



# THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



VOLUME XXI

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1929

NUMBER 49

## LIVESTOCK COMMISSION ISSUES ATTRACTIVE PUBLICATION

### HOW THE FARMERS' CROPS ARE MOVED AND FINANCED

By JAMES E. BOYLE, Ph. D., Professor of Rural Economy, College of Agriculture, Cornell University.

Loving the Crop! "Those are three of the most important words in our economic vocabulary. To the railroads 'moving the crop' means getting empty freight cars out in the grain belt by the thousands; to the bankers it means getting ready cash to the grain belt by the millions. Money and cars, plenty of them, were needed, when needed! A car shortage or a money shortage at such a critical time means a loss of untold millions to the grain farmers. No wonder, in the old days, every financial panic began at crop moving time. Look at one crop movement alone—the wheat. For the moment the wheat job of moving the oats, barley, rye, flax. Think of moving the wheat crop from the farmer to terminal buyer, and on to the miller and exporter.

One-half of the wheat crop moves to the market and is part of world commerce within ninety days of harvest. This is the way it should be and is the soundest commercial practice, for we must get our heavy wheat movement over just in time to avoid competing with the heavy flow from Canada, and Canada must avoid competing with Argentine, Argentine with Australia, and so on around the whole circle of twelve harvest months in two hemispheres. To move half our wheat to market within ninety days requires the handling of three hundred and sixty thousand cars of grain. It means paying the farmer \$400,000,000 in cash. The local dealers pay the farmer cash, but the money is first borrowed from the bank. Or the miller buys the wheat from the farmer and pays cash which he borrows from the bank. Or the country elevator, or the terminal elevator or the exporter buys the wheat and pays the miller with the bank. Or the cash, with money borrowed from the bank. In this way the bank is drawn into the grain trade at every step.

**Miller Consumes 80 Per Cent of Crop**—Where does the grain exchange come into the picture? How does it strengthen and safeguard the credit which the bank extends to those who are financing the grain trade? Ask the miller. The miller consumes 80 per cent of the wheat crop; that is, he processes it, grinds it into flour and feed. I have asked many millers this question about financing their business and safeguarding their credit. For the miller pays cash for the wheat he grinds, but he waits many weeks or months to get his

The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. of Kansas City is publishing a 4-page periodical which is attracting a great deal of favorable notice, and which will increase greatly the patronage of the firm. It not only calls attention to what is being accomplished on that market but devotes the last page to an analysis of market prices and conditions generally.

Anyone not now receiving the Cooperator may have it sent to him upon request. Just write The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., Kansas City, Mo., telling them what you are feeding and what your marketing plans are, and you will be put on the mailing list.

The Wichita branch has a fine report on the second page of July 11 issue, as has also the Farmers Union Creamery at Kansas City, and the Jobbing Assn., has an ad on page 8. It is a neat and interesting publication and will quickly gain a very wide circulation. Manager Hobbs is to be congratulated upon this next venture. We reproduce here the first page the second issue, which will give a clear idea of the publication and of the value and growth of the firm itself.

## The Co-Operator

VOLUME 1 KANSAS CITY, MO., JULY 11, 1929 NUMBER 2

### Your Own Firm Leads the Field

Nearly Six Million Dollars Worth Live Stock Handled in First Six Months by Your Firm

INCREASE THE NET EARNINGS

Co-operation by Shippers Big Factor in Establishing Record Business

Leading all other commission firms at the Kansas City stock yards, the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. handled 499 car loads of live stock during the month of June, 1929. This was in addition to one of the largest number of drive-in consignments this firm has ever had during any one month. We led our nearest competitor by 39 loads, in total car load receipts during the month.

During June 1929, this firm received and handled 285 car loads of hogs. The firm handled the next highest number of car loads of hogs had 176 loads.

With 2,512 car loads of live stock handled during the first six months of 1929, the Farmers Union firm stands in fourth place among all the firms here, in total cars of live stock handled for the period mentioned.

We are sure the readers of the Co-operator will be interested in a brief summary of the business of their own firm during the first half of this year. The number of cars of live stock handled for that period, including pork, was 2,880. By way of comparison, the corresponding number of car loads during the entire year of 1928 was 5,657. The total number of head of live stock handled during the half year period was 138,034.

The total valuation of all live stock handled for the period reached the really imposing figure of \$5,853,428.80—pretty close to six million dollars. The net earnings of your live stock firm for the six months amount to \$14,322.19, and the average net earnings per car amount to \$4.97. Our average net earnings per car during the year 1928 were \$3.86. It will be remembered that we paid back to our customers last year a percentage dividend based on 22 per cent of commissions paid in. With a larger net earning per car so far this year than last, the prospects of a very healthy patronage dividend this year appear very bright.

The increased net earnings per car this year is due not only to increased receipts, but is due also to the fact that strict economy is being practiced, with every cent of extra and unnecessary expense being eliminated. Expenses have been cut down wherever possible, although we have been very

### Associations Doing Lots of Business

Many Shipping Associations Have More Than One Load Each Week During Month of June.

FRANKFORT HAS ELEVEN

Lowry City, Mo., Comes in Second With Nine Loads; Many Others Crowd the Leaders

Shipping associations are playing an important part in swelling the amount of business carried on by the shipping associations in this contributing territory. The Frankfort Live Stock Shipping Assn., of Frankfort, Kansas, Glen, Leupold, manager, was high during the month of June with eleven loads shipped to the Farmers Union firm at Kansas City. The Farmers Shipping Assn. at Lowry City, Mo., L. C. Cleveland, manager, was next with nine loads.

### FARMERS UNION HOGS ARE TOPPING MARKET

Consistent High Sales Each Day, Together with Careful Handling, Responsible for Our Good Business

Your own firm leads all others in the volume of hog business handled on the Kansas City yards, and a good reason for this can be found in looking over the record of hog sales. Looking over the sales records kept by the hog department of the Farmers Union firm we find that on Monday, July 8, with the extreme top at \$11.60, and the low at \$11.25, we sold five loads at \$11.25, and still another sold at \$11.40. Drive-in hogs sold at equally high prices.

On Tuesday, with the market steady and the top still at \$11.60, and with the bulk of 170 to 225 selling from \$11.25 to \$11.55, we sold five loads at \$11.55, eleven loads at \$11.50, and one load at \$11.40.

The market was quoted steady to 5c lower on Wednesday, July 10, with the extreme top at \$11.55. Seven car loads handled by the Farmers Union brought \$11.50, and four car loads sold at \$11.45. Two loads brought \$11.40.

While drive-in sales are too numerous to list here, they are right on top with car load sales, many bunches topping the market, and many selling right up near the top. We might say right here that our drive-in business is increasing right along with our other business, and that we are paying very close attention that we give to car load sales.

Not only do we see that your hogs bring every dime the market will afford on them but we take the best of care of them and do everything in our power to have them sell well, thus eliminating as much shrink as possible.

Furthermore, if the grain or provisions represented by the warehouse receipts are already sold for future delivery, that fact adds a greater element of strength to the warehouse receipt. In fact, our bank is obligated to take the grain at a certain time for a given price.

"When I lived in Minneapolis I have ever had in connection with the elevator concern filled its elevators with wheat, and thinking the market was likely to go up they did not hedge it by selling for future delivery. In other words, they speculated on their wheat. The market went down, with the result that the elevator concern failed and the bank with which it was connected made a loss. The present method, therefore, of carriers of grain or provisions selling them for future delivery is a highly satisfactory one to the banks whose money is loaned to carriers. The sale for future delivery is the best final link in the chain that makes such loans the best in the world."

It is the price barometer and the hedging facilities of the grain exchange which give stability to investments in mills and terminal elevators, and which safeguard the credit furnished by the banks to the various grain industries.

"Dumping" Doesn't Affect Price I said that one-half of wheat crop it moved to the market within ninety days of harvest. This rapid crop movement is true of all the other grains which move into commerce. Some persons call this quick movement by the name of "dumping." Now, dumping is popularly supposed to knock the bottom out of prices. The fact is, however, that dumping grain on our domestic markets has no effect whatever on prices. The reason

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### STATION WCFL, "VOICE OF LABOR" BATTLING FOR CLEAR CHANNEL

The Chicago Federation of Labor is making a valiant fight for a full wave length over radio lines of the United States.

The Federal Radio Commission has turned down Union Labor's request to grant Station WCFL a cleared channel, unlimited and great power. Organized farmers, also, are interested. The battle will be carried to the courts.

One of the recent developments in connection with WCFL was the acquisition of 100 acres of land in DuPage County near Downers Grove, Illinois, 20 acres of which is to be occupied by

a Radio Broadcasting Station for 70 FL. Here in the midst of a beautiful park surrounded by restricted homes, Station WCFL will broadcast the programs sponsored by organized labor. The program is not all labor subjects, but carries an entertaining program with many talented artists contributing.

We believe that there should be no discriminations made between the stations of the industrial workers of America and other interests by our Federal government—Southern Labor Review.

It is the "little fellows" who are needing help in this mighty country, the little fish, that the great sharks are swallowing. True democracy will not allow these great fish to consume or survive at the price of the little fellow.

It has been found practicable to transmit electric power for a greater distance than 300 miles at a higher voltage than 220,000.

The United States government is starting the fiscal year with a surplus of \$185,000,000 in the U. S. Treasury, it is said.

In view of this it is suggested that there be a further reduction of taxes. All war tax or tax enacted for carrying on the war or paying for same should be declared void or illegal.

Also taxes on personal property or a limited amount should be reduced. That a person who owns from \$1,000 to \$5,000 worth of property should not be taxed in proportion to large property owners. Nor should the person who owns from \$10,000 to \$20,000 worth of personal property or real estate be taxed the same ratio as persons owning from \$50,000 to \$100,000 worth of property.

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### THE DRY GOODS BOX

#### WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THE FARMER

During a sojourn at the hospital we learn that some of the men who are block in the pathway of agriculture. Along in the nineties when populism was spreading over the state like a prairie fire, Sen. LaFollette came through the west on a chaletauque engagement and read the record of our senators at that time showing their corporation affiliations and they have been waddling along with the lame duck contingent ever since.

What Kansas needs today is another LaFollette to come through the state and show our people that their present senators are lining up too often with the President and the Industrial East at Washington. We are told that if the farmer should commence to accept such doles from the public treasury as the debenture proposition provides for that it would ruin his initiative and give the nation a more complex situation than it has at present. Our senior senator has been telling us again that the farmers' taxes are too high and that they ought to be reduced. God only knows how many times he has apprised us of this condition in the last ten or fifteen years, but the farmers' inequalities have gradually grown worse.

When Gov. Davis was making about the only honest effort that any Kansas Governor ever made to reduce excessive taxation on agriculture did he get any assistance from any senior senator? He did not. What did our senior senator do? Didn't he use all of his newspapers' influence to put Davis and his tax commission out of the state? And didn't the corporations get a little commission that gave them the farmer as usual get it in the neck. But what is the use of Davis or any body else trying to do anything for the common people of the state until there has been a general awakening; but if they ever do realize how they have been faked and betrayed by the men who have been running their commonwealth the old dry bones will commence to rattle again in Kansas.

J. G. GLASGOW.

### NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

#### HOGS EQUAL YEAR'S HIGH

Choice 213-Pound Averages Sold Here Today at \$11.80 a Hundred.

Fat hogs sold as high as any time since September last year, in an active trade at the Kansas City stockyards today. An advance of 15 to 25 cents over yesterday pushed the top to \$11.80, equaling the previous high in the period, attained April 2. The top in September, last year, at \$13.19, is the highest price on this market since June, 1926.

Today's sale represents a gain of nearly \$3 since January 1, and is 45 cents above the top last July.

The hogs were from an accredited area free from tuberculosis, which accounted partly for the premium of 5 cents over the next best sale on the local market today. Fifty-seven head averaged 213 pounds each. They were marketed by the Vassar Shipping Association, Vassar, Osage County, Kansas. The Farmers' Union Livestock Commission Company sold them to Armour & Co.—K. C. Star, July 11, 1929.

#### SEN. GREEN IS OFFICE VISITOR

Ex-Senator Huey Green called at the office last Saturday for a few minutes. He is interested in the candidacy of Harry Hartsorn for a place on the Farm Board, and has been doing effective work in his behalf. The situation has not yet cleared up as to an appointee representing wheat, and the Board will meet without that place having been filled. This seems a bit strange, since wheat is to be the first commodity dealt with.

#### UNION CELEBRATION AT COLONY A SUCCESS

The Farmers Union and Colony Band celebration held at Colony on the Fourth of July was a decided success. On account of the busy season there were not many farmers present in the morning but by noon a good crowd had assembled. The business men were successful in defeating the farmers in the morning ball game by a score reported to be 20 to 18. It was a hard fought battle. In the afternoon a program that taxed us to get in was enjoyed. Various locals had numbers on the program, the band gave a short concert and talks were made by Mr. Jones and Mr. Cubbison of Allen County.

The next county meeting of the Anderson County Farmers Union will be held at the Springfield Local on

Friday night July 19. Every member is urged to come and make this a real big meeting. The ladies of that local ask that sandwiches be brought, and that they furnish the drinks. Members will please notice that this is a correction in the date published before.

**ATE ICE CREAM AND CAKE**—Indian Creek local, Anderson county, met Friday night June 28. A good crowd was present and enjoyed talks from visiting members, including the County President John Anderson, Lee R. Hetrick of the Colony Free Press, and Thomas Murray, business manager of the Colony Farmers Union Business Association. Ice cream and cake was enjoyed after the meeting.

M. L. Post, County Sec.

#### ELEVATION 1916 CELEBRATED THE FOURTH

Our local, No. 1916, held its annual 4th of July picnic in our brother's A. R. Swan's grove. It was a real success.

The first thing on the program was the dinner. All members brought full baskets of delicious eats. The Union served free ice cream.

After dinner races for children were held. The Union gave prizes and presents to little folks.

Then came the ball game. Our Union team winning the game. In the evening a dance was held. New and old time music was played by Frank Palmer, O. Hoffmeister, T. Schleisner and H. Schleisner, also a friend, Dennison. Brothers A. R. Swan and Geo. Bartlett managed the floor and Albert Swan the stand.

The proceeds of the evening were donated to our ball team.

The Union extends thanks and appreciation to all above named.

Wm. Smerechek, Secretary-Treasurer.

#### RUSH COUNTY RECOMMENDS FOR FARM BOARD

President C. E. Huff.

Dear Sir:

A Rush county Farmers Union meeting was held at the Court house of Rush County, Kansas on July 22, 1929. A small crowd was present on account of harvest being so close before us. The meeting was called by the President, Rufus Hoedler, in regard to the Farm Relief Board.

A resolution was passed by the house to recommend the president of the Wheat Marketing Association, (continued on page 3)



## THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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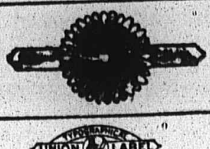
C. E. HUFF, Editor and Manager  
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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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, JULY 18, 1929

## ELEVATOR FEDERATION CONTRACTS ARE READY

The contracts for our elevators have been prepared and work will be begun at once—probably before this issue is in the hands of its members. Nearly every elevator group with whom the matter has been discussed is favorably inclined to such action.

It has been the intent in preparing the contract to interfere as little with full local freedom as is consistent with effective marketing, and as will provide relationship to the operations of the Federal Farm Board as an organized group rather than as local units. No local board will be stamped into signing, and none would permit itself to be. But as much haste as is consistent with sound policy ought to be used. It is to be hoped that no board will delay unnecessarily. The Farmers Union as an organization is making every effort to insure fair operation of the law, and we believe very earnestly that this step will be of the greatest aid. It is the logical next step in our marketing program. Meet the representative with open mind and the glad hand.

## SMASHING THE RECORD

We are not up in the air, but we are breaking old records and setting new almost daily. Last week we had a front page article giving figures which show the growth and strength of the Creamery. In this issue, on the front page, is reproduced a page of the new Live Stock publication, The Co-operator, with the story that the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission now leads the yards in receipts, and by a comfortable margin. An article is reproduced from the Kansas City Star, also, showing that our firm topped the market with a load of hogs from Vassar Farmers Union Shipping Association.

The Jobbing Association is far beyond any previous record in its history. In one day recently it handled over an eighth of a million bushels of wheat at Kansas City alone. One county sent 25 cars without a sight draft. That simplifies financing and lessens costs. Net profits of course increase more rapidly than does the volume, since the additional volume adds little to the overhead. The statement for the first half of the year will undoubtedly please and hearten everyone interested in the Union. And the Salina office is likewise doing a larger job. Last Friday, Art Riley reports that the Farmers Union had more cars of wheat than any other firm on the Salina market. He is delighted with this growth and with the increase in influence it gives us on this market. Volume is valuable for bargaining power as well as for low costs, and Kansas City and Salina are both proving it in their records.

Every statewide institution is operating at a new high level in volume and efficiency, and that alone is enough to shout about. But the country units are also functioning, which is even more important. This live stock and produce and grain are coming from local associations whose stockholders are finding them the best agency, and the cooperative way the best way. Best of all is the fact that we are going all the way to market through our own institutions, so that the final sale is for the producer himself. Both the power to bargain and the savings in cost reflect to his benefit. The situation is a wholesome one.

## "THE CHECK-OFF HAS MADE THE LABOR UNIONS"

The U. S. Department of Labor functions very directly in relation to wage workers. Some 20 men are kept in the field aiding transient laborers—harvest hands, fruit pickers, beet workers, etc. In Kansas offices are maintained at Salina, Hutchinson

and Wichita to care for harvest help. Changed methods of harvesting makes necessary a different type of men in combine areas from the traditional type of harvest laborer. So the men are "sorted" and those who can operate trucks, tractors and combines are sent in the territory requiring that kind of men. The others are sent into regions where binders and headers are in use.

In connection with this work W. E. Payton called at the Farmers Union office a few days since. He is now employed by the Department and deeply interested in his work, but formerly he edited the Colony Free Press, in Anderson county. He is a staunch friend of the Farmers Union and a reader of this paper. In discussing the needs and possibilities of the Union he offered it as his opinion that complete dependence of the organization upon income from direct payment of dues must necessarily hamper it. Such an income is not only small in relation to the work to be done, but is variable and rather uncertain. He hopes a way may be found to provide the needed income through a check-off against products handled, or by some other method. He declares, "It is the check-off which has made the Labor Union."

The experiment is being tried in various forms. Federal rulings require those who would participate in the savings of the cooperative stock houses to be paid up members of some farm organization. This is in effect a check-off, although not direct. The member must pay to receive. Many of our institutions require by their constitutions that every stockholder or member must have his dues in the Union paid before he may share in dividends. The North Dakota Union tried this year requiring dues payment as a pre-requisite to the purchases. Co-operative Companies have always tried to have dues paid before providing the savings of our insurance. A way at once fair and effective will be found, no doubt, and it will mark a forward step.

## THE HARVEST SEASON—AND AFTER

At this time of year there is less leisure on the farm than perhaps at any other season. There has been a great change within the past 15 years in the methods used, but handling the crop requires yet very many hours and hard labor. Perhaps the tasks around the house have lightened, and certainly there are fewer men to feed, but there are fewer to perform the tasks and days are crowded full.

Very few Locals will hold meetings at this season. The paper will be read less than ordinarily. Local Secretaries will forget for a time about dues and reports. This condition is inevitable. But what about the period following harvest and corn plowing? What do we plan to do then?

A great many counties have picnics—big affairs to which the whole countryside turns out. I am convinced that closer attention is being given to speakers on such occasions than before in many years. Almost any Farmers Union group can make a picnic an outstanding event, valuable to the community and to the organization. The state office will give every possible help in getting speakers for such events, but early attention should be given. Don't wait too long to complete plans. Do it now. A big picnic is a fine ending for the harvest job, and it also is a fine beginning for the fall work of the Union. It will help to start Local meetings off in fine shape again, with everyone encouraged.

And what about a special meeting for that first one? A real whale of a meeting, with a program and eats and everybody. If there ever was a time when organization was needed it is now. We need membership, an enlarged membership. We need functioning Locals whose members are paid up and whose meetings deal with live issues. We need better support for our institutions, bigger and better today than ever before, but only a plowboy of agriculture lies in organization. All the legislation in the world would be useless without organization. AND UNLESS WE ARE ORGANIZED TO DIRECT ITS ADMINISTRATION THE PRESENT FARM BILL NOT ONLY CAN HAVE NO VALUE TO THE FARMER, BUT IT ACTUALLY THREATENS HIM. The history of government boards has been that where no strong restraints exist they fall into the hands of interests who use them for private gain. Laws have been passed for farmers before, and administered for the benefit of others. But never such a law as this one. Never have such sweeping powers been conferred upon a board as is possessed by this one. THE FARMER MUST NOT BE "ORGANIZED" BY A GOVERNMENT AGENCY. HE DOES NOT WANT TO BE A WARD OF THE GOVERNMENT—HE IS A CITIZEN. HE MUST HIMSELF ORGANIZE TO CONTROL AND DIRECT THE AGENCY OF THE GOVERNMENT CREATED TO SERVE HIM, AND HE MUST SEE TO IT THAT IT DOES SERVE HIM! THOSE INTERESTS WHICH SECURED THE VOTE OF THE McNARY-HAUGEN BILL, THOSE INTERESTS WHICH PREVENTED THE INCLUSION OF THE DEBENTURE PLAN IN THE PRESENT BILL, THOSE INTERESTS WHICH MADE THE BILL ITSELF MUCH LESS THAN THE FARMERS HAD A RIGHT TO EXPECT—THOSE SAME INTERESTS ARE AT WORK TO LIMIT AND DIRECT AND INFLUENCE ITS OPERATION!

Every Farmers Union Local ought to do its utmost to increase its membership. Precious members should be kept paid up. Of those who drop out of the Union probably 90 per cent do it through carelessness and neglect, and not more than 10 per cent because they are displeased or feel it does not pay. Plans should be laid now for vigorous work this fall. And I dare to predict that it will be easier

to get farmers to join the Union this fall than in many years. Organization is the farmers' one hope and the Farmers Union offers a greater appeal than ever before. Let us plan for an active future in our Locals.

## FEDERAL SUPPORT FOR RURAL SCHOOLS

Admittedly the rural school presents a grave problem in these days. With a shorter average term, with poorer equipment, with less experienced or less trained teachers and with a lower percentage of attendance than towns and cities, farmers are yet putting a larger part of net income into their schools than any other group.

Congressman Chas. Brand, of Ohio, has prepared a bill which would provide from Federal sources a fund of a hundred million dollars per year to be used in support of rural elementary schools. He would require the state to supply an amount equal to the federal funds designated for use within any state, the whole to be used to strengthen the rural educational system. This plan is in use in higher educational institutions, and in highway building. It presents interesting possibilities.

The question fairly arises whether this is the correct approach to the problem. The handicap of agricultural areas is admitted. The statement made by Mr. Brand that "money is escaping from the rural sections into more prosperous centers in greater and greater degree" is true. But whether a return of part of that which rightly belongs to the country by so devious a route as income tax collections by the federal government and appropriations therefrom for schools is any sort of solution may be doubted. It says in effect that the industrial areas are emptying into their vaults most of the wealth produced in agricultural areas, and that it must not be overdone. For the sake of another crop a part of the present crop must be returned to the land. Those who get the farm income must send back by tax and appropriation a small part, to the benefit of the crop of profits may follow.

The flow of rural wealth to the cities is due to legislative advantage and to organization to control that advantage. If agriculture cannot secure legislation similar in scope and effect to that which other groups have (and we are so far unable) it will be infinitely better to fight to destroy the privileges of other groups and thus secure equality of opportunity for ourselves than to plead for a dole for educating our children. Besides, the control of appropriations becomes in fact the control of the program to be supported. The whole educational system will shortly be subordinated to the will and wish of a bureau and of those who direct such bureaus. We should prefer to fight to retain our own, and to spend our own upon our own schools. I cannot believe that equality of opportunity can be secured through schools which, before they can receive their share of "aid," must become of a type naturally chosen by whom? It would be the chains more securely rather than freeing us.

Nevertheless no one doubts the sincerity of Congressman Brand, and others may agree with him. His letter follows, and I hope the Dry Goods Box may be filled with discussions of the matter.

Enclosed find a bill on the subject of Federal Aid for Rural Elementary Schools, granting \$100,000,000.00 per year in cooperation with the States on a 50-50 basis. The National Government has granted Federal Aid to Higher Education for many years.

It is known that money is escaping from rural sections into more prosperous centers in a greater and greater degree. Chain stores are sending their profits out daily. Buy "fencing" farm machinery at present prices with wheat, corn and oats, leaves the real profit deposited in the manufacturing centers.

This wealth is leaving the rural sections and in fact does not halt in very many of the States but coagulates in a few large centers where it pays income tax to the National Government and the only way to get any of it back is to send it back from the United States Treasury.

The biggest product of the farm goes to the city for nothing. I refer to the boys and girls who graduate at a cost of \$2,000.00 apiece for education and \$2,000.00 apiece for keep and the country loses them to the city, permanently, and the money they have cost never returns to the rural section. The U. S. Department of Agriculture advises that 200 such children leave each county in Iowa annually for the city, a drain of \$800,000.00 each year from the country.

Education in the country is more expensive than in the city. Consolidated schools make necessary more trucks than teachers.

Farmers are paying 50c out of every net dollar of profit on the farm for taxes and 53 per cent of those taxes are for schools, and the price of land has broken down so that State Tax Commissioners are being forced to reduce valuations of land for taxation and this reduces school money.

If the farmer is to have equality of opportunity, he must first have equality of education and we have come to a place where this equality of education cannot be maintained by the local rural units.

I will be glad to have your comments,  
Yours truly,  
CHAS. BRAND

## HEALTH EXPERTS JOIN TO DRIVE OUT MOSQUITO

Federal Engineers Use Small Blowers To Distribute Paris Green Mixture Over Breeding Areas

City health commissioners and other municipal authorities throughout the United States are to join hands with the United States Public Health Service in efforts to stamp out the mosquito nuisance in many localities and wage war against the chief cause of malaria fever.

Engineers connected with the government's public health service announced through special bulletin of the treasury department, the development of a simple and economical method for killing mosquito larvae in swampy and lake regions where countless millions of mosquitoes breed. The method already has been

introduced in many regions and proven successful in preventing mosquito raids on hapless communities, experts in the public health service say.

The principle of the new plan simply involves the use of a portable blower fan, similar to those used for ventilating homes and offices, and spray a mixture of Paris green and lakes where the mosquito larvae are usually found. The whole unit, including a gasoline driven electric generator, can be set up in a row with outboard motor. The dusting activity and guiding of the boat can be successfully accomplished by one man. J. A. LePrince, senior sanitary engineer and H. A. Johnson, technical assistant in sanitary engineering of the public health service, declared after tests that this method can be economically used where no other known method of larval control is feasible.

The blower used in the dusting operation has a nozzle velocity of 500 cubic feet per minute and moves 45 cubic feet of dust-laden air per minute. It can be depended upon to dust effectively up to at least 525 feet from the path of liberation. LePrince said. Airplanes may be used for larger areas to be dusted, and of course, this means the use of bigger blowers to distribute the Paris green dust mixture. It was found, however, that the row boat method was best applicable to areas of one to 100 acres and could be used to advantage on the upper reaches of impounded waters, on overgrown swamp areas, small vegetation covered lakes, fish ponds, mill ponds and even large bays.

"Reelfoot Lake in northwestern Tennessee was selected as a place to work out the details of the dusting equipment," LePrince said in describing his experiments. "This lake is an earthquake formation with thousands of submerged stumps, the result of decaying forest. It has large areas of shallow and densely overgrown water, and there are many other plants. The lake seemed to offer the most difficult conditions under which to operate. Parts of the lake were known to be producing mosquito larvae profusely."

"Another determining factor in the selection of Reelfoot Lake was that at that time, experienced personnel from the Tennessee State Department of Health were present in Tippecanoe, near by, making a study of the mosquito life of west Tennessee, and of the associated malaria problem."

Similar tests were conducted in other parts of the country with astonishing results.

A new association, the Chinichilla Rabbit Breeders' Association of Louisiana, Abita Springs, was formed in May of 1929, for the purpose of producing and marketing Chinichilla rabbit products. The meat of the animal is sold to hotels and restaurants and the fur is also marketed. A membership of 30 is reported. Products of nonmembers will be handled as well as members.

## REFLECTIONS

### BIGGER AND BETTER HORN

Henry Ford performed a great service to humanity when he finally developed a car whose horn could be heard above its rattle.—Alton Empire.

### "REGULATION" DOES NOT REGULATE BIG COMBINES

June 20 was a big day for J. P. Morgan and Company, for on that day the firm announced two of the greatest industrial combinations in history: a half-billion-dollar power organization in New York State and a national food grouping of the Fleischmann Company, the Royal Baking Powder Company, and the Gillet Baking Powder Company, and the Gillet Baking Powder Company. From the consumers point of view the new Morgan power combination is the more dangerous because it is almost certain to give to one group of holding companies a virtual monopoly of New York State power. At this writing the Morgan combination controls about 40 per cent of the electric power of New York, and if the expected merging with the Consolidated Gas system is completed, the new super-corporation will control about 88 per cent of the State's power. The consumer can only stand and weep, for the new combination is an organization of holding companies which are exempt under the law from control by public-service commissions. The key holding company used by the Morgan interests is the United Corporation, which was described in The Nation of January 23, does not engage in operating activities and is therefore in a position to overvalue its constituent companies and withhold from the consumer the gains of consolidation without adequate check by any regulating agency.—The Nation, New York.

It is easy to be independent when all around you agree with you, but the difficulty comes when nine hundred and ninety-nine of your friends think you wrong.—Wendell Phillips.

### FARM ADVICE FOR BUSINESS MEN

Mr. MacDonald's message to the British manufacturers excites curiosity as to what they have been doing in the past. He advised them to "bring brains into their business and organize themselves scientifically."—Commonwealth London.

### UNIVERSAL GAS TAX

Now that New York and Illinois have adopted the gasoline tax this method of raising revenue is universal throughout the states. It is a fine example of a pure sales tax.

The farmers' next job in getting just taxation for everybody is to adjust the tax when the state income tax. It so happens that the real property tax in these days has come to be absurdly inequitable as a method of assessing the real wealth of the country.—Breeders Gazette, Chicago.

It is not the industrious and thrifty who grow rich under capitalism, but those who exploit the labor of others.—J. R. Clynes, British M. P.

### MODERN HOME DISCIPLINE

Baby sat on the window seat. Mary pushed baby into the street. Baby was spattered over the air—So mother held up her finger at Mary.—Unknown.

### MOOD AND COUNTERMOOD

By Count Cullen  
I think an impulse stronger than my  
May some day grasp a knife, unloose  
a vial,  
Or with a little leaden ball unbind  
The cords that tie men to the rank  
and file.  
My soul grow quarrelsome with bitterness.

### And darkly bent upon the final fray:

Night with its stars upon a grave seems less  
Indecent than the too complacent day.  
God knows I would be kind, let live,  
speak fair,  
Require an honest debt with more than  
just  
And love for Christ's dear sake these  
shapes that wear  
A pride that had its genesis in dust—  
The meek are promised much in a  
book I know,  
But one grows weary turning cheek to  
blow.

Let us be scattered far and wide, laid  
low  
Upon the waters as they fall and  
rise,  
Be caught and carried by the winds  
that blow.

Nor let it be arrested by the skies:  
I who am mortal say I shall not die;  
I who am dust of this am positive:  
That though my nights tend toward  
the grave, yet I  
Shall on some brighter day begin to  
live.

Ask me not how I am oracular,  
Nor whence this arrogant assurance  
springs.  
Ask rather Faith the canny conjurer,  
Who while your reason mocks him  
mystifies.

Winning the grudging plaudits of your  
eyes.  
How suddenly the supine egg has  
wings.—Literary Digest.

### FEATHERS FROM THE GOOSE WHICH SQUAWKS LEAST

France has her troubles with taxation no less than we—more than we, since she does not have a vast agriculture upon which the burdens assessed against others may be pyramided. And there is loud "squawking" among the plucked and operating amusements met in Nice and served notice on the government that unless their taxes were abolished or greatly reduced they would close their doors. This, they said, would throw 200,000 people out of employment. No doubt they will get recognition and some relief. Taxes, generally speaking, are levied where there is the least effective protest.

### COOPERATION GROWS STEADILY

Dairy products to the value of \$40,000,000 were marketed through farmer-controlled co-operative associations in 1928. This is an increase of \$20,000,000 over the final estimate for 1927.

Present indications are that a larger business will be transacted in 1929 than in 1928.—Agricultural Cooperation.

### WE AGREE WITH THIS ARTICLE ON TARIFF BILL

This editorial from Wallace's Farmer hits the nail squarely on the head, both as to the tariff bill and as to the corn belt congressmen who supported it. John Harvey, Ogden, Kans., remarked lately that it took Burbank years to make the cactus spineless, but that this administration had apparently accomplished that with congressmen from farm areas in a few months. Perhaps John was bearing down too hard. But there has been altogether too much party regularity, and too little statesmanship. Says Wallace:

"It seems impossible for agriculture to get a fair break out of tariff revision upward. This year we had a special session called for the express purpose of helping agriculture; we had presidential approval of a plan for limited tariff revision with agriculture as the main beneficiary; we had the promises of both parties, expressed at length in the campaign, to provide equally for agriculture."

It would be hard to get a more favorable set of conditions. And yet the tariff bill that passed the house

raised the percentage of protection on manufactured goods from 42 to 47, while it only raised the percentage of protection on farm products from 26 to 30. In other words, instead of remedying the existing inequalities, the new tariff bill makes them a little worse.

What is the moral anyway? Should the farmer forget the minor benefits he gets from the tariff and start in on a campaign for wholesale reduction?

That question is going to be discussed very seriously among farm groups from now on. In the meantime, farmers can get a good deal of amusement from watching the efforts of corn belt congressmen who are spending a hot summer trying to explain why they voted for the tariff bill.

### MILO RENO MAKES IMPASSIONED APPEAL

"It is no child's task ahead of your organization. You are opposed by the most powerful groups the world has ever known, that have now completed their program of monopolizing the finances, the transportation system, the public utilities, and the marketing and processing of farm products. It only remains for this group to absorb the food producing lands of this country to have their program of exploitation perfected, and I am asking every member of the Farmers Union to make a personal effort to increase the membership between now and convention time. Don't wait until tomorrow, or next week, but do the work today that belongs to this day's work."

The farm homes of this country are worth saving for those who built them. The fundamental principles upon which this government rests are worth maintaining. There never has been anything of consequence accomplished this has not been made possible by the earnest men and women, who give of themselves and of their substance for a principle. Just as agriculture has been passing through the most crucial time in her history, so it will be with the farm organizations in the immediate future. So I plead with you to strengthen every department of your organization, to the individual member to the highest office in the gift of the membership. Repair the breaches, build up the walls, and get ready for any assault that may be directed towards the organization that we have loved and served.—Iowa Union Farmer.

### MAY HE REST IN PEACE

My old sorrel mule wandered out onto one of them state highways the other day, nibbling grass and trusting Providence, and so forth. Outside of his color, he was one of the best mules I ever owned.—Old Jim Riley, in Missouri Farmer.

### A GOOD PRESS AGENT CAN NOT WORK MIRACLES

Last fall the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture urged farmers to hold their wheat. The price would be much higher later on. This spring the department reported a burdensome world-surplus and an unusually large amount on the farm. Came lower prices—disastrously low. Then nature frowned on the growing crop, Kansas lost some 40 millions from earlier estimates, and from the gulf to the top edge of the wheat belt shrinkage occurred. Canada declared in prospect very heavily. The price advanced the world over. The other day the Secretary of Agriculture gave the Farm Bill credit for the advance in wheat prices, according to the press! Probably the Bill also elected the Labor Government in England and brought in the new oil field at Oklahoma City! The decline in price, the Department said, was inevitable—natural conditions—no fault of bad advice. But the advance—their defeat. We produced wheat with the Farm Bill—and a press agent.

an important factor in the management of poultry, the arrangement of the house for convenience adds greatly to the chances for success. In planning your poultry quarters be sure to provide good drainage of water and circulation of air, so that the floor and yards will be dry. The house should never be in a low pocket or hollow in which cold air settles. The house should be placed on a southern or southwestern exposure should be selected, although this is not so vital if there is good reason for facing the house in some other direction.

Any well-drained soil is all right for raising poultry. A light loam which will grow good grass is well adapted for this purpose, whereas a very light, sandy soil through which water leaks freely is best for intensive poultry keeping. A heavy clay is not so good. It doesn't drain well and invites contamination and disease. If no other kind of ground is available, most special care should be taken to both underdrain and surface-drain most thoroughly.

Poultry Tips column conducted by Leonard L. Brown, internationally known authority and founder of the Brown and Mann strain of S. C. W. Leghorns. Enquiries addressed care of this paper gladly answered by Mr. Brown.

### K. S. A. C. SPARKS

Engineering Division, by L. M. Jorgenson

Farm tenancy for the United States increased from 25 per cent in 1890 to 38 per cent in 1920.

The use of straw, sugar cane, refuse, coal stalks and waste wood in making wall board and paper will help to reduce the consumption of lumber.

The coal miners work on an average 215 days out of a possible 308 days. Seasonal demands, depression, and over-development cause the idle days.

### AGRICULTURAL BRIEFS

Farm tenancy in the United States increased from 25 per cent in 1890 to 38 per cent in 1920.

Size or volume of business as measured by cash receipts is a better index of farm labor income than is the number of acres in the farm.

Two South Dakota counties, Brown and Pennington, have helped solve their rural health problem by employing full-time county health officers.

Grinding roughage for dairy cows is neither necessary nor profitable, states T. M. Olson, South Dakota State College dairy department head.

Frequent culling of the slow-feathering and slow-growing birds during the range period makes the culling job easier when the chickens are housed.

The highest-producing herd of the New Salem, N. D., circuit in 1928 averaged 11,667.8 pounds of milk and 415.7 pounds of butterfat for the year.

Thirteen countries in Central and South America have promised cooperation in the census of the world's agriculture which is to be taken in 1930. Approximately 99 per cent of the total agricultural production of the world will be included in this census.

W. F. Schnaidt, extension marketing specialist at State College, S. D., is hopeful that wool growers may find a more favorable market for their product later this season. He points out, however, that there are at least two factors which may prevent a higher wool market—increasing world production of wool and a larger carry-over of the 1928 clip than of the previous year's clip.



## Ladies' Auxiliary

## NOTICE

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

THE AUXILIARY DUES ARE \$1—YOU KEEP 30c IN YOUR LOCAL—SEND 70c TO THE STATE SECRETARY. THEN 20c OF THIS IS

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

## Junior Co-operators

## MEMBERSHIP ROLL OF JUNIOR CO-OPERATORS

ALMA  
Maebelle Fink  
ALTA VISTA  
Achula M. Daltor  
ALTON  
Cleora Bates  
AMIO  
Maxine Snodgrass  
Martelle Snodgrass  
BALDWIN  
Hellen Holcom  
Heien E. Sutton  
Veda Sutton  
BARNES  
Mildred Truhlicka  
BAXTER SPRINGS  
Bettie Irene Lowe  
BURNS  
Nadine Guggisbush  
BREMEN  
Melba Pecenka  
BERN  
Mary Heininger  
BELLE PLAINE  
Margaret Zimmerman  
Louise Zimmerman  
BEELER  
Golda McBride  
COLONY  
Julia Powell  
CONWAY  
Wayne Seibert  
Leila Seibert  
DELIA  
Loretta Smecka  
DRESDEN  
Irene Fortin  
ERIE  
Irene Wentworth  
FLORAL  
Letha E. Watson  
Paul J. Watson  
FRANKFORT  
Dane Odo Dexter  
Laveta Dexter  
GARNETT  
Blair Watkinson  
KINCAID  
Addie Hardin  
Clinton Donald  
Howard Donald  
Lucille Cretten  
Fern Rogers  
Marjorie Alice Rogers  
LYNDON  
Naomi Litcher  
Florence Barrett  
Ruth Beaman  
Grace Beaman  
LUCAS  
Wilma Brichacek  
Blanche Aksamit  
LA CROSSE  
Lucille Wilson  
LA HARPE  
Arlene Robinson  
LAWRENCE  
Della Bond  
MONT IDA  
Helen Centlivre  
Pete Centlivre  
Keith Centlivre  
MADISON  
Georgia Grace Coffman

MORAN  
Lucille Zornes  
Evelyn Zornes  
Wyman Zornes  
MERIDEN  
Margary Jean Kresie  
PARSONS  
Elsie M. Long  
MICHIGAN VALLEY  
Floyd Lee  
Wilbur Lee  
MAPLE HILL  
Rufus Miller  
Jean Miller  
McFARLAND  
Evelyn Mathis  
NORTON  
Ivah Jones  
Zenith Power  
OTTAWA  
Mildred Nelson  
OSAWATOMIE  
Richard Schiefelbusch  
Max Schiefelbusch  
OGALLAH  
Mildred Rogers  
Naomi Jean Rogers  
Hellen Hillman  
Erma Rogers  
OAKLEY  
Eather Sim  
Clifford Sim  
OVERBROOK  
Durene Brecheisen  
Elgitha Hoffman  
PERRY  
Eldha Beuerman  
PLEASANTON  
Isabel Johnson  
QUINTER  
Melvin Inloes  
Cecil Phelps  
RUSH CENTER  
Helen Bartz  
Phyllis Turman  
ROSSVILLE  
Georgana Olejnik  
SCOTT CITY  
Junior Rudolph  
Kathleen Rudolph  
SALINA  
Paul Huff  
TIMKIN  
Dorothy Kraisinger  
Nadine E. Neidethal  
UTICA  
Marie Newton  
Vera Funk  
ULYSSES  
Gladys M. Collins  
VASSAR  
Elizabeth Wakeney  
WAKENEY  
Hilda Helen Fabrizio  
Helwig Fabrizio  
WESTPHALIA  
Ned Corley  
WAMEGO  
Adeline Miller  
WHITE CITY  
Lorena Tatlow  
WINDOM  
Autumn Andes



6553 Misses' Dress.  
Cut in 3 Sizes: 16, 18, and 20 years. An 18 year size requires 3 1/2 yards of 39 inch material. To make capelet and bow of contrasting material requires 1 yard 39 inches wide. To finish the scalloped edges with bias binding requires 6 1/2 yards 2 inches wide. The width of the skirt at the lower edge with fullness extended is 2 1/2 yards. Price 15c.

6421 Girls' Dress.  
Cut in 4 Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. To make Dress as illustrated in the large view will require 2 yards of figured and 2 1/2 yards of plain material. Without the collar 1/2 yard less is required. Price 15c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE  
Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING & SUMMER 1929 BOOK OF FASHIONS, showing color plates, and containing 500 designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns, a CONCISE and COMPREHENSIVE ARTICLE ON DRESSMAKING, ALSO SOME POINTS FOR THE NEEDLE (illustrating 30 of the various, simple stitches) all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.  
Pattern Dept., Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas, Box 48.

that you learn early in life how precious is time, it is the one thing that we have given to us, that when gone can never be recalled, and idle and useless things that we do with this precious time, are the things that will rise up and reproach us in after years, so let's learn early to use time, precious time, wisely and well.  
Many failures in life are due to idleness and careless gossip. Let us plan to have a good opinion of ourselves, and of others, for if we hold ourselves in high esteem we will be ever on the lookout to keep our own self respect, and just as we respect ourselves will we respect others. The saddest thing that can come to boy or girl, man or woman in his life is to lose respect for self, for we must live every moment of our lives with ourselves, and the lives we live the thoughts we think color even our dreams, so let's make our lives clean and wholesome and the temple of our souls a fit place in which God may live.  
Sincerely,  
Your Junior Instructor.

Here are the questions for the Juniors under the sixth grade:  
Tell in your own words the story of the Three Bugs.  
The printer made a mistake in printing this poem, but think you can get the story any way.  
What do you think the three bugs should have done when they found themselves in such small space?  
Would they have fared better had they tried to make it as comfortable as possible for each?  
What do you think they should have done with the crumbs and rugs or covers?  
What became of the two strong bugs?  
What do you think became of the one weak bug? Do you suppose he was happy that he destroyed his little brother bugs? What would have happened if the little bugs had cooperated?

Questions for the Sixth Grade and over:  
Tell in your own words the story entitled The Table. Make the story short.  
What is the meaning of Primeval man?  
In what way do people of today differ from Primeval man?  
Does the story of the doings of Primeval man differ very much from the people of today, in fundamentals?  
Do you recognize Wise Man, Big Boy, Great Heart, Smooth Talker, Loud Speaker, Press Man, Hold Fast, Dumb Head, Small Mind and Little Soul?  
Tell how each one fits into the scheme of things today.  
What Hill do we have today that compares to the one in the Bible?  
If we all banded together and stayed

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

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

## PLANTS AND SEEDS

FOR SALE: Cane seed, Red Top or Sumac, cleaned, sacked, \$2.00 cwt. Samples Free. Cedar Vale Co-operative Co. Cedar Vale, Kansas.

## INSURANCE

FARMERS UNION Fire Insurance; hail insurance in season. H. A. Cogge Agent. Miltonvale and vicinity. Phone 1302.

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Twenty thousand bushel iron clad elevator. For information write or see, W. H. Hines, Elmo, Kansas.

## LAND

FARMS FOR SALE  
Must sell to settle estate. Four good farms near Kansas City, 80 to 300 acres practically all tillable. Priced to sell. Albert McConnell, Edgerton, Kans.

EAST COLO. Ranches: homesteads located. H. L. Brown, 314 West 14, Pueblo.

## AGENTS WANTED

WANTED: Farmers, to sell KKK Products. We pay traveling expenses, furnish all goods and carry customers accounts. Booklet gives complete information and testimonials of Salesmen who have sold our products for over 20 years. Write for it—K.K.K. MEDICINE COMPANY, Keokuk, Iowa.

## FOR SALE

FOR SALE: 36-inch Red River. Special steel separator, \$200.00. L. J. Hart, Delphos, Kansas.

We have a player piano at Salina partly paid for, party moving and we are compelled to take piano back. Bargain to person paying balance due on it. Write Means Music Co. 305 East 10th St., Kansas City, Mo.

with Great Heart and Hold Fast, could we easily put this Hill out of existence?

Would it be a benefit to everybody should we do this? Let us think it over. Do you think it would even be a help in stopping crime and graft in other endeavors, should we root the grafters out of the way of agriculture. Tell why you think so.

Because farming was the primeval occupation of man, do you think that we should make a strenuous effort to bring back to the people the realization that all other occupations would perish should any disaster overtake the tiller of the soil?

Can we hope for respect for our occupation unless we respect it ourselves. Should we try to instill in the heart of every boy and girl of the farm, a love and respect for the farm?

Dear Aunt Patience:  
I would like for you to send me a pin and book. I will be very proud of it.

I like the lessons very much. I always like to look for the Juniors page every week. I would like for you to write me all about it. My birthday is Jan. 19. Have I a birthday twin?

Your niece,  
Irene Lowe.

R. R. 1, Baxter Springs, Kans.

Barnes, Kans., July 7, 1929.

Dear Aunt Patience:  
I received my book and pin today. I sure am proud of my pin. I wore it the first thing to Sunday school. Mother and I destroyed the newspaper this week before I got to read it so I am going to try to have some of my friends to join to make up for what I have lost out on. I want to thank you again a hundred times for the book and pin.

Your new Co-operator,  
Mildred Truhlicka.

Overbrook, Kans., July 9, 1929

Dear Aunt Patience:  
I wish to join the club. I am 10 years old and I am in the fourth grade. I go to Brubaker school. My birthday is November 2.

Yours truly,  
Elgitha Hoffman.

Alma, Kans., July 9, 1929.

Dear Aunt Patience:  
I want to thank you very much for the button which I think is very beautiful. I certainly am surprised, how beautiful they are. I am well pleased with mine. I sent in my last lesson and sent a letter along with the lesson. I sure didn't see it in the paper. Did it go to the wastepaper basket? I hope it didn't. I put my return address on it like I did on the letter I am sending now. Please let me know what happened.

Your niece,  
Maybelle Fink.  
Route 3, Box 40.

Baldwin, Kans., July 9, 1929.

Dear Aunt Patience:  
I live on a farm. I am nine years old. My birthday is July 21. Have I a birthday twin in the club? I have read some of the letters for some time. I would like very much to be a member of the club. Would you please send me a pin and book?

Yours truly,  
Miss Veda Sutton.

Route 1, Box 19.

## FARMERS' UNION DIRECTORY

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Jas. O'Shea, Sec., Westington Springs, South Dakota.

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## Farmers Union Jobbing Association

137 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri

## Farmers Union Cooperative Produce Assn.

201 Oak St., Kansas City, Missouri

## Farmers Union Live Stock Commission

405-410 Live Stock Exch. Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

## Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Co.

246 F. U. Insurance Bldg., Salina, Kans.

## Farmers' Union Adding Association

Thomas B. Dunn, Salina

## Kansas Union Farmer

Salina, Kansas.

## Overbrook, Kansas.

Dear Aunt Patience:  
I received my pin and book and think it is very nice, but I never got any of my lessons yet. I am sending in a new member. Her name is Elizabeth Hoffman and I am going to try to get some more.

A member,  
Duane Brecheisen.

Amiot, Kans., July 8, 1929.

Dear Aunt Patience:  
I would like to join your club. My father is a member of the Farmers Union at Amiot, Kans.

Will you please send me a pin, book and back lessons.

I am twelve years of age. My birthday is the 8th of May. Have I a birthday twin? I will be in the 7th grade next year.

I will try to get members for your club. I enjoy reading the letters of other members.

Sincerely yours,  
Maxine Snodgrass.

Amiot, Kans., July 8, 1929.

Dear Aunt Patience:  
I would like to join the Junior Co-operators club. Would you please send me book, pin and back lessons.

I'm 9 years old. My birthday is the 31st of December. Please write me if I have a twin. My father is a member of our Farmer's Union at Amiot, Kans.

Yours truly,  
Marthele Snodgrass.

Moran, Kans., July 8, 1929.

Dear Aunt Patience:  
I want to join your club. I am 7 years old and in the second grade and would like to have a notebook and pin. I have 2 sisters and 2 brothers.

Yours truly,  
Wyman Zornes.

LaHarpe, Kans., July 13, 1929.

Dear Aunt Patience:  
I received my pin and book O. K. I think they are nice. I am a new member and wish you would write and tell me what you want done to the lessons and explain them.

Yours sincerely,  
Arlene Robinson.

## A WEEKLY HINT FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Author of New Circular Advocates Cottage Cheese

Cottage cheese as a profitable means of using surplus skim milk is becoming a regular place in the output of many dairies and creameries, as well as in farm home. Because of the excellent food value of cottage cheese, its use should be encouraged, declares C. C. Totman of the South Dakota State College dairy department, who has just written an extension circular, "Making Cottage Cheese," which can be secured by writing to the State College extension serv. 3. Cottage cheese is very rich in protein and in the minerals necessary for health and teeth building.

Some of the many fine for cottage cheese dishes, as suggested in the circular, are given under eight general headings:

1. Uncooked cottage cheese dishes.  
2. Soups and sauces—cream of cottage cheese soup, and cottage cheese and peanut butter soup.  
3. Egg combinations—scrambled eggs with cottage cheese, cottage

cheese omelet, and scalloped eggs with cottage cheese.

4. Meat-like dishes—cottage cheese loaf, pimento and cottage cheese meat and cottage cheese loaf with beans or peas.

5. Potato dishes—cheese and potato croquettes, mashed brown potatoes with cottage cheese, and creamed potatoes and cottage cheese.

6. Salad: and salad dressings—cottage cheese salad, salad dressing and cooked salad dressing with cottage cheese.

7. Sandwiches and breads—cottage cheese club sandwich, sandwich filling, and fried bread with cottage cheese.

8. Pie and puddings—cottage cheese tart, cottage cheese pie, and spiced cheese pudding.

United States department of agriculture circular 109 gives recipes for these dishes in detail.

## —FRUIT SYRUPS FINE FOR SUMMER DRINKS

Fruit punch and fruit beverages are most delicious refreshments during the summer months and they may be made on moment's notice if the housewife is prepared. Miss Mary A. Dolve, foods specialist for the State College extension service, suggests that bottled sugar syrup is an important time and sugar saver, as well as giving better flavor to the drink.

For quick drinks, Miss Dolve says, have the following syrups prepared and stored in the ice box:

Orange Syrup  
2 cups sugar  
1/2 cup water  
Boil five minutes.  
Remove from fire, add one cup orange juice, 2 tsp. lemon juice, grated rind two oranges. Mix well. When cold, strain, bottle and keep corked in refrigerator.

Fruit Syrup  
2 cups sugar  
2 cups crushed fruit or berries.  
Boil five minutes.  
Strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants, fresh or canned pineapple can be used. Remove from fire and add juice of one lemon. Cool, strain, bottle, cork and keep in cold place.

A combination of lemon, orange, and pineapple juice is a convenient one to have on hand as a basis for many drinks.

## SALAD SEASON IN FULL SWING

This is the salad time of year. Some suggestions for salads that are particularly seasonable just now are given in Circular 274 of the South Dakota State College extension service. A few of them follows:

Pes Salad  
2 cups peas  
1/4 cup diced cheese  
1/4 cup sweet pickles, chopped.  
2 T. onion, chopped.  
lettuce leaf.

Combine all ingredients. Serve on lettuce leaf.  
One-half cup pineapple may be used in place of pickle and onion; or, one cup chopped apples, one half cup walnuts, and one cup ground raw carrot may be used.

Cheese-Onion Salad  
Chop the onions (one cup). Pour hot water over them twice and drain. Combine with one cup of cottage cheese and one-half cup of salad dressing. Serve on lettuce.

Eggs With Greens  
2 cups cooked greens (hot)  
1 cup diced cheese  
1/2 cup salad dressing  
1 teaspoon salt  
1/4 cup vinegar.

Combine greens with salt and vinegar. Mix cheese lightly with salad dressing. Arrange greens in bowl and top with dressing. Garnish with slices of egg, chopped parsley or grated cheese.

## JELLED MEAT LOAF

(From Practical Cookery)

For the hot days a cold meat dish is often more tempting than a hot one. 2 cups cooked meat, diced or chopped.  
1 cup stock  
1 tablespoon gelatin soaked in 1-4 cup cold water  
1 tablespoon catsup, bit of bay leaf (may be omitted)  
1 clove  
1-2 teaspoon celery salt  
Salt to taste.  
Speck pepper.



## LATEST UTILITY SHOPPING BAG NO. 2722

These carryall utility bags are stamped on fine quality linen colored crash and are all made up with the exception of attaching the handles. The strips for the handles are furnished. The bags when finished are 10x13 in. in size and are most convenient for the shopping tour. They are very moderately priced at 45c each and are available by address. Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kans., Box 48.

## (All measurements level)

Add the seasoning to the stock, bring to the boiling point, add the gelatin, stir until dissolved, then strain. Add the meat and mold. May garnish with slices of hard cooked egg and pimento or parsley.

## NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

(Continued from page 1)  
Mr. John Vesecky, of Timken, Kansas, as a member of the Federal Farm Board to President Herbert Hoover. Also a resolution was passed to send this recommendation directed to the President of the United States by telegram as time was short, and a night letter to each of the senators and congressmen.

Also a resolution was passed to send the minutes of this meeting to the Farmers Union paper.

Plus Moeder, Pres.  
L. W. Welth, Sec.

We consume over 800 million tons of coal each year and each million tons costs the lives of six men.

25¢

—is the right price to pay for a good tooth paste—

LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE

Large Tube

25¢

666

is a Prescription for Colds, Grippe, Flu, Denge, Billous Fever and Malaria.

It is the most speedy remedy known

421,486 Pounds of Butter and 347,160 Dozens of Eggs

In June

Some people know when they have enough—but we don't. We want still more

## CREAM AND EGGS

If you are not already shipping to the "Union," better fall in line and help one another.

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

By Stafford

## DAD AND I

I'll nail this drawing up with the the others



Screech Owl! Its note tremendous wailing whistle.



SNOWY OWL  
Its flight is firm, smooth, noiseless and rapid, thus it is able to capture Ducks, Pigeons, and Grouse

SHORT-EARED OWL  
Its notes resemble the ki-yi of a small dog.



RICHARDSON'S OWL  
Note a low liquid sound like dropping water.

Screech Owl! Its note tremendous wailing whistle.



Screech Owl! Its note tremendous wailing whistle.

Screech Owl! Its note tremendous wailing whistle.



Screech Owl! Its note tremendous wailing whistle.

Screech Owl! Its note tremendous wailing whistle.



Screech Owl! Its note tremendous wailing whistle.

Screech Owl! Its note tremendous wailing whistle.



Screech Owl! Its note tremendous wailing whistle.



## HONOR ROLL

<b>ANDERSON COUNTY</b>		
Fairmount	2049	
<b>BROWN COUNTY</b>		
Temple	1431	
Carson	1035	
Hamlin	1820	
<b>CHASE COUNTY</b>		
Saffordville	1936	
Miller	1929	
<b>CLAY COUNTY</b>		
Chester	1125	
Prairie Star	944	
Pleasant Valley	1025	
<b>CHEROKEE COUNTY</b>		
Melrose	2059	
<b>COWLEY COUNTY</b>		
Busy Bee	1986	
<b>CRAWFORD COUNTY</b>		
Quick	765	
Maple Grove	1803	
Mt. Carmel	1706	
Stillwell	2060	
Dumbell	581	
Ozark	999	
<b>COFFEY COUNTY</b>		
Eighty-Eight	2098	
Eighty-Eight	2098	
<b>ELLIS COUNTY</b>		
Pleasant Valley	1804	
Wiles	834	
Excelsior	606	
<b>ELLSWORTH COUNTY</b>		
Advance	1889	
Little Wolf	1876	
Excelsior	975	
Fairview	1070	
Shamel	974	
<b>FRANKLIN COUNTY</b>		
Rock Creek	2149	
<b>GREENWOOD COUNTY</b>		
Neal	1813	
Summitt	1574	
<b>HARPER COUNTY</b>		
Freeport	1539	
<b>JACKSON COUNTY</b>		
Mayetta	1904	
<b>JEFFERSON COUNTY</b>		
Grantville	2055	
Fairmount	1912	
<b>JEWELL COUNTY</b>		
Pleasant Prairie	594	
<b>JOHNSON COUNTY</b>		
Sharon	1744	
<b>LANE COUNTY</b>		
Amy	5164	
<b>LEAVENWORTH COUNTY</b>		
Stamwood	1380	
<b>LINN COUNTY</b>		
Pleasant Home	2055	
<b>LYON COUNTY</b>		
Bushong	579	
Allen	1255	
Admire	1061	
<b>MCPHERSON COUNTY</b>		
North Side	656	
Pioneer		
<b>MIAMI COUNTY</b>		
Jingo	1737	
Oak Grove	1825	
<b>MARSHALL COUNTY</b>		
Summit	859	
Barrett	1071	
<b>NEMHA COUNTY</b>		
Prairie Grove	899	
Liberty	883	
Korber	914	
<b>NORTON COUNTY</b>		
Almelo	918	
Pleasant Valley	1025	
<b>OSAGE COUNTY</b>		
Union	1412	
<b>PHILLIPS COUNTY</b>		
Crystal	876	
<b>RICE COUNTY</b>		
Chase	1563	
Pleasant Hill	1387	
<b>RILEY COUNTY</b>		
Rock Island	1199	
Pleasant Hill	1202	
<b>ROOKS COUNTY</b>		
West Corning		
<b>RUSH COUNTY</b>		
Lone Star	917	
Sand Creek	804	
Independence	773	
<b>RUSSELL COUNTY</b>		
Pleasant Hill	728	
<b>SEDGWICK COUNTY</b>		
Greenwich	1875	
<b>SCOTT COUNTY</b>		
Pleasant Valley	1526	
Beaver Flatts	2117	
Excelsior	1534	
Pence	1740	
Lone Prairie	1544	
<b>SHAWNEE COUNTY</b>		
Dover	2506	
Pauline	1845	
<b>THOMAS COUNTY</b>		
Sunflower	1181	
<b>TREGO COUNTY</b>		
Silver Lake	679	
<b>WABAUNSEE COUNTY</b>		
Chalk	1580	
Turkey Creek	1868	
Freemont	2014	
Herynk	1427	
<b>WASHINGTON COUNTY</b>		
Liberty	1142	
Excelsior	959	
Pleasant View	833	
<b>WOODSON COUNTY</b>		
Liberty	2148	

### HOW TO BUILD A FLOOR FOR THE DAIRY BARN

W. G. Gaiser, Agricultural Engineer.

Modern farming is subject to a number of modern demands, chief among which are the needs for business efficiency, sanitation and economy. The farm management problem of this age is not the simple affair of planting, harvesting, and marketing that it was at one time. The farmer in 1929 must be a business man as well as a tiller of the soil.

Much too often the average farmer is inclined to view the subject of "farm economy" with a great deal of awe, when the problem is really only a matter of horse sense combined with intelligent planning. It has been quite thoroughly demonstrated, for instance, that farming can be made to pay better profits if the farmer expends a few dollars extra in the construction of proper building appliances to care for his stock, tools and crops. Still, there are many farm men who would hesitate to start a program of construction because someone has said that building has something to do with "farm economics."

From a purely practical standpoint, these same men would not hesitate to spend their energies and time in building farm equipment if they thought that future work would be easier and that more money might be made. In reality, it all amounts to the same thing, farming economics, or planning a building program to get more dollars.

It is not the intention of this series of articles to tell the farmer how he can grow two bushels of wheat where he grew one formerly, or to tell him how he can put more beef on his steers or buy his wife a new washing machine. The articles will deal with various items of farm construction which, if carried out according to plan, will result in a saving of dollars, time and worry for the farmer. This, the first of the series, deals with the construction of floors for the modern dairy barn.

The first step in the construction of a dairy barn floor is the removal of all rubbish and refuse from the area to be concreted. The surface is then brought to the required level by excavating or filling, allowing of course, for the thickness of the floor. The soil where the concrete is to be laid should be thoroughly compacted. If the location is such as to make it possible for water to get under the floor at any time, this possibility should be reduced by using a fill of clean gravel, cinders or crushed stone and providing suitable drainage for this fill. Fills should be thoroughly tamped and rolled.

Forms for floor slabs, alleyways or other areas should be smooth lumber, braced and set to proper grade and line. The manger curb is usually placed first. It should not be less than five inches thick and is usually made about six inches high on the stall side. Uprights supporting stanchions are of several types, some are attached to anchors set in the curb, and others are embedded in the concrete. The latter type must be in line and carefully plumbed before placing the concrete.

Feed and litter alleys are usually placed after the curb; then the stall platform and manger are placed. The length of stall platform (distance from manger curb to gutter) will depend on the breed of the cow. Jerseys or Guernseys require about 4 feet 8 inches; Holsteins require about 5 feet. The platform should be pitched about 1 inch from the curb toward the gutter.

Where stall partitions are erected after the concrete platform is placed, the partitions must be left in the

platform at intervals equal to the width of the stall, usually 3 feet 6 inches. After stall partitions are erected, these holes are filled with cement mortar which is sloped up about an inch from the floor level or as to drain liquids away from the stall.

The floor should be built of one-course construction if possible, meaning that the required thickness of concrete should be placed all in one operation. In mixing the correctly proportioned materials (about 5 1/2 gallons and no more, of water will be needed for each sack of cement if dry sand and pebbles are used) only enough sand and pebbles should be used to produce a quaky or jelly-like consistency. Excess water is useless, and it weakens the concrete. Concrete of this consistency can usually be settled into place and easily leveled with a strike board resting upon the top edge of the forms. This strike board should be passed across the surface with a saw-like motion and each time advanced a little bit, thus leveling the concrete and assisting to compact it at the same time.

The surface of the manger should be finished smooth with a metal trowel, with corners carefully rounded to make cleaning out easy and to provide a comfortable surface for the animals to eat from. Litter and feed alleys should be finished with a wood float go smooth but gritty surface, thus providing secure footing. Alleys should be pitched 1-4 inch to the foot toward a gutter connecting with a drain leading to a concrete manure pit, unless straw or other absorbents are used.

It must be remembered that the surface should not be finished at once, but given time in which the concrete can stiffen. Attempts to finish the surface at once may cause fine particles to come to the top; these produce a film of mortar on the top which does not wear well and which has a tendency to check or crack, a common fault in much construction where ample time has not been allowed for the concrete to stiffen.

Floors in most farm buildings give the best service when finished with a wood float. This provides a smooth yet gritty surface which does not become slippery. Bottoms of gutters and manure pits should be troweled to provide a smooth and non-absorbent surface.

Moisture is necessary for the proper hardening of concrete. If this fact is kept in mind, no difficulties will be encountered in the proper curing of concrete on the farm. Floors are commonly given a covering of 2 or 3 inches of earth, straw or sand which is kept moist by sprinkling for 10 days. Wall sections are protected with moist canvas or burlap.

Each 100 square feet of floor (standing platform, gutter, feed alley and litter alley) based on a slab 5 inches thick, requires about 11 sacks of cement, 1 yard of sand and 1 1/4 yards pebbles.

Each 10 lineal feet of manger and curb of standard construction (manger front 24 inches above feed alley) requires about 9 sacks of cement, 2-4 yard of sand and 1 1/4 yards of pebbles.

Concrete may be mixed either by machine or by hand. Machine mixing is to be preferred however, for in this manner thorough mixing is easier to obtain and all batches will be uniform. Whichever way the mixing is done, it should be continued until every pebble or stone is completely coated with a thoroughly mixed mortar of sand and cement.

Forms may be safely stripped off after the second day if construction is done during summer weather. They should not be removed for from four to seven days if the work is done in the winter time.

### LIVESTOCK MARKET

#### ST. JOSEPH MARKET LETTER

On July 10, H. Kleppe of Leona, Kansas, sold through the Farmers Union Live Stock at South St. Joseph, 25 head of steers that averaged 1075 lbs. @ \$15.50. These cattle were purchased through this same organization at \$12.50 and fed 110 days, making a gain of practically 300 lbs. per head, and Mr. Kleppe is very well pleased with his sale.

On July 10, Mr. L. E. McCauley of Leona, Kansas sold through the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission at St. Joseph, 54 steers averaging 997 lbs. @ \$14.75. These cattle were purchased through the Farmers Union of St. Joseph at \$13.35, and made a gain of 200 lbs. in 70 days, being fed on straight alfalfa and corn.

W. M. Acker of Leona, Kansas, sold 38 head of steers that averaged 1096 lbs. @ \$14.80 the sale being made by the Farmers Union at St. Joseph. These cattle were purchased by the same organization at 11.10 and fed 130 days, making a gain of 351 lbs. It is needless to say that Mr. Acker appreciated the service of the marketing agency, referred to above.

On July 5, the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission at St. Joseph sold for F. D. Lane, Hanover, Kansas, 46 steers that averaged 1345 lbs. @ \$14.00, which sale was very satisfactory to the shipper.

On the same date the Farmers Union sold for John Fisher, Elmdale, Kansas, 34 heifers that averaged 629 lbs. @ \$13.10, also a very satisfactory sale to the shipper.

It has been 43 years since Carl Bonz first connected a gas engine to a vehicle and drove it on the streets of Munich. The modern automobile has evolved from this one-cylinder affair.

### for Healthy, Big Pullets

Gold Medal Growing Mash (with dried buttermilk) supplies health-giving energy. Makes pullets and cockerels grow up like weeds. Builds up tissue, bone and muscle. Makes them able to resist disease.

#### After six weeks

Start feeding your birds this mash after they are six weeks old. Guaranteed to give complete satisfaction or money back by the largest millers in the world. Order today. If you aren't satisfied with results, we will refund your money.

For Sale by all Farmers Union Stores and Elevators, Distributed by

**Farmers Union Jobbing Assn.**

## Announcement

We are glad to announce that we have contracted with the Farmers Union Jobbing Association to supply Farmers' Union members with Union Certified oil, gasoline, and kerosene. This is of special interest to you because—

It gives you an opportunity to "join hands" with thousands of farmers who are buying their gasoline, kerosene, and oil through cooperative channels. Each one is enjoying the buying power of the whole group.

Our company is cooperative—organized to serve cooperatives. All of our officers and directors are 100% cooperators. We can render the best service to Kansas farmers by working with the Jobbing Association.

The benefit of our experience in organizing and operating cooperative oil companies is offered to you, and you have an opportunity to become a part of our national chain cooperative oil companies.

Union Certified is the cooperatives' own brand. You will be sure of getting goods of the highest quality, made right in our own plant, the only cooperative compounding plant in the United States.

We are working with the Jobbing Association to render the greatest possible service to the Farmers Union members of Kansas. We want to help you develop the cooperative oil and gasoline movement in Kansas.

This is an invitation from the thousands of farmers who operate the Union Oil Company, to join with them. Your acceptance means a saving of money for you. Write us for literature. We will welcome your request.



### UNION OIL COMPANY

(Cooperative)

North Kansas City, Mo.



### 5 OUT OF EVERY 10 FARMERS ARE INADEQUATELY PROTECTED BY LIFE INSURANCE

That means that in 5 out of every 10 farm homes the wives and children face an uncertain fate.

#### Are You a "5 OUT OF 10?"

A Farmers Mutual Life Insurance Policy is CONSTANT, CERTAIN and SECURE protection. Why not address a letter of inquiry today to

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

**LISTERINE THROAT TABLETS**

Antiseptic  
Prevent  
Relieve  
Hoarseness  
Sore Throat  
Coughs

Made by  
Lambert Pharmaceutical Co., Saint Louis, U.S.A.

Remember to Say  
**KRAFT**  
before you say  
**CHEESE**

**KRAFT-KHEESE**  
KRAFT-PHENIX  
CHEESE COMPANY

## YOU CAN DEPEND

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

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

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

#### PATRONIZE YOUR OWN FIRM

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Stock Yards Kansas City, Mo.

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##### NOURISHING

The strength is milled in, and not out.

##### HEALTHFUL

Made for folks who work. Not doped with medicine.

##### TASTY

Has the natural Kansas Sunshine flavor 24, 48 and 98 lb. bags.

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

Huron—Farmers Co-op. Assn. \_\_\_\_\_ Walter Boyd, Mgr.  
Winfield—Winfield Farmers Union Coop. Assn. \_\_\_\_\_ O. C. Service, Mgr.  
Miltonvale—Coop. Merc. Assn. \_\_\_\_\_ C. J. Eyer, Mgr.  
Ottawa—Far. Union Coop. Prod. Assn. \_\_\_\_\_ A. Zarbe, Mgr.  
Wellsville—Far. Union Coop. Assn. \_\_\_\_\_ Chas. A. Stavenin, Mgr.  
Madison—The Farmers Union Coop. Assn. \_\_\_\_\_ Geo. M. Post, Mgr.  
Columbus—Neutral & Westville Far. Union Coop. Assn. \_\_\_\_\_ Fred Johnson, Mgr.  
Blue Mound—Far. Union Produce Company \_\_\_\_\_ Roy Emmons, Mgr.  
Green—Coop. Grain Association \_\_\_\_\_ S. R. Dillinger  
South Mound Far. Union Coop. Assn. \_\_\_\_\_ Fred Klous, Mgr.  
Parsons—Farmers Coop. Assn. \_\_\_\_\_ F. W. Blauer, Mgr.  
Leonardville—Farmers Union Coop. Assn. \_\_\_\_\_ C. B. Thoma, Mgr.  
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## Complete Protection

Is afforded all members of The Farmers Union who take advantage of the service offered by their

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More people are insured in this organization than ever before.

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Fire, Lightning, Wind and Hail

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For  
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Night and Morning to keep them Clean, Clear and Healthy

Write for Free "Eye Care" or "Eye Beauty" Book

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**VITONE KAMALA**

Combination Worm Tablets

Positively the most scientific remedy for both Tapeworm and Round Worms. Each Tablet contains a full dose of all tape and round worms in poultry. The Tablets are far superior to capsules, they will not gum or stick in the fowls' throat. Just place the tablet in the fowls' mouth and they will swallow it. No instruments to use with, no waste; no guess work; no starving or doses to measure out. One tablet is sufficient—10 Tablets, \$1.00. 100 Tablets, \$1.75. 200 Tablets, \$3.00. 500 Tablets, \$6.75. 1,000 Tablets, \$12.00.

Dealers and agents wanted. Write for sample and special prices.

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