



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-Operation



VOLUME XX

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1928

NUMBER 46

MORE GAIN ON LESS GRAIN

Results of Tests at Kansas Station

By Prof. C. W. McCampbell

Tests conducted in the past at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station have shown that the plan of wintering calves on roughage and a light grain ration, grazing on bluestem grass pasture without other feeds to August 1, and then full feeding in a dry lot for 100 days is a practical and profitable method of feeding young cattle where good grass is available.

It also enables one to utilize grass in a very satisfactory manner. Tests conducted at this station have also shown that simply roughing calves through the winter with a maximum gain of 50 pounds per head is not a satisfactory way to winter calves that are to be grazed on bluestem grass to August 1 and then full fed for 100 days. Just how well calves should be wintered to be handled in this manner with the most profit has not been determined.

The Kansas Station started a series of tests in the fall of 1926 with the hope of securing data that would answer this question in a rather definite manner. It was known that simply roughing was not satisfactory and there was a feeling that it might not be necessary to feed as much grain as had been fed in previous tests. In any case this method of feeding calves divides itself into three phases—(1) Wintering; (2) grazing the first half of the summer; (3) full feeding in a dry lot after August 1.

The full feeding is started August 1 primarily for two reasons: (1) Bluestem grass is less valuable after that date. (2) Starting cattle on full feed August 1 enables one to give them a 100-day feed and get them to market at a time of year when there is a scarcity of well finished, light weight cattle. Incidentally, it might be mentioned that a series of tests conducted by the Kansas Station have shown that young cattle will make decidedly better gains on the same amount of grain after August 1 when full fed in a dry lot than when full fed on bluestem grass pasture.

The calves used in this test were raised on the Matador ranch at Matador, Texas. They graded good to choice when the test started. Special care was exercised to have the calves in each lot the same as to size, weight, type, and temperament. This study involved the use of two lots. Lot 1 was fed an average of 4 and two-thirds pounds of corn and 1 pound of cottonseed meal per head per day in addition to roughage during the wintering period. Lot 2 was fed the same ration except that it received no grain. In all other respects the two lots were handled alike through the three phases of the experiment.

Phase I—Wintering
The wintering phase extended from December 16, 1926, to April 30, 1927, a period of 135 days.

Lot 1 consumed 4.66 pounds of corn; 1 pound of cottonseed meal; 18.81 pounds of cane silage per head per day. The calves in this lot weighed 330.80 pounds per head when the test started; gained 2.09 pounds per head per day; and their wintering cost was \$19.39 per head. The necessary selling price at home to break even was \$8.56 per cwt. and their appraised value a home was \$8.75 per cwt.

Lot 2 consumed no corn; 1 pound of cottonseed meal; 2 pounds of alfalfa hay; and 25.51 pounds of cane silage per head per day. The calves in this lot weighed 327.60 pounds per head when the test started; gained 1.55 pounds per head per day; and their wintering cost was \$13.00 per head. The necessary selling price at home to break even was \$8.52 per cwt. and the appraised value at home \$9.25 per cwt.

Observations—Winter Phase
(1) The calves in lot 1, fed some corn, made a gain of 72.47 pounds per head more than the calves in lot 2 that received no corn but this extra gain cost \$6.59.

(2) At the end of this phase of the test—wintering—the calves fed some corn were apparently too fat to sell to the best advantage as stockers as they were appraised at \$5.00 per cwt. under the calves that received no corn.

(3) Had both lots of calves been sold at the end of this phase of the test lot 1, that received no corn, would have returned \$2.76 per head more profit than the calves in lot 2, that were fed some corn.

(4) The gain of 1.55 pounds per head per day for 155 days made by the calves that received 1 pound of cottonseed meal, 2 pounds of alfalfa hay, and 25.51 pounds of cane silage per head per day and no corn emphasizes the value of this winter ration for stock calves.

Phase II—Grazing
This phase of the test extended from May 1, 1927 to July 30, 1927, a period of 90 days. Both lots

grazed together in a bluestem grass pasture owned by the Kansas Station. Since these cattle were a year old when they went to grass they will be referred to as yearlings in the remainder of this discussion.

Lot 1 averaged 612.67 pounds at the beginning of the grazing period; gained 35 pounds per head per day; and would have required a selling price of \$8.78 per cwt. to break even at home.

Lot 2 averaged 537 pounds at the beginning of the grazing period; gained 1.26 pounds per head per day; and would have required a selling price of \$8.26 per cwt. to break even at home.

Observations—Grazing Phase
(1) The yearlings in lot 2 that made the smaller gain during the winter made the greater gain on grass. This is in keeping with a number of tests conducted by the Kansas Station that indicate the gains cattle make on grass are determined, in the main, by the amount of fat they carry on their backs when they go to grass, rather than upon the nature of the feed they consumed the previous winter.

(2) At the end of the wintering phase the yearlings in lot 1 that received some corn were 75.67 pounds heavier than the yearling in lot 2 that received no corn. At the end of the 90-day grazing period they were 38.5 pounds heavier. It will be interesting to note the difference in the weight of these two lots after they had the same opportunity in the feed lot.

Phase III—Full Feeding
At the end of 90 days on grass—July 30, 1927—both lots were removed from the bluestem grass pasture and placed in a dry lot for a full feed of 100 days. Naturally, since they were to have only a short feed they were gotten up to a full feed as soon as possible.

Lot 1, which received some corn the previous winter, consumed during the full feeding phase of the test 14.05 pounds of corn, 1 pound of cottonseed meal, and 5.49 pounds of alfalfa hay per head per day. The yearlings in this lot weighed 689 pounds per head when this phase of the test started, gained 2.53 pounds per head per day, and their feed cost was \$29.93 per head.

Lot 2, which received no corn the previous winter, consumed during the full feeding phase of the test 14.94 pounds of corn, 1 pound of cottonseed meal, and 5.87 pounds of alfalfa hay per head per day. The yearlings in this lot weighed 650.50 pounds when this phase of the test started; gained 2.82 pounds per head per day; and their feed cost was \$31.62 per head.

The original cost plus total feed cost in lot 1 (that received some grain during the winter) was \$90.40 and the necessary selling price at home to break even, \$9.60. The selling price at Kansas City was \$16 per cwt. Deducting \$7.75 per cwt. to cover shipping expenses and shrinkage left a home selling price of \$15.25 per cwt., a margin of \$5.65 per cwt. and a profit of \$53.22 per head. The calves in this lot weighed 942 pounds at home and dressed out 61.3 per cent at Kansas City.

The original calf cost plus total feed cost in lot 2 (that received no grain during the winter) was \$85.38 per head and the necessary selling price at home to break even \$9.16 per cwt. The selling price at Kansas City was \$16 per cwt., the same as lot 1. Deducting \$7.75 per cwt. to cover shipping expenses and shrinkage left a home selling price of \$15.25 per cwt., a margin of \$5.65 per cwt. and a profit of \$55.76 per head. The calves in this lot weighed 932 pounds at home and dressed out 59.7 per cent at Kansas City.

The feed costs in this test were as follows: Phase I—Corn, \$7.75 per bushel; cottonseed meal, \$35 per ton; alfalfa hay, \$15 per ton; cane silage, \$5 per ton. Phase II—Pasture, \$8 per head. Phase III—Corn, first 60 days, \$1.05 per bushel; corn last 40 days, \$.92 per bushel; cottonseed meal, \$45 per ton; alfalfa hay, \$10 per ton.

Observations
(1) The yearlings in lot 1 that received some corn during the winter before going to grass, were 76.67 pounds per head heavier at the end of the winter phase; 38.50 pounds per head heavier at the end of the grazing phase; and only 10 pounds per head heavier at the end of the full feeding period than lot 2 that received no corn during the winter phase. This coupled with the fact that the calves in lot 2 made \$2.54 more profit per head indicates that it is not necessary to feed any grain when winter ration consists of good silage, a little good alfalfa hay, and 1 pound per head per day of cottonseed meal is available for calves that are to be grazed and full.

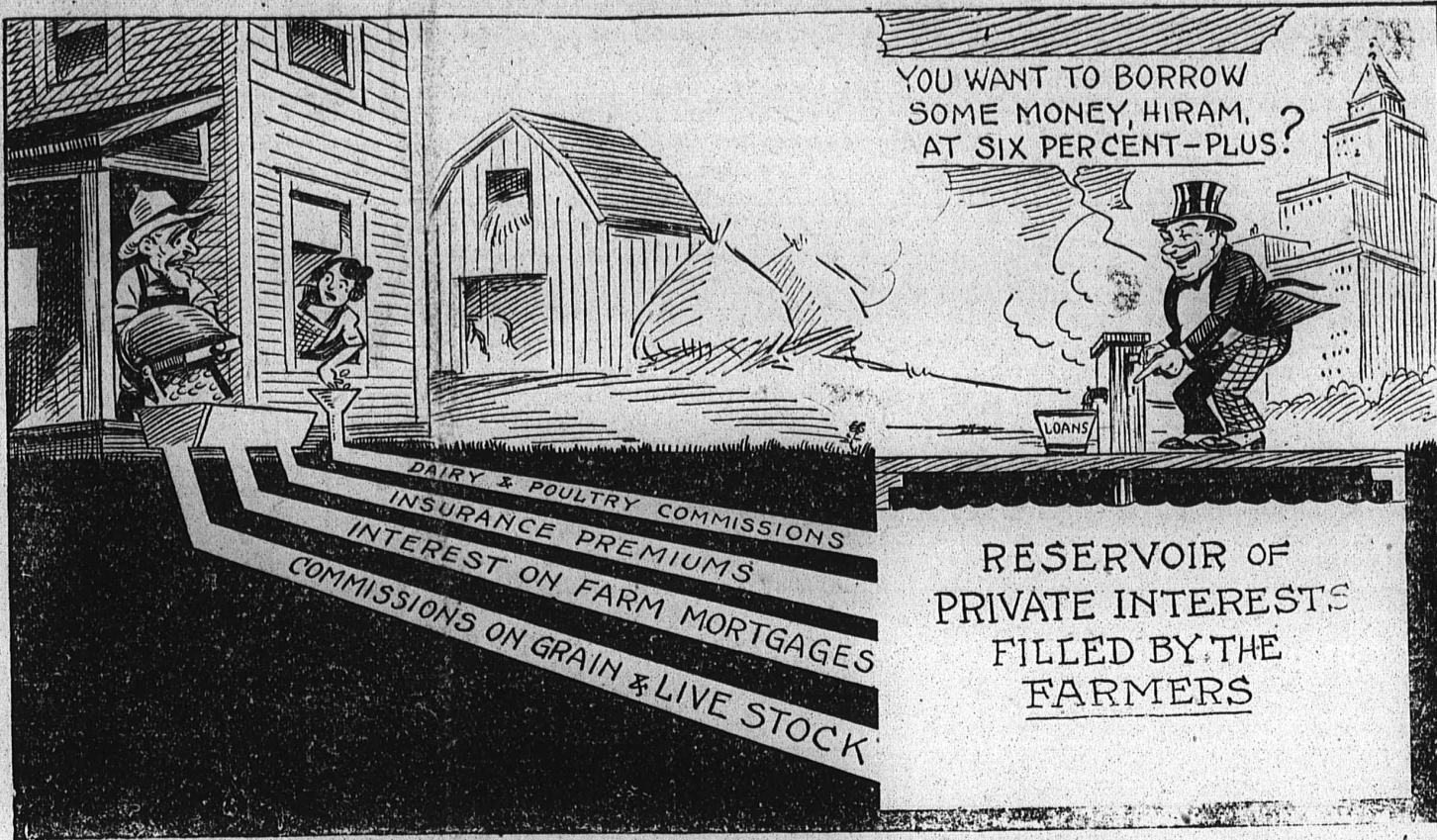
(Continued on Page 4)

NOTICE TO LOCAL SECRETARIES

The State Board will meet in Third Quarterly Session early in July, and will canvass the ballots returned on the Referendum submitted by the Ottawa convention. Therefore the balloting will be closed Saturday, June 30, 1928, and ballots mailed after that day will not be counted.

C. E. BRASTED, Sec'y.

"Let's Reverse the Pipe Lines"



Why Continue to Fill the Big Business Reservoir—



When YOU Can Fill Your Own and Create Your OWN Credit.

:: Neighborhood Notes ::

CLIPPED FROM THE EMPORIA TIMES

One hundred fifty men joined in a tour of Lyon county Tuesday (June 12) which carried the group to a number of outstanding stock and grain farms in the southeastern part of the county. Rain put a crimp in the afternoon program, but the tour was a success.

Dinner for the entire group was served by the Hartford Methodist Ladies Aid Society. After the dinner cigars were passed to the men on the tour, the compliments of the Hartford Chamber of Commerce.

C. E. Huff, Farmers Union president, spoke to a large crowd at the Hartford city park after the dinner. His subject was "Taxation." That it was not the hope of the farmer to reduce taxes, but to re-distribute the tax burden in such a manner that it would fall on the shoulders of those most able to bear it, and to give equal tax distribution, was the theme of Mr. Huff's talk.

Suggestions for the more equal distribution of taxes were those of a re-organized income tax schedule, heavier taxes on tobacco, cosmetics, and perfume, and upon mineral production. Through these mediums, Mr. Huff believes, the state taxes may be kept up and the property owners relieved. He did not advocate a return to cheap schools, cowpath roads, and slow transportation methods, he said, but the farmer should be relieved of part of his tax burden.

VASSAR HAS A GOOD MEETING

The quarterly county meeting of Osage county was held at Vassar on Thursday night, June 14. The school house was filled, almost to "standing room only." The usual business order was followed out. County President Bullard presented in a very clear way the bank situation and the plan for meeting it. Everyone should have had a clear understanding of the whole matter, and as proof that they did have, they promptly voted to assign 75 per cent of their deposit in the bank to the trust fund. That was a fine spirit, and the action was unanimous.

The program of music was varied and of merit. They have a good deal of talent within the Farmers Union in Osage Co. and are developing and using it.

I spoke. This was my second trip to this place, and they were very kind

in hearing me again. No one can face such a crowd of folks and not get a thrill from it. It was a pleasure to me.

Had again the privilege of being in the home of E. L. Bullard and his interesting family. Some of us had tried, after the meeting, to eat up all of the ice cream and cakes. We failed, but not until our heroic efforts had extended toward the midnight hour. At 5 a. m. E. L. and I were up and en route for Kansas City, breakfasting at Lawrence.

Senator Behrens attended the meeting, and had the privilege of a fine visit with him, which I enjoyed. Several of the kiddies promised me they would write to the Junior Dept. and Aunt Patricia will be waiting to hear from them. And by the way, that list of Juniors is growing. I hope I can go to Osage county again some time. C. E. H.

JOBGING ASS'N MAKES STATEMENT FOR FIVE MONTHS

The profit and loss statement of the Jobbing Ass'n for the first five months of the year is just at hand. The figures show a commendable volume of business, done with a minimum of overhead. But the statement is a striking one when the comparative tables are studied. The Salina office is contributing its full share to the net results, and our people who are in the Salina territory will do well to put their business through the office of the Jobbing Ass'n here. The patronage has been fine, as the figures will show. But neither here nor at Kansas City have we as yet done more than half what we can and ought to do. It is discouraging to Harry Witham at Kansas City, or to Art Riley at Salina, to find Farmers Union grain on their competitor's tables. My offer of \$10 to anyone who will show from figures that he secures better results from any other firm than he can get from his own, still holds good. It simply cannot be done. We are approaching a promising harvest. Let us put the Farmers Union wheat grown in Kansas through Farmers Union channels this year. IT PAYS.

We shall give here only the net results of the months operations, and the comparison. With your help the next 5 months can be made 5 times greater.

Gross Income\$29,398.18

Expense	22,402.65
Net profit	7,495.48
Last year, 1927	
Gross Income	\$19,247.71
Expense	26,517.15

Net Loss

This year shows, therefore, an improvement of \$14,764.92 over last year. More than \$4,000 of it results from saving in expense. The Jobbing Ass'n deserves your patronage in the movement of the new crop. It pays.

Wakeney, Kans., June 10, 1928.
Mr. C. E. Huff,
President, Kansas Farmers Union,
Salina, Kansas;
Dear President—

A few remarks in regard to the series of meetings held in Trego, Ness, Gove, Ellis and Ellsworth counties might be in order at this time.

Mr. Milo Reno being in poor health was not able to attend but secured the services of Mr. Paul Moore for the speaking dates. Mr. Moore used as a text, "What is the Farmers Union?" Explaining its origin and the things that have been accomplished during its twenty-five years' existence by the educational work it has done and the many marketing agencies that have been established. Their growth the saving of many millions of dollars for the farmers of this country. Told of the condition of agriculture in the northwest and how the American farmer came to be in that condition the state of peasantry that we are facing and how far we have drifted in that direction.

He told of the great grain marketing agency the union members have established on the St. Paul and Minneapolis markets within the past two years the vast amount of grain that was handled last season more than eight million bushels and they predicted twenty-five million for the coming year.

Mr. Moore is vice-president of the Northwest Terminal marketing agency ex-vice-president of Iowa State Farmers Union but stated that he came to us as a dirt farmer of Iowa. More than one thousand union members attended the meetings. It was rainy weather two dates in Trego county were called off on account of rain. Mr. Francis accompanied Mr. Moore and explained the bank program, in a very able manner seemed well pleased with the way it is being handled and many expressed a willingness to aid saying the least, the meetings were a grand success. Mr. Moore we shall look forward to the time when you can again be

with us. We all appreciate the clear deep thinking masterful way you delivered the message.
One who was there.

REPUBLIC COUNTY MEETING

The regular quarterly meeting of the Republic Co. Farmers Union was held at Scandia, Kansas, Saturday, June 9, 1928 at 2:30 p. m. President Geo. Bundy called the meeting to order, Secretary Chas. Hanzlick being absent. H. A. Childs acted.

Six Locals being represented proceeded to business.

Brother Jack Lofy moved that the County Farmers Union have a picnic at Pawnee. The date to be set later by the officers, probably along the last of August. Motion carried.

We were favored with several visitors, namely: Mr. Talbot, President North Dakota Farmers Union, Mr. C. E. Brasted, Secretary-Treasurer Kansas Farmers Union, Mr. Peterson, Manager of the Fairbury, Neb., Farmers Union Creamery Co. Mr. O. V. Davidson of Salina and Mr. Robert Hanson of Cloud Co., Pres. Talbot of North Dakota. Farmers Union gave a very fine address putting special emphasis on the fact that marketing and not production would solve the farmers' problems and that marketing can only solve it, when done through organization in such manner that the farmer may price his own products. Next on the program came Mr. Peterson, Manager of Farmers Union Creamery Co. of Fairbury, Neb., who gave a very pointed talk, telling of the Farmers Union creameries of Nebraska, saying that cream was worth 2c more on average in Nebraska than in Kansas, principally on account of those who did not have nerve to join the army of farmers to build their own marketing agencies.

The substance of their addresses was that by strict economy, we might keep within our income, but only by selling through organized sale agencies of our own which had power to establish prices for our products.

Mr. Brasted briefly explained the Kansas City bank situation. All left much benefited by the information received.

BELLVIEW LOCAL

Bellview local held their regular meeting Thursday night. The meeting was very interesting. The topic discussed was the "Million Dollar Fund Raised by the Federated Agricultural Trades of America." This movement was started in Chicago at the Palmer house. The literature (Continued on page 4)

A BUSINESS LETTER

The firm of A. H. Sporer is laying plans to have carried in their stock-depot in Vienna a large stock of American cotton, and believe they can make that market a central one for half of Europe. The proposal should be of interest to the cotton Co-operatives. We are printing the letter as an intimate revelation of the manner in which European firms are re-establishing themselves in industry and trade. The writer makes some rather startling uses of English.

The Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union,
Salina, Kansas.

Dear Sirs:

Thanking your address to the American Commercial Attache, we beg to show you with this letter a project all new, which seems to prove quite never used possibilities and which would be able to turn over the whole Middle-European cotton-trade, that's to say a real revolution in this line.

We go on from this proved fact, that Vienna (Austria) is the natural and in every respect well built center of the Middle-and East-European commerce and in fact you will find that all the Succession-states too, are gravitating towards Vienna.

We have the intention to establish a great cotton-stock in Vienna and by these means, using the situation of Vienna, we will make this town to the Metropolis of the Middle-European cotton market.

The extended spinning- and "linery" in the states of South-Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Yugoslavia, Roumania and perhaps of Greece, Italy, etc. is to be traded from Vienna, the natural center and the capital-town for Balkan-trade, without concurrence from every place of the world.

A cotton-organization coming out from Vienna, united with a second cotton-stock, would be superior to all the selling-organizations going out from U. S. A., England, Germany, France, etc. The Vienna selling-organization surely would surpass all other organizations now existing for Middle-Europe and the Balkan.

Our plan is quite a new one.

We are sure that every expert knowledge profoundly the circumstances of these countries would agree with us. And he will confirm that by these means the competition working till now from New York, New Orleans, Liverpool, Bremen, Trieste, etc. could be surpassed wholly.

Otherwise he will confirm that the great commerce in our countries is to be done only by selling from a stock and by offering goods at hand from a well situated centre. You will find proved this fact in all other branches, where business has grown up enormously by establishing stocks and selling organizations in our place.

It is necessary that on the head of the entertainment planned by men are standing, who, knowing the cotton trade thoroughly on one side, would by other means be informed with the circumstances from here and all houses factoring cotton.

All these necessities you will find at our's and when seeing your interest, we could serve you with all details requested and with the references the best you can find.

We have spoken now about this fact and beg you to inform us, whether you are interested with us. We moreover ask you to let know your members and business friends what is our intention and we would be exceedingly grateful to you, if you would keep union between us and eventually interested persons or organizations on this plane.

Thanking you now already very much for your kind information, we are, Dear Sirs,

Yours faithfully,
A. H. Sporer.

HARD UP

You're not hard up when your purse is flat
And your trousers frayed like an old doormat;
You're not hard up when your bills fall due
And you haven't a dollar to see you through;
You're not hard up till you see the day
That you haven't a cheerful word to say.

You're not hard up when your coin is gone
And you whistle a tune as you journey on;
You may walk the streets while others ride
And your pockets have naught but your hands inside;
That's not being broke you may depend,
For you're not hard up while you have a friend.

But you are hard up and in sorry way
If you haven't a cheerful word to say;
If nothing on earth appeals to you
And you can't see charm in the skies of blue,
And you are hard up if you've reached the end,
And you can say in truth that you have no friend.

In dollars and cents don't count your wealth,
But sum it up in good friends and health,
In the little tots that call you "dad,"
Who, when you're coming, are, Oh, so glad.
If you haven't a soul to love or care,
You are hard up, though a million-
aire.

—Anon.

The Kansas Union Farmer

Published Every Thursday at Salina, Kansas, by THE KANSAS BRANCH OF THE FARMERS EDUCATIONAL & CO-OPERATIVE UNION 119 South Seventh Street

Entered as Second-Class Matter August 24, 1912 at Salina, Kansas, Under Act of March 3, 1879.

Acceptance for Mailing at Special Rate of Postage Provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917. Authorized July 30, 1918.

C. E. HUFF, Editor and Manager

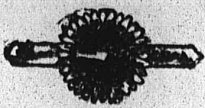
Subscription Price, per Year, \$1.00

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

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

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

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



THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1928

THE UTILITIES EDUCATE US

It was the old rule to exact "all the traffic will bear." The old way of dealing with the public's interest in utilities was to declare "The public be damned." Those were rough days. Men made fortunes in a bare-fisted fight for gain, or went down to defeat. Rich grants of lands, public bonds, valuable franchises, new and undeveloped territory laid open for exploitation, these were the prizes hung up for the winner. It was romantic and often spectacular, but it was unscientific and uncertain.

We have come upon better days. Instead of making rates on a basis of what the traffic will bear, rates are now based upon the showing the operator makes as to his need, and the traffic must bear it, willing or unwilling. Expert men make up the operating accounts and show the need for higher and always higher rates. In the case of the railroads it is practically guaranteed that they shall receive rates sufficient to pay all costs, maintain their properties and pay 5% per cent on the "investment," often highly watered. The new way is scientific and sure.

It has come to pass that the bonds of public utilities are the largest in earnings, and the most certain, on the market. Life Insurance companies are investing their funds, not in farm mortgages, which are uncertain, nor in government securities,

ties, which earn at a modest rate, but in utility securities. A Kansas firm dealing in utilities declares in its advertising that big investors are finding that their best field. Promoters of public utility enterprises are prosperous beyond almost any other group.

Just in proportion as private ownership of public utilities is profitable, so in the judgment of these people public ownership is wrong. A municipal plant for water or light is very bad. It puts the city government in business, and is un-American. A proposal such as Senator Norris has fought for, for many years, for the public ownership and operation of such vast enterprises as Boulder Dam and Muscle Shoals is positively treacherous. The idea that a people could do for themselves, through their government, local or state or national, anything which it would profit an individual or corporation to do for them is an outrageous one. It must be overcome.

And so the benevolent gentlemen who operate our utilities have taken charge of our schools to a sufficient extent to allow the argument against public ownership and in favor of private operation to become a part of our text books. Some very wise professors have apparently been paid nice sums of money for delivering learned lectures, upholding the firms who hold up the public. Naturally their class room attitude has had to agree with their public speeches. So that tho' they were only paid to speak once, they continued to "teach" steadily. The necessary data for making a strong and convincing speech is furnished gratis, it is said, to those who aspire thus to serve the country.

The Federal Trade Commission has been carrying on an investigation at Washington, and the findings are disturbing to those who believe in government in behalf of the whole people. The whole situation has been made healthier by reason of the revelations, and the public will be on guard for awhile against this sneaking and unclean propaganda. But the very fact that text books, from grade schools to universities, have been colored to suit these interests, that rather prominent educators have been shown to have received large pay for special services, and that even the Associated Press was either victimized or a party to the program, is stirring the public rather deeply.

These birds maintain "contact" men in all large places, whose job it is to keep sweet the local relationship. They enter chambers of commerce. They distort school book facts. They hire education. They maintain lobbies in legislatures and in congress, second to none in size; cost or influence. And they charge it all to overhead and the public pays it with interest and a dividend, through rates fixed by law. Wouldn't farming be a sweet game if we could do that? But it would be uneconomic and unconstitutional, and possibly unsound. We are being educated, doubtless.

THE SINCEREST FLATTERY

The Corn Belt Committee, of which William Hirth, of Columbia, Mo., is chairman, has made a name for itself which is rather enviable. It includes in its membership a group of farm organizations in the corn belt having a total of nearly a million members. For several years this Federation has engaged in the fight for agricultural equality, and so effectively that it has been one of the most important factors in making the farm question one of acute national concern. It has

demonstrated that farmers and their leaders "stick."

This committee was well represented at the Kansas City convention, and will be a factor to be reckoned with at Houston. Following the Houston convention the Corn Belt Committee will meet to decide, in the lights of development, upon the strategy to be used in the immediate future. The Corn Belt Committee is a force which has earned respect and won prestige by hard and intelligent fighting.

But now comes the press with big headlines regarding a meeting of the "Corn Belt Farm Conference," at which the group was reported as endorsing certain candidates and policies. Some letters have come in, anxiously inquiring if this was the Corn Belt Committee. Emphatically it was not, and so far as I can learn no member of the committee was present or interested. We have no copyright on the name, of course, and imitation is sincere flattery. But we would prefer not to be flattered in a way which may confuse the public.

CARNATION MILK FARM NEWS SAYS

James G. Strong, M. C.

"The eyes of the Holstein world turned yesterday upon the Hon. James G. Strong, Congressman from Kansas and owner of the Strong Holstein-Duroc Farm near Washington, Kansas. Mr. Strong was the buyer of the 'Inka May-Segis Walker Matador' bull at the National Sale. This is the only bull ever sold by Carnation Farms combining the blood of those most popular sires, Sir Inka May and Segis Walker Matador, and the men from Kansas were rejoicing that Mr. Strong got this animal."

President Farrell and his corps of dairy experts visited the Strong farms shortly after the bull had arrived at his new home. They pronounce him not only the best bred but the most perfect in type which they have seen.

"SPECIAL SESSION" TALK REVIVED

The presence of Secretary Jardine in Kansas is made the occasion for a revival of the clamor for a special session of the legislature to consider the road question. Kansas has for many years been upon the point of going to the demimition bow-wows because she did not remake her constitution to fit the program of the cement trust or who—it that looks after backward and undeveloped people who do not mortgage their souls and their future for highways. The Federal Government was about to cancel all of our privileges, and disallow all of our claims. Our Uncle Sam was apparently about to take his bank account, pull up all his road markers and go home. But he never did. And he does not expect to do so.

The question of method in road building is an open one. We have not reached final wisdom as to type of roads, or their location (whether a system of trunk lines chiefly, or the development of the entire road system) or the matter of administration. If there is a widespread distrust of the proposal to put major highways wholly within the control of the state, it is because many other states have found it burdensome to meet the costs which result from that program.

Governor Paulen wisely refuses to be stampeded into calling a special session. We hope it will not be done.

MARSHALL COUNTY PREPARES FOR CONVENTION

Does it seem early? Well, the Marshall County folks started work last fall. They have been on the job ever since. First, they wanted everybody in Marshall county who should be in the union to join before the convention. If they haven't got them all, it is not for lack of effort.

A contest was staged between the locals in the county, and that went over big. Earl Miller is the proud president of a local which has 50 new members and has just got a good start. Herkimer local now has 127 members, and is doing a fine business. A little less than 200 new members in all have been secured in the county. That ought to be a fine start for a wonderful convention this fall.

Secretary Brasted and I met a few days ago with the local committee and completed the general arrangements for the convention. The auditorium, in the park, is quite well suited to our needs, and will seat a large crowd. There is room for committees to meet, and a nice room in which the Ladies' Auxiliary can hold its sessions. This local committee has the whole situation outlined and indexed. Sub-committees have been appointed and are working, each with a definite task. John Frost, as chairman of the whole committee, has everything in hand and everything will go like a wheel.

The local committee has the whole situation outlined and indexed. Sub-committees have been appointed and are working, each with a definite task. John Frost, as chairman of the whole committee, has everything in hand and everything will go like a wheel.

We were impressed by the thoroughness with which the plans are being made, but most of all by the proposal to equip the platform with microphones and to broadcast the evening programs through the State Agricultural College at Manhattan. This arrangement has not yet been made certain, but it will be made definite at once if possible. The cost will be met by the farmers Union in Marshall and adjoining counties, and by the Marysville business men. The value of such an arrangement cannot be estimated. It will enable thousands to attend the convention, instead of hundreds.

If Marysville does not set a new high mark for Farmers Union conventions the fault will lie with the local committee. We congratulate Pres. Waters and Sec'y Mackey and their co-workers.—C. E. H.

To eradicate quack grass, agronomists specialists at State College suggest this method: Plow late in June. Reprow or disk to keep ground black until late September. Seed five pecks of winter rye. After removing rye, disk stubble and sow two pecks of millet or early fall plow for corn the next season. If preferred sow sweet clover to thicken stand and utilize as pasture for a year or more before trying to eradicate it. Sheep and hogs weaken it.

MARKETING IS SOLUTION TO FARMERS' PROBLEMS

—SAYS TALBOT

Prominent Speakers on Program at Quarterly Meeting of the Farmers Union at Pawnee

In an address before the Republic County Farmers' Union at their regular quarterly meeting held in Scandia last Friday, J. A. Talbot, president of the National Farmers' Union placed special emphasis on the fact that marketing and not production methods was the main factor in finding a solution to the farmer's problems. In Mr. Talbot's estimation, marketing can only solve the situation, however, when done through an organized agency in such manner that the farmers may "price" his own products.

J. T. Peterson, manager of the Fairbury, Neb., Farmers Union Creamery Company spoke on the developments of the creamery business and explained the reason cream is worth 2 cents more on the average in Nebraska than in Kansas in principle due to organized selling.

Stress "Rainy Day" Necessity Outstanding in each of the addresses was the point of necessity of saving a way a sum of money for the "rainy day" which inevitably comes to the farmer.

The meeting Friday was well attended, six locals being represented, and presided over by President Bundy, H. A. Childs, acting as temporary secretary, and the absence of Chas. Hanzlitz. A motion by J. G. Lofy to hold the annual Farmers Union Picnic at Pawnee, near Republic, was carried and the date, which will probably be the latter part of August, will be announced definitely later.

Other prominent speakers on the program were C. E. Brasted, secretary-treasurer of the Kansas Farmers Union, O. V. Davidson, Salina, and Robert Hanson, Cloud county.

COMBINE HARVESTER DON'TS

DON'T—Start combining if 10 heads of wheat out of 100 are still green—usually not until 3 to 5 days after you would begin with a header.

DON'T—Start combining too early in the morning. Air is nearly twice as moist before 8 o'clock in the morning as it is in the afternoon.

DON'T—Start combining after a rain if wheat threshes tough.

DON'T—Reduce the value of combine wheat by marketing it with a high percentage of moisture.

DON'T—Forget 1922 when 4 to 5 percent of Kansas City wheat receipts were graded down because of high moisture content.

DON'T—Let the lower value of wet wheat eat up the savings you combine gives you in harvesting.

Prof. R. M. Green, State Agricultural College.

REFLECTIONS

POLITICS NOT AN EASY GAME

To those of us on the outside it is apt to seem that the only things a public official needs, to be successful, are honesty and intelligence. These are necessary, but do not guarantee success. In legislation, there is not only the question involved in any proposed bill, but there is also the matter of the interests affected and the probable political result. Politically, he must consider always not only his own, but also the party's interests.

The Kansas members of Congress voted favorably in every instance during the last session on the farm bill, except that Senator Curtis voted against the bill when it was re-submitted following the veto. As Republican farm leader he felt that it was his duty to support the President, according to the statement given out at the time.

The Kansas delegation in the Republican convention had voted, on motion of J. N. Tinscher, to support every motion to sustain the administration and to oppose every motion which would in any way criticize it. Yet, when the minority report was presented from the Resolutions Committee, naming the McNary-Haugen bill as a party pledge to agriculture, the motion to adopt was supported by Senator Capper and by Congressman Strong and Hoch, as well as by three other delegates.

To be successful in politics requires that a man be able to all four ways at once, stand, run, fly or drive as circumstances indicate, and make decisions as quick as lightning. Sometimes he must go up both sides of the street at once. It is an active game.

THE DECLINE IN LAND VALUES MUST BE RECENT

There is an official report to the effect that land values have declined 30 per cent from 1920, and to a point 20 per cent pre-war values if put in terms of purchasing power. But Harry Sinclair, who is a very shrewd and capable business man, and who would not spend money without getting full value in return, only a short time ago paid \$223,000 for a one-third interest in Mr. Fall's ranch in New Mexico, and then loaned \$35,000 to put a new roof on the cattle shed—or words to that effect. Either Mr. Fall is an unusual salesman or Mr. Sinclair was for once a poor buyer. Land values are higher than ever before, or they have declined since that good day. For we are solemnly assured that the transactions were regular in every way, and nothing else was involved. And it sounds reasonable.

SENATOR LA FOLLETTE SAYS PRESIDENT IS CONSISTENT

"Young Bob" La Follette, who made perhaps the most impressive

speech of the Republican Convention when he presented his minority report, makes this statement concerning the attitude of the present administration toward agriculture and big business:

"Mr. Coolidge is quoted as having said in a speech some years before he became president of the United States, 'It may be that fostering and protection of large aggregations of wealth are the only foundation on which to build the prosperity of the whole people.' This philosophy is the inspiration of his official acts since he became President, and is the key to his votes."

Last year the President vetoed the McNary-Haugen bill on the same day he signed the McFadden bill, which gave the Federal Reserve Banking system an indefinite charter, and instead of repealing some of the extraordinary war powers granted the system, actually enlarged them, leaving the people of the United States still more at the mercy of the banking monopoly.

On May 23 last, the President again vetoed the McNary-Haugen bill for Farm Relief. The ink was hardly dry on this veto message when he signed the Shipping Bill, granting a subsidy to shipowners, and creating a fund of \$250,000 out of the U. S. treasury to be loaned to shipowners at 3 and 1-8 per cent interest."

LETTERS BY A. M. KINNEY AND HIS FRIEND JONAS

Hon. Jonas Slickery, M. C., Cliff House by the Sea, Killcuff, Maine.

Dear Jonas:

I am sending this letter to your summer home in Maine, as I am sure that you will be there by this time resting up after the strenuous time you had in Kansas City at the convention. I noticed that you ran true to form in this convention, and did not commit yourself to a candidate until after Boss Vane had made Sir Herbert's nomination sure by delivering the Pennsylvania delegation to him.

I also noticed that although you are supposed to represent one of the Corn Belt states in Congress, and also as a delegate to the convention, yet you voted against the farm plank submitted by the farm organizations. I am not sure but this action on your part will cause you to have several nightmares before election day rolls around at the fall.

Of course you remember Sam Johnson the barber, back in the old town in the sand hills, and how we boys used to tease him. He was quite a booze fighter in those days, but a few years before he died, he quit drinking and became an ardent prohibitionist. Well, we boys would gather all of the whiskey and beer bottles we could find and scatter them around his barber shop, hanging them from nails on the front of the shop, and stacking them on the shelves. Occasionally we would slip some into his shop and of course we would have someone find them there. One time Sam built a bookcase for the ladies aid society of the Methodist church; after he got it finished and locked up, we boys got hold of a key and we took it to the church where the ladies were having a session, and when he opened it up there was surely something doing. They had a church lial over it, and came near throwing Sam out of the church. Sam has been dead a long time now, and I hope he has forgiven us for our meanness.

The other night I ate something which must have disagreed very badly with me. I dreamed that I went into a barber shop to get shaved; and while the barber lathered me up, I lay back and prepared to take a nap; but when the barber started to shave me, I opened my eyes, and by gum it was Sam Johnson; he had two razors and he was waving them around in a frenzy shouting, "Here is where I get even with you." Scared? I'll say I was scared; and after what seemed to be a lifetime of suffering, I woke up swigging like a butcher, and I believe I realized how mean I had been to Sam while he was living.

I met some farmers from your district not long ago, and by jing Jonas, they did not seem to be much in love with you. They said that although you voted for the McNary-Haugen Bill, you knew it would be vetoed, and that you certainly had permission from Sir Herbert and Cal to do so; but when it came to passing this bill over Cal's veto, you voted against it.

There are quite a number of Congressmen and Senators whose records are not quite so clear as they would like on this measure; especially the few who are up for re-election this fall. I would not be surprised but there would be several lame ducks to be taken care of after the election, and it will certainly be a good joke on them if Al Smith should be elected instead of Sir Herbert Hoover.

It must be quite a hardship for you to get out in your district and since you have established your summer home in Florida, and of course you have to spend part of your time in Washington when Congress is in session. I should think you would try and get the law changed so you would not have to live in the district which you represent, but could stand for election in any district in the country, as they do in England.

Your old schoolmate, A. M. Kinney.

Honorable Jonas Slickery, M. C., Chairman of the Mean Ways Committee.

President of the Lame Duck Commission, etc., etc., Washington, D. C., June 22, 1928

Mr. A. M. Kinney, Salina, Kansas.

Dear Old Pal: Yours of recent date received. Why did you not drop down to K. C. while the G. O. P. convention was in progress and call on me. You know I am always glad to renew the friendship of days past and am not a bit puffed up. Indeed I met a lot of fellows that most folks would not care to associate with.

Your reminiscence of the winter, we went to school at the old soddy at "Dry Run" awakened fond memories in my heart. I remember the morning I started to school. You know the Atkins boys had a reputation as bullies and my heart wilted within me as I thought of being assaulted by the trio. But it was either go to school and chance a beating, or stay at home take one and go afterwards; I chose the lesser of the two evils and went to school. I decided to go "front," and it worked. My apparent bravery saved me from a good trouncing and then you came with your offer of apples to protect you and I got double pay for "appearance." I can't remember those apples and that winter's experience had a great deal to do with the trend of my life. First, I learned that most of humanity are damned cowards and are willing to pay for immunity from true or fancied dangers. Second: I learned that "front" passes as courage in with most folks. When it doesn't you can slide out of the position with a little finesse. Third, I noticed that the people who put on the "front" and assume the role of protector get the apples.

Now with regard to my vote at the K. C. convention: Hoover and Curtis were nominated and I am sitting pretty for another term. Hoover and

Curtis are sure to be elected. You can hear the farmers begin to talk about what an honor it is to Kansas to have a native son on the market. Then with our Civil War record and a little waving of flags and the appeal to patriotism and the election will be won.

Come up to Washington and see me. I rather like you even if we do not agree altogether on the political situation. When November comes you and the rest of the farmers will be lined up for the G. O. P. You always have and you always will. You always talk a little wrathful before the convention but you always vote right at the polls.

I hope the apple crop is good in Kansas this year. I like the flavor of Kansas apples. A box at my private address in Washington would be appreciated. How would you like an appointment as counsel to "Swamp City" Honduras? Our officers there usually die in a short time and its my time to appoint a friend to that position.

Your friend, JONAS SLICKERY, M. C.

LONG TIME CREDIT

The local church was making a drive for funds, and two colored sisters were bearing down hard on Uncle Rastus.

"I can't give nothin'," exclaimed the old negro. "I owes nearly everybody in this here old town already."

"But," said one of the collectors, "don't you think you owe the Lord something too?"

"I does, sister, indeed," said the old man, "but he ain't pushing me like my other creditors is."—Watchman-Examiner.

Read our Want Ads

PIZARRO'S SEARCH FOR GOLD AFFECTS TODAY'S FOOD COST

When Pizarro and those adventuring conquistadores who followed him into the mountain fastnesses of Peru and Bolivia forced their thousands of captives to labor in the gold and silver mines of the Andes, their acts were destined to play a part in the price of corn and beans to the housewives of the United States in 1928, according to a bulletin just issued by the American Business Research bureau. It is a story of romance.

"Pizarro and those who followed him wanted only gold and silver and precious jewels," says the bulletin. "They found the silver mines of the high Andes rich in tin as well. To get out the silver they were forced to take out the tin also. But the tin went into the discard, into tailings."

"During the centuries these hills of discarded tailings, rich in tin, grew almost mountain high. Centuries passed. The tin mines of Cornwall, in England, whose richness lured the Romans to the conquest of England, played out. The tin mines in the Malay Straits Settlements began to fail. Tin went from a few cents a pound to, at one time, seventy cents a pound."

"Then, the mine dumps of Bolivia, growing since the days of Pizarro, were remembered. For years England had controlled the tin market. Now Americans entered the field. The Golden Center Mines, Inc., acquired vast tin holdings in Bolivia. They include besides the mine dumps of Pizarro, both lodges and river-bed deposits."

"Tin has dropped back to fifty-five cents a pound and the British tin is losing its grip. American manufacturers are getting their tin cheaper. The American housewife is being freed of 'British control' when she buys a can of peas, beans, or corn."

One of the reasons that prompted American industrialists to enter the tin industry was the fact that America, consuming over 70% of the world's supply of tin, produced less than 2% of it.

The World War naturally caused tremendous economic changes. Prices

of useful metals advanced generally along with everything else, but notwithstanding the fact that it is now ten years since the war ended most of the useful metals are selling at or near the prices which ruled before the war.

The one exception is tin, which has risen so much in market value within recent years that it is sometimes referred to as the most precious of the base metals. This is not particularly surprising when the fact is taken into consideration that the mines which produced the greatest amount of tin during the past are either worked out or are rapidly being exhausted.

The mines of Cornwall, Wales, one of the world's largest producers of tin in the past, were exhausted almost fifteen years ago; the placer stream bed and gravel deposits of the Malay peninsula, at present the greatest source of supply, are going fast. When these are exhausted in the near future it will remove about one-third of the world's present possible output of tin per annum. Production has been declining constantly and it is reasonable to believe that it will not be many years before this supply will be exhausted.

While the tin deposits in the mountains of Bolivia have been long known, it was not until the development work of American industry that the value of these deposits was fully realized. With American methods and modern machinery, this country is expected to be one of the important tin producing countries of the world for some years to come.

The Golden Center Mines, Inc., has also acquired valuable properties near San Diego, California. Engineers report that on this property there is a vein outcrop varying in width from 50 to 300 feet and exposed on the surface for a long distance.

All in all, there is every indication that while gold and silver have in the past been considered the "romantic" metals, it is evident that the average American housewife is just as much, if not more, interested in tin in which many of the articles of her daily use are brought to her.

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 LIST

ADDIE HARDIN—Kincaid.
JULIA POWELL—Colony.
HELEN HOLCOM—Baldwin.
LORETTA SIMCEKA—Delia.
NAOMI KITCHEN—Lyndon.
HELEN CENTILVIRE—Mont Ida.
KEITH CENTILVIRE—Mont Ida.
PETE CENTILVIRE—Mont Ida.
CLINTON DONALD—Kincaid.
HOWARD DONALD—Kincaid.
GEORGIA GRACE COFFMAN—Madison.
HELLEN BARTZ—Rush Center.
MILDRED NELSON—Ottawa.
MARGERY JEAN KRESIE—Meriden.
PHYLLIS TURMAN—Ransom.
NADINE GUGGIBERG—Burns.
MARIE NEWTON—Utica.
VERA FUNK—Timken.
DOROTHY KRAISINGER—Timken.
LUCILE GRETEN—Kincaid, Kansas.
GEORGANA OLEJNIK—Rossville.
NADINE E. NEIDENHAL—Timken.
RICHARD SCHIEFELBUSCH—Oswatimie.
LUCILLE WILSON—LaCrosse.

Timken, Kans., June 19, 1923.

Dear Aunt Patience:

I guess you will be surprised to hear from me. I like to read the letters in the Junior Department, and I would also like to become a member of it.

I was ten years old June the 3rd. Who has a birthday on the same day? I have dark brown hair and dark brown eyes and light complexion and rosy cheeks.

For pets, I have eleven little ducks which I am raising. I have one little guinea. I also set out some tomato plants. They are about a foot tall now.

I guess that Helen Sell's middle name is Josephine. Who can guess my middle name E- - - - e.

I hope you will consider me as a member of the Junior Co-operators.

Yours respectfully,
Nadine E. Neidenhal,
Timken, Kansas.

Oswatimie, Kans., June 18, 1923.

Dear Aunt Patience:

I like to read the letters in the Junior Department. I haven't written to you before. And I hope you will count me as a member. I am 10 years old and will be in the 6th grade at school this coming term. My birthday is April 10th. I used to have a doll 15 inches tall, but my little brother broke it so now I haven't any. I wish some of the girls would write to me.

From your friend,
Georgana Olejnik,
Rossville, Kansas.

Oswatimie, Kans., June 18, 1923.

Dear Aunt Patience:

I hope it isn't too late for me to join the Junior Co-operators. I have a dog that will shake hands with anybody. He is black and white. I am in the fifth grade of school and I am nine years old. I enjoy the Junior Co-operators' little letters and I hope some one will write to me. I have three brothers, Russell Max and Francis. I like to go to school of a winter.

Your little friend,
Richard Schiefelbusch,
Oswatimie, Kans., Route 1.

La Crosse, Kansas, June 14, 1923.

Dear Aunt Patience:

I should like to be a member of the Junior Co-operators. May I join?

I am 13 years old. My birthday is April 24. I graduate from grade school tomorrow. My grades are the second best in Rush county. My cousin, Marjorie Wilson, has the best grades.

I have dark hair and gray eyes and weigh 74 lbs.

I have one pet, a red Persian cat, named "Sandy." We have 3 dogs, 2 collies and 1 shepherd dog.

I will guess that Frances Cooper's middle name is Sybil.

Yours truly,
Lucille P. Wilson.

DEMONSTRATION TEAMS EXHIBIT FESTIVAL DAY

Four-H Club Boys and Girls to Display Their Wares

When time comes for the gigantic Wheat Festival Days in the heart of the Kansas wheat belt, boys and girls will have a prominent place in the program. They will be represented in the program by hundreds of who gather to see Four-H club teams stage demonstrations beneath a large circus tent—headquarters for all who gather to boost the "better wheat" program.

Local 4-H club teams will concentrate their efforts upon competing in a contest for the best 4-H club demonstration in the state upon some subject pertaining to more profitable per acre wheat production. Each county will have two or more teams competing for this honor and for the trip to the International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, next winter. The Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association is offering this trip as manifestation of their interest in this program.

In addition to this contest, it is expected that Four-H club workers will have exhibits and demonstrations dealing with their calf, pig, sewing, cooking, and many other projects.

The entire program sponsored by these boys and girls will stand for the four-fold educational program that has attracted such wide and favorable attention throughout the entire state and nation.

"The 4-H club demonstrations to be presented at the time of the Wheat Festival Days in its largest sense will be educational, a special and important type of education that will be functioning efficiently in helping to administer to the particular needs of rural boys and girls in the wheat belt and to agriculture in general," relates M. H. Coe, state club leader for 4-H clubs, when asked what part the boys and girls

good weighty fabric bleached a snowy white with a fine linen finish. A detailed working chart is furnished with each piece. The price of the set consisting of scarf and pillow cases is \$1.50 postpaid to any address.

For 25 cents additional we will send you our book "The Art of Embroidery," consisting of 10 complete lessons with 70 illustrations showing all of the principal stitches in embroidery—Kansas Union Farmer, Box 48, Salina, Kansas.

would play in promoting the Wheat Festival Days. "The plan of work will constitute a part of the national agricultural extension system by means of which instruction in agriculture and home economics is given to rural boys and girls."

When Coe was asked why interest boys and girls in the wheat belt in club work he replied:

"Because the big objective of 4-H club work is the training and securing of sane, progressive leadership and this is being accomplished through the recognition of worthwhile and lasting achievements which boys and girls make in the common and ordinary business of the farm and home."

At each stop, some member of the 4-H club staff from the Kansas State Agricultural College will be present to assist the teams in preparing their exhibits. County agricultural and home demonstration agents will assist in making arrangements for the displays.

USE OF MEAT THERMOMETER PREVENTS SHRINKAGE IN HAM

Could there be any roast meat more savory and appetizing for high days and holidays than a choice baked ham, crusted with browned sugar, studded with cloves, and redolent of the spicy pan gravy with which it has been basted? Success in cooking such a ham to a turn is assured if you use a meat thermometer, the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture tells us.

Whether a ham is to be boiled or baked, it cooks more rapidly and shrinks less when the rind is left on it. Make a tiny slit with a sharp knife or a steel skewer and insert the meat thermometer through the rind into the center of the thickest part of the ham. To boil a ham, place it on a rack in a large kettle, cover with hot water, and cook at the simmering point until the meat thermometer registers 160 degrees F. Remove from the fire and let the ham cool in the liquor. The temperature of the ham will reach 170 degrees-174 degrees F. before it drops. Before baking a ham, soak it overnight in water to cover. Place it on a rack in an open pan and bake in a slow oven (260 degrees F.) until the thermometer in the meat registers 160 degrees F. The temperature at the center of the ham continues to rise for about 45 minutes after it is removed from the oven and it will reach 170 degrees-174 degrees F. Take off the rind, score the fat, coat with the brown sugar mixture, and return to the oven. Whether boiled or baked, the time



5817. Girls' Dress. Cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10 year size requires 2 1/2 yards of 32 inch material for the Dress and 1 1/2 yard for the Gumpie. Price 15c.

6167. Misses' Dress. Cut in 3 Sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18 year size requires 4 1/2 yards of 35 inch or wider material of one material. The collar of contrasting material will require 1 1/2 yard. Without the collar 2 1/2 yards is required. The width of the Dress at the lower edge is 2 1/2 yards. Price 15c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE

Send 12c in silver or steel for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING & SUMMER 1923 BOOK OF FASHIONS, showing color plates, and containing 500 designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns, a CONCISE and COMPREHENSIVE ARTICLE ON DRESSMAKING, SOME POINTS FOR THE NEEDLE (illustrating 30 of the various, simple stitches) all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

Pattern Dept., Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas. Box 48.

required for the ham to reach 160 degrees F. will be about 25 minutes to the pound.

In addition to greater uniformity of results at different times of cooking and more exactness in results, the thermometer helps to prevent overcooking, so often the cause of lost flavor, poor appearance, and unnecessary shrinkage.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION SEASON BEING LENGTHENED

Radical changes in poultry management practices the last few years are having a marked effect in lengthening the production season, according to Rob R. Slocum of the bureau of agricultural economics, United States department of agriculture, addressing the American Institute of Refrigeration in Washington, D. C., recently.

Increasing egg production at an earlier date in the winter season than usual, and the production of out-of-season broilers, have caused apprehension in the cold storage industry over the possibility of a decrease in the amount of cold storage space required for poultry and eggs, but Mr. Slocum assured the institute that the volume of these products produced and stored during the normal season will continue to be as great as at present, or even increase with the normal increase in population.

"It is probable," he said, "that both increased production of eggs during the fall and early winter and increased production of broilers out of the normal season will continue to expand. On the other hand it must be remembered that the great bulk of the annual egg and poultry crop of the United States is the product of general farms of the Middle West and only a relatively small part of the product of specialized poultry farms."

Farm Flocks Will Continue

While specialized farms are increasing in number and importance there is no reason to anticipate that the farm flocks will not continue for years to come to produce the greater part of our poultry and egg supplies. Moreover, the eggs from these flocks will be produced largely in the spring months and marketed during the fall and early winter. This being true, it follows that a large surplus of eggs will be available in the spring and a correspondingly large surplus of poultry in the fall and early winter which must continue to be stored for use at later periods.

THE FARM WIVES ACTIVE

Harvest Time Cuts the Number Attending Convention.

Here and there among the crowds at the farm equality headquarters, 1018 Baltimore avenue, and even occasionally in the line of march of the numerous parades, was to be found a woman—a farmer's wife. She was here in small numbers, it is true. The middle of June is not a convenient time for leaving farm work unattended but she represented, she said, one-third of all the women in the United States.

Why was she here?

Ask D. D. Bush of Salem, Ind., one of the leaders of a group of farm women from Indiana and wife of the farm parade leader, a candidate for lieutenant governor.

"We'd like to arrive at some sort of understanding with city women," Mrs. Bush said Friday. "I don't think the women of the city are unsympathetic; they just don't know the problems of the farm woman. They don't know that we are leaving the farm by thousands, to obtain work in factories. It isn't that we want easier work. Factory work is just as hard, but the pay is sure and regular. A farmer's wife never knows when she can have some mon-

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 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

FARM FOR SALE

FOR SALE BY OWNER—Two quarters wheat land near Arnold, Kansas. Both on highway. \$45 per acre without crop. Land dealers do not answer. Address, Box 12, Ransom, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—New radiator for Deering Combine auxiliary engine at half price. Created to ship. Box 48, Salina, Kansas.

MILLER LUGGAGE CARRIER

Made of heavy cotton duck, folds into small space when not in use. Large carrying capacity. A very efficient carrier. Send for circulars. Wm. H. Miller, 1205 W. Mills, Creston, Iowa.

SALESMEN WANTED

RESPONSIBLE MEN, Salina county, sell direct farmers Copper Carbonate and Aero-Dusters. Three to five hundred dollars per month during season. No deliveries, no collections. Write Gen. C. Gordon Chemical Co., Kansas City, Mo.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN SMOKING: 5 lbs. postpaid \$3.00. C. E. Huff, Old Homespun Co., Cottagegrove, Tenn.

ey. She never has enough, of course, but she can't even count regularly on a little.

"Those who don't know will tell you farm women are very well off; that they have plenty of help, motor cars, radios and all sorts of conveniences. This is true, of course, in some cases, but the average standard of living among farm people is unbelievably low. They know and appreciate nice things, but they can never afford them for themselves.

"One-third of the women in the United States are farm women, but we get only one-eighth of the income in this country. We want things adjusted. We want nice things for our homes, and educations and the better things of life for our children. This isn't a farm problem. It's an American problem. The city stenographer is affected by the farmer's prosperity whether she knows it or not. When the farm is struggling and the farmer's income is insufficient to pay the bills, every city worker's salary and job is influenced."—Kansas City Weekly Star.

"GRIT"

How much grit do you think you've got?

Can you turn from joys you like a lot?

Have you ever tested yourself to know how far with yourself you will can go?

If you want to know if you have grit, Just pick out a joy you like, and quit.

It's bully sport and it's open fight; It will keep you busy both day and night; For the toughest kind of a game you'll find Is to make your body obey your mind. And you never will know what is meant by grit Unless there's something you've tried to quit.

SPECIAL ELECTION OFFER

From now until November 15, 1923 The Lincoln Star daily with Sunday for \$2.00, daily without Sunday for \$1.60. Subscribe now and keep posted on the political news. Please mention this offer in subscribing. Adv.

AN ERROR

An Iowa Farmer purchased a pure-bred from a raiser of fancy hogs. The pig and bill arrived the same day. Next day the dissatisfied farmer wrote to the hog raiser as follows: "Dear Sir: Both pig and bill arrived safely. Judging from their comparative size, you made an error in shipping. You should have sent the bill by express and the pig by mail."

Uncle Ab says ideas grow only when they are given a chance to roam.

What Is The Future Of Your Children?

The Years Pass Swiftly—these boys and girls you cuddle to your hearts today will enter the estate of manhood and womanhood tomorrow.

Have You Prepared for them? Are They Prepared?

The Savings Account you started for them may have been spent. The bank may have failed.

TAKE HEED TODAY! Ask a Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Fieldman for Particulars of this Child's Policy or write

THE FARMERS UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

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HOW TO PACK YOUR BAGS FOR VACATION TRIP TOLD

Suggestions on packing clothing for vacation trips have been prepared by Miss May Keithline, clothing specialist at South Dakota State College, who declares that too much clothing should not be taken or it will prove burdensome. The amount and type of clothing depends on the kind of trip and its length.

"A short trip calls for suitcase packing that will present clothing ready to wear at once," Miss Keithline says. "When the destination is reached the clothing should be unpacked at once, pressed where necessary, and hung in order."

Flat folded articles of clothing should be packed in the suitcase or bottom of the trunk, with heavy toilet articles placed between the layers. This gives room to loosely pack outside clothing on top where it will not be weighted down and wrinkle. To further prevent wrinkling, Miss Keithline advises placing tissue paper, or newspapers if they are the best available, between pleats, gathers, or fullness to keep them from flattening. The paper may often be rolled for best results.

Bottles and shoes stuffed with stockings and wrapped in heavy paper should be placed at the hinged side of the suitcase where they will be at the bottom when the case is carried. Heavy articles, packed in this manner, will not press creases in wearing apparel.

Cardboard suit boxes may be used for delicate silk dresses or other outfit clothing.

Many states require a stated value on checked baggage, so a careful check should be made of the contents of the trunks and bags. This is also of value in identifying the baggage if it happens to become lost in transit.

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