

DAIRY COWS AND PUBLIC HEALTH

NORRIS MAKES IT PLAIN

lized peoples.

be the "best ever."

be the "best ever." (Lined paper.)

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, AUGUST 1, 1929

ADJUSTING OURSELVES TO THE FARM BOARD

The following is a letter sent out from this office to the Farmers' Union papers in the various states, and to all state and national officials. I hope it may have a careful reading. Probably by the time this paper reaches our membership the program of the Farm Board will have become definite and public. It is to be hoped that that program will do no violence to the organizations the farmer has built so patiently and well, and which are capable of serving him better than any too-pretentious plans can do.

C. E. H.

July 24, 1929.

The farm organizations, and they alone, are to be credited for the fact that the farm problem is recognized today among economists; in an imposing list of new books dealing with it; generally, if vaguely, by Chambers of Commerce and similar organizations; and in legislation.

The effort required to secure such a result in so short a time as eight years was heroic. A passionate conviction and a high order of statesmanship combined to secure a result not paralleled in history. Never before, probably, was so neglected a cause made a major consideration in so short a time. The Corn Belt Federation has been perhaps the greatest factor in this result—the proof of power of co-operatives when they co-operate. Our organization played an important part.

It is regrettable that the law as passed is much less adequate and vital than the farm organizations plead for, and that it was not permitted them to more fully discuss and influence the terms of the Bill after it had once taken form. The House Committee refused to hear a single suggestion. I was coldly informed that the bill was written and would be passed "as is," regardless. Other leaders, I am told, had similar experience. The Senate was more approachable.

The Farmers Union is given public credit for having changed the form of the stabilization corporations which are to be set up, so that the co-operatives may own and operate them with reasonable safety. Losses on transactions designed to change the price level, or to control it, (always highly speculative); the handling of surpluses, on which losses are nearly certain if growers are to have higher initial prices,—these are at the risk of the revolving fund and not of the co-operatives. Senator McNary gave your President credit on the floor of the Senate for securing this important and vital change in the bill after it was written. We could not change its general form, however.

And, there is a bit of irony in the fact that there is now developing a tendency to treat the farm organizations as of no importance, and the co-operatives as representing an honest but puny attempt to meet a great need. Whether this prophesies the development of a BIG national program into which present co-operatives are to be merged and lost, and in which no place at all is allowed for farm organizations remains to be seen. Such a program would mark the final tragedy of the farm if it succeeded.

I do not believe such a plan is in the mind of Secretary Arthur M. Hyde with whom I conferred personally on this very matter within the past week. Nor is it in the thinking of Chairman Alexander Legge, as indicated in his letter to me under date of July 11, in which he says, among other things:

"Just as soon as the Board gets organized so that we can have something of a chart to steer by, we will undoubtedly want a conference with the co-operative organizations and managers."

Nevertheless, and without undue pessimism, it must be observed that laws passed in behalf of any group continue to operate favorably to that group only when they themselves are organized to retain the law's favor.

A NEW TEST FOR WHOLE MILK

The Dairy Division of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture has recently installed a laboratory equipment for determining the quality of whole milk by a method, new to the Division but widely used in Europe. By use of a certain chemical the presence and approximate number of bacteria is easily determined and four grades, good, fair, bad, and very bad, are established. A rapid action of the bacteria on the colored milk, with in 20 minutes or less, indicates milk of very low quality and unfit for use. Action in more than 20 minutes, but less than two hours indicates bad milk but somewhat better than the first; action by the bacteria

in more than two, but less than five and one-half hours, shows milk of fair quality, and if no action is taken in five and one-half hours the milk is practically free from bacteria. This work is in charge of Dr. J. F. Adee, whose services are available to cities and towns having no milk inspectors and where better methods are desired, and for which no charge will be made.

PREVENT LOSS ON BAD SEED

Prompt action by inspectors of the Control Division of the State Board of Agriculture has just saved a seed dealer and a number of farmers in Lane county and sold to a grain dealer bad milk but somewhat better than the first; action by the bacteria

seed. Before offering it for sale as seed the distributor called for a test and found it below legal requirements. It could not be sold in Kansas as "Tested Agricultural Seed" whatever may have been its value as grain. The inspectors adjusted the matter with the result that the seed was recalled by the grain company and the seed company was reimbursed for its value, thus saving both the seed dealer and his customers from loss.

STATE AND GOVERNMENT WORK ON FLOOD CONTROL Cooperating with the government engineers, Mr. George S. Knapp, Chief Engineer, Division of Water Resources of the State Board of Ag-

REVIEWS SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS

The Nation, New York, publishes the following review of the present session. It should be said that, in spite of all pressure a few Corn Belt Congressmen have made a better record than this would indicate. The author does not believe that the Senate will greatly improve the Tariff bill nor that the President will veto it.

"During the two months that Congress was in special session before going into summer recess, it considered four major subjects of legislation—farm relief, census-and-reporting, immigration, and tariff. It disposed of the first three, leaving tariff, the most contentious and important of the lot, for final action in the fall. This special session of the first Congress under the Hoover Administration afforded some interesting tests. First, it demonstrated that the House, with its unwieldy Republican majority, has simply ceased to function as a legislative body, and has degenerated into a mere Presidential rubber stamp. But the Senate, despite Democratic losses in the last election, remains almost evenly balanced—thanks to the courage and independence of the Western Progressives—and in this balance resides the only surviving guaranty that important measures will undergo full and open discussion. President Hoover has failed to display great capacity as a leader. I am reluctant to criticize him; he is so far superior to his predecessor in almost every way that one is inevitably tempted to give thanks for his virtues and forget his faults. But the honest chronicler must be concerned with absolute—not comparative—facts, and the fact about Mr. Hoover's relations with Congress thus far is that he has exhibited conspicuous traits: that he will not fight unless he is sure of victory; and that he will not do directly what he believes he can do deviously. This Oriental habit of mind has already got him into trouble, and will surely get him into more unless he abandons it.

In surveying the work of the session, we should bear in mind the purposes for which it was summoned. Mainly, these were to relieve the farmers and to perform limited revisions in the tariff. The farm bill which was passed is almost universally regarded as a makeshift. To achieve the smallest measure of success it must have the fullest cooperation of the farm organizations, and for the most part they have manifested nothing but skepticism and hostility. Leaders in some of the largest have gone so far as to express a conviction that the bill was designed by their enemies for the purpose of destroying them. In appointing the eight members who will compose the Farm Board (with the Secretary of Agriculture as a member ex-officio), the President will have an opportunity to restore some of the confidence which is essential. The board ultimately will have half a billion dollars at its disposal, and if Mr. Hoover appoints men who have the confidence of the farm organizations some good may be accomplished in the direction of more systematic marketing. If he relies upon the advice of such confidantes as Julius Barnes, in making his choices, the program will virtually be foredoomed from the start. Should it accomplish the utmost that is hoped from it, it will do no more than partially ameliorate the ills from which agriculture suffers by reason of the consistent and brazen pampering of industry at agriculture's expense. Responsibility for the bill rests solely upon Mr. Hoover; he got what he wanted.

He has been conspicuously less successful in getting what he asked in connection with the tariff. The revision, as carried out by the Ways and Means Committee of the House, was limited by nothing more immediate and compelling than the blue sky and the conscience of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers Association. If finally enacted in its present form the bill would add to the annual living costs of the American people a sum estimated at from \$600,000,000 to \$800,000,000. Nor is there any assurance that it will be altered in the direction of sanity and decency by the Senate Finance Committee, which has undertaken the job of rewriting it during the recess. Chairman Smoot, with a degree of cheek possible only to a man of God, and possible to him only when engaged on the Lord's business, blandly designated himself to head the subcommittee which will write the sugar schedules in which the Mormon church is so deeply interested, and then proceeded to demonstrate his obnoxiousness to evil tongues by naming Dave Reed, of Pennsylvania, as head of the subcommittee appointments showed an equally nice feeling for the proprietors. Whether the Senate will undo the mischief when the bill is reported is doubtful. Cunning—if not intelligent—selfishness, has guided the hand of the Republican leaders, and they have arranged to hand out certain plums that will be sufficient to purchase the votes of a number of Democrats.

Will Mr. Hoover veto a bill which so contemptuously flouts his request for limited revision I doubt it.

Others are experimenting on the Diesel engine for automobiles, trucks and tractors. Work done in these fields is bound to result in further improvement of the stationary Diesels, and give them a still greater efficiency and economy in producing power.—Public Ownership Magazine.

UNITED STATES THE LARGEST COUNTRY IN MAN POWER

Dr. David Friday, economist and author, in a recent speech before the Foreign Policy Association in New York, adopted a unique method of comparing the real wealth of the United States with that of several European countries. Due to the efficiency of management, intensive use of machinery, newer methods of production, and prevalence of fertile agricultural land, America can feed and clothe each 100 of its population out of the labor of 24 persons. This means that 76 per cent in every 100 are free for the purposes of manufacturing, transportation and development of service or for leisure.

By this scale of values, Germany requires 40 workmen to produce food and clothing for every 100 persons; France requires 50; Italy 65; England 85; and Russia 70. If these figures are as accurate, America has more

than twice as much wealth measured in terms of labor power as France, Italy or Russia.—Exchange.

OR BY TAKING IN EACH OTHER'S WASHING

And to think that we could have been rich long ago just by letting one another have everything on credit.—Publishers Syndicate.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND

It has been a favorite axiom that there are certain natural rules that cannot be broken. Among them is the law of supply and demand.

In the last decade, however, it has been contended that man has devised means for rendering null and void this law of supply and demand. He built up a tariff. He organized in groups to control this and that. He inaugurated special legislation. There was so much of this that soon those few who had not this special legislation or this organized power, soon found the law of supply and demand working a hardship because only what they had to sell was subject to it.

It was this condition which made the farm question acute. But still the farmer sought the protection of organization, the tariff, or railroad and financial legislation, continued to argue that the farmer could not expect to defeat the law of supply and demand. The farmer objected, not that to his particular objection to that law, if universally applied but that when he seemed to be only one longer subjected to it.

But now with a sudden turn in the wheat situation forcing the market up, the anti-farm relief advocates come to bat again and point out the proof of the futility of trying to run in the face of this natural law. The crop is short; the price is higher. Isn't that proof?

It is true that in acute cases even organization and special legislation cannot defeat the law of supply and demand entirely. But there is good reason to believe it is pretty well defeated here and there by human contrivances and schemes.

We have noticed that no matter how plentiful the orange crop in California is, we pay a uniform high price. There's a strong organization back of those oranges. The law of supply and demand seems a bit wobbly.

And whether wheat is high or low, it seems that the price of bread remains about stationary. It doesn't look like the law of supply and demand governs entirely.

As a matter of fact if supply and demand were the only factor, the tariff and other legislation would be a wasted effort. But there seems to be a consistent demand for the tariff. Therefore it must work for the benefit of manufacturers who request it. The automobile introduces another angle. The demand for cars has increased tremendously. And all

the wind's the brute. They'll not get it, not now. But every year some farmer's roof is taken. And from the way they keep on coming, and the wild surly way these doors are shaken, I'd not much wonder if they get us too, when we're asleep sometime. And fall to waken.—Literary Digest.

"There are lots of people who do not know where their next check is coming from," avers a financial writer. Also there are lots with a strong suspicion that their last check is coming back.—Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.

DIESEL ENTERING NEW FIELD

For several years the Diesel engine has been a serious competitor of the big privately-owned steam and even hydro-super-power systems, in the field of electric light and power. Hundreds of smaller cities, towns and villages have found that municipally owned Diesel-driven generating plants could produce power cheaper than the private super-systems could—let alone would—supply it to them. The municipally owned Diesel generating plant is mechanically and economically superior to the trust-owned super power system, and the power trust has been spending money like water in what amounts literally to self defense.

Now just the other day two men drove a Diesel-equipped aero plane from Detroit, Mich., to Langley Field, Virginia, seven hundred miles, on \$4.88 worth of fuel. At that rate they could fly around the world on \$150 to \$175 worth of fuel.

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By this scale of values, Germany requires 40 workmen to produce food and clothing for every 100 persons; France requires 50; Italy 65; England 85; and Russia 70. If these figures are as accurate, America has more

BROWN FRICASSEE OF CHICKEN

"Fries" that are not quite so small and tender as they were in the spring are delicious fricasseed. This means fried and then allowed to simmer in gravy until tender.

1 chicken
2 or 3 small slices salt pork or 2 tablespoons fat
2 tablespoons flour
1 pint boiling water
Salt and pepper
1 teaspoon onion juice, if desired.
Dress and cut up the chicken. Place the salt pork or fat in a frying pan, and when hot put in the chicken. Cook until each piece is a rich brown. Remove the chicken and keep it warm. Add the flour to the fat in the pan, stir well and when it has cooked two minutes, add the boiling water. When the gravy is smooth and boiling, replace the chicken, season with salt and pepper, cover the pan tightly, and simmer gently until the chicken is tender, then add a teaspoon of onion juice, if desired, and serve at once.

KANSAS IS LOSING ITS ALFALFA

During the five year period which ended with 1928, Kansas produced a total value in alfalfa of \$125,730,962 and an average of \$25,146,192 a year, but during the five years immediately preceding, which ended with 1923, the total production of alfalfa in the state was \$181,494,113 and the average of \$11,152,630 a year which Kansas once had but has lost, and it does not seem to have been made up in any other way.

BUSINESS METHODS USED IN THE HOME

Farm women in Kansas are keeping records of their yearly expenditures and income. Four hundred fifty women in the state have asked for this years account books which are put out by the extension division at K. S. C., according to Miss Alpha Latzke, specialist in charge of farm women's budgets. This is a large increase over the 200 sent out by the division last year.

Because the amount of farmer's income varies from year to year and often cannot be determined in advance it is difficult for the women to plan the exact amount she will be able to spend and distribute it among the various necessities in advance.

However, a record of the previous year's expenses does help in a number of ways. If it is apparent that she will have about the same amount in the coming year the woman may with foresight appropriate the amount more wisely. She may discover that there has been too little spent on education and an over-balance on clothes, or that there was waste and extravagance in food at the same time that there was too little recreation.

The amount spent on clothes may have been too little for self respect and possibly for health. The account books sent back to Miss Latzke for analysis indicate that some families

than twice as much wealth measured in terms of labor power as France, Italy or Russia.—Exchange.

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spend too little on clothes. The average amount spent on clothes per person in the 36 families reported was \$33.30 a year. This is considerably below the \$34.00 in the farmer's standard of living scale announced by the United States department of agriculture in 1926, after a survey was made of 2,886 farm families in 11 states, including Kansas.



Billy Wales, Driver of Chicago Stock Yard Six-Horse Team and One of His Favorites

Special to the Kansas Farmer—Kansas farm folks will have ample opportunity to see the spectacular performance of the Chicago Stock Yard six horse team this summer, when that famous six-in-hand of ton weight Clydesdale geldings is shown at two of the leading fairs of the state, the Free Fair at Topeka, September 7 to 14, and the State Fair at Hutchinson, September 14 to 20.

Herewith appears the team's veteran driver, Billy Wales, who is a popular personage in horse show rings the country wide, where his skill in the driver's box has won him hosts of admirers. He is seen here with Mack, a 2,000 pound gelding, that fills a regular place as one of the wheel pair of the six horse team. Marvelous as is the apparent na-

tive intelligence of these great beasts, much credit for their fine work is due to the faithful training and care of their driver. As a reinsman, Wales' record of service is second to none. His experience in the driver's box dates back for over a half century and includes a trip to the British Isles with the Armour greys.

While over there, he was presented with a gold medal by the late King Edward, who was so impressed with his skill as a driver, that he asked for a special demonstration, and on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the International Live Stock Exposition, at Chicago, President Coolidge, an honour guest, extended special congratulations to Wales, at the conclusion of what the President termed "a magnificent exhibition."

GRAIN COMPANIES MERGE

Nine big grain companies with headquarters in Winnipeg, announced on July 11th the merger of their interests. They include the Stewart, Gage and Sellers interests with some 400 country elevators and large terminals. Something approximating \$7,900,000 is involved in the combination, which becomes effective today.

THE GOAL OF CO-OPERATION

"While the monetary gains of co-operation are making the people more comfortable and independent, its moral training is leading them to interest themselves in the welfare of others. One hopes of the future are high, because we have found a means which we believe will purify trade and commerce and give each and all at least equal opportunities to live sober, peaceful and industrious lives. Then, with improved laws that are bound to come, men instead of being mere unthinking hewers of wood and drawers of water, will become intelligent, interested citizens having the good of all at heart; and although great riches may be denied them individually, great happiness will undoubtedly be theirs."—Sir William Maxwell in 'The History of Co-operation in Scotland.'

CHAIN STORE BARGAINS

Shore weights are found at Chain stores by authorities. The report of H. L. Burger, City milk and food inspector for the month of May, read at the city commission meeting this morning pertained to inspections made by Mr. Burger and state officials last month in several Lawrence grocery stores. According to the report, three local chain grocery stores were found to be selling short weights and were ordered to re-sack sugar and coffee which were not full weights. His report said: "Among the inspections of the grocery stores, the Safeway Grocery was ordered to re-sack some fifty or sixty sacks of sugar that was a pound or two under-weight. Also some one-hundred sacks of coffee that ran about one pound under-weight. The A. & P. stores were ordered to re-sack about seventy-five sacks of sugar. The Piggy-Wiggly store ran about thirty sacks of coffee short and were ordered to re-sack."—Lawrence Journal-World.

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	MADISON
Maebelle Fink	Georgia Grace Coffman
ALTA VISTA	MORAN
Achula M. Daltor	Lucille Zornes
ALTON	Evelyn Zornes
Cleora Bates	Wyman Zornes
AMT	MERIDEN
Maxine Snodgrass	Margary Jean Kresie
Martelle Snodgrass	PARSONS
ARKANSAS CITY	Elsie M. Long
Carl Brown	MICHIGAN VALLEY
BALDWIN	Floyd Lee
Hellen Holcom	Wilbur Lee
Helen E. Sutton	MAPLE HILL
Veda Sutton	Rufus Miller
BARNES	Jean Miller
Mildred Truhlicka	McFARLAND
BAXTER SPRINGS	Evelyn Mathis
Bette Irene Lowe	NORTON
BURNS	Ivah Jones
Nadine Guggisberg	Zenith Fowler
BREMEN	OTTAWA
Melba Pecenia	Mildred Nelson
BERN	OSAWATOMIE
Mary Heiniger	Richard Schiefelbusch
BELLE PLAINE	Max Schiefelbusch
Margaret Zimmerman	OGALLAH
Louise Zimmerman	Mildred Rogers
BEELER	Naomi Jean Rogers
Golda McBride	Hellen Hillman
COLONY	Erma Rogers
Julia Powell	OAKLEY
CONWAY	Clifford Sim
Wayne Selbert	OVERBROOK
Lela Selbert	Durene Brecheisen
Loretta Simecka	Eligtha Hoffman
DRESDEN	PERRY
Irene Fortin	Eldha Beerman
ERIE	Isabel Johnson
Irene Wentworth	QUINTER
FLORAL	Melvin Inloes
Letha E. Watson	Cecil Phelps
Paul Iton Watson	RUSH CENTER
FRANKFORT	Helen Bartz
Dane Odo Dexter	RANSOM
Laveta Dexter	Phyllis Turman
GARNETT	ROSSVILLE
Blair Watkinson	Georgana Olejnik
KANAPOLIS	SCOTT CITY
Bernadine Svoboda	Junior Rudolph
Achula M. Falter	Kathleen Rudolph
Martelle Snodgrass	SALINA
Duane Brecheisen	Paul Huff
KINCAID	SPRING HILL
Addie Hardin	Ralph Wedd
Clinton Donald	Erma S. Hoch
Howard Donald	TIMKIN
Lucille Cretten	Dorothy Kraisinger
Fern Rogers	Nadine E. Neidenthal
Marjorie Alice Rogers	UTICA
LYNDON	Marie Newton
Naomi Jichen	Vera Funk
Florence Barrett	ULYSSES
Ruth Beaman	Gladys M. Collins
Grace Beaman	VASSAR
LUCAS	Elizabeth Brown
Wilma Brichacek	WAKEENEY
Blanche Aksanit	Hilda Helen Fabrizio
LA CROSSE	Helwig Fabrizio
Lucille Wilson	WESTPHALIA
LA HARPE	Ned Corley
LAWRENCE	WAMEGO
Della Bond	Adeline Miller
MONT IDA	LORENA TATLOW
Helen Centlivre	WHITE CITY
Pete Centlivre	WINDOM
Keith Centlivre	Autumn Andes

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THIS DEPARTMENT.

Any child between the ages of six and sixteen whose father is a member in good standing of the Farmers' Union who writes a letter for publication can be a member of the department, and is entitled to a pin. In order to receive a book, the child must signify his intentions to study the lessons, and send them in. We cannot send out books to those who do not intend to send in their lessons.

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

JUNIOR CO-OPERATORS

Dear Juniors:

I have been very happy this week to see a lesson in almost every mail. Several have asked for an application. I am sending them along with a letter of instructions, that I think you will understand.

I had a letter a couple of weeks ago from June Corke. I have lost June's address. If anyone knows her, will they tell her to write again, so that I may get where she lives. I am sorry that I missed that, but hope I can get it fixed all right soon.

It has been so hot that I have not thought up anything new, this week, but still am thinking how nice some Junior Locals would be.

I will have some books in a few days with some Junior Programs that could be used in your Locals. I am quite excited about it. Let me hear from you if you think you would like it.

AUNT PATIENCE.

Baldwin, Kans., July, 1929

Dear Aunt Patience:

I received my pin and book some time ago and have been so busy did not have time to write and tell you that I liked my pin and book just fine and I am sending in my lesson.

Yours truly,

Helen E. Sutton.

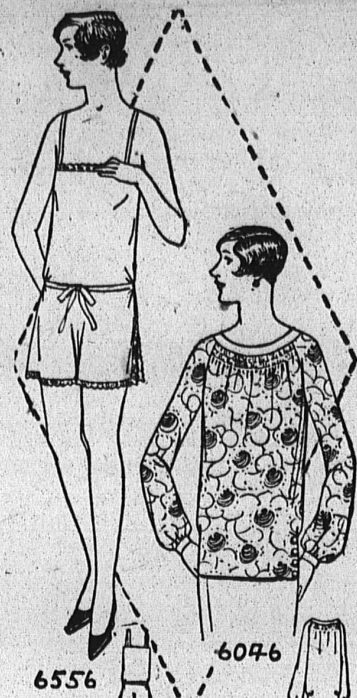
Conway, Kansas, July 22, 1929

Dear Aunt Patience—

I am sending in the "June Lesson." I hope that I did it as you wanted us to, as I hope to get a good grade.

I received my pin and, want to thank you ever so much for it. It certainly is pretty.

In one of your papers you said something about getting new mem-



6556 Undergarment for Junior and Miss. Cut in 4 Sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16 year size requires 1 1/2 yard of material 32 inches wide or wider. For shoulder straps and sash ribbon 3/4 yards will be required. To finish with edging or lace will require 3/4 yards. Price 15c.

6046 Ladies' Blouse. Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. A 40 inch size requires 2 1/2 yards of 32 inch material together with 1/4 yard of contrasting material. Price 15c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE

Send 2c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE FALL and WINTER 1929-1930 BOOK OF FASHIONS, showing color plates, and containing 500 designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns, a CONCISE AND COMPREHENSIVE ARTICLE SOME DRESSMAKING, ALSO SOME POINTS FOR THE NEEDLE (illustrating 30 of the various, simple stitches) all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

Lyndon, Kansas, July 8, 1929

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am sending in the lessons for June and was sure glad when the came. Hope most Juniors are having as good a time as I am. We go to a party every week. We are going to a party tonight. Pardon me for not telling you that I passed and would be in the Eighth grade next year.

Yours truly,

Grace Barrett

P. S. Please send me an application blank. I saw you gave them out some time ago, but I was too busy to send for one.

July 23, 1929

Dear Aunt Patience—

I received your pin and book and sure thank you. I have lost my questions, but I will send them in as soon as possible.

Yours truly,

Irene Lee

Garnett, Kansas, July 12, 1929

Dear Aunt Patience—

I got the book and pin and I thought they were nice. I am sending the lessons of the three bugs.

Blair W. Atkinson

Alta Vista, Kansas, July 23, 1929

Dear Aunt Patience—

How are you? I am all right. I received my club pin and book O. K. I am proud of my pin. I think it is pretty. My name is Falter instead of Daltor.

I am sending in my lesson along with my letter.

Your friend

Achula Margaret Falter

Alta Vista, Kansas.

Oakley, Kans., July 23, 1929.

Dear Aunt Patience:

I received the note book. I think it is very nice. But I didn't get the lessons so I can't send in anything. I have been helping cook for harvest men and I haven't had time to write you a letter. I was looking in the paper a while back and I never saw any letters. I have a melon patch. Well I guess I'll close.

Yours truly,

Esther Sim.

SIGNIFICANCE OF MAKE-UP

New York, July 3.—Tell this to the boy-friend the next time he wonders why women use make-up.

Facial cosmetics have their origin, not in vanity, but in religion, according to Dorothy Gray, the beauty specialist, who has recently completed an intensive research into the history of beauty culture.

Take rouge, for instance: Rouge first came from China—and how! The women of the Flowery Kingdom is attributed the earliest use of rouge in any form, when Manchu princesses painted on their cheeks a circle of the most brilliantly vivid carmine. This

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

FOR SALE

BEEHUNTERS use my Beescent and instructions, one man did and found three beehives in one afternoon. Will Grover, Bristol, Vermont.

SALESMEN WANTED.

WANTED—Men with cars. Congenial year-round work. Liberal cash commissions. No previous experience or cash investment required. Call, see or write H. C. Krenk, Beloit, Kans. Phone 2567

DEPILATORY curable? Detroit lady finds complete relief for husband. Specialists home and abroad failed. Nothing to sell. All letters answered. Mrs. Geo. Dempster, Apt. 24, 8900 Lafayette Blvd., West Detroit, Mich.

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Farmers' Union Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Co., Salina, Kansas

Farmers' Union Auditing Association

Thomas B. Dunn, Salina

Kansas Union Farmer

Salina, Kansas.



MODERN HOME NEWS

(From K. S. A. C.)

Patch Overalls in a Minute and a Half

Do you have a pile of torn overalls on your sewing machine that looks like a "big job"?

A perfect patch can be put on in less than three minutes apiece—a minute and a half with a little practice—if you use the method which Miss Loretta McMurry is "remonting" for the farm bureau leaders in various parts of the state.

Women in Kingman, Labette, Harvey, Miami and other counties are saving time and pleasing the men in the family with this new "free hand" method of patching overalls.

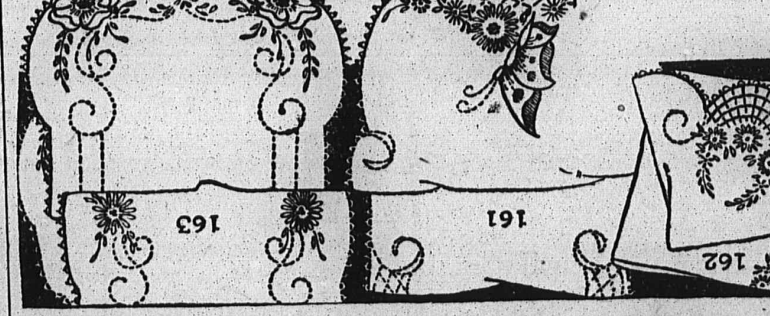
The patch takes much less time than hand patching and is far less trouble than the kind of a knee patch which requires ripping up the leg seams.

It is so good looking that some women are decorating their pillows, chair covers, and even dresses and coats with "set in" pieces. To make this magic patch Miss McMurry says to first trim the hole back to straight edges on the warp and filling threads of the material. Then mitre the four corners for a three-eighths inch seam. Turn the leg wrong side out.

Now place a piece of cloth large enough for the patch on the machine. Match one side of the trimmed hole in the overalls to the same grain in the patch and sew to a mitre.

Pivot the garment and patch around to a new side. Match the grain and stitch to the next mitre. And so on until all four sides are fitted, or "ched" around.

Continue stitching to the outside edge of the seam allowance of the garment material, stitch a patch and garment together with a shorter machine stitch.



OYSTER LINEN SCARFS No 161-162-163

We are offering you in these oyster linen scarfs, superior quality at a very moderate price. The scarfs are

18 in. in size and the designs most attractive. The prices of these scarfs are .60c each postpaid to any address. Be sure to state number desired when ordering.—Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas, Box 48.

Frozen Fruit Salad

3 cups fruit, mixed and cut into pieces, (1 c. each of oranges, bananas and shredded pineapple is a good mixture)

1 cup cream, whipped

1 cup Mayonnaise or Special Dressing

2 teaspoonfuls gelatin, soaked in 3 tablespoons cold water.

Dissolve the soaked gelatin over hot water. Add to the dressing or cream. Mix the dressing and cream with the fruit. Pack the mixture into a 2 quart ice cream mold. Cover with a piece of oiled paper and close tightly. Pack in two parts of crushed ice to one of salt for six hours or longer or put into the freezing compartment of the electric refrigerator and freeze. Remove from the mould, slice, and serve on lettuce leaves with a garnish of salad dressing.

VITONE KAMALA Combination Worm Tablets

Positively the most scientific remedy for both Tape and Round Worms. Each Tablet contains a full dose of Kamala with other drugs that will kill 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 fuss with, no waste, no guess work; no starving or doses to measure out. One tablet is sufficient—50 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.

VITONE MINERAL CO., Lancaster, Ohio

95 Miller Ave.

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

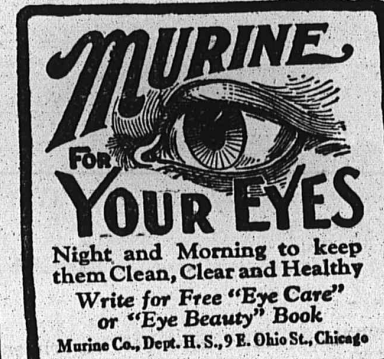
That means that in 5 out of every 10 farm homes the wives and children face an uncertain fate.

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.

706 Grand Ave. Des Moines, Ia. (Farmer Insurance At Farmer Cost)



MURINE FOR YOUR EYES

Night and Morning to keep them Clean, Clear and Healthy

Write for Free "Eye Care" Book

Murine Co., Dept. H. S. 9, 9 E. Ohio St., Chicago

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, Bilious Fever and Malaria.

It is the most speedy remedy known.

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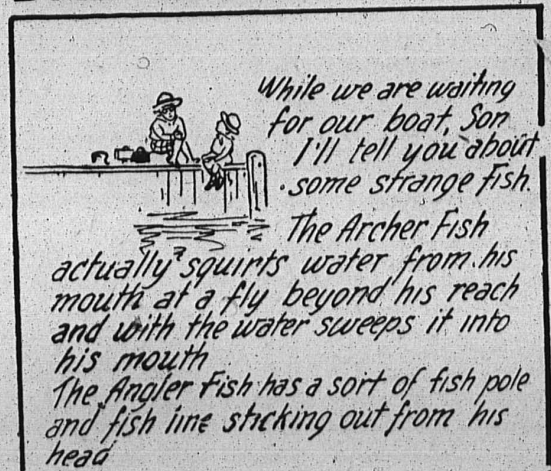
the cream producers of Kansas will furnish us enough cream, we will stage an "endurance test" to see how long our churns will run—but it's up to the cream producers to take care of the "refueling" proposition.

We urge that you market your cream and eggs cooperatively.

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

By Stafford

DAD AND I

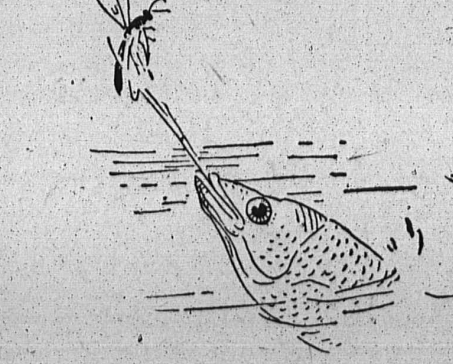


While we are waiting for our boat, Son I'll tell you about some strange fish.

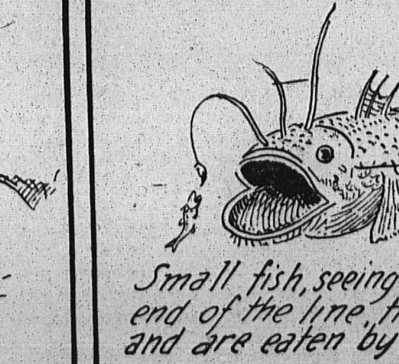
The Archer Fish actually squirts water from his mouth at a fly beyond his reach and with the water sweeps it into his mouth.

The Angler Fish has a sort of fish pole and fish line sticking out from his head.

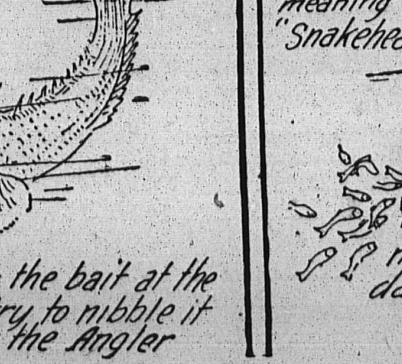
The Archer Fish shooting water at a fly.



The Angler Fish fishing.



This fish, named Ophiocephalus (a word made up of two Greek words meaning "Snakehead")



will take her children into her mouth if they are in danger.



HONOR ROLL

ANDERSON COUNTY		
Fairmount	2049	
BROWN COUNTY		
Temple	1431	
Carson	1035	
Hamlin	1820	
CHASE COUNTY		
Saffordville	1936	
Miller	1929	
CLAY COUNTY		
Chester	1125	
Prairie Star	944	
Pleasant Valley	1025	
CHEROKEE COUNTY		
Melrose	2059	
COWLEY COUNTY		
Busy Bee	1986	
CRAWFORD COUNTY		
Quick	765	
Maple Grove	1803	
Mt. Carmel	1706	
Stillwell	2060	
Dumbbell	581	
Ozark	699	
COFFEY COUNTY		
Eighty-Eight	2098	
Eighty-Eight	2098	
ELLIS COUNTY		
Pleasant Valley	1804	
Wiles	834	
Excelsior	606	
ELLSWORTH COUNTY		
Advance	1889	
Little Wolf	1876	
Excelsior	975	
Fairview	1070	
Shamel	974	
FRANKLIN COUNTY		
Rock Creek	2149	
GREENWOOD COUNTY		
Neal	1813	
Summitt	1574	
HARPER COUNTY		
Freeport	1539	
JACKSON COUNTY		
Mayetta	1904	
JEFFERSON COUNTY		
Grantville	2055	
Fairmount	1912	
JEWELL COUNTY		
Pleasant Prairie	594	
JOHNSON COUNTY		
Sharon	1744	
LANE COUNTY		
Amy	5164	
LEAVENWORTH COUNTY		
Stamwood	1330	
LINN COUNTY		
Pleasant Home	2055	
LYON COUNTY		
Bushong	579	
Allen	1075	
Admire	1255	
McPHERSON COUNTY		
North Side	1061	
Pioneer	656	
MIAMI COUNTY		
Jingo	1737	
Oak Grove	1825	
MARSHALL COUNTY		
Summit	859	
Barrett	1071	
NEMHA COUNTY		
Prairie Grove	899	
Liberty	883	
Korber	914	
NORTON COUNTY		
Almelo	918	
Pleasant Valley	1025	
OSAGE COUNTY		
Union	1412	
PHILLIPS COUNTY		
Crystal	876	
RICE COUNTY		
Chase	1563	
Pleasant Hill	1387	
RILEY COUNTY		
Rock Island	1199	
Pleasant Hill	1202	
ROOKS COUNTY		
West Corning		
RUSH COUNTY		
Lone Star	917	
Sand Creek	804	
Independence	773	
RUSSELL COUNTY		
Pleasant Hill	728	
SEDGWICK COUNTY		
Greenwich	1875	
SCOTT COUNTY		
Pleasant Valley	1526	
Beaver Flatts	2117	
Excelsior	1534	
Pence	1740	
Lone Prairie	1544	
SHAWNEE COUNTY		
Dover	2506	
Pauline	1845	
THOMAS COUNTY		
Sunflower	1181	
TREGO COUNTY		
Silver Lake	679	
WABAUNSEE COUNTY		
Chalk	1580	
Turkey Creek	1368	
Freemont	2014	
Herynk	1427	
WASHINGTON COUNTY		
Liberty	1142	
Excelsior	959	
Pleasant View	833	
WOODSON COUNTY		
Liberty	2148	

LIVESTOCK MARKET

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY

Kansas City, Mo., July 25, 1929

Cooperative Marketing is gaining strength every day, and YOUR OWN FIRM is keeping pace with this steady growth. Line up with your neighbors and CO-OPERATE.

STEERS—With liberal receipts this week of grass fat and short fed cattle, the market on this class declined around 50c. The market on choice corn fed steers is around 25c lower, this class bringing from \$15 to \$16. However, not many of this class are coming. Bulk of short feds sell from \$11.50 to \$14. Most grassers and cake feds sell from \$10 to \$13. Plainer grass steers bring from \$8 to \$10. Stockers and feeders slow and draggy, with the plainer ones from 50 to 75c lower, and the better classes around 50c lower. Dogie stockers from \$6.50 to \$8.50.

COWS, HEIFERS, MIXED YEARLINGS, BULLS—Grass cows and heifers 50c to \$1 lower for the week, although canners and cutters have held about steady. There continues to be a big run of Southern plain heavy steers, which is hurting our butcher market. Canners continue to bring \$5.50 to \$6, and cutters \$6; but the better grades of cows are in limited demand at prices 50c to \$1 lower than last week. While a prime grass cow will bring \$10.00, the bulk of the milking cows are going from \$7.50 to \$9. It takes good light weight grass heifers to sell up to \$11, with the bulk from \$9 to \$10. Fed mixed yearlings 50c lower for the week. WE TOPPED THE MARKET THIS WEEK ON MIXED YEARLINGS for Garis Bros., Wakarusa, Kansas, at \$16.50, weight 897. We also sold two loads of 863 lbs. mixed yearlings for Charles Munson at Junction City, Kansas, at \$15. Stock cows and heifers 50c lower than last week's close. Bulls steady at 25c lower. Good to choice 8.50 to 9.25. Fair to good 7.75 to 8.25, and common 6.00 to 7.00.

CALVES—The veal market is steady for the week. Good to choice \$12 to \$14.50. Fair to good, \$9 to \$11. Canner calves \$6.50 to \$8. Heavy calves 50c to \$1 lower for the week. Fat 300 to 400 lb. calves, \$11 to \$12. Light weight baby calves \$12 to \$13. Stock calves 50c lower for the week. Short-horns \$10 to \$11, and Whitefaces \$11 to \$12.

HOGS—Market uneven. Early sales desirable 340s down mostly 10c higher than Wednesday's best time. Later trade very slow. Few bids around steady on light hogs. Market steady on weight hogs. Top \$11.35. Early sales 170s to 240s, \$11.70 to \$11.90. 140s to 160s, \$11.35 to \$11.75. Packing sows mostly \$9 to \$10. Stock pigs weak to 25c lower, \$10.50 to \$11.25.

SHEEP—Lambs slow, 15c to 25c lower. Sheep draggy, and weak. Top Idaho lambs \$13.35. Best natives \$13.50. Most sales \$13.25 to \$13.50. Texas yearlings \$7.

Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission Company.

POULTRY TIPS

We hope that the hundreds of thousands who have followed Poultry Tips column from week to week this spring and summer have gained a few pointers here and there and if this is true, we feel amply rewarded for writing this column and answering inquiries for readers of the Farmers' Union and other leading journals in the various sections of the United States. This article concludes the series for this season as we have endeavored to touch upon the most representative problems that we all run up against.

While what we have touched upon have been largely the day to day problems, still there is one great problem underlying them all. This is in the breeding. Breeding as done today can largely control disease, livability and longevity, it controls not only egg production in point of quantity of lay, but it also controls size of eggs, color of shell, texture of shell, and value of yolk, the points on which eggs are graded for high priced markets.

It will pay any person in the poultry game to get the highest obtainable breeding in his poultry stock. Here is an example. The hatcheryman for a dollar or two more can buy a pre-potent, pedigreed male bird to head each 15 hens of his breeding flock. These 15 hens with the one male bird will produce say 600 fertile eggs resulting in 450 chicks hatched, resulting in 200 bred to lay pullets after culls and cockerels are removed. This breeding should add at least two dozen eggs to the first year's lay of each pullet, meaning 4,800 extra eggs for the first year alone, which the buyer of those 200 pullets would get in return for the penny or two additional hatcheryman charged for the chicks or pullets.

This doesn't take into consideration the other factors mentioned which are almost equally as important. Yet the difference in the breeding cannot be seen. Many other things than breeding and none of them are of such deep-rooted and fundamental importance as good breeding is.

We would be glad to hear from every poultry raiser who has been following "Poultry Tips," to be of help with your personal problems if we can, or at least to hear how you have liked this column and how it might be improved.

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

About 150 factories which produce foreign style cheese were added to the membership of the National Cheese Producers' Federation, Plymouth, Wis., during the recent membership drive. Of the first 86 factories to come into the Federation, 49 were in Green County and 33 in LaFayette County.

STORING WHEAT IN STACKS

WHEAT THAT GOES THROUGH THE "SWEAT" IN THE STACK IMPROVES IN COLOR AND QUALITY AND BRINGS A BETTER PRICE THAN THAT ALLOWED TO STAND IN THE FIELD OR SHOCK.

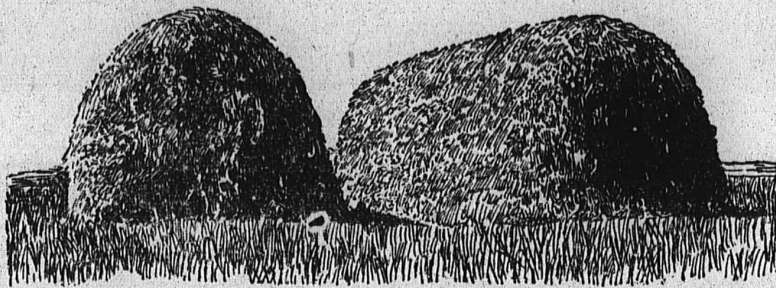
By H. M. Bainer, Director
The Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association.

With more than enough combines in the Southwest for harvesting half of the 1929 wheat crop, the acreage left for binders and headers, and consequently for stacking, is considerably diminished from what it was a few years ago.

This year, more than ever, the rush to market combine wheat and the early threshed bundle wheat, will soon

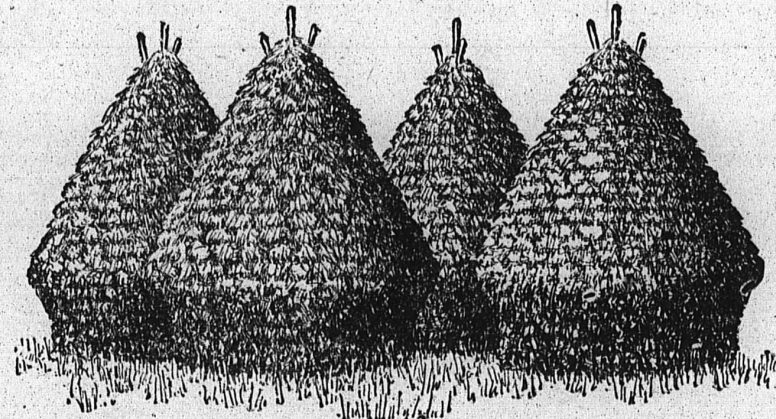
hail and bad weather and makes it possible to store part of the crop in the stack.

Advantages of Stacking.
Good stacking not only provides storage but it enables the grain to cure and improve in quality. It improves the wheat in color, test weight and price. It saves enough grain that is ordinarily lost, through birds, mice,



Heaped Wheat is Stored Satisfactorily in Well-Rounded Stacks Like These.

over-load the capacity of the local elevator and railroad equipment and make it necessary to provide additional storage space on the farm in one form or another. Then too, the price offered for wheat may create a demand for holding considerable of it for later marketing. With this situa-



Good Stacking of Bundle Wheat Not Only Preserves But Improves the Quality.

tion in mind, stacking part of the binder wheat and all of the header wheat will help solve the problem.

Many owners of combines who still have binders find it advisable to harvest with binders until the balance of the crop is thoroughly mature and ready for the combine. This is a good practice. It reduces the risks from

bushels per acre. It also gives an opportunity to control the Hessian fly through killing of the volunteer wheat.

Warning.

Only water proof stacks are a success. To stack wet, weedy or green wheat invites heat damage as well as musty and spoiled grain.

Flowers will last much longer after being picked if the ends of the stems are burned with a match, reveals A. L. Ford, extension entomologist at South Dakota State College.

Farms on which weeds are kept under control have less plant disease than farms where cultivated areas grow up into luxuriant masses of weeds.

Complete Protection

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

OWN ORGANIZATION

More people are insured in this organization than ever before.

FARMERS UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES

Fire, Lightning, Wind and Hail

SALINA - - - - - KANSAS



Guaranteed Feeds

they are guaranteed by the world's largest millers to give complete satisfaction or your money back.

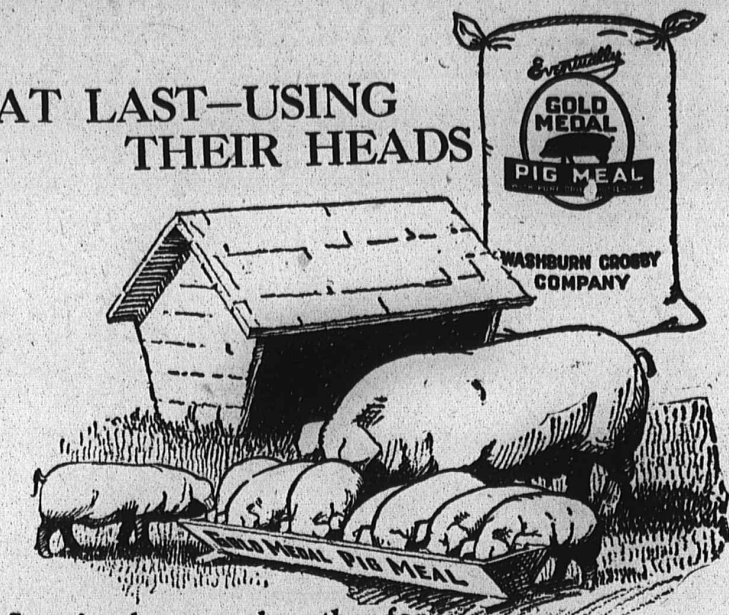
Each Gold Medal feed is scientifically prepared. Each is a balanced ration containing just the right amount of food values for greater productivity.

Try Gold Medal Feeds at our risk—today. A special feed for every purpose.

Get it at THE FARMERS UNION STATIONS named below

Huron—Farmers Co-op. Assn. Walter Boyd, Mgr.
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Ottawa—Far. Union Coop. Prod. Assn. L. A. Zerbe, Mgr.
Wellsville—Far. Union Coop. Assn. Chas. A. Stevens, Mgr.
Madison—The Farmers Union Coop. Assn. Geo. M. Peet, Mgr.
Columbus—Neutral & Westville Far. Union Coop. Assn. Floyd Johnson, Mgr.
Blue Mound—Far. Union Produce Company Roy Emma, Mgr.
Green—Coop. Grain Association S. R. Dillinger
South Mound Far. Union Coop. Assn. Fred Klous, Mgr.
Parsons—Farmers Coop. Assn. Fred Johnson, Mgr.
Leonardville—Farmers Union Coop. Assn. P. W. Blauer, Mgr.
Alma—Farmers Union Elevator C. B. Thowe, Mgr.

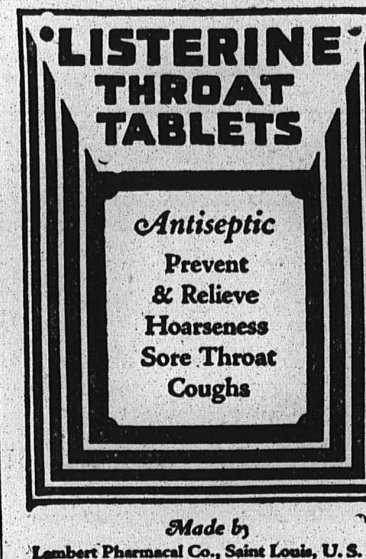
AT LAST—USING THEIR HEADS



Leaving home and mother for
GOLD MEDAL PIG MEAL
—the self-weaning pig meal

For sale by all Farmers Union stores and elevators
Distributed by

Farmers Union Jobbing Association



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 K CHEESE
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 come 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

Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company
Stock Yards Kansas City, Mo.

An Opportunity

When you buy gasoline, kerosene, and oil you may enjoy the buying power of many thousands of farmers. By combining your volume with the thousands who are buying through the Union Oil Company, the buying power of the whole group is yours. You become a part of our national chain of cooperative oil companies.

When you use Union Certified you are using goods of the very highest quality. Union Certified is the cooperatives' own brand. It is made in the only cooperative compounding plant in the United States. The Union Certified seal is your guarantee of quality.

More than this—when you combine your volume with these thousands of other farmers it means increased volume for the Union Oil Company which is reflected in greater savings for you and the thousands of farmers who are buying together.

The number buying through the Union Oil Company is constantly increasing. This means a larger volume which in turn means cheaper buying and overhead more thinly spread. Cooperative Buying is Cooperative Saving!

We are working with the Jobbing Association to give every help possible to Farmers Union members in developing the cooperative oil and gasoline program in Kansas.

Many inquiries are coming from those interested in saving money on gasoline, kerosene, and oil. Every day of delay means a loss of money to you and your neighbors. We are anxious to be of service and will welcome your requests for literature and further information. They will have our prompt attention.



UNION OIL COMPANY

(Cooperative)

North Kansas City, Mo.