

The Kansas Union Farmer

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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.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1927

GIVE US LIBERTY AND DEATH WILL FOLLOW

Liberty, the magazine which carries at its masthead Stephen Decatur's famous toast which ends, "our country, right or wrong" discusses the farm situation editorially. It seems to reach a very positive conclusion, but doesn't say what it is. The editor of Liberty suggests that we publish the editorial, with comment, which we gladly do.

The Farmer
Much has been said, and much more will be said and written before November, 1928, about the poor farmer and his discontent. Politicians are allowing crocodile tears to roll down over plump jowls as they pour out sympathy for the farmer in his troubles, and draw heartbreaking pictures of the distress in the corn belt and in the dry farming states.

Peculiarly enough, everyone appears to be more wrought up about the plight of the farmer than the farmer is. From the diversified farms of Ohio through the corn belt and up into the great wheat-growing district, the farmer is tucking the legs of his overalls into his breeches, settling his old hickory hat on his hard old head, and chewing a straw while the plow turns over the richest land in the world.

He isn't satisfied. He never has been satisfied. He has been through a period of inflation, of deflation, of high land prices, of low prices for his corn, his wheat, his cattle, and his hogs. He has fed \$1.25 corn into sixteen-cent pork. He has gone through drought, through flood, through boll weevil, corn-borer, wild grass, cyclone, and hail, through rust and pest; and, instead of growing discouraged, he climbs into the old flivver, chugs to town, renews the mortgage at a higher rate of interest, has Maw sew another patch on the seat of his overalls, and returns to the plow. His faith in the land, his faith in the country, his faith in the future, may have been jarred, but it is not broken.

He sends his daughter to the State Normal, his son to college; and somehow, through lean years and fat, he manages. He raises his tribe in the fear of God and in the respect of authority.

Politicians an orators hint darkly that he is a bad business man. Ordinarily he is. Business methods with him are simple. His golden rule is to give good measure, pay his debts, get as low an interest rate on the mortgage as possible, and as high a price for the things he grows as the miller, the drover, or the stockyards pay.

He knows it isn't enough; but having become accustomed to that, he doesn't complain much—understanding that, in spite of interference by middlemen and agitation by politicians, the law of supply and demand will at length prevail. He hasn't much faith in legislation to "aid" him. He has been "aided" so often from the political stump that he is wise. Besides, he figures that God helps him who helps himself, and regards any effort to fix prices or to lend him money as temporary and believes that his only remedy is either to produce at less expense or to sell at greater profit.

He was educated in the little country school. His mathematics did not raise him into the realm of unknown quantities, and he is apt to think that the multiplication table as he learned it was right. The fact that most of his problems of recent years have been in subtraction and division has not convinced him that addition and multiplication are out of existence.

He is not satisfied with conditions. He knows something is wrong and that he is a victim of conditions—the last economic force to be readjusted. But he is not discouraged, nor is he complaining much. He hasn't time to complain—at least until the corn is laid by, the hay made, and the wheat harvested. Until then to politicians must do his complaining.

Now comes the president of the Northwestern Railroad, himself an Iowan. After a careful survey of the entire district covered by his railroad, he says that 70 per cent of the agricultural population are for Coolidge. He says that almost 70 per cent of those in his district—which is the one that has suffered most—believe that the McNary-Haugen bill was impractical and that it would not have helped them.

In other words, the old, hard-headed farmer isn't fooled. He got wise to the patent-medicine fakery, the lightning-rod swindlers, the get-rich-quick confidence men long ago—and politicians at quick to catch him by the same methods make small progress with him.

He is too busy plowing to listen. Next winter, around the stove, he may have time to let them sympathize with him.

Editor's comment—
It is true that there is no mass-movement of farmers. There is none of any group. History is not made in that way. The condition which de-

mands and justifies mass-action must usually long precede such action. The move for American independence was not originally a mass movement. Agitators and politicians, with tears rolling over fat jowls, greatly troubled the tender soul of the good king. The inertia of the mass was a greater obstacle to independence than was the British Army. The farmer is interested in his schools, as Liberty testifies. Yet more than 70 per cent of him gives no direct attention to school affairs, even in his local district. A small group of rather intensely interested folks carry on in behalf of the whole number. Some folks in America do not even vote. Seventy per cent of those who buy Liberty do not read the editorials. What does Liberty require of the farm movement, as proof that the farmer himself gives it authority and direction, and seeks to make himself vocal through it? Would it expect 100 per cent initial adherence? In Kansas alone the Farmers Union, which is but one of several farm organizations has 20,000 adult male members, paying dues in the organization. In hundreds of country school houses, at nearly regular intervals, groups of farmers and their wives meet and discuss their problems. Liberty does not hear this low rumble, but the politician does. And there are other tears than those the politician sheds. Not every farmer is able to renew his mortgage. Some farmers (over a million souls of them in 1926) climbed into the old flivver and chugged to town, turned the farm over to the mortgage company, and joined the swelling numbers of town and city dwellers. The farmer himself has a concern for his problem much deeper than Liberty has discovered. The president of the Northwestern Railroad is a shrewd politician, as well as a good railroad man. He knows the value of such a public statement as he is credited with making. But his wish is father of his conviction. His inquiry was probably made by taking a short trip in a private car, and writing a long letter to the banker in such towns in Iowa as still have banks. Such evidence is insufficient and misleading, and such conclusions unjustified. Farm leaders probably made a mistake in not more strenuously carrying the fight for the principles embodied in the McNary-Haugen bill to their own members, many of whom are in doubt as to those principles, or actually prejudiced against them by what has appeared in the press, and in tons of granted mail matter, the cost of which is a public charge. The best method of discrediting a spokesman whose argument cannot be answered in that which Liberty shrewdly uses—"he has no authority." Jewish leaders used this method with Jesus when temple conditions and those responsible for them were most severely dealt with. They could not answer the charges, as they challenged His authority—"By what authority do you do these things?" He answered only by asking a question, which they dared not answer. Liberty seems deeply concerned about developing a spirit of nationalism which 70 per cent of America's population think is extreme, and find a sense of patriotic duty in the task. May we very humbly ask, in the face of a farm situation as serious, even, as is pictured in the editorial, what Liberty proposes should be done about it? We hope they will not dismiss the matter with a wave of the hand, and an "we don't know," as did these men long ago. The farmer is no longer deluded with the hope that all will presently be well with him, and that he needs only to chew straw, wear patches and plow. He is organizing, and he will be heard.

What is Efficient Farming?

That there is inefficiency on the farm no one is denying. Folks are not all alike. Some fall in anything. The farmers' failures are quite public, usually. A weedy, unproductive field cannot be pushed under the counter, nor hidden in a note case. A rather unusual analysis of the fact that, if every farmer could produce at the rates some fancy he should, he would only make his condition worse, is found in this article from Wallace's Farmer:

Our friend, Garett Garrett, who wrote several articles for a widely circulated magazine, lambasting the middle-western farm point of view, stated so many things which are only partially true, that it would take all the reading-matter space in Wallace's Farmer for the next three months to point out all his errors. It seems that Garrett's greatest objection to the farmer is that he doesn't accept improved methods as rapidly as he should. Referring to the possibilities of using the combine and similar improved methods in wheat production, he says concerning the wheat farmer:

"As they do this they are saving the American position in the world's wheat market."

I want to hit as hard as I can this foreign trade illusion. What is the American position in the world wheat market worth to the American wheat grower? If, in order to hold the world wheat market, it is necessary to sell two-thirds of the American wheat at less than the cost of production, it is obvious that the world wheat market may not be worth so very much to us.

Of course, the real, foolishness of Garett Garrett in urging the continuance of the American position in the world's wheat market is made apparent only as we realize the changed position which we have occupied relative to Europe since the war. Why send wheat to Europe which can't pay us anything except a low price and which can't pay even that low price in terms of anything that we are willing to accept aside from paper obligations to pay at some future time? The only possible answer is that if we produce wheat cheaply for the European market we shall also sell it cheaply in the domestic market, and domestic wage earners spending a very small percentage of their wage for food will have more left over to buy the products of manufacturers. Billed down to its last analysis, this is what Garett Garrett's philosophy means with the situation as it will exist between this country and Europe during the next fifteen years at least.

The farmer is not the backward, cranky kind of a fellow who refuses to take up new inventions in the way that Garett Garrett suggests. H. R. Tolley, of the United States Department of Agriculture, writes, for instance, that since 1889 the efficiency per capita of agricultural workers has increased with slightly greater rapidity than the efficiency per capita of workers in manufacturing. Of course, in the production of pig iron, steel, automobiles, rubber tires, etc., it has been possible because of the chance of startling new inventions to increase the output per worker at a vastly greater rate than in agriculture. In other manufacturing industries, however, where new inventions have

not been so common, the output per worker has actually declined. In the building trades, the output per worker is notoriously lower now than it was before the war. When we take into account that farming is older than any of the industries, and that new inventions are less possible with farming than most of the industries, it is really astounding that the agricultural output per worker has increased at the same rate as the output for manufacturing workers. Of course, it is true that we have some six million farmers each of them producing more or less as he pleases. They are not fitted into the same mold and compelled to use the same production methods as is the case with labor. Naturally, therefore, there is the greatest variation between farmers in efficiency. This gives a man like Garett Garrett a chance to criticize. The same opportunity will still exist, even the farmers were producing twice as much per capita as they are today, and corn was selling at 15 cents a bushel, as would doubtless be the case if their efficiency reached that point. Logically, Garett Garrett would still be as much warranted then in proclaiming efficiency as a cure, as he is today.

It seems to be characteristic of those who have fallen under the Hoover spell to think in terms of efficiency and not in terms of the social implications of that efficiency. This is not such a serious matter in the case of products which are manufactured. In agriculture, however, any thoughtful person knows that any unusual increase in farm efficiency at the present time would bring the most serious discomfort to over half of the farm population.

I find it difficult to write along this line without bringing down on my head the wrath of the engineers. I can hear them mutter, "He doesn't believe in efficiency. The man's crazy." Yes, I believe in efficiency, and with ordinary luck I expect to be able to do as much to increase the output per Iowa farmer as any of the engineers. But I want to do more. I want myself to face the implications of increased efficiency and I would like to have the engineers do the same. I want the readers of Wallace's Farmer to be the last word in corn belt efficiency, but in addition I want any state or federal official or any man like Garett Garrett who writes for an audience to face in a clear-cut way the problem which the McNary-Haugen bill tries to solve. I don't ask them to favor the McNary-Haugen bill, but merely to face the issue instead of dodging. I know as well as anyone else that increased efficiency pays the individual farmer. What is needed is to have increased efficiency worth while for farmers as a class. Capital and labor between them have made increased labor efficiency seem worth while to labor as a class. If a similar thing can be done for agriculture, the farmers will rejoice and the future of our nation will be bright indeed.

ROY SCHMITT PAYS TRIBUTE TO UNCLE JOHN'S MEMORY

I feel that I would like to say something through the columns of our state paper regarding the passing on of our loved and respected state president, Uncle John Tromble.

It was my good fortune to have first met him at the first state annual meeting I attended at Hays, Kansas, fourteen years ago. At that time I was impressed by his fine character and ability. Later, he and I, among others, were chosen directors of the Jobbing Association on the date of the organization at Salina and we served in that capacity until his death.

The last time I saw Uncle John was at a board meeting in Kansas City a short time before his death. When I left him to go to my home, he did as always, gave me his hand in parting and in addition, he gave me one of his famous smiles.

This parting will I always remember. I did not get to see him as he lay upon his sick bed. Neither was I able to attend his funeral. So I can always remember his sincere handclasp and his smile.

Uncle John was a man whom everyone liked. He was always considerate of the rights and feelings of others and would go a long way to do a person a favor. While many men differed with him in various subjects and nearly always met defeat when it came to argument and debate, I have yet to hear the first one speak of him with anything except admiration and respect.

He was always generous to those whom he had worsted in argument and debate and they loved him for it. He bore no man ill will and on one occasion I heard him defend a man who had shamefully wronged him.

He lived a battle of wits as those who knew him best can testify. He hated sham and hypocrisy and never lost an opportunity to expose anyone who practiced them.

The farmers of Kansas and this nation lost a true friend in his passing. During all the years of my association with him in Union work, I never had the least cause to doubt his sincerity of purpose. He always stood up and fought fair for what he thought right. I think of him many times as the same type of man as was Lincoln. As the name, Lincoln, will go down through the ages as our most loved president, so will it be with the name, Tromble, in co-operative work. A gentleman he was always, courteous, kind and considerate of others. He was and is my ideal of an American citizen. My only regret is that there are too few men like him. His was a wonderful life. He was untiring in his efforts to help his fellowmen. He worked hard, early and late, day in and day out, never giving himself a thought. His thoughts were always for others that we might have and enjoy more of life's things. He did not at any time spare himself and often times have I told him he was ruining his health in the work but he would always smile and say, "No, Schmitt, I am alright. It must be done."

So, do the work he did until his health broke. The result we all know. He left a great work unfinished and behind him he left upon the Trestle Board, the plans for a great building. We must take up the plans where he left off and carry on as we all know he would have us do. Let us pledge ourselves to work a little harder, none of us expecting to do and be as great in the work as he but each of us doing our best. This is as he would have it.

His unselfish life is a fitting example for us to follow. He was always happiest when doing something for others and a no more fitting inscription could be carved upon his monument than this, "He lived and died for others." A friend,

ROY SCHMITT.

THE FUTURE OF THE POOL

The contract upon which the Alberta Pool is now operating covers the crop years of 1923 to 1927 inclusive. The new contracts covering the crop years of 1928 to 1932 inclusive are printed and will be sent out to be signed in April. Only a few minor changes have been made in the contract. It is essentially the same as the old one. Old members who sign the new contract before August 1st, 1927, will not be charged a fee. New members will be required to pay or sign a note for the same amount—\$3.00 as an organization and membership fee.

The directors of the Alberta Wheat Pool are satisfied that a larger number of farmers will sign the new contract than sign the old one. Their belief is the result of their experience in addressing hundreds of Pool meetings throughout the province during the past four years.

Upon all sides we hear expressions of confidence in the Wheat Pool and expressions of determination to make it a permanent institution. We have records of hundreds of resolutions passed at country meetings to this effect. The seventy Pool delegates have each year in convention expressed their satisfaction by vote. The fact that no changes in the Board of Directors has taken place (with the exception of O. L. McPherson who resigned to enter the Alberta Cabinet) since the Pool's inception is a good sign of the members' satisfaction.

The Alberta farmers have tried the alternative of the Wheat Pool—the private grain trade—for many years and they are thoroughly dissatisfied with it. Having received very tangible benefits from the Pool they will not fail to see that it continues to function.

The future welfare of Alberta farmers will to a very large degree depend upon the success of their co-operative enterprises. The continuation of the Wheat Pool is the only sure way to procure every possible cent for the producer out of Western Canada's principal industry—wheat growing. Alberta farmers depend upon their Wheat Pool to get every cent the consumer pays for their wheat minus only the necessary and minimum cost of marketing, and the Wheat Pool in turn depends upon the Alberta farmers for their continued loyal support.

FARMERS WANT MORE MONEY

In an effort to help the American farmers, a government appropriation of \$1,540,000 became available this year under the Purnell Act. This money is to be spent for investigations and experiments "bearing directly on the production, manufacture and distribution of agricultural products."

The intent of the act was not so much to improve production as to study distribution and marketing, and to find more profitable uses for farm products.

On behalf of the farmers, the editor of Farm and Fireside has just lodged a vigorous protest against the use of a large part of this money on production projects. "Our needs for research to help sell crops is far more pressing than for research to improve production," he informs the national legislators in his June editorial. "We produce too much food already. The Purnell funds should be used to find ways to get more money out of what we already know how to grow."

"Particularly we need to find what we can produce for the unlimited industrial market rather than for the unexpended stomach."

"Every new industrial use for farm products will definitely remove a part of our surpluses and provide an entirely new source of income."

"More research should be devoted to utilizing our vast tonnage of wasted products, such as straw, corn stalks, cut fruits and vegetables. Agriculture is only beginning its job of growing raw materials for the chemical industries. When a private chemist has extracted \$250 worth of salable products from a ton of straw, who knows what we may expect next?"

COLORFUL HOTELS

In 200 leading hotels between New York and Florida a single furniture manufacturer has inspired the exclamation, "what beautiful rooms." And that's exactly what the furniture manufacturer intended to do. Beginning with substantial furniture he has sought and used the advice of artists and decorators in how to achieve the most beautiful symphonies of colors and blends. In place of insipid golden oak and "missin" and birch masquerading as mahogany, and varied other woods glossed over to shine in imitation of the natural beauty of the wood as it comes from the primeval forests colors have been employed to express personality and individuality. It is in the theatre; it is on the street corner as you watch the automobiles pass by in a riot of colors; it is in the enticing home interiors that are bright, cheerful and restful. In hotel bedrooms, through the parlors, corridors, lobbies, dining rooms, etc., one has grown accustomed to behold these beauties "that are fast and last." They are selected by artists like H. Ledyard Towle, and the work of decoration is completed by skilled hands.

The present-day flair for colors is not an accident, and it has no resemblance to the thing that is called a "fad." It is due to the achievements of chemistry that have made possible these rich shades and colors, and by means of absolutely new products it has placed the modern brush of art on the commonest of our holdings—our furniture.

HOW OLD IS ANN?

An advisory committee to the Joint Senate Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation has opened shop in the National Capital for the purpose of telling the House Committee on Ways and Means and the Senate Committee on Finance how it should bring about the simplification of regulations for the administration of a tax law and changes in the administrative features of the laws. Learned gentlemen, including professors from Yale, and doctors from "Institutes" have opened the ball in behalf of more equitable taxation such as has been demanded in this country ever since our ancient Boston inhabitants resisted the tax on tea.

PRESCRIPTION WHISKY

Following in the wake of the effort of the American Medical Association to have the prohibition law amended to permit unlimited prescriptions of whisky or other alcoholic beverages by physicians, comes the news from the National Capital that there is no likelihood of the present legal limit being changed.

MELLON AND THE SURPLUS

When tax measures are considered by congress the secrecy of treasury, Andrew Mellon, is always warning against any possibilities of a deficit occurring in the treasury. Then a few months later he generally finds that there is a surplus. Mellon always was a good business man. The secretary now states that the treasury surplus for the current fiscal year will exceed \$600,000,000.

EARL CARROLL

Attorney General Sargent comes from the hills of Vermont and he was a good fisherman before Mr. Coolidge ever baited a hook. He has looked into the case of Earl Carroll, the theatrical producer who became famous in the "bathub case" and then got sick on his way to the Atlanta penitentiary. A lot of people have remained sceptical about Carroll, and they agree with Sargent, and declare that "you can't fool these Old Yankees."

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The annual National Conference on Weights and Measures has just been held in Washington. Despite the fact that the American colonists through their legislatures began passing laws on the subject that provided for the testing of commercial instruments used by the merchants in the Colonies as early as 1600, there still remains a great variety of state laws upon the subject. However steady progress has been made in stopping fraudulent weights, and in marking goods fictitiously. Nevertheless one can still step on a spring scale weighing machine without finding out definitely whether to commence to diet, or not.

AGE OLD

The following resolution was passed by a school board in Ohio about a hundred years ago. It resolved: "You are welcome to use this schoolhouse to debate all proper questions in. But such things as railroads and telegraphs are impossible and rank infidelity. There is nothing in the word of God about them. If God had designed that His intelligent creatures should travel at the frightful speed of 15 miles an hour by steam, He would have foretold it by the mouth of his holy prophets. It is a device of Satan to carry the souls of the faithful down to hell."—Exchange.

STEEL AND IRON MAKES PROGRESS

How the steel and iron industry adjusts itself to changing conditions is seen in the orderly gain of production of pig iron and steel ingots in March over February. This, too, despite unfavorable weather conditions that bore heavily on business activities throughout the country. Mills and fabricators report that orders from many small purchasers more than offset declines in the requirements of some of the large users.

While the general feeling is that the output of iron and steel products will show a moderate decline in the near future, one well-known authority observes that forecasters are continually being confounded because we no longer have accurate measurements of demand.

COLORADO IS MAKING A DRIVE FOR NEW MEMBERS

Farmers can change things from what they are into what they should be in any two or four years' time that they decide to do so. The trouble is, it is not enough of them seem to know that this is necessary; therefore, organizations are not built as solidly as they should be and the day of justice is delayed. A few more years and we pass on, leaving these questions to be decided by the coming generation, but unless farmers awaken soon the next generation of farmers will all be tenants on the farms that their fathers' owned. There is only one way to build an organization. Go out and get the members. If it is left to Dick, Ed and Harry, they possibly won't do it. The time to start is now. Cut the petition application out, found in this issue, paste it on a sheet of paper and sign up your neighbors.—T. E. Howard in Colorado Union Farmer.

FROM 1900 TO 1927—A FAR CRY

It might almost be said that our commercial history began with the year 1900. The totals of any phase of business of that day look puny and inconsequential when compared with present figures. The only total of the year 1900 which bears any fair comparison with a present figure is that representing the population of the United States. We had 76,000,000 population in 1900 and the Treasury Department now places the population at 116,000,000, an increase for the twenty-five years of 53 per cent. Based upon our earlier business experiences, an accompanying increase of 50 per cent, or even 100 per cent, might have taken place in the demand for consumers' goods. Our experience of the last twenty-five years, however, proves that we have set up for ourselves a wholly new commercial structure and that consumer demand has increased out of all proportion to the population increase.

It is almost a definition of a gentleman to say that he is one who never gives pain. He has his eyes on all his company; he is tender toward the bashful, gentle toward the distant, and merciful toward the absurd. He makes light of favors when he does them, and seems to be receiving when he is conferring.—Cardinal Newman.

Human nature is funny. Europe jeers at America's crime record and forgets that she sent over most of the criminals.

The unorganized farmer is just about as powerful or as powerless as a fly.

RENTS ARE THE MEASURE OF LAND VALUES

A farm is a crop factory. Its true value is measured by its output. Costs and fixed charges must be paid for the net proceeds of production in farming as well as in manufacturing.

The returns from rents on a share-crop plan serve as a safe basis on which to estimate the true value of farms.

Applying this to a farm of 160 acres in Kansas or Oklahoma produces results not entirely in accord with some of the estimates of value placed by loan committees on land offered as security for loans from The Federal Land Bank of Wichita.

Assume that it is a farm of 160 acres in Kansas with 100 acres in wheat, 40 acres in corn, and 20 acres in pasture, and use the average cash returns from wheat and corn during the years 1921 to 1925. A third of the wheat will be worth \$444 and a third of the corn, \$164.23, making the total cash return \$608.23. From this deduct \$160 for taxes and \$100 for insurance and depreciation of buildings. That leaves a net annual cash return of \$348.23 which is 5 per cent of \$6964.

If the farm is in Oklahoma, it might have 40 acres in cotton, 40 acres in wheat, 40 acres in corn, 20 acres in oats, and 20 acres in pasture. On the basis of average cash returns, a fourth of the cotton will be \$281.60; a third of the wheat, \$160; a third of the corn, \$144.80; and a third of the oats, \$84, making total cash returns of \$670.40. Deducting \$160 for taxes and \$100 for insurance and depreciation of buildings leaves a net annual cash return of \$416.40, which is 5 per cent of \$8328.

Crop rents are the land's share of production. Turning crops into livestock products of higher value, calls for additional investments of funds, management, and labor. Net returns from such sources cannot properly be credited to the land.

While The Federal Land Bank of Wichita makes loans only to persons actually engaged or about to become engaged in the cultivation of the land mortgaged, values can be based only on the basis of probable returns if the land were farmed by tenants. That will be the bank's way of obtaining revenue from the land should it acquire title to it through foreclosure. If the individual to whom a loan is made fails to pay interest on the amount borrowed, the bank must depend upon the land to earn the revenues required to pay interest promptly on the Federal Land Bank bonds, from the proceeds of the sale of which the loan was made.

Applicants for loans and officers of National farm loan associations should face these facts. The officers of The Federal Land Bank must operate in accordance with them. To do anything else would be the same as attempting to make farm loans at the rate of 5 per cent to solvent farmers who make application and offer adequate security.

Adequate security as evidenced by the earning power of the land is not the basis of the application. It should be the basis of valuation followed by investigators for loan committees of National farm loan associations.

It is the basis on which federal appraisers and the executive committee of The Federal Land Bank must stand when passing upon applications for loans.—The Financing of Farming.

The rules of subtraction apply to farming. If more is poured out than is put in, there will be less in the pot.

APPLICANTS SHOULD BE SOLVENT

Applications for loans from The Federal Land Bank of Wichita should not be taken from persons whose financial statements show them to be insolvent.

To be a safe and desirable loan, not only must the security be good. The Federal Land Bank of Wichita is lending money at 5 per cent interest on very favorable terms as to repayment. But the bank does not wish to acquire title to the land. The ability of the borrower to make payments promptly must also be considered.

Adequate security is, of course, the fundamental consideration. That is required to make sure that the bank will not suffer ultimate loss. But in making loans, it is quite desirable that the difficulties caused by delinquencies be avoided.

The Federal Land Bank of Wichita serves the business of farming by maintaining a co-operative agency from which solvent farmers may borrow on their land at a rate of interest appreciably lower than other industries must pay.

To continue maintaining such an agency, the bank must meet its obligations promptly and it must earn dividends for its stockholders. If borrowers have interests in the bank's profits proportionate to the amounts they have borrowed.

This being the case, the bank must avoid doing things which would weaken its ability to hold down the rate of interest which all farmers pay, and would diminish its net earnings and delay payment of dividends to borrowers.

Loans which will go delinquent on the first installment are chief among the things to be avoided. They are almost sure to do this if made to applicants who are seriously involved financially or are insolvent.—The Financing of Farming.

THE EASTMAN CASE

The decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Eastman Kodak Company case is likely to change some of the practices of the Federal Trade Commission, if general Washington's opinion is correct. The Trade Commission sought to compel the Eastman Company to dispose of some of its laboratories and contended that they had purchased with the intention of maintaining a monopoly and lessening competition. The Supreme Court held that the sale of a patent has not to defend its position in the Courts. This is largely due to the fact that the Federal Trade has always pursued shifting policies. Up to less than two years ago the Commission had the reputation of being "radical." New "conservative" Commissioners were appointed, and in consequence there is plenty of disension among the Commissioners.

The Country Woman

RHYMED PRESIDENTS
Listen, my children, while one at a time
Your twenty-nine presidents greet you
in rhyme!
First comes George Washington, fol-
lowed by Adams,
Martha and Abbie their dutiful
madams.
Jefferson third, he who gave to the
nation
The Democrat Party and Great Dec-
laration,
Now meet James Madison, then James
Monroe.
Who both sponsored doctrines you all
ought to know.
John Quincy Adams took over the
reins,
Then Hickory Jackson of Indian cam-
paigns.
Martin Van Buren is next in our
view;
Then Harrison, hero of Tippecanoe.
Tyler and Texas are words you should
bracket,
While Polk is tied up with the Mex-
ican racket.
Old Rough-and-Ready, the warrior
fierce,
Zachary Taylor, then Fillmore, then
Pierce.
After Buchanan—the friend of
the slave,
Abraham Lincoln, great, simple and
brave!
Then Andrew Jackson, who won little
fame,
Followed by Grant, who earned much
of the same.
Out Hayes, enter Garfield, who short-
ly was killed,
When the President's office by Arthur
was filled.
After Cleveland came Harrison, Cleve-
land again,
Next William McKinley, who also was
slain.
Now Roosevelt, Rough Rider, Pro-
gressive and tourist;
Then the screen projects Taft, who is
famous as a jurist.
The World War and Wilson will live
through the years,
For they symbolize sacrifice, sorrow
and tears.
Warren Harding, who strove for the
normal again,
Was stricken and died on his World
Coup campaign;
Today we have Coolidge, of pioneer
Yanks,
A thrifty American—let us give
thanks!
—A. W. Newall.

BACON MEAT LOAF
Another tempting pork dish that
may be served either hot or cold is
bacon meat loaf. It is particularly at-
tractive when sliced very thin and
served as stuffed pork chops. This
dish is not only tempting hot, but
actually acceptable when served cold
at the picnic or camping meal. Have
your retail dealer cut the pork chops
about one inch thick. Then make an
incision on one side. The cut should
be deep enough to hold at least one
or two tablespoons of your favorite
dressing. To prepare stuffed pork
chops, wipe the chops with a damp
cloth, open the pocket, season with
salt and pepper; then stuff with your
favorite bread dressing. Sew or skew-
er the opening. These chops may be
fried in the skillet or baked in a
large skillet and a tablespoon of bac-
on or other drippings. Melt the
drippings in a skillet. Sear the chops
on both sides. Then brown slightly,
cover and let steam slowly for three
fourths to one hour, depending upon
the thickness of the chops. Turn
frequently.

If baked, place the roasting pan
or skillet in a 450 degrees F. oven. Sear
for 20 minutes; then reduce the tem-
perature to 350 degrees F. Add one
onion sliced and 1-2 cup boiling water
and bake for one hour, basting fre-
quently. About 15 minutes before they
are served, season with salt and pep-
per to taste. A little chopped onion
and green pepper added about one
half hour before the chops are done
will add to the flavor of the dish. All
pork cuts should be well cooked.

CURRIED PORK
Remove skin and fat from two and
a half pounds of fresh pork cut it
into small pieces. Put into a saucepan
with a little butter and fry brown.
Add two chopped onions, a tablespoon
of curry powder, and salt and pepper
to taste. Add two cups stock, bring
to boil and simmer for an hour. Re-
move meat from liquid and keep it
warm. Boil the liquid rapidly until it
is reduced to half its original quan-
tity, and serve with a border of boiled
rice.

ENGLISH PORK PIE
Make a pie crust, not very rich,
and line sides of deep baking dish.
Fill with layers of thinly sliced bac-
on, potatoes, onions and lean fresh
pork, cut into small pieces. Season
with salt, pepper, and sage. Pour
gravy left from a roast or stock
thickened with browned flour. Cover
with crust and bake for an hour and
a half.

Boobs: Those who to escape cen-
sure, become supporters of the cynic
who denounces boobs.



HEMSTITCHED SCARF AND SETS
NO. 1003
This beautiful scarf is hemstitched
and stamped on finest quality white
Indian head, and can be had in Vanity
set, Buffet Set, Lunch Set, 36x36 in.
with six napkins 12x12 in. square.
This is one of the most popular
signs we have ever originated. The
charming forget-me-not works out
most attractively in blue, rose and
light greens. A detailed working

TODAY'S YOUTH

Another phase of mankind's ten-
dency of harking backward to the
"good old times" is his attitude in
thinking of the youth of today and
the fear for the world's future when
the present day crop of men have
ceased to be. This is just wasted
time and effort. It isn't constructive.
It isn't even justifiable.

In my judgment the person who
holds these ideas are not acquainted
with our young folk. They may have
a speaking acquaintance but no real
friendship with them.

Of course, there are some rattle-
brained youths now but even the gold-
en age produce its quota of this type
as well as empire builders. It is just
possible that the per cent of each is
very nearly the same.

Today's youth have access to much
more dangerous and swifter means of
locomotion, they seem speed mad,
the limit seeming to be only the en-
gineering ability to produce but isn't
it equally true that this always has
been the limit? Horses were forced
to the limit of their speed and en-
durance during the time of their
service.

Most of our young people are loyal,
sympathetic, trustworthy and indus-
trious. In their terse and striking
slang they (most of them) do not
"crab" or "gripe" about their middle
aged relatives' views, methods and
ways. This can hardly be truthfully
said of "middle-aged relatives."

Sure they, these efficient and adapt-
able men and women, who will rule
and guide tomorrow's world, need sup-
er-vision, guidance and encouragement
in their expression but never entire
repression.

No doubt but with the very best of
our efforts in this line they, when they
have attained our age will look back
and think about the fine folk and
good times of the past and experience
a tremor of fear for the world's wel-
fare when looking forward.

ETHEL WHITNEY.

SUMMER SALADS

Supper Salad
In the center of a lettuce leaf
place a slice of tomato (about an
inch thick.) Form a nest of scram-
bled eggs on top of the tomato. In
the nest, place small pieces of sliced
boiled ham.

Mississippi Salad
6 firm tomatoes; 4 medium cucum-
bers; 2 small onions (if desired);
1-4 C. chopped green pepper; salt
and pepper; Spinach.

Salad Dressing
Prepare tomato cups with the to-
matoes, chill—cut the cucumbers in
small cubes add chopped onions and
peppers with salt and pepper to sea-
son well. Mixed with enough boiled
dressing to give a desirable mixture
without being mushy, and fill the to-
mato cups. Line the plates with
spinach, place the cups on these, gar-
nish tops of cup with boiled dressing,
and strips of green pepper.

Sour Cream Salad Dressing
1 cupful sour cream; 2 tablespoons
vinegar; 1 tablespoonful lemon
juice; 1 tablespoonful sugar; 1 pim-
ento (canned); 1 teaspoonful salt;
pepper; mustard; celery seeds.

Beat cream until stiff, then add the
vinegar, lemon juice, sugar, salt, pep-
per, and mustard to taste. Beat all
together until very thick, add a few
celery seeds—and pimento cut in
small pieces to give variety. Serve
on cucumbers or cold slaw.

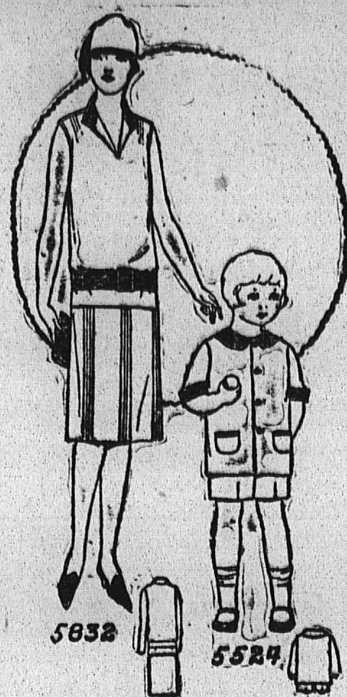
Standard Boiled Dressing
6 tablespoonsful butter; 4 T. flour;
1 T. sugar; 1 teaspoonful salt; 1-2
teaspoonful mustard; 1 cupful vine-
gar; 1-2 cupful boiled water (boil-
ing); 3 eggs or 6 egg yolks.

Melt the butter in the top of a
double boiler, and stir in the flour,
mixing thoroughly. Then add sugar,
salt, mustard, vinegar, and boiling
water, beating constantly. Cook un-
til well thickened, stirring all the
while. Beat the eggs or egg yolk un-
til light, and turn cooked mixture in-
to them a little at a time while stir-
ring. Return to the double boiler and cook
five minutes, stirring up from the
bottom. This makes about a pint of
thick rich colored stock which will
keep for weeks in a covered glass jar
in a cool place. Thin as needed with
sweet or sour, plain or whipped
cream.

Bacon Fat Dressing
Good with greens or other vege-
table salads. Warm the fat—strain
it—if there is much sediment add
about 1-2 as much vinegar as you
have fat. If you prefer dressing
thick, add a little flour and a very
little water and cook until it thickens.
Serve it hot.

POISONED BOOZE
The Health Commissioner of the
State of New York has asked the
Surgeon General of the United States
Public Health Service to conduct a
seasonal inquiry into deaths from al-
coholism. The New York official
asserts that the increase in the death
rate from alcoholism in New York
has been 260 per cent in five years.

He claims it is due to illicit liquor,
which, according to his statement,
there must be considerable in New
York.



5832 Misses' Dress
Cut in 4 Sizes: 16, 18 and 20
years. A 20 year size without
sleeves, will require 1/4 yard of
27 inch lining, and 27 yards of
material 40 inches wide, to-
gether with 1/4 yard of contrast-
ing material 40 inches wide for
facing on collar and belt. 1/2
made with sleeves 3/4 yard
more will be required. The width
of the Skirt at the lower edge
with plaits extended is 56
inches. Price 15c.

5824 Boys' Suit
Cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10 and 12
years. A 12 year size requires
2 1/2 yards of 36 inch material
with 1/4 yard of contrasting ma-
terial. If made with long sleeves
and of one material 2 1/2 yards
will be required. Price 15c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE.
Send 12c in silver or stamps for
our UP-TO-DATE SPRING & SUM-
MER 1927 BOOK OF FASHIONS,
showing color plates, and containing
500 designs of Ladies', Misses' and
Children's Patterns, a CONCISE and
COMPREHENSIVE ARTICLE ON
DRESSMAKING. ALSO SOME
POINTS FOR THE NEEDLE (illus-
trating 30 of the various, simple
stitches) all valuable hints to the
home dressmaker.

**OR USE THE FOLLOWING NO-
TICE.**
Send 12c in silver or stamps for our
UP-TO-DATE SPRING AND SUM-
MER 1927 BOOK OF FASHIONS.
Pattern Dept., Kansas Union Far-
mer, Salina, Kansas Box 48.

A SAD, SAD STORY
You know folks, I hate like the dick-
ens
A story like this to unfold;
A story of innocent chickens
Torn from their home, in the cold.
Brought to this wild, wicked city,
Exposed to Twelfth Street's grim
snares,
Deserted to die, Oh! the pity,
By one who denied their last prayers.

These poor little innocents trusted
One who is quite smooth and slick,
And their trust was cruelly busted
By a careless miser's trick.
He should have guarded these chickens
But was off to a golf game instead,
And left them for anyone's picking,
Their deaths are on this man's head.

He should have fed them a ration
He knew would have kept them
alive;
Gold Medal, well known through the
nation,
Would have made these poor chickens
thrive,
But he fed some rival's prescription,
Some vile concoction called feed,
I know it will be your conviction,
He failed in this hour of need.

'Tis the same old sordid, grim story
Of innocence trusting a man,
The man strutting round in his glory
As only a well-dressed sheik can.
But I hope you will all mix
And give him the same bitter gruel,
He gave to these poor little chicks.

If there is anyone who does not un-
derstand this story, ask Jack Steen's
about it; he can explain it.
A. M. Kinney.

SALUTE TO OLD GLORY
There isn't a flag
That is finer,
There isn't a land
That's so free;

I'm proud of my flag
And my country,
And may it be
Proud of me!

**HOW TO PRESERVE EGGS FOR
WINTER**
Old Biddy is at her highest point
of efficiency during these summer
months. Her product is reasonably
priced.

Next winter she takes her vaca-
tion and the price of eggs may go up.
These are reasons why eggs for
winter use should be preserved now.
Extension specialists in foods and nu-
trition at South Dakota State College
say that for home use, the best
method to use in preserving eggs is
to place them in a solution of water
glass, which is sodium silicate and
can be purchased at most drug
stores.

"Eggs so preserved may be kept
for 8 to 12 months in excellent
condition and used with good results,"
they declared. "The process costs ap-
proximately three cents per dozen
eggs when the price of sodium sili-
cate is about forty cents a quart."
"Eggs must be fresh and clean
and, if possible, infertile, if satisfac-
tory results are to be obtained. When
an egg is only slightly soiled, a
cloth dampened with vinegar can be
used to remove the stain; but under
no circumstances should badly soiled
eggs be used for preserving."

To preserve 15 dozen eggs in wa-
ter glass, the college gives the fol-
lowing directions:
Select a five-gallon crock (earth-
en or stone), clean thoroughly,

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

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One Advance Rumley thresh-
ing machine 32x56 and one 16 horse
Advance engine, all in A. No. 1 condition.
Will sell at a bargain. Would consider a
deal on live stock. A. J. Wempe, Frank-
fort, Kansas.

FARMS FOR SALE

FARMS FOR SALE IN SOUTHERN
MISSOURI. Write Mae Allison, St.
John, Kansas, R. 2.

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

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO
Chevyne, 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.75;
smoking, 10 lbs., \$1.50; PIPE FILLER. Pay
when received. UNITED FARMERS,
Bardwell, Kentucky.

POSITION WANTED

WANTED—Stenographic work. Farmers'
Union ruled, Henrietta Varnau, Kin-
caid, Kansas.

WANTED

WANTED DISTRICT MANAGERS to sell a
line of accident and health insurance.
Excellent territory. Liberal commissions.
Contract with Home Office, The
Western Casualty Company, Denver, Colo.

WANTED—Hear from owner good farm
for sale. Cash price, particulars, D. F.
Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

scald, and allow to dry. Heat 10 to
12 quarts of water to boiling point
and allow to cool. Then measure out
and place 9 quarts in the crock, and
add one quart of sodium silicate. Stir
well.

The solution thus prepared is ready
for the eggs, which may be put in
all at once or from time to time as
they are obtainable. Care should be
taken when placing them in the jar
not to crack or break the shells. The
solution must cover the eggs by at
least two inches at all times. Put the
crock containing the eggs in a cool
place, and cover with a tight lid
or waxed paper to prevent evapora-
tion.

A smaller or larger number of eggs
can be preserved in a solution mixed
and prepared in the same propor-
tion.

**PROFITS INCREASED BY CAPON-
IZING LATE CHICKS**
That caponizing is one of the most
profitable ways of marketing late
hatched cockerels is indicated in the
experience of C. O. Steen of Velen
who last year caponized fifty cockerels
hatched on June 8.

In reporting his results to D. C.
Henderson, extension poultry special-
ist of State College, Mr. Steen said
that Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island
Reds, Orpingtons and Jersey Black
Glasses were used. The birds were
caponized when they reached a weight
of from twelve ounces to two and one-
half pounds. The poultry specialist
advises caponizing the birds as soon
as the cockerels can be separated
from their mothers.

On April 16, 1927, the capons raised
by Mr. Steen averaged six pounds
dressed for market. The market
price was 35 cents a pound. A market
return of \$2.10 was realized from
each capon or practically double the
market value of a cockerel. A profit
margin of \$1.16 was obtained per capon af-
ter taking out 84 cents for the cost of
feed and ten cents for the cost of
dressing and dry picking.

"The experience of Mr. Steen in-
dicates that May or June hatched
cockerels that would return only a
small profit as broilers may be mar-
keted profitably as capons," says the
extension poultry specialist. "Mr.
Steen was taught how to caponize
chickens at a demonstration given in the
State College by L. D. Nichols.
Last year was his first year in capon-
izing and raising capons."

PROTECTING ROSES
The American Rose Society recent-
ly held its annual gathering and
prizes were awarded for the most
beautiful specimens in roses. While
roses delight the millions yet their
growth calls for careful attention if
the best results are to be obtained.
The American Rose Society has indi-
cated that it is concerned about a
"disease" issued by prominent rose
growers and plant pathologists which
said that "brown canker," a rose dis-
ease, is rapidly spreading in widely
separated sections of the United
States and Canada. The statement
by the Society says "the presence of
brown canker is indicated by branches
dying back after the growth has
started and, unless an energetic fight
is waged, it may kill the plants. It
may be that brown canker is what has
long been called "die-back" appearing
in winter form. However loss can
be prevented if the proper treatment
is used." Among the means of control
which this Society has recommended
to its 4,500 members is the use of the
new chemical mercury compound that
is proving such a savior in insect
and plant diseases. It should be al-
ternated weekly with a mixture of sul-
phur and arsenate of lead. This treat-
ment will also prevent mildew and
black spot.

SCHOOL DAYS
In big educational centers like
Washington there are schools where
thousands of lucky girls live their
daily lives while they pursue their
studies and gain an education. Holton
Arms is a leader among this class of
private schools, and its merit is shown
in the record where the elder sister
of the family is succeeded by younger
sisters in the enrollment of the school;
and in later years when these girls
reach the maturity of womanhood,
their daughters are entered by them as
pupils in Holton-Arms. In the June-
time of the year the parents, friends,
and graduates assemble for the com-
mencement exercises. There are class
plays, these, receptions, and various
other functions. It is a time when ev-
ery one renews his or her association
with the school. The united groups
rededicate themselves to the cause and
purpose of the school, and the Alma
Mater. In this school there are en-
rolled the daughters of the country's most

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Kansas

distinguished citizens, including sena-
tors, representatives, court justices,
cabinet members, army and navy of-
ficials, diplomats and many others
who are prominent in public and
private life. It may be counted a
blessing to our civilization that pri-
vate schools are so plentiful and skill-
fully organized by such competent
leaders in education as Mrs. F. A.
Hotton, principal of Holton-Arms.

The success of such a school is largely
due to the fact that a few such women
as she possess a practical under-
standing of modern youth, and know
how to bring out and develop the best
qualities in the modern emigna,

WHAT CHILDREN SHOULD KNOW
Clean Teeth
The doctors and the dentists will
pull your teeth, if you don't watch
out. They say that focal infections
will ruin the health, which means that
an abscessed tooth may send its poison
into the blood and joints, and cause
the latter to get stiff and lame. Or
bad digestion and poor health may
come from bad teeth.

In the box of Job there is a line
which says: "I escaped with the skin
of my teeth." It isn't generally sup-
posed nowadays that the teeth have
skin—however the care of them is very
important. The cleaning of teeth is
an age-old practice, although the
methods have varied in different
parts of the world at different times.

The first tooth brush used by the
ancients was the "chew stick," a twig
with one end of a carpenter's pencil,
about the size of a soft fibrous
condition. This "chew stick" not only
cleaned the teeth but also gave the
gums a general and beneficial mas-
sage. Primitive people in some parts
of the world still use this type of
tooth brush.

An old-time implement to keep the
teeth clean was a strip of linen cloth.
The tooth powder came into use in the
seventeenth century. A burnt cork
preparation became popular because
the black charred cork whitened the
teeth.

Modern bristle brushes are practi-
cally always made of hog bristles, the
first grades of which come from the
cold, bleak region of Russia, Siberia,
and China, where half-wild hogs are
abundant. Apparently the thinner the
hog, the longer and stiffer are the
bristles.

The best type of tooth brush handles
are made of pyralin, which lends it-
self admirably to the uses of tooth
brush manufacturers, because it is
hard, waterproof, flexible, and thor-
oughly sanitary. Hundreds of thou-
sands of pyralin tooth brush handles
are in daily use and they have taken
the place of the old form of beef bone
and other animal substance.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY
Whereas God in his wisdom has called
from us the beloved mother of our bro-
ther, Sister Arthur Colby, we the mem-
bers of Cottonwood Local No. 1958 wish
to extend to the bereaved family our
sincere sympathy.

Be it further resolved that a copy of
the resolutions be sent to the Kansas
Farmers Union, a copy to bereaved fam-
ily, and a copy be spread on the minutes
of our Local.

Committee
Ruth Brucker
Maggie Johnson
Minnie Brucker

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY
Since God in his infinite wisdom has
seen fit to remove from our midst our be-
loved brother and president, John M.
Tromble, we the members of Grace Hill
Local No. 1212 realizing
loss to our fraternity and to humanity,
take this means of expressing to his fam-
ily and loved ones our sincere and heart-
felt sympathy and regret.

Homer Alkins, Sec.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY
Whereas it has pleased the Divine Ruler
of the universe to call to his reward
our worthy brother R. M. Glenn,
Be it therefore resolved that we the
members of Republic County Union No.
22, extend to our bereaved brother our
sincere sympathy.

Be it further resolved that a copy of
these resolutions be sent to the bereaved
brother, a copy spread on the minutes
of this meeting, also a copy sent to the
Courtland Journal and one to the Kansas
Union Farmer for publication.

M. W. Walters
H. A. Childs
Ed Kipper

A sufficient number of petition sig-
natures have been secured in Inde-
pendence township, Doniphan county,
authorizing the township board to
furnish free gopher poison for con-
trolling gophers in that township.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Since death has taken from us our es-
teemed brother, Gottlieb Elmas, for 10c
North Star Local Union No. 610 desire to
extend to his relatives our sincere sym-
pathy.

Committee
W. P. Schneider
J. W. Becker
Geo. Frankkuch

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY
Whereas God in his infinite love and
wisdom has removed from this life Mandy
Lundberg, the beloved wife of T. W. Lund-
berg, who is a member of North Union
Local No. 716, McPherson, Kansas.

Be it therefore resolved that we, the
members of North Union Local No. 716
herewith pay tribute to the memory of
our departed neighbor and friend and ex-
tend to her family our heartfelt sym-
pathy.

Be it further resolved that a copy of
these resolutions be sent to the bereaved
family, that one copy be sent to the Kan-
sas Union Farmer for publication, and
that they be spread on the minutes of the
local.

Harry Johnson, Sec.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY
Whereas the most kind Heavenly Father
has called from among us our esteem-
ed friend and comrade, Thomas J.
Ellisberry, and whereas we shall miss his
kind and cheerful helpfulness,
Therefore be it resolved that we the mem-
bers of the Anderson County Farm-
ers' Union extend expressions of sym-
pathy to the C. Y. Johnson family who are
his nearest of kin in this locality, and at
whose home he died May 26th, 1927.

Be it further resolved that a copy of
these resolutions be sent to the bereaved
family and a copy to the state paper at
Salina, Kansas.

signed
Pearl Gretton
John Anderson
May Campbell
Resolution Committee.

**HOW SHE GOT RID
OF RHEUMATISM**

Knowing from terrible experience the
suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J.
E. Hurst, who lives at 204 Davis Avenue
E. 14, Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful
for having healed herself that out of pure
gratitude she is anxious to tell all other
sufferers just how to get rid of their tor-
ture by a simple way at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely
out of this notice, mail it to her with
your own name and address, and she
will gladly send you this valuable infor-
mation entirely free. Write her at once
before you forget.

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 ad-
dress and \$1.50.

KANSAS UNION FARMER.
Box 48 Salina, Kansas

U. S. RADIO FARM SCHOOL

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

POULTRY HOUSES

Poultry Yards and Equipment

In conjunction with each house for laying stock there should be two large yards attached to it. The yards should be as large as possible and so arranged that the fowls can be kept in one for a considerable length of time while the other is being given a rest.

Small, bare yards are objectionable, because the birds do not get enough range or green feed and the soil soon becomes contaminated. Each yard should be plowed and cultivated occasionally and reseeded to a green crop of some kind.

In this way the possibility of having the flocks infested with worms and infected with various diseases is reduced considerably.

Roosts and droppings boards should be located at the rear of the house to give the fowls protection against drafts while roosting. The droppings boards should be about 2 feet above the floor, and the roosts about 6 inches above the droppings boards.

Droppings boards should be made of tightly fitting matched lumber. Roosts should be made of 2 by 4-inch pieces, narrow side up, and the upper edges rounded off. Space the roosts approximately a foot apart.

Many poultrymen place wire netting immediately under the roosts so that the birds will be kept off droppings and thus can not pick at them and pick up worm eggs. Droppings boards should be cleaned every day, or at least every other day.

Locating the Nests. Nests are best located at the ends of the house and not under the droppings boards, thus leaving more floor space free for scratching.

It is highly advisable to have darkened nests built out from the wall so that the birds enter the nests from the rear, the front of the nests being opened for gathering the eggs. The advantage of using darkened nests is to prevent the egg-eating habit.

Mash hoppers and grit and shell hoppers should also be provided. Plans of housing the fowls from the poultry department of most State agricultural colleges or from the United States Department of Agriculture.

The drinking vessels for water and milk should be on platforms and straw can not be placed under them.

For plans of poultry houses and equipment suitable for your locality write to the poultry department of your state agricultural college. Your county agent or extension poultry specialist will be glad to give you information concerning the best location for the house and details of construction.

FALL POULTRY MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS

Lesson 3. Feeding the Layers. The all-important problem in feeding laying hens is to get the largest possible returns from the cost of the feed consumed and the price of the eggs.

Factors determining profit in egg production. The farmer can not very well control production. Every farmer knows that egg prices are highest during the fall and early winter months, and he should realize that if he gets good egg production then it will pay him well. Fall and early winter production is the key to greater profits. Pullets should commence laying in October or early November.

Give the Right Kind of Feeds. The pullets can not be expected to make eggs unless they are fed egg-making feeds in abundance. Manufacturing eggs means that the hen must have plenty of feed of the right kind. Of course, to lay well the pullets must first be bred-to-lay kind. Good feed without good breeding is largely wasted.

A hen laying 144 eggs in one year produces 18 pounds of material, so that a hen weighing 5 pounds would produce more than three times her own body weight in eggs. Help the hen all you can by giving her the right kind of feed in proper quantities and in the way best suited to her needs.

Laying hens need grain, meat food, green food, minerals, and plenty to drink. The grain part of the ration should be fed as scratch grain and mash, half and half. Under average conditions 100 hens will eat about 12 pounds of scratch grain and 12 pounds of mash daily.

Home-Mixed Scratch Ration. The scratch ration, during the winter months, should be 2 parts corn to 1 part each of wheat and oats, provided you can get oats of good quality; if not, then use a scratch ration of 2 parts corn to 1 of wheat.

Feed the scratch ration twice daily, first thing in the morning and last thing in the afternoon, just enough in the morning to keep them scratching for half an hour or so but in the afternoon feed enough to keep them all day before going to roost. Always scatter the scratch ration through the litter so that the hens have to scratch for it; exercise makes eggs and helps to keep the hens in good health.

Some kind of mash ration is necessary if best results in egg production are expected. Giving mash induces the layers to eat more grain and this in turn makes more eggs.

Feeding the mash dry in self-feeding hoppers saves labor, and this is an important factor with a large flock. With a small flock wet mash may be fed daily in V-shaped troughs. The big advantage in feeding a mash ration made up of ground grain is that more protein can be added to the hen's diet.

The egg is relatively rich in protein and the laying hen needs more than is supplied in the ordinary grains. Minerals can also be added to the mash ration and mineral food is necessary for the manufacture of egg shells as well as for bone growth and replacement of worn-out tissues.

A Home-Mixed Mash Ration

The poultryman may mix his own mash ration or purchase one of the good commercial laying mash ration. A good mash ration is as follows: Corn meal, 440 pounds; bran, 100 pounds; middlings, 100 pounds; crushed oats, 100 pounds; ground alfalfa, 10 pounds; meat scraps, 100 pounds; bone meal, 25 pounds; ground limestone, 25 pounds; and salt, 10 pounds. That makes 1,000 pounds in all, provides variety, and supplies protein and minerals.

Besides the scratch and mash rations, laying hens should be given plenty of green feed, such as sprouted oats, oyster shell, grit, and plenty of water to drink. Milk is also an excellent food for laying hens and should be given in some form. If you have plenty of skim milk from the dairy herd, give the hens skim milk to drink every day.

If skim milk is not available then purchase some form of prepared milk, such as semisolid buttermilk, dried skim milk, or dried buttermilk. The semisolid product may be fed daily in V-shaped troughs at the rate of 3 pounds for every 100 layers. The dried products can be added to the mash ration given above at the rate of 50 pounds for every 1,000 pounds of mash. In some respects nothing can take the place of milk for laying hens.

Feed regularly and try to keep the layers up in body weight without getting thin too fast. Maximum egg production depends not on the kinds of feed but as well upon the method of feeding.

THE FLAG: WHAT I AM

By Franklin K. Lane

I am not the Flag; not at all. I am but its shadow. I am whatever you make me, nothing more.

I am your belief in yourself, your dream of what a People may become. I am the changing life, a life of moods and passions, of heart breaks and tired muscles.

Sometimes I am strong with pride, when men do an honest work, fitting the rails truly.

Sometimes I droop, for then purpose has gone from me, and cynically I play the coward.

Sometimes I am loud, garish, and full of ego that blazes judgment. But always, I am all that you hope to be, and have the courage to try for.

I am song and fear, struggle and pain, and an unending horror. I am the day's work of the weakest man, and the largest dream of the most daring.

I am the Constitution and the Courts, statutes and statute makers, soldier and dreadsnaught, drayman and street sweep, cook, counselor and clerk.

I am the battle of yesterday and the mistakes of tomorrow. I am the mystery of the men who do without knowing why.

I am the clutch of an idea, and the reason behind it. I am more than what you believe me to be, and I am all that you believe I can be.

I am what you make me, nothing more. I swing before you as a bright gleam of hope, a symbol of yourself, the pictured suggestion of that big thing which makes this Nation.

My stars and my stripes are your dream and your labors. They are bright with cheer, brilliant with courage, firm with faith, because you have made them so out of your hearts. For you are the makers of the Flag and it is well that you glory in the making.

"THE TRAVELING CAMPUS"

How the campus mountain has actually come to the graduate Mohamet, resulting in another miracle of the movies, is the story of the Amateur Movie Makers, the official magazine of the motion pictures in schools and colleges has been made by Herbert L. Connelly, alumni secretary of Wesleyan University, and an interesting article entitled "The Traveling Campus" tells the story. From the study it is shown that American Universities have definitely turned to the movies as an effective means of securing financial support, furthering expansion of programs, holding the interest of alumni, and attracting new students and creating general interest in these institutions. Seventy-seven great American schools have undertaken to advertise their advantages or aid in the promotion of various plans by the use of motion pictures. Upward of 90,000 copies of collegiate motion picture film is already in constant use, a large part of this film having been produced on an amateur basis with amateur equipment. Sixteen universities have produced complete motion pictures, and many others have filmed athletic events, campus scenes, alumni reunions and various special events.

Thus, according to the report of the survey the public is enabled to turn to the films and secure up-to-the-minute views of the venerable buildings, ancient oaks and sycamores, and "first-hand, or at least first-eye, information about the colleges." Those persons who find fault because some "movies" are not very ennobling will be gratified to learn the real achievements of motion pictures which this survey shows are being secured in behalf of our great educational institutions.

BEWARE OF GOLF

Three dangerous games that men play are baseball, hunting and golf. As most grown people do not play baseball and only a portion of them go hunting, the warning signals should be raised against the dangers of golf.

One of the large life insurance companies paid out \$4,500,000 for injuries sustained in 33,000 accidents last year. Baseball showed 634 accidents, mishaps in the "country or woods" totaled 571, and there were 451 accidents in golf, for which the company put out nearly \$62,000.

SOUND BANKING

The McFadden Act passed by the last congress makes the foundations of the national banking policy as firm and secure as it is possible to make them. At least this is the opinion of Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, Charles W. Collins, who evidently had the ok of the Federal Reserve Board for his speech before he delivered it a few days ago.

BETTER TIRES

Veteran automobilists know how the old fabric tires used to fall to pieces. Then came the boom of cord tires. Manufacturers have been troubled because these tires frequently come off the molds.

The two chief causes for tire destruction. The Patent Office at Washington has received advice of a new process in curing tires known as the water-bag cure, which has been adopted by the Seiberling Company. It is a revolutionary change in the method of vulcanizing tires, and of course it guarantees a better tire than has been produced in the past.

The new tire contains 25 per cent more cotton and 20 per cent more rubber than the old tires. It is cured by inserting into each tire a thin, flexible water-bag, filled with hot water under pressure so that the tire is fully and properly inflated against the mold. This method avoids the former unsatisfactory processes of curing by dry, scorching steam applied from the outside. Heat for the water-bag is turned on from the outside so that it radiates simultaneously through both of the inside and outside of the tire. The process of vulcanizing and the turning out of a uniform tire is simplified and improved by the new method.

STOCKERS—Receipts moderate, bulk of good steers selling 25 to 50 higher. Top for the week 13.35, made Tuesday and today. Fair to good steers 11.50 to 12.25, plain 9.50 to 10.25. Best yearlings sold up to 12.50, a right good kind at 11.00 to 11.50, fair grades 9.75 to 10.50, plain 8 to 9 cents.

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS—Very few coming, market unchanged. COWS, HEIFERS, MIXED YEARLINGS AND BULLS—Killing cow market slow all week, prices closing 15 to 25 lower on everything except on choice drylot cows. Good heavy grass cows 6.25 to 7.00, fair to good 5.00 to 5.75, canners and cutters 4.00 to 4.75. Good heavy drylot cows 7.50 to 8.25. Cornfed mixed yearlings advanced 25 to 35 cents, good kind 5.00 to 5.75. Red 4.75 to 5.50. White-face stock heifers 6.25 to 7.00, red 5.75 to 6.50.

CALVES—Killing calf market dollar higher for the week, top veals sold 12 cents, medium weights 8.50 to 9.50. Stock unchanged.

HOGS—Market higher first of the week, but closing lower. Market top mostly 5 to 10 lower, light lights 10 to 15 off. Top 8.90 on 190s to 225s, bulk 170s to 230s 8.80 to 8.90, 240s to 325s 8.50 to 8.80, light lights 8.30 to 8.50. Packing sows 7.50 to 8.00. Stock pigs 8.50 to 9.25. Stags 7 to 8 cents.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Killing steady to 25 lower today, top native lambs 15.75, bulk 15.25 to 15.75. Texas yearlings 11.50, Texas weathers 7 to 8 cents, fair ewes 5.00 to 5.50.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

REPUBLIC COUNTY FARMERS UNION

Held its second quarterly meeting at Scandia, Wednesday, June 8th. In spite of the busy hay season eight locals from various parts of the county were represented by a fair sized delegation. Besides the regular business arrangements were made for the annual picnic, which will be held in the latter part of August at Pawnee Park. A program consisting of music, readings, and various sports will be arranged by the committee. Everyone should plan to attend. Watch for the date.

MARSHALL COUNTY MEETING

The second quarterly meeting of the Marshall County Farmers Union was held in Marysville June 7th, was most successful and the program was well received and otherwise. After partaking of a splendid lunch served by the ladies in the park, the meeting was called to order by President Watters at 1:30 o'clock, then the regular order of business taken up. After reading and listening to the minutes of the last meeting the credential committee reported—17 locals represented with 49 delegates answering roll call besides a large number of visiting members. A quartet composed of Carl Saathoff, H. H. Ehn, Roland Ebeling and Raymond Green of Sunnyside Local furnished songs and music at different times throughout the afternoon. We also had songs and music by Mr. and Mrs. VonValkenburg of Blue Rapids.

The resolution committee reported the following resolutions which were adopted by the county "Farmers Union No. 56 in session at Vassar, Kansas, June 9, 1927:

Resolution No. 1—Whereas, the County Union No. 56, realizes the great loss sustained by the passing of our beloved state president, Hon. John Tromble, therefore, be it resolved that we extend our heartfelt sympathies to the members of his family in this time of their great grief.

Second, we are opposed to hazing in our high schools, colleges, and universities, and we condemn the school boards and superintendents who permit it. If the practice continues when school is over, we urge the voters to replace the delinquents with men of better spinal equipment and a keener sense of duty.

Third: We reaffirm our faith in the doctrine that the government is the best agency for farm relief, because it is the only agency which, by coming an increasingly urgent necessity. We cannot agree with the Coolidge-Jardine theory that the Government cannot help farmers as well as they can help themselves, for the fact is that the whole is greater than the sum of its parts cannot be repealed even by the President of the United States.

We wish we could thunder it into the ears of every farmer that his only salvation lies in Co-operation. He must Co-operate if he would be saved, for the whole is greater than the sum of its parts cannot be repealed even by the President of the United States.

Secretary-treasurers of these associations, the farmers of Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico and Oklahoma developed this business because they needed service such as the Bank was organized to give.

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STOCK MARKET

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

Kansas City, Mo., June 16, 1927

The region widely advertised by Wild Bill and Calamity Jane now has as its guest the president. The Home-stake mine, Deadwood, Hot Springs and Spearfish will be reached by trails blazed by real he-men of another age. The solitude of these old hills, reminders of a type of men noted for their fearlessness, will recall frontier history and afford Mr. Coolidge interesting study and complete relaxation.

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Department of Practical Co-Operation

We are changing the policy of this department, beginning the first of the year. The Meeting Notices that have appeared here to fore were 100% locals for 1926. At this time we are showing only those that are 100% for 1927. All 100% locals for 1927 that wish their meeting notice to be published will receive this service free of charge. Locals that are not paid up in full but want their meeting notice published can have space in this department for One Cent per word per week.

ALLEN COUNTY
LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 2148****
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Ray Wilson, Sec.

DIAMOND LOCAL NO. 2081****
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Mrs. R. C. Parish, Sec.

ALLEN CENTER LOCAL NO. 2155****
Meets the first and third Wednesday nights of each month. Mrs. Chas. L. Stewart, Secy.

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 2154****
Meets the first and third Wednesday nights of each month. Mrs. Chas. L. Stewart, Secy.

CHESTER COUNTY
NEUTRAL LOCAL NO. 2103****
Meets the first Tuesday of each month. C. A. Adkins, Secretary.

OWLEY LOCAL NO. 2004****
Meets first and third Thursday of each month. Joe Farmer, Sec.

OLNEY LOCAL NO. 1123****
Meets the first Tuesday of each month. G. W. Tomlinson, Secy.

SUNNYSIDE LOCAL NO. 2144****
Meets the second Wednesday of each month. Mrs. H. B. Lusk, Sec.

ELLISWORTH COUNTY
LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 925****
Meets every first and third Monday of each month. Ed Mog. Secy.

TRIVOLI LOCAL NO. 1001****
Meets the first Monday evening in each month. W. H. Fleming, Secy.

DOUGLAS CO. FARMERS UNION NOTES

By James W. Anderson

The second quarterly meeting of the Douglas Co. Farmers Union was held at Lone Star on Thursday, June 9. On account of the busy season of the year the crowd did not begin to assemble much before noon, but by the time the call to lunch was sounded a fair representation of the several locals was in evidence. By courtesy of the membership of the Brethren church the dinner was served in the basement of the church which afforded ample accommodation for everyone.

The tables were spread with all the appetizing things known to a hungry multitude and presided over by ladies of the Lone Star Local whose past experience in Farmers Union feeds have made them experts in this line of service. And then the food, Chicken, beef, ham, sausage, sandwiches of every type, salads of every nature, light, heavy and medium, cake of all sizes and varieties. And cherry pie. We think every P. U. lady present enjoyed listening to her own lady present. After lunch the meeting convened in the Woodman hall which was comfortably filled by this time.

All routine business as far as possible was dispensed with