

# THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



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NUMBER 8

## NATIONAL POLICY FOR AGRICULTURE

By Dr. Charles L. Stewart, Chief in Agricultural Economics, University of Illinois

This subject is full of large and heavy problems. At the outset I should acknowledge my indebtedness to the library at the University of Illinois.

We have a new library which I wish you could all see. I think in due course it is going to become the center of knowledge in the Middle West. Over one of the doors is a motto: "The whole world here unlocks the experience of the past to the builders of the future."

In the light of human experience as made available through the library, I shall attempt to survey what other countries have done, as well as what our own country has done that may guide us in the quest for farm relief.

The American economic body, Uncle Sam's economic body, if you please, is supported, agriculturally speaking, by two legs. One leg can be called the export branches of agriculture and the other the import of domestic branches.

In the United States we have had a great deal of policy, not so much of it having to do with agriculture, that deals with the import leg, but we have had almost nothing in the way of policy that deals with the export leg. We have exercised the arm of policy on the import side, but so far as the arm of policy on the export side is concerned, it is as if it were paralyzed.

It is possible that for a period of several years there will be as much need for an arm of policy in the United States to supplement existing import policy as for the import policy itself. It is on that point that I want to bring into this picture as much light as I can from the experience of the various countries.

In some quarters there is a tendency to take it for granted that there could be no national policy favorable to the export branches of agriculture without in some way lacking dignity, precedent, and national basis. It can be demonstrated from the experience of some half-dozen countries, however, that it would not be beneath the dignity of the United States to include an export policy along with its import policy, so far as agriculture is concerned.

By way of introduction, attention should be called to the International Economic Conference which was held in Geneva, Switzerland, May, 1927. Then for the first time in world economic circles, a place was given to agriculture.

From the beginning of the preparations made for this world economic conference agriculture was recognized as the occupation of the majority of the workers throughout the world. That, of course, is not the situation in the United States. Today only twenty-three people out of every one hundred in the United States are engaged in agriculture. The changes are engendered at the rate that has been prevailing during the last twenty years, we will have fewer than twenty people in every one hundred in the United States engaged in agriculture by the year 1932. Therefore, so to speak, we will be agriculturally in our "teens" in 1932. There is a relatively little chance of avoiding percentages below the "teen" level in the more distant future of our country.

In China, Russia, and some other countries, farmers make up a much larger proportion of the population than in the United States. Taking the world as a whole, over half the workers of the world are engaged in agriculture.

"The economic depression in agriculture is characterized by the lack of balance which has arisen between the prices of agricultural products and those of manufactured products."

This is a strong statement made from the standpoint of the world as a whole. The conference went on to say that "the depression in the purchasing power of the agricultural population has reacted upon the industrial production and is consequently one of the causes of unemployment which, in its turn, reduces the outlet for agricultural products." In other words,

this first international organization which examined the situation relative to the agricultural and the non-agricultural branches of the economic life of nations, came to the conclusion that there is an inter-dependence between them, that one reacts upon the other, that while during a few years in the United States, for example, we may have had what seems to be an exemption from the necessity of passing prosperity around to agriculture, nevertheless, taking the world as a whole, agriculture cannot continue permanently unprosperous and allow the other branches of economic activity to continue prosperous.

**Tariff Not The Only Factor**

The first place where many people look for a solution to problems is to the tariff. Accordingly, information was collected for eighteen countries of which fourteen were European. The object in comparing these statements was to show the change from pre-war conditions in the prices of marketable farm products, as in the producer's power to pay for the cost of producing them and to pay for articles of household use.

A weighted average for the eighteen countries indicates that in 1925-26 the power of agricultural products to pay for production expenses was ninety per cent of pre-war and their power to meet the cost of living was seventy-four per cent of pre-war. That applied as an average to eighteen countries of the world. The decline in the power of farm products to pay for their production was slightly less in European countries than in the United States, being from one hundred to ninety-three in the European areas, and from one hundred to ninety-one in the United States, a more marked decline in this country.

The decline in the power of marketable products to pay costs of living was shown to be from one hundred to seventy-one in European countries and from one hundred to seventy-nine in the United States. In other words, we were slightly better off in comparison than were the European farmers. It appears that the cost of purchased items of living is high to farmers in both Europe and the United States, and that the cost of agricultural production while relatively not so high as the cost of living, was impressively high when measured in terms of prices received for farm products.

Is this situation in so many countries of the world to be explained solely in terms of tariff systems? These conference entertained certain views about the tariff which they expressed in the following language: "It is desirable that all hindrances to the free circulation of and trade in agricultural products should be removed insofar as their removal does not injure the vital interests of the different countries and their workers."

And again, "In those states in which commercial production is maintained, it should be reduced to the lowest possible point indissoluble to production. Care should be taken to assist in the maintenance of an equitable balance between industry and agriculture and not to stifle one to the advantage of the other."

An analysis shows that among thirteen countries for which tariff studies were made, the agricultural depression had spread almost without respect to the height of the tariff walls and to the extent to which manufacturing tariff rates exceeded those on agricultural products. For example, Spain is a high tariff country. Next to Spain in the height of tariff walls is the United States. The situation of agriculture in Spain had apparently been neither markedly better nor markedly worse than in Great Britain and some of the other countries.

It would seem, therefore, that the tariff is not sufficient explanation of nearly universal depression in agriculture.

**World's Gold Supply**

Let us examine one other point in the situation, the point which the Geneva people overlooked almost entirely. I refer to the fact that the world's gold supply has been concentrating in the United States. Although there have been periods in which it has tended to come back to us again. Now we have approximately one-half of the world's gold supply in the United States.

If we accumulate the world's gold supply in any one country, that country there will be a tendency towards the inflation of the prices of those things that can be inflated as to price. Likewise, if we draw that gold

land near Memphis, we pay the St. Louis price, plus the cost of getting the corn brought out from St. Louis. Consequently there is a spread between Shelby County, Illinois, and Poinsett County, Arkansas, that represents the cost of getting the product into and out of St. Louis.

Liverpool stands in much the same position with respect to Belgium and other countries in the case of our American farm products that St. Louis occupies in this more local exchange. Consequently if prices in Liverpool and Belgium are made low by deflation resulting from the absence of gold then the prices for those products of the United States which are upon an exportable basis, are made correspondingly low.

Price inflation, therefore, in an exporting country like the United States whether resulting from gold inflation, or paper inflation, affords no solution for the problems of the export branches of its agriculture.

It is probable, that, before the problems now engaged our attention are wholly taken care of, the world gold situation will be more widely recognized as having a significance to agriculture.

Consider what is happening with respect to wheat production in some of the countries. In southern Illinois, farmers are interested in soft red winter wheat. Soft wheat in some recent

problem by ceasing to produce so much. For any one country to undertake to cure the situation as to price in the case of a product having as many different sources as does wheat may be heroic, but is not satisfactory. A sounder approach to the matter is to try to get a concerted restraint among the various countries that have been contributing to that particular situation. To ask the American wheat grower to do all the restraining that needs to be done in order to keep the world wheat price level constant, whereas the Canadians are doubling production and the Argentinians are increasing markedly, is not very sound advice.

The export branches of the agriculture of the United States are just as legitimate branches of the agriculture of this country as they are in Canada, in Argentina, or in any other portion of the globe. We have a right to insist that the American farmers, if a retardation must be obtained, will do their share of it, but we need to avoid that recklessness in national thought which might insist that American farmers do all of the retarding. I believe that arrangements for concerted action can be made with the United States a party to them.

When farmers made the constitution of the United States they reserved to the individual states of the Union nearly all of the power that could

## SMOOT'S ESTIMATE OF TARIFF REVENUE

Washington, Aug. 20.—Chairman Smoot of the senate finance committee today estimated the total revenue likely to be derived from the tariff rates proposed by that committee at \$65,498,469 as compared with \$646,014,545 under the house bill and \$616,512,936 under existing law.

This would be a reduction of approximately \$40,500,000 compared with the house bill but an increase of about 90 million dollars over customs receipts from the present F. R. Mc-Cumber act.

Smoot placed the total changes made by the finance committee Republicans in the house rates at 451, consisting of 177 increases and 254 decreases.

Approximately 59 per cent of all the changes, he said, were decreases in the house rates.

On the whole the chairman added 10 of the 15 rates schedules proposed by the house would be decreased under the partially revised committee bill. One, he continued, would represent "slight increases."

Thirteen per cent of all proposed committee increases were in the agricultural schedule itself. — Omaha World Herald.

Comment:

The present extra session of Congress was called by the President to do two specific things, to pass the Farm Relief Bill, and to revise the agricultural schedule of the present tariff, so that it would more nearly compare with the tariff on manufactured goods. With eighty seven per cent of the increases on goods the farmers have to buy, and only thirteen per cent of the increases on what he has to sell, the industrial barons of the East will be enabled to levy a still larger toll upon agriculture than they have in the past.

The old shell game which has been worked in this country around the county fairs, and side shows of the circus, never had such expert manipulators of the elusive pea, as these gentlemen who engineer the tariff in order to protect American Agriculture. — Scribner, Pharisees, Hypocrites."

would have to do all of the needed retreating from the world markets when, one is being done in some other countries not subjected to the same degree of restraint.

**Experience in England**

Pending the systematic international approach to the problem of export surpluses, let us examine the experience of several countries which have dealt with exportable surpluses in their individual ways. Let us go back to the time when Charles II had a Parliament which was called the Cavalier or the Tory Parliament. One of the things that Charles II wanted to do was to conduct a military expedition against France. When he asked for a subsidy to be granted to that expedition to defray expenses of this expedition he found that the farmers complained saying that "the labour of the husbandmen in raising corn and grain is already at a very low rate." In other words, there was an agricultural depression in England at that time. Moreover, the farmers held the whip hand in the Parliament to such an extent that they refused to grant the money to the Crown unless Charles II would do that which is recorded in the law passed in the spring of 1673 in the following language: "Every merchant, or other person who shall put on shipboard, in English shipping, any sort of the corn shall have for every quarter of malt ground or unground, two shillings and six pence; for every quarter of rye, ground or unground, three shillings 6 pence for every quarter of wheat ground or unground, five shillings."

I will convert that into modern United States language. In the case of barley, the minimum price that would allow the bounty was 93 cents a bushel. When the price was less than that amount per bushel an export bounty of ten cents a bushel was authorized to be paid. That was equivalent to ten per cent and a little over.

In the case of rye, the bounty was fifteen and three-fifths cts. per bushel when the price was under \$1.23. That was about twelve per cent.

In the case of wheat, a bounty of twenty-four cents a bushel when the price was less than \$1.92. That was twelve and a half per cent.

This continued in effect for five years. Then it was discontinued. Later Charles the II lost his head. William and Mary came to the throne representing, not Cavaliers and Tories, but Whigs. In 1689 a remarkable thing happened. The Whig parliament re-adopted this bounty system with precisely the same rates and same conditions of coming into effect.

The preamble says: "That it had been found by experience that the exportation of corn abroad, when the price at home was low, had been a great advantage, not only to the owners of land, but to the trade of the whole realm."

That Act continued on the statute books of England from 1689 until 1814. It ceased to be worth much after about 1765, but even so, from 1689 to 1765 it resulted in bounties being paid nearly every year. From 1792 on to 1814, it was practically useless. Why was this plan tried out?

The reason is simple. England back there at the time the bill was enacted, was about to go upon an import basis. Putting the export premiums into effect, however, prevented the disappearance of exportable surpluses over much of the better part of a century. About the time of our French and Indian War, however, the growth of population in England had reached such a point that the tight little island lost its former capacity to produce 52 weeks of food supply each year. Thereafter in spite of export premiums England production of foodstuffs could not keep up with English demands, so that they had to import increasing quantities of these products.

Why did these ancestors of many of us leave the bounty statute upon the books to the time of the French and Indian War, on to the time of our first Congress of the United States and on into the dead-letter period?

As to the last of these periods, there was little need for hastily repelling that which had fallen into "obscure desuetude." That, to that time, however, the bounty system had been serving some of the purposes desired, or it would not have been maintained. There can be little doubt that the bounties put into effect by Charles II and by William and Mary succeeded in postponing the day when the United Kingdom countries became dependent upon foreign food supply.

The United States may be now at the stage where we, too, may be justified in postponing the coming of the day when we shall be regularly dependent upon other countries for our food supply.

How fortunate would be our country if we could feel sure that there would never be another war, or at least that no war would ever interrupt the trade relations of the United States. So long as that risk exists, dependence upon foreign food supplies even though in the case of wheat, for example, these supplies be in the hands of a friendly neighboring country.

The issue, however, is not merely a matter of safety; it is a matter in certain respects, of our whole economic position.

(continued next issue.)

In last week's paper I ran a notice of the Gold Medal of Merit and in which I said that the Gold Medal line was the only satisfactory flour and feed connection which the Jobbing Association had ever had. I should have said, that it was the only satisfactory Mill connection.

The United Bi-Products Company signed the first fair contract with us, and have always played the Farmers Union game in a splendid manner. They manufactured Success brand of Tankage, Certifair and Concentrate, and put it out in our own K. F. U. brand sacks. Ask your manager for these brands.

A. M. K.

## Announcement

OPENING GUN IN CAMPAIGN

We are starting the campaign for membership with a series of premiums to be given to Farmers Union members for doing some work in getting new members.

This plan is open to Farmers Union women as well as men; if you are too busy to spend a little time in getting your neighbor to join your organization, have your wife or daughter take this work up.

See your local secretary at once, get some application blanks, go to your neighbor, and tell him what we are doing and what the Federal Farm Board has said, "that in order for the farmer to receive any benefit from the Farm Relief Bill, he must join some farm organization."

Go to your banker and the business men in your town and ask them to help you in organizing farmers in your community. I am sure you will meet a friendly attitude on their part.

Study the list of premiums, and then go after one or more of them. In a week or two I hope to announce the rest of our plans for the campaign. I assure you that we mean to put on a real campaign.

A. M. KINNEY, Secretary.

LIST OF PREMIUMS

To the locals making the largest gain in membership, First Prize \$20.00 in cash; second prize, \$10.00 in cash; third prize, \$5.00 in cash.

To the member getting the largest number of new members: first prize, a seventeen jewel Elgin gold watch with the Farmers Union emblem engraved on it; second prize, a seven jeweled Elgin gold watch with the Farmers Union emblem engraved on it.

To every member getting ten or more new members but who does not earn either of the first two prizes, a \$7.00 Fountain Pen.

To every member who gets five or more, and less than ten new members, a \$3.50 Automatic Pencil.

To every member who gets one or more, and less than five new members, a Farmers Union Button.

To the Farmers Union woman who gets the largest number of new members: first prize, a fifteen jeweled gold wrist watch; second prize, a seven jeweled wrist watch.

To every woman getting ten or more new members, but who does not earn either of the first two prizes, a \$10.00 Overnight Suitcase with complete Toilet Set.

To every woman who gets five or more and less than ten new members, a \$5.00 Mesh Bag.

To every woman who gets one or more, and less than five new members, a \$2.00 Automatic Pencil.

The initiation fee for new members is \$2.00. This fee will be collected from each new member, together with the balance of this year's dues. Old members who did not pay 1928 dues will be counted as new members on this contest.

Paid organizers working for the state office, men working for any of the state wide institutions, on a salary, and members working for a cash commission will be barred from this contest.

Contest will end on the date of our Annual State Convention. The last Tuesday in October.

supply out of a continent such as Europe, there will be a tendency for prices in that continent to be made low. In the case of products of the United States, of which we have an export surplus which must be marketed in the European continent largely, the price received at the shipping points of the United States must reflect in whatever diminished figures correspond to the prices paid abroad for that portion of the crop that enters the foreign market.

Let me illustrate this feature of the situation. It so happens that I own some land in northeastern Arkansas near Tyrone. It so happens that I have some land also in Shelby County, Illinois. In respect to corn, Shelby County, Illinois, is a surplus producing territory. The territory around Tyrone, Arkansas, is a deficit territory so far as corn is concerned.

When we sell our corn from Shelby County, Illinois, we take for it the St. Louis price, less the cost of getting the corn into St. Louis.

If we buy corn for the work animals which we have upon our cotton

years has been upon an export basis almost for the first time in our history. It has had to meet in foreign markets the competition of harder wheats from all over the world. The Canadian production of spring wheat now lies between four hundred and five hundred million bushels a year. Only about ten years' ago, the Canadian production ruled between two hundred million and two hundred and fifty million bushels a year. In other words, it has approximately doubled. In Argentina, there has been a marked increase. Not quite so marked as in Canada, but in excess of one hundred million bushels a year. Even Australia has shown some increase, but not so marked. Russia has practically returned to her old pre-war production, although she has not been exporting much into the western deficit countries of Europe.

Suppose that one were to say that the solution of the problem of low price for wheat in the United States was for American farmers to quit producing so much. He would have the same right logically, to contend that the Canadian farmer should solve his

be reserved. Nevertheless they did want the Union as a nation to be able to work with other nations, and they gave the Union treaty powers which are very large. It appears that there is nothing in the constitution of the United States to prevent this country from joining with other countries in an attempt to do concertedly much that could not otherwise be done to prevent the over-expansion of agriculture.

The United States has been engaging, and it is hard to say from the record of very recent months, that we have ceased from being engaged in expanding the amount of land put into cultivation as a result of reclamation enterprises. Reclamation by means of irrigation and drainage at public expense has been continued through this period of depression in spite of all that far-seeing farm leaders have tried to do to prevent it.

It would seem to be a logical thing for the United States to take its part in any international approach to this problem of restraint of production. By the same token, however, it seems to me equally illogical for the United States to insist that her farmers

## TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR EACH FARMER

Stafford County Folks Simply Rolling in Wealth

St. George, Kan., Aug. 20.—(Special)—Stafford county raised \$10,000 worth of farm products for every farmer in the county, during the past year, according to a valuation of \$30,000,000 which is \$15,000 for every family in the county. The county produced nearly 5,000,000 bushels of wheat, 1,000,000 bushels of corn, 20,000 tons of alfalfa and \$213,000 worth of dairy products during the year.

Comments: Congratulations to the Stafford County farmers on their wonderful prosperity as shown by this news item in the Topeka Daily Capital. Mighty good news, if true. Every farmer in Stafford County who made \$10,000.00 the past year, owes

to the rest of the farmers of Kansas the duty of telling them just how this was accomplished. If we do not hear from anyone with this explanation, we shall conclude that this news item was just the brain storm of some half baked reporter, and God knows, there are many of them.

STUMPED

Friend—Did you ever run up against a mathematical problem that stumped you?

Famous mathematician—"Yes, indeed. I could never figure out how, according to the magazine ads, 88 per cent of the dentists recommend one brand of tooth paste, and 92 per cent recommend another brand, and 95 per cent recommend still another brand."







## Ladies' Auxiliary

## NOTICE

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

THE AUXILIARY DUES ARE \$1. YOU KEEP 30c IN YOUR LOCAL. SEND 70c TO THE STATE SECRETARY. THEN 20c OF THIS IS SENT BACK TO YOUR COUNTY ORGANIZATION IF YOU HAVE ONE. IF YOU DO NOT HAVE ONE THE STATE WILL KEEP IT IN THE TREASURY UNTIL YOU DO ORGANIZE, THEN YOU ARE ENTITLED TO ALL THE COUNTY DUES FROM DATE OF ORGANIZATION.

## Junior Co-operators

## MEMBERSHIP ROLL OF JUNIOR CO-OPERATORS

ALMA	MORAN
Maebeile Fink	Lucille Zornes
ALTA VISTA	Evelyn Zornes
Achula M. Falter	Wyman Zornes
Erma C. Hoch	MERIDEN
ALTON	Margary Jean Kresie
Cleora Bates	PARSONS
AMJO	Elsie M. Long
Maxine Snodgrass	MICHIGAN VALLEY
Marthele Snodgrass	Floyd Lee
ARKANSAS CITY	Wilbur Lee
Carl Brown	MAPLE HILL
ARNOLD	Rufus Miller
Josephine Pantel	Jean Miller
BALDWIN	McFARLAND
Helen Holcom	Evelyn Mathis
Helen E. Sutton	NORTON
Veda Sutton	Ivah Jones
BARNES	Zenith Power
Mildred Truhlicka	OTTAWA
Bettie Irene Lowe	Mildred Nelson
BURNS	OSAWATOMIE
Nadine Guggisburg	Richard Schiefelbusch
BRIDGEMAN	Max Schiefelbusch
Melba Peckenka	OGALLALA
BERN	Mildred Rogers
Mary Heiniger	Naomi Jean Rogers
BELE PLATNE	Hellen Hillman
Margaret Zimmerman	Erma Rogers
Louise Zimmerman	OAKLEY
COLONY	Eather Sims
Julia Powell	Clifford Sim
Jeanne Williams	OVERBROOK
CONWAY	Duane Brecheisen
Wayne Seibert	Elgitha Hoffman
Lela Seibert	PERRY
DELIA	Eldha Beuerman
Loretta Simceka	PLEASANTON
DRESDEN	Isabel Johnson
Irene Fortin	QUINTER
ELLSWORTH	Melvin Inloes
Bernadine Svoboda	RUSH CENTER
ERIE	Cecil Phelps
Irene Wentworth	Helen Bartz
FLORAL	RANSOM
Letha E. Watson	Phyllis Turman
Paul J. Iton Watson	ROSSVILLE
FRANKFORT	Georgana Olejnik
Dane Odo Dexter	SCOTT CITY
Laveta Dexter	Junior Rudolph
GARNETT	Kathleen Rudolph
Blair Watkinson	SALINA
KINCAID	Paul Huff
Albie Hardin	SPRING HILL
Clinton Donald	Ralph Wedd
Howard Donald	ST. PAUL
Lucille Gretchen	Erma S. Hoch
Fern Rogers	TIMKIN
Marjorie Alice Rogers	Dorothy Kraisinger
LYNDON	Nadine E. Neidenthal
Naomi J. Ithen	UTICA
Florence Barrett	Marie Newton
Ruth Beaman	ULYSSES
Grace Beaman	Vera Funk
LUCAS	Gladys M. Collins
Wilma Brichacek	VASSAR
Blanche Aksamit	Elizabeth Brown
LA CROSSE	Hilda Helen Fabritzus
Lucille Wilson	WAKEENEY
LA HARPE	Helwig Fabritzus
Arlene Robinson	WESTPHALIA
Della Bond	Ned Corley
LAWRENCE	WAMEGO
Helen Centlivre	Adeline Miller
Bete Centlivre	WHITE CITY
Keith Centlivre	Lorena Tatlow
MADISON	WINDOM
Georgia Grace Coffman	Autumn Andes

## HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THIS DEPARTMENT.

Any child between the ages of six and sixteen whose father is a member in good standing the Farmers' Union, who writes a letter for publication can be a member of the department, and is entitled to a pin. In order to receive a book, the child must signify his intentions to study the lessons, and send them in. We cannot send out books to those who do not intend to send in their lessons.

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

## JUNIOR COOPERATORS

Dear Juniors:

Another week has rolled around and I have not gotten those books and pins out yet. But the books are here on my desk, and I had a letter this morning from the button company in which they said they were shipping the pins, so that I think I will not have to make another excuse about these.

In this week's paper we have something new. Evelyn Mathies sent in her picture, and we have had a cut made of it and you will see it on this page. I think this is fine, and we will print one almost every week for a while. It is a little expensive, but we think you folks are worth it. Evelyn sent in two pictures, and I selected the one that I thought would be best for the paper. Emma Jane Coffield sent two pictures and I am selecting one of them. It will be in the paper soon. Emma Jane is a new member. I think she will make a good member as she enters right into the spirit of the things we are doing the first thing. Emma Jane I think it would be nice for you to write us an account of your Colorado trip. We will print it and be glad for it.

I think you had a fine lesson last week. I am leaving it in this week so every one will get a chance to study it.

It is still pretty hot, hope it cools off a little. It will be pretty bad to have to sit in school when it is so hot. Let me hear from you often.

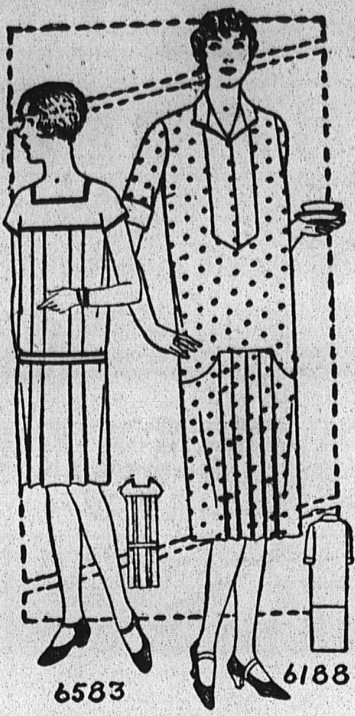
Aunt Patience.

Slogan for the Juniors  
"The man who uses his tongue off-  
er than his ears soon squeezes his  
brain dry." So stop, look, and listen.

## SIXTH GRADE AND OVER

We were studying the Preamble to the Constitution of the Farmer's Union of the State of Kansas. How many remember the last clause we studied about? Well it was the Golden Rule. Now then we will go on with the next clause:

To discourage the credit and mortgage system. The framers of this clause hoped that by making a way for the farmers to buy and sell their products to a better advantage that they would be able to pay off their mortgages and not be compelled to operate on so much borrowed money, and in that way be better able to live according to the American Stand-



6583. Girls' Dress.  
Cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12 year size requires 2 1/2 yards of 32 inch material. Price 15c.

6188. Ladies' House Dress with Slender Hips.  
Cut in 8 Sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. A 46 inch size requires 4 yards of 36 inch material together with 1/2 yard of contrasting material. The width of the dress at the lower edge with plaits extended is 2 1/2 yards. Price 15c.

## FASHION BOOK NOTICE

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE FALL AND WINTER 1929-1930 BOOK OF FASHIONS, showing color plates, and containing 500 designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns, a CONCISE and COMPREHENSIVE ARTICLE IN DRESSMAKING, ALSO SOME POINTS FOR THE NEEDLE (Illustrating 30 of the various, simple stitches) all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

and. In other words, receive a more just recompense for his labor.

The next clause is: To assist our members in buying and selling. The one coming after buying and selling is: To educate the agricultural classes in scientific farming.

The next is: To teach farmers the classification of crops, domestic economy, and the process of marketing.

By scientific farming, we mean the diversification of crops. What is best suited to a particular soil, what sort of fertilizer to use and how best to farm in general in a certain locality.

By Domestic Economy, is meant, not to create a surplus how best to conduct the affairs of the farm to the best advantage, whether mass or individual production is best, or what system will lend itself to the betterment of all concerned.

By the Process of marketing is meant, to familiarize the farmer with the different ramifications of marketing as to how practiced and in what way it may be improved.

We will have questions on the lesson next week, so study the lesson carefully.

History, and Current Events in the Farmer's Union of Kansas.

Who is President of the Kansas Farmer's Union?

Who was President of the State Union before the present President took office?

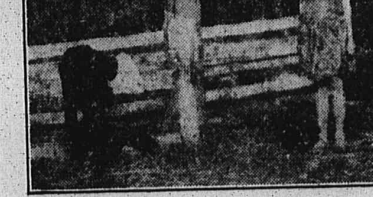
Who is State Secretary at this time and who came before him?

Tell us why the old Secretary resigned. Was the membership sorry to know that he could no longer continue in office?

Why did he resign. What did the membership in general think of the services rendered by the outgoing Secretary?

In what way have you heard of the new Secretary?

Who is Field man for the Insurance Company? He took a trip not



Evelyn Mathies of McFarland, Kansas and her pets.

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

## SALESMEN WANTED.

EPILEPSY curable? Detroit lady finds complete relief for husband. Specialists home and abroad failed. Nothing to sell. All letters answered. Mrs. Geo. Dempster, Apt. 24, 6900 LaFayette Blvd., West Detroit, Mich.

MEN—Large corporation desires the services of men for local territory. The men must meet the following qualifications: Between 30 and 60 years of age and married, must own a car, be of neat appearance and have the equivalent of a high school education, and must be able to work 10 hours a day if not necessary. To such men we offer a highly attractive sales position. Drawing account of \$10.00 or more a week. If interested, write to the Lennox Oil and Paint Co., Sales Department, Cleveland, Ohio.

## FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Registry Shropshire Rams; also a few Registry Shropshire Ewes. Albert Meyer, Sr., Gridley, Kansas.

## RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

On the death of our Silver Leaf Local No. 2156 has to mourn the loss of one of its true and faithful members, when Herman Robinson was called to his eternal home, July 3, 1929.

Resolved, that we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family.

Signed, Committee, Mrs. Chas. Uray, Mrs. Ben Grieve, Mrs. M. A. Fender.

Once more our Silver Leaf Local No. 2156 has to mourn the loss of one of its true and faithful members, when Chas. Robinson was called to his eternal home, July 28, 1929.

Resolved, that we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family.

Signed, Committee, Mrs. Chas. Uray, Mrs. Ben Grieve, Mrs. M. A. Fender.

Chairman Committee, Mrs. Chas. Uray, Jola, Kansas.

## long ago. Why and where?

Who is manager of the Live Stock Commission Firm in Kansas City?

Who is manager of the Jobbing Association?

What other large business is located in Kansas City, belonging to the Farmer's Union, and who manages it?

I believe all the Juniors may answer these questions with just a little help from father or mother.

## (Sixth Grade and Over)

## A RADIANT ADVENTURE

By William J. Hart

The "foreword" of a biography of John Wanamaker contains this illuminating statement:

On the second anniversary of Wanamaker's death, the biographer sat in the merchant's private office. Where thousands were selling to thousands, he was alone in the midst of papers of which there seemed no end. John Wanamaker was not only a writer, but he had the habit of saving everything he wrote, or that anyone wrote to him, in regard to his various and multitudinous enterprises. During the day an old friend came into the office to put a flower on the desk.

"Yes, answered the biographer. 'Well,' said the old friend, 'if you are to tell the whole story, I suppose that is necessary. But there is one thing still more necessary, and that is to find in these papers and to show in every page of your book the spirit of the man's life. It wasn't religion or business or politics, although it was all that—and if you don't find it and if you don't put it into your book, you won't be writing about John Wanamaker.'

"Without waiting for question or comment, he placed both hands on the desk, looked the biographer in the eye, and declared:

"From the 'forties of the nineteenth century right on through to the end it was radiant adventure, always, always, always."

"Of course, I had found it. But I had not known before how to name it, that spirit. What the old friend said is true."

What better could one do than live a life of radiant adventure!

Perhaps some explanation of why life to John Wanamaker was a radiant adventure, may be found in the following anecdote, which is also recounted by his biographer.

"One of the executives in the Philadelphia store remembers that one day when he was a cash boy, he mustered up courage to go into Wanamaker's office to show him a new and cheap way to wrap small packages that he thought he had discovered. President Wanamaker was sitting at his flat top desk, and the boy timidly passed to him a sample package he had wrapped. As he did so, his sleeve caught on the inkwell and upset it. The horrified boy stood rooted to the spot. Wanamaker said: 'Now I am going to show you something. If you attack a pool of ink with the edge of a blotter, instead of stamping the blotter flat down on it, it is astonishing how quickly it disappears.' The

## FARMERS' UNION DIRECTORY

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Farmers Union Jobbing Association  
1147 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri  
246 F. U. Insurance Bldg., Salina, Kans.

Farmers Union Cooperative Produce Assn.  
Kansas City, Missouri  
Farmers Union Live Stock Commission  
408-8-10 Live Stock Exch. Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.  
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Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Co.  
Salina, Kansas

Farmers' Union Auditing Association  
Thomas B. Dunn, Salina

Kansas Union Farmer  
Salina, Kansas.

devotion of a lifetime of able service was thus won in a minute.

## JUNIORS UNDER THE

## SIXTH GRADE

Find the names of five birds given in the Nature strip and tell their habits.

Tell three things that the boy and his Dad have done since last we had study from the Nature Strip.

Tell why you enjoy the Nature Strip.

Beloit, Kans., Aug. 19, 1929.

Dear Aunt Patience:  
My papa takes the Farmers Union paper. I have been reading and enjoying the children's letters and would like to be a member. I will study the lessons and would like a pin. I am sending a snap shot of my brother Duane and I holding our pet cat and pigeons. I hope you can use it. I am twelve years old and will be in the seventh grade this year. I hope to be a journalist some day, so I may write of things for a paper. We have just returned from a visit to Colorado and could write many interesting things about our trip, but perhaps it would take up too much space. Hoping to receive my book and pin soon, I hope you are well.

Yours niece,  
Emma Jane Coffield.

## STATE FAIR OPENS SEPT. 14

Saturday, September 14th, is the opening day of the Kansas State Fair which is held annually at Hutchinson. Great educational features and the greatest entertainment program offered at any State Fair this year will be seen and heard at Kansas' greatest exposition this year.

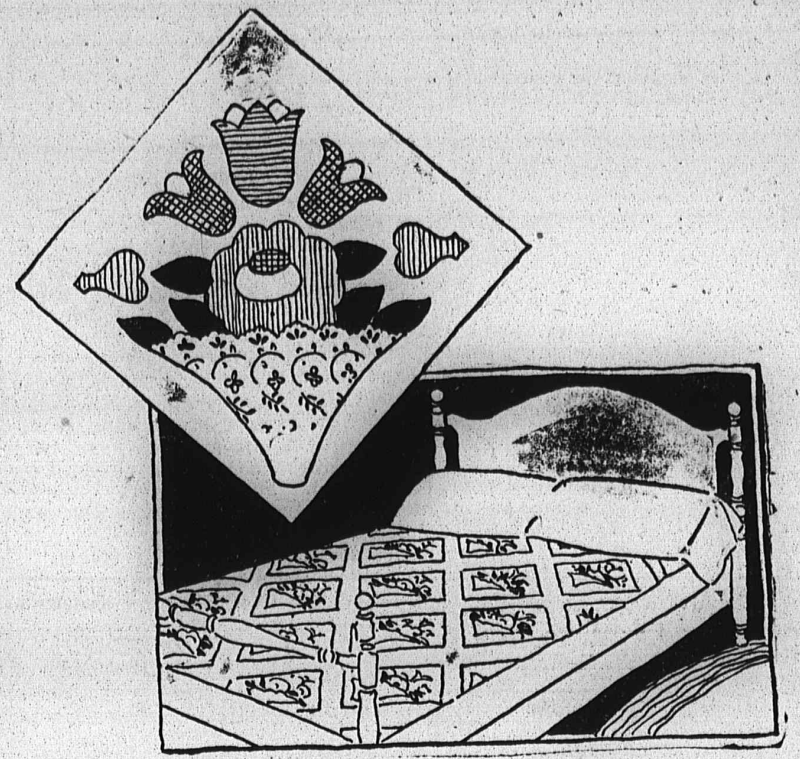
Among the educational features will be thousands of displays and several hundred head of cattle, horses, swine, sheep, goats and chickens, ducks, geese, pigeons, rabbits, etc., the exhibits of the State 4-H clubs; the State Encampment of the Boys and Girls; the greatest Farm Machinery show in the central part of the United States, the Poultry Culling and Surgical demonstrations, the Million Dollar Livestock Parade, as well as dozens of other big educational events on each day's program.

The entertainment to be offered during the day, afternoon and the night is varied and the greatest to be so far offered, including the Hagenbeck-Wallace Circus, Horse Races, Automobile Races, the famous 6-wards, fireworks including two spectaculars, "Vesuvius" and "The Last Days of Pompeii." The Wortham Shows and the Old Mill will provide entertainment galore on the midway.

## MODEL FARM KITCHEN IS A TIME SAVER

The modern kitchen is built and equipped to save the time and energy of the woman who works in it. A small kitchen with just the necessary equipment properly placed for convenience is the kind demonstrated on the Farm and Wheat Special leaving K. S. A. G. this week for stops in numerous Kansas towns.

The train cars suggests the right size and shape for a convenient kitchen. There is more usable wall space in a long, narrow kitchen than in a square one. Distances between equipment on the two long walls is short.



## A CHARMING NOSEGAY QUILT

We have offered many quilt patterns, but never have we shown a gayer one than the Nosegay Quilt. Cutting patterns and wax transfers of the Nosegay Quilt are number 595, 25 cents, complete. If you choose, you may carry out the lace nosegay effect by using white embroidery material.

The embroidery or lace holder for the nosegay may be made in several ways. On the original quilt an eyelet embroidery about 6 inches wide was used. It takes 3 1-3 yards for the quilt, and we can furnish this at 25 cents a yard.

For a full size quilt, 80 by 84 inches, the following material is required: 9 1-6 yards A. B. C. percale, number 595A, at \$3.20, or 9 1-6 yards of finest seaten, assorted colors, number 595B, at \$5.50. Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kans., Box 48.

A small kitchen means few steps. The time when the farm family "lived" in the kitchen has passed. The dark front parlors of the last generation have been aired out and made into living rooms and the kitchen is reserved for its particular function—the preparation of food.

In remodeling or building a new kitchen it pays to determine the size by the equipment and then draw the room to scale with the equipment placed. Wise equipment means a few things but exactly the right ones placed in convenient relationship to one another.

The normal kitchen needs a stove, sink, work table and cupboards. Desirable additions are a second stove for summer, a refrigerator, built in ironing board, cabinet, broom closet and wood box.

The sink and work tables should be placed at exactly the right height for the particular woman who is going to work at them, to prevent stooping. To adequately light the kitchen there should be from one sixth to one fifth as much window space as floor area. Windows four feet from the floor leave useful space beneath. Cross ventilation should be possible. Two artificial lights on opposite ends of the room are much better than one dangling in the center.

## NO NEWS TODAY!

A reporter in a neighboring town asked a woman if she could give him

a news item. She thought and thought and finally admitted regretfully that she didn't know a "single" solitary thing. "Too excited to think, anything," the woman added, "because my brother broke his arm when his house burned down this morning, and I am on my way to see him."

## RAISE DOMESTIC RABBITS

Several times more profitable than poultry. Government figures show this. Our magazine explains. Sent you three months for 35 cents. Write to-day.

National Rabbit Journal  
4702 Mission Road, Dept. 5062  
Kansas City, Kansas

## 666

is a Prescription for  
Colds, Grippe, Flu,  
Denge, Bilious Fever  
and Malaria.  
It is the most speedy remedy known

## CUPRO-JABONITE

Copper Carbonate Dust,  
18% — 20%

## Kills Stinking Smut

Stinking Smut causes not only heavy losses in the yield, but a dockage at the elevator. The percentage of smutted wheat sold on the Kansas City Market this year is approximately 50% higher than it was in 1928.

As this smut is spread and propagated by smutted seed the only method of its control is by treating your seed wheat. Write us for our circular which explains thoroughly its cause and how to control it by using Copper-Carbonate Dust.

This product is manufacturer in Kansas City and is distributed by

THE FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASS'N.

1147 Board of Trade Bldg.  
Kansas City, Mo.

## BE CO-OPERATIVE-MINDED

Federal aid would not be necessary if all producers would market their products through a producer-owned and controlled organization.

The Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery was organized by and for the cream and egg producers of Kansas.

## USE ITS SERVICE

It has ample facilities for handling a vast amount of cream and eggs and can do so efficiently and economically.

Farmers Union Co-Operative Creamery Association  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

By Stafford

## DAD AND I

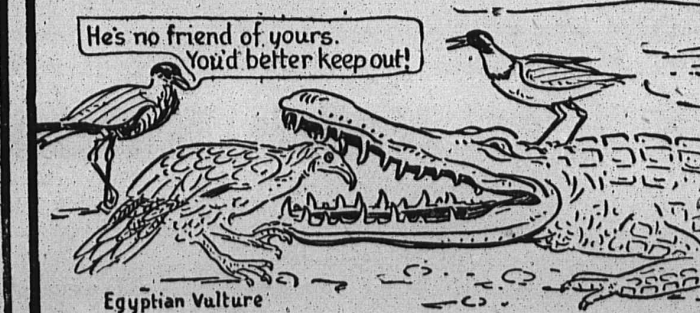
Those are Crocodile Birds. They pick leeches, worms, etc. from the Crocodile's mouth.



One of the birds is the Black-headed Plover; the other is the Egyptian Spur-winged Plover.



There seems to be a friendly agreement between these two species and the Crocodile, that other birds do not enjoy.



The large bird is the Egyptian Vulture. It's getting into dangerous quarters.



Well, that's the end of the vulture.



## NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

## THE OSAGE COUNTY PICNIC

On August 7 the Osage County Farmers Union again demonstrated their ability to pull off a successful picnic.

The forenoon was cloudy and promised rain, which was much needed at that time but failed to materialize. However we got the rain two days later. By the middle of the forenoon cars began to arrive in Lyndon not only from all parts of the country but from points farther away. Our new state secretary, Mr. A. M. Kinney, and Chas. Broom, secretary of our insurance company, drove in from Salina. Mr. Ward Spencer, our insurance fieldman came from Ottawa and later in the day Mr. D. G. Francis of the Produce Assn. arrived. Also Charley Neeley of the Jobbing Assn. and "Happy Jack." Both were extolling the virtues of Union Gold Flour and the other commodities handled by the Jobbing Assn.

Mr. N. A. Ormsby, head of the egg department of the Farmers Union Creamery, was on hand with his egg hammer which in connection with the guessing contest created a very interesting feature of the picnic. N. A.'s young hopeful, Jay, accompanied him to Lyndon. Come again Jay.

Through the good graces of Mr. Fred Swisher and others, a band concert was given at 1:30 P. M. under the direction of Mr. Roy Rogers. This contribution was real help and much appreciated. Many thanks to the Lyndon senior band.

Following this short talk were made by Mr. A. M. Kinney our state secretary, Mr. Broom and Mr. Spencer of the Insurance Company and the afternoon was made by Mr. Geo. M. Kelley of the M. F. A. of Missouri which was right to the point and much appreciated.

Ball games and sports under the

direction of Charley Williams and Fred Athon took up the rest of the afternoon.

Mr. Will Broderson and his very able force of assistants, handled the ice cream stands in fine shape. The profit of the stands going to the Farmers Union.

The evening program began with a band concert by the Lyndon Junior band under the direction of Mr. Elmer Gill. The Juniors are making splendid progress and gave us a splendid setting for the evening address by Gov. Reed. The governor brought forth with much emphasis the existence of a real farm problem, also discussed briefly the tax problem. Thus closed a happy and successful day for the Osage County Farmers Union.

E. L. Bullard,  
County President.

## POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY

The Farmers Union of Pottawatomie county will have their annual picnic at Flush Sunday, Sept. 1, 1929.

This will be an old fashioned picnic intended to spread the spirit of cooperation among farmers and well be minus the usual concessions. Pres. C. E. Huff will address the gathering at 2 P. M. followed by a ball game and other contests. Refreshment stand on the grounds. Come and bring your dinner. Plenty of music, shade and water.

Yours truly,  
C. H. Floersch, Sec.

## WASHINGTON COUNTY

Washington Co. F. U. meets at the Jasch Hall, 2 1/2 east and 1 1/4 north of Hanover on August 30 at 11 a. m. Dinner served free by Hyrnk Local to the delegates and members of the Farmers Union. National President C. E. Huff will be there.

J. T. Poland, Sec.

## LIVESTOCK MARKET

## FARMERS UNION LIVESTOCK COMMISSION

All orders for stocker and feeder cattle and feeding lambs through this firm will be filled here on these yards this year, as we do not expect to go on the range and contract cattle or sheep. This decision is made in view of the fact that under present market conditions, good quality cattle and lambs can be bought here to better advantage to our customers than they can be contracted on the range. This policy is subject to change, depending on market conditions.—G. W. Hobbs, Mgr.

**CATTLE:** With continued heavy receipts, our stocker and feeder market here this week is closing 50c per cwt. lower on the best kinds of cattle, and on the plainer kinds from \$1 to \$1.25 lower than last week's close. It looks like these cattle are getting now where they can be considered worth the money for feeding purposes or to carry through to next year's grass.

**Best Whiteface Hereford** yearling steers weighing from 500 to 600 pounds can be bought from \$11 to \$11.50. Medium to good kinds, \$10.25 to \$10.50. Plain kinds, \$9 to \$9.50. Good Shorthorn steers weighing 500 to 600 pounds can be bought from \$10 to \$10.50. Medium kinds, \$9.25 to \$9.75. Plain kinds, \$8.50 to \$9. Steers weighing 800 to 1150 pounds are selling about 50c under the lighter weight cattle of the same quality. Dogie steers are selling from \$6 to \$7.25.

**Good to choice Hereford** heifers are costing up to \$10. Fair to good kinds, \$9.25 to \$9.75. Plain kinds \$8.50 to \$9. Shorthorn heifers are selling about \$1 per cwt. under Herefords.

**Best stock cows** coming are costing up to \$7.50. Fair to good kinds \$7 to \$7.25. Plain kinds \$6.25 to \$6.75. We are glad to have you come here and make your selections on the yards, but if you cannot come here in person, send us your order, giving banking and shipping instructions, and describing class and weights of cattle you want, and we will buy you

KANSAS ONLY  
STATE FAIR

**KANSAS  
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The GREATEST  
EDUCATIONAL and  
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EVER OFFERED in KANSAS.

40,000.00 in Prizes  
Thousands of Exhibits

**HAGENBECK-WALLACE  
Circus  
TWICE DAILY  
FIREWORKS  
EACH EVENING**

E. E. FRIZZELL, Pres. A. L. SPONSLER, Mgr.

**SHEEP AND LAMBS:** Idahos and Utahs are now coming to market. Many of our customers are inquiring as to outlook for obtaining feeding lambs and breeding ewes. We believe that now would be about the best time to purchase your breeding ewes, as the heavier demand from the country will begin soon.

**Good 4 year old western ewes** can be had at \$8 to \$8.50. This is about \$2 cheaper than last year at this time on this class. Blackface yearling ewes cost \$11.50 to \$12.50. Short-mouthed feeding ewes, \$4.50 to \$5. Good Idaho and Colorado feeding lambs, average weight around 65 pounds, priced at \$12.50. Lightweight yearling wethers, average 75 pounds, cost \$9.50. Two to four year olds, same weight, \$6 to \$6.50.

## FEDERAL FARM BOARD URGES SLOWER WHEAT MARKETING

The Federal Farm Board is being besieged by telephone calls, telegrams

and letters regarding overcrowded terminals and transportation facilities for the handling of wheat. This excessive crowding of wheat onto the market has created a far wider spread between cash wheat prices and prices of wheat sold for the future deliveries than usually exists.

The Federal Farm Board has made no statement or forecast whatsoever concerning a proper price for wheat for this market year nor does it propose to do so, but under conditions which exist this season when all re-

ports agree on a substantial reduction in World supply as compared with last

year, it seems unfortunate to crowd wheat onto the market faster than existing facilities can handle it, result-

ing in cash prices which are much lower than contract prices for future delivery.

## LUMBER

MILLWORK and general building material at 25% OR MORE SAVING to you. Don't even consider buying until you have sent us complete list of what you need and have our estimate by return mail. No money down. We ship quick and free.

**FARMERS LUMBER CO.**  
2105 Boyd Street Omaha, Nebr.

## A WIDOW SPEAKS

There would be no need for Life Insurance agents if every wife could hear life's story from the lips of a widow. Here is the note one widow writes to the home office of this company:

"We have received the \$5,000.00 draft you sent and we can certainly recommend Farmers Union Life Insurance to every farm home as the proper place for the farmer to carry his life insurance."

There is a policy in this company for every need. Write us for details today.

**The Farmers Union Mutual Life Ins. Co.**  
706 Grand Ave. Des Moines, Ia.  
(Farmer Insurance At Farmer Cost)

**HAS  
MADE GOOD with  
millions!  
KC  
BAKING POWDER**  
(Double Acting)  
Same Price for Over  
38 Years  
25 ounces for 25¢  
Pure—Economical  
Efficient  
MILLIONS OF POUNDS  
USED BY OUR GOVERNMENT

**VITONE  
KAMALA  
Combination Worm Tablets**  
Possibly the most scientific remedy for both Tape and Round Worms. Each Tablet contains a full dose of Kamala with other drugs that will kill all tape and round worms in poultry. The Tablets are far superior to capsules, they will not gum or stick in the fowl's throat. Just place the tablet in the fowl's mouth and they will swallow it. No instruments to fuss with, no waste, no guess work; no starving or dosing to measure out. One tablet is sufficient—50 Tablets, \$1.00. 100 Tablets, \$1.75. 200 Tablets, \$3.00. 500 Tablets, \$6.75. 1,000 Tablets, \$12.00.  
Dealers and agents wanted. Write for sample and special prices.  
**VITONE MINERAL CO.**  
95 Miller Ave. Lancaster, Ohio

## Itching Skin Quickly Relieved

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

**zemo**  
FOR SKIN IRRITATIONS

**FRANKLIN  
BLACKLEG VACCINE**  
Don't Let Your Calves Die From Blackleg!  
To neglect vaccination is to invite loss. Franklin Vaccine gives dependable immunity with one dose. It is sterile. It is powerfully potent. It is highly concentrated. Use it and be safe.  
Fresh stocks at Drug Store Agencies, otherwise direct. Write today for illustrated calf book—no obligation.  
**O. M. FRANKLIN BLACKLEG SERUM CO.**  
Depots: Kansas City, St. Paul, Omaha, Amarillo, Wichita, Fort Worth, Alliance, Rapid City, Santa Maria, Calgary

## Price List of Local Supplies

Application cards ..... 20 for 5c  
Credential blanks ..... 10 for 5c  
Dimit blanks ..... 15 for 10c  
Constitutions ..... 5c  
Local Sec'y's Receipt Books 25c  
Secretary's Minute Books ..... 50c  
Farmers Union Buttons ..... 25c  
Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expense in Postage and Labor.  
WRITE A. M. Kinney, Box 51, Salina, Kansas.

Farmers' Union Song Leaflets, per dozen ..... 10c  
Business Manuals, now used instead of Ritual, each ..... 5c  
Farmers' Union Song Books 20c  
Farmers' Union Watch Fobs 50c  
Ladies Auxiliary Pins ..... 50c

## Are You Prepared

For the day when your farm property or your home may be destroyed by fire or wind-storm?

You may protect yourself and family by insuring with the

## FARMERS UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES

Fire, Lightning, Wind and Hail

SALINA - - - - KANSAS

**LISTERINE  
THROAT  
TABLETS**  
Antiseptic  
Prevent  
& Relieve  
Hoarseness  
Sore Throat  
Coughs  
Made by  
Lambert Pharmaceutical Co., Saint Louis, U. S. A.

Remember  
to Say  
**KRAFT**  
before you say  
**CHEESE**  
**KRAFT K CHEESE**  
**KRAFT-PHENIX  
CHEESE COMPANY**

## YOU CAN DEPEND

on getting every cent your hogs, cattle and sheep are worth on the market when you ship to YOUR OWN FIRM.

Our salesmen are on the job every minute, showing your stock to every possible buyer, and looking out for your interests. Our salesmen are interested in you, and want to sell your live stock for the highest possible dollar, so you will come again.

Our yardmen, too, are interested in you and see that your stock get the best of care and that they fill well before weighing. The office force want you to get the best of service, and they get your returns to you as promptly as possible.

## PATRONIZE YOUR OWN FIRM

**Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company**  
Stock Yards Kansas City, Mo.

**AT LAST—USING  
THEIR HEADS**



Leaving home and mother for  
**GOLD MEDAL PIG MEAL**  
—the self-weaning pig meal

**Guaranteed Feeds**

they are guaranteed by the world's largest millers to give complete satisfaction or your money back.

Each Gold Medal feed is scientifically prepared. Tach is a balanced ration containing just the right amount of food values for greater productivity.

Try Gold Medal Feeds at our risk—today. A special feed for every purpose.

Distributed by  
**Farmers Union Jobbing  
Association**

Get it at **THE FARMERS UNION  
STATIONS** named below

Huron—Farmers Coop. Assn. Walter Boyd, Mgr.  
Winfield—Winfield Farmers Union Coop. Assn. O. C. Service, Mgr.  
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Green—Coop. Grain Association Fred Kious, Mgr.  
South Mound—Far. Union Coop. Assn. Fred Johnson, Mgr.  
Parsons—Farmers Coop. Assn. P. W. Blauer, Mgr.  
Leonardville—Farmers Union Coop. Assn. C. B. Thows, Mgr.  
Alma—Farmers Union Elevator

## "All for One—One for All"

The Three Musketeers found it to their advantage to fight together "All for One". The members of the Union Oil Company are applying the same principle in building the National Chain of Cooperative Oil Companies. Their combined volume, united efforts, and concerted activities are bringing them greater buying power, less overhead, and more savings. They are proving the value of working "All for One".

These members of the Union Oil Company invite you to combine your volume with theirs. They invite you to become a part of the National Chain which is "All for One". Why not accept the invitation? You will help the Union Oil Company to render greater service—the benefits are yours. Let us hear from you.



**UNION OIL CO.**  
Cooperative

**North Kansas City, Mo.**