





## 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.

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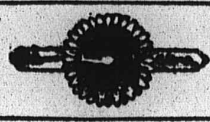
Subscription Price, per Year.....\$1.00

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

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

All copy, with the exception of notices and 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 19, 1927

### EVERYBODY'S PROBLEM

The educational program of the farm movement must concern itself with informing the entire public, as well as its own group, as to the facts in the agricultural situation. With an informed public the farmer will find his whole program backed by a tremendously helpful public sentiment. Since the ultimate welfare of all is bound up in the welfare of the farmer it is inevitable that proposals for farm relief will come from every source. All such proposals, if sincere, are to be welcomed, but the organized farm movement must never forget, nor allow others to forget, that the problem is not merely that of producing the food supply, but that of maintaining the farm home. One of the best articles which has come to the attention of the writer stresses this very point. It is from the pen of Arthur E. Holt, Professor of Social Ethics in Chicago University, and is reproduced from The Christian Century. It ought to have a careful reading.

"Excepting on the North American continent, the labor of farm production is nearly everywhere performed by a peasant class. Farming has tended to become a peasant occupation because rewards are so uncertain and frequently so low that they permanently attract only those who are content with harder work and lower living standards than the more resourceful and aggressive are satisfied with. . . . We are engaged today in the most interesting and, from the American point of view, one of the most vitally important experiments the world has ever witnessed—a test whether an independent agriculture, enjoying the advantages and benefits of life on a level comparable with that prevailing in our cities and towns can be established and maintained." So spoke George N. Peck before the Academy of Political Science in New York during last November.

### The Green Rising

I have just been reading a remarkably interesting book entitled, "The Green Rising," by W. B. Bizzell, president of the University of Oklahoma, in which he traces the rising tide of self-assertion among the agrarian people of the western world. He tells the story of the Russian farmers, the green internationalists in Bulgaria, the agricultural unions in Germany and Scandinavia, rural syndicalism in Italy and Spain, he does not neglect agrarianism in the republic to the south of us, but for Americans the most interesting part is the story of the fight for justice which has been waged by the farmer in our midst. President Bizzell would agree with Mr. Peck that the American farmer is making a fight which is of world-wide significance, but the significance of the struggle lies in the moral values involved rather than in the extent of American agriculture which we are accustomed to emphasize.

Few people deny the importance of the farmer in America from the standpoint of his numbers. We acknowledge our dependence upon him even at other times than just before election. The portion of our dependence is thus summed up by the National Industrial Conference board. Agriculture annually purchases ten billion dollars worth of goods; consumes one-tenth of the output of our factories; supplies the raw material for one-half of our industrial establishments; pays annually two and one-half billion dollars in wages to urban workers; supplies one-eighth of the total tonnage of the railroads; agricultural products constitute one-half of the value of our exports, pay in taxes one-fifth of the total cost of government; judged by the rent paid, agriculture is a billion dollar real estate business. The capital invested in agriculture is more than that invested in manufacture, mines and railroads combined, and represents one-fifth of our national wealth and furnishes one-sixth of our national income. Although this record is significant from the standpoint of the size of the rural problem, it does not tell the story of its uniqueness.

### WILL MARKET WOOL CO-OPERATIVELY

The Colorado Wool Marketing Association has arranged with the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Wichita for funds with which to finance the marketing of wool produced by members of the association. The sheep industry in Colorado has been increasing in relative importance in recent years. Through livestock loan companies the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank is financing the operations of many who are engaged in the sheep business in that state.

Shrink all woolen goods and gingshams before cutting, if you want to be sure of good hang and fit.

### A By-Product of 1776

In order to understand American agriculture one must go back to the war of the revolution. The revolution democratized American agriculture. It marked the end of the big estates. Too many of the big landlords had fought on the wrong side. The story of the confiscation of the big estates by the colonial authorities makes interesting reading in this day of great concern about having "law-obeying revolutions" to the south of us. Following the revolution came the settlement of the Mississippi valley. All forces social and geographical conspired to determine that the valley should be settled by small landlords who were interested in establishing for their family independent homes. The preemption law and the homestead law were great social experiments in the democratic ownership of a national resource. With the close of the Civil War, which was waged in the interest of free democratic rural labor, the big plantation system ceased in the south and the democratization of American agriculture was practically complete. As a result, the overwhelming number of American agriculturists own or expect to own their own land. There is very little farm land outside of the farm family; in this situation we differ entirely from Europe. The farmer in Europe is both laborer and capitalist, and occupies a different status from anyone who is connected with factory industry.

Now the American farm problem is whether this splendid type of farmer is to disappear or whether we can maintain the gains of two great struggles which have cost heavily in sacrifice and effort. For a good many reasons, since the war, America has not extended to him a share and portion in her ongoing progress. If two wars democratized him the third has well nigh ruined him. The National Industrial conference board thus sums up the extent of the farmers' plunge towards peasantry: "In the United States especially there have been in operation forces which have tended to create a progressive inequity and maladjustment between the position of agriculture and that of other branches of our economic life."

### The Failing Farmer

This is reflected in the following conditions: The contraction of our agricultural plant and its production relative to the growth of our population. Since 1900 mining has increased 231 per cent, manufacturing 190 per cent, and agricultural production only 38 per cent. Since 1900 our agricultural exports have decreased 28 per cent and our imports have increased 30 per cent. The per capita share of the national income has been less and less for the farmer. For every \$100 that went to others engaged in our productive life the farmer has received \$46 in 1900 and only \$39 in 1920. The return on capital invested in farm land has in no wise been comparable to the return on industrial stocks and bonds. There has been a heavy increase in farm bankruptcies as compared with other commercial ventures since the war.

It is not necessary to recount here the chaos which has been wrought in American town and country life by the recent developments. Not long ago I watched in a poultry-packing establishment the modern way of picking chickens. They cut a little nerve at the base of the brain and every feather was released and the feathers were swept off with a few strokes of the hands. So our post-war policies have released the little population pockets in town and country and our rural people have been swept off the land into the city.

### Crisis in Liberalism

Now I am interested in pointing out to my liberal friends of the city and especially of the city churches that this plunge of the farmer toward peasantry is a very great crisis in American liberalism. The democratic ownership of land was really a great social experiment and it ought not to fail. The high quality of our rural population must be kept up if these areas are to be the population seed beds of the nation. The crowding of rural population to the city creates a new hazard for factory labor as great as that which once came from Europe. We cannot exist half slave and half free. Industrial justice cannot be affirmed in the city and denied in the country. Equality of bargaining cannot be affirmed for those on the opposite side of a wage bargain and denied to those who are on the opposite side of a load of wheat. I am also interested in pointing out that any solution of our American agrarian problem must be an American solution. We are not thinking well when we are just pointing to the solutions of Europe. The British labor party has organized the farm laborer and declared for the nationalization of land. There is no point to this for America, since we have no farm labor class except a few hobos and college students and there is nothing to be gained from a nationalization of the land.

### Land Industrialization

Nor am I interested in an industrialization of the land. A banker friend has recently suggested a solution to which I think a good many will turn, and yet I am certain it represents only retrogression. He said: "The food problem is going to be increasingly serious for our cities. We need scientific production of food. Let the banks or big capitalists take over the farms, employ trained managers from the agricultural college who will direct farm laborers in scientific production. Let agriculture organize through big capitalists, who will regulate production, secure a protective tariff and put agricultural industry on a par with the production of automobiles, and the like." I think it could be done. I expect to see it advocated, if not tried, and when we try it the central citadel for independent self-directing industry in America will have surrendered. Suppose we industrialized agriculture and made it efficient then we would have

to begin the long, long process of democratization over again just as we have had to do in the factory.

### Signs of Hope

There is hope in the new alliance between town and country. The present crisis has convinced a good many town ministers, lawyers, doctors and merchants that they are on the same side of a load of wheat as the farmer. Insofar as there is any salvation in politics they will be willing to see that the farmer has the same chance as the manufacturer and as labor. There is hope in the rural co-operatives, which represent the voluntary co-operation of independent farm units and the imposing upon themselves of standards of efficiency under the direction of the expert leadership of the agricultural colleges.

But the greatest hope would lie in the frank recognition by all of us that we do not want the American type of farmer to disappear. Here is a nourishing home of moral and social values which forms a part of a great nation. If instead of looking with grudging cynicism upon all his experiments at self-betterment we would intelligently include his welfare in our program of national welfare it would mean much. It was with something like this in mind that the recent industrial conference held under the auspices of the Chicago church federation declared:

"We call upon the churches in the nation to include the welfare of the farmers in their programs of Christian justice. The agrarian movement roots in a deep need for social justice. We believe that the great growth of the cities of the world will make increasingly acute the demand for cheap food. In this struggle for cheap food the farmer finds himself on the opposite side of a load of wheat from the people of the city. We have declared for justice between capital and labor who are now on opposite sides of the payroll of industry. In the name of the same Christian justice we declare for an adequate standard of life for the farmer who furnishes the factories with raw material and the cities with food."

### MEMBERSHIP LOYALTY

In every community in which the Farmers Union is established, a large proportion of the farmers become members. To say that these are the better class of farmers might be a mere conceit. But it is quite certain, at any rate, that these are most apt to join who are willing to undertake a constructive program for the benefit of the whole agricultural enterprise, and who are of neighborly inclination. The man who cannot maintain friendly relations within his neighborhood is not apt to find any appeal in the Local Union, and the cynic has no confidence in any program or leadership. Yet in every community there are farmers of the best sort who do not join. And however friendly or sympathetic they may be toward the Union their non-cooperation is a discouraging burden and handicap to the organization. We are inclined to feel that if they would unite with us victory would be certain.

But the success of a local enterprise does not seem to rest upon the number of members, nor upon a certain percentage of the whole neighborhood, so much as it does upon the character of relationship between the member and the union. Probably the biggest word in the co-operative dictionary is Loyalty, and even loyalty is a matter of definition.

The loyal member gives undivided patronage to his own business, but his loyalty finds as much proof in the manner of his patronage as in the fact of it. It is a cheerful patronage. He is not depressed by the feeling that he might be doing better elsewhere, but for his obligation to the business. He believes heartily in the thing he does, and that kind of loyalty is infectious.

The loyal member tries to see the whole. He attempts to discern the causes which lie back of conditions, and to think in terms of a program capable of removing those causes or remedying those conditions. He is not visionary, but sees the slow steps which lie immediately ahead, and has the patience to travel them. He is not mercenary, and cannot be tempted by a few pennies in hand to abandon that which he sees and toward which he moves.

The loyal member is critical. He is tremendously concerned about things. Whatever his position in the organization may be, he will be heard from. He does not belong to a union of "You Fellers." He joined a "We" group. He is inside, not outside. He is not a fault finder, but he has no apology to offer for suggesting better ways. He is willing for his opinions to be weighed by the group, and sifted. But he will not be indifferent to the Union.

The loyal member is no quitter. He may not be much at quarreling, but how can he fight! He knows that if his group retains more of that which it produces, someone else will get less of it. And he knows the other fellow won't like it. He expects a struggle. And he has a guess that the weapons will be mostly concealed ones. He anticipates that they will range all the way from "Haven't I always treated you right, and cared for you like a father?" to ridicule of the movement itself, and to insinuations against its leadership. So he fights with discrimination, able to distinguish friends from enemies. He chuckles now and then at the cheap camouflage which it is supposed to deceive him. He is no quitter.

Such a member of a co-operative organization is no myth. He is an actuality. He exists, and there ought to be more of him. And I am wondering if we mean something like this when we talk about our loyalty.

### son with salt, pepper and lemon juice.

(Canned spinach may be used too). Add 1 tablespoon melted butter. Butter slightly small molds. Place slices of hard boiled egg in the bottom and along the sides of the dish and pack spinach solidly in upon it. Chill, remove from molds. Serve on individual salad plates with salad dressing.

### NOTICE

We still have a few of the 10x20 photographs of the floral tributes at Mr. Tromble's funeral that you may obtain by sending your name and address and \$1.50.

KANSAS UNION FARMER. Salina, Kansas

## REFLECTIONS

### Have You Done Your Part?

Disasters have been frequent and widespread during the past few weeks. Floods and tornadoes have taken a heavy toll of life and property. The results of toil and planning are wiped out in a single hour. Nature in her wrath is ruthless. Some of the stricken areas will quickly rebuild. Others will recover only after many years of patient effort. But the dead shall not be at all restored, and years can never wholly heal the hearts of those who loved them. Co-operation, expressed through relief agencies, has been a ray of sunshine through the gloom of disaster. At such a time man seems puny and helpless, and nature cruel. But in reality most of the things which men have suffered have been from "man's inhumanity to man," rather than from unfavorable natural causes. Famine and flood and fire are more easily overcome than hatred and prejudice and greed. Co-operation is a big word, with many implications. Help the Red Cross.

### Sounds Like the Truth

These gems are from a Canadian farm paper. The way to insure suc-

cess is not by merely talking about something which someone else should do, but by doing something which someone else is only talking about. The salvation of agriculture depends on the united and organized efforts of the farmers themselves toward the complete control of their own business.

**We Still Owe a Bit on Our Flivver**  
The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce reports that the American auto is all paid for except a billion three hundred seventy-eight million dollars. Also that 64 per cent of new cars are sold on time. They run all right on a bonded highway, though.

### Hazards of Pioneering

Long before this reaches the reader the fate of the French flivver, Ungesser and Coli, will probably be known. But whatever the cost may be in money, in suffering, or in human life the sea will be crossed by airships. Those who pioneer pay heavy penalties, often, but we have found no other way to mastery than by trial and experiment. Even failure may lay the foundation for success.

### Majority Rule

In theory, at least, we believe in the right of the majority to impose their will upon the minority. If it be decided by most of the folk: in a community, for example, that a new school building or a new road will be of benefit to all, the thing is done and the bill charged to all alike—the unwilling. Canada has made such a success of marketing her wheat through pooling that there seems no denying the gains. And the better prices have benefited the farmer who signed up, worked for the pool, induced others to pool, gave of time and thought, and delivered his grain as per agreement. It also benefited the man who did nothing at all, and the man who opposed the plan. Now the suggestion is being made that the law itself ought to recognize the majority will and make pooling compulsory upon the minority, thus eliminating at once the competition of non-pooled wheat. Such a plan involves some far-reaching consequences, but it is wholly possible that the experiment may be tried.

### BEANS

Whether Boston made the bean famous, or the bean made Boston famous is quite as debatable a question as "which was first the chicken or the egg?" Anyhow, as a publicity stunt, making beans and Boston synonymous has been of tremendous advertising value to that city.

But Boston has been compelled to share honors with both the army and the navy for both of these branches of national defense have done their bit to add to the laurels of the well-known bean. Not only in peace times has the bean been given a place of honor on the menu of the soldier and the sailor but in war times the bean has been an essential part of the rations of Uncle Sam's fighting men. To what extent the bean helped to win the World War must be left to history to decide, but the bean was ever present in the front-line trenches at any and all times. Perhaps the question of which of the two wars, about which there is so great disagreement, will be decided in favor of the bean.

In all fairness, it must be admitted that a share of the glory of the bean should go to the grower, the man whose toiling intelligence are devoted to producing beans of the quality to meet the exacting requirements of the palate of the epicure and the connoisseur. Now, though the art of bean growing has been virtually perfected, the bean remained subject to various forms of diseases which, in some seasons, resulted in a high mortality rate, which resulted in losses to the bean growers. But the chemist has come to the rescue of the bean, and it has become a better "risk" as the insurance companies would put it.

Among the growers who raise beans by the ton, is W. F. Alworth, of Filer, Idaho. Mr. Alworth's crops of beans were as bounteous as the crops of other growers, but still he was not satisfied. For certain plant diseases usually took their toll of the beans. So Mr. Alworth set himself to the task of studying new means of control of the ailments of the vegetable family. Last season he made a test of Semesan, a recently developed seed disinfectant, on 35 rows of beans, each 55 rods long. Alongside the treated beans, an equal number of rows of the same length were planted. Careful checking of results showed that the Semesan-treated beans yielded 3,602 pounds, while the untreated rows produced 3,209 pounds, the net difference between untreated beans and treated ones being 393 pounds, or 12 per cent, in favor of the treated beans. Other bean growers are doing as Mr. Alworth has done, with results of a better and thereby, the interests of Boston, the army, and the navy, as such interests relate to beans, are being fully protected.

### MAJOR PART OF LARGE INCOMES DERIVED FROM PROPERTY

Of the total gross income of those reporting to the Federal Government for 1925, 60.1 per cent—three-fifths, was from wages and salaries, businesses and partnerships, and only two-fifths from property.

Of the aggregate income of the 998,490 persons reporting incomes of \$1,000 or more—\$2,86 per cent was derived from labor, and only 17.14—one-sixth from property.

Of the aggregate income of the 478 persons reporting incomes of \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, only 13.25 per cent was from labor and 86.75 per cent from property about the reverse of those with incomes of \$1,000 to \$2,000.

Of the aggregate net income of those reporting over \$1,000,000 incomes, only 8.1 per cent was from labor and 91.9 per cent from property. Surtaxes make property pay its fair share of taxes.

### THE GREAT DISASTER

President Coolidge and the officials of the national government have appealed to the people of the United States to aid to the limit in the relief of their countrymen in the southern states, who have been drowned out by the Mississippi river.

The president has not overstated this matter, which is our business and our common responsibility.

When all the blandishments of life are gone, the coward sneaks to death; the brave live on.—George Sewell.

### WATER, WATER EVERYWHERE.

The principal causes of these pronounced differences in local conditions are the low temperatures and excessive precipitation which have prevailed in practically all sections during the past few months. At this writing, the rivers are out of their banks from Minneapolis and St. Paul to the Gulf of Mexico. Large areas of low-lying country are covered with water, and agricultural activities are at a standstill.

These very rains which have wrought such havoc in the Mississippi Valley have played another and far different part in the winter wheat fields of Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. The soil is soggy and farm work much delayed, but the abundant moisture has placed winter wheat in almost universally fine condition—and the outlook for the growers is favorable. There is a strong demand, as evidenced by February exports, which were two and one-half times as large as those of February, 1926.

The spring-wheat states rejoice in the rain-soaked soils, as their only serious crop failures come from destructive droughts. They have enough moisture in the ground to carry the growing crops well into the summer.

### EVERY MAN'S HOME

Every man's home is the best old home.  
And everyman's wife the sweetest;  
Every man's child is the best little child,  
The best behaved and the neatest,  
Every man's baby is better than all  
The babies that ever were born—  
And just so it's babies and wives and homes,  
Why, let 'em blow their horn.

Every man's wife makes the finest preserves,  
And every man's wife bakes bread  
That beats all the bread that ever was made  
From Hatters to Stony Head.  
Every man's home is the place to see  
The finest housekeeping on earth—  
And just so it's bread and preserves  
and home,  
Let 'em keep on with their mirth.

When every man thinks that his own home's best  
And his own wife sweetest, why then  
We'll swing back unto the golden dream  
Of a heaven on earth again.  
And isn't it beautiful, fine and sweet,  
That faith of a man in his child,  
And his wife and his home and his simple life  
That he boasts of undefiled.

When every man's home is the sweetest place  
On earth for a man to be;  
When every man's wife is the sweetest wife  
In all the world to see;  
When every man's child is the dearest child  
That ever drew breath—ah, then,  
We shall have better children  
and women and homes  
And a darned sight better men.  
—Author Unknown.

### THE SHIFT IN MAIL ROUTES

Remarkable highway development throughout the country keeps the United States post office department at Washington stepping lively. As a result there is constant shifting in the methods and processes of delivering the mail. The principal item of activity in the department seems to be represented in the discontinuance of rural delivery routes, and in the consolidation of broader areas in new routes.

In the early days of rural routes horses were used exclusively, and the carrier was not expected to make much more than 25 miles a day. Even then he tired out two or three horses a week. But the roads that "dobbin" used to travel were full of mudholes and bumps, and sometimes they were almost impassable, particularly in the rainy seasons. A quarter of a century has brought wonderful changes, due to the fact that the taxpayers have been shedding billions of dollars upon road construction in efforts to keep up with the automobile industry at Detroit and New York. Just think of only going 25 miles in a day! Rural mail carriers disdain such an idea.

### NOTICE

We have had so many calls for photographs of our deceased President, John Tromble, that we have arranged with the photographer to furnish us with several copies of the picture that appeared in the memorial issue. These prints will be 11 by 14, just a nice size for framing. The price of these pictures will be \$1.50.

KANSAS UNION FARMER. Salina, Kansas

### STANDARD GRADES ESSENTIAL TO SUCCESSFUL MARKETING

Standard market classes and grades have become a prime necessity in connection with successful marketing of livestock, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Live meat animals show wide variations in all essential respects, it is impossible to determine accurately the value of a given lot unless the animals making up the group are sorted in such a way as to present a high degree of uniformity. Before such sorting can be satisfactorily accomplished it is necessary to set up definite fixed standards for the various groups.

The department has been studying this problem of grade standards for many years, and has worked out standards which it is believed will serve the purposes of the livestock industry. The standards have been issued in the conduct of the department's livestock market news service for the past eight years. They have worked successfully in that connection and have met with virtually universal approval on the part of the livestock trade.

A complete explanation of the basis of the department's grade standards and detailed descriptions of the various classes and grades of slaughter, stocker and feeder cattle have been published in Department Bulletin No. 1464-D, "Market Classes and Grades of Cattle." Copies of the bulletin may be obtained, as long as the supply lasts, upon request to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

### COTTON IS BEHIND TIME

Soggy soils throughout the Cotton Belt materially delayed cotton planting. This soil condition renders the young plant very susceptible to the attacks of the boll weevil, which has already appeared on the scene. Reports to date indicate moderate to heavy reductions in cotton acreage and a corresponding increase in acreage planted to grains and other feed stuffs.

Domestic consumption of cotton showed a gain in March over the same month of last year, while exports were more than double those of March, 1926. Foreign purchases of American cotton have been very heavy during the past six months.

The low prices of cotton textiles have stimulated consumption quite generally. Sales and shipments of cotton cloths by domestic manufacturers and distributors were heavy in March while stocks on hand declined. Some mills are sold up months ahead. The observers still report a drift of cotton-mill machinery and workers from Northern to Southern mills. Some tendency of this nature appears to be developing in wool textiles.

### DYNAMITE

In the spectacular tragedy which Dame Nature is enacting over the nation's beloved Southland the dynamiting of the levees has been the speedy method of foiling some of the bedeviling elements of the dragon river. Dynamite and explosives with their great accomplishments in behalf of humanity have made up in these latter days for what men using them did in many instances during war days. In war and peace explosives have been the most powerful of all our industrial instruments and tools, and in many flooded areas a shot of dynamite has chafed the furious river of its huge toll of life and prosperity.

### WHO ARE THE TAX DODGERS

A joint committee of congress is investigating to find out where "the burden of taxes rest." Undoubtedly, they will find a larger number of people to talk about if they attempt to catalogue the tax dodgers. The outstanding impression one gets in watching the creation of all natural tax legislation is that everyone tries to lighten their own load and "make the other fellow pay the taxes."

### THE GAS MAN

In the hectic days following the war the nation was very much concerned as to whether there would be enough petroleum left to supply public needs, and the gas man was frequently suspected of adding dish washing to his laundry crank shaft lubricants to the products he retailed to the public. This period of deceit and fraud has been followed by competition over the quality of gasoline, and some of the big companies have protected their reputations by sealing tanks after they have filled them. In other cases the gasoline has been colored in order to distinguish it. "Tricks of the trade" have run the gauntlet of time in all industries and all lines of business, and evidently the gasoline situation has greatly improved.

The best exercise for the stallion is moderate work on the farm or on the road.



## The Country Woman

**THANK GOD FOR WORK**  
The thought's not new, but old as time.  
It's true in every land and clime,  
In every tongue, in every sphere,  
In every place, this Truth appears.  
Thank God for work! Thank God for work!

Work dulls the pain of hopes not yet attained.  
Work takes the cramp from out our souls.  
With aims attained we set new goals  
And these in turn are reached and passed.

Thank God for work! Thank God for work.  
Work mixes joys among our cares and woes,  
Work helps us build anew as time on-ward goes.  
It keeps us looking forward, not back ward,  
Knowing that each new task brings its reward.  
So let's never cease to thank God for work.

—Ethel Whitney.

### HOME HINTS

(By Aunt Aggie of K. S. A. C.)  
"Summer is here," I heard John, Jr. say the other day. "We're going to have sandwiches and salad for supper."

Sandwiches and salads, thought I. The very idea for hot weather dishes. Most sandwiches are always popular. Salmon, tuna fish, minced ham, cold tongue, chicken, cold roasted or boiled beef and pork mixed with pickles, chopped cabbage, celery or olives and mayonnaise dressing are easily made without much trouble. Pimento cheese sandwiches are popular; peanut butter sandwiches are common but can be varied. I always like the peanut butter thinned with rich milk or cream to a paste-like consistency—it is easier to spread, tastes better, and goes farther. Pickles or olives can be mixed with the butter, or slices of tomato can be placed in the peanut butter sandwich.

Jams and jellies make sweet sandwiches. Nuts help their flavor. Fillings made of dates and nut meats run through the meat chopper and moistened with lemon juice or a little cooked salad dressing are another idea.

Sandwiches may be made from white, graham, whole wheat, raisin, nut, and brown bread, about a day old. Appearance and incidentally flavor are helped by using a lettuce leaf wedged between the bread layers. Cut in fancy shapes; they attract the children's eyes. Wrapping in waxed paper prevents them from drying out, rather new. The bread may be toasted before filling, or if an electric toaster is used, they may be toasted after filling.

There are endless varieties in salads. Scraps may be used together and mixed with a little mayonnaise served on a lettuce leaf with other garnish rings of green and red pepper, slices of egg, tomato, and radishes to tempt the appetite and increase attractiveness. By mixing chopped tomatoes, oranges, celery and lettuce with mayonnaise you will have a "Vitamin Salad." Potato salads, deviled egg salads, carrot salads, cabbage salad, apple, and fruit salads are rather usual but always eaten. "I like Honeymoon Salad," a wag once said, "lettuce alone."

### TEAKETTLE SCALE ON THE WAY TO OBLIVION

Another willing servant to lighten the work of the housewife as she goes about the daily routine has been drafted for service out of the ranks of industry. The domestic water softener—a small brother of the large softeners that have long been used by laundries, railroads, bakeries, heating plants and other users of soft water—has been developed recently and adapted for use in the home.

According to the U. S. Department of Commerce reports, 8,139 domestic softeners were sold during 1926, the first year that softeners of this type have been manufactured and sold in any appreciable number.

The domestic water softener is attached to the water supply line coming into the house from the city main or individual water system, converting it into soft water having all of the advantages of rain water combined with the purity of the water used for cooking and drinking. If it is not desirable to soften all of the water used in the house, the softener can be attached to the line supplying the kitchen.

Teakettle scale, one of the petty annoyances of housework, is entirely eliminated when a softener is installed, as the minerals in the water which cake on the inside of the teakettle when water is boiled are entirely removed by the "rain water machine."

Water softeners are inexpensive to operate and require little or no attention under ordinary conditions.

### WOMEN SCORE SUCCESS IN BUSINESS

REGINA, Saskatchewan—When lovely woman goes into the egg and poultry business on a co-operative

basis, mere man may find her methods worthy of emulation. At the first annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Egg and Poultry Pool, the directors of which, except one, are all wives of farmers, the report for the year's business showed a turnover valued at \$537,117. The Pool began business at the end of March 1926. During the year it handled 1,999,847 dozens of eggs, and 810,000 pounds of poultry.

At the close of the year the Pool had paid-up share capital amounting to \$12,374 and a reserve of \$7,700. The membership is approximately 16,000.

The Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Ltd., Regina, is turning over its entire egg and poultry business to the Saskatchewan Co-operative Poultry Producers, Ltd., the registered name of the Egg and Poultry Pool. All the facilities of the creameries' association for assembling and handling eggs and poultry, including the equipment for feeding live poultry and dressing it for market, have been taken over by the Saskatchewan Egg and Poultry Pool.

Arrangements have been made for the 52 local creameries to act as assembling and shipping agents for the Pool.

The Saskatchewan Egg and Poultry Pool was organized last year and its success has been largely due to the president, Mrs. Bertha Holmes, a farmer's wife of Asquith, Sask., and her co-directors.

### LILY SALAD

Cut a hard boiled egg lengthwise into five petal like strips, beginning at the small end of the egg and cutting almost to the base. Place on lettuce leaf on individual salad plates. Remove yolk and run through sieve. Mix yolk with salad dressing, and place in a small mound in the center of the petals of the egg white. Serve with salad dressing and a dash of paprika.

### APPLE MARMALADE

6 oranges  
3 lemons  
9 apples  
9 cups sugar  
3 cups water  
Pare and slice apples and cover with lemon juice. Wash oranges and cut into thin slices. Slice lemon rind. Add sugar and water and let stand one hour. Cook slowly to boiling point. Boil one hour or until the consistency of marmalade. Turn into sterilized glasses or jars and seal when cool.

### EGGS AND TOMATOES

2 cups canned tomatoes 2 hard boiled eggs  
Heat tomatoes and thicken. Chop or slice the eggs into the tomatoes. Serve as a hot vegetable.

Regardless of the statements of over-enthusiastic dealers, seed treatment will not control corn smut.

**RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY**  
Whereas the Supreme Architect of the Universe in his all wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved Brother and President of the U. S. and C. U. of America, Honorable John Tromble, and whereas the Summit Local No. 255, desire to express our sincere and heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family, and whereas the U. S. and C. U. of America has lost one of its most stalwart leaders, Be it further resolved that we send a copy of these resolutions to the bereaved family, and one to our state paper to be published.

R. S. Weaver  
R. C. Miller  
J. D. Stoss

Whereas God in his infinite wisdom has called from this earth our worthy State Union President, John Tromble, we members of the Deal Local send our sympathy to the bereaved family, and hope this may be some comfort to them. "Gone but not forgotten."

Maggie Stanley, sec. No. 223.

Whereas, God in his infinite wisdom has seen fit to call from our midst our beloved President, Mr. John Tromble, and whereas we do mourn because of his passing, yet we know that our loss is Heaven's gain, and we bow to the will of the Creator and Ruler of the Universe;

Be it further resolved that we as followers of Uncle John pledge ourselves to further in every way possible the good work he started and to carry out as best we may the plans he had envisioned.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and a copy to the Kansas Union Farmer and that our chapter be draped in mourning throughout the coming year.

Signed:  
Mary Campbell  
Pearl H. Greeting  
John N. Anderson

We the members of Wilton Local No. 134 wish to extend our sincere sympathy to Mrs. Tromble and family. Indeed the Farmers of the United States have lost a mighty good friend.

O. E. Huckle, Pres.  
Mrs. Henry Eplee, Sec.-Treas.



5813

5813. Dress for Junior and Miss

Out in 4 Sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. A 18 year size requires 3 1/2 yards of 40 inch material together with 1 1/4 yard of 36 inch lining, for the underbody. The width of the dress at the lower edge with pleats extended is 2 1/2 yards. Price 15c.

5603. Child's Dress  
Out in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6 year size requires 1 1/4 yard of 40 inch material. 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.

We the members of Hunt Local No. 1107 Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America, wish to express sympathy by resolution in the loss of our beloved President and friend, Honorable John Tromble.

Be it further resolved that we extend our sympathy to the bereaved family and friends.

Frank Nelues, Pres.  
Charles J. Kragmann, Sec.

We, the members of Voda Local No. 742, wish to express our sympathy by resolution in the loss of our beloved President and friend, Honorable John Tromble.

Be it further resolved that we extend our sympathy to the bereaved family and friends.

Alfred Ransmeyer, Sec.-Treas.

Whereas it has pleased the Divine Ruler to remove from our midst our worthy State President of the Farmers Union and whereas our Union has lost a valued and tried friend, the greatest of which we can pay to his memory is for each of us to be true and to help complete the great work for which he gave his life.

Be it further resolved that we extend our sympathy to the bereaved family and friends.

Whereas, God in his infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our Brother John Tromble, President of our State Union, and whereas we greatly deplore his untimely death and loss of his leadership among us,

Be it further resolved, that we the members of Horsehoe Local No. 1010 extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be published in the Kansas Union Farmer, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our Local.

Henry Zumbakien, Sec. pro tem.  
P. J. Krenelack, Sec.

We the members of Owsley Local No. 201 extend to the bereaved family and relatives of our beloved Brother and President, John Tromble

Committee:  
Urbach  
Ed Herman  
Virgil Sellers

We as members of Green Local 228, wish to express our deepest sympathy to the loss of our President, Honorable John Tromble.

We also extend our sympathy to the bereaved family.

Chas. Mabey, President  
Jake Slingaby, Secretary.

Whereas God in his infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our state President, Uncle John Tromble, and whereas we the membership of Rock Creek Local No. 1810 Farmers Union of Kansas, do feel and realize we have lost a very loyal and unselfish member and the state at large a noble and good citizen.

Be it further resolved, that we extend to the bereaved family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of bereavement and sorrow.

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

Committee:  
Mrs. Pearl Owings  
Mrs. Maude Dickson  
Albert McConnell

Whereas it has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst our beloved mother of our sister member, Beatie Dole,

Be it resolved, that we the members of Cottonwood Local No. 1955, extend our heartfelt sympathy to the entire family.

Be it further resolved, that one copy of these resolutions be sent to Sister Beatie Dole and family, one copy sent to the Kansas Union Farmer, one copy spread on the minutes of our next local meeting.

Signed:  
Maggie Johnson  
Minnie Brucker  
Committee.

Whereas God in his infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our worthy Brother, Mr. N. Well,

Be it resolved, that we the members of Kinneyville Local Farmers Union, extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of the meeting.

Signed:  
Frank Chamberlain

Whereas God in his infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our worthy Brother, Mr. N. Well,

Be it resolved, that we the members of Kinneyville Local Farmers Union, extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of the meeting.

Signed:  
Frank Chamberlain

**KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE**  
If members of the Union have anything to sell or exchange, they should advertise it in this department. Rate: 8 cents a word per issue. Count words in heading, as "For Sale," or "Wanted to Buy," and each initial or figure in the address. Compound words count as two words. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER—TRY THIS DEPARTMENT—IT WILL PAY YOU.

### CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

#### 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

HOLSTEIN BULLS FOR SALE—out of my best tested cows, bred to sell. Jacob Nauerth, Kents, Kansas.

#### POSITION WANTED

WANT to manage Elevator or Store. Experienced. O. Hamm, Holton, Kans.

#### POULTRY

#### CO-OPERATIVE CHICKS COST LESS

Co-operation Does It  
ALL FLOCKS STATE ACCREDITED  
Famous laying strains. Circular Free. Wm. & B. Lechman, Kansas City, Mo. Buff Leghorns, Anconas, S. C. Reds, 50c. B. C. Reds, Buff Rocks, 10c. S. L. Wyans, Buff Orps, B. K. Minorcas 10c. W. L. Wyans, Buff Orps, B. K. Minorcas 10c. L. Brahmas, Wm. Minorcas 10c. Heavy Assorted 5c; Light Assorted 3c. Prompt live delivery. Guaranteed, prepaid. CO-OPERATIVE HATCHERY, CHILLICOTHE, MO.

FOR SALE—Buff Minorcas, Eggs \$5.00 per hundred. Fred T. Stohs, Brown, Kans.

PURE BRED Single Comb White Leghorns, Eggs for Hatching \$4.50 per 100. Katie Skelley, Delta, Kansas.

#### SEEDS AND PLANTS

State Certified Porto Rican Potato Plants, grown from finest quality state inspected seed, no disease. State certificate with each shipment. Now shipping daily. 500 1.25, 1000 2.25, 5000 10.00, delivered cash with order. Write for special prices larger quantities. John Morris, Jr., Omaha, Texas.

#### TOBACCO

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10, \$1.75; smoking, 10, \$1.15. Write for prices. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Kentucky.

Farmer, and a copy spread on the minutes of our local.

Committee:  
Mrs. Pearl Owings  
Mrs. Maude Dickson  
Albert McConnell

It is with deep sorrow that we, the members of Cottonwood Local No. 1955, express to the family of our beloved Brother and worthy president, Mr. John Tromble, our heartfelt sympathy in these days of their sorrow and bereavement. Resolved, that we extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy and sustain all of our sincere wish.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, one to the Kansas Union Farmer, one to be spread on the minutes of our local.

Signed: Ruth Brucker  
Maggie Johnson  
Minnie Brucker  
Committee.

The Lone Star Local No. 1832 of the P. E. C. U., at its regular monthly meeting adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, that by this token we join our Brother and Sister members of the Farmers Union in the state of Kansas in expressing our sorrow, and mourning the loss of our beloved leader, Uncle John Tromble, and that we feel that the greatest tribute we can pay to his memory is for each of us to be true and to help complete the great work for which he gave his life.

Be it further resolved, that we extend our sympathy to the bereaved family and friends.

Signed: Wm. Anderson  
C. A. Ward  
Committee.

Whereas God in his infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our wife of our worthy Brother, Mr. N. Well, and whereas we the members of Kinneyville Local Farmers Union, extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of the meeting.

Signed: Ruth Brucker  
Maggie Johnson  
Minnie Brucker  
Committee.

Whereas God in his infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our worthy Brother, Mr. N. Well,

Be it resolved, that we the members of Kinneyville Local Farmers Union, extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of the meeting.

Signed: Ruth Brucker  
Maggie Johnson  
Minnie Brucker  
Committee.

Whereas it has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst our beloved mother of our sister member, Beatie Dole,

Be it resolved, that we the members of Cottonwood Local No. 1955, extend our heartfelt sympathy to the entire family.

Be it further resolved, that one copy of these resolutions be sent to Sister Beatie Dole and family, one copy sent to the Kansas Union Farmer, one copy spread on the minutes of our next local meeting.

Signed:  
Maggie Johnson  
Minnie Brucker  
Committee.

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Be it resolved, that we the members of Kinneyville Local Farmers Union, extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy.

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Signed:  
Frank Chamberlain

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Signed:  
Frank Chamberlain

### FARMERS' UNION DIRECTORY

NATIONAL OFFICERS  
C. S. Barrett, Pres., Union City, Ga.  
John A. Simpson, V. P., Oklahoma City, Ok.  
A. C. Davis, Sec., Springfield, Mo.  
W. C. Landon, Lecturer, Kansas City, Mo.  
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John Tromble, Salina, Kansas  
H. E. Keeney, Salina, Kansas  
Geo. M. Bowles, Lynchburg, Va.  
J. M. Collins, Eaton, Colo.

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H. E. Keeney, Sec., Salina, Kansas  
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DIRECTORS  
John Vesceky, Timkin, Kansas  
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Carl E. Clark, McPherson, Kansas  
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Farmers Union Jobbing Association  
231 Board of Trade Bldg.,  
Kansas City, Missouri  
246 F. U. Insurance Bldg., Salina, Kans.

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

Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission  
408-10 Live Stock Exch. Bldg.,  
Kansas City, Mo.

Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Co.  
Salina, Kansas

Farmers' Union Auditing Association  
Thomas B. Dunn, Salina

Farmers' Union State Bank  
Kansas City, Kansas

Kansas Union Farmer  
Salina, Kansas

Farmers' Union Managerial Association  
A. M. Kinney, President, Huron, Kansas  
Jack Stevens, Secretary, Kansas City, Kansas

The "monkey wrench" is not so named because it is a handy thing to monkey with. "Monkey" is not its name at all. It was named after its inventor, Charles Monkey.

Farmer, and a copy spread on the minutes of our local.

Committee:  
Mrs. Pearl Owings  
Mrs. Maude Dickson  
Albert McConnell

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Minnie Brucker  
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Minnie Brucker  
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Signed:  
Maggie Johnson  
Minnie Brucker  
Committee.

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Be it resolved, that we the members of Kinneyville Local Farmers Union, extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy.

Resolved



# PRODUCE DEPARTMENT

GUY WEBSTER

**"THE BUMP IN BUMPER"**  
"Feller told me th' other day,"  
Said a farmer, old and wise and grey,  
"This here will be a bumper crop  
And put you farmers right on top.  
Keep on workin', never turned my  
head,  
Paid no 'tention to a word he said,  
Fur I've noticed this here thing is  
true,  
That the price allus gits a bumper  
too."  
—Sem O'Line, Farmers Union Herald

## EDUCATION THE REMEDY FOR MANY CO-OPERATIVE TROUBLE

Study of the records of cooperative associations show that behind every co-operative which makes a large and permanent success there is what, for lack of a better phrase, is called "an informed membership." The established, successful organizations develop their own leaders. The members understand their problems and are not discouraged by temporary reverses. There is a substantial group of successful co-operative marketing associations in this country, organizations which had good members, good products to offer their customers and that intangible stability and vitality which indicates that all parts of the organization are alive and functioning. There is also a marginal group in which either the member, or the management, or both, fail to grasp the meaning of co-operation and fall short to a greater or less degree in operating efficiency.

The only sure way remedy for co-operative shortcomings is education. —A. W. McKay in Co-operative Marketing Journal.

We might add that education presupposes open mindedness. No one can learn who is not willing to learn. We must first get as much information as possible and draw our conclusions from the evidence obtained. Judgments based upon exceptions to the rule rather than upon the rule are usually erroneous.

Right in this connection we should like to call your attention to the "Voice of the Farmers Union," radio station KINT, Muscatine, Iowa. (Wave length 333.1) You will be sure to receive some valuable information.

## PROHIBITION WILL PLAY A BIG PART

In the next national political campaign and in every political campaign for a long time to come. Although almost ten years old a national policy it has not yet been accepted by large numbers of honest and patriotic citizens. There is a feeling that country never had a chance to pass on it as a permanent policy. National prohibition was never directly at issue in any state or federal election. The men who ratified the amendment in the various legislatures were not nominated or elected on that issue or for that purpose.

This writer believes that a large majority of the people favor national prohibition and has no fear of the result of an appeal to the voters no matter how such an appeal may turn out. It is a major question of the constitution by the constitution want prohibition and will reaffirm the amendment that is all right and will go a long way towards reconciling the irreconcilables. On the other hand if a majority, fairly registering their convictions in conformity with the constitution declares against the amendment not even a prohibitionist like myself can object. For this is a government of the people. The majority has the power and the authority to make law.

Both in the nation and in the states we should get out of the habit of thought that leads us to regard a thing once embodied in a constitution to be as fixed and irrevocable as the laws of the Medes and Persians. Our constitutions were made by men who were giving their best to solve the problems of their own day. No

mation if you can listen in on these programs.

## CO-OPERATION IS MORE THAN A LEGAL RELATIONSHIP

Co-operation is not essentially and fundamentally a contract relationship but is a mental and social relationship, a way of living, a desire, a capacity and a will to work together for a common interest. A contract should be looked upon as a definite economic instrument but only a very inadequate expression of the solidarity and continuity of group thought, feeling and will essential to enduring group vitality.

The signature of a large number of farmers to a binding marketing contract, especially if these farmers are widely scattered, may be the beginning of a process of unification but of itself does not bring the unity, coherence and group power necessary for effective and sustained group effort. Group unity and solidarity is the result of working, thinking and reasoning together, of social feeling and intellectual team work.

## NOTICE

We have extra copies of the Memorial issue of May 5. You may want to hand one to a friend who is not a member of the Farmers Union. There may be some one that you know, who was a friend and admirer of Uncle John Tromble who would like to have one of the papers.

You may have as many as a dozen free of charge. Address—  
**KANSAS UNION FARMER.**  
Box 48 Salina, Kansas

## NOTICE

We have had so many calls for photographs of our deceased President, John Tromble, that we have arranged with the photographer to furnish us with several copies of the picture that appeared in the memorial issue. These prints will be 11 by 14, just a nice size for framing. The price of these pictures will be \$1.50.

**KANSAS UNION FARMER.**  
Box 48 Salina, Kansas

generation is wise enough to write laws for all the future. It has often been said and in many ways that new times demand new men and new measures. We have advice from high authority that an offending eye shall be plucked out and cast away. How much more sensible it would seem to be to pluck out and cast away any outworn law, constitution or institution that no longer has the support and approval of the people.

## SOAK LAWNS INSTEAD OF SPRINKLING THEM

"Your lawn either beautifies or mars your home. Good seeds are good, and a beautiful lawn," recently told A. J. Schott, K. S. A. C. garden crops specialist, to the radio listeners of station KSAC.

Because thawing and freezing throughout the winter loosens the soil, leaving many of the roots out of contact with soil moisture and plant nutrients, lawns should be rolled in March and perhaps April and May. The best fertilizer for use on lawns is bonemeal. Broadcast in the early spring or in November at the rate of 400 pounds per acre or 5 to 6 pounds to 1,000 square feet. Barnyard manure contains weed seeds. Should the grass look yellow in spots, a small amount of nitrate of soda dissolved in water and sprinkled on will bring out the green color, according to Schott.

Frequent mowings are best and easier because the cut grass does not need to be removed. The short clippings work down among the blades of grass and form a mulch.

Watering lawns is quite expensive and must be left to the choice of the owner. Blue grass will dry up during summer and come back again in the fall, explains the garden specialist. When watering, allow the sprinkler to run in each spot until the ground is thoroughly soaked to a depth of six to eight inches. A light sprinkling every day is a waste of money and time. Blue grass will die with such a practice. Mr. Schott advises either to water well or allow the grass to dry up during the summer.

Plant only seed with a known purity and germination test in the early spring or early fall, in a firm seedbed containing plenty of moisture and available plant nutrients.

## NOTICE

We still have a few of the 10x20 photographs of the floral tributes at Mr. Tromble's funeral that you may obtain by sending your name and address and \$1.50.

**KANSAS UNION FARMER.**  
Box 48 Salina, Kansas

## EFFICIENT PRODUCING METHODS

## SYSTEMATIC MARKETING

## PROFITABLE PRODUCTION

Efficient Producing Methods are largely an individual matter since the farmer is manager of his own farm. Systematic Marketing is a group problem because many farmers must sell similar commodities. The Contract Commodity plan offers the best medium for group marketing yet devised.

The F. U. Co-operative Produce Ass'n is organized on that plan for your benefit.

**Farmers Union Co-operative  
Produce Association**

## WHAT CHILDREN SHOULD KNOW

Generally stated there are seven colors and they are violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange and red. In fact, it is considered that there are eight principal colors classified as white, gray, black, brown, yellow, green, blue and red.

"All the colors of the rainbow" are more pronounced and brilliant to the eyes of children than they appear to the vision of grownups. A rainbow is a luminous bow or arch appearing in the clouds opposite the sun. Every rainbow exhibits the prismatic colors. These are produced chiefly by the refraction of the light in passing through the rain drops and partly also by its reflection from the back of the drops.

Never in the history of the world has there been such a vogue for colors as there is at present. Pastel shades are being adopted by builders of a Spanish type of houses, and bright and cheerful colors are much admired in the place of sombre black and other conservative decorations.

Perhaps the most vivid displays in colors are seen on the new automobiles. The shades are beautiful, and concerns like the General Motors follow the suggestions of artists or recognized ability who are employed in behalf of the manufacturers of Duco to scour the world for that which may be most resplendent in decoration made possible by the new paints. These new paints are much ahead of old paints as new automobiles are ahead of horse-drawn vehicles.

One automobile manufacturer has produced a full line of machines painted and decorated to represent the plumage of different varieties of birds. Another scheme is to copy the shades of nature and animals of the forests. Art has been captured as a commercial science. The results are appearing not only on automobiles, but on railroad locomotives as well, where we are astonished and pleased to behold the colonial colors of blue and gold, and the Virginia state colors of gold and green. Railroad coaches are also crawling out of their conservative jackets.

Washing apparel, household furniture, and everything that people look at is searching for the best that exists "in the new colors." Ships, shoes, toys, refrigerators, sewing machines, bedsteads, bathroom fixtures and signs have entered the riot and race of new hues and colors.

## PROBLEM OF THE CORN BELT

While wet fields delayed farm work in the Corn Belt, they provide enough water in the soil to take the corn safely through the burning sun of June and July.

Corn is too cheap in those sections where it is largely a cash crop, north of Iowa, Illinois, and northern Indiana. The price of corn is held down by the large present supply and by decreased demand. Horses and hogs are the principal consumers of corn. The number of horses in this country has been steadily declining and the number of hogs is at present less than normal. Our exports of corn are negligible, and exports of meat of all kinds are falling off, so we cannot dispose of our surplus corn in the shape of hogs sent abroad, unless pork prices decline.

But there are bright spots in the corn-belt outlook. Hog raising goes through a relatively short cycle, and with the present favorable corn-hog ratio we can anticipate an increase in the number of hogs in the next year. Moreover, the production of corn may be entirely cut down in time, as the European corn borer is working steadily westward. This is one of the pressing problems which confronts the corn farmer, who is said by many observers to be every where adjusting himself to the situation.

## MYSELF AND ME

I have to live with myself and so I want to be fit for myself to know. I want to be able to say go by myself and look myself in the eye. I don't want to stand, with the setting sun, And hate myself for things I've done.

I want to go out with my head erect, I want to be able to meet my respect. But here in the struggle for fame and self, I want to be able to like myself. I don't want to look at myself and know That I'm bluster and bluff and empty show.

I can never hide myself from me, I see what others may never see; I know what others may never know; I can never fool myself, and so, Whatever happens, I want to be Self-respecting and conscience free.

—EDGAR A. GUEST.

## WORKING NIGHTS AT PANAMA

Business is so good on the Panama Canal that a lot of politicians are proceeding with plans to build a new canal across Nicaragua, and thus help stop the revolution in that country. Secretary of War Dwight F. Davis, who has recently returned from Panama, advocates the more practical method of night traffic through the canal—a little over time. Evidently Davis must have worked in a printing office where that method is employed whenever it is necessary to "catch up."

## LIVESTOCK IS "IN CLOVER"

Farther westward, the rains have benefited the great grazing ranges. Both cattle and sheep are in fine shape, and they came through the winter with small losses. Lambs are being marketed in greater numbers than last year, and at better prices. Still farther west, in the high altitudes, the unusual precipitation came in the form of snows. These are packed in masses that insure abundant water for the irrigation districts this summer.

# STOCK MARKET

## FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

Good Sales—Good Weights  
Madison, Kans., May 11, 1927.  
Farmers Union L. S. Commission,  
Kansas City, Mo.  
Dear Sirs:—

Enclosed, find check for \$1.10, for providing fully load of hogs. We are satisfied with your work. My hogs gained about 5 lbs. per head over home weights.

Respectfully,  
GUY BANGS.

Kansas City, Mo., May 12, 1927.  
STERS—Market opened slow Monday, but is closing the week steady. Bulk of cattle weighing 1,000 lbs. up selling at 9.50 to 11.00, few choice heavy at 11.50 to 12.50. Best yearlings 10 to 11 cents, fair to good 9 to 10 cents. Shorted steers hard to sell on account of lower prices of hogs and feeders.

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS—Fully 50 lower. Best feeders 9 to 10 cents. (Latter must have both quality and flesh). Medium 8 to 9 cents. Best light whiteface stockers 9.00 to 9.50. (The 9.50 kind brought 10 cents Monday), fair to good 8 to 9 cents. Best reds 7.00 to 8.50, fair to good 7 to 8 cents.

COWS, HEIFERS, MIXED YEARLINGS AND BULLS—Killing cows continue scarce, market steady to strong with last week, although good heavy Koshers show advances of 50 to 75 cents. Bulk fat cows sell at 6.50 to 7.00, choice heavy Koshers up to 8 cents and over, fair to good 5.50 to 6.50, canners 4.25. Fat mixed yearlings have regained Monday's decline, choice 9.75 to 10.25, good 9.00 to 9.50, fair class killing heifers 7 to 8 cents. Bulls steady, 6.50 to 6.75, heavy bolognas 6.00 to 6.50. Stock cow market 15 to 25 lower for the week, whitefaces 6.25 to 6.75, reds 5.75 to 6.25. Whiteface stock heifers 6.75 to 7.50, reds 6.50 to 7.25.

CALVES—Killers advanced \$1.00 Tuesday and Wednesday, but are steady on the market today. Early top on veals today 11.50, but choice sold at 11.00 on the close. Heavy killers steady, 8.50 to 9.50. Stock calf market 25 lower for the week, whitefaces up to 9.25, reds 7.50 to 8.00.

HOGS—Market sharply lower first three days of the week, but is today steady. Trade fairly active to day, mostly steady. Top 9.60 on 140s to 150s. Bulk desirable 170s to 230s 9.30 to 9.50, most 240s to 350s 8.75 to 9.25. Packing sows 7.50 to 8.00. Stock pigs 10.00 to 10.50. Stags 7.75 to 8.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market steady. Top of day on California spring 17.50, native springers 17.00, medium native 14.50, cull natives 12.00. Fat clipped ewes 7.00 to 7.50, culls, canners and bucks 1.00 to 3.50. Fat wethers 8.00 to 8.25.

## FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

## FARMERS UNION AGAIN SETS PACE IN CATTLE MARKET

Chicago, Ill., May 12, 1927.  
Tuesday this week we sold a load of cattle for Mr. Henry Streick of Ida Grove, Iowa, averaging 1,150 lbs. We have set the pace on light cattle and besides these few high priced cattle we are handling a nice run of good steers and butcher stock every day. The Stock Yards Company has allotted us additional pens for the sale of cattle so we are looking for big business as we are equipped to handle at least double the amount of cattle we are now handling. Why not get behind us and let us show you what we can do? We believe with a trial shipment we can make you see the advantage of shipping all of your down in time, as the European corn borer is working steadily westward. This is one of the pressing problems which confronts the corn farmer, who is said by many observers to be every where adjusting himself to the situation.

Cattle receipts have been fairly heavy all this week, the market has held up remarkably well and there are quite a few grades that show a gain in price from last week. Wednesday with 12,000 cattle on sale there were quite a few good cattle in the receipts and some of the heavy and medium weight steers were a trifle lower and with another 12,000 on sale today it made the market slow and most all classes showed a loss. Butcher stock has been in good demand all week and the sales made by the UNION speak for themselves and any day you can find a world of good cows and heifers in our butcher alley. Calf market has been very up grade this week and the UNION sold a world of calves yesterday for \$13.50. The medium calves are selling from \$11.00 to \$12.50.

Hog Top \$10.00, Bulk \$9.35 to \$9.75. Further price cuts have reduced the hog market to lowest point, in over two and a half years. As compared to last year, the market is from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per hundred lower although the supply of hogs marketed so far during 1927 is actually less than last year by nearly 300,000 head. Apparently "supply and demand" is the farmers' chief source of revenue. The demand is controlled by "organized packers." The supply is furnished by scattered producers. Pressure by the buying organizations trims millions of dollars off our hog prices in a quantity marketed. What are YOU doing TO REMEDY THIS SITUATION?

The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission is doing everything possible with our present volume of receipts. If hog growers, shipping associations and individuals controlling shipments will center them in the control of one Sales Department, this price situation may be changed. FARMERS UNION sold the largest volume of hogs Monday of this week at Chicago Stock Yards. We should sell the largest volume every day. Ship that next load to YOUR OWN FIRM and help to restore hogs to their proper market value.

# 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 will receive 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**  
LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 2145\*\*\*\*  
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Mrs. R. C. Farish, Secy.  
DIAMOND LOCAL NO. 2081\*\*\*\*  
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Mrs. J. J. Page, Secy.  
ALLEN CENTER LOCAL NO. 2155\*\*\*\*  
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Mrs. J. J. Page, Secy.  
FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 2154\*\*\*\*  
Meets the first and third Wednesday nights of each month. Mrs. Chas. L. Stewart, Secy.

**GREENWOOD COUNTY**  
NEUTRAL LOCAL NO. 2108\*\*\*\*  
Meets the first Tuesday of each month. C. A. Johnson, Secretary.  
ELLSWORTH COUNTY  
LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 925\*\*\*\*  
Meets every first and third Monday of each month. W. H. Fleming, Secy.  
TRIVOLI LOCAL NO. 1001\*\*\*\*  
Meets the first Monday evening in each month. W. H. Fleming, Secy.  
JOHNSON COUNTY  
ADVANCE LOCAL NO. 1889\*\*\*\*  
Meets on the first Monday of each month. F. P. Svoboda, Secy.

**ELLS COUNTY**  
HAYS LOCAL NO. 864\*\*\*\*  
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, Secy.  
EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 606\*\*\*\*  
Meets the first and third Monday of each month. Joseph L. Weber, Secy.  
PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1894\*\*\*\*  
Meets the first and third Monday of each month. Frank Reitmeyer, Secy.  
NEAL LOCAL NO. 1313\*\*\*\*  
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. J. C. Graves, Secy.  
GOVE COUNTY  
PARK LOCAL NO. 908\*\*\*\*  
Meets the last Saturday of each month. Jas. Hein, Secy.  
JEWELL COUNTY  
PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1399\*\*\*\*  
Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. Wm. T. Flinn, Secy.  
JOHNSON COUNTY  
SHARON LOCAL NO. 1744\*\*\*\*  
Meets the last Friday evening of each month. Mrs. Gussie K. DeVault, Secy.

**FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION**  
Room 527 Exchange Building, Union Stock Yards

## NOTICE

Barnes, Kansas, May 1927.  
Washington County Farmers Union meets at Social Dale Park near Hanover, Kansas, May 24 at 10 a. m. Basket dinner at noon. State speaker. Please send your delegate to this convention as it is important.  
J. T. POLAND, Co. Sec-Treas.

## RILEY COUNTY

The second quarterly meeting of Riley County Farmers Union No. 45 will be held at Oak Grove school house June 4, 1927, beginning at 10 o'clock. Union members are urged to attend.

GUST LARSON, Sec'y.

## OSUSLEY LOCAL 2004

Met Friday, May 5th, as it was our regular meeting night. The threatening weather hindered several from coming although we had a fair crowd considering the night. Those who were there had an enjoyable time as we always have a little entertainment after the business is over, then our eats which is always bountiful which makes it enjoyable. Although we are sad at heart with sympathy for our worthy state president, Brother John Tromble, who has just passed away, Owsley draped the local charter in remembrance of him, this being the third time to do so. Our Brother, Mable Coosman is very sick with the measles and Sister Alice Robert were not able to attend local. We hope by next local she may be with us.

Yours fraternally,  
MRS. EMMA HANES,  
Owsley 2004.

## MAKING THE CASCADILLA BEHAVE

The fact that water seeks the lowest level, along the path of least resistance, explains why few streams follow a straight and narrow course. Consequently streams, like folks, have to be "straightened out" sometimes. New systems of transportation have called for drastic changes in the work of Mother Nature as best illustrated by the fact that the American engineers cut across the continent to put the Panama Canal in operation. Recently attention was attracted to the fact that one of our big railroad companies had transposed a river and made the river straight, while at the same time all the bands were taken out of their tracks. Highway authorities are pursuing similar methods and they are interested in what has happened to the Cascadilla, a river in New York state. The ill-tempered stream seemed to have a particular grudge against a perfectly good bridge that cost the taxpayers many thousands of dollars, and despite everything that could be done to pacify the Cascadilla it persistently pursued its determination to undermine and cut away the bridge foundation. So in order to make the Cascadilla behave it was decided to straighten it out. Experts in the use of dynamite were drafted for the undertaking and they proceeded to blow out a ditch and cut across a piece of land until they had developed a new straight channel of the same proportions as the river bed. The Cascadilla, properly chastened and redirected, now flows in a straight course as it comes under the bridge and its foundations are no longer menaced by its waters. The most valuable part of the story is found in the fact that \$5,000 was recently spent on the bridge because of the damage done to it by the crooked stream. The straightening out of the stream and making it safe for the future represented a cost of labor, explosives, and all accessories amounting to \$56,350. The Cascadilla is being featured as an object lesson among engineers and experts in highway construction.

## NORTHERN PACIFIC LAND GRANTS

The Joint Congressional Committee that has been investigating the Northern Pacific land grants is engaged at the present time in looking into legal phases of the case with the help of the attorney general. The original land grant comprised of about 40,000,000 acres, and what is known as the unsatisfied part of the grants run between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 acres, valued at anywhere from \$5 to \$10 an acre. By "unsatisfied" is meant the land the railroad has not yet obtained title to from the government. The railroad has on hand about 6,000,000 acres, under the grant, still unsold by the road. When the Northern Pacific built its lines most of this land was comparatively valueless, but with the development of the country it reached very high prices in some instances.

## THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

An effort is being made by a strong national committee to raise additional funds for the maintenance and upkeep of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. The Smithsonian undoubtedly carries the "greatest historical collection that exists in the United States, but it is hard up and needs lots of money. In consequence some of the country's greatest leaders, including Chief Justice Taft are trying to arrange to put the institution on a better financial basis.

## Sheep Market Steady

With 17,000 sheep on sale today the market looks right around steady, of course a big percentage of the receipts today were direct shipments to packers. We sold 5 loads of California spring lambs on today's market, these lambs averaged 72 pounds. One load of choice clipped lambs sold today at \$16.00. We sold some Colorado clipped lambs today at \$15.50 that averaged 90 pounds. Ship to the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission and enjoy our good sales and service.

There is no competition between commercial banks and The Federal Land Bank. When borrowings on land are financed for long terms at low rates through Federal Land Bank loans, commercial banks then have a sound foundation on which to maintain their business of supplying short-term credit.

Of course there will be disappointments when The Federal Land Bank is turned to only as a last resort when extensions and additional loans can not be obtained from other lending agencies. The bank can make farm loans at 5 per cent interest only on security which is fully adequate, owned by farmers who are solvent.

## PRIVILEGE FOR U. S. MOTOR TOURISTS

OTTAWA, Canada—American motor tourists visiting Canada may now obtain a 60-day extension to the 30 day free entry permit. This privilege granted by the Canadian government is made in order to conform with a similar privilege granted by the United States to Canadian motor tourists and to encourage Americans to visit the country of their friendly neighbor to the north.

According to the new Canadian regulation an American motor tourist coming to Canada obtains without cost a 30 day free entry permit for his motor car at the Canadian boundary point. Should the motorist desire to stay in the Dominion longer than the 30 days allowed by his first permit he applies to a Canadian Customs officer in any Canadian town for a 30-day extension to be obtained from an executive officer of a recognized Canadian Automobile Association. The Canadian Customs officer will tell the tourist where and from whom such certificate can be obtained. Should a further extension of 30 days be required the same procedure must be followed as in the case of the first extension.

The Canadian Government Commissioner of Highways stated that in 1926 about 8,000,000 American motor tourists visited Canada in 2,055,349 cars. This year tourist traffic from the United States to all parts of Canada is expected to break all previous records.

## REFUND FOR COLORADO POTATO GROWERS

Members of the Colorado Potato Growers' Exchange, Denver, have recently received from the association more than \$45,000 in refunds on the 1924-25 crop. This amount represents additional claims collected on shipments of 1924 potatoes, and the 2 per cent reserve fund set aside in that year. The actual amount of the refund varies in the different local associations according to the gross value of the potatoes sold. On a hundred-weight basis the refunds ranged from 2.5822 cents to 3.8973 cents. The largest refund, \$9,655, was to the Monte Vista Association and the second largest to the enter Association. Checks for these refunds were distributed to members at meetings of the local associations. Most of these meetings were social occasions with special dinners for members and their guests.

## "BOILER HOUSE STOCK"

A leading financier in the National capital has issued a statement warning investors against the telephone broker, who is endeavoring to sell stocks over the telephone to businessmen. This type of broker, it is said, usually works in a "boiler house," which often cloaks a bucket shop in operation. Despite the warnings constantly issued to the public "a new sucker seems to be born every minute" to bite on stock selling schemes.

## SAVE THE LUMBER

The use of small sizes and short lengths of board is urged by the United States Forestry Service for the adoption of manual training teachers in the schools of the country, and leaders in the Boy Scouts. The government bureau says that there is a tendency to use clear and expensive lumber in instruction work, and that more economy should be practiced.

## NOTICE

We have had so many calls for photographs of our deceased President, John Tromble, that we have arranged with the photographer to furnish us with several copies of the picture that appeared in the memorial issue. These prints will be 11 by 14, just a nice size for framing. The price of these pictures will be \$1.50.

Wool should be stored in a clean, dry place until it is sold. It should never be stored in a basement.

## OTTAWA COUNTY

SAND CREEK LOCAL NO. 463\*\*\*\*  
Meets the second and last Friday of each month. Walter Lot, Secy.  
GROVER LOCAL NO. 108\*\*\*\*  
Meets every other Wednesday night. Anna Bremerman, Secy.

## RUSH COUNTY

SAND CREEK LOCAL NO. 804\*\*\*\*  
D Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. R. Wilson, Secy.  
SMITH COUNTY  
OAK CREEK NO. 118\*\*\*\*  
Meets at Stuart on the second Monday of each month. H. J. Schwarz, Secy.

## STAFFORD COUNTY

UNION LOCAL NO. 2019\*\*\*\*  
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. J. V. Bachman, Secy.  
TREGO COUNTY  
VODA LOCAL NO. 742\*\*\*\*  
Meets the fourth Friday in every month. Alfred Rensmeyer, Sec-Treas.

## WARSAW COUNTY

FREEMONT LOCAL NO. 2014\*\*\*\*  
Meets the first and third Friday of the month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Secy.

## DO YOU KNOW A GOOD EGG?

A poster emphasizing the more important qualities of a good egg has just been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. It shows an egg broken into a dish, yolk and white in natural colors. There is also shown in the poster a group of egg dishes, and the text is devoted to giving information to the consumer concerning the more important qualities of a good egg as brought out when it is broken out of the shell.

It is explained, for instance, that the consumer can tell the quality of eggs used in the home by the condition of the yolk and the white. If the egg has a strong shell, one of the qualities mentioned, breakage losses are reduced. The egg should also have a good flavor, which is best maintained by keeping eggs in sanitary places. When the egg is broken out for cooking or baking purposes, the white should be close and divided into two portions, the thicker and firmer portion which tends to stand up well in a fresh egg, and immediately surrounds the yolk, the other portion is a little thinner and tending to flatten out into the dish into which the egg is broken. The yolk itself should be of uniform yellow color throughout and should stand up well.