

**W. C. WHITNEY OF PHILLIPS CO.
SENDS ARTICLE ON THE KANSAS
STATE HIGH WAY COMMISSION**

The boss-ruled convention served him so well."

Many a poor crop stand in can be traced to poorly protected in winter.

Thomas B. Dunn

The Kansas Union Farmer

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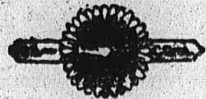
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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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, FEBRUARY 24, 1927

FARMERS AS TREASURY MARAUDERS

Farmers who are afraid to learn the plain truth about themselves should not read this article which is reprinted from an exceedingly hysterical eastern newspaper that will never be the same again if the McNary-Haugen bill is passed by congress:

"The senate has agreed to vote on the McNary-Haugen bill on Friday afternoon.

"That is the opportunity for independent and conscientious senators to strike down one of the most vicious proposals ever laid before congress.

"Senators can help to restore the confidence of the people in the senate by voting down this class legislation.

"Some senators are at heart opposed to this bill but are inclined to vote for it through fear of the 'agricultural vote.' Others do not understand the bill and may vote for it because of the insistence of its sponsors and their statement that Mr. Coolidge now favors it.

"There is no reason why any senator should be afraid of the farm vote. The majority of farmers are opposed to the McNary-Haugen bill. They are learning that it is the invention of politicians who are trying to 'farm the farmers.'

"No senator should be misled into thinking that President Coolidge favors the McNary-Haugen bill. He does not. If asked, he will veto it. But congress should not act the coward by passing the bill and then looking to the president to do his duty.

"The opposition to this bill is not based upon antagonism to the farmers. No one wishes to see agriculture suffer. The amount carried by the bill, \$250,000,000, is but a fraction of what the nation would gladly vote for farm relief if the people could be sure that the money would be devoted to actual farm relief and accomplish the purposes desired.

"It is because the McNary-Haugen bill sets up a bureaucracy in Washington to boost the cost of living for all, the benefit of the few, that it is opposed.

"The McNary-Haugen bill, if enacted, would not be merely a temporary evil. It would be a burning ray, arraying one class of Americans against another class, and stirring up hate and reprisals. It would tend to transform this government by placing it upon the false foundation of class favorites instead of a sure deal for all. Two kinds of Americans would be created by this bill, one kind paying tribute to the other.

"Absolute control of the people's bread would be placed in the hands of a bureau in Washington, to manipulate as the bureau saw fit. This bureau would not be the government, but a supergovernment, not amenable to the president or congress. It could gamble in wheat, corn, hogs, cotton, tobacco, and any other crop which it might declare to be 'stable.'

"In its essence and spirit the bill violates the constitution. But it would be poor work on the part of senators who doubt its constitutionality to vote for it and go through the long and costly process of having it nullified by the courts. Why subject the people to this irritating, unjust and expensive experiment?

"Senators who have the interest of the United States at heart, including the interest of agriculture, will not sacrifice their self-respect and independence by voting for this bill merely to curry favor with the mythical 'farm vote.'

"The politicians who have banded together to jam this bill through congress have no regard for the public welfare. The public welfare rests in the hands of congress. It is for senators to stand between the people and these marauders."

The thoughtful reader may not be surprised to learn that the paper that is throwing such fits over the prospect of an act of justice and necessity for agriculture is a warm supporter of the recent increases in wages of railway work, approves the passage of a bill that appropriates \$25,000,000 to buy sites for federal office buildings in Washington, and throws all its influence in favor of larger appropriations for the army and navy. Its motto is billions for the city of Washington, the war ship and ammunition manufacturers and the railroad men but not a cent for the salvation of agriculture.

MEAT FROM ALASKA

Meat costs so much that there are not enough people in this country who cannot get enough of it to do themselves any great harm. Perhaps

we might be as well off without any animal food but we are not built that way, or which is more to the point, we are not trained that way. Most of us like meat and for the most of the population the price is so high that beef steak and mutton or pork chops are strangers to the tables of millions of Americans.

Alaska, once described as "Seward's Polly" has two important meat animals that are rapidly increasing in numbers—Caraboo and Reindeer. Here is a little bit of reindeer news that may be interesting, even to those who remember a time when Santa Claus had not on single automobile sled to his name:

"Carl J. Lomen, of Nome, Alaska, is 'summering' in New York this winter and wherever he goes and wherever he meets he talks reindeer. And it is a subject upon which he may rightfully declaim, for he bears the title of 'Reindeer King.' Up on the tundras of our farthest North possessions Lomen and his brother, Ralph, have a herd of 100,000 reindeer, and he predicts the coming of the day when reindeer meat will materially help in solving the food problem of the United States. Lomen says that the country's beef supply is being continually lessened through the cutting down of range lands and that reindeer meat will become a necessity in a few years. He asserts there is no limit to the number of reindeer that can be herded in the Northland and that they differ from driven cattle in that they feed and fatten as they go. For several years Lomen and his brother have been shipping reindeer meat from Alaska, and he says the demand is a growing one. Unlike deer, caribou or moose, the flesh of the reindeer has no gamey flavor, and few but experts can distinguish between its steaks and those of native beef."

REPORTED BY THE ASSOCIATIONS

Total business transactions by the Tulare Co-operative Poultry Association, Tulare, Calif., amounted to \$287,608, for 1926. Expenses were \$18,003, or about 6 per cent of sales. Fourteen thousand cases of eggs were marketed, the selling value being \$124,000. Poultry sales amounted to \$54,000.

MINNESOTA BUTTERMAKERS STRESSING QUALITY

It is estimated by the management of the Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., that at least half a million dollars was added to the income of the members of the affiliated creameries during 1926 because of the increased quantity of 98-score butter produced. The figures show that 277 creameries participated in making a new record for quality butter. Approximately 80,000,000 pounds of butter was marketed by this co-operative during the year. In round figures, 17,260,000 pounds of print butter was sold by the organization in 1926, compared with 9,510,000 pounds in 1925.

In addition to selling butter, the association marketed 400 carloads of 40 per cent sweet cream in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Jacksonville, Miami, and other eastern cities.

Cash prizes amounting to \$310 were paid to 28 creamery operators and managers for selling 1,094 cream-cooling tanks to their patrons during the year. These tanks, it is believed, were an important factor in bringing about the large increase in high quality butter.

Announcement is made of a contest, in connection with the annual meeting of the association to be held in March, for the makers of Land O'Lakes butter. Appropriate cups will be given to the operators who enter the highest scoring butter.

NEWS FROM LOCALS

The official Farmers Union papers of Nebraska and Iowa have it all over the Kansas Union farmer in at least two respects. They print more news letters from locals and they use a lot of space for contributions by members.

It would be fine if this paper could have more correspondents in different parts of the state and we know that there are a lot of men in Kansas who know good things which they should not be allowed to keep to themselves.

THE OTHER MAN'S OX

As this is written no one knows just what is to befall, that rather weird legislative proposal known as the McNary-Haugen bill. Similar measures have twice been defeated, once by the present congress. The bill now in the spotlight has passed the senate by a majority of eight votes. It is generally expected that it will get through the house of representatives some time this week and reach the White House not quite late enough to permit the president to exercise what is known as the pocket veto without giving any reason for action to the house in which it originated. There is much uncertainty about the presidential position on this particular proposal for farm relief. The opponents of the measure insist that Mr. Coolidge is so far committed against it that he has no choice and must exercise his veto power. On the other hand the friends of the bill say that the president has never declared himself against this measure, that he has always advocated remedial legislation for agriculture and that he can and will sign the bill without stultifying himself in any way.

There are three very good reasons for anticipating a presidential veto that are in no way mixed up with the general charge that the plan is economically unsound. In the first place, disguise that fact as we may the bill is a revenue raising measure. The equalization fee is a tax which is to be fixed as to rates and methods of collection by an executive agency of the government which in itself seems to cross that provision of the constitution that reserves to congress the sole power to levy taxes. To complicate this phase of the matter still more the bill that will be passed originated in the senate. As the constitution provides that all revenue acts shall be initiated by the house of representatives that gives the enemies of the plan another constitutional support for their opposition.

The second objection to the bill lies against both its constitutionality and its workability. The constitution charges the president with the responsibility for selecting and nominating all the major administrative officers of the government, subject only to the advice and consent of the senate. This bill provides that the president may nominate for places on the governing board only

such men as have been designated by farm organizations. This may not be in conflict with the constitution but it is so close to the border line that only the supreme court can finally solve that riddle.

Unconstitutionality, however, is not the only objection to the proposed method of defeating members of the board. All states must be represented in the nominating pow-wows but it is the sad but true situation that only a little more than half the states have any farm organizations that are really representative. In several of the Federal Farm Loan districts there are rival agricultural organizations so bitterly hostile to each other that it is absurd to suppose that they can ever get together and agree on candidates for places on the board. To one who knows the co-operative and organization conditions of agriculture it is unthinkable that nominating machinery proposed would provide a board either representative or competent. That farmers should devise to control the management of the agency that is to market their crops is natural and laudable; that they will be able to do so through the provisions of the proposed act is in the last degree unlikely.

Opponents of the bill have not been consistent or logical. For the most part they are representatives of sections of the republic that have profited most largely from the tariff, the high rates for railroad services, and the high wages of labor. It seems impossible for senators and representatives in opposition to understand that the privileges and opportunities enjoyed by their constituencies result from legislation that in substance were grants of subsidies to favored groups. The arguments advanced against the McNary-Haugen bill as special legislation are equally convincing and persuasive when used in support of a demand for the reduction of the tariff, the repeal of the Esch-Cummings railway act, and the abrogation of the Adamson law. All these acts confer special privileges and all increase the cost of living—but none of them appear to be obnoxious to the influences that denounce agricultural relief as a clean subsidy.

Secretary Mellon has pointed out that the administration of the proposed law will be costly and difficult. Doubtless he is right. It will take a great army of agents, inspectors and spies to enforce the law and collect the equalization fees but it can be done. If the results are desirable and are in the interest of the public welfare neither expense nor difficulty is a valid argument against the proposed measure.

By the time this reaches the readers of the Kansas Union Farmer the fate of the McNary-Haugen bill, so far as this congress is concerned, will be settled. We are now predicting that it will get through the house of representatives and will be killed in the White House because the president is fully convinced that the proposition is unwise and unworkable. Like many other predictions by this writer this may be a bum guess and if so the readers will know it before they get their papers.

This much, however, is true, the bulk of the congressional and newspaper opposition to the bill is not directed against the faults of the proposition and come from interests that are already solidly entrenched behind legislation that confers special privileges. If the president vetoes the bill it will be solely because he is convinced that it is wrong in principle and unworkable in administration. There may be half a dozen senators and congressmen who are fighting the measure for the same reasons but the bulk of the opposition comes from owners of oxen not yet gored.

AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION

One of the arguments most frequently used against the McNary-Haugen bill is that it proposes that congress shall do something for agriculture that the farmers are perfectly able to do for themselves. This is true only to the extent that farmers can be induced to organize for the protection and advancement of their own interests. Prices could be fixed and stabilized by producers if farmers would create their own organization for the orderly marketing of agricultural commodities and for the regulation of crop production.

The experiences of the past six years should convince any thoughtful man that effective organization of agriculture, so desirable and so theoretically easy is practically impossible. There are two types of agricultural organizations—propaganda and educational associations like the Union and the Grange and marketing agencies ranging from small local co-operatives up to the great commodity marketing associations that have been established to sell wheat, cotton, tobacco and citrus fruits. Neither type is growing in numbers, usefulness or influence.

Most of the wheat and cotton co-operatives, small as they were, did much good but they were never supported by more than 10 per cent of the producers. Like local co-operatives they merely reduced the expense of marketing crops without any effect on prices to exporters or converters. In large or small measure this is true of nearly all the commodity associations. A few have been re-constituted but invariably with reduced membership. They will continue to function but their benefits will be largely restricted to the few who draw salaries for services of doubtful value.

There has been good results from co-operatives like stock marketing. The Union and Equity Creameries of Kansas and Nebraska have done much and with proper support can do more. Mutual insurance has saved much money to members and by reducing rates has conferred benefits on very large groups. Co-operation has succeeded where it has had a fair trial in the earnest and sensible support.

The two nearly nationwide educational organizations have done much good work but fine as are the results they fail to grow as they should and they exercise far too little influence on affairs. Kansas and Nebraska have strong state organizations of the Farmers Union. In each state there are many successful co-operative service associations. With all the success attained in Kansas and Nebraska, with an honest and competent leadership and with a sound and progressive program the Union has failed to secure the continued confidence and support of more than 15 per cent of the farmers in other states.

Organization should solve the problems of agriculture but will never do so until the farmers themselves are convinced. If we could have the support of 60 per cent of the farmers of Kansas and Nebraska for the program and enterprises of the Farmers Union there would be no unsolved agricultural problems in either state.

Peace And War Are Always

Exceedingly interesting topics. There are quite a few very able men who devote time and money to peace propaganda and there are probably twice as many who under the hush of preparedness are as constantly advocating war. Mark Twain was a hater of war. In discussing it in 1890 he wrote the following which may well be studied and circulated by those who hate strife between nations and believe in peace:

"The loud little handful—as usual—will shout for the war. The pulpit will—warily and cautiously—object—at first; the great, big, dull bulk of the nation will rub its sleepy eyes and try to make out why there should be a war, and will say, earnestly and indignantly, 'It is unjust and dishonorable, and there is no necessity for it.'"

"Then the handful will shout louder. A few fair men on the other side will argue and reason against the war with speech and pen, and at first will have a hearing, and be applauded; but it will not last long; those others will outshout them, and presently the anti-war audiences will thin out and lose popularity. Before long you will see this curious thing; the speakers stood from the platform, and free speech struggled by under the furrowed brows of their secret hearts are still at one with those stoned speakers—as earlier—but do not dare to say so. And now the whole nation—pulpit and all—will take up the war-cry, and shout itself hoarse, and mob any honest man who ventures to open his mouth; and presently such mouths will cease to open."

"Next the statesmen will invent cheap lies, putting the blame upon the nation that is attacked, and every man will be glad of those conscience-soothing fables; and will diligently study them, and refuse to examine any refutations of them; and thus he will by and by convince himself that the war is just, and will thank God for the better sleep he enjoys after his process of grotesque self-deception."

During the next few weeks about the most popular guessing game will be whether the president will sign or veto the McNary-Haugen bill if that measure finally gets to the White House. It is no secret that there are a lot of congressmen and senators who are voting for the bill with the hope in their hearts that the president meet it with a veto.

Wild Life Is As Extinct

In Kansas. Time was when the plains were covered with buffalo and antelope, the prairies alive with chickens, the woods full of quails and squirrels and the streams alive with fish. There is no longer a buffalo, antelope, deer or turkey within the state and none of these animals can be brought back. There are still a few prairie chickens and a good many quails and they can be restored in considerable numbers if the right sort of conservation laws are enacted and enforced.

Of course they have mountains and timber in Pennsylvania but at that it required a lot of sense and a lot of work to bring about the fish and game conditions that now make that state a sportsman's paradise. Here is a description of what conservation has done in one of the older states:

"Pennsylvania is now the best game state in the union. In 1925 the state produced about 5500 tons of wild game available to sportsmen is steadily increasing."

"All this is due mainly to our system of game refuges. It is also due to the work of the commission, to a general revision and codification of the game laws adopted in 1923, and especially to better and more willing observance of the law by the hunters of the state. Only two-tenths of 1 per cent of convicted offenders against the game laws are licensed sportsmen, and at least one-quarter of these are men who voluntarily give themselves up when they have killed unlawful game by mistake."

"The sportsmen of Pennsylvania are giving more and more attention to the advancement of sportsmanship in game protection and law observance, and also to the prevention of forest fires, the extension of our state forests, and the purification of our streams. The work which the hunting and fishing associations of Pennsylvania are doing in these directions deserves the commendation of the whole commonwealth."

"More than 525,000 hunting licenses were issued in 1926. It is remarkable that the state, which has the largest number of hunters and the largest annual bag, should nevertheless continue to have the largest amount of game. The fishing situation in Pennsylvania can be looked at in two ways. One is that the propagation, distribution and protection of fish has reached a new high mark during the last four years, when more than 1,120,000,000 fish were turned loose in the waters of Pennsylvania. Moreover, while in 1923 a total of 168,000,000 were distributed, the distribution in the first eleven months of 1926 was 326,000,000."

"Not only has the number of fish distributed annually more than doubled during this administration, but provision has been made for still further increasing the output. Some twenty new ponds have been constructed at the present state hatcheries; the Reynoldsdale trout hatchery has been purchased and paid for; a new site has been recommended at Tionesta, and another is under consideration in the southeastern section of the state."

Virginia

No Longer Raises

State revenues by imposing taxes on land and other tangible property. Construction and maintenance of roads is provided for by the income from gasoline taxes and automobile licenses. The money for state government purposes comes from an income tax. Property taxes have been surrendered to the counties and schools. A national convention of tax experts in session in Washington last

week declared that Virginia is far in advance of most other states in its methods of taxation.

Kansas is clear at the other extreme. We have about the most iniquitous system of taxation that was ever devised and we seem to lack either the courage or the ability to do anything worth while about it. At every session of the legislature there are a few ardent souls demanding that fraternity houses shall be placed on the tax rolls. There are others who advocate increasing the state tax on sand recovered from the Kaw and Arkansas rivers. It is rumored that this legislature will or already has revealed the prohibition of cigarette sales and that a small tax is to be imposed on the purchase of the pills. That is all right. Men and some women will smoke and it is better to tax sales for the benefit of the treasury than to forbid them for the benefit of bootleggers.

Something may yet be done at Topeka. The farmers still have it in their power to secure an income tax, a tax on the sale of other luxuries besides cigarettes and a tax on gross production from natural resources. Every man who reads this should be a member of the house and his senator know what is expected before adjournment.

Boulder Canyon Dam Is the Name

Of one of the biggest irrigation and power projects that was ever planned in this country. The dam and subsidiary works would cost \$125,000,000 and would affect the interests of the people of at least seven states. This paper has often expressed doubt as to the advisability of any additional reclamation projects but every rule has some exceptions. If the only purpose of the Boulder Canyon project was to bring more desert lands into cultivation we should be against it, but irrigation is only one of the several objects of the proposed construction.

Engineers say that the dam would protect the Imperial Valley from danger of flooding and that tract certainly needs some sort of assurance that it is not to be buried under the waters of a big salt lake. It is several hundred feet below sea level and already the flooded Colorado river has broken in and submerged a considerable area of very fertile soil. The area of the valley is more than 400,000 acres and its fertility is so great and its climate so favorable that crops of some kind are harvested and marketed every month in the year.

Then there are the power and water possibilities of the project. Los Angeles has a very precarious water supply. There are 2,000,000 people in southern California who are dependent on scanty and uncertain moisture for their very life. The Boulder Dam project would relieve all fear that there would ever be a shortage of water for crops and domestic uses in southern Arizona and California.

Congress should assist in this matter and should tie up its assistance with provisions and prohibitions to prevent private monopoly from ever getting control.

Henry Ford is getting several million dollars worth of publicity out of the tax case in which the government is attempting to collect a little more than thirty millions additional income taxes from the men who once owned Ford stock and sold it in 1918. The Detroit tinner is the only man who ever refused an offer of a billion dollars in cash for a single manufacturing enterprise.

Drinking By High School Students

Has become so prevalent in the good city of Chicago that one tax supported academy for the mental, moral and physical training of youth is reported to be the chief supplier of a booze selling joint called a "Shebeen." One of the ladies who is a candidate for appointment to the school board insists that there would be less among the young if parents would empty or lock up their wine cellars and set a better example to their children. In the calm and temperate debate on this rather important matter one member of the Board of Aldermen who was accused of being drunk on the floor of the council chamber cleared himself by calling his accuser a rat whereupon the booze fighter and the rat went into a clinch and the meeting broke up in a riot with the police all somewhere else.

Our own guess is that there is very little drinking among boys and girls of high school age at Chicago or anywhere else. Whatever is wrong with the school systems and with the municipal governments of the larger cities of this country could be corrected if the men and women who are decent would take hold and run things.

It is not liquor, crime or immorality that threatens society in this country. The slackerism of self styled good men and women in the matter of voting and of accepting the responsibilities of citizenship is the very worst sign of evil in these times. There is more than a suspicion that politics is having a lot to do with the support as well as with the opposition to the McNary-Haugen bill. And then of course there are a good many other crops that are very important to farmers and that are outside the provisions of the bills. The attempt to include apples will no doubt start the representatives of potatoes, growers, fruit farmers producing grapes and other things of that sort, wool producers, peanut growers and scores of others in attempts to see if something cannot be done for their constituents.

Barnes, A College Professor,

Who lectured in Baltimore the other day declared that more than fifteen per cent of the people of this country have sufficient brains to enable them to participate intelligently in the election of public officers and the management of government. He believes that a democracy is an untold blessing as our people are certain to have government administered either by the dishonest or the incompetent. Here is what he said, among other things, about the presidency of the United States and sort of government that we may always expect to have in this country:

"The able men who have served as

chief executives of the United States since Madison, in the opinion of Dr. Barnes, are Lincoln, Cleveland, Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson. One of these, he asserted, came into office because no fault of her own. She secured employment wherever she could, receiving sixty to seventy-five dollars per month. Finally her parents had reached the stage where every cent they could get hold of was necessary for their own food and housing. She was now on her own resources entirely. She soon found out that sixty to seventy-five dollars a month could not possibly pay her room rent, her board, enable her to dress good enough that the management of the offices would employ her. She had to dress better if she got work. She had to have work if she dressed better. The cost of living increased. She moved down into the poorer and rougher district of the city, where rent was cheaper but the living conditions worse. She became lonesome. She needed companionship and sought it. She had to make her own way, therefore, she reasoned that she had to live her own life. It was hers to do with as she would. Today the system has her in its eternal maw. It's a Heluva system.—Colorado Union Farmer, T. E. Howard.

Farm Relief Is Nearer

Than since the first agitation for congressional action was started a number of years ago. Trained observers among the newspaper fraternity at Washington have checked up accurately during the past few weeks and they all agree that the McNary-Haugen bill is likely to go to the White House for presidential consideration in a few days. It is now the unfinished business on the senate program and also has the right of way in the house of representatives.

This does not mean that it is to get through both or either of the houses without stubborn opposition from many senators and congressmen. The fight is being made by the opponents on three issues. First, they contend that it is a proposition to subsidize a great industry that has always been able to stand on its own feet. Their second point is that it is a proposition to increase the cost of living and so is of vital importance to all these very numerous sections of our population that live in the industrial centers. Finally they contend that it is essentially uneconomic and unworkable.

It is now apparent that for one reason and another a large number of the members of both houses and probably the necessary majority are going to vote for the McNary-Haugen measure regardless of subsidy, high cost of living or difficulty of administration.

Reduction Of Federal Taxes

Must wait until the new congress assembles next December. The republicans abandoned all attempts to rebate taxes already paid and the democrats took a whirl at the same game. They had very poor luck. Last week the senate adopted a resolution that it is the sense of that body that all the surplus now in the treasury should be used for the reduction of the public debt. This looks like a good sensible thing to do. The money is coming in without hurting any one so very much and there is no real demand among the voters for any further rate reductions at this time. The average citizen believes in paying debts and knows that the very best time to do so is when the cash is coming in without much trouble.

It is not likely, however, that there will be any very large amount of the treasury surplus applied to debt reduction for quite some time. If the McNary-Haugen bill passes, as now seems almost assured, and receives the approval of the president that measure will take care of the surplus in the amount of the very substantial sum of \$250,000,000. Then here is the biggest rivers and harbors bill and many insist the worst that ever passed congress which is sure to pass. Also there is a demand for an addition of at least \$100,000,000 to the public buildings program.

On the whole it is not likely that there will be any surplus or any tax reduction for a good while.

Amendments Or Attempts to Amend

The McNary-Haugen bill may delay the passage of that bill until about the last quarter of the eleventh hour of the 3rd of March and may even defeat that measure. Last week a congressman proposed to amend the McNary-Haugen bill by adding to it the commodities to come within the stabilizing activities of the proposed act. The cotton growers are not very well satisfied with the equalization fee idea. Naturally they find a good deal of difficulty in seeing just how that part of the measure can be very helpful to a crop of which more than fifty per cent is exported.

Members from the cotton states are trying to get a price insurance clause substituted for the equalization fee so that their principle crop is concerned. Then of course there are a good many other crops that are very important to farmers and that are outside the provisions of the bills. The attempt to include apples will no doubt start the representatives of potatoes, growers, fruit farmers producing grapes and other things of that sort, wool producers, peanut growers and scores of others in attempts to see if something cannot be done for their constituents.

All of which is based upon the contention that the bill is not merely subsidy legislation for farmers but for only a portion of the farmers of the country.

Constant readers of the Congressional Record get a good deal of information for their money and time. In between the times used in making speeches by senators and representatives it appears that a good deal of public business gets done. The best way to get more work out of members of congress would be to discontinue the reporting and publication of the debates.

The Country Woman

THE RECIPE
By BERTON BRALEY
Love is made of tenderness, love is made of fire,
Of glory and of wonder and of longing and desire
Of dreams and hopes and fantasies, of passion and of pain
Of showers after sunshine and of sunshine after rain.

But love that lasts a lifetime is of more material stuff,
It's made of dogged patience when the going's rather tough,
It's made of understanding of a lot of little things
The irks and quirks and jolts and jerks that daily living brings.

Love that lasts a lifetime has a sense of humor, too,
Which only grins at silly things that wives and husbands do;
Which bears with dreariness at times and boredom now and then,
When sweethearts prove but women and when lovers prove but men.

Love that lasts a lifetime learns to struggle and be brave
To throw a bluff at destiny and make Dame Fate believe
To take the hard luck with the good, the bitter with the sweet,
And figure rent and clothing bills and what it costs to eat.

Love that lasts a lifetime must be practical—as such
It nags and carps a little, but it shouldn't do it much,
A wifely tear, a manly growl, will now and then correct
Some faults and peccadilloes that no patience will affect.

Love that lasts a lifetime needn't lose its high romance,
But it's got to be of fiber that can battle circumstance,
It must have fine and tenderness and loyalty intense,
And faith and hope and charity—and Simple Common Sense.

HOME HINTS

(By Aunt Aggie of K. S. A. C.)
Do You Want Your Income to Go Farther?

"Janet Carter has another new dress," my nearest neighbor confided to me, "and she insists that it's all because of her budget."

I went to see Janet. Enthusiastically she told me about the budget, how she and Karl had entered into it, believing it would hamper expenditures continually forgetting it is income that limits. "But we determined to give the plan a fair trial," she said. "We planned the budget carefully and followed it religiously."

"First we set down and determined our probable year's income, estimating carefully at \$2,000, allowing for variations and changes. From it we deducted 10 per cent which we earmarked to put away and save for emergencies and later years, for when we found that 10 per cent is the minimum margin for safety, we didn't hesitate one minute to deduct it. Then we subtracted income tax."

"For living expenses, we allowed 15 per cent of the amount left for operating expenses, 25 per cent for food, 25 per cent for shelter, 15 per cent for clothing and 20 per cent for betterment. Each family will find its needs differ, of course, but this is a good basis to work from."

"Rent exceeded 25 per cent, so we moved to this little place. I was terribly extravagant in cooking, I discovered, and so I began a campaign of using left-overs, using less rich foods, and we cleaned up every scrap on our plates. We saved on clothing by more careful purchasing and more careful wearing."

"This is the way we divided our items: 'Shelter—rent, at first, and now taxes, interest on the loan, house repairs, insurance, (fire and theft), car for business."

"Food—meat, poultry, fish, dairy products, sugar, vegetables, fruits, cereals, baked goods, spices, sauces, beverages, ice, meals away from home. 'Clothing—for each of us."

"Operating—light, heat, water, phone, wages for hired help, repair and replacement of equipment, supplies for house and cleaning, miscellaneous operating (stamps, stationery, budget cards), insurance on furniture."

"Betterment—health (vacations, doctors, treatments), new furniture and equipment, education, recreation (clubs, theater, concerts, books), church and philanthropy, personal allowances, and entertaining."

"Every day we put down each cash expenditure and check up with the budget every week. Why it's fun to make it work."

GARDEN RELISHES THE YEAR ROUND

Hot beds are as valuable to the home gardener as the abundance of sunshine in Kansas at all seasons of the year, it is possible to grow lettuce, radishes, and similar foods usually relished during the summer months.

Kansas winters are too severe to depend upon the sun for the entire year supply. A. J. Schott, garden specialist at the state agricultural col-

lege, has found it a good plan to construct the hot bed frames over an excavation which is filled with fermentative manure to provide heat. He finds it advisable to dig the pit where the bed is well drained, exposed and sloping to the south so as to get the greatest amount of sunlight throughout the day, and protected from the north winds.

"The pit should be 6 feet long and the width in accordance to the shades," says Schott. Dig the pit 24 to 30 inches deep.

Hot Beds Cost Little
The frame can be constructed of any rough lumber. Two inch material with 2x4 inch posts at the corners is probably the best. The frame should be an inch or two smaller than the shades and should slope toward the south. Because it is not so easily broken by hail nor by handling, double strength glass will in the end prove economical in the larger shades.

In the pit fresh horse manure contains not more than one-third straw should be used. Prepare the manure for the pit a week before it is needed. The temperature of the manure will at first run up to 150-170 degrees Fahrenheit. After the pits is evenly heated, the pit may be filled. The manure should be moist enough to give an even heat but not wet enough to show water when tramped.

SHARIN'
Aint life glorious, aint she grand,
With Natures beauties on every hand!
Why there aint a pain or sorrow,
A fear, a need, or lack, I 'low,
But some kindly heart will do its part
To know how best to aid, to share, to fill,
To thrill the sorrowing heart to hope
To fight with a courage fine, a stronger-er will,
There be souls a dyin' for the need of cheerin',
And there be souls a yearnin' to do the cheerin',
We've come to know, as never before,
That lovin' and servin' and sharin',
Makes us happier while we're livin',
And lessens the dread, the fear of dyin'.

Because we know that Christ who have sorrow, heartache, and poverty's pain,
Said he that served the least of his fellowman
Had earned reward direct from the Father's Hand. —Ethel Whitney.

BAD FOOD MAY MAKE BAD TEMPER.

Irritable dispositions, bad tempers, listlessness, or apparent laziness and poor school work are often caused by poor food instead of "pure cussedness," say child specialists at South Dakota State College.

The well-nourished child is sturdy, has a rosy, clear skin, and firm flesh. His hair is glossy and his eyes are bright; he stands erect, has straight bones, a flat back, and a well-rounded chest. His teeth are strong and white. He is enthusiastic, active, and energetic without being nervous.

Listlessness, nervousness, and irritability are apt to be signs of improper nourishment, or poor food. Poor standing in classes goes with malnutrition, and both physical and mental development may be retarded. Bow legs and knock knees are sure symptoms, says the college.

Narrow, flat chests and shoulders blades that stick out like wings show that bone building foods have been lacking in the child's food. Such a child is usually thin and his flesh will be pale and flabby. His eyes have dark circles around them, and his expression is probably dull.

Plenty of fresh fruits and vegetables and milk are good insurance against faulty feeding. When these are included in generous quantities in the regular diet, the child runs little risk of suffering from improper nourishment.

A Mild Method That Cures Piles

It was formerly held that the only way to really remove piles entirely and permanently was by a surgical operation, cutting them off. However, Dr. O. A. Johnson, well known rectal specialist, has demonstrated in hundreds of cases that an operation is not necessary to get rid of piles. He does it without using the knife, electricity, burning, tying off, acids, cautery, ligatures or other harsh drastic means. Yet the piles are removed cleanly, entirely, and for good.

He has written a book that fully explains his method and is anxious to send it free and without obligation to any sufferer from bleeding protruding piles or other rectal troubles. Simply send name and address to Dr. O. A. Johnson, suite 181-D, 1824 Main St., Kansas City, Mo. This book tells how to be rid of piles without the expense, pain, danger and inconvenience of a surgical operation, and also how to be rid of various other diseases caused by rectal troubles, such as nervousness, backaches, headaches, rheumatism, sciatica, stomach trouble, constipation, etc. When the piles are cured the troubles they cause are cured, too.

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Ode cards 12 for 20c
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FIRST—It is a purely mutual legal reserve life insurance company; Non-stock—Non-profit.
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THIRD—Its directors are elected by the policyholders, who control the affairs of the company.
FOURTH—It rebates all profits to policyholders except for required surplus.
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WHY NOT LEARN MORE ABOUT IT?
We Will Gladly Write You Fully on Request.

FARMERS UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
706 Grand Ave. Des Moines, Iowa.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT

GUY WEBSTER

"CO-OPERATION—FROM THE ATTORNEY'S VIEWPOINT"

NOTE: In July, 1926, the Colorado Director of Markets issued a pamphlet on "Co-operation." Twelve points of view. The following article by Arthur Ponsford, a leading corporation attorney of Denver and a breeder of Holstein-Friesian cattle, analyzes one solution of the farmer's marketing problem so effectively that we are glad to pass it on. This point of view and argument is significant in that it comes from a man who is accustomed to analyzing industrial problems, and who brings the same reasoning ability into his analysis of the farmer's problem.

The man who can plant both his feet on his own land—or leased land for that matter—is certainly blessed over any of his town or city-dwelling brethren.

In the spring of the year, when we are all planting crops, every thing seems to be for the future. What does the future hold out for you? If the crops are good, then what? What will the market be? Aye, there's the rub!

A recent report of the Department of Agriculture states that in the past three years land values over the United States have decreased an average of 30 per cent. But the decrease is not uniform. In the New England states, in the tobacco country, and in California the land values either are on the increase or are stationary. But in the middle west, the range country and in the northwest, land values have decreased mightily. You will find on analysis that whenever market conditions are favorable, land values do not decrease.

Co-operative marketing has gone a long way to make favorable marketing conditions. In the west, right where we live—where we listen to the coinnings of the agents of the sugar trust, the milling trust, the milk trust, and all those whose chief aim is to keep the farmer who produces the water mark—we are apt to become distrustful of co-operative marketing.

The Reaction to Distrust
So down go our land values. Up go our interest rates. Our sons go to town to drive delivery trucks or work in garages. Farms are left idle; mortgages are foreclosed; and then bankruptcy.

There is nothing magic about co-operative marketing. It is as old as the hills. Centuries ago farmers pooled their products and divided the proceeds of sale according to the amount produced and the quality of goods. Then they became so busy producing that they let the middleman step in and do their marketing for them.

At first the middleman performed his service on a guaranteed price. Then the middleman purchased the crop outright and sold it at a profit to himself. Therefore, it was through indolence, first, and then through suspicion that the farmer sold his birthright and forfeited the right to do his own marketing.

And it is indolence and suspicion which keeps him down today. He would much sooner have some slick city fellow get a good slice of profit than trust his neighbor. I know about \$25 or \$100 that this day and age he would think he was being robbed if someone asked him to spend five per cent, or \$300, for cost of selling.

Bulging Granaries Spell Ruin
And yet that is just what the farmer will have to make up his mind to do. When the Haugen Bill or some such government enactment goes in to effect, every farmer will have to belong to one or several co-operative associations—or he may just as well move to town and become somebody's hired man. This bill is the best thing that ever has been offered for the benefit of the farming industry. The best thing about it is that it does not treat the farmer as though he were a pauper, or does it propose to lend him money.

It so happens now that whenever we have a bumper crop, it spells ruin to the producer. Bulging granaries and towering hay stacks no longer mean prosperity. The greater the crop; the greater the ruin. That is because the price of the surplus is not avoided. Suppose the farmers of Iowa said, "We had 1,000,000 acres of corn too much last year; therefore, considering the surplus left, we will plant 2,000,000 acres less this year." Then suppose this happens to be a drought year. No corn is raised in Iowa, and only half a crop in other states. The result is famine.

We never have had a famine in this country, but we are likely to have. The government senses this possibility, hence its anxiety to put farming on a firm footing before the industry crumbles. The Haugen bill proposes to let the law of supply and demand operate only so far as the product is necessary to supply the demand. All the rest will be surplus

and it will be sold abroad—perhaps at a loss. If so, the loss will be assessed to the farmer through his co-operative association. But inasmuch as the farmer has received a good price for that portion of his crop that was necessary to supply the demand, he can afford to take a small loss on his surplus.

These are exactly the methods employed by the steel industry, the packers, shoe manufacturers, wool buyers, and all other well-governed industries. Therefore, it behooves us to foster co-operative marketing; to get out of the rain. The day of the farmer will soon be at hand when he will receive a fair price for his product; when he can live like a gentleman; clothe his wife and children as he would wish, and enjoy an automobile—instead of letting his auto ride him to death and ruin him with repair bills as it is now doing.

"Scratch My Back"
This life is founded on the basic principle of "You scratch my back and I'll scratch yours."

The wise old Duke of Argyle, whose estates consisted of bleak and waterless highlands of Scotland, years ago demonstrated the real truth of co-operation. The highlanders hated soap and water, and as his time they carried on their backs plenty of livestock, and the Duke noticed they spent lots of their time scratching themselves.

So he planted scratching posts all over his vast estates, and as the Scotchmen rubbed their backs against these scratching posts, they would murmur, "God bless the Duke of Argyle." And the Duke knew full well that when he wanted these men to fight his battles, they would remember his co-operation and would not fail him when they did not.

Therefore, co-operate. You scratch my back and I'll scratch yours. And we'll fight together for the Haugen bill—or any other bill that promises to put agriculture on a firm footing; and we'll raise the value of our lands, and we will see the city folks tramp up to the country wanting to become farmers again.

God bless the Duke of Argyle, and you.

PLANS FOR MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN

The plans laid by the field men for helping the local organizations in an effort to get as many new members as possible provides for two or more field men to go into each community and stay until it has been thoroughly worked.

Mr. Francis will act as advance agent, going ahead and making arrangements for meetings and returning to give his picture program to start the campaign on each community. The field men who are to work the community will be at the meeting and will stay until the work is finished.

The regular field men—Mr. Prentiss, Mr. Lippert and Mr. McKnight—will be helped by Mr. W. F. Knisley and Mr. Bullard as he has time for his other duties. Mr. Knisley has had considerable experience in field organization work for the Produce Association, being largely responsible for the station at Logan.

Some locals in Neosho county and in some other places have a publicity committee, which is very helpful in keeping the members informed of meeting dates and places and in getting the members and their friends out to the meetings. It would be a great help in this campaign if every local could have such a committee. Work with Mr. Francis in making the meetings successful from the standpoint of attendance.

MEMBERS' RESPONSIBILITY IN SECURING NEW MEMBERS

You will notice in Mr. Ponsford's article in this week's column that he says every producer except the farmer counts a selling cost in the cost of production. It is undoubtedly true that farmers don't spend as much time and effort in helping to sell their commodity as they should. We know from our twenty years experience on the farm that the average farmer doesn't have any time to loaf, especially if he is milking cows and raising chickens, but we are convinced that his marketing problems are of sufficient importance to warrant him taking some time to help build up a strong and fair market for what he produces.

A farmer doesn't have to be a speech maker, author, spell binder, or artist to help build up his market. Every man has some influence with some friend or neighbor. If every Produce Association member would use this influence to get this friend or neighbor out to Produce meetings and to get him interested in the Produce Association movement, he would be doing his neighbor a service that would eventually help both.

The success of this membership campaign as well as the success of the whole Produce Association is going to depend upon the interest and activity of each individual member. It won't take much time nor effort from any one member but this is one case in which every little bit helps a lot. One hour given by each member would total more time than a full time field man could put in a year. Now we know you intend to help and most of you have helped a lot, some have helped tear down what others have worked hard to build, but what every member wants is a bigger membership for volume means strength and strength means a fair

price. If superior poultry breeding stock, particularly males, cannot be secured the farm poultryman is advised to use the males now in the flock. This method of breeding will not prove harmful if the best birds in the flock are kept in the breeding pen, according to poultry specialists.

As crop insurance for your garden in 1927, burn the trash to destroy all hibernating insects, plow the ground just as soon as warmer weather will permit in order to expose plant insects that live under ground. A late freeze is likely to kill remaining insects and will also improve the condition of the soil.

If superior poultry breeding stock, particularly males, cannot be secured the farm poultryman is advised to use the males now in the flock. This method of breeding will not prove harmful if the best birds in the flock are kept in the breeding pen, according to poultry specialists.

market. Let's everyone get in and help just a little more and make this campaign a big success.

The men in the field have set a high goal and they did this because they thought they had the most loyal, most interested, and most progressive group of farmers in Kansas back of them. Let's go!

RULES OF CAMPAIGN CONTEST

Any member of the Farmers Union Co-operative Produce Association or any person who becomes a member on or before May 15, 1927, or any member of his or her immediate family is entitled to enter this contest.

Each member, or person in the members immediate family, shall guess the number of Produce Association contracts that he or she thinks will be signed between and including the dates February 7, 1927 and May 15, 1927.

Each person entering the contest shall be allowed one guess only, and this guess to be considered must be accompanied by the name and address of at least two non-member producers of cream and poultry in his or her community. (Members of one family cannot submit the same names.)

In case of tie, the prize shall be awarded the person who submits the largest list of names of persons who become members during the campaign.

The first prize will be choice of two years' paid-up membership in the Farmers Union to begin at the expiration of your present membership, if not a member. (Cash equivalent \$4.50) or Three Dollars in cash.

The second prize will be choice of Lippincott's Manual "Productive Poultry Husbandry" or Lippincott's Manual "Productive Dairying."

A. W. Seaman, Thelma Young and D. C. Francis shall be referees in the contest.

Address all communications to Guy Webster, 339 Board of Trade Building, Kansas City, Missouri.

NOTES OF THE CONTEST

The prizes in this contest are worth working for. They are being offered by the Produce Department and funds are not being taken from any of the Produce Association funds for the prizes.

It will be noted that membership in the Produce Association or being in the family of a member is necessary to entry in the contest. Also it should be noted that no guess will be considered unless accompanied by the names and addresses of at least two non-members who live in your community.

If one of a member's family enters, he should give the name of the person who holds the contract as well as his own name; otherwise the entry would not be allowed. Sorry we don't know all the wives, sons and daughters of all our members but, since we are going to have to introduce yourself as the wife, son or daughter of Mr. So and So who is a member.

We want you to get into this contest. Get your guess in early and then be ready to go out and help get contracts when the campaign is on in your community.

CREAM CAN GOSSIP

OLD TIMER: "I thought this was a busy place last year but since we have moved, it looks as though last year was a vacation."

INQUISITIVE CAN: "I just wish I could get out and mix around with those egg cases a little. I'll bet they could give us some interesting information."

THE SMART ALEC: "Probably rotten or cracked."

OLD TIMER: "Couldn't be much worse than some cream I've seen. Thank goodness, its getting better though. Maybe some day we will never see anything but first grade cream."

THE BRIGHT NEW CAN: "If the farmers knew what I've learned, they would know it is money in their pockets to watch the quality of their produce a little more closely, and my guess is that some of those egg cases would bear me out in that."

THE EFFICIENCY CAN: "Here's the way I look at it. It costs just about as much to produce poor quality as good quality. It costs just as much much to ship it and churn it and sell it and then it sells for a whole lot less. I'm going to turn lecturer some day and tell them about it."

JUST ANOTHER CAN: "Well, Old Efficiency always winds up, the argument by coming back to quality. Personally, I'm strong for it. I've been doing a little figuring on another subject. This Publicity Guy let himself in for a lot of work when he sprung this Campaign Contest. As I get it, every member and every one of a member's family can get into this contest. There are about 3,000 members and, if each family averages four members and they all guess, he is going to have about 12,000 guesses. I have just one guess and that is that he will have a headache before it is all over."

THE ROVER: "And when he gets those lists of non-members altogether, he will just about have a census of the Kansas farmers."

(Editor's Note: We're strong for the headache if it will help double the membership.)

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

The latest constitutions are for sale at this office. You can settle many arguments if you carry one in your pocket. Write to C. E. Brasted, Salina, Kansas, Box 51 enclosing 5c for the copy that is waiting for you.

February farrowing brings December dollars.

STOCK MARKET

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 17, 1927.

Banking instructions: We frequently receive shipments with no information regarding banking directions. This delays proceeds going forward as we are always careful in making remittances. If we have no record of your bank, or if you have changed banks, be sure to inform us promptly as we are anxious that your money reaches you without delay. It is our sole desire to serve you well at all times, thus continuing to merit your confidence.

STEERS—Wholesale receipts, and the best heavy steers are 25 higher. Medium and plain kinds 25 lower this week. Bulk of good cattle brought 10.25 to 11.00, with a new top Wednesday on choice heavy at 12.50. WE TOPPED stock market Tuesday on 14.00 lb. steers at 11.60. Fair to good killers 8.50 to 9.50, plain 7.75 to 8.50.

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS—This class slow and about 25 lower for the week. Bulk good stockers and feeders 8.00 to 8.50, fair to good 7.00 to 7.75, plain 6 to 7 cents, dogs 5.50 to 6.50.

COWS, HEIFERS AND MIXED YEARLINGS—Butcher market on all classes steady to 25 higher for the week. Best mixed yearlings 8.25 to 9.00, some other classes 8.00 to 8.75, shortfords 7.50 to 8.00. Prime fed heifers 9.00 to 10.50, good kinds 8.00 to 8.50. Choice heavy heifers 7.50 to 8.50, medium fed heifers 7.00 to 7.50, plain 6.00 to 6.50. Prime heavy cows 7.00 to 7.50, but best cows 6.00 to 6.75, medium killers 5.90 to 5.75, canners and cutters 4.00 to 4.75. Stock cows 5.00 to 5.75, plain 4.50. Stocker and feeder heifers 5.50 to 7.00, fleisher kinds up to 8 cents; junk heifers around a nickel.

CALVES AND BUTCHERS—Calf market slow all week up till today. Veals 50 higher today, top 12.50. Heavy killers 8.00 to 8.50, medium 7 to 8 cents. Stock calves steady, best 12.00, but best calves 10 to 11.50, medium killers 8.90 to 8.75, canners and cutters 4.00 to 4.75. Stock cows 5.00 to 5.75, plain 4.50. Stocker and feeder heifers 5.50 to 7.00, fleisher kinds up to 8 cents; junk heifers around a nickel.

HOGS—Market slow and uneven today; better grades light and medium weights steady to 10 higher to 12.00, but best hogs 10 to 11.50, medium killers 8.90 to 8.75, canners and cutters 4.00 to 4.75. Stock cows 5.00 to 5.75, plain 4.50. Stocker and feeder heifers 5.50 to 7.00, fleisher kinds up to 8 cents; junk heifers around a nickel.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Lamb market slow all week up till today. Lambs 15 higher, top 13.40. WE SOLD one doubledeck 85 lb. lambs today at the top, 13.40, highest price for the year. Bulk lambs sold at 12.75 to 13.25. Fat ewes steady, 12.00 to 12.50. Woolly ewes, 11 cents; clean, 10 cents, canners and bucks 2 to 5 cents.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

THEFT OF FARM PROPERTY

Thieves stole farm property valued at between 1 1/2 million and 2 million dollars from Kansas farmers last week according to a statement made by the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze today in announcing a statewide drive that publication has launched, through its newly organized Protective Service, to stop thefts of farm property in Kansas.

In comparing these losses to an equivalent property value, the statement says that 1 1/2 million dollars will buy 100 average size Kansas farms of 263 acres each at the average price of \$5700 an acre of theft of farm property in which heavy losses were suffered are cited as a result of an investigation which the publication has been carrying on. In citing a typical example of conditions in Kansas, it stated that thefts of livestock alone are costing Kansas farmers from \$25,000 to \$50,000 or more a year. Many other counties show similarly heavy losses, and farmers in every section of the state are said to be suffering from losses by thefts which include such items as grain, hogs, cattle, sheep, corn, fruit, vegetables, and other crops, machinery, tools, automobiles and personal property. The heaviest losses are shown in poultry, hogs, cattle and wheat.

"Modern conditions make it easy for thieves to raid a farm and get away with a whole flock of poultry, a truck load of fat hogs or other livestock, loads of grain, fruit, tools even clothing and valuable personal property," says the statement. "These raids on farm property are usually made in trucks or passenger automobiles, and the thieves can carry their loot to some town, often as far as 160 miles away and dispose of it the next day."

Rewards totalling \$2,500 have been posted by the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze to be paid to any person responsible for the arrest, apprehension and conviction of thieves stealing property from Kansas farms. Applications for rewards must be attested by the county sheriff and made within two weeks after theft is captured. Rewards will be paid when theft is convicted and sentenced, but in case of a thief paroled without serving an actual prison or other penal institution sentence, no reward will be paid.

The campaign to suppress farm thefts will be state-wide and will be carried on in co-operation with Kansas farm people, peace officers, the press and other agencies in the state, according to the announcement which says, "The peace officers of Kansas are doing mighty good work, but they cannot do it all by themselves. They need and should have the full, wholehearted co-operation of every law-abiding citizen of the state, also every agency in the state that stands for law and order." It is said county attorneys, sheriffs and other law enforcement agencies throughout the state are rapidly endorsing the drive and offering their co-operation in the movement to stop thefts of farm property in Kansas and the resultant heavy economic drain upon the state.

THE 1927 DUES.

The dues for 1927 are the same as in 1926. Secretaries collect \$2.25 Send to the State Secretary \$1.45.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

The latest constitutions are for sale at this office. You can settle many arguments if you carry one in your pocket. Write to C. E. Brasted, Salina, Kansas, Box 51 enclosing 5c for the copy that is waiting for you.

February farrowing brings December dollars.

Test your seed—don't guess.

Department of Practical Co-Operation

We are changing the policy of this department, beginning the first of the year. The Meeting Notices that have appeared here to fore were 100% locals for 1926. At this time we are showing only those that are 100% for 1927. All 100% locals for 1927 that wish their meeting notice to be published will receive this service free of charge. But we want their meeting notice published can have space in this department for One Cent per word per week.

ALLEN COUNTY

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 2144****
Meets the first Monday of each month. Ray Wilson, Sec.

ELLSWORTH COUNTY

ADVANCE LOCAL NO. 1889****
Meets the first Monday of each month. F. E. Svoboda, Sec'y.

ELLIS COUNTY

MEETS LOCAL NO. 84****
Meets the first Friday in each month, alternating Pleasant Hill at 7:30 in the evening in May and June. House at 2:00 in the afternoon. Frank B. Pfeifer, Sec'y.

GREENWOOD COUNTY

NEAL LOCAL NO. 1318****
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. J. C. Graves, Sec.

GOVE COUNTY

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

JEWELL COUNTY

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1309****
Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. Wm. T. Elin, Sec.

JOHNSON COUNTY

SHARON LOCAL NO. 1744****
Meets the last Friday evening of each month. Mrs. Gusie K. DeWalt, Sec'y.

RUSH COUNTY

SAND CREEK LOCAL NO. 804****
D Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. R. Wilson, Sec'y.

SMITH COUNTY

OAK CREEK LOCAL NO. 1185****
Meets at Stuart on the second Monday of each month. H. J. Schwartz, Sec'y.

TREGO COUNTY

VODA LOCAL NO. 742****
Meets the fourth Friday in every month. Alfred Rensmeyer, Sec. Treas.

RESOLUTION

A resolution was adopted by Nevada Local No. 1782 and Pride Local No. 1780 of The Farmers Union of Ransom, Ness Co., Kansas, to leave the banking and insurance laws as they are.

R. Noll, President.
Sam Most, Secretary.

MARSHALL CO. QUARTERLY MEETING

The first quarterly meeting of the Marshall County Farmers Union will be held at Blue Rapids, on Tuesday, March 1st, commencing at 11 o'clock a. m. All locals are urged to send a full delegation. Basket dinner and program.—Richard H. Mackey, secretary-treasurer.

RESOLUTIONS

Resolutions of Local No. 727 Jewell County, Kansas.
Be it resolved that we, the members of the Lone Star Local No. 727, Jewell County Farmers Union, oppose any change in the law regarding private banks or in granting any additional power to the charter board of the state banking department, also.

We further oppose Gov. Paulsen's good roads constitutional amendment in regard to placing any further control of county and state roads in the hands of the state highway commission.

Therefore, be it resolved, that we send a copy of these resolutions to our representative, one to our senator, one to the Kansas Union Farmer, and one to be filed with local secretary.

Resolution committee
J. W. Widrig
S. M. Bourbon
R. L. Butts.

STONE LOCAL 792

Friday evening, February 11, Stone Local 792 held a meeting, electing officers, etc. All 1926 officers being unanimously re-elected. After the meeting, all members were invited to the dining room, of the president, Chas. Pywell, where a bountiful stew and its accessories were served by the women folks. Incidentally this also was the 14th anniversary of the local. At this meeting it was decided to have a rabbit hunt the 16th, inst., and something like 300 rabbits were scalped.

The members of Stone Local 792 have been ordering their groceries in quantities, mostly from the Jobbing Association. This has allowed a saving of 25 to 50% and we believe a still greater saving could be effected if the Jobbing Association could arrange to sell in less than car lots to the different locals. Say in 100 pound lots, cases and crates.

Chas. Pywell, and C. O. Thomas, Cor. Sec.

MT. PLEASANT LOCAL NO. 956

Met. Pleasant Local No. 956 met in regular session Feb. 1. All came early each family bringing something for our hot supper which is a regular feature of our meetings during the cold weather.

Local No. 970 had been invited to meet with us and about 25 members and several children came. After supper which was enjoyed by all, our regular meeting was held. Members answering roll call by reading something to the good of the order. Following the business meeting our local gave a short program. We had talks by C. E. Huff and Tom Moore, also short talks by some of the visiting members.

Our enterprising merchant, C. E. Huff has been shipping rabbits to the New York market, so our local had a rabbit hunt, bringing in over 300 rabbits. Then we had an oyster supper and everyone, big and little, ate oysters, sandwiches and pie and had good time together.

Mrs. I. E. Dobbie, Secretary.

A SYSTEM OF GREED

The system under which we are all living and doing business seems to be bound up with greed and avarice, fraud and deceit, erroneous interpretations of right and wrong; a system which does not guarantee to the producer the product of his toil, nor any part of it, but which makes it possible for those in power, either economic in its entirety, or power secured by special privilege granted at the hands of the political government; a system which is wrong and only can be righted by the people themselves; a system which has been created by the building of a highly organized society; a system which can be righted only by building an organization opposed to the present workings of same. Colorado Union Farmer, C. T. Howard.

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U. S. RADIO FARM SCHOOL

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

Livestock Feeding

Lesson 1. Common Mistakes in Feeding Livestock

(William Jackson)

By way of caution it may be well to enumerate some of the mistakes which livestock feeders make and therefore things which they should not do:

Don't withhold feed from young, growing animals when they want it.
Don't feed a ration containing corn alone to any class of stock.

Don't allow your breeding animals to become so thin that you have to apologize for their condition.
Don't feed milk from tuberculous cattle to your animals.

Don't feed carcasses of animals that have died of disease to any of your stock or chickens.
Don't feed more grain mixture or concentrate than the animal will clean up quickly, except when forcing fattening animals.

Don't allow pregnant breeding animals to become too fat.
Don't use pastures too early in the spring and don't graze pastures too closely.

Don't let animals go thirsty.
Don't forget to salt all animals regularly.

Don't feed animals of different ages and sizes in the same pen or lot.
Don't let strong aggressive animals rob the weak of the proper amount of feed.

Don't turn cattle or sheep on luxuriant clover when the dew is on.
Don't put fresh feed into dirty or sour troughs.

Don't allow dairy