



# THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-Operation



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## AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CO-OPERATION

There Will Be Four Full Weeks of This Institute. Able Speakers and Instructors From All Over the U. S. Will Be There.

This Paper Will Carry a Week's Program  
Each Week and Keep in Touch  
With the Speakers

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19—Headed by Honorable William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, a notable array of speakers, has been set up for the opening week of the third summer session of the American Institute of Co-operation, which begins in Chicago, June 20. The sessions will be held at the Waldorf Hotel, Northwestern University near the downtown section of the city. Executives of the co-operative movement and farm leaders from practically every state are expected to be in attendance. These men will meet with learned economists and hard-headed financiers for a month's study of the business problems connected with the marketing of the greater agricultural crops of the United States and Canada.

The first week's session will be devoted primarily to staple crops such as wheat, corn, oats, rice and cotton. While not entirely completed, the program of the first week, June 20 to June 25, will include these topics and speakers:

Trends in Co-operative Grain Marketing in the United States and Canada by Chris L. Christensen, Washington, D. C., Chief, Division of Co-operative Marketing, United States Department of Agriculture; The Farmers' Elevator by George R. Wicker, Chicago, Illinois, manager, Illinois Agricultural Co-operatives' Association; Evening Address, The Progress of Farmers' Co-operative Movements by Secretary William M. Jardine, United States Department of Agriculture.

TUESDAY, JUNE 21—Grain Trading and Warehousing in Chicago by John R. Mauff, Chicago, Illinois, former executive secretary, Chicago Board of Trade, discussions led by L. Gough, Amarillo, Texas, president, Texas Wheat Growers' Association, and R. A. Cowles, Chicago, Illinois, treasurer, Illinois Agricultural Association; Hedging from the Standpoint of the Local Elevator by J. H. Mehrl, Chicago, Illinois, United States Futures Administration; The Opportunity for Co-operative Terminal Sales Agencies by L. E. DeVoss, Kansas City, Missouri, manager, Farmers' Union Jobbing Company.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22—Getting a New Elevator Started by Alva H. Benton, Fargo, North Dakota, Department of Marketing, North Dakota Agricultural College; Duties and Obligations of the Management of a Co-operative Elevator by J. P. Larson, Fort Dodge, Iowa, secretary, Iowa Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association; The State Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association; its Field and Functions by Lawrence Farlow, Bloomington, Illinois, secretary, Illinois Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association; Group Management for Farmers' Elevators by H. Bruce Price, professor of agricultural economics, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23—Wheat Pool Experiences and Prospects by Henry W. Wood, president, Alberta Wheat Pool, Status of Wheat Pools in the United States—(a) Hard Winter Wheat Belt by John Manley, Enid, Oklahoma, manager, Oklahoma Wheat Growers' Association; (b) Soft Winter Wheat Belt by John Manley, Enid, Oklahoma, manager, Central States Soft Wheat Growers' Association; (c) Hard Spring Wheat Belt by A. J. Scott, Grand Forks, North Dakota, secretary, North Dakota Wheat Growers' Association; (d) Status of Control of Local Elevator Facilities by Donald McCrae, Regina, Canada, general manager, Saskatchewan Wheat Pool Elevator Association; Control of Elevator Facilities by Grain Pools in the United States by E. R. Downie, Wichita, Kansas, general manager, Kansas Co-operative Wheat Growers' Association; Canadian Method of Controlling Local Elevator Facilities by C. H. Burnell, Winnipeg, Manitoba, president, Manitoba Wheat Producers' Ltd.

FRIDAY, JUNE 24—Problems in Financing Co-operative Associations by Herman Steen, Indianapolis, Indiana, secretary-treasurer, Central States Soft Wheat Growers' Association; Analyzing the Wheat Market

from the Point of View of a Wheat Selling Agency by Edmond Daggett, Memphis, Tennessee, statistician, American Cotton Growers' Exchange; Relation of General Farm Organization to Co-operatives by Frank Evans, general counsel, American Farm Bureau, Peoria, Illinois; Insuring Grain and Cotton Co-operatives against Market Decline by O. F. Bledsoe, Greenwood, Mississippi, president, Mississippi Staple Cotton Growers' Co-operative Association; The Marketing Program of the California Rice Growers by B. L. Adams, Sacramento, Calif., general manager, Rice Growers' Association of California.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25—The Surplus Problem in Co-operative Marketing of Staple Products (Wheat) by W. H. Settle, Indianapolis, Indiana, president, Indiana Farm Bureau Federation; (cotton) by C. O. Moser, Memphis, Tennessee, general manager, American Cotton Growers' Association.

"In the United States the locally owned and operated farmers' elevator was the first form of co-operative enterprise to be developed, for the marketing of grain," declared Secretary Charles W. Holman in announcing the program. "A co-operative farmers' elevator was established in Blairtown, Iowa, in 1867 or 1868. Others quickly sprang up, and by 1874 there were 28 farmers' co-operative elevators in Iowa. These all went out of business within 10 years, whether from management difficulties or from outside opposition is not clear. Another start, however, was made a few years later. There were 14 farmer-controlled grain elevators in Iowa by 1900, and the movement was spreading in other Middle Western states. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has records of 68 co-operative farmers' elevators functioning in 1900 and 757 in 1910. Then came a big advance. Today there are more than 4,000 farmers' elevators in the United States, and the co-operative associations owning them have an aggregate membership exceeding 520,000.

"Co-operative grain marketing in the United States, in contrast to the progress of the same movement in Canada, originated with the small local unit and proceeded only very slowly toward the regional organization. In Canada there existed an extensive organization of farmers for the control of grain marketing before any serious attempt was made to establish farmer-owned elevators. As a result, however, the movement in both countries in advancing toward the same goal. In the United States the present tendency is toward regional grain associations and marketing pools, while in Canada the pool idea, already in full swing, is being strengthened by the provision of additional farmer-owned grain handling facilities. Sixteen wheat pools have been organized in the United States since 1920, nine are now active.

"Wheat pools organized originally on the state basis show a tendency to spread out and serve farmers in adjoining states. They are beginning to utilize the facilities of farmers' elevator associations. Thus the North Dakota wheat pool has acquired the use of 17 country elevators. A wheat pool operating in the Central States has obtained control of all the large terminal elevators in Indianapolis and a regional association operating in Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Colorado has created a subsidiary company to control needed elevator facilities.

"Another phase of co-operative grain marketing in the United States is the establishment of co-operative sales agencies. Some of these serve only certain of the wheat pools, while others sell grain on commission for co-operative elevators and individual farmers. All to farmers' grain marketing associations had \$750,000,000 worth of business in 1925. There is a strong tendency to co-ordinate local organizations for wider operations and to extend co-operative marketing functions to the terminal markets."

### WIDER BENEFITS

This study has been confined to grain, using wheat as the basis for the rate and price comparisons. Grain obviously constitutes the most important agricultural commodity which will utilize the ship channel, but it is by no means the only one. The food requirements of the populous regions adjacent to our eastern seaboard will attract large quantities of foodstuffs of all varieties, and the manufacturing industries of New England will likewise attract the raw materials of the west, to the mutual advantage of the producer and the consumer. The economics shown to be inherent in this deep-water route will extend to all kinds of traffic moving in both foreign and domestic trade, and the higher the class of traffic the greater will be the savings. In Mr. Ritter's volume on "Transportation Economics of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Ship Channel," the rates to and from representative points are shown for numerous commodities which will move via this waterway, and the savings in transportation costs are made apparent.

Here it may be said that the benefits specifically shown for wheat, and that have been mentioned as extending

ing to all grain and other products of the farm, will apply to all industries, manufacturing and commercial, that find a home in the mid-continental region and that extend, or might extend, their trade relations to the outside world. For all such industries, whether located immediately upon the Great Lakes or farther inland, bringing ocean rate benefits to the heart of the continent will create new distribution areas and will lower the costs of merchandising. Therefore the same arguments that demonstrate the value of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence ship channel to the farmer apply, and like benefits will be inherent in this form of production and distribution that, taken as a whole, makes up the industries of the nation.

Summer legumes, as well as winter legumes, will be a great help to land helps to make it its own rich.

NOTICE  
We still have a few of the 10x20 photographs of the floral tributes to Mr. Tromble's funeral that you may obtain by sending your name and address and \$1.50.  
KANSAS UNION FARMER,  
Box 48 Salina, Kansas

### ANOTHER MYSTERY

The longer one lives the more mysteries he seems to confront and the greater his wonder and amazement. There are certain things, of course, which seem to come in natural order and we are not surprised when they appear, but extraordinary actions sometime cause suspicion and very frequently bring forth complimentary. We expect clergymen to preach, doctors to practice medicine, lawyers to plead causes before judicial tribunals, teachers to instruct the young mind how to "shoot," and so on, but one is hardly prepared to accept with much joy a publication from the great United States Department of Agriculture which undertakes to show industry that industry can and frequently does reap greater profits when agriculture is in despond than when our farmers are securing a decent income from their hard labor. We shall not undertake to quibble with economist L. H. Bean, of that department, who is the author of this "peculiar" document, as to how he reached the conclusions set forth in the publication released to the press on May 11. That's another question. We are seldom surprised at anything which emanates from the mind of the average economist. But we are very much puzzled to know why the Department of Agriculture is so very anxious to show the industrial world how easy it is to get along without the assistance of the farmers? We had always thought that this department was "set up" to aid agriculture, that its chief function was to serve the American farmers, and that the duty of its economists was to seek ways and means by which a strength could be added to the cause of the soil tillers. But, lo! and behold! the function of one economist at least seems to be to show the industrialists that they need have no worry about their business becoming affected, even though the farmers suffer. Here's a few sample "chunks" from the Bean document: "Price statistics do not support the common belief that industry cannot be prosperous unless agriculture is also prosperous. Relatively low agricultural prices have in the past been accompanied by industrial prosperity or continued industrial prosperity, and that on the other hand high agricultural prices have been unfavorable signs for continued industrial prosperity. Abundant farm production means ample supplies for transportation companies and for handlers of farm products. Moreover, by furnishing industry with cheap raw materials, it strengthens manufacturers in their struggles with markets. Large crops moved at low prices are a stimulus to many lines of business. Cheap farm products assist industry by releasing purchasing power that would otherwise be absorbed in living expenses. What the consuming population saves in food is available for the purchase of clothing, phonographs, radio sets, and automobiles. Fertilizer and agricultural implement industries suffer when the farmers are hard hit but a considerably large portion of commerce and industry is benefitted by cheap farm products."

If this is the best assistance which high-priced economists in the Department of Agriculture can render the American farmers, the thousands of dollars expended in that direction should be diverted to other channels and agriculture be given less now more dependable service than is now being rendered by so-called experts.

LET'S GROW TREES  
Of all the natural resources of the United States, the most vital, according to Mr. Hoover, is land—soil, the stuff from which the future must eat. The loss of land by needless soil erosion is the greatest extravagance of the age. Man plows a hillside, grows crops of corn, cotton or tobacco, and after a very few crops the field is ruined. In this way the American nation has already ruined the possible home sites of millions of men.

The American Magazine, in its June issue, hazards the suggestion that the whole science of agriculture will shortly change from the growing of short-lived crops to the growing of trees which will provide long-lived crops. Dr. J. Russell Smith of Columbia University, the greatest living authority on economic geography explains the idea in a revolutionary interview.

"It is merely an accident of history," he says, "that agriculture started with annual plants—grasses, wheat, rice and corn—instead of with trees—date, olive, acorn and others. People can live just as well on acorns and walnuts and similar foods, as one the seeds of wild grasses. We need now a whole series of new crop trees, making food for men and his domestic animals, and at the same time holding and conserving the precious soils with their roots."

The United States is rich in native trees of great promise waiting to be improved. The acorn can be made to rival corn as pig feed and cow feed. The holly-leaved holly, a rival wheat. The persimmon and avocado are among the most nutritious fruits known.

A million dollars invested during the next 20 years in constructive research and experiments on tree-crop agriculture would revolutionize the science of farming. Here is a remarkable opportunity for some person to create a world-famous institution and render inestimable service to mankind.

Kansas has 16,500 farms which use 150 million dollars worth of farm machinery. This figure more than doubled from 1910 to 1920.

### THANKS FARMERS UNION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Mrs. U. J. Reilly Expresses Appreciation for Prompt Service

The death of Brother Utley J. Reilly of Overbrook, Kansas, through accidental drowning on May 9th, brings home again the old, old story of life's uncertainties and the moral which it points. No one knows the hour of his going, and wise are they who prepare for it in advance.

Mr. Reilly was one of those who had thought of his family, by helping to provide for them in case he should be taken away. He was a policyholder in the Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, the National Life Insurance company of the Farmers Union, at Des Moines, Iowa.

Notice of his sudden death was received by the company at its offices at 10:00 o'clock Wednesday morning, May 11th. A check for the full amount of his policy was delivered by Mr. Carroll P. Brown, in person to the beneficiary, Thursday afternoon, May 12th, at 5 o'clock.

A letter from Mrs. Reilly to the officers of the company is highly appreciated by them. It reads as follows: "I wish to thank you for acting so promptly in meeting the death claim of my beloved husband, Utley J. Reilly, whom death took so suddenly, May 9th, 1927. I received check for the full amount of the policy on May 12th, 1927. I certainly appreciate your promptness."

Yours very truly,  
(Signed) Mrs. Louise K. Reilly, R. F. D. No. 2, Overbrook, Kansas.

Of course, no amount of money can compensate for the loss of such a beloved one as Mr. Reilly, but when sorrow comes, a life insurance policy is a star amid the encircling gloom that lends hope and confidence for the future to those who are near and dear that are left behind. It is a testimonial to the love and thoughtfulness of the one who passed on that speaks louder than words of affection in life. It is a monument more to the cause of obtaining justice for farmers and because they know by more or less intimate contact of the sorrow that death has caused in a happy home. In fact their sorrow is lessened if they know that in the dark hours of their bereavement they have received family help, because they know that they are really serving their purpose, and they try to express their desire to make that service as valuable as possible by being prompt in rendering it. It is for the families of those who fail to show the forethought that Mr. Reilly did for his family that they always feel the sorriest.

The officers of the Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Company express their heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family and friends of Mr. Reilly in their sad hour, and they are glad that they were able to express these feelings through the kind service that meant more than anything they can say. It is the sort of service that they seek to render to all sorrowing ones on such unfortunate occasions.

ANOTHER PROBLEM  
Another disaster of almost appalling dimensions is facing thousands of farm owners in the overflooded districts of Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana.

According to S. E. Bowers of Alexandria, Louisiana, president of the Louisiana Farm Loan Secretaries Association, between one-third and one-half of the farms in the devastated territory are under mortgage to Federal land banks. The principal and interest payments on these mortgages will become due and payable between the present date and January 1, 1928. With an almost complete destruction of homes, live stock, improvements, farming implements and crops, there will be no possible chance for payments to be made this year.

Under the Farm Loan Act, Federal Land Banks are powerless to grant extensions of time on payments due and mortgage foreclosures will face thousands upon thousands of farm owners in the flood stricken states if the letter of the law is adhered to. It is possible that the Federal Farm Loan Board of Washington may be able to ameliorate the conditions to some extent, but in all probability, a special act of congress will be required in order to grant a moratorium of sufficient length of time to be of any real benefit.

Mr. Bowers urges that the banking, business, and farming interests begin immediately to take such action as may be necessary to avert a financial catastrophe that will prove a greater calamity than flooding waters.

NOTE—Why does our country have millions to send ships and men to foreign countries to protect private property there but cannot care for the pressing needs of our people?

C. E. BRASTED.

No one seems to think that Alabama will produce too much food and feed this year.

### THE POOL ELEVATORS—THE BENEFITS YOU GET BY SUPPORTING THEM

Alberta Pool Elevators Limited is a subsidiary of the Alberta Wheat Pool. Its governing body is the board of directors of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

Pool Terminals  
In addition to its country elevators the Alberta Pool operates the new Government Terminal at Prince Rupert (capacity 1,250,000 bushels) and the Canadian Government Terminal No. 2 (capacity 1,650,000 bushels) at Vancouver. The returns on the operation of these terminals accrue directly to Alberta Wheat Pool members. The Alberta Pool also has an interest in the Government Terminal at Prince Rupert (capacity 1,250,000 bushels) and the Canadian Government Terminal No. 2 (capacity 1,650,000 bushels) at Vancouver. The returns on the operation of these terminals accrue directly to Alberta Wheat Pool members.

Country Elevators  
The Pool operates 42 country elevators at present. An additional 100 elevators will be acquired (built or purchased) this summer. There will be at least 142 Pool elevators serving Alberta farmers in 1927, all of which will be ready to receive grain when the 1927 crop is threshed.

How Pool Elevators Are Financed  
The money to build Pool elevators is obtained from the elevator fund. The fund is built up by deducting a sum not in excess of two cents per bushel from the gross returns from the sale of all grain handled by the Pool. Each member is credited with the two cents per bushel deducted each year from the proceeds of his crop. Each member is credited with six per cent interest on the money he has invested in the elevator fund. Members who do not back their contributions to the elevator fund and interest on same when in the opinion of the Board of directors it is in the best interest of all Pool members to do so. At the close of the fiscal year (August 31, 1926) members were credited with \$1,371,965.65, being the amount of the elevator reserve. To date the Pool has spent approximately one-half million dollars for elevators. The additional 100 elevators the Pool will acquire this year will cost about \$1,225,000. The commercial reserve (which may be used for any purpose by the Pool) at the end of the last fiscal year was \$423,901.83.

The principal factors which determine whether or not a shipping point will get a Pool elevator are: the amount of grain delivered to the Pool and the acreage signed up in the district served by the shipping point. Naturally those points with a large sign-up will get elevators before those points with a small sign-up. No discrimination whatsoever is shown in selecting points; the primary consideration is what will be best for the Pool organization. It would indeed be poor business to acquire elevators at points where only 70,000 bushels could be obtained when many points are available at which twice that amount could be received. The greater the volume handled the lower the cost. The Pool aims to acquire an up-to-date, well equipped elevator at every wheat shipping point where sufficient wheat can be secured to ensure the economical operation of an elevator. To carry out this program will take a good deal of time as there are approximately 500 wheat shipping points in the province. To acquire an elevator at every point would cost approximately seven million dollars.

The Pool will build elevators at only those points where it cannot buy suitable equipment at a reasonable value. Negotiations are now proceeding looking to the purchase, at fair prices, of elevators at most of the points the Pool has selected. The inevitable result of the competitions of the private grain trade is too many elevators, which means lower handling per elevator, less efficiency, and greater cost. The Pool will not add to the number of elevators unless forced to do so.

Every member should give the Pool elevators his patronage and loyal support for the following reasons: 1. The revenue formerly paid to line elevator companies now accrues to the Pool elevators which are owned and controlled by Pool farmers. 2. If the member's grain is shipped through the Pool elevators the Pool can preserve the identity of the grain from the farmer's wagons to Pool terminals (also owned and controlled by Pool farmers) and hence to the markets of the world. 3. Pool elevators are not operated for profit. They are operated to give the farmers the best possible service. The margins which formerly went to private dealers now are returned to the farmer in the form of lower handling costs. 4. Grain handled through Pool elevators will be shipped to Pool terminals. The revenues made from terminal operations (which have been very substantial in the past) will be returned to Pool members. 5. The Pool elevators guarantee to Pool members a degree of safety on weights and weights which they have not hitherto enjoyed. This assurance is based upon the following facts: (a) The agent or operator has nothing to gain and everything to lose by giving unfair grades or weights. The management of the Pool elevators will not permit any other conditions to prevail as the motivating force in the operation of all elevators will be the best possible service to all the members, not a profit on the year's operations. (b) The agent or operator is your employee and realizes that unfair weights or grades are your personal loss. Although an average in weights or gain in grades will be distributed to Pool members at large, they never-

## WHERE ARE WE DRIFTING?

This Article Contributed by Mr. A. E. Combs, an Oklahoma Farmer; Was Run in the Oklahoma City Livestock News Some-time Ago. Mr. Combs Says that the Difference Between the Organization Ability of the Farmer and the Laborer is Just the Four Hours Difference in the Time They Work

Much is being said about assisting the farmers of this country, but so far as known, no one seems to suggest the advisability of removing the cause that has resulted in the absolute ruin of thousands of our hard working farmers; and if the present conditions are to continue there seems to be no hope for him in the future. We seem to be a nation of emotional fanatics, easily carried away with the idea of overwhelming generosity to one class without the slightest consideration of the effect it will have upon another class.

This was clearly illustrated when the daylight saving law was forced upon the people, which upset the business of the country and caused the farmers to lose a large part of several succeeding crops, through the eight-hour day, a purely socialistic measure, which immediately raised freight rates to where farm products are practically confiscated and also doubled the cost of all the machinery he has to buy.

We should all realize that the farms are the fountain head of the wealth of this country, and that when conditions are such that the farmer has no money to bring to town all business is sure to suffer.

The farm relief measures suggested by some are extremely illogical, indeed. Some suggest cheap money, providing a way for the farmer to get deeper in debt ignoring the fact that many have nothing more to offer as collateral. Another wise one urges they adopt methods that will increase production. Others lay all the blame to over-production. Now, all the farmer wants and all he ever did want is a fair deal.

The unjust demands of the different labor organizations are sapping the life out of the farmer, both going and coming. Short hours and big pay for one class, and the cost of this shameful waste of time charged up to the class who have always faithfully toiled from twelve to fourteen hours a day without a thought of a vacation. NEVER, to furnish food that the nation may not starve is unjust. When we read of the high death rate among farmers' wives it adds to our indignation and a thorough realization of the great wrong that has been done them.

### Economically Unsound

The theory of the eight-hour day was wrong in its inception, and contrary to the teachings of the great Franklin, and all other teachers of economy. Those who were employed on piece work or by the hour never conformed to the eight-hour day because they could make more money working ten hours. Instead of the greater efficiency of the eight-hour man as was contended, he usually turned out to be a trouble maker and spendthrift, who today has nothing to show for the advantage given him. Union labor has laid many hardships on the people and has shown such a deplorable lack of business sense, with its constant demand for general welfare of the country. For instance, they have forced the houses from which the farmer gets his supplies to be closed at 5 p. m. and unless an order for repairs is received so it can be filled before time, it must go over until the next day, many times entailing heavy losses to the farmer, whose crops are exposed to unfavorable weather conditions.

When we consider the government report on mental tests made in war

time, which showed only a small per cent capable of conducting a business successfully we should realize the folly of allowing the business methods to be dictated by those who could never establish a business of their OWN.

### Farmer Victim

A man who had charge of a pumping plant on a railroad told me the costs in town are growing every day, plumbing in twenty minutes, but was warned that it would cause trouble if he did so. A union plumber was imported from fifty miles away, with all the attendant loss of time and expense. It is unreasonable that the honest, hardworking people of this country shall submit to these shameful abuses of a class that are drifting us into Bolshevism.

It is a notable fact that every man who has attained any degree of success in the business world has never an eight-hour man, and the methods that proved good in private affairs should be considered in public affairs. It is simply absurd to say that there is hope for the farmer under present conditions.

The extortionate prices charged the farmer for every bit of service he needs in town are growing every day, and he is helpless, as legal relief, under present conditions, is impossible, so he submits only to have a similar experience the next time he needs help. As fast as these farmers lose the homes they have built up, they pass to the hands of tenants who have not a thought of conserving the fertility of the soil, or keeping up the improvements. Much of the farm land is poor and barely pays under favorable conditions for cultivation; but the farmer is heavily taxed, while the organized robber pays nothing.

What is the prospect for the coming generation if these conditions continue. When the packing house employees have struck for higher pay their demands are met by taking it off of the cattle and hogs of the farmer. When a farmer has a hide to sell he is told that hides are barely worth skinning; but when he wants a pair of shoes, he is informed that the high cost of manufacture, owing to union labor, makes shoes an expensive luxury.

### No Political Relief

Unless our government is big enough to protect honest labor from this organized ruffianism that has often murdered, enforcing their demands, we are a doomed nation. General prosperity can never come to this country until we turn to the merit system, where there is an incentive for honest effort and we can demand an honest day's work for a reasonable pay, instead of battling with the destructive methods of union labor.

Now, Mr. Farmer, it is up to you to help yourself for if you are ever expecting help from the present day politicians you are doomed to disappointment for they are all fishing for the support of the big labor organizations and what becomes of your homes and the future of this country, is a secondary matter with them for they are going to get theirs while the getting is good, unless the farmers organize so they can prevent a united front and tell union labor where to get off at, you have nothing to hope for.

A. E. COMBS.  
Bradley, Grade County, Okla.

theless represent the personal loss of individual members.

(c) The agent or operator of a Pool elevator would be as unpopular with the members, also the management, if he produced a large average in weights or gain in grades as an agent for a line elevator company would be, with his management, if he produced a shortage in weights or a loss in grades.

### A FOOL THERE WAS

He climbed in his ship and scraped the sky.  
Unlike you and I  
He isn't the kind who's afraid to die.  
Unlike you and I  
Away he flew, across the foamy blue  
Undaunted, unafraid, courageous and true.  
He rose and he dipped as he sailed  
His ship  
And laughing gave old Neptune the slip.  
Unlike you and I

Christopher Columbus turns in his grave;  
"How dare you, young fellow, thou knave."  
You're causing history to be completely revised,  
I'm now unknown, forgotten, maybe despised."

He made the "Spirit" roar, the motor croon,  
Unlike you and I  
For he "knew his stuff," and the sun nor moon  
Could make him say die.  
He reeled off the miles, thousands and more,  
Old Glory now waves as she never waved before,

The purr of the motor, courage of his heart  
Welds West to East—may they never part.

They call him a fool, but didn't he dare,  
Unlike you and I  
To show the world he could conquer the air?

Unlike you and I  
The world honors Lindbergh, the American lad,  
From old Missouri, the Spirit of St. Louis had.  
He's from the "show me" state of the greatest land.  
His ship, in all its flights, will ever span.

Maybe, he was a fool, but he did not care

Unlike you and I  
He gambled with death in his great-dare

Unlike you and I  
The Spirit of St. Louis is now in France,  
America's spirit has the whole world entranced.  
But, it's the same old story in the same old way,  
"America First," in everything" and every day.

NOTICE  
We have had so many calls for photographs of our deceased President, John Tromble, that we have arranged with the photographer to furnish as 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



## The Kansas Union Farmer

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C. E. HUFF, Editor and Manager

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

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

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

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



THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1927

### LEAVING THE OLD HOME

Preparing to move to Salina. It is a hard matter to leave a neighborhood in which one has lived for a long time. Until he begins actually to uproot himself he does not realize how deeply he has grown into the local soil. I was born at Ononoke, and have always lived in the same small place. Nineteen years ago I induced a Wonderful Girl to marry me, and brought her to this community. The good folks welcomed her with a reception. The four children, Ruth, Faith, Paul and Hope, were born here. Here my mother lives, now in her eighty-fourth year. In the little cemetery on the hill father rests asleep. There a flag will wave above the emblem of the G. A. R., and flowers will be scattered again on Decoration Day.

I have been farmer, business manager, preacher. Have tried to be neighbor and friend, as well. The other night about 200 folks came in, filling the streets with cars, piling the tables high with good things to eat. Coffee had been prepared in the basement of the church, and was carried steaming hot to the home. It was a delightful affair. To me the whole thing was a complete surprise. But the Missus, who knows more than I do, anyway, says she knew about it in advance. This attitude on the part of friends and neighbors—this sort of farewell—leaves us with mixed feelings of joy and sadness.

This is a restless age, and we move about a good deal. But a thing impressed me about which I had not thought before, when the neighbors were gathered here. I believe that fully half of them have been residents in this community for most of their lives. It is one of the contributions which rural life has made, this substantial citizenry to whom home is a place, and not merely a sentiment, and neighbors are folks you know intimately, and not merely the people next door.

Last Sunday evening marked the close of a twenty year ministry in the church here in the village. The organization itself is just that old. At that last service seven people united with the church. Next Sunday will be the final one at the church in the open country. They plan to have a basket dinner at the noon hour, and a bit of a program in the afternoon. Farewells are not easy. Sometimes the load has seemed a bit heavy, but the years have gone quickly, and the associations have been very dear. And we are leaving the old home.

### A MEMORY

Some years ago, at one of our National Conventions, (memory does not recall the year or date) the new Board of Executive Committees had been elected, and Pres. Barrett, as was his usual custom, called the members to the platform, lined them up in a row, and bid them introduce themselves to the delegates. Each proceeded to make his "Back-Home-Organization-Speech," in his very best form. To use the children's words, the boys "were showing off." Time came to a large, broad shouldered brother, a booming voice and ponderous manner. My time with the Union was nearing its end, and I had hardly become acquainted here it is intact—"Brothers, I never have done much of anything, and I'll just go along in the same old way."

Instantly I thought of another event—An anniversary on the Battle Field of Gettysburg. Of the grand hour-long oration of Edward Everett, the most polished orator of the Nation; and then an uncouth man arose and read a few sentences scrawled on a sheet of paper. But these few words have since been engraved in marble, molten in bronze, and cherished in the minds of millions over the earth. John Tromble could well repeat with Lincoln.

"O, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?"

J. P. DOYLE.

### EASY MILLIONS

One of the serious questions now confronting farm organizations is that of freight rates. In theory the Interstate Commerce Commission is the impartial representative of the public. But it must begin with the assumption that railroads are entitled to rates high enough to make a reasonable return on valuation, and must, in every hearing face, as representatives of the carriers the most capable men the railroads can employ. These experts do not always clarify the situation. More often than otherwise, probably, they merely confuse and belabor the issue by tons of statistics which mostly mean nothing at all. On the other hand the shipper is apt to be at serious disadvantage in the presenting of his side of the case. His type of organization is wholly different from that of the carriers, and does not so readily lend itself to focus upon a given problem. And he lacks

the financial resources to present his claims with such a formidable array of talent as the railways use.

Even with these disadvantages the farm organizations have given a wonderful account of themselves in previous encounters before the Commission. The saving to agriculture by reason of their active participation in such cases runs into scores of millions of dollars.

The present proposal of the railroads for an increase in grain rates for the entire southwest is probably the most extensive one ever advanced. It may be that they do not expect to secure any increase. They were never more prosperous than now, nor their customers more depressed. As a boy I have helped burn prairie, and know the value of what we called a "back-fire." It was under your control, and effectively stopped the fire itself, which was beyond your control. They may merely to prevent a campaign for lower rates, and in that they will probably succeed. If they do win their contention for higher rates it will add many millions to their treasuries. The farmer will pay the bill, and very directly in this case.

The report of Clyde M. Reed to the various farm organizations which his firm represents has appeared in the press, but is reproduced here in the hope of securing for it a more careful consideration.

Gentlemen:—

As you know the GENERAL GRAIN RATE INVESTIGATION instituted by the Interstate Commerce Commission at the request of the western railroads began at Dallas, Texas, May 9th. Representing the Kansas farm organizations and other interests I was present last week during which time the railroads introduced all of their testimony which will be presented at the Dallas hearing concerning Kansas. Further and more complete testimony affecting Kansas will be present at a hearing at Kansas City.

On the original program we expected the Kansas City hearing to come sometime around June 1st. Because of their inability to get ready the various state commissions asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to postpone the Kansas City hearing and it now appears that it will come not earlier than July and perhaps as late as September.

The railroads in their testimony at Dallas went much farther in asking for an increase in grain rates from Kansas to Kansas City than we had anticipated. I am attaching a sheet showing the present rates from representative Kansas destinations to the primary markets at Kansas City and the rates proposed by the railroads. In addition to naming rates from a number of specific points the railroads submitted a proposed scale which would govern rates from points not named in their testimony. The attached table is made up from their specific testimony and their scale.

It is needless to say that the Kansas farmer whose grain is sold on the Kansas City price level the freight rate would pay the increases in rates asked for by the carriers. We have not as yet sufficient data at hand to undertake to calculate the exact effect of the increases asked for by the railroads but from the attached it would appear that the increase would not be less than 42 per cent.

I am suggesting that you advise all of your members and others interested in the most effective way possible. Up to this time I do not think Kansas has realized what the railroads are proposing in the way of an increased burden on freight rates on grain.

The middle-western and southeastern railroads are today more prosperous and in better financial and physical condition than at any time in their history. The people, particularly in Kansas and the southwest, are entitled to a decrease—not an increase—in rates. The action of the railroads in proposing to increase rates on agricultural products is in a direct defiance of the spirit of the HOCHSMITH RESOLUTION passed by Congress and which has the effect of law in directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to establish a basis on agricultural products "the lowest possible lawful rates compatible with an adequate system of transportation."

At Dallas, on behalf of the Kansas producers, I made a request on the Interstate Commerce Commission to require the Kansas railroads to calculate the effect of their proposal in rates applying to the movement of the 1926 crop. The railroads indicated a lack of willingness to furnish the information, hence my request upon the Commission to require it. I anticipate that the railroads will be ordered to produce such a calculation at the Kansas City hearing. It would require an extensive calculation to convert the proposed increases into money but roughly our estimate is that the amount of the increase in freight rates on grain asked for by the railroads would amount to \$10,000,000.00 or \$12,000,000.00.

We will keep you informed of all of the developments in the case.

Yours very truly,  
REED & GLOVER,  
Per C. M. Reed.

Present rates on Wheat, Kansas to Kansas City, and rates proposed by railroads in the hearing at Dallas, beginning May 9th, 1927:

To Kansas City	From	Present Rates	Proposed Rates
Fort Scott	.....	12.5	15.0
Parsons	.....	13.5	17.0
Chetopa	.....	13.5	18.0
Florence	.....	17.5	18.0
Coffeyville	.....	13.5	19.0
Marion	.....	18.0	20.0
Salina	.....	18.0	21.0
Newton	.....	18.0	21.0
Wichita	.....	18.0	24.0
Hutchinson	.....	19.0	24.0
Wellington	.....	18.0	25.0
Arkansas City	.....	18.0	26.0
Caldwell	.....	18.0	26.0
Atoka	.....	19.0	30.0
Kiowa	.....	19.5	32.0
Dodge City	.....	20.5	35.0
Bucklin	.....	20.0	35.0
Colby	.....	20.5	39.0

AVERAGE RATE .....17.47c 24.94c

Corn, oats, and other coarse grains, take 90 per cent of wheat rate and will be accordingly affected.

### WHEAT PROSPECTS DECLINE

For the past ten days there has been a rather steady and very severe decline in the Kansas wheat prospect. High winds, lack of rain, Hessian fly, all have contributed. In west Kansas, where winds are not unusual and rains are, the recent gales have seemed to have an electric quality which has scorched and scorched the growing grains. If those who are so much concerned about the probability that the farmer would over-produce if insured an adequate price could stand by to see fifty or a hundred million bushels of wheat crop in a few days by forces beyond our puny power to control, they would understand that the farmer must always arrange for a potential surplus. Otherwise any widespread calamity to a growing crop would result in a near-famine. The earliest way, probably, for the farmer to settle the surplus question would be to make no surplus. But it would be wholly unsafe. The sensible alternative is legislation favorable to the marketing of his surplus over the needs of the home market, without the depressing of the home market by the relatively small surplus. And such legislation will become an actuality during the next session of Congress, in all probability.

### SOMEBODY KIDS HIMSELF

There are those who believe that the solution of the difficulty in which the farmer finds himself is to eliminate the farmer. It is really very simple. Mortgage companies have come into possession of a great many farms in the past few years. Farms in the finest areas in America can be had at a sacrifice price. Syndicates are securing large tracts and will introduce efficiency with a capital. E. Milo Reno, President of the Iowa Union, believes that such a movement is more fully under way than is apparent on the surface, and that it has the approval of powerful groups in business and government. These lands are to be tilled scientifically, whatever that may be, and the results are to be astounding. The farmer himself will be promoted to hired man, working under an expert.

When farm production is put upon a factory basis the first big discovery will be that the cost of production is 50 per cent greater than now though the farm corporations may be able to force a market level to cover the cost and show a profit. There is no industry in the world, with the hazards which farming has, producing its commodity at a lower cost than the farmer is doing. No other argument can be advanced for the change from the family farm unit to the great corporation until except lowered costs, and that is a sorry delusion. If the same methods are used in arriving at costs as are used by the carriers it may easily be double the present average market value per unit for the products of the farm. And before anyone laughs that off he had better look into the matter closely.

Of course there is some inefficiency on the farm—and in every other industry and business in the world. And there will be hired inefficiency under corporation control. But if the factory-type of farm actually could produce food supplies cheaper than is now being done, the gain to America would be insignificant as compared to the social loss in the passing of the farm home.

The Chicago News lately had this to say editorially concerning the elimination of the individual farmer.

Farming in the opinion of Roger Babson is likely to develop into a large-scale enterprise as a result of the current agricultural depression and the apparent inability of scores of thousands of small farmers to make ends meet under the methods of organization which have always obtained in this country. Already a Boston corporation has bought up a considerable tract in Iowa at sacrifice prices and will endeavor to cultivate it this year under factory methods.

The experiment will be watched with interest. The presumption of those behind it is that the application of the same principles, which have made this country great in steel and automobile manufacture, can be applied with similar good results to agriculture.

Whatever the outcome of the experiment on the financial side, it has an unfortunate social implication. It would mean the growth of absenteeism in agriculture and the end of the one-family farm. It would involve an increase in the number of wage earners and a sharper line of differentiation between owners of property and non-owners.

Whatever may be said of the present organization of agriculture in the United States from the point of view of its efficiency—and in the main it has been the best with which them modern world is familiar—it has been a tremendously rich asset on the social side. It is a truism among historians that a nation with a substantial agricultural industry organized on the basis of the one-family farm, and with farms owned in large measure by those who cultivate them, has little to fear from revolutionary movements.

### SHORT WEIGHT AND SHORT CHANGE

Short-weight and short-change are among the things people don't like. It is easier to guard against the latter than the former. One can examine his change and usually does so, but it would be inconvenient to tote about a set of scales to test the weight of purchases. Maybe that's one of the reasons this matter of checking weights was taken up by the state in response to legislative enactment. Not all short-weights or short-changes are intentional—likely most of them are accidents. Anyway, one of the inspectors of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture found that a prominent Kansas manufacturer of poultry feed was distributing short-weight packages of their products. When this was reported to the manufacturer an investigation of the weighing practices was made at once. It was found that the shortage resulted from the carelessness of two sackers who allowed half-pound to two pounds of "spill" to remain on the platform scale. These two men are now looking for other jobs. The manufacturer made a very prompt and satisfactory adjustment with the buyers. The State Board of Agriculture is constantly getting matters of this kind straightened out and is rendering a real service to the public in affording it the protection contemplated by law.

J. C. MOHLER, Sec'y.  
Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

## REFLECTIONS

### An Unusual Problem

The churches have usually been under the necessity of begging their way. They have met their financial requirements from day to day, or more often have hoped that tomorrow would meet the bill for today. And the smaller churches, particularly in small towns and open country, are still in that condition, as congregations. But the denomination faces a problem of another sort. It is a twofold problem. It has to do with the question of "tainted money." There was a generation ago, and so far as the writer no gift honestly offered is refused. Recently the Methodist denomination received a gift of a million dollars from a man whose name was withheld from all the officials directly involved in the transfer. But the use of that money, in an attempt to make lives more worth-while, religious workers came into contact with those groups who have been dispossessed in the amassing of the very money which the church is using. The value of the church stock worth \$1,000 in 1923 is now said to be nearly \$20,000. Kresge stock of a value of \$1,000 in 1913 now is worth about \$75,000. Their employees are notorious underpaid, and social workers find that often their efforts at relief of evil conditions are feeble or futile, for the cause itself continues. More humbly than ever before the church is asking itself if we are not almost missing the way, and if social charity is not more christian than charity. The other angle of the question is the investment of so-called permanent funds. Denominations have received vast sums of money for various endowments, the income alone to be used. There is no difficulty whatever in investing such funds to provide a regular income without undue risk of capital. But when such investments must itself be submitted to searching christian ethics, it becomes a genuine problem. Funds of the Anglican church have in England been invested in brewery and distillery stocks, if the facts are correctly reported, through agencies of investment. This seems to provide a large return, but requires a strict obedience to the scriptural command to "Let not your right hand know what your left hand doeth." The pros and cons, with all her wealth, has no staggering number of places for the investment of funds which can only properly be used under the Golden Rule. That we are beginning to realize it is a hopeful sign.

### Dairying Pays Well

When Old Brindle puts her tail in your eye or her foot in the milk pail, don't get angry. Consider the part you play in a paying industry. About thirty years ago two brothers, J. F. and Geo. E. Haskell, started the Beatrice Creamery Co., in Beatrice, Neb. They had no cows of their own, but handled cream for a list of patrons. The press carried the news the other day, upon the death of the last of the brothers at Topeka, that this had come to be the world's largest creamery, having 16 plants for manufacture, and 34 branch houses. The capital stock is now 12 million dollars, and some of

### IMPROVEMENT OF EXPORT TRADE POSITION

In the markets of Europe the wheat raised in the United States and Canada comes into competition with the wheat of Argentina, Australia, Russia and India. Of these countries, Argentina and Russia are in a particularly favorable position.

In Argentina, wheat is grown in a crescent shaped area extending from the seaboard for a distance of about 500 miles on both sides of the Parana River. The port of Rosario is on the right bank of the Parana, 202 nautical miles above the mouth, and in the center of the richest wheat producing territory. It is the leading grain shipping port, but Buenos Aires continues to be an important grain port. The following shows average rates on wheat to Rosario and Buenos Aires, in cents per bushel, United States currency.

Cents per bu.  
Corral de Bustos to Rosario.....9.5  
Average rate to Buenos Aires.....10.05  
Average rate for Argentina.....9.96

In round figures, therefore, it costs the Argentine shipper 10 cents per bushel to place his grain at shipside, which is about the average cost of moving grain from the farm to the nearest primary market in the United States. Ocean rates from the River Plate to the United Kingdom average 10 to 13 cents per bushel, showing a total transportation cost of 20 to 23 cents, compared with an average of 35 cents in the United States. The report of former Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, already referred to, states that Argentine wheat enjoys an advantage over American wheat of approximately 10 to 12 cents per bushel in the combined rail and ocean rate to Liverpool.

While Australian wheat is grown comparatively near the seaboard, the ocean rates are much higher than from Argentina, ranging between 17 and 28 cents per bushel. The competition of Australia is not therefore regarded as threatening the position of the American wheat grower, and the same situation applies to India.

With Russia, however, the situation is different. The large production under present conditions, and the favorable position of certain areas with respect to the Black Sea outlet, makes Russia always a potential power in the grain trade. The ocean rates average 8 to 10 cents per bushel from Black Sea ports to Great Britain and western Europe, which makes it possible for the Russian farmer to reach European markets at much less cost than the American farmer.

The saving of 7 to 12 cents per bushel on grain shipped to Europe from the United States will equalize transportation cost with Argentina throughout a large section of our grain territory, and will permanently

the earnings have been taken out of the business from time to time to buy groceries and shoes for the children, as well as for some luxuries. The time must surely come when the great majority of Farmers Union folks in Kansas will be contract members of the Produce Association, saving to themselves the millions now accruing to those who handle dairy products.

### Managers Meeting

The meeting of Farmers Union managers in Kansas City this week promises to be of great value. President A. M. Kinney has done much for the future of co-operation by his work in the Managerial Association. Local business units have been too local, feeling no obligation to each other, and being often blind to the advantages of a larger co-operation. Harry Witham has just returned from a fishing trip, and there is an inevitable tendency for fish stories to grow to annoying proportions. Jack Stevens is alive and well, and running at large. Nothing else is in prospect to mar a perfect convention, and it should prove to be one of the best ever.

### Here and There

A few American citizens are in China. Those who are not engaged in the work of missions are mostly hired representatives of those who have property and trade interests in China. There are also some American citizens in America. Those in China have suffered losses and threats of losses by civil war, and the U. S. government is able to send marines and gunboats, and to command almost unlimited resources for their protection. But for the situation at home it seems to function less well. The Red Cross fund for flood relief looks large in the aggregate, but if it were all to be spent in the states of Arkansas and Louisiana alone it would provide but a little more than \$2.00 each for the homeless. Such an amount, if carefully used, ought to provide food, clothing, shelter, fuel and medical attention for at least one day. Nothing is to be done about it by the government. The citizens in China or Mexico or Nicaragua may have all the best of it.

And They Probably Took up a Collection for Funeral Costs  
"I once knew a farmer," said the fence corner philosopher, "who didn't believe in co-operation or organization."

"He took his stuff to market, though, over a road that was built through the combined efforts of his neighbors, his county, state and nation."

"He sent his children to a school made possible through co-operation. The occasional went to a church built and supported by an organization."

"He purchased union-made overalls, had his whiskers trimmed in a union barber shop and his machinery was made by union labor."

"When he sold his crops, the men who purchased them took out a percentage to pay their dues in their various trade associations."

"His wife took her butter and eggs to a town where the grocers' association all paid the same price, and the chewing tobacco she brought back

protected the ability of the United States to meet competition from other countries in the grain markets of the world. The value of such protection cannot be measured in dollars. It touches the very life of our agriculture and of our people, and justifies any cost necessary to secure it.

### SAVINGS APPLY TO GRAIN CONSUMED AT HOME

The importance of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Ship Channel to the American and Canadian people does not rest solely upon the direct savings in transportation expense, as compared with existing routes, nor could it be urged as a measure of outstanding economic importance solely by reason of such savings. It might be contended that the purely transportation savings can be secured only by diverting traffic from our railroads, or by making it necessary for rail carriers to reduce rates when they can ill afford a reduction of revenue. The people of the great western region are interested in the St. Lawrence improvement because of the broad influence it will exert upon prices of farm products and of the numerous commodities which they must buy, and of its certain stimulation of commercial activity within the entire area subject to its influence. These people are interested in securing a readjustment of fundamental economic conditions which have operated to isolate the middle west and the northwest in the struggle for existence. They demand a fair opportunity for domestic development and for commercial intercourse with the world. Such a development of commerce is dependent upon economical transportation, and a basis of rates which will offset to an important degree the present handicap of distance from the sea.

The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Ship Channel offers the only feasible means of accomplishing this change in the fundamental economic situation affecting this territory. The savings in freight charges on the goods actually moving via the waterway is important, but the influence of the new highway on the domestic, commercial and industrial life of the people is paramount.

As to wheat, it is obvious that the farmer does not directly pay the freight and if the benefits were limited to the bare saving in transportation, he would not be vitally concerned. His interest lies on the increase in the price which he will receive for his grain. As there cannot under present conditions be two prices for the same grade of grain in the same market, one for export and the other for domestic use, it is equally obvious that all grain in that market will reflect the enhanced price due to decreased cost of placing export grain in European markets. The influence on prices will be espec-

home to him all carried the union label and was grown by co-operatives. "When he died, they laid him out in a suit of clothes, made by the garment makers' association, and sold by the garment manufacturers' association to the retail clothes' association."

"The minister who preached his funeral sermon belonged to the ministerial association."

"His casket was made by union labor, and he was buried through the co-operation of his neighbors."—J. F. Walker, in Ohio Farm Bureau News.

### Decoration Day

Decoration Day!  
It never meant so much to me before; It was the symbol of a time gone by Of heroes white of hair and dim of eye, Who marched in honor of a long-past war. It meant the sound of bugles, sweetly high, And nothing more.

But oh, last night, There in the candle-light, You came to tell me that you too must go— It seemed as if my heartbeats faltered slow (As slow and weary as a muffled drum.) And though I tried to smile, the tears would come; And through them, blurred, I saw the flag you wore Upon your coat—

The very flag those white-haired heroes bore When they were young, like you, and marched away . . . I tried to say That I was proud and glad to know that you Would help to keep the country clean and true To high ideals—but, oh, the very words Caught in my throat!

And so, when I see white-haired heroes come— Old men with empty sleeves and halting tread; Old men who take a tribute to their dead, Those tired pulses quicken as the drum Throbs out its call— I'll know the deepest meaning of it all. The meaning that goes back across the years To heartaches, and to partings, and to tears. —Margaret E. Sangster.

### Business

All of the boxes and cartons of glass, All the enamel and porcelain ware, And even four-thousand pound intricate, delicate pieces of machinery Are placarded

Handle with Care.

But the hands and feet of the truckers, And the hearts and hopes of the truckers, And the lives and souls of the truckers, These are not placarded

Handle with Care.  
Charles Grenville Hamilton

ially evident with wheat, but this same influence will extend to other grains which are on an export basis within the territory tributary to the waterway. To a greater or less degree its influence will be felt on more than four billion bushels of grain produced in the United States and Canada. In this connection, Mr. Julius H. Barnes, foremost among American grain exporters, states that "Grain markets are so liquid, grain prices respond so readily to every influence, that it is no longer theory, but demonstrated by the record of a thousand price responses, that a reduction in the transportation rate will immediately reach the farm." This is the real purpose for which the west is striving. Instead of a modest saving of \$50,000,000 annually in freight charges on grain, it is interested in securing increased prices of farm products which will amount to several times this figure. Bringing the Atlantic to the heart of the North American continent brings the benefits of ocean rates within reach of the farmer, and the effect of such a substitution of water rates for land transportation rates will be the lifting of the entire price level of crops produced by the farmer—an effect extending to all lines of agricultural production and to all the continent.

### CO-OPERATIVE SUPPLIES COAL TO MEMBERS

Nearly 100 elevators in Eastern Colorado are being served by the Equity Union Coal and Mercantile Company, Denver. This association was organized in the summer of 1915 by representatives of a few local associations for the purpose of creating an agency to buy coal, salt, lumber, fencing, etc., at wholesale. The number of associations using the facilities of the wholesale company has increased from year to year.

### 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

### 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



## The Country Woman

### HOME HINTS

(By Aunt Aggie of K. S. A. C.)  
"Play with me," came a roughish coaxing call from Junior.  
"I have to sew now, dear," explained his mother, "go play with your toys."  
"But, I don't want to—please play with me," Junior continued to wheedle.

And that is the way it goes all the time—"Play with me. Please play with me!" Someone must always be entertaining the young monarch.

But Junior is missing something in his development. He is missing play in which he does things for himself and becomes entirely absorbed in, and that is necessary for increasing his capacity for getting joy from life and in developing sustained attention. Perhaps Junior hasn't the right kind of toys.

Up until about three years of age, a child enjoys natural play—sucking, grasping, mouthing, kicking, climbing, walking, talking. Toys and play things may be bright stones, sticks, spoons, keys, blocks, linen, picture books, and the like. Free play with toys and common objects used as toys, simple constructive play with blocks, sand digging, and doll play constitute things a child can do himself.

From four to six, toys that call into play large muscles are best—a sand pile, cart, trees to climb, ladders, slides, swings and see-saws. A doll house, toy furniture, drums, a trumpet, balls, bean bags, scissors, paste, modelling clay, and things to do are other suggestions.

But of course, play with constructive materials must be supplemented with happy group play if the child develops into a social being.

### The Motor Trails Are Calling

Vacations remind me of our two weeks' motor trip to Estes Park last summer, and I remember how we planned what to take and what to leave at home. It's a problem. Some tourists take dogs, canaries, even violas. But on a camping trip, you want to forget some marks of civilization.

Perhaps the experiences we had in selecting things to take will help some would-be campers.

First, get a waterproof tent—try the hose on it before you leave home to be sure it won't leak. A wall tent, or one that goes over the car, is satisfactory. Steel stakes are better than wooden.

We took a steel spring auto bed. But although it was comfortable, it was too heavy to handle. A bed with woven rope bottom and wooden supports rather than steel is better for the rest of the family. You'll need plenty of warm comfortable—news-papers help out because they are good insulators.

We took a few clothes as possible and packed them in some old suit cases—new bags would have been ruined on that trip. We wore hiking clothes.

A short-handled spade helped us out of mud holes, and an axe was always useful. If you plan to fish take your fishing tackle.

For meals, we had a small aluminum pan, unbreakable cups, forks, and spoons, a two or three case knives, a good butcher knife, a sirup pail for making coffee or heating water, a gallon pail for carrying water, salt and pepper shakers, a skillet, and a large spoon for stirring.

We took along a home cured ham and saved a number of meat bills. One of the children had a notebook of expenses, and immediately after we bought anything—gas, oil, food—she recorded the amount. It cost us just \$150 for six of us to take the trip, add of course we have all our camp goods left to take another jaunt.

Our expense keeper also kept a diary of the trip in her notebook, and with our snapshots, we live over again our experiences.

Before leaving, have the car thoroughly overhauled. Brakes adjusted, and a good set of tires put on, with a spare. A half-gallon can of oil is enough for emergencies. If you want to, take a trailer to pack things into, but one car is much easier to manage than two, even if the one is crowded.

Propagation of game birds is an imminent necessity if the national supply of game is to be maintained. This definite statement is made by the United States Department of Agriculture in "Farmers' Bulletin No. 1521, a publication of 58 pages, written by Dr. W. L. McAtee, in Charge Division of Food Habits Research Bureau of Biological Survey.

The Bureau of Biological Survey makes it plain at the outset of the bulletin that it is ready to back the farmers of the country if they will engage in game farming. As an incentive, the direct suggestion is made that the necessary Federal permits which are necessary for lawful possession of wild ducks, wild geese and other migratory game birds in captivity may be obtained through the Biological Survey at Washington, D. C. The Survey will also furnish copies of the digest of State laws on gamebird propagation, and the addresses of officials to whom application should be made for state licenses and for the full text of state laws relating to the propagation of game birds.

Dr. McAtee in his very interesting and informative illustrated publication goes into every feature of the subject relating to the propagation of game birds, and he tells how success in that work has been enjoyed in the United States by individuals, by sportsmen's organizations and by state game departments. "The appeal to farmers to engage in the propagation of game birds," says Dr. McAtee, "may be made profitable, since the demand exceeded the supply of adult birds for breeding of both young and adults for restocking, and so, in 1925, about 8 years after the wheat was first grown commercially in Kansas, the Minister of Agriculture in Argentina arranged for the purchase of 200 tons of seed. The department was able to assist in the purchase by referring the Argentine officials to the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, where they were put in touch with growers of the new variety having seed for sale.

It is interesting to note also that part of the Kanred crop in Argentina was harvested with an American harvester. In general, Argentina has used the Australian stripper in harvesting the wheat crop.

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### WHAT CHILDREN SHOULD KNOW

**Stockings**  
The comforts of former grandmothers are too young to be tied down nowadays, and woman has let up on wearing darned needles. It now takes huge factories to supply enough socks and hose for nearly a quarter billion American legs—particularly in view of the fact that even grandmother's skirts are shorter and her hose longer than they used to be; while stenographers and girls are wearing long beautiful rayon hose that goes up over the knees with enough material left over to "roll" successfully.

Stockings were first worn by the Northern tribes of Europe because of the cold climate. Ancient people who dwelled in the Southland had little use for special leg coverings because the warm temperature and their loose, flowing robes gave them all the protection they needed.

Before the days of stockings the soles and sides of the old world who lived in bleak northern climates, used to protect their legs with crude coverings made of cloth and leather. The art of knitting is believed to have originated in Scotland. William Lee presented Queen Elizabeth her first pair of knitted stockings in 1589.

Men's hose and trousers were originally one-piece combination affairs extending from foot to waist. Loose breeches with separate stockings did not appear until the eighteenth century. Rayon mixed with silk produces a stocking of excellent wearing qualities; rayon combined with wool mixed has unusual attractiveness; rayon added to cotton hose gives the latter a touch of distinction that has a striking appeal.

It was estimated that during 1925 more than 15,000,000 pairs of rayon or rayon-mixed hose were made. "Clock" in men's and women's hose has been a distinct success in style. Machine clocking was developed after years of experiment and has brought this mark of quality within reach of every pocketbook. In former years it was accomplished only by hand needle work.

Garment fitting problems discussed in new bulletin  
The cost of fitting garments and the loss through misfits make up an important part of the 8-1-2 billion-dollar annual clothing bill of the United States. Because of the high cost of labor and materials more attention is now being given to reducing this part of the bill. One move in this direction is the recent publication by the United States Department of Agriculture of Farmers' Bulletin 1530-F, "Fitting Dresses and Blouses," by Maude Campbell of the Bureau of Home Economics.

Retail merchants have to maintain expensive alteration departments in order to sell their ready-made clothes. Even with the most skillful fitters they have some losses in trade and in goods on account of unsuccessful attempts to fit customers. Manufacturers also must stand losses when ill-fitting garments are returned by retail stores.

Recent surveys show that women who do their own sewing have more difficulty with altering patterns and fitting garments than with any other part of garment construction. By following the directions that have been worked out much valuable time and material may be saved. Directions are given for fitting dresses and blouses to shoulders, neck, bust, hips, and other parts of the body, and remedies are suggested for fifty common fitting difficulties. There are also many illustrations showing the correct position for shoulders, armholes, and other general lines of the dress, and making plain the methods of alteration for patterns and garments.

Copies of the bulletin may be obtained free on request to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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U. S. Department of Agriculture  
Office of Information—Radio  
Service

Better Milk Production  
(R. J. Fosson)

If it were not for bacteria, milk of high quality would be much easier to produce and would keep longer even though carelessly handled. Bacteria, which are very minute single-celled plants that can not be seen with the naked eye, cause milk to sour and to deteriorate in other ways. An important factor in preventing a high bacteria content in milk is to avoid contaminating it. Milk as it comes from the normal cow's udder contains very few bacteria.

There are many ways in which bacteria may get into milk, but the most common and greatest source of all is unclean and unsterilized utensils. A utensil which has not been washed may have billions of bacteria on it and naturally it is not fit to be used for milk. But even though utensils have been washed, their surfaces are apt to be teeming with bacteria.

Most of these bacteria have a decidedly detrimental effect on the quality of the milk. From a commercial standpoint sour milk may be considered a total loss, and in the end this loss must usually be borne by the producer.

## More Washing is Not Enough

Milk utensils should always be washed before milk is placed in them. This is a matter of cleanliness upon which people would agree even though they have no knowledge of scientific methods of producing and handling milk. Dairywomen who have had experience in producing milk which keeps well, however, know that washing the utensils is not enough, but that the equipment must be treated in some way to kill the bacteria which still adhere to the seemingly clean surfaces.

To prevent these bacteria from being washed off in the milk, where they act as seed for the growth of many more, the utensils must be sterilized to kill practically all the bacteria.

It must be understood, however, that although merely washing the utensils is not sufficient to prepare them for milk, they must be washed before they are steamed. Otherwise, effective sterilization will not be obtained, and the accumulation of milk and foreign matter on the utensils will make them insanitary and unsightly.

As soon as possible after milk utensils are used, they should be placed in the wash water to remove loosely adhering milk and foreign matter. They should then be thoroughly washed in hot water containing a soda ash or other nonsap alkaline washing powder.

## Scrub With a Stiff Brush

The utensils should be scrubbed with a stiff brush instead of rags. A rag tends to smudge grease and dirt instead of loosing it. Turb or wads should be provided for use in washing the utensils. A wash vat divided into two compartments is convenient for this purpose. One end of the wash vat or sink is used for wash water and the other for rinsing water, for after the utensils are washed they should be rinsed in clean pure water before they are scalded or steamed.

The sterilization process to which milk utensils are usually submitted kills practically all the bacteria they contain. The pathogenic or disease-producing types of bacteria are all killed if the utensils are thoroughly steamed or dipped in boiling water. If only a very small number of utensils are used in a dairy, they may be sterilized by dipping them in boiling water or by pouring boiling water over them so that it comes in contact with their entire surfaces.

Small utensils and bottles, if not too great in number, can easily be placed in water, which is then brought to a

boil, thus sterilizing them effectively. When dairies are of considerable size, however, this proves to be a laborious and impractical process on account of the size and number of utensils.

## Use Boiling Water

Water with which utensils are scalded must be boiling hot to be effective. The method sometimes used of rinsing one utensil after another by pouring water from one to the next one does not sterilize them. By the time the last ones are reached the rinse water which was boiling hot to start with has become cooled and so heavily infested with bacteria that it may leave more bacteria in the last utensils rinsed than it takes out.

Usually the easiest and most effective way of using heat to kill the bacteria on dairy utensils is to steam them in tight-fitting cabinets. Sterilizing cabinets may be operated with or without a steam boiler, depending upon the needs of the individual dairy or the preference of the dairyman.

## Steam Cabinets are Effective Sterilizers

Small retail and even medium-sized wholesale dairies which are not equipped with steam boilers may make very effective use of a galvanized-iron box steam sterilizer which may also be used to heat water. This box or cabinet may be made by any good tinsmith at reasonable cost. It may be placed on a foundation which serves as a fire box or may be set on any kind of a stove. Its shape and size may be varied to suit the convenience of the dairyman.

The utensils are placed in the sterilizer, and a small quantity of water in the bottom of it is boiled until the temperature of the box is approximately the same as the boiling water for a few minutes. A thermometer inserted in a hole in the lid of the box so that there will be no need of guessing about the temperature which has been reached. A galvanized-iron box sterilizer operated in this manner gives very satisfactory results.

Sterilizing cabinets for dairies which have steam boilers may be constructed of galvanized iron, wood, brick, stone, hollow tile, or concrete. If material which is apt to absorb heat readily is used, if it will insulate the cabinet on the inside, as this will save time and steam. The utensils should be steamed until the temperature of the cabinet, as ascertained by a reliable thermometer, has been above 200 degrees F. for five minutes.

It is very desirable to dry the utensils in order to prevent the growth of bacteria after the utensils are steamed and to prevent rust. Therefore these cabinets should be equipped with steam pipes to act as radiators to dry the utensils. This requires little steam and its well worth the expense of installing the steam-pipe coils.

## Steaming Pails and Cans

Utensils, such as pails and cans, may be steamed effectively by inverting them over a steam jet until they are thoroughly heated. They should be steamed until they are entirely too hot to handle with the bare hands. Small objects, such as separator parts, may be piled around the steam jet and a tight box inverted over them. Large equipment, such as milk coolers and bottlers, which can not be put in the sterilizing cabinet, may be sterilized best with boiling water. This is much more effective than shooting steam with a steam hose at such equipment.

If all milk equipment and utensils are subjected to sufficient heat, they will not contaminate milk. This is exceedingly important if milk containing few bacteria and having good keeping quality is to be produced.

The United States Department of Agriculture has for free distribution Farmers Bulletin 1478, entitled "Washing and Sterilizing Milk Utensils." If you need information on this subject write for one.

## LIVESTOCK BREEDING

Lesson 3. Breeding Beef Cattle  
(W. H. Black)

In the breeding of beef cattle, it should be borne in mind that there are two distinct types of beef-cattle production—the breeding of purebred animals, primarily for breeding stock, and the production of meat in commercial or grade herds.

Good purebred bulls are essential in both types of production. Pedigrees should be given more attention in the pure bred herd. Individuality is usually given first consideration in the market herd.

The type of bull to select should depend largely on the type of the females in the herd. Choose bulls that will "nick" well with the type of cows that are to be used in the herd.

Beating and abusing bulls make them vicious and dangerous.

## Use Proved Sires

Proved sires are more satisfactory than young, untried bulls.

In beef-cattle breeding the essential factors are to produce a uniform product, and to obtain the highest possible number of calves per 100 cows.

The net cost of producing a calf in direct proportion to the calf-roping age—by feeding liberally.

Having every animal of producing age, a real breeder is the basis of a large percentage of calves.

Under range conditions from 20 to 25 cows is the proper allotment per bull. Under pastures or controlled conditions 30 to 40 cows may be allotted to a mature bull.

## Stunted Calves Make Stunted Animals

After calves are dropped they must be given the proper chance to develop—by feeding liberally.

If a calf is once stunted, no amount of feeding can bring it up to where it would have been had it been properly cared for.

If a cow fails to produce a good calf or to breed promptly, either as a heifer or after calving, weed her out. Keep selecting the most likely heifers and the daughters of the best cows to make replacements.

Breed heifers as long yearlings or 2-year-olds rather than as short yearlings.

Keep breeding stock growing until mature and then keep them in thrifty condition always. Excessive fat is quite as disastrous to successful breeding as the lack of sufficient feed.

Establishing a type, or working toward an ideal, is quite as important in a grade herd as in a purebred herd.

## Keep One Breed in a Community

If a breed is well established in your community, keep the same kind and make use of a market already established instead of trying to develop a market for some other breed.

This is important whether you sell breeding stock, stockers, feeders, or finished cattle.

There may be more profit in a good home market than a large market hundreds of miles away.

If you expect to feed out your own calves and have only a carload or less it is important to have them nearly the same age to insure a uniform lot for marketing. As the number increases, the number of lots in which they may be sold increases, and there fore their ages may be more variable.

## Breed Off or Cut Off the Horns

If you can't get good cattle which are naturally hornless the sooner you dehorn them the better. Caustic potash will remove the horns permanently from week-old calves and cause no such disturbance as clipping or sawing them off later.

Inferior purebreds, whose weaknesses have been covered up by good feeding and pampering, are inferior to the best grade breeding stock which survives because it is the fittest.

In breeding beef cattle, especially

## STOCK MARKET

## FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

Kansas City, Mo., May 26, 1927—

Lower markets. STEERS: A new top on heavy cattle, this week at \$13.40, on very fancy long fed steers. But bulk of the cattle are closing a little lower than last week. Bull cornfeds \$9.50 to \$10.50, some good ones very plain less. Best yearlings selling up to \$11.50, bulk \$9.50 to \$10.50, a few shortfeds around \$8.00.

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS: This class very scarce, barely enough here to test the market. Several bunches thin Light Whites sold around \$9.50, medium kind \$8.00 to \$8.75; Bulk Shortfeds selling at 7 to 8 cents, a few fancy higher. No feeders coming.

COWS, HEIFERS MIXED YEARLINGS & BULLS: All classes killing cows closing 50 to 75 cents under last week. Choice dry lot heavy cows \$7.50 to \$8.00, good grades \$6.75 to \$7.25. Fair to good \$5.50 to \$6.25, cutters \$4.50 to \$5.00, canners \$4.00 to \$4.15. Mixed yearlings about steady with last weeks close, bulk selling at \$9.00 to \$9.50, choice 10 cents and over. Fat grass heifers \$6.50 to \$7.50. Bull market unchanged, cornfeds \$10.00 to \$10.50, \$8.50 to \$9.75. Stock cow market 25 to 30 cents lower for the week, whitefats \$5.75 to \$6.25, reds \$5.00 to \$5.75. White-face stock heifers \$6.25 to \$7.00, reds \$6.00 to \$6.50.

CALVES: Killers 50 lower for the week, top wants today \$10.50, bulk \$8.50 to \$10.00; medium weights \$9.15 on 10s to 160s, bulk desirable 170s to 230s \$8.95 to \$9.10, 240s to 350s \$8.50 to \$8.95. Packing sows \$7.25 to \$7.90. Stags 7 to 8 cents. Stock pigs \$9.50 to \$10.00.

SEALERS & LAMBS: Lighter receipts, but the market is around 50 cents for the week. Lamb and springer lambs sold steady to weak today, sheep 25 lower. Top native springers \$16.10, better grades mostly \$15.50 to \$16.00. Arizonas 15 to 16 cents. Shorn Texas lambs \$11.00 to \$12.50. Texas weathers, mostly 2-year-olds, 8 cents.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

On farms, contagious abortion is one of the most difficult troubles to handle. It can scarcely be taken too much care in selecting breeding stock. Other diseases such as tuberculosis must be guarded against also.

The following Farmers' Bulletins contain more detailed information on the subject: "Essentials of Animal Breeding," No. 1135, "The Beef Calf—Its Growth and Development," No. 1073, "Growing Beef on the Farm."

## LIVESTOCK FEEDING

## Lesson 3. Balancing Rations

The term "balanced ration" is one of the most abused and misunderstood of all animal-husbandry expressions. Many a well-meaning livestock feeder has been led astray trying to scientifically "balance" his rations, and many an animal has been poorly fed as a result.

By definition a balanced ration is one which will furnish the proper quantities and proportions of protein, carbohydrates, and fat to nourish a given animal for 24 hours.

The practice of balancing rations for farm animals may be made very simple, or if misunderstood it may be complicated with worse results than if no attempt at all had been made to feed wisely.

Many persons understand it to mean a sort of standard ration for each class of animals, which can be used for all ages and conditions of animals in that class. Nothing could be farther from the truth.

A ration may be otherwise perfectly balanced, and if it is not palatable is not relied by the animals—it is not a good ration.

A ration may contain exactly the proper amounts of the different nutrients required by the animal, but lack succulence necessary to keep the stock sleek and contented.

Another ration might be well balanced from a scientific standpoint and yet be too expensive for practical purposes. It is a wise farmer who balances his rations with feeds grown on his own farm.

Watch the Animals Eat

And in all cases the demands of the animals being fed should be studied. It is old saying that "the eye of the master fattens his cattle." It applies to the feeding of all classes and ages of livestock.

The young, rapidly growing animal must not be permitted to become fat and lazy. It needs lots of protein or "muscle former" in its ration.

The brood sow, which is secreting large quantities of milk containing much protein, lime, and phosphorus, must be given a ration which contains all the tannage and minerals she can use.

The laying hen can not produce shells without lime; soft-shelled eggs will be the result.

The horse at work requires more and richer feed than the idle one. Even a nervous excitable horse should be fed differently than a quiet "old sheep" of a horse.

Corn Alone is a Poor Feed

One of the best examples of feeding an unbalanced ration is the farmer who throws great quantities of shelled corn out on the ground for his laying hens to gobble up, and who then wonders what made his hens stop laying.

He even robbed the hens of considerable exercise by shelling the corn for them instead of throwing the whole ears to them and allowing them to pick it off the cob. The ration of corn was not balanced for egg laying, and it was just the thing to cause

## 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.

## LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 2148\*\*\*\*

Meets the second and fourth Friday of the month. Ray Wilson, Sec.

## DIAMOND LOCAL NO. 2081\*\*\*\*

Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Mrs. R. C. Farrah, Sec.

## ALLEN CENTER LOCAL NO. 2155

Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Mrs. Jno. Page, Sec.

## FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 2154\*\*\*\*

Meets the first and third Wednesday nights of each month. Mrs. Chas. L. Stewart, Sec'y.

## CHEROKEE COUNTY

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

## CLAY COUNTY

FOUR MILE LOCAL NO. 1128\*\*\*\*  
Meets the first Tuesday of each month. G. W. Tomlinson, Sec'y.

## ELLISWORTH COUNTY

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 925\*\*\*\*  
Meets every first and third Monday of each month. Ed McGee, Sec'y.

## TRIVOLI LOCAL NO. 1001\*\*\*\*

Meets the first Tuesday evening in each month. W. H. Fleming, Sec'y.

## ELLISWORTH COUNTY

ADVANCE LOCAL NO. 1839\*\*\*\*  
Meets on the first Monday of each month. F. F. Svoboda, Sec'y.

## HAYS LOCAL NO. 861\*\*\*\*

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

## EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 696\*\*\*\*

Meets the first and third Monday of each month. Joseph L. Weber, Sec.

## PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1804

Meets the first and third Monday of each month. Frank Helmeyer, Sec'y.

## GREENWOOD COUNTY

NEAL LOCAL NO. 1218\*\*\*\*  
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. J. C. Graves, Sec.

## GOVE COUNTY

PARK LOCAL NO. 909\*\*\*\*  
Meets the last Saturday of each month. Jas. Hein, Sec'y.

## JEWELL COUNTY

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1804  
Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. Wm. T. Flinn, Sec.

## JOHNSON COUNTY

SHARON LOCAL NO. 1839\*\*\*\*  
Meets the last Friday evening of each month. Mrs. Gussie K. DeVault, Sec'y.

## OTTAWA COUNTY

SAND CREEK LOCAL NO. 481\*\*\*\*  
Meets the second and last Friday of the month. Walter Lott, Sec.

## GROVER LOCAL NO. 108

Meets every other Wednesday night. Anna Bremerman, Sec.

## RUSH COUNTY

SAND CREEK LOCAL NO. 481\*\*\*\*  
D Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. R. Wilson, Sec.

## OAK CREEK NO. 1185\*\*\*\*

Meets at Stuart on the second Monday of each month. H. J. Schwarz, Sec'y.

## STAFFORD COUNTY

UNION LOCAL NO. 2019\*\*\*\*  
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. J. W. Bachman, Sec.

## TREBO COUNTY

VODA LOCAL NO. 142  
Meets the fourth Friday in every month. Alfred Hennmeyer, Sec-Treas.

FREEMONT LOCAL NO. 2011\*\*\*\*  
Meets the first and third Friday of the month. A. R. Wilson, Sec.

Month. A. W. Esenmenger, Sec.

WASHINGTON COUNTY

HERNIM LOCAL NO. 1839\*\*\*\*  
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Henry Eden, Sec.

OSAGE COUNTY

Osage County Farmers Union No. 56 will meet at Vassar, Kansas, Thursday evening, June 8th, 1927.

E. L. BULLARD, Pres.

J. J. COOPER, Sec'y-Treas.

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY

The county meeting of Pottawatomie county will be held June 11 at Osburg. Everyone is urged to be present.

F. E. NELSON, Sec'y.

FRANKLIN COUNTY FARMERS UNION NO. 72

The Franklin County Farmers Union No. 72 will meet at K. P. Hall in Ottawa, Saturday, June 4th at 2 p. m. All delegates are asked to attend this meeting as business of importance will be transacted.

R. E. Nesbit, Pres.

Mrs. L. C. Rice, Sec-Treas.

NOTICE

The second quarterly meeting of the Republic County Farmers Union will be held at Scandia, Wednesday, June 8th at 1 o'clock. Regular business and arrangements for the county picnic will be made, have your delegates there. All members welcome.

G. R. Bundy, Co. Pres.

C. W. Hanzlick, Co. Sec.

MARSHALL COUNTY QUARTERLY MEETING

The second quarterly meeting of the Marshall County Farmers Union will be held at Marysville in the City Park, Tuesday, June 7 commencing at 11 o'clock. Let us have a large delegation, we are trying to have President Huff with us. Also a good program and one of our famous basket dinners. All Union members make an effort to come.

RICHARD H. MACKEY, Sec'y.

MITCHELL COUNTY

The second quarterly meeting of the Mitchell County Farmers Union will be held in Glen Elder on Saturday, June 4th.

The meeting will be called at ten a. m. at the I. O. O. F. Hall. A potluck dinner will be served at noon in the Hall. A special program is being arranged for besides a good speaker for the occasion. Every Union member should attend this meeting and by your presence help boost co-operation.

C. L. Hendricks, Sec.

NOTICE TO MIAMI COUNTY LOCALS

The Miami County Farmers Union No. 59 will hold its second quarterly meeting at Paola, Kansas, June 11, commencing at 10 o'clock sharp. All committees will be appointed for an annual picnic to be held Sept. 5th at Osawatomie. We are trying hard to have more interesting county meetings and to have a better attendance and it was voted at our last county meeting that our second quarterly meeting include a basket dinner and entertainment in the afternoon to be held in Wallace Park. Tuesday, June 11th. We will have some speakers and every local in the county is urged to take some part in the entertainment, have a song, some music or a recitation, help boost, let's grow, we can, and even the local debate on and above all let's not lose interest in our county meetings. We should all follow the example of our State President, be always willing to help to the best of our ability. Uncle John Tromble never faltered nor considered his own feeling, but was ever at the wheel boost for you and me, and we owe it to his memory to continue the good cause he has sponsored so ably so do your best and let's have a big crowd and a general revival. Don't fail to be on hand.

G. R. Syster, Pres.

W. J. Prescott, Sec.

SHOULD USE LONG-TERM CREDIT

The Kansas State Agricultural College issues a monthly bulletin discussing the agricultural situation. The bulletin for March, 1927, concludes: "Credit conditions throughout the country are good but in sections where crops have been poor for several years, local credit resources have been taxed to the limit. In such localities some relief may be secured by making greater use of the long-term credit on farm real estate now available at low rates."

KANSAS UNION FARMER, Box 48 Salina, Kansas

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