative Exchange as hereinafter provided, John Jones does hereby sell and deliver to the Hillside Co-operative Exchange at its elevator, the quality and grade of wheat as listed below:

3,000 bushels and 40 pounds No. 2 Hard Red Winter wheat, testing 60 pounds.

The seller acknowledges receipt of 10 cents per bushel amounting to \$300.07 cash in hand as first payment on said wheat.

The Hillside Co-operative Exchange agrees to pay the balance for said wheat upon presentation of the seller's copy of this contract at Blankville, Kansas, by seller or his assigns, and settlement to be made on the basis of the next Kansas City market after said notice is received by the buyer, it being understood and agreed that the price to be paid for each of the above grades shall be (23c) twenty-three cents per bushel less than average price at which wheat of the same grade is sold in Kansas City, Missouri, on date balance or last payment is due.

It is mutually agreed that the price must be fixed and the wheat paid for in full on or before June 30, 1927, and if payment is not demanded prior to that date, buyer may on that date fix the price in above described manner and remit.

Signed in duplicate this 20th day of July 1926.

Hillside Co-operative Exchange

By Tom Burns, Manager.

By John Jones, Seller.

THE FARMERS AND MODERN PRODUCTION METHODS

The farmer has never lacked for friends and advisers. He has been urged to take up a program of increased acre-production, and has been so successful as to well-nigh destroy his market by making crops well above requirements. He has been urged to diversify his operations, and has been assured that safety, happiness and wealth lay in the abandonment of one-crop farming. He has proven sufficiently apt in following this lead to have created now a situation in the poultry market which makes every flock a present or prospective loser. There is more than a possibility that dairying will suffer in turn. And he continues to diminish his equity in the National wealth at a discouraging rate.

The Bureau of Farm Economics, Dept. of Agriculture, reports that for the year ending March 15, 1926, 123,000 farms changed hands on forced sale, or by default to creditors. These figures represent only definite public bankruptcies. If the private settlements by transfer to creditors were added the total would be probably double or treble that number. Even the public figures represent an average of about 400 farms daily for the working days of the year.

At the moment modern machinery and high production per unit of man-power is the solution. A recent magazine article shows clearly how one may utilize cheap land in western Kansas, eastern Colorado, in New Mexico or Texas—"still cheap and half of it still sod"—the farmer and his two boys producing "five to six hundred acres of wheat, eight to ten thousand bushels and getting their living from a flock of hens." This article shows that the "labor cost per wheat bushel is certainly less than twenty cents." Average yields of fifteen bushels per acre in the area referred to are easily produced—on a typewriter—and labor costs are near nothing.

But the areas now suffering most acutely are the very ones in which the farmer has most nearly followed this advice and the example of successful manufacturers. Where the farmer has gone on in the old way, making but a little and spending a little less, with worn-out machinery and outworn methods he has not suffered. The heaviest penalty rests upon the very areas where the farmer has adopted modern machinery, built good roads and schools, and has tried to set up for himself and his family what we proudly call the "American standard of living."

Of course nothing else can take the place of hard work and intelligent management on the part of the individual farmer. He must utilize whatever develops for doing his work more effectively. But in the last analysis he must have an even chance with others in the American markets, and he must have some control over his production and the price of his product. Only co-operative organization can provide these and therein lives his hope and his future.

GOVERNMENT COSTS SOME LARGE MONEY

The farmer is much more concerned about the distribution of the cost of government than he is about the cost itself. So long as the money raised by taxation is honestly expended, and so long as the total bill is not greater than we can collectively afford, there is no good ground for objection. The farmer has a just complaint in the fact that he is contributing a disproportionate share of that total. His initial assessment is too large, and he has too many friends who in the long run allow him to pay theirs. Taxes, as an item of overhead, is charged to the product.

Everyman's Almanac has an interesting analysis of the costs of government, though the writer cannot agree with the statement that one person in eleven is supported by the government. Surely this figure must include township and school district officers. These are a part of the official family, but are very far from being supported by the government. Here is what the Almanac says:

The cost of all government in the United States is enormous. It is \$11,500,000,000—nearly one-sixth of the entire annual income of the country. This cost is not only enormous—but it is growing. In 1925, government cost more than 12 times as much as in 1890. The increased cost of government in these 35 years outstripped the growth of population by more than seven to one.

In 1925, we spent for government nearly half the value of our railroads. In the five years ending with 1925 the cost of running the federal government was decreased by one-third. But at the same time the cost of running the state and local governments more than doubled.

The greatest single item in the cost of government is the public payroll. So many people are now supported by the government that for every 10

people employed in other than government work there is one person supported by the government. During the past five years our state and local governments have put us deeper into debt at the rate of \$3,300,000 a day. During 1925 this rate was increased to \$3,800,000 a day—more than 10 times as much as it was 25 years ago.

In 1925 more than \$600,000 a day was borrowed by the state and local governments for our water supplies and sewage and drainage systems.

More than \$800,000 a day was borrowed for our schools and school buildings.

And more than \$1,000,000 a day was borrowed for our roads, streets and bridges.

We are finding it hard now to pay only the interest on these immense debts our state and local governments are piling on us.

What are we going to do when the time comes to pay off the mortgage?

THE FARMER GETS OUT OF DEBT

Rather frequently of late the assertion or inference has appeared in the public press that the farmer is "out of the woods." That gradually his burden of debt has been liquidated. The great banking houses report a diminished demand for agricultural loans. Railroads, in an effort to maintain or increase their rates insist that the farmer is now well able to bear them. The Federal Reserve Bank for the Kansas City district reported a few months ago an almost complete lack of demand for money in its area, and the necessity for investing large sums in eastern securities. The impression seems to prevail that the farmer's condition is greatly improved, if not actually satisfactory.

But the plain fact is that if there has been a general and substantial decrease in short-term indebtedness on the part of farmers it is due to something else than an improvement in their condition.

Two facts may account for the reduction in short-term farm loans. One is the transfer of such debt, so far as possible into real estate loans, extending over a longer period. A great increase has occurred in farm mortgages, as shown by the recent bulletin from the U. S. Census Bureau. A single bank in Topeka reports 25 million dollars of such loans on its books, and the total is now said to equal 2 per cent of all farm values, as against 29 per cent in 1920. The other is that flocks and herds have been reduced to a figure far below normal, and crops produced have been applied upon debts without deduction for the maintenance of machinery and equipment. This depletion of capital has been and will continue for some time to be a serious handicap to the average farmer.

The farmer owns today a smaller per capita share of the national wealth than ever before, and his share of the national income is too small to allow him to increase his ownership. Mr. John Edgerton, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, said in his annual address to his organization:

"About sixty billion dollars of the nation's wealth is invested in agricultural lands and equipment as contrasted with about thirty-three billions in our manufacturing industries exclusive of the hand trades. Out of the national income of seventy billions of dollars, the farmers get approximately fourteen billions or about twenty per cent while the manufacturers get about twenty-one billions or twenty-seven per cent."

The farmer must secure equity in tariffs and taxes and in the markets, and close, vital co-operation is the only way in which this can be done. Otherwise his debt burden will crush him completely.

THE DEBATE ON NATIONAL PROHIBITION

A great deal of interest was manifested, at least by the local public, when the Butler-Borah debate on National Prohibition was held lately in Boston. Someone characterized it as being akin to that displayed in the Lincoln-Douglas debates prior to the Civil War. Whether any other good comes of it, the debate must be credited with having apparently ended the previously successful policy of political pussy footing. The issue is coming to be an open one. Until we can discuss it fairly and intelligently, without heat and prejudice, as any other subject of common public interest, we shall not find a solution. And until we do bring it into the open and concern ourselves as citizens and not as partisans, so long it will remain a wholly unhealthy thing in our national life. Either the law is a good thing and should be enforced, or a bad (or at least a futile) thing, and should be abandoned. At any rate it cannot be ignored without peril to the whole structure of government. The subject is destined to become one of the most important among the domestic political issues.

JOHN TROMBLE

A good man—our late President—He was in favor of equal rights. But appalled by the surrounding influences, he saw how special privileges were lavishly heaped upon people who cared nothing for toiling humanity. How the foolishly inclined would shun present burdens, loading them on future generations by Bonds! He worked sedulously for mankind, according to his light. He was a well meaning man, true, faithful and kind. He did what he could! Let us honor his memory, what he worked for is going to come. But not in the line now progressing. The human mind needs to be enlightened. The line now most favored will furnish the experience needed; when that time comes Tromble's aims will be realized. Let him rest in peace, in honor by us, his beneficiaries, and greatly remembered by. CHARLES FERM.

THE CHECKERED PATTERN OF BUSINESS

Business activities are a field of many patterns, spotted here and there with cross patches that are often the bane of the analyst and the forecaster.

In any study of business conditions, it is essential to consider both the warp and the woof of the business fabric—the warp being composed of sectional conditions and the woof of the conditions in the different lines of business.

One section of the country may be very prosperous, while another faces many bank failures, with declines in real estate values. One great industry may be going strong, while another is losing ground. Even allied industries may show opposite trends at any one time. For example, the rubber-tire industry may be making good money while the automobile manufacturers are fighting hard to overcome the handicap of intense competition for sales, with a narrowing profit margin.

REFLECTIONS

To the average of us the Chinese situation is hopelessly confused. As this is being written there seems to have occurred a decisive break between the radicals and the moderates within the Kuomintang party. This followed the capture of Shanghai, their first major success, and may prove to be no serious as to threaten the party itself. For the present the nationalist movement is not moving. Most of the British and American citizens have been withdrawn, and probably a majority of the missionaries will be returned to the homeland. Quite a few American missionaries are said to have remained at their posts, refusing the advice, and the "order" of the Consul that they leave. They do not want to embarrass their government, and are asking no armistice protection nor intervention in their behalf but are determined to remain at their posts. It is possible that time will show their action to have been both wise and heroic. It may be well to remember that reporters are under the necessity of finding or inventing front page news, and that the facts are probably far less lurid than the reports. Whatever the developments may be it is pretty safe to assume that China will not become very "red," and that there will never be a return to the unjust relations which have existed between China and the Powers in the past.

On April 15, 1920, the paymaster of a South Brimfield, Mass., shoe factory, with his assistant, were approaching the factory with two boxes containing the cash pay roll of \$15,000 when they were met by two armed men, shot and robbed. The bandits sprang from a motor car in which were other armed men, and escaped. The police drag-net finally brought up two Italians, Sacco and Vanzetti, and on July 14, 1921, they were found guilty of murder in the first degree. Gradually since then the conviction has spread that these men have been guilty of nothing worse than political radicalism, and that there is hardly a shadow of evidence

that they were in any way connected with the robbery and murder. Prof. Felix Frankfurter, of the Harvard law school, has prepared a study, if the case, first published in the Atlantic Monthly and now in book form. He shows, among other things equally bad, that the foreman of the jury, a former police chief, said before the trial to a friend who expressed a belief in their innocence, "Damn them, they ought to hang anyway." On April 9 the Massachusetts superior court sentenced them to death. The case now engages the attention of conservative citizens and of the mass newspapers. Aside from the rights of these men, it will be a tragedy if they are executed unless or until an impartial investigation shows them guilty beyond reasonable doubt. Courts have none too much of public respect now, and those of radical tendencies are too much upon which to feed flames of passion.

The Missouri Farmer complains because the recent Missouri legislature set aside \$350,000 of the highway funds for the erection of an office building to house the highway dept. The editor fears the shadow of the new three-and-a-half million dollar capital building, which seems to have no room for the highwaymen, will cause the roof of the office building to mildew. He was under the delusion that road funds were for the building of roads.

The Southern Woman's Educational Alliance, Richmond, Va., held lately in New York City a conference to consider the guidance of rural girls. Perhaps the city is the place to study the problems of their welfare, and to lay plans for their guidance. If present trends continue they will all be there.

This paper, as has been said before, ought to have about a half-dozen letters every week from folks out where the farm problem spends 24 hours a day and its vacation. It would be a help beyond measure in creating

of soil topics. What is the maximum production possible by the whole soil blanket of the world? May we depend on drawing fertility only from the upper foot or two of soil or may plant food be brought to the surface in soil moisture from lower depths? In other words, is our supply of fertility a foot or a mile deep? Can we learn the secret process by which certain bacteria seize upon nitrogen from the air? How may alkaline or water-logged soils be best reclaimed? These and hundreds of other topics are on the program.

Twenty-five nations will take part in the Soil Congress. At least a hundred soil experts from foreign countries will participate in the proceedings. From South Africa to Norway and from Holland to Japan they are preparing for the Washington meeting. And the delegates from our own states will bring with them a number of valuable discoveries of science. Tests have shown that straw as insulating material has a value of more than 10 per cent over other fibrous growths, such as cornstalks, which were found unsuited for the purpose of good insulation. It is also remarkable tests for structural strength.

The use of wheat straw as insulating material will afford an outlet to the wheat growers of the Central West for their straw, which has been a useless by-product for so many years. The merits of wheat for insulating purposes are in the long tough quality of its fiber, its low moisture content and the fact that it is the strongest of the vegetable fibers in resisting the corroding influence of the elements.

When reduced to a pulp and compressed into "boards" the product is a perfect non-conductor of heat and cold and fire resistant to a high degree. These boards are used in the roofs and walls of houses and as insulating material for refrigerators and other devices.

The mill to engage in the manufacture of straw into insulating boards is now building at St. Joseph, Missouri, and will represent the latest developments in pulp and insulating board making equipment. Its proximity to the wheat fields of Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and the Dakotas insures a never-failing supply of raw material and gives to the farmers of this region an outlet for a waste product that will add many dollars to credit at the bank.

THE SOIL AS THE SUPREME BANK ACCOUNT OF ALL NATIONS

There is no substitute for soil in the affairs of men. In the case of all other raw materials we may find ways of getting along without them. Economies have painstakingly calculated how long our coal, oil and timber supplies will last and then have comforted us by saying that when these materials are exhausted we may easily turn to other sources of heat, power, and structural supplies.

Not so with soils. The First International Soil Congress, at its sessions in Washington, next June 13 to 22, will serve to remind us that the soil is the one absolutely essential heritage of humanity. Our political, social, educational and financial affairs may be badly managed without causing more than a few ripples in the news items, but the soil is the supreme bank account which must not be overdrawn, if man is to continue on earth.

In the ten-day sessions of the Soil Congress every phase of soil studies will be brought up for consideration. The chemistry, the structure, the bacterial life of soils are to pass in review. Fertility, methods of cultivation and their relation to crop yields are to be brought into the spot light. No feature of the earth's soils will escape the scrutiny of these soil deliverers. They propose to pry into the innermost secrets of soil behavior.

We shall hear reports on investigations on an almost endless variety

DOES EDUCATION PAY THE FARMER?

The value of an education to a farmer can be discussed in terms of dollars and cents. Analysis of surveys made in twelve widely separated states shows conclusively that the years spent in high school and college are well repaid by increased earning capacity when farm activities are undertaken, and that even a common

interest and giving right direction to the co-operative movement. If anyone does happen really to read this paper won't you please take up the old pencil and dash off a few lines right to the point? Be good-natured if you can, but write.

The South Dakota Wheat Grower, in discussing the "Canada" rose pool, introduces a competent witness to its effectiveness. This journal says:

Who is opposing the Canadian Wheat Pools? It is not the farmer and it is not business generally. Listen to this opinion from Alexander Legge, President of the International Harvester Company, who said in his annual reporting to the stockholders on March 15, 1927, at Chicago. "The outlook for Canadian farmers continues favorable chiefly because of the better price obtained through successful co-operative grain marketing."

The farmer may be the backbone of the nation, as orators assure us on occasion. But a casual observer might easily conclude that he is really the nation's soup-bone—he is so often in the soup.

The farmer who says "I believe this thing is all right, but I'll wait awhile and see how it succeeds," might well ponder this declaration of Abraham Lincoln:

The probability that we may fall in the struggle ought not to deter us from the support of a cause that we deem to be just.

A man who doubted all his neighbors thought all co-operative enterprises were failures, wouldn't insure his property in the Farmers Union nor sign a pool contract, died very suddenly. It was the opinion of the neighbors that his death was due to "skeptic" poisoning.

"We are not responsible for our heritage, but we are responsible for our future."

school education is distinctly more advantageous financially than no education.

A compilation of data on the subject, assembled from several sources, has been issued in the form of a mimeographed circular, "Does Education Pay the Farmer?" by F. A. Merrill, of the Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture. The surveys used in this compilation offer a very fair cross section of the country. To illustrate it was found in Texas that every day spent by a child in school might be considered worth \$9. This estimate was arrived at by taking \$20,000 as the total earnings of an average laborer over a 40-year period, and \$40,000 as the total earnings of the high school graduate who had spent 12 years of approximately 180 days each in acquiring training. The gain was \$20,000, due to these 2,160 days of school, represents a value of \$9.25 a day while the instruction lasted. The annual net profits of Georgia farmers without any schooling were found to average \$240, while those who had common school education earned \$555.50, high school graduates \$864.50, and those who completed an agricultural college course earned \$1,254. Those who had taken only a short course earned \$895.95, or almost three times as much as those with no education at all.

In Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Kansas the surveys showed that the men receiving the best training made the largest incomes in both the owner and the tenant groups. In Missouri the better educated men own four-fifths of the land they operate, keep more livestock, handle more crops with each workman employed, and do about one-fifth more business.

An interesting fact brought out by the Wisconsin survey was that the farmers with high school education acquired the ownership of their farms in about 7 years, while it took 10 years for those with only a common school education to acquire a clean title. In New York State among those in any given capital group, the high school graduate at any age was making more than the common school farmer several years older with the same amount of invested capital.

Without exception, every study shows that the man with the greater training enjoys the greater prosperity. The circular may be obtained in limited numbers by applying to the Office of Co-operative Extension Work, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

AMERICANS HONOR "CANADA" ROSE

OTTAWA—American judges at a recent special exhibition of roses in Detroit awarded the new "Canada" rose a gold medal. This is the second similar honor within a year to be paid by Americans to Canadian Rose Growers. Last summer the American Rose Society awarded the enviable Walter Van Fleet gold medal to the Canadian Government Experimental Farm at Ottawa for the Agnes rose which was judged as the outstanding rose of highest excellence originated in North America. It is a beautiful pale yellow with outer petals of a delicate creamy salmon hue.

The new "Canada" rose was recently exhibited for the first time to the members of the Ontario Rose Society, in all the glory and delicacy of her pink loveliness, and was received with an ovation worthy of her fragrant beauty.

The "Canada" was produced on the Dale Estate at Brampton, Ontario, and is a cross between the "Butterfly" and the "Premier" varieties. It is the result of years of careful testing. Since their distinctive recognition in the United States, both "Canada" and "Agnes" are in demand by American rose growers.

Eat fruit or vegetable salads twice a day, for both health and enjoyment, particularly during the winter, with the tendency to heavy meals.

The Country Woman

CRACKS IN THE BELFRY
When you hear a trader who's
Smooth and sleek and lazy
Praise co-operative views
In a manner phrasy;
Do not let yourself enthuse
—One of you is crazy.

If you hear this fellow say:
"Farmers, they all ought to
Sell their stuff the co-op way;
Pooling is my motto,"
Call the doctor right away!
—One of you is blotto.

For it's very, very clear,
From their kind of schooling,
Board of Trade men far and near
Don't approve of pooling
When they say they do; we fear
—They are only fooling.

MANUFACTURE BUTTONS FROM COTTON

Washington, D. C.—Approximately 700,000 pounds of chemically transformed cotton is now being annually used in the manufacture of buttons, according to reports made by manufacturers. The material lends itself to this purpose peculiarly well as it can be fashioned or moulded into any shape desired, and dyed easily in the manufacture.

It is expected that the use will become larger as a recent survey by that style trends show an increased use of buttons as a trimming for sports dresses and afternoon gowns.

Paris models for afternoon wear were effectively trimmed on the back with small buttons from the left shoulder seam to the waist line. Navy blue and white composite models have a row of tiny pearl buttons all the way down the front on each side of the blouse. Small buttons covered in the dark material of cloaks are being used down the front of the lighter colored dresses in other composite costumes.

The popular black and white combination is achieved in other dresses through the use of large white pearl buttons down the side seam of black satin dresses.

More than half of the sports dresses in the style shows this year are trimmed with buttons in both matching and contrasting colors. The buttons are used in many ways—up the sides of the skirt, down the front of the blouse, on tabs down the middle of the skirt, on the sleeves, and on tabs down the middle of the back.

ORANGE FUDGE

1 1/2 cups sugar
1/2 cup milk
2 tablespoons butter
1 tablespoon orange juice
1 teaspoon grated orange rind
1/4 cup candied orange peel
Boil sugar and milk for 5 minutes. Add butter, orange juice and grated rind and boil until a little dropped in cold water forms a soft ball. Remove from fire, cool and beat until creamy. Add orange peel cut in small pieces. Turn into buttered pan and when cool mark into squares.

ORANGE TAPIOC PUDGING

1/4 cup quick cooking tapioca
1/2 cup sugar
1/4 teaspoon salt
2 cups water
Grated rind 1/2 orange
3 oranges
Cook tapioca, sugar and salt with water until transparent. Remove from fire and add grated orange rind. Cool slightly. Pare oranges, divide into sections, removing membrane. Pour tapioca mixture over orange sections and mix well. Serve cold with orange sauce or cream.

AMBROSIA, SOUTHERN STYLE

1/4 lb. shredded coconut
4 to 6 oranges
1 to 2 cups pineapple (optional)
2 bananas (optional)
Cut sections of oranges into about three pieces, add diced banana and diced or shredded pineapple. Sweeten to taste. Add coconut and serve cold. Delightful variations can be made with any seasonable fruit as peaches, pears, cherries and strawberries.

POTTAWATOMIE CO. MEETING

The second quarterly meeting of the Pottawatomie County Farmers Union will be held at Olsburg, Saturday, June 11, 1927, beginning at 10 o'clock a. m.
All locals in the county are requested to send full quota of delegates and also to furnish at least one number on the program. Initiation of officers will take place at this meeting. Free basket dinner will be served. F. E. Nelson, Co. Sec. W. A. O'Neill, Co. Pres.

MUST USE CARE IN STORING CLOTHING

With the approach of warm weather the old red flannels and other woolen clothing is being stored away again for the summer. Unless care is taken in properly storing these clothes there is danger of their being partially or totally ruined by clothes moths.

One of the best preventative measures for clothes moths is the thorough brushing and sunning of susceptible materials, says A. L. Ford, extension entomologist of South Dakota State College. Two hours of hot sunlight will kill all stages of the clothes moths. Infested garments should be thoroughly brushed and sunned on both sides. This process is strongly recommended for winter articles that are being stored for the summer.

The method of storing uninfested susceptible articles is an important one in an infested dwelling. Boxes or bags lined with fresh tar paper make a safe place in which to store such articles. Safe storage can be effected by placing articles in tight fitting wooden or cardboard boxes. All cracks on such boxes should be sealed by pasting strips of paper over them.

Of all the materials used to repel clothes moths in storage, naphthalene is undoubtedly the best and one of the cheapest. It is fatal to all stages of the clothes moth, whether used in the form of balls or as flakes. When used it should be applied liberally, scattering it thoroughly through infested materials. Cedar chests and fresh cedar shavings are not wholly effective against this pest. These will kill the young larvae but not the older ones. Neither will they kill the eggs or the moths.

There are probably more home remedies for clothes moths than for any other pest. Most of these so-called remedies are worthless. Among the ineffective ones are dusts of allspice, angelica root, black pepper, borax, cayenne pepper, eucalyptus leaves, hellebore, lime, quassia chips, salicylic acid, bicarbonate, sodium carbonate, sulphur and tobacco. Formaldehyde as a spray or a fumigant is entirely unsatisfactory.

Increased land values can no longer be depended upon to provide the basis on which to borrow additional funds to pay expenses not covered by the proceeds of production.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas God in his infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our most worthy President, Uncle John Tromble, Be it resolved, that we the members of Cook Local No. 1645 extend to Sister Tromble and family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sorrow.

Mrs. A. S. Lee, Sec. Treas.
Whereas our Heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom has called to Him our dear brother, Mr. John Tromble, Be it resolved, that we the members of Lone Star Local No. 1483 of the Farmers Union, deeply feel the loss of our worthy brother and extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy.

Jesse Munrow
R. P. Hunt
J. O. Rambo

Whereas our Heavenly Father in His divine wisdom has taken from our midst our beloved State President, Ucie John Tromble, Be it resolved, that we the members of the Farmers Union extend to the bereaved family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sorrow.

W. W. Griffith
J. T. Johnson
H. F. Ferguson

Whereas, Our Heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom has called from this stage of action our esteemed fraternal brother, Mr. John Tromble, Be it resolved, that we the members of High Prairie Local No. 752, of Douglas County, Kansas, extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family in this their hour of sorrow.

Be it further resolved, that the Farmers Union cause has lost a faithful and fearless leader.

And be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, and a copy spread upon the minutes of our local.

Chas. J. Gleason, Sec. Treas.

Whereas, Our Heavenly Father has seen fit to call our neighbor and brother, John Tromble, to his home beyond and, Whereas, his place as a loving husband and father will be vacant in the home and, Whereas, the Farmers Union has lost an able counselor, a true friend, a strenuous worker for co-operation and one of its ablest and best men, and one who when in time of peril always found and adopted compromise, and whose place in the union circles will be vacant and hard to fill and, Therefore, Be it resolved, that we the members of Excelsior Local No. 388 of the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America, of Mitchell County, Kansas, do hereby extend to our sister, Mrs. Tromble, our sincere and heartfelt sympathy during this sad hour of her bereavement and Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, and a copy spread upon the minutes of our local.

James O'Rourke
Leo Venneman
Henry E. Seavart

Resolved, that we the members of Beaver Local No. 1558 of the Farmer's Union extend our deep sympathy to the wife and relatives of our brother, John Tromble.

Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, and a copy spread upon the minutes of our local.

Mrs. Don Berrie, Sec.

Whereas God in His Infinite Love and Wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved President John Tromble, Be it resolved, that we the members of Local No. 606, extend their sincere sympathy to the bereaved family of our Brother and, Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local.

Rudolph J. Erbort
Jos. Erbort, Sr.
Committee on Resolutions.

Whereas God in His Infinite Love and Wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved President John Tromble, Be it resolved, that we the members of Local No. 606, extend their sincere sympathy to the bereaved family of our Brother and, Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local.

Carl E. Clark
Oscar W. Samuelson
Edgar R. Prickett



5514. Ladies' Morning Frock.
Cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 4 1/4 yards of figured material 36 inches wide, with 3/4 yard of plain for plait insert and facings on collar, cuffs and veses. The width of the dress at the lower edge is 1 1/4 yard. Price 15c.

5774. Boys' Suit.
Cut in 4 Sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 6 year size requires 1 1/2 yards for the Blazer, and 1 yard for the Trousers in material 36 inches wide, if Blazer is made with short sleeves. If made with long sleeves 1 1/4 yard is required. Price 15c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING & SUMMER 1927 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 1927 BOOK OF FASHIONS. Pattern Dept., Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas, Box 48.

Union Farmer, a copy to Mrs. Tromble, and a copy be spread upon the books of the secretary.

Committee
L. L. Humes
T. M. Hendricks
Geo. Kohler

Resolutions of respect and sympathy for esteemed State President and brother John Tromble whom our wise God has seen fit to remove from our midst, and from his earthly labor.

Therefore, we the representatives of the Greenwood County Farmers Union extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family and loved ones in this sad hour of their bereavement.

Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer, and a copy be placed on the minutes.

Committee
J. R. Horton
W. M. Wagner
Chas. A. Roberts

Whereas God in His infinite Wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved State President, John Tromble, Be it resolved, that we the members of State Farmers Union Organization and one who worked at all times for the betterment of the farmers of Kansas and the nation.

Therefore be it resolved, that we the members of the Farmers Co-operative Union Elevator Association of Quinter, Kansas, extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, and a copy to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication.

Committee
A. B. Brandenburg
Roy Ulrich
D. A. Kinzle

Whereas God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our honorable State President, John Tromble, we the members of Broomfield Local No. 224, wish to express our heartfelt sympathy to his beloved wife and family in these days of sorrow.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer, a copy to the State paper, and a copy spread on the minutes of our Local.

James O'Rourke
Leo Venneman
Henry E. Seavart

Resolved, that we the members of Beaver Local No. 1558 of the Farmer's Union extend our deep sympathy to the wife and relatives of our brother, John Tromble.

Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local.

Mrs. Don Berrie, Sec.

Whereas God in His Infinite Love and Wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved President John Tromble, Be it resolved, that we the members of Local No. 606, extend their sincere sympathy to the bereaved family of our Brother and, Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local.

Rudolph J. Erbort
Jos. Erbort, Sr.
Committee on Resolutions.

Whereas God in His Infinite Love and Wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved President John Tromble, Be it resolved, that we the members of Local No. 606, extend their sincere sympathy to the bereaved family of our Brother and, Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local.

Carl E. Clark
Oscar W. Samuelson
Edgar R. Prickett

Resolved, that we the members of Beaver Local No. 1558 of the Farmer's Union extend our deep sympathy to the wife and relatives of our brother, John Tromble.

Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local.

Mrs. Don Berrie, Sec.

Whereas God in His Infinite Love and Wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved President John Tromble, Be it resolved, that we the members of Local No. 606, extend their sincere sympathy to the bereaved family of our Brother and, Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local.

Rudolph J. Erbort
Jos. Erbort, Sr.
Committee on Resolutions.

Whereas God in His Infinite Love and Wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved President John Tromble, Be it resolved, that we the members of Local No. 606, extend their sincere sympathy to the bereaved family of our Brother and, Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local.

Carl E. Clark
Oscar W. Samuelson
Edgar R. Prickett

Resolved, that we the members of Beaver Local No. 1558 of the Farmer's Union extend our deep sympathy to the wife and relatives of our brother, John Tromble.

Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local.

Mrs. Don Berrie, Sec.

Whereas God in His Infinite Love and Wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved President John Tromble, Be it resolved, that we the members of Local No. 606, extend their sincere sympathy to the bereaved family of our Brother and, Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local.

Rudolph J. Erbort
Jos. Erbort, Sr.
Committee on Resolutions.

Whereas God in His Infinite Love and Wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved President John Tromble, Be it resolved, that we the members of Local No. 606, extend their sincere sympathy to the bereaved family of our Brother and, Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local.

Carl E. Clark
Oscar W. Samuelson
Edgar R. Prickett

Resolved, that we the members of Beaver Local No. 1558 of the Farmer's Union extend our deep sympathy to the wife and relatives of our brother, John Tromble.

Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local.

Mrs. Don Berrie, Sec.

Whereas God in His Infinite Love and Wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved President John Tromble, Be it resolved, that we the members of Local No. 606, extend their sincere sympathy to the bereaved family of our Brother and, Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local.

Rudolph J. Erbort
Jos. Erbort, Sr.
Committee on Resolutions.

Whereas God in His Infinite Love and Wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved President John Tromble, Be it resolved, that we the members of Local No. 606, extend their sincere sympathy to the bereaved family of our Brother and, Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local.

Carl E. Clark
Oscar W. Samuelson
Edgar R. Prickett

Resolved, that we the members of Beaver Local No. 1558 of the Farmer's Union extend our deep sympathy to the wife and relatives of our brother, John Tromble.

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

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

BUILDING MATERIALS

Prices Slashed on Our Paint—You now have the opportunity to buy high grade paint for less. Write today for prices and learn how we can sell such good paint at so low cost. Endurance Paint, and Varnish Company, Postoffice Box 133, Kansas City, Mo.

LIVE STOCK

FOR SALE—3 pure bred Holstein bulls, 5 to 6 months old. Out of my best cows. J. V. Naureth, Kents, Kansas.

POSITION WANTED

POSITION WANTED as Manager of Farmers Elevator. Have had 18 years experience and have always been employed by the Union Auditors and State Officials. I am for the Farmer and his cause. Address: L. F. Salina, Kansas. Care of Kansas Union Farmer.

POULTRY AND EGGS

MATHIS QUALITY CHICKS. Heavy layers. Leading breeds. \$6.25 per 100 up. Catalog Free. Mathis Farms, Box 112, Parsons, Kansas.

POULTRY

CO-OPERATIVE CHICKS COST LESS

Co-operation Does It. ALL FLOCKS STABLE. CREDITED. Famous laying strains. Circular Free. White, Brown, Buff, Leghorns. \$5.00. S. C. Red, \$5.00. Anconas, Heavy Assorted. \$5.00. Barred, White, Buff Rocks. \$5.00. Bantams, White Orpingtons. \$5.00. Wyatts, Bl. Min, Wh. Langshans. \$5.00. Light Assorted. \$5.00. Guaranteed, prepaid. CO-OPERATIVE HATCHERY, CHILLICOTHE, MO.

FOR SALE—Buff Minorca Eggs \$5.00 per hundred. Fred T. Stols, Bremen, Kans.

PURE BRED Single Comb White Leghorns Eggs for Hatching \$3.50 per 100. Katie Skelley, Delia, Kansas.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

State Certified Porto Rican Potato Plants, grown from finest quality state inspected seed, no disease. State certificate with each shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded daily. 500 1 1/2, 1000 3 1/2, 5000 10 1/2, delivered, cash with order. Write for special prices. John Morris, Jr., Omaha, Texas.

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED HEMPSPUN TOBACCO. Chewing, 8 lbs., \$1.00. \$1.75. Smoking, 10 lbs., \$1.00. FREE. Pay when received. UNITED FARMERS, Hardwell, Kentucky.

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God in His infinite Wisdom to call from our midst, our beloved Brother and President, Mr. John Tromble, Be it therefore resolved, that we the members of Vassar Local No. 1779, extend to the bereaved family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their sorrow.

Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of this meeting.

Arnold Kersten, Sec.

We the members of Grandview Local 1214, extend our sincere sympathy to the members of the family of the late John Tromble. We deeply regret the loss of a most worthy President.

Fraternally,
Esther Shorman, Sec.

Whereas, The Almighty ruler of the Universe has called to his reward Brother John Tromble, a member of the National Union Executive Board and President of the Kansas Farmers Union, Be it Resolved, That the Washington and North Idaho Farmers Union realizes in the passing of Brother John Tromble, State President of the Kansas Union that the state and nation has lost a valuable citizen and a true Christian statesman and Union leader.

Be it further Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the bereaved family, a copy sent to the State Farmers Union of Kansas, to his bereaved family, and a copy to the local paper, and a copy be submitted.

Almer McCurtain, State Pres. Wash. Farmers Union.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY
Whereas God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our worthy brother G. T. McGowan, Be it resolved, that we the members of the Farmers Union and of Quinter Local No. 1681, extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the local paper, and a copy be sent to the Farmers Union paper for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of the local.

Committee
A. B. Brandenburg
Roy Ulrich
D. A. Kinzle

Whereas God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our honorable State President, John Tromble, we the members of Broomfield Local No. 224, wish to express our heartfelt sympathy to his beloved wife and family in these days of sorrow.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer, a copy to the State paper, and a copy spread on the minutes of our Local.

James O'Rourke
Leo Venneman
Henry E. Seavart

Resolved, that we the members of Beaver Local No. 1558 of the Farmer's Union extend our deep sympathy to the wife and relatives of our brother, John Tromble.

Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local.

Mrs. Don Berrie, Sec.

Whereas God in His Infinite Love and Wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved President John Tromble, Be it resolved, that we the members of Local No. 606, extend their sincere sympathy to the bereaved family of our Brother and, Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local.

Rudolph J. Erbort
Jos. Erbort, Sr.
Committee on Resolutions.

Whereas God in His Infinite Love and Wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved President John Tromble, Be it resolved, that we the members of Local No. 606, extend their sincere sympathy to the bereaved family of our Brother and, Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local.

Carl E. Clark
Oscar W. Samuelson
Edgar R. Prickett

Resolved, that we the members of Beaver Local No. 1558 of the Farmer's Union extend our deep sympathy to the wife and relatives of our brother, John Tromble.

Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local.

Mrs. Don Berrie, Sec.

Whereas God in His Infinite Love and Wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved President John Tromble, Be it resolved, that we the members of Local No. 606, extend their sincere sympathy to the bereaved family of our Brother and, Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local.

Rudolph J. Erbort
Jos. Erbort, Sr.
Committee on Resolutions.

Whereas God in His Infinite Love and Wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved President John Tromble, Be it resolved, that we the members of Local No. 606, extend their sincere sympathy to the bereaved family of our Brother and, Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local.

Carl E. Clark
Oscar W. Samuelson
Edgar R. Prickett

Resolved, that we the members of Beaver Local No. 1558 of the Farmer's Union extend our deep sympathy to the wife and relatives of our brother, John Tromble.

Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local.

Mrs. Don Berrie, Sec.

Whereas God in His Infinite Love and Wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved President John Tromble, Be it resolved, that we the members of Local No. 606, extend their sincere sympathy to the bereaved family of our Brother and, Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local.

Rudolph J. Erbort
Jos. Erbort, Sr.
Committee on Resolutions.

Whereas God in His Infinite Love and Wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved President John Tromble, Be it resolved, that we the members of Local No. 606, extend their sincere sympathy to the bereaved family of our Brother and, Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local.

Carl E. Clark
Oscar W. Samuelson
Edgar R. Prickett

Resolved, that we the members of Beaver Local No. 1558 of the Farmer's Union extend our deep sympathy to the wife and relatives of our brother, John Tromble.

Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local.

Mrs. Don Berrie, Sec.

Whereas God in His Infinite Love and Wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved President John Tromble, Be it resolved, that we the members of Local No. 606, extend their sincere sympathy to the bereaved family of our Brother and, Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT

GUY WEBSTER

"THE NEW DAIRY LAW"
The new Dairy Law, passed by the 1927 Session of the State Legislature, should prove to be very helpful to the dairy producers of Kansas.

Under the old law, the Dairy Division of the Department of Agriculture, was seriously hampered because of a lack of funds. With a small personnel and limited funds, the work of the Dairy Division could not be as effective as it should be, particularly in the field of inspection and curbing of unfair practices in the trade.

Heretofore, the Dairy Commissioner has been dependent upon funds appropriated by the Legislature but under the present system the dairy industry will carry the cost of the State Department through a system of fees and production tax. This will make it possible for the Dairy Commissioner to plan for more than one or two years work at a time.

As the dairy industry grows, the department can grow with it and maintain the same degree of thoroughness. As it affects the individual producer, the immediate effect of the law will be to assure him of better care of his product after it is delivered, will curb unfair practice and assure him of having competent station operators to test and grade his cream under much closer supervision of the State than has been possible previously.

At first glance, some will wonder why it makes any difference to a farmer as to how his product is handled after he delivers it. It makes a great deal of difference. If the cream is handled so that it deteriorates, the butter will bring less money. The butter manufacturer isn't going to lose anything because he sets the price for butter fat and he is going to set it low enough that he won't have to take any loss on cream that isn't good to begin with or that deteriorates after he gets it.

In the long run, the law should prove helpful for other reasons. As we work under this law, we are going to learn more and do more to produce high grade cream and butter. Eventually, as the emphasis is placed upon higher grades and grading, we are going to grade cream at the local station and premiums will be paid for high grades. This may not continually immediately but it will come, the better for the farmer.

Mr. O. J. Gould, who is the present State Dairy Commissioner, recently called a meeting of all the creamery field superintendents in Kansas to Topeka for a conference. The field superintendents have direct supervision over the local stations and it is through these groups that Mr. Gould hopes to work to secure the maximum benefit for the producer and the consumer. Dairy products, once spoiled, cannot be "unspoiled" and must be used to produce an inferior quality of the product for which originally intended or must be diverted to some other use. Some one stands to lose in either case. Mr.

Gould's plan seems to be to stop this loss at its source. This will be done through close operation of the State Department with the creameries by way of the field superintendents and station operators, and by reaching the farmers through the channels already available.

The pamphlet which the Produce Association is distributing through the station operators comes at a very favorable time. This is our way of co-operating with the Department of Agriculture to help stop the loss at its source.

During the week of April 2 to 9, the Wakeney station shipped 65 cases of cream, or \$780.22 worth of butterfat. How does that compare with your station?

One of the factors that must be considered in any program of expansion, either securing new cream stations or adding to the number of existing stations, is the matter of finance. Under our present system, it requires a large amount of money to finance the cream and eggs from the time the farmer receives his advance until the product is paid for by the purchaser in the eastern market.

New plans are being effected and put into operation which will release some of this working capital in the station account so that the present program at least will not be hampered.

We were discussing this question of finance with one of the members recently and he asked why it would not be practical for the members to wait two weeks for their advance, thus giving the sales agency time to market the produce before making the advance. From the farmers' position, this would mean that he finance himself for the two weeks without any returns on his cream or eggs. After the first two weeks, he would be in the same position as at present because he would receive money each time he delivered; the only difference being the money would be for his delivery of two weeks previous.

This seems to us to be a sound suggestion. It would not mean any great sacrifice for most farmers and it would do a world of good in helping to start new cream and egg stations.

Chicago, Ill., May 2, 1927.
Mr. A. W. Seamans, Manager
Farmers Union Coop. Creamery,
Kansas City, Mo.
Dear Mr. Seamans:
We were surely shocked to hear of the untimely death of your great friend, John Tromble. Had been watching the Kansas Union Farmer for news of his recovery. We surely sympathize with you in your great loss.

The writer met Brother Tromble only once but he belonged in the list of the big men in the farmers' Co-operative movement. Yours sincerely,
The Farmers Labor Exchange,
By C. F. Lowrie, Secretary.

On Monday, April 25, Mr. Seamans, Mr. Francis, Mr. Augustine, Mr. Hatch and Mr. Webster attended a meeting of Field Superintendents of creameries called by Mr. O. J. Gould, State Dairy Commissioner, at Topeka. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the new Dairy Law, enacted by the last session of the legislature.

Mr. Gould has a very fine vision of the possibilities for service that are vested in the Dairy Commissioner's Office and he is untiring in his efforts to help the dairy industry to a position of real importance in Kansas. We shall give a complete story of the new law and its workings in our next issue.

Prof. Martin of the State Agricultural College, was present at this dairymen's meeting and was asked to make a talk. It is significant that his remarks were almost entirely on a subject that is one of our most pertinent problems in the Produce Association. Prof. Martin said in part, "The day is coming when first grade cream will command a greater premium than it does at present. I expect to see in the not distant future a system of grading cream installed at the local station and payment made on the basis of grade. We recognize two values for cream and give the farmer who produces good cream a better price for his butter product."

The gist of the rest of his talk was to explain briefly what constituted first grade cream and second grade cream, giving the causes for second grade and suggesting remedies. We are putting out a pamphlet in the near future which will give you the information in a very thorough yet simple and direct way.

These pamphlets will be distributed through the station operators. Ask your operator for your copy the first time you see him after May 10.

Arrangements have been completed with Mr. D. C. Rogers, Government Supervisor of Egg Inspection in Missouri, to have Government inspection of eggs at our Kansas City plant. This service should prove of real benefit in helping market the eggs.

PROSPERITY ITEM
The patrons at Colony and Thos. Murray, the Manager, are enjoying the comfort and convenience of a new station house; concrete floor, well equipped, and clean as a new pin. That is one way to insure keeping good cream good. Mr. Murray (He is Thomas to everyone who knows him) has seen many summers and winters but he still has young and progressive ideas.

The fifty-five new members reported from Axtell last week mean another new station.

SAFE INVESTMENTS OF FARM RESERVES

That some farmers pay off their debts in years when farming is profitable, and thus build up reserves in clear land to tide them over periods of short crops and poor returns, is shown by some applications for loans which have been coming to The Federal Land Bank of Wichita in recent months. These loans are not sought to pay off existing mortgages on the land offered as security. The land is clear of encumbrances. But successive crop failures have made borrowing necessary, and these farmers have abundant security to offer. So the loans go through with the minimum of delay.

That is the safest method of saving a share of the high returns of good years to be used in periods of low returns. This is vital to the stability of the farming business especially where little else than wheat or cotton is produced. The owner of a good farm and mortgage has a quickly available reserve to draw upon when he needs it.

STOCK MARKET

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

Kansas City, Mo. May 5, 1927 — Well Pleased

Brownington, Mo. April 30, 1927
Farmers Union Live Stock Commission,
Kansas City, Mo.

Gentlemen:—
I was well pleased with the sale of my load of live stock on Wednesday's market. I notice my calves topped the market, the hogs reached the top of their class. I certainly appreciate this attention to business by all hands. Will have a mixed load for you again next Wednesday, May 4th.

Thanking you for your courtesy, I am,
Yours very truly,
G. M. Boyd, Manager,
Farmers Shipping Ass'n.

STEERS: Not much change in fat cattle this week, few strictly choice steers here. Bulk good fat cattle sold at \$11.00 to \$12.50, extreme top \$13.25. Fair to good grades 10 to 11 cents, plainer kinds 9 to 10 cents. Heavy cows selling at \$7.00 to \$8.00, heavy yearlings \$8.75 to \$9.50. Best yearlings \$8.75 to \$9.50.

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS: Market steady; best feeders 9 to 10 cents, heavy kinds higher. Lightweight stockers very scarce; light whitefaced good, but not choice, brought \$9.75, fair to good \$8.75 to \$9.50. Best short horns 8 to 9 cents, medium 7 to 8 cents.

COWS, HEIFERS MIXED YEARLINGS & BULLS: Fat cow market 25 to 50 lower than last week. Choice heavy cows \$7.00 to \$7.50, good kinds \$6.00 to \$6.75, cutters \$4.50 to \$5.25, canners \$4.00 to \$4.25. Fat grass heifers 7 to 8 cents, cornfed mixed yearlings \$8.75 to \$9.25, a fancy load at \$10.25. Stock cow market easing off a little, whitefaced good, but not choice, brought \$8.75 to \$9.00, reds \$8.75 to \$9.25. Whiteface stock heifers \$7.25 to \$7.75, reds \$6.50 to \$7.25. A good class feeding heifers \$8.00 to \$8.50. Bulls 15 to 25 lower again this week. Heavy cornfeds \$6.50 to \$6.65, hogs \$6.00 to \$6.25, lighter kinds \$5.00 to \$5.75.

CALVES: Killers \$1.00 to \$1.50 higher for the week, practical level top today \$11.00, few prime \$11.50 to \$12.00. Fat 300 to 400 pounds, calves \$8.50 to \$9.50. Stock calves slowing up; choice whitefaced \$9.00, fair \$8.00 to \$8.50, reds \$7.50 to \$8.25.

HOGS: Market opened Monday 10 to 20c lower, but has been about steady since. Top has been \$10.25 every day this week. Market today steady, closing strong, top \$10.25 to \$10.40. Bulk desirable 470s to 230s \$9.90 to \$10.05, 240s to 350s \$9.40 to \$9.85, light lights most \$10.00 to \$10.20. Packing sows \$8.00 to \$8.65. Stags 8 to 9 cents. Stock pigs \$11.00 to \$11.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS: California native lambs 25c lower for the week, top \$17.85 today; fed clipped lambs \$16.25, Cull spring lambs \$11.50 to \$12.00. Fat ewes \$7.50 to \$8.00. WE TOPPED the market on a load of clipped lambs at \$15.25.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

FARMERS UNION SETS THE PACE ON YEARLINGS

CHICAGO, May 5.—Last Monday with 17,000 cattle on sale here we sold the highest priced yearlings on the entire market, selling a full lot of steers for Otto Schug, of Ida Grove, Iowa, averaging 1043 lbs. for \$12.25.

Cattle receipts have been somewhat heavier than last week and the market has been uneven but the best grades of all weights have about held their own but with 13,000 on sale today there is a lower tendency on the medium grades and some sales show 25c loss. Top on heavy steers \$13.90 and 1400s and around \$12.00 on yearlings late this week.

Butcher stock has regained quite a bit of the loss of two weeks ago and the best kosher cows are selling up to \$9.00 and the demand for heifers has been good all week. Bulk of heifers selling from \$8.50 to \$10.00 and the better yearling heifers up to \$11.00. Bulk of beef cows from \$6.00 to \$7.75. Bulls have worked lower than two weeks ago but there was some recreation yesterday with best hogs selling from \$8.50 to \$10.00. Bulk from \$6.65 to \$6.90. Calves are about in the same channel as the week before. Packers buying their calves from \$9.50 to \$10.50 with the shippers buying the best calves up to \$12.50.

Chicago Highest Market for Hogs
Hog prices at Chicago led all other points this week. Wednesday top \$10.60 at Chicago, \$10.35 at St. Louis, \$9.85 at Omaha, \$10.00 at St. Joseph and \$9.75 at Sioux City. Chicago is your market now. We do not look for any better hog market, in fact we believe hogs are bringing as good prices now as any time this month. Our business is very good considering weather conditions and demands. A few of many feature sales this week are given below—
Monday—85 butchers 404 lbs. at \$9.80 for A. Jandel, Marble Rock, Ia. 49 med. wts 215 lbs. at \$10.80, W. R. Versleigh, New Sharon.

Wednesday, 62 but. 270 lb. \$10.25, John Rohli, Rock Rapids, Ia. We want your business and see no reason why you do not ship to your own firm.

Lamb Trade Good
Receipts are clear and the market has been very small and prices at the high point this week. Our market was 25c lower Wednesday due to packers having many directs but we think that this loss will be recovered. Sales this week top at \$17.00 on a lot of lambs for Mr. L. A. Wright, of Columbus, Wis., 84 lb. at \$16.50. Also on wools for Fred Moore, of Eaton, Colo., 89 lb. at \$17.25. Ship to your own firm.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

GOOD MORNING MR. HAY SHIPPER
KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 6.—The only change in quotations on hay during the last two weeks has been a decline, on which quotations range from fifty cents to \$1.50 lower. The receipts of all hay in Kansas City

Department of Practical Co-Operation

We are changing the policy of this department, beginning the first of the year. The Meeting Notices that have appeared here to fore were 100% locals for 1926. At this time we are showing only those that are 100% for 1927. All 100% locals for 1927 that wish their meeting notice to be published with this service, free of charge. Locals that are not paid up in full but want their meeting notice published can have space in this department for One Cent per word per week.

ALLEN COUNTY
Meets the second and fourth Friday of the month. Ray Wilson, Sec'y.
DIAMOND LOCAL NO. 2681
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Mrs. R. C. Parlin, Sec'y.
ALLEN CENTER LOCAL NO. 2155
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Mrs. Jno. Page, Sec'y.
FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 2154
Meets the first and third Wednesday nights of each month. Mrs. Chas. L. Stewart, Sec'y.

CHESTER LOCAL NO. 2108
Meets the first Tuesday of each month. C. A. Atkinson, Secretary.

ELLSWORTH COUNTY
Meets every first and third Monday of each month. Ed. Mose, Sec'y.
TRIVIA LOCAL NO. 1001
Meets the first Monday evening of each month. W. H. Fleming, Sec'y.
ELLSWORTH LOCAL NO. 1484
Meets the first Monday of each month. F. F. Svoboda, Sec'y.

ELLIS COUNTY
Meets the first Friday in each month, alternating Pleasant Hill at 7:30 in the evening with Hays Court House at 2:00 in the afternoon. Frank B. Pfeiffer, Sec'y.

EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 406
Meets the first and third Monday of each month. Joseph L. Weber, Sec'y.
PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1804
Meets the first and third Monday of each month. Frank Reitmeyer, Sec'y.

GREENWOOD COUNTY
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. J. C. Graves, Sec'y.

GOVE COUNTY
Meets the last Saturday of each month. Jas. Hein, Sec'y.

JEWELL COUNTY
Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. Wm. T. Elin, Sec'y.

JOHNSON COUNTY
Meets the last Friday evening of each month. Mrs. Gusale K. DeVault, Sec'y.

STAFFORD CO. DOIN'S
Mrs. Chas. Hamilton was hostess to the county women's club of Union Local at their last meeting. Owing to the bad roads there were not many out.

"New Hope"
New Hope local met April 21 at their regular meeting. A group of young men as "Black Faced Comedians" presented a "Ridiculous Racket" to the crowd.

Union Local No. 2019
We met in regular meeting the second Friday night of April. There were only sixteen members present owing to two revival meetings in our territory. Several good suggestions were made as to how we could make our local meetings more interesting. More local buying was suggested. The increase of interest in local meetings since people would of need, easily attend to be able to know what was going on in that line.

Our second meeting was better attended, there being 48 present. The business was attended to and with the local committee then gave us the results of the evening. Orders were taken for the ton of sugar and a truck load of flour. There has been over \$30,000 worth of hail protection sold through the co-operative plan to the members of our local with something over \$400 saved to the policyholders in dividends. Something worth doing in the way of co-operation. We can still take care of your hail business if anybody can.

Reported by Chas. E. Kendall.
Valley Center Farmers Union met April 22. After the business meeting, a short program was given. Refreshments were served in the basement by the ladies.

Gladys Bird,
Local Correspondent.

COWLEY COUNTY
The Cowley Union of Cowley Co., Kansas, met in a joint meeting with the Rock, Cowley Co., Kansas, Local No. 1933 April 23, 1927 with Pres. F. M. Giltner in the chair.

The general business was conducted as usual, and several very interesting talks were made.

A motion was made and carried to extend our sympathy to Mr. John Tromble and wife and wish him a speedy recovery.

A few musical numbers were given by Rock people, after which ice cream and cake were served.

The evening was very instructive and enjoyably spent, and we invite these fine people to come again.

Very truly,
C. L. Pierson, Pres. Rock Local.

LINN COUNTY
The Linn County Farmers Union will hold their second quarterly meeting at Bolcourt, Kansas, on Wednesday, May 18, in Bolcourt school building.

Officers and members please take notice and make an effort to attend.
J. MONROE MARTIN,
Sec'y-Treas.

OTTEWA COUNTY
Meets the second and last Friday of the month. Walter Lott, Sec'y.
GRAND CREEK LOCAL NO. 108
Meets every other Wednesday night. Anna Bremerman, Sec'y.

RUSH COUNTY
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. R. Wilson, Sec'y.

SMITH COUNTY
Meets the second Monday of each month. H. J. Schwarz, Sec'y.

STAFFORD COUNTY
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. J. V. Beckman, Sec'y.

THIO COUNTY
Meets the fourth Friday in every month. Alfred Benninger, Sec'y-Treas.

WABANSEE COUNTY
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec'y.

WABANSEE COUNTY
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec'y.

WABANSEE COUNTY
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec'y.

WABANSEE COUNTY
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec'y.

WABANSEE COUNTY
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec'y.

WABANSEE COUNTY
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec'y.

WABANSEE COUNTY
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec'y.

WABANSEE COUNTY
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec'y.

WABANSEE COUNTY
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec'y.

WABANSEE COUNTY
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec'y.

WABANSEE COUNTY
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec'y.

WABANSEE COUNTY
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec'y.

WABANSEE COUNTY
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec'y.

WABANSEE COUNTY
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec'y.

WABANSEE COUNTY
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec'y.

WABANSEE COUNTY
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec'y.

WABANSEE COUNTY
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec'y.

WABANSEE COUNTY
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec'y.

WABANSEE COUNTY
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec'y.

WABANSEE COUNTY
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec'y.

WABANSEE COUNTY
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec'y.

WABANSEE COUNTY
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec'y.

WABANSEE COUNTY
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec'y.

WABANSEE COUNTY
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec'y.

WABANSEE COUNTY
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec'y.

WABANSEE COUNTY
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec'y.

WABANSEE COUNTY
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec'y.

WABANSEE COUNTY
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec'y.

WABANSEE COUNTY
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec'y.

WABANSEE COUNTY
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec'y.

WABANSEE COUNTY
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec'y.

WABANSEE COUNTY
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec'y.

WABANSEE COUNTY
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec'y.

WABANSEE COUNTY
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec'y.

WABANSEE COUNTY
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec'y.

WABANSEE COUNTY
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec'y.

WABANSEE COUNTY
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec'y.

WABANSEE COUNTY
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec'y.

WABANSEE COUNTY
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec'y.

WABANSEE COUNTY
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec'y.

WABANSEE COUNTY
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec'y.

WABANSEE COUNTY
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec'y.

WABANSEE COUNTY
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec'y.

WABANSEE COUNTY
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec'y.

WABANSEE COUNTY
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec'y.

WABANSEE COUNTY
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec'y.

WABANSEE COUNTY
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec'y.

WABANSEE COUNTY
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec'y.

WABANSEE COUNTY
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec'y.

WABANSEE COUNTY
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec'y.

WABANSEE COUNTY
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec'y.

WABANSEE COUNTY
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec'y.

WABANSEE COUNTY
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec'y.

WABANSEE COUNTY
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec'y.

WABANSEE COUNTY
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec'y.

WABANSEE COUNTY
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec'y.

WABANSEE COUNTY
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec'y.

WABANSEE COUNTY
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec'y.

WABANSEE COUNTY
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec'y.

WABANSEE COUNTY
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec'y.

WABANSEE COUNTY
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec'y.