

DIVERSIFICATION OF AGRICULTURE ITS LIMITATIONS AND ADVANTAGES

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Greater diversification of agricultural production frequently has been urged as a means of increasing agricultural income and thereby improving agricultural conditions. Many farmers secure relief in times of agricultural distress by turning to the production of new products or by increasing their production of products that previously were relatively unimportant in their farming operations. Presumably the products, the production of which is increased, are those which are relatively high in price or are those which will fit into a particular farm organization with little additional expense.

The advantages of diversification to the individual farmer are numerous and are such as to recommend such a policy to most farmers. However, the extent of these advantages is conditioned by the number of farmers attempting to secure them. Obviously, if any considerable proportion of the total number of farmers made similar changes, the price advantage of the particular product would quickly disappear as a result of an increased supply of that product. Consequently, greater diversification practiced by a few farmers presents opportunities for them, but greater diversification practiced by all or even a majority of all farmers is an entirely different matter. In other words, greater diversification as a policy to be followed by individual farmers is an entirely different matter from an attempt to improve agricultural conditions in general by greater diversification as a national policy applied to the aggregate agricultural production of the nation.

Purposes of Diversification

Diversification of production, considered from the standpoint of the individual farmer, is intended to increase farm income in one of the following ways: (1) By increasing the production of those products that are relatively high in price and which offer satisfactory margins above the cost of production, (2) by reducing the cost of producing all products of the farm by distributing fixed costs over a larger quantity of products without materially increasing variable costs, and (3) by securing more of the living of the farmer and his family from the farm by producing a home use of those products that are of exceptional importance in the agriculture of the region but which can be satisfactorily produced in limited quantities.

Changing to Profitable Products

A situation in which a particular product is more profitable than other farm products commonly grown on the farms of a community frequently exists but rarely continues for any great length of time. For example, hogs and beef cattle in some years have been so high in price that exceptionally satisfactory profits have been secured by the producer of them. These good profits have been attractive to farmers, and increased production has resulted. With increased production prices have declined to where profits no longer were possible under usual conditions. The hog and beef cattle price and production cycles are the consequence of farmers' attempts to diversify their operations by starting to produce those products when they were high in price. In fact, when they were high in price, these attempts have sometimes been the cause of agricultural distress. Farmers have moved en masse into the production of particular products that were high in price. Time is required to produce farm products. The time required varies with the product from a few months to several years. By the time the new production was ready for market, the supply had been so increased that prices declined. Diversification of this type in the past, has usually been overcome with disastrous consequences.

The attempt to produce the product that is high in price has much merit, but an entirely new approach to it must be made if satisfactory results are to be secured by the majority of farmers. The work in the forecasting of price and production trends now being done by the United States Department of Agriculture and by many of the state agricultural colleges has for its chief purpose the changing of farmers' response to these conditions. In the past, prices have reached high levels before increased production was started. By forecasting the probable trends in prices and production and making this information available to farmers, it is hoped that sufficient notice of farmers can be given to take advantage of it to prevent the decided up and down swings that have been too characteristic of farm production in the past. A better balanced, more stable production should result. It is true that high prices will be less frequent, but low prices also will be less frequent. More farmers suffer from low prices than benefit by high prices. Prices are low because more has been produced, and it is safe to assume that more farmers helped to produce the larger supply than those participating in the production of the limited quantity available when prices are high. Consequently, any change that will result in more stable prices and more certain profits, even though the profits

Be Genuinely Farmers Union

A very good friend who has given freely of his time and counsel to Farmers Union work wants to start another oil association in a neighboring community, and suggested that they call a mass meeting to start the ball rolling. If we have learned anything in the past seven years it is that you can't promote Farmers Union activities in a mixed crowd, particularly if it contains representatives of local business organizations. Our suggestion to our friend is to meet with a local of the Farmer Union, or better still a joint meeting of several locals. Get 20 or 30 members to take shares. Form a temporary organization. Adopt the Farmers Union model articles of incorporation and by-laws. Then, and not until then, you are ready for your share selling campaign. Call a mass meeting then if you wish, but you will find a committee from each local more effective. It is just as easy to get straight Farmers Union program in any given community as it is to promote a hybrid. As a matter of fact, if our folks had more confidence in themselves and more pride in their organization, it would be much easier.

The State Exchange will furnish estimates of the cost of equipment, and will give you exact figures as soon as you have decided what you need. You don't need any high-powered salesmen to sell your shares or to sell you equipment. The Farmers Union will give you free all the help you need. One of the Farmers Union fieldmen will be at your service. All you need is a little courage and determination.

The Farmers Union State Oil Association will save money for you in the purchase of gasoline, kerosene, distillate, and lubricating oils. Every Farmers Union leader, every local Farmers Union member, should be determined that, so far as he is able, every new association formed shall be genuinely Farmers Union—Nebraska Union Farmer.

THE SELF-MADE MAN	ONLY ONE MOTHER
Who made the clothes he wears? Who provided the food he eats? Who built the domicile which shelters him? Who designed and made its furnishings? Who created the car in which he rides? Who made the books and newspapers from which he learned? Who furnished the information and knowledge in those books and papers? Who made the safety pin he first wore? Who made that fast that pin? Self-made man—there "aint" none such. The successful man has only used and successfully applied the products of the brains and hands of millions of his fellows—all of whom were directed by Divine Intelligence.	Hundreds of stars in the pretty sky; Hundreds of shells on the shore together; Hundreds of birds that go singing by; Hundreds of bees in the sunny weather. Hundreds of dewdrops to greet the dawn; Hundreds of lambs in the purple clover; Hundreds of butterflies on the lawn; But only one mother the wide world over. —George Cooper.

MOTHERS DAY

Remember:
Who lingered near the "gates of death" that you might live?
Who nourished you with all she had to give?
And when your little feet had reached the ground,
A guardian Angel followed you around.
When schooldays came, she listened to your text
And smiling, helped you on with what came next?
When sick and fevered on your little cot,
She hovered round with but a single thought,
Your welfare first, herself forgotten quite,
Nursing you by day, tending you by night.
Now grown big and sturdy, battling on your own,
Never get the notion that you're all alone.
Long as MOTHER'S living she will for you pray,
For you're still her Bairn, tho' your hair be gray.
Think a moment brother, sister, if you may,
DON'T FORGET the OLD FOLKS—Write on MOTHER'S DAY.
T. B. D.

and yet most farmers have found it better to continue to grow those products that are not protected but for which their soil and climatic conditions are better suited. The same conditions apply to vegetable oils, and tropical fruits and other products now imported. Obviously, comparatively little is to be gained by increasing the production of farm products that are now imported.

If all farmers who could profit by greater diversification were to do so, the products produced as a result would give serious competition to the products of other farmers. Many wheat and cotton farmers could profit by greater diversification. For them, greater diversification would mean the production of more hogs, beef cattle, dairy products and poultry and eggs. Increased supplies of these products would often be disastrous to farmers of other regions in which these products are of major importance. Farmers in these other regions could truthfully say that greater production of these products was not needed. A situation of this type of recent occurrence is illustrated by the concern recently expressed by corn belt farmers over the tendency of the farmers in the older cotton growing regions to turn from cotton to corn and hogs. Diversification of agriculture by the farmers of one region, if practiced by many farmers, may result in distress for farmers in other competing regions.

Capital Needs for Greater Diversification

The farmers who need great diversification of production and who attempt to secure it in times of agricultural distress often find their own plight an impediment to production. Their farms are equipped for the production of their major product but are not equipped for the production of the new products involved in diversification. Capital is needed to secure diversification and these farmers probably do not have the needed capital and frequently are not in position to borrow it. Some of them would undoubtedly contend, in good faith, that if they had the needed capital diversification would not be needed. These farmers illustrate a fact that is true of agricultural distress, which is, that those in distress are less able to help themselves out of the difficulty than before the situation became acute. The most hopeful solution of all conditions of distress is to may secure relief by diversification but applied in a wholesale way to the nation's agriculture, diversification could easily produce more distress than it could remedy.

Stabilization of Agricultural Production

If diversification offers but little hope for general relief in times of agricultural distress, the question logically arises as to the things farmers can do to prevent the development of distressed conditions and to ameliorate them when they occur. The answer is

SOME ESSENTIALS OF A FARM RELIEF PLAN

By Honorable Arthur Capper U. S. Senator from Kansas

In discussing the essentials of a farm relief plan, it is not necessary to discuss the necessity for farm relief. That necessity is admitted on every hand. It does not have to be proved. The United States Chamber of Commerce, the National Industrial Conference Board Business leaders, economists, statesmen, and even politicians, admit the necessity. Also these admit the necessity for the solution of the farm problem to insure the future general prosperity of the country.

The fact that farm bankruptcies have increased more than 1000% in the past twenty years, while the percentage of commercial failures remain about the same as before, indicates how urgent the need is. In a recent address, Senator Brookhart pointed out that, while there is only two thirds as much capital invested in manufacturing in the United States as invested in agriculture, and less than three fourths as many factory workers as there are farm employees, yet manufacturing products reach an annual value of 44 billion dollars as compared with twelve billion dollars for agriculture.

Six Essentials

To my mind there are at least six main essentials for a farm relief plan. By a successful farm relief plan I mean a plan which, in operation, will place agriculture on a basis where farmers will have an equal opportunity with those in other industries to make their business transactions pay. That is all agriculture is asking; all the farm organizations are asking; all any farmer has any right to ask; all that any intelligent farmer is asking.

In considering plans for farm relief one should start from these two bases:

- (1) A Depression that has become chronic exists in agriculture, creating the necessity for farm relief.
- (2) All that agriculture is entitled to, and all that agriculture is asking, is that agriculture as an industry be placed in an economic position that will give the farmer an equal opportunity, with those engaged in other industries to make his business pay.

In discussing a plan for farm relief, cheaper production is not an essential factor that has to be considered at this time. The high price of labor and of all commodities that the farmer has to buy is part of his problem, but a noticeable reduction in labor costs is out of the question. The entire nation goes on a lower standard of living. The farmer is not asking that and does not want it. The readjustment of transportation costs which is a part of the farm relief program has more to do with the marketing of his products than with the production costs. The costs of the commodities that he buys, in a general way fall into a similar category. Of the six essentials of a farm relief program that will place agriculture on the basis of equal opportunity, four deal directly with the problem of marketing.

These are, in my judgment:

1. A protected home market for farm products on an import or export basis, through higher tariffs on foreign products, with substantially higher tariffs on the commodities the farmer has to buy.
2. Protection equivalent to tariff protection—on major farm products on an export basis where it is plainly impossible to reduce the acreage without bringing an overproduction in minor crops that would ruin the growers of these minor crops.
3. Decrease in the spread between the producer and the consumer—lessened marketing costs—through co-operative marketing, comparable to the chain store system of merchandising.
4. Decrease in the spread between producer and consumer—lessened marketing costs—by the reduction toward the point of elimination of the high annual toll the farmer pays for the market gamblers' orgies. I refer to speculation in grain futures.

There are two other essential features in any comprehensive and sound scheme of farm relief. These are:

5. Lowering of transportation costs.
6. Reduction of the unfair share of the tax burden now borne by the land. This applied of course to the owners of city real estate as well as of farm land, but is particularly a farm land problem.

It is not intended in the brief article to go into any extended discussion of these six essentials, but they are regarded as six of the most important essentials. As Herbert Hoover has declared the farm problem is made up of a number of problems, each of which must be studied carefully and solved along sound economic lines if a workable and effective solution is to be reached.

Reversion upward of the tariff in farm products is an essential part of any practicable farm relief plan. The farmers protection on what he sells should be equal to the protection on what he has to buy.

It is sophistry to proclaim that "Pass a special privilege around and it is not a special privilege." Pass it to all the world and the remark is true. But inside this country, if industry and labor and commerce and finance and manufacturing have a protected market, agriculture can have

(Continued on page 4)

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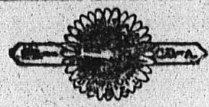
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Change of Address—When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new address, and R. F. D.

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

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THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1929

SECRETARY HOWARD OF COLORADO TELLS HIS FOLKS OF US

"During the past few years I have been invited to attend state conventions of the Farmers Union in a number of these Western states, and to go on their programs, but I have always refrained from doing so, but this year it seemed some of them would not take 'no' for an answer, so I did attend the Kansas state convention. The delegates filled a large hall and were harmonious in their every endeavor and deliberation. Only one thought seemed to pervade their convention, and that was to build the union, that the farmers might have a chance to own their homes, might free themselves from economic serfdom, and establish justice where injustice now prevails. I met many wonderful men at this convention, and I feel like saying to you that I rendered some contribution toward placing Colorado, or rather the Colorado State Union, before their vast audience in such a light and in such a way that they have taken us to their hearts."

A TIME FOR CAUTION—EVEN RETRENCHMENT

To prophesy is dangerous business, particularly if one reduces his opinions regarding the future to cold type. If he happens to be wrong it rises up to plague him. But those who hold places of leadership perhaps owe it to those they represent to take that chance.

In spite of the empty optimism of some writers in such publications as The Saturday Evening Post the conviction gains ground that we face a difficult future. Our farms have paid billions against war debts and losses, and are in a sorry state. Not a dollar of those billions has been regained. If European debtors are ever to pay us it must be in goods—and our tariff walls go higher and higher to "protect" our industries. Sir George Waish, of England, declared lately that "We are threatened with the gravest financial crisis the world has ever seen." Our press has generally treated his statement as being induced by political rather than economic fact. The New York World is credited with saying, however, that although "British economists are viewing the world just now through darkened glasses, yet it is worth noting that counsels of caution are being heard in the United States."

As long ago as the last presidential campaign, Mr. Hoover declared himself in favor of a program of vast public improvement, to be gotten under way in case of unemployment in a large scale. It is said that definite programs have been outlined and agreed upon in several of our great cities. It is a time to avoid going into debt. It is a time to get out if it is humanly possible to do so.

In the last issue of the Oklahoma Union Farmer President Simpson offers warning and advice to his people, in a front page article, which I am reprinting below. It is my judgment that, so far as the farmer is concerned, it will be less drastic than the deflation of 1920. At least the declines in dollars must be much less. But it may be as difficult to bear, and as disastrous therefore, as was that period. It is a time for caution—even retrenchment.

President Simpson says:

February 15, 1920, the front page double column article in the Oklahoma Union Farmer read as follows:

"These are abnormal times. Money is easy to get. It is the cheapest thing in all the world. Everybody is buying like children, just as they desire and not as they need. You can get this easy money with your farm products. You can get it with your labor. And the most dangerous thing of all, you can get it with your note with less security than ever before. Let this good paper warn you right on this front page that another kind of times is coming, pay day will soon be here, the abundance of a bountiful summer will be replaced by the snows of a barren winter. Prepare for that time by making no new debts and paying the old ones. When that day comes the man who owes no one and has a little money will never be distressed. The bottom may fall out of prices, but he can buy just as much with what he has to sell as he could before. But who would that fellow who owes. It may take two or three times the amount of his products as it would have before to pay what he owes."

The above proved to be true prophecy back there in 1920, and this 15th day of April, 1929,

we want to say to our membership that it is our judgment that another time is close at hand, when the man who is deeply in debt will be completely wiped out, and the one who is out of debt will be able to stand the crash. Many of our members thanked me for the warning I gave in 1920. In a few years there will be many thanking me for the warning I am giving at this time.

STEADFAST CO-OPERATORS

The above heading in a recent issue of the Nebraska Union Farmer caught attention. What a happy definition it is of the very kind of folks who make co-operation successful! Persons who, finding the old way cumbersome, devious, expensive, set out to substitute for it the co-operative way—and who cannot be bribed nor frightened into abandoning or betraying that which they have begun. Steadfast Co-operators!

Everybody knows that the presence of the co-operatives has improved prices and practices in almost every market. Everybody knows that in many, many cases the old line dealers have not only adopted fairer practices and narrower margins, but that they are also spending large sums in giving the appearance of having a more effective in-

terest in the producer than has his own agency. Everybody knows, too, that the co-operatives were not organized to make the other fellow be good, but to substitute for a poor method a good one.

Yet there are some "Co-operators" in nearly every community who cannot resist the wiles of the shrewd "operator", and these injure not only themselves but the whole movement. When a Japanese youth embraced the Christian religion his troubled father consulted a Buddhist priest as to what might be done to win him away from it. The priest advised that probably the best thing would be to send the boy to England or America and let him there see his new-found religion in practice! Fortunately the boy was able to see beneath the surface, and held fast his faith. But the greatest handicap to any movement is its misuse by its own people. And in the co-operative movement it is probably the member who uses it merely to secure advantages, or fancied advantages, from someone else.

Surely the editor is exactly right when he says: "What the co-operative movement needs more than anything else is steadfast co-operators. Then the other problems of co-operation would be easy, and the movement would be invincible."

: Glimpses of Co-Operation :

NEW DIRECTORS OF TERMINAL ASSOCIATION

Farmers Union Grain Marketing Cooperative Holds Annual Meeting at St. Paul; New Directors Elected; Program Mapped Out for New Crop Year

EDITOR'S NOTE: Readers of this paper who were at the State Convention held at Marysville last October will remember C. C. Talbot and Mr. W. Thatcher of the Northwest and particularly the Farmers Union Terminal Association at St. Paul. We are sure you will be interested to read of the progress they are making and the plans they have for taking care of the coming crop.

An adjourned annual meeting of the stockholders of the Farmers Union Terminal Association was held at the assembly hall of the St. Francis Hotel on Tuesday, March 26th. The meeting was called for the purpose of electing nine directors to serve, three for one year, three for two years, and three for three years.

The Terminal association is organized under the terms and provisions of the Minnesota cooperative law, which makes it necessary to hold all stockholders' meetings in St. Paul, which is the home office city of the association. Probably 75 per cent of the stockholders live in North Dakota. Quite a number live in Montana. Attendance at meeting is therefore expensive. Nearly fifty farmers came in from North Dakota, however, and these added to the Minnesota stockholders provided almost double the number required by the Minnesota law to constitute a quorum.

An informal meeting was held at 10:30 a. m., at which time various questions of interest to the stockholders were taken up and discussed, among them being the Farmers Union Exchange. While the Exchange is organized as a distinct corporation, the capital stock of the Exchange is all owned by the Terminal Association. The directors of the Exchange are elected by the board of directors of the Terminal Association, and any earnings that the Exchange may make are administered by the Terminal Association.

Matters relating to the closing up of the receivership of the Equity Co-operative Exchange were also discussed. The Terminal Association now owns the Terminal Elevator at St. Paul built by the Equity, and the Farmers Union Exchange has leased the Municipal Warehouse erected by the city of St. Paul, and which must become an important part of the future operations of the Grain Terminal. The two terminals, one now owned by the Terminal Association, and the other leased to the Farmers Union Exchange, supplement each other in the handling of grain and grain products for down-river barge transportation. The warehouse is also destined to play an important part in merchandising Exchange products, which may be moved into St. Paul by water and distributed to Farmers Union members by rail.

Formal Session

Promptly at 2 p. m. President D. L. O'Connor called the stockholders' meeting into formal session. The first business before the meeting was the report of the manager, M. W. Thatcher. Mr. Thatcher's report, which included a detailed financial statement, showed the affairs of the Terminal Association to be in a very healthy condition.

From the ending of the fiscal year on July 31st, 1928, the Terminal Association has handled in excess of 12,000,000 bushels of grain. The report did not include March, and there is still April, May, June and July to run, during which time Mr. Thatcher predicted that the Terminal Association would handle an additional 4,000,000 bushels, or a total for the crop year of more than 16,000,000 bushels.

Col. Geo. Lambert reported also that nearly a half million bushels of grain were handled on the barge lines through the Terminal Elevator. He stated that 150,000 bushels were already booked for spring transit. "Had we the necessary barges and tows," said Col. Lambert, "we would be sending millions of bushels of grain to tide water down the Father of Waters."

We have the river, the river will float barges, tow boats will haul the barges. All we need is plenty of barges and the tow boats, to be in

touch with the world via water transportation. Practically all the things that could be accomplished by the St. Lawrence Waterway are possible via the Mississippi River, and when we consider the good that may come to our own commerce within the United States, more is possible by means of the Mississippi River by the St. Lawrence.

After hearing the reports the stockholders proceeded to ballot for nine directors. The stockholders of the Terminal Association are to some extent made up of former members of the Equity Co-operative Exchange, a considerable number of whom live in Iowa. For this reason Iowa was allotted a director, and on motion duly made and seconded, Milo Reno, President of the Iowa Farmers Union, was unanimously elected a director for one year.

The Montana State Convention of the Farmers Union held in December, 1928, recommended that E. R. Kinder, State Secretary of the Montana Farmers Union, be placed on the Terminal board. This recommendation was received, and Mr. Kinder was also unanimously elected.

The remaining directors were elected after a number of nominations had been made and general ballot taken. The election resulted as follows: D. L. O'Connor, New Rockford, N. Dak., three-year term.

C. C. Talbot, Jamestown, N. Dak., three-year term.

Walter Maddock, Bismark, N. Dak., three-year term.

Elling Knudson, Edmore, N. Dak., two-year term.

Ole Kittilson, Dunn Center, N. Dak., two-year term.

J. C. Erp, Canby, Minn., two-year term.

Geo. Lambert, St. Paul, one-year term.

The meeting then adjourned, and the Terminal Board met and elected the following officers:

President—D. L. O'Connor.

Vice-President—C. C. Talbot.

Secretary—Geo. C. Lambert.

The above were also elected as an Executive Committee.

The Terminal Board remained in session over the following day.

The Farmers Union Exchange

The Terminal Board added two additional directors for the Exchange, naming to serve on that body in addition to the nine directors of the Terminal Association, M. W. Thatcher and A. W. Ricker.

An Executive Committee consisting of Lambert, Thatcher and Ricker was selected.

A banquet was held at the St. Francis Hotel March 18th, at which were present all of the stockholders attending the meeting of the Terminal Association, to which were added the employees of the Home Office local of the Northwest Division of the Union, their wives and the employees and wives of the South St. Paul Farmers Union Livestock Commission company.

Nearly two hundred attended this banquet and enjoyed after supper, an introduction to each other and many short speeches.

A splendid board of sturdy farmers and loyal Union men have been selected to administer the business of the Farmers Union Terminal Association, which is now the largest single grain co-operative sales agency in the United States. The possibilities for co-operative service on the part of the Terminal Association are limited only by the number of Northwest growers of grain and their use of the grain marketing machinery of the Farmers Union.

Membership in this splendid co-operative may be had by the purchase of one or more shares of common stock at the rate of ten dollars per share. Any member of the Farmers Union anywhere in the United States may purchase a share or shares. County organizations may purchase shares.

Voting at annual meetings is by the unit system. A stockholder, whether individual or group, has one vote no matter how many shares may be owned. Voting must be in person or by mail. Proxy voting is not permitted.

Some pictures of board members whose pictures have not thus far appeared in the Herald accompany this report. Among these is D. L. O'Connor, the President. This is the first time we have been able to get Dan O'Connor into a photograph gallery. He is just as sturdy as he looks and can talk and act with as much firmness as his features indicate.

Taken altogether, the board of the Terminal Association is probably as able a group of farmers as ever undertook the job of managing a co-operative.—Farmers Union Herald.

Our hope of legislation beneficial to this crop year is slowing fading. One thing is certain. The two bills when passed will not be alike. Conference committees will battle over

THE DRY GOODS BOX

FARM RELIEF

C. L. Mitchell, secretary and sales manager for Crane & Co. of Topeka, the largest and best office supply house in this part of the U. S., is without doubt the most humorous business man in captivity. In a recent letter to this office he makes a few suggestions, which while extremely funny furnish a lot of food for thought.

Don't for a moment, imagine that Mr. Mitchell is taking a slam at the farmer. Far from it. He himself is a product of the farm, as will be shown in a future letter, and went through many experiences, which is same comforted our present generation would cause some difficulty. Read the letter in the spirit in which it is written; you will enjoy the good humor therein:

Some of our good farmer friends who, notwithstanding the reverses they have suffered the past few years, still having a keen sense of humor, have made a few suggestions to us regarding this "farm relief" problem which is to be taken up by Congress in special session.

No. 1. No farmer can be a happy, successful farmer who is in debt. The first job of the Government should be that of getting every farmer out of debt. He should not have anything to "worry" him, and if the Government will just care a few of those "junket trips" the account will be about even.

No. 2. No farmer's wife can be happy not to have the "modern conveniences" of her sister, who lives in the city. These cold wintry blasts of the midnight carrying a lantern, wouldn't make anyone happy. Let the Government build a "modern home" on every farm, equipped with every modern convenience, electric washing machine, electric churn, electric ice box, electric mangle, electric iron, electric hair curler, etc., etc.

No. 3. No farmer can be a successful farmer without an up-to-date radio to get the market reports and base ball scores. The Government should standardize on some radio equipment and see that every farmer is furnished with one of them and an inspector to see to it that they are kept in perfect working order—keep his batteries charged, at "no charge."

No. 4. No farm home is going to be complete without a modern Victrola so the young folks can have their "jazz." If you expect to keep the young folks on the farm, you have got to entertain them. So, let the Government see to it that every home has an up-to-date Orthophonic Victrola and a selection of say 200 records, and insist on furnishing one each of the following records: "America," "Star Spangled Banner," "Nearer My God to Thee," "Silver Threads Among the Gold" and the balance "Jazz." Just listened to a new one the other night—"Kiss Me For an Hour and See If I Will Scream." They say that everything

is in the name you give a song. It ought to be.

No. 5. The farmer's home should have plenty of spacious room for dancing and church socials with spare beds rooms and sleeping porches and cold rooms air tight and undamp.

No. 6. And then the barn should be equipped with the latest equipment for the efficient care of stock. Equipped with electric lights, electric hay forks, electric manure trams, hot and cold water and all that goes to make a modern barn. The Government should see to it that every farm is equipped with one of these barns and then every farmer should have a shed for tools with a blacksmith shop and repair shop in addition to a milk house with electric separator, frigid air plant, etc., etc.

No. 7. And then again, let's make our farms modern with the use of trucks, tractors and automobiles and have a sufficient number of them to do it right. Every farmer should have one big sedan and sufficient small cars for ever member of the family. Possibly the Government might be able to make a contract with our "antique collector" friend who has practically all of the money of the world in his corn crib to fully equip every farm on a "standard" basis. He has them pretty good in near standardized already and it wouldn't cost the Government much more.

No. 8. And then again, the farmer's daughter does not have the advantages of the city girl. Therefore, every farmer's daughter should be an heiress. Let the Government settle a good legacy on each farmer's daughter and then watch these "hatless, sleek haired cigarette pushing sheiks" from the city go after one of these heiresses. The only thing she will have to do is to learn the many art of self defense.

No. 9. And then, if the Government does all of this for the farmer let the Government protect the farmer from the flood of shyster promoters who make life miserable for them. The flood of waters hasn't done one one-hundredth of the damage to the farmers that the flood of these shyster promoters has selling swamp lands, sand dunes, the Brooklyn Bridge and the State House Dome to our good farmer friends.

No. 10. And then again, make it compulsory for any farmer wanting to borrow money to have the personal endorsement of the Senator from his district who will be responsible for the note if the farmer does not pay it.

No. 11. And then establish a minimum of prices for the farm product which will enable them to amass fortunes the same as the undertakers and barbers do. Establish a minimum price of \$3.00 a bushel for wheat and \$2.00 a quart for rye, a price of \$2.00 a bushel or \$4.00 a quart for corn, and so on, far into the night.

No. 12. Let these darned city dudes

reach the perfected bill will again have to pass both houses. That will all take time.

Senator Brookhart of Iowa after having campaigned bravely for Hoover has rebelled, and in a powerful speech accused Hoover of going back on his promises.

Our Henry Allen seems to have been selected to answer Brookhart and defend Hoover. The Congressional Record has not yet got around with Henry's speech so all we have is very meagre press reports.

It seems that Henry postulated his whole argument on the theory of surplus and overproduction. That's old stuff and don't get us anywhere. The problem is how to increase farm prices to a level with other industries.

Henry will have to hit the "sawdust trail" again to get further light and inspiration before he has due comprehension of the real farm problem.

One thing is certain if the farm bill becomes a law we farmers will all have to hurry up and become cooperators else we'll have no finger in the pie. That may turn out to be its best feature.

Another thing seems equally certain that the farm organizations who have done the hard fighting will have nothing to say in the theory of advisory councils or appointment of boards. It looks as if they will have to go away back and sit down.

Senator McNary from Senate floor gives our Mr. C. E. Huff, president National Farmer's Union, credit for having injected into his bill (what we think) is the only real workable provisions, viz: a buying and selling corporation backed by plenty of money, and authorized to acquire terminals and to buy not only from cooperatives, but to operate in the open markets to stabilize and raise prices.

If this corporation is given sufficient money and its operation becomes extensive enough it might result in real benefit to agriculture.—A. S.

UNCLE ANDY SAYS:



"Mother, may I go out to swim? Yes, my darling daughter, Hang your clothes on a hickory limb But don't go near the water."

Cong. Record.

The battle in Congress for farm legislation is on full tilt. The lower house has passed the Hagen bill by an enormous majority. All attempts to amend voted down promptly.

It is purely a marketing measure. All attempts to give farmers benefit of protective tariff on surplus production ruled out ruthlessly.

Prices of farm products if raised too much strictly forbidden. Representatives of industrial sections attempted to that. Over production punished by withholding funds.

College extension departments and county agents will have to be careful about educating farmers in better methods, better breeds or better processes for fear they can down the condemnation of this newly created farm board.

Under this new system we farmers will be in a quandry. Its damned if we do and damned if we don't. We're to be punished for over production, or starved by under-production.

If weather is propitious we are held accountable. If crop failures ensue we are on starvation rations because surpluses are not allowed. Quer theorists are happening.

The McNary bill in the Senate is a better bill. A committee majority put the Debenure plan in it. The House decisively rejected this plan. At this writing this debenture plan is being savagely debated in the Senate with a close vote in prospect.

Our hope of legislation beneficial to this crop year is slowing fading. One thing is certain. The two bills when passed will not be alike. Conference committees will battle over

the differences. If agreement is reached the perfected bill will again have to pass both houses. That will all take time.

Senator Brookhart of Iowa after having campaigned bravely for Hoover has rebelled, and in a powerful speech accused Hoover of going back on his promises.

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When I have time, so many things I'll do. To make life happier and more fair For those whose lives are crowded now with care; I'll help to lift them from their low despair When I have time.

"When I have time, the friend I love so well Shall know no more these weary, toiling days; I'll lead his feet in pleasant paths, always, And cheer his heart with words of sweetest praise, When I have time.

"When you have time! The friend I love so dear May be beyond the reach of all your sweet intent, May never know that you so kindly meant."

To fill his life with sweet content, When I have time.

"Now is the time! Ah friend, no longer wait To scatter loving smiles and words of cheer To those around whose lives are now so dear; They may not need you in the coming year; Now is the time!" —Selected.

THEN IT'S SPRING

When the hens begin a-squawkin' An' a-rollin' in the dust, When the rooster takes to talkin', An' a-crowin' fit to bust, When the crows are cawin' flockin', An' the chickens boom and sing, Then it's spring!

When the roads are just one mudhole And the water tricklin' round M'kes the barnyard like a puddle, An' softens up the ground 'Til y'r ankle-deep in water, Sayin' words y'r hadn't orter— When the jay-birds sw... an' sing, Then it's spring!

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

TREGO COUNTY

A county meeting of the Trego County Farmers Union will be held in the court house on Saturday, May 11th at 1:30.

S. M. BABB Co. Pres.

LINN COUNTY

Farmers Union of Linn county will hold their second meeting of the year on May 18, 1929, at Blue Mound, Kansas.

Dinner will be served at the Christian church. The business meeting will be held in the high school building.

Remember the contest is still on. Pleasant Home local won the banner the first quarter of the year, and we expect to bring it back again. The tornado destroyed our school house last week where we formerly held our local, but we will have local just the same.

MARY BARNETT, Corresponding Secretary.

TREGO COUNTY

The Trego county Farmers Union will meet May 11, at 1:30 at the court house at WaKeeney.

S. M. Babb, Secretary.

A most important by-product from livestock farming comes in the form of manure returns. A carload of steers will return a great deal of fer-

tility to the soil; as will the hogs following. One ton of fresh manure contains approximately 8 pounds of potassium, 10 pounds of nitrogen and

2 pounds of phosphorus. These elements given back to the soil are again used by growing crops, which in turn are used by the livestock, thus form-

ing an endless cycle. One hog can profitably follow three steers. This can seldom be accomplished if fields are not fenced hog tight.

ing an endless cycle. One hog can profitably follow three steers. This can seldom be accomplished if fields are not fenced hog tight.

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 90c IN YOUR LOCAL SEND 10c TO THE STATE SECRETARY. THEN 20c OF THIS IS

SENT BACK TO YOUR COUNTY ORGANIZATION IF YOU HAVE ONE. IF YOU DO NOT HAVE ONE THE STATE WILL KEEP IT IN THE TREASURY UNTIL YOU DO ORGANIZE, THEN YOU ARE ENTITLED TO ALL THE COUNTY DUES FROM DATE OF ORGANIZATION.

Junior Co-operators

MEMBERSHIP LIST

ADDIE HARDIN—Kincaid.
JULIA POWELL—Colony.
HELEN HOLCOM—Baldwin.
LORETTA SIMECKA—Della.
NAOMI KITCHEN—Lyndon.
HELEN CENTILVRE—Mont Ida.
KEITH CENTILVRE—Mont Ida.
PETE CENTILVRE—Mont Ida.
CLINTON DONALD—Kincaid.
HOWARD DONALD—Kincaid.
GEORGIA GRACE COFFMAN—Madison.
HELEN BARTZ—Rush Center.
MILDRED NELSON—Ottawa.
MARGERY JEAN KRESIE—Meriden.
PHYLLIS TURMAN—Ransom.
NADINE GUGGIBERG—Burns.
MARIE NEWTON—Utica.
VERA FUNK—Utica.
DOROTHY KRAISINGER—Timken.
LUCILE GRETTON—Kincaid, Kansas.
GEORGANA OLENIK—Rossville.
NADINE E. NEIDENTHAL—Timken.
RICHARD SCHIEFELBUSCH—Owatoma.
LUCILE WILSON—LaCrosse.
JUNIOR RUDOLPH, Scott City.
MILDRED ROGERS, Ogallah.
NAOMI JEANE ROGERS, Ogallah.
ELDA BEURMAN, Perry.

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

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

Dear Juniors:

Here it is spring and the most of you are out of school, or will be by the end of this week. I wonder if you are going to forget about the Junior lessons through the summer, or if you will like to do this little bit of studying just for fun.

We have had five new members since I have written a letter. Florence Barret from Lyndon. Florence reads her grandfather's paper, that is fine and we will get her book to her soon. We also have Letha and Paul Elton Watson of Floral. Letha is of course to be a part in all the lessons and Paul will enjoy the stories and the Nature strip questions I am sure. Perhaps I will be surprised at all the questions that he will answer. Adeline Miller of Wamego is another new member we are glad to have all these new folks. Then we have Elda Beurman of Perry. Elda is another big girl who will make a good scholar, and will soon be old enough to join the Farmers Union or the Ladies Auxiliary. I do not have the buttons yet, will tell you when I get them and send them out.

Don't forget that next Sunday is Mother's Day. Be just a little better boy or girl and help Mother just a little more that day, just to show her that you really do love her more than anyone else in the world.

Love to all my nephews and nieces,
AUNT PATIENCE.

Perry, Kans., May 3, 1929.

Dear Aunt Patience:

I want to become a member of your Junior Co-operative Club. I wonder if I have a birthday twin. If I have will you write to me and let me know? My birthday is on March 22nd. I am in the eighth grade and 14 years old. Please send me the back lessons and

a book. I would also like to have a pin.
Your Junior friend,
ELDA BEURMAN.

Ogallah, Kansas, May 1, 1929

Dear Aunt Patience:
I am sending in my third lesson. I think I'm a little slow, don't you? Have you sent our pins to us yet? I certainly am anxious to get it. I am wondering why Helen Hillman's name is never in the name list. Well, I must close. Hoping to receive the pins soon.

Your niece,
MILDRED ROGERS.

Norton, Kansas, April 30, 1929

Dear Aunt Patience:
I am sending in my second lesson. It seemed like I would never get it done, for mother has been sick and I had had so much to do.

We are making May baskets at school now. They are going to give a prize to the grade that has the most baskets. I go to the city school. There are about five hundred in it so it is hard to tell who will get the prize.

We are building a new courthouse and they are laying the cornerstone today.

I am enjoying the lessons very much and hope there will be more of them.
Yours truly,
ZENITH FOWLER.

Wamego, Kan., April 21, 1929.

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am 10 years old. I would like to join your club. My father belongs to the Farmers Union and I want to become a Junior Co-operator.

I like to go to school. My best friend is Geneva Brase. My teacher's name is Mr. Hansenbank. Will you please send me a book.

I will close.
ADELINE MILLER,
R. F. D. 1 Wamego, Kans.

LADY'S UNBLEACHED MUSLIN APRON NO. 1621

This is stamped on best quality unbleached muslin with an additional patch in applique for the hat design. It will be most attractive when completed. The price of this apron is only 50 cents postpaid to any address.



THIS LAD CREATED A NEW MARKET

"A little child shall lead them." My eleven-year old has just confessed an incident illustrating how the Oriental market is being developed—although he didn't put it that way. On board one of the Dollar round-the-world ships was a diminutive nipper, "Biscuits." The barrier of language proved a surmountable barrier between the two. Young America—safely out of sight of his parents—was reveling in chewing gum when "Biscuits" became interested. A package was promptly handed him. Young China tried to put the whole of it into his mouth at once. The Occidental rescued it and handed out one stick. It promptly went into the Oriental mouth, paper and all. Gesticulation succeeded in disgorging it. The trained chewer unwrapped the paper, tendered the chewing gum, if

DAD AND I



On the watch.

There she spouts!

Dad tells Dick about the old way of harpooning a whale.

The baleen whale blowing the surface water up in the air.



Harpoon of the whale.

A small whaling boat can get quite close to a whale without seeming to be noticed.



Throwing a harpoon by hand.

The old method of whaling was very dangerous. A blow from the tail of the whale would often smash a boat to pieces.



Peeling the fat or blubber off the whale.



Chas. Stafford

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

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

PLANTS AND SEEDS

FREE PLANTS—By C. O. D. mail or express, and charges; 500, 800, 1,000, 1,500, 2,000, 2,500, 3,000, 3,500, 4,000, 4,500, 5,000, 5,500, 6,000, 6,500, 7,000, 7,500, 8,000, 8,500, 9,000, 9,500, 10,000. Postpaid. This price includes Oats, Kana, Mo. Nebr. Ark. Colo. Other states 50c per 1,000 more. Begin shipping about May 1st. Cabbage and Tomatoes same price. Mail check if most convenient. A. J. Siles, Rush Springs, Okla.

RED CLOVER, \$12; Alsike Clover, \$15; White Sweet Clover, \$3.75; Mixed Alsike and Timothy, \$5; Mixed Red Clover and Timothy, \$5; Timothy, \$2.25; Sudan Grass, \$2.80; Cane, \$1.35; Millet, \$2; Yellow Soy Beans, \$2.00 all per bushel. Bags free. Samples free. Standard Seed Co., 21 East Fifth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

INSURANCE

FARMERS UNION Fire Insurance: full insurance in season. H. A. Greenwood, Carlton, Kans. Phone 2232.

FARMERS UNION Fire Insurance. Full insurance in season. M. E. Greenwood, Carlton, Kans. Phone 2232.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Grocery fixtures: 16 ft. Shearer counter, 50 lb. counting scale, cash register, adding machine, 2 show cases, large refrigerator, office desks, large posting machine, No. 44 key rest, fireproof safe. Several smaller items. Write G. G. Minshall, Norton, Kans.

POULTRY

BUFF Orpington Duck eggs, 12, \$1.25; 24, \$2.25. Chas. Sanders, LeRoy, Kansas.

FARM WANTED

WANT to hear from owner having farm for sale. Give particulars and lowest price. John Black, Box 96, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

clothing, according to a standard budget scale drawn by Dr. Benjamin R. Andrews, prominent writer on the subject. The per cent increase with the income because we pay for style and quality, for pleasure and prestige, when we can afford more than enough to keep us warm.

The woman needs more money for clothes than the man. A sixteen year old girl, or older, should be allowed to spend as much as the mother, says Miss Cowles. She needs pretty things any many changes when she is young. Clothes are a legitimate means of self expression for the adolescent girl.

The amounts due each of the other members of the family depend on whether the individual is a boy or a girl and how old he or she is. Here is a suggestive scale:

Man—87% of woman's share. Girl, 14 years old—100%; 15 years—88%; 14 years—16%; and 13 years—76%. Boy of 16—87%; 15 years—79%; 14

FARMERS' UNION DIRECTORY

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J. A. Chambers, Vice-Pres., Salina, Kansas
J. C. Feltz, Sec., Lawrence, Kansas
Jas. O'Shea, Sec., Roberts, Montana.

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

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

Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kan.
Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Co., Salina, Kansas
Farmers' Union Auditing Association
Thomas B. Dunn, Salina

Kansas Union Farmer
Salina, Kansas.

years—71%; and 13 years—63%. For 12 year olds and under, boys and girls take the same: 12 years 54%; 10 and 11 years—52%; 8 and 9 years—47%; 7 years 43%; 5 and 6 years—39%; 4 years—34%; 2 and 3 years—29%; and 1 year olds—25%.

Miss Cowles advises that each plan his individual expenditures over a period of three years, because some clothes wear that long. In drawing up a budget it is convenient to group clothes into five types: Outer garments, undergarments, footwear, hats and gloves, and miscellaneous articles.

yet he guarantees a cure or his treatment costs nothing. His work is well known in this section, many here having taken his treatment. Among them are—If you are a rectal sufferer write today to Dr. O. A. Johnson, Suite 181, 1324 Main St., Kansas City, Mo., for a free copy of his big 68-page book on rectal diseases and learn how quickly and easily he cures piles without cutting or other drastic means.—Adv.

666

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



Canadian Pat. No. 285471—U. S. Patent Pending.

RAIN

The Farmers Embezzling Friend: Where is your Richest Top Soil going? Seven billion cubic feet of America's richest soil goes to the Gulf of Mexico each year. Stop costly soil goes to the Gulf of Mexico each year. Stop costly your farm at home. Each day you delay costs you money.

Write us for Information, Prices, Etc.

Salesman Wanted. Call on or write us for terms.

The Jetty Manufacturing and Sales Co.

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HIAWATHA, KANSAS

LISTERINE THROAT TABLETS

Antiseptic
Prevent
& Relieve
Hoarseness
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Made by
Lambert Pharmaceutical Co., Saint Louis, U.S.A.

Itching Skin Quickly Relieved

Don't suffer with Eczema, Dandruff, Pimples, Blotches 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

MURINE
For
YOUR EYES
Night and Morning to keep them Clean, Clear and Healthy
Write for Free "Eye Care" or "Eye Beauty" Book
Murine Co., Dept. H. S. 9, E. Ohio St., Chicago

Same Price for over 38 years
25 ounces for 25c
KC Baking Powder
(double acting)
USE LESS
than of high priced brands
MILLIONS OF POUNDS USED BY OUR GOVERNMENT

HONOR ROLL

ANDERSON COUNTY		
Fairmount	2049	
BROWN COUNTY		
Temple	1431	
Carson	1035	
Hamlin	1820	
CHASE COUNTY		
Saffordville	1936	
Miller	1929	
CLAY COUNTY		
Chester	1123	
Prairie Star	944	
Pleasant Valley	1025	
CHEROKEE COUNTY		
Melrose	2059	
COWLEY COUNTY		
Busy Bee	1986	
CRAWFORD COUNTY		
Quick	765	
Maple Grove	1803	
Mt. Carmel	1706	
Stillwell	2060	
Dumbbell	581	
COFFEY COUNTY		
Eighty-Eight	2098	
Eighty-Eight	2098	
ELLIS COUNTY		
Pleasant Valley	1804	
Wiles	334	
Excelsior	606	
ELLSWORTH COUNTY		
Advance	1889	
Little Wolf	1376	
Excelsior	975	
Fairview	1070	
Shamel	974	
FRANKLIN COUNTY		
Rock Creek	2149	
GREENWOOD COUNTY		
Neal	1313	
HARPER COUNTY		
Freeport	1539	
JACKSON COUNTY		
Mayetta	1904	
JEFFERSON COUNTY		
Grantville	2055	
Fairmount	1912	
JEWELL COUNTY		
Pleasant Prairie	594	
JOHNSON COUNTY		
Sharon	1744	
LANE COUNTY		
Amy	5164	
LEAVENWORTH COUNTY		
Stamwood	1330	
LINN COUNTY		
Pleasant Home	2055	
LYON COUNTY		
Bushong	579	
Allen	1075	
McPHERSON COUNTY		
North Side	1061	
Pioneer	656	
MIAMI COUNTY		
Jingo	1737	
MARSHALL COUNTY		
Summit	859	
Barrett	1071	
NEMO COUNTY		
Prairie Grove	899	
NORTON COUNTY		
Almelo	918	
Pleasant Valley	1025	
OSAGE COUNTY		
Union	1412	
PHILLIPS COUNTY		
Crystal	876	
RICE COUNTY		
Chase	1563	
Pleasant Hill	1387	
RILEY COUNTY		
Rock Island	1199	
Pleasant Hill	1202	
RUSH COUNTY		
Lone Star	917	
Sand Creek	804	
Independence	773	
RUSSELL COUNTY		
Pleasant Hill	728	
SEDGWICK COUNTY		
Greenwich	1875	
SCOTT COUNTY		
Pleasant Valley	1526	
Beaver Flatts	2117	
Excelsior	1534	
Pence	1740	
Lone Prairie	1544	
THOMAS COUNTY		
Sunflower	1181	
TREGO COUNTY		
Silver Lake	679	
WABAUNSEE COUNTY		
Chalk	1580	
Turkey Creek	1868	
Freemont	2014	
WASHINGTON COUNTY		
Liberty	1142	
Excelsior	959	
WOODSON COUNTY		
Liberty	2148	

LIVESTOCK MARKET

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

Kansas City, Mo., May 2.—Remember—whether you send us one animal or a carload, our salesmen will get you every cent your stuff is worth on the market, and you'll get your returns promptly.

STEERS—With several thousand more cattle here this week than last, our steer market is steady on the better classes and weights, and is closing draggy on the plainer classes and heavier steers. Heavy steers reached a new high price level for the year this week when steers weighing 1464 lbs. sold at \$14.50. We sold some 1236 lb. steers at \$14.50, 1390 lb. steers at \$14.25, and 1112 lb. steers at \$14. Bulk of all fat steers are selling from \$13 to \$14. Stockers and feeders are slow with limited country demand.

COWS, HEIFERS, MIXED YEARLINGS, BULLS—With heavy receipts of cattle on all western markets this week, trade is closing a little draggy and while good to choice classes of cows and fed yearlings hold about steady, all other classes of butcher stuff are 25 to 50c lower than early Monday morning. Better grades of cows sell from \$10 to \$11.50, and cutters from \$8.50 to \$9. Top for mixed yearlings is \$14.50 for the week. We sold mixed yearlings this week at \$14, another bunch at \$14.25 and still another bunch at \$14.35. Bulk of mixed yearlings \$13 to \$13.75. Stock cows in good demand and very scarce. Bulk of stock cows \$8 to \$9, better grades up to \$9.50. Stock heifers about \$1 over cows of the same quality. Of course stock heifers are bringing much more money. Bulls steady.

CALVES—The veal calf market is steady to 50c lower for the week. Good to choice \$12 to \$15. Fair to good \$8 to \$11. Medium weight and heavy killing calves 50c lower. Good to choice 300-450 lb. fat calves \$11.00 to \$12.50. Fair to good \$9.00 to \$10.50. Canner calves \$6 to \$7. Light weight baby beef calves weighing from 450 to 600 lbs. are 50c lower, selling from \$11.00 to \$12.50. Stock calves steady. Good to choice Wile face steer calves \$11.50 to \$12.50. Red \$9.00 to \$11.00.

HOGS—Market opened fairly active to shippers, 20 to 25c higher. Closed slow, 10 to 15c higher than Wednesday's average. Top \$11.25. Bulk desirable 170 to 250s, \$10.90 to \$11.25. 250 to 325s, \$10.65 to \$11.05. 140 to 160c, \$10.60 to \$11.10. Packing sows \$9.25 to \$9.75, few \$10.15. Stock pigs \$9.50 to \$10.60.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Lambs opened weak to 15c lower; closing 25 to 40c lower. Best Arizona springers \$17.15. Bulk woolskins \$15 to \$15.30. Clippers \$13.50 to \$14. Shorn 2 year old wethers \$10.50. Aged wethers \$9 to \$9.25.

SOME ESSENTIALS OF FARM RELIEF PLAN

(continued from page 1)
the center of the Canadian Wheat belt for the same distance.

Roughly, the producer gets the world price less transportation—and about the same on Kansas and Canadian wheat—costs for his wheat. Not just on what goes to Western Europe, but on his entire crop. So that difference of 10 cents per hundred pounds as reflected in the difference between the price of Kansas City wheat and the price of Liverpool or the nearest mill. Apply that dime a hundred pounds to 150 million bushels of wheat and you have the Kansas interest in reduced freight rates on grain.

Freight rates must come down, just as the tariff rates must go up. Both are essentials of the farm relief program.

Taxation, as an essential of the farm relief program, must be local rather than to the national government for solution. The general property tax placed too heavy a burden on the land, in this day and generation. The state legislatures are wrestling with the problem. Income taxes, inheritance taxes, sales taxes on luxuries and non-essentials—these are some of the remedies that are being applied more generally and generously in the future.

Our taxation burden is heavy enough, even if evenly distributed. But it would be lightened immeasurably for agriculture if all classes and all persons were allowed to contribute their fair share toward the staggering cost of government.

It goes without saying that any reductions in the cost of government would be reflected in better conditions for agriculture, and every effort should be bent toward that end. But government costs are not going to be reduced materially. That they can be more equitably distributed is the best that can be hoped for.

The foregoing are not all the essentials which, in my judgment will go a long way toward relieving a grievous situation that threatens agriculture in which nearly one third of our population is engaged, and on which more than one half of our population depends for livelihood.

LITTLE MOTHER WITH SNOW-WHITE HAIR

The ragweeds trail through the gap in the fence.
Where the gate hung fast in days of yore;
And tangled grasses thick and dense.
Hide the path to the kitchen door.
But I can see you standing there,
Little Mother with snow-white hair.

Folks say it's moonlight shining through
The empty sash's missing pane;
Moonlight can't smile the way you do,
Nor throw a kiss to your love again;
And I can see you standing there,
Little Mother with snow-white hair.

—Lucille Topping Howell.

DIVERSIFICATION OF AGRICULTURE, ITS LIMITATIONS AND ADVANTAGES

(continued from page 1)

some fluctuation results from varying climatic conditions. However, if such stabilization is accomplished as is possible through stabilization of the acreage of crops and the number of livestock on individual farms from year to year, the keen edge can be taken from agricultural surpluses which are so frequently the causes of agricultural distress. It is estimated that 25 to 50 per cent or more of the fluctuation in crop production results from changes in acreage and that 50 to 75 per cent of the difference in number of animals produced is the result of the conscious actions of farmers. Stabilization of production on individual farms would reduce agricultural surpluses in the aggregate by at least one-half and, due to the effects of a surplus on prices, would probably reduce the consequences of surpluses in terms of farm income by much more than this amount.

Diversification and Stabilization—The stabilization of production is a long time process. Diversification of production on individual farms helps to secure stabilization when too many farms do not attempt greater diversification at the same time. Some diversification is sound business policy for all farms. It leads to greater economy in production by giving fuller use of farm resources.

As farms gradually become better diversified and more stable in their production from year to year, production at less cost can be secured. The farms on which production now fluctuates radically from time to time are over-equipped on the basis of their average annual production. Some part of their farm plant is under-utilized each year in all probability. The maintenance of this equipment is a fixed charge on the business. More stable production of diversified character should make less equipment necessary and thereby reduce fixed charges and cost per unit of product produced.

Summary—Diversification of agricultural production as a business policy for individual farmers is always to be commended. It results in lower production costs and more stable and usually larger annual farm incomes. Many farmers of the United States are now practicing diversification of production as an established business policy.

Diversification of agricultural production from a national standpoint has been fairly well accomplished in that there are few farm products not now produced in the United States that could be produced profitably and also

few farm products a portion of the supply of which is now imported that could be produced profitably in sufficient additional quantities to eliminate the imports.

As a policy to be adopted on a national scale to relieve agricultural distress, diversification of agricultural production has comparatively little to offer. Changes in production by large groups of farmers would result in unbalanced production and merely transfer distress from one agricultural industry to another. Furthermore, a product usually requires capital expenditure and those farmers most in need of relief are least able to secure additional capital.

Stabilization of agricultural production offers opportunity for permanent relief by preventing acute surpluses which are frequently a cause of agricultural distress. More stable production involves diversification on individual farms. Stabilization and diversification will both result in lower production costs by reducing equipment requirements and giving fuller utilization of available equipment. This results in greater net income from farming. The opportunities for stabilization are numerous since production on many farms fluctuates much more radically than aggregate annual production and the fluctuations in total annual production result in the troublesome surpluses.

FAMILY BUDGETS THAT WORK

Most women have a great deal to say about how the family income is spent. The intelligent woman makes a yearly budget and manages the family money in a businesslike manner. If she plans in advance she is repaid by freedom from uncertainty and the keen disappointment of finding that all of the money is gone before she has indulged in any of the "extra" things which add to the joy of life.

"Why make a budget?" complain some women. "I'll never live up to it."

"A budget may be very practical and workable if it is suited to the particular needs and desires of the individual family of which it is made," says Miss Myrtle Gungel, professor of household economics at K. S. A. C. The needs and desires vary with the occupation and interests of various families, and the number of desires which can be satisfied depends upon the cost of living in different parts of the country, as well as on the income.

To draw up this budget that is to work for one's own family, Miss Gungel advises that last year's expenses

be used as a guide. They can be rearranged and adjusted to fit in to this year's prospective income and to better satisfy present needs. If no itemized accounts have been kept an approximate list can be drawn up from check stubs and other memoranda.

The expenditures for any family may be conveniently grouped under the headings Food, Clothing, Shelter, Operating, Advancement, and Savings. Advancement funds keep up the family morale—a legitimate and necessary item in the budget—and pay for such things as books, education, and recreation. Savings should be something apart from Advancement, Miss Gungel believes. They should provide security for the future. The expense of remodeling the home may be classed under Savings because it increases the value of one's property and so is an investment. Small replacement costs for upkeep of the home are covered by operating funds.

After making out a budget especially suited to the family one may sometimes profit by comparison with such standards as the U. S. thrift budget.

Some time before last cultivation, plant soy beans or other good protein forage crop in a portion of your corn. Then, with a few rods of temporary fence, you will be able to hog down some of your corn crop to distinct profit. Hogging down corn is ordinarily considered a fall operation. To get the most out of that operation it should be planned now, while there is yet time to seed forage crops.

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Constitutions	5c	Farmers' Union Watch Fobs	50c
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