

## THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-Operation



SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1927

## BULLETIN NO 21 ISSUED BY THE NORTH CENTRAL STATES AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE MARCH 17, 1927

The veto of the McNary-Haugen bill by President Coolige is just another incident in the development of a national policy of equality for agof similar farm legislation in the 68th erations, in making nominations for reflecting farmer Speech of Congressman L. J. Dickinson, Feb. 5—Surplus Control; Price-Fixing; Over-Production; Cost Congress, and in the first session of places on the board, and in setting up the 69th Congress. The issue will not down. Its final success is inevitable.

No amendments were adopted in the House, although sixty-five were that Are Opposing Farm Legislation.

dispel once and for all time the myth went through the House to the Pres-Legislation in this Country and that President Coolidge has been givident without adding or subtracting Abroad. (Yet to be mailed.) ing sympathetic thought to the farm so much as a comma-problem which has been before him Three tests came du ever since he became president in consideration which revealed the tac- Messages of the President, includ-1923. From the first to the last line tics of the opposition to block farm of its nearly fourteen thousand relief. The Aswell substitute was deby the Committee of 22 (To be mailwords, not one sound and construct feated in Committee of the Whole ed separately with this Bulletin No. tive suggestion was expressed as to by a vote of 160 to 144. The Crisp how the farm problem may be met, bill of uncertain parentage but with Additional copies of any of these although the principles of this legis strong Hoover family resemblance, speeches may be obtained in quanti-lation and the conditions sought to be was defeated 160 to 134. A motion ties at a small cost for printing. We remedied have been known to the by Garrett, Democratic floor leader, will be glad to take up the matter

veto message, but the general opinion is that it was written by the old oponents of the measure who carry on their work in the Departments of Commerce, Agriculture and the Treasury. The president is understood to have supervised personally the rather clumsy piecing together of the assortment that

under separate cover are two special studies of the Collidge veto—one a general reply by Congressman Dickinson of Iowa, and the other a specific and detailed reply to the residence of the Born the floor battles. Their work was masterly. Final passage would have been impossible except for the action of the McNary-Haugen bill.

It is universally recognized that "something must be done about the control of the McNary-Haugen bill."

Thouse Committee on Agriculture, and be leaders have been encouraged by the President's veto of the McNary-Haugen bill.

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The providence of the bill in the general reply by the president's veto of the McNary-Haugen bill. fic and detailed reply to the points of Chairman Haugen in laying aside agricultural problem." Farmers and their friends want that "something" was prepared by the Committee of them. was prepared by the Committee of then in standing pat against amend22 at the request of Congressman Dickinson. These documents should be given wide circulation and prefevered.

the Coolidge veto: "The veto message is part of the igan and other states. erica at the expense of agriculture. president, took a hand in opening the ignored with impunity. Repeatedly it pictures evil effects way for the Senate vote. The Vice sage with its almost infinite fault-influences. finding over details, the thought occurs that the fundamental unexpress-ed objection may be that voiced by tional interests following the Coolasked for the rejection of the sur- a systematic campaign (1) to discred- maintain American living standards plus control bill on the ground that it Congress and exalt the president on the farm. it would tend to raise the cost of food in the eyes of the people; and (2) and raw material to industry in the to discredit the president leadership

en bill by both houses in the short and to the Hoover-Barnes-Mellon insession of Congress is one of the fluence. most remarkable legislative achieveit possible for farm leaders even to get the bill up for a vote. It was reported favorable by the House awakened to the fact that under equalization fee. Such offers will later it was sent to the President.

and South was realized when both it is because Mr. Coolidge and his selves on a basis of economic equalhouses of Congress, by decisive maj- policies have aroused them. orties, passed the farm surplus control bill. The Senate, on February 11, passed the McNary bill S. 4808 House Committee on Agriculture exby a vote of 51 to 43, including pairs. pired with the 69th Congress-Mel- in this time of distress accept the The House followed by adopting the Senate bill without amendment on February 17 by a vote of 223 to 187, and farmers' friends should insist the of this time of the government, and in exchange for a dole now surrender for all time including points.

ricultural bill across. The Industrial East—New England, New York, New England, New York, N Jersey and Pennsylvania—rallied to ized again unless a farm-minded man maintain their independence; if subtheir support a few reactionary succeeds him on the Committee. This sidy is resorted to farmers would in succeeds him on the Committee. This sidy is resorted to farmers would in effect become wards of the government will not happen by itself. In fact, unless members of Congress from ment which may in time become untitle conters in the middle west and former would be a support to their reactions.

On the successful vote, however, the fective agricultural legislation. balance passed to the Democrats. In the House and in the Senate, 57 per cent of the Democratic votes cast,

ate, but the changes were considered touch with its mailing list. Some of ton co-operative associations. It does gether, these constitute a fairly commarket, and en encouraging co-operative associations. One of the amend-you were the following: ments rules out the gin as a point of Speech of Congressman L. J. Dick-

Among men who are unfamiliar offered and voted on during the conwith the legislation, or who have absorbed their misconception of it from the same interests that made up the ined to force some amendment, howpresident's opinion for him, the veto ever slight, in order to compel furth- Speech of Congressman L. J. Dick message may have some temporary er action by the Senate, in which case inson, Feb. 15-Shall We Industrialinfluence. The final effect will not be favorable to Mr. Coolidge, for the reason that the message was narrow sectional and uninformed.

The final effect will not filibustering tactics could have been ize the Nation at the Expense of Agreemployed. Those in charge of the riculture?

Speech of Congressman Charles Brand, Feb. 22—The Equalization A reading of the message ought to They had the votes, so the Senate bill Fee Principle as Now Applied through

the rather clumsy piecing together of the assortment that was turned over to him.

tion would be unfair to the rest. Senator McNary of Oregon, chairman of the assortment that was turned over to him.

tion would be unfair to the rest. Senator McNary of Oregon, chairman of government to discriminate against agriculture continues; the movement to industrialize the Nation at the expense of agriculture goes on that of industrial products; misuse of the powers of government to discriminate against agriculture continues; the movement to industrialize the Nation at the expense of agriculture goes on the powers of government to discriminate against agriculture continues; the movement to industrialize the Nation at the expense of agriculture goes on the powers of the powers of government to discriminate against agriculture continues; the movement to industrialize the Nation at the expense of agriculture goes on the powers of the powers of government to discriminate against agriculture continues; the movement to industrialize the Nation at the expense of agriculture goes on the powers of the powers of government to discriminate against agriculture goes on the powers of the powers of government to discriminate against agriculture goes on the powers of the powers of government to discriminate against agriculture goes on the powers of the powers of government to discriminate against agriculture continues; the movement to industrialize the Nation at the expense of agriculture goes on the powers of the powers of the powers of government to discriminate against agriculture continues. Accompanying this bulletin but House Committee on Agriculture, unabated, and its leaders have been

General Charles G. Dawes, the vice future, agricultural protests may

of the farm and co-operative organ-The passage of the McNary-Haug- is amenable to White House flattery, or both. The fallacy and futility of

ments in history. When Congress just to the degree that the public is have been so often and so complete convened expert opinion did not think uninformed as to the facts. It can ly proven to Congress, that there is Committee on Agriculture on Janu- President Coolidge's administration, raise the clear cut issue: Shall farmary 18, and by the Senate Committee sectional and favored interests are ers control their own business and on January 24. Less than a month intrenched more firmly than ever be- through their own agencies and or-The economic alliance of the West sciousness in politics are awakening, er and the means to maintain them-

that Tincher's place be filled by a their rights of independence and again controlled by the Federal Re-Economic lines replaced party di- better man. Tincher probably staved equality?

trial centers in the middle west and farm states watch appointments to sympathetic to their needs and which this Committee, there is reason to Heretofore in votes on farm sur- fear that the two new selections for plus legislation, the Republicans con- the agricultural committee may be fish opposing interests. tributed a larger percentage of fav- chosen for the specific purpose of orable votes than did the Democrats. packing this Committee against ef-Early in the winter session at

Washington farm legislation became the McNary-Haugen bill; front page news. Since the press aswhile the favorable Republican vote sociations were reporting the pro-out of the total Republican vote cast gress day by day with more detail amounted to 51.5 per cent in the and accuracy than in preceding ses-House and 52 per cent in the Senate. sions of Congress, the "Committee of The bill which went to the Presi- 22" representatives in Washington dent had been amended in the Sen-adopted a different plan to keep in helpful rather than hurtful. Upon the important speeches made in Conthe urge of the organized tobacco gress on this legislation were mailed growers, tobacco was included as one out to the list. Copies of the bills of the basic commodities. The so-called "insurance amendment" was also the favorable reports of the comadded on the recommendation of cot- mittees on agriculture. Taken tonot supplant but rather supplements plete exposition of the principles of the use of the equalization fee in the McNary-Haugen bill, and the stabilizing the movement of crops to sources of its support and opposition.

Speech of Congressman L. J. Dick-Three tests came during the House inson, March 2-Reply to the Veto

Harding and Coolidge administrato strike the equalization fee pro-tions since January 1922. to strike the equalization fee pro-visions from the bill, was defeated on request.

be given wide circulation and preserved for permanent, study and use.

The real intent and effect of the veto are told in this paragraph from one of the accompanying replies to one of the accompanying replies to the Coolidge veto:

while there were gains in Ohio, Michrialization program to be carried forward to a point where, in the near

These conflicting views probably following better prices for the Nation's cash crops. It expresses the viewpoint of laissez fairs for some constitution. He is possessed of a viewpoint of laissez fairs for some constitution. viewpoint of laissez faire for agri- spirit sturdy enough and independ- cember. One of these measures will culture while sanctioning protection ent enough to stand for the economic embody the essentials of the McNaryfor industry. After reading the mes- justice of it, regardless of contrary Haugen bill, the aim of which will continue to be to provide a device and method by which farmers may Andrew Mellon a year ago when he idge veto is plain. They are planning own crops at price levels which will

The other bill, which the opposition will bring forth, will follow the lines suggested by the Curtis-Crisp izations, in favor of leadership that bill. It will offer loans or subsidies loans to make agricultural tariffs effective and to control temporary This campaign will be successful surpluses through orderly marketing fore. If sectionalism and class con- ganizations have the bargaining powity with other classes and make secure for agriculture its proper posi-The terms of two members of the tion of freedom and independence in

> The issue between these two altermay apply harsh regulation of their business through the influence of selfish approxime interests.
>
> the only way known to agriculture, as to how to apply that system. When the President vetoed that bill; he also

THE "GET THERE" GUY No matter how little he's getting; No matter how little he's got, If he wears a grin, and is trying

He is doing a mighty lot; No matter how humble his job is, If he's trying to reach the crest, The world has a prize for the fellow

who tries-The man who is doing his best! Today he may be at the bottom Of the ladder to wealth and fame;

On the lowest rung, where he's brave-

In spite of the knocks-dead game! And slowly he's gaining a foothold; His eyes on the uppermost round; It's a hard old climb, but he knows in time

He will land-and be looking down!

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Thursday, March 31, will mark the grams which will be broadcast by the FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION, at South St. Joseph, of St. Joseph, Missouri, on a wave length of 348 meters. These proeports, important sales with names of shippers, music and items of im-portance and interest to the farming news soon. community, will be broadcast on Thursday and Saturday of each week,

from 12:30 to 1 o'clock p. m. You are i nvited to tune in for these programs, and we would appreciate information from you as to how you receive them and what you think of them as coming from the FARM-

Wires and phone calls will promptly put on the air, and letters wil be acknowledged on the succeedng broadcasting date.

Yours for genuine service, C. F. EMMERT, Manager.

HOME OWNERS MAKE BETTER WORKINGMEN Home owners make better employ-

Such is the opinion of J. H. Barringer, vice-president and general manager of The National Cash Register Company, Dayton, Ohio, and whenever the opportunity presents itself

ery department of the National Cash Register factory some surprising figures were compiled on the subject of home ownership.

Two thousand, four hundred and eighty-two employees of The National Cash Register Company own their

This figure is considered no less than remarkable in view of the large

In a statement commending employees of the N C R for their unusual home ownership record and urging others to follow the progressive example set by 2,482 of their fellow-workmen, Mr. Barringer had

"There is nothing more encouraging than for the management to know that 2,482 of our Dayton employees

nore than the making.

verdone.
"The thrifty person saves something each week, no matter how small shares with his neighbors their joys here is a way.

"A great responsibility is upon the wife as to how much can be saved each year.
"She should therefore share equaly in the accumulation and enjoyment

of all that is substantial. 'Good management must come from the co-operation of man and We must grow in membership as well wife, and not from the efforts of one

### CHAS. FERM ARGUES THE QUES-TION

Mr. John Tromble. We must work out our own salvaion! Yes and No! The Kansas State Guaranty case

ays decision by the U.S. Supreme Court-The internal affairs of the state is entirely a state concern! That is: Farm aid is an internal affair of the state-consequently a state concern-But as all internal affairs of the state are affected by finances. That must be handled by congress-The main facts are the money supply. That is now controlled by the Federal Reserve Board — That is upon the resources of the country, which in that act is called commercial "ASSETS." These assets are produced by the state; or the people of the state-which is the same thing. protective. The McNary-Haugen oill was built upon that system, and

set down on the protective system as to agriculture. This is the second lesson for agriculture to learn

The third lesson for agriculture to

in the Kansas State Guaranty Case, where that lesson is learned by the people of the different states—then the remedy is the hands of the different states.

Charles Ferm.

A ton of corn stalks contains about sium—approximately the same amount of plant food as three tons of manure. However, the plant food of stability of prices and more orderly the stalks is not nearly so readily price movements. These conclusions, available as the plant food of manure, with detailed data supporting them There is no limit to the demand for the best in farm products.

against lightning.

PRESIDENT JOHN TROMBLE'S CONDITION SERIOUS Sec. C. E. Brasted, who has been

in Kansas City, to be near Mr. Trom ble, reports Saturday morning, "His condition is not improved as Missouri, over KGBX, the FOSTER we had hoped to be able to report at HALL TIRE COMPANY STATION this time. He is yet very sick." of St. Joseph, Missouri, on a wave length of 348 meters. These protata was the most hopeful that has grams, which will consist of market been received yet. If other complications do not arise we are trusting that we may be able to give out better

(By Mrs. Miles Oper, President U. F.

marketing lines has been made possible by the policy of the United Farmers Co-operative Company, of paying commodity dividends. This has attracted farmers of all shades of political opinion. Those who are not wholly in accord with the United Farm movement may reap the benefits of co-operative endeavor and in loing so help to finance the extensive educational program of the company.

The lessons already learned have helped to raise the standard of products. To meet requirements not only a knowledge of grades is necessary but also the successful method of producting the quality at a minimum of expense. The Department of Agriculthe benefits of home ownership are impressed upon the 6,800 men and women employed in that industry.

In a recent survey conducted in evitine to attend lectures and short ture has ably assisted Ontario farmcourses. To apply the knowledge thus acquired and also what experience has taught to successful business methods of operating would seem to be the only logical result of such edu-

The last word in education for successful co-operation has not been said, and it might be world from and it might be well to the world. When the world market was flooded with cheap cotton from and it might be well to reiterate the four vital principles as outlined by Professor Fay, for the development say that it can be safely estimated of the co-operative movement. (1) The leaders and members must nevwho are at the head of families own er at any time be afraid to stand resolutely by co-operation. They must make it a real thing in their lives. (2) There should be no party politics mixed up with co-operative principles. (3) Educational work must be contin uous; they must keep at the work, pushing home the ideal all the time. 4) The leaders and the members must have the conviction that co-operation is worth while.

Much favorable comment has been own their homes. made regarding the ability of the "One who is thrifty in his own affairs, can be depended upon to be thrifty in the interests of others.

The fact that so many of you own your homes marks you as men and women of the highest type.

There are so many places for the derivation of the highest type.

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The fact that so many of you own your homes marks you as men and women of the highest type.

There are so many places for the derivation of public opinion has not been wrought in a day nor yet in a year, but by the steady persistent to pasture, nearly a million acres had reverted to pasture, and concentrate than before the war. More than one has easy under cultivation to field crops than derivation to field crops that are under cultivation to f "There are so many places for the derstanding between producers and consumers. The farmer as an individual is inclined to be slow about adopting any new measure or method, but "Amusements, and recreations are once show him the practicability necessary, but they are costly when the thing and he will not only be a follower but a booster. His community instinct is of a rare type. He and their sorrows. Perhaps this fea-"Wherever there is a will to save, ture has played an important part in making co-operative endeavor nossible. Grad ally individual success is being turned to community success and the nation will soon point with pride to an Ontario farm home as the

model home of her people. Before we can hope to reach the deal, we must increase our strength. as in knowledge. Individual sacrifices will have to be made. Individual initiative must be cultivated. Confidence in the sanity of the co-operative principles must be maintained. these, agriculture in Canada can be put on a sound foundation and farm life raised to an acceptable degree of comfort,—Scoop Shovel.

### GRAIN PRICES AFFECTED MORE BY MANNER OF TRANSAC-TIONS THAN BY MERE QUANTITY, SAYS DE-PARTMENT OF AGRI-

CULTURE BULLETIN Grain prices in the future markets are more affected by the manner in which sales or purchases are made than by the mere quantity of pur-chases or sales, says the United States Department of Agriculture in ciency in the use of man labor, work is a vital difference, the study indi- ly responsible for the increased earncates, between a purchase or sale of 5,000,000 bushels made by several ders intermittently, and the purchase This is the lesson for the farmers or sale of an equal amount of one or to learn, the policy of the country is two individuals closely directing the

Trading in the 1926 May wheat futures on the Chicago Board of Trade, says the department, showed a direct relation between price movements and the operations of large speculators. On the other hand, prices of grain futures were found generally to move learn is to bring themselves under in the opposite direction to the oper-the decision of the Supreme Court ations of the small and medium size "general public" trader. In words, says the department, the large er. Bargaining power is a big factor line and shouted, "let's get in, cold trader was generally right and the in determining the price at which a small or medium sized trader general-product will change hands."

line and shouted, "let's get in, cold water's fine." And now, I wonder if this Mencken's dope will qualify him

of some kind on the buying for long account and the short selling of specthat this would make for greater Smith's. with detailed data supporting them, are published in Department Bulletin one of the leaders in the English Na-1479-D. "Speculative Transactions in tional Union of Societies for Equal He will land—and be looking down!
—Oil Pull Magazine.

Lightning loves the high spots. A tall tree, or better a steel pole, near ing: Thou shalt not let thy land get the house or barn is good insurance the house or barn is good insurance the looking down!

the best in farm products.

Lightning loves the high spots. A tall tree, or better a steel pole, near the united States Department of Agricultural lime-story and in the women throughout history and in the women through the D. C., as long as the supply lasts. . have known it in this and other count to County Agent Roy E. Gwin.

## FRENCH FARMERS GIVE UP **GRAIN GROWING FOR DAIRYING**

Agriculture in France is going through post-war readjustments rela-sified as nonproductive. There were tively as drastic as those through 5,000,000 acres more fallow land than which American agriculture is passing, according to a survey of the French situation made by the United States Department vof Agriculture, acres less, and the acreage in mead-CO-OPERATION IS MAKING GOOD These changes are of interest to the ows 986,000 less. American farmer because they have In the readjustment that has taken The degree of success achieved by Ontario farmers along co-operative marketing lines has been made pos-

the chief declines in American production in recent years have been in livestock rather than in cereals. It is the nearly 10,000,000 acres lost to obvious, the department observes, field crops during the war period that a general readjustment of Euro- have been regained. Shortage of la pean agriculture toward livestock and bor and lack of working capital away from cereals would have impor- have hastened the increase of grass tant consequences on the export de- land at the expense of plow land, but mand for American farm products, the principal cause has been the Special interest attaches to what is competition of imported cereals and happening in France because it is other field crops. typical of present tendencies in other

parts of Europe. Present trends in French agricul-ture were first noted in the last de-which the United States has benefited. cade of the nineteenth century. Since France purchased about 4.3 per cent the war, however, the movement has of her normal cereal imports from full damage done to French agricul-ture by the war has not yet been re-was almost four times its pre-war

America and cheap factory-made cotton goods replaced homespun woolens and linens, it became necessary for dairying is a steadily widening de-France to abandon flax and hemp mand for frozen meat, the price of production and to restrict the production of fibers generally. Similarly, cheap wheat from abroad forced the frozen meat extends the use of meat French farmer to intensify his live to masses of urban dwellers formerly stock enterprises. Now that the world unable to buy it. At the same time, market is being flooded with frozen it reacts unfavorably on the price of beef, mutton and pork, there is a the native product. This is precisely tendency in France to concentrate on dairy production.

wheat farms in that region.

food supplies.
Growing wheat by the summer fallow method in this region permits the

farmer to operate a relatively large vides a much longer harvesting season than in more humid areas.

The question of the best size of fruit unit, says the bureau, is dependent largely on the experience and managerial ability of the farmer, but ciency in the use of man labor, work Farming in Sherman County, Ore- dy swung his stick and cussed, ture, Washington, D. C.

BEST HORSE TRADER WINS

industry. While there is no exact measure of the effect this tendency is having on crop enterprises in the United States, it is noteworthy that use 27,495,000 acres, compared with

This shifting of crop enterprises has naturally been accompanied by been much accelerated, although the the United States before the war. In the extensive changes that have taken place in agriculture throughout the world. When the world

A feature of the meat situation in France which is causing French farmwhich is considerably below that of the fresh product. The influx of cheap to masses of urban dwellers formerly Statistics of French farm acreage French consumption of wheat, but and production since 1919, when her did not make things any easier for postwar agricultural reconstruction the French wheat grower, History restarted, show how urgest the need peating itself in the case of meat in-for readjustment has been. By the end of 1920 France had 9,898,000 acres follow the example of Danish and

IN EASTERN OREGON Wheat offers the best of the cash of a survey of costs and earnings on

may be made, says the bureau, in the reduction of production costs through right size and proper type of machinery, and the proper choice of motive power. The problem involves also the production of more of the feed crops for the livestock and the production and aiding women in the demand for of a larger proportion of the family

area, since a relatively long period of time is provided by this system in which to prepare the land for seeding. Favorable climate allows the wheat to stand for two to three weeks after t is ripe, without shattering, and pro-

Writing in a woman's magazine, repaired; I really think I'd better go one of the leaders in the English Na-

WHEAT THE BEST CASH CROP tries, the demand for equality has been a demand that such rights, liber. ties and opportunities as the state alcrop opportunities for success in the lows to its citizens shall not be withdry-land area of eastern Oregon, de-clares the Bureau of Agricultural wherever and whenever the state sets Economics, United States Department a value upon its citizens it shall not of Agriculture, announcing the results set an inferior value upon women; a demand for the removal of every arbitrary impediment that hinders the Perhaps the greatest improvements progress, in any realm of life and work, of women. That is equality." Equality! Surely every woman who more efficient management of the thinks and feels must respond with labor program, employment of the heart and soul to this demand of rous-

ed womanshood. And they do respond, all over the world, and we are proud to find the co-operative movement encouraging equal opportunity.

Perhaps the reason why co-operation and feminism find so much in common is that every true feminist, like every true co-operator, realizes that equality and liberty for either men or women is not possible in the present system of society and looks forward to a co-operative commonwealth "Where the concern of all is the concern of each. Manhood to all men, womanhood to all women, and love today and hope tomorrow for the children."-Scoop Shovel.

### REFLECTIONS OF AN EX (?) RE-FORMER

As I look back across the troubled years that I have lived in this old vale serve act, which provides that the issue of the currency shall be done upon the resources of the country.

a study of speculative transactions in stock and equipment, and the larger of tears, it seems to me sometimes the 1926 May wheat futures. There volume of sales are the factors maincause that did not last. When popuings on the larger farms in this area. lism fanned the western air, I proud-Full details of the survey have been ly jumped in and performed my hundred small traders sending in or- published in Department Bulletin No. share; I took a fling at socialism too. 1446-D, "Cost of Producing Winter and when my friends would warn me, Wheat and Incomes from Wheat answered phooh. When our dear Tedtwo individuals closely directing the gon," copies of which may be obtain-manner in which their orders are ex-ed from the Department of Agricul-some trust; and when I heard Nebraska's favorite son, I swallowed whole, his creed, "sixteen to one." I firmly believed "He kept us out of Time spent in learning the official war;" gazed proudly at the League grades of a product one has to sell is of Nations' star; I thought the World time well spent, suggests E. A. Court was the proper thing, and to a Stokdyk, extension marketing special- war racked world relief would bring. ist at K. S. A. C. When a person When prohibition made our country knows the grade of his product he dry, although I always drank some on other has an advantage in bargaining pow- the sly, it was reform, so I fell into Jones went to buy a horse as the "white man's hope;" or if a from Smith. Smith would be willing new crusader will perform and show to sell for \$50 and Jones would be us some great evil to reform. O well, willing to pay \$60. The price at which I think my few remaining years. (Un-16 pounds of nitrogen, 2 pounds of phosphorus, and 17 pounds of potas-phosphorus, and 17 pounds of potas-sium—approximately the same liquidation of holdings. It is believed Jones has as compared to that of until at last I climb the golden stairs. But then, I wonder if that golden way will be just right, or will I want CO-OPERATION AND FEMINISM to stay my steps, until some defect is prepared.

### The Kansas Union Farmer

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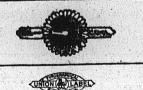
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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a

All copy, with the exception of notices and in-

are solicited from practical farmers, members of take new sources of income for schools will fall far questions on any phase of farm work. Answers will be either published or mailed.



THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1927

TAXATION REFORMS POSSIBLE

The legislature added a couple of millions of dollars to the annual tax bill of the people of Kansas. This additional expense is doubtless a mere incident of the development of the state and of the pay his or her proper proportion. Under our ex- to Detroit or Toledo for sale. isting tax laws this result cannot be reached.

Under the provisions of our constitution, formed in 1859 and effective in 1861 the bulk of all taxes for state purposes, in fact for all purposes, is lev- a conference with greater possibilities for good to anyone else because his possessions are nearly en- country that produces wheat for export. power to price his products and so pays a part of the burden on to ultimate consumers.

consumers of commodities or users of services. Of time relieve American wheat growers of danger that want us to fail. course full advantage is taken of these conditions of Canadian competition on our own markets.

and the result is that the farmer is the goat and in the wind-up pays most of the property taxes. A great majority of the states have relieved tax on lands measured by local assessments can state tax commissioner ever created is powerless to readjust and equalize land appraisals made by of self help agencies that are open to us. more than 2,000 local assessors. The result is that many countries pay too much land tax and the remainder pay too little. That land taxes for state in Kansas City. This state makes more and better tumbled into the oil game and soon flourish at every college and univer-through its working, the farmers of Kansas an- ances of the grain trade and our farmers lose ally surpassed all but a few dozen of ready, tough and strong ball player Browning nually contribute large amounts, not of income money each year regardless of the volume of the his fellow men in the matter of is apt to make a very good citizen but of their capital, to state expenses.

After all, however, state apporpriations are a very small part of our annual tax bills. Schools. roads and other local or municipal expenses ab-Change of Address-When change of address is sorb by far the greater part of the public reveordered, give old as well as new address, and nues. Real tax reform must not only relieve land of state taxes but must provide some means for taking local burdens off the farms. For roads that eluding advertising, should be in seven days be-fore the date of publication. Notices of meetings have already been done in considerable measure by can be handled up until noon Saturday on the week preceding publication date.

Communications and Questions—Communications

Communications and Questions—Communications

Still rests on the land. Any tax reform that does not still rests on the land.

Some state taxes should be worked out that will add materially to annual dividends from the state school fund. Several states have imposed substantial sales taxes on cigars, cigarettes and tobacco and turn the entire revenue so realized over to the schools. If we are to maintain our democratic system of elementary schools there must be larger incomes for the weaker districts. It is easily possible to create an annual state school of many millions of dollars by devising special taxes to be used for that purpose and no other.

It is a good while until the next meeting of the legislature but it is none too early to begin working out a fair tax program.

Among the different products handled by the various institutions dependent for their support Adrian Community Market, Adrian, Mich., during no evidence that a single dollar of the state appop corn, flour, apples, pears, honey, maple syrup, get that cash back to Kansas City. Every bill of for making human beings more hanny and usefulness upon the public revenues. There is 1926, were eggs, poultry, potatoes, onions, berries, propriation is not necessary. It is also certain that hides and skins. This market was established by the annual expenses of our state government are the business men of Arian and the farmers of the well within the paying ability of the people. We surrounding territory for the purpose of furnishing are concerned, however, with the distribution of an outlet for all farm products. The products for this tax burden. Each beneficiary or citizen should which there is no local demand are taken by truck

WORLD WHEAT MEETING

There will assemble at Kansas City on May 5th ied against property. The individual citizen, as such farmers than any other meeting that was ever held pays nothing in the shape of poll or income tax. in the world. This will be the international con-The ownership of property, entirely regardless vention of representatives of wheat growers and of earning power and not the receipt of income of wheat growers' co-operatives selling associadetermines the amount of tax that must be paid tions. In addition to representatives from this counby each person, natural or artificial, in Kansas. try there will be delegates from Canada, Australia, This is a bad system and is worse for farmer than New Zealand, India, the Argentine and every other

tirely made up of tangible property that never es- The farmers of Kansas are vitally concerned in capes the vigilant eye of the assessor, but princi- the work of such a meeting. Among other counpally and primarily because the farmer has no tries represented there will be a large delegation from Canada, the one wheat-surplus nation that has The railways, the merchants and the manufac- movement. It is reported that around 75 per cent process of taking money out of one pocket and turers are assessed on the value of their physical of the Canadian wheat acreage is pooled and that putting it into the other. property but all are engaged in business enter- the price of wheat, determined largely by the pool,

If these things are true and have been done in Canada they can be done in Kansas ad every other American wheat state. Our own pooling movement lands from taxation for state purposes. A state has proved its value as a marketing method but lacks control of sufficient acreage to make it a never be fair to all sections. The most efficient price factor. We cannot afford to have farmers no wiser or smarter than ourselves taking advantage Had a Very Long

> There should be a large attendance from Kansas when the International Wheat Conference meets itable nor distinguished. Then he ever, that worse evils than athletics Their ability to serve mankind is crop. We can learn something at Kansas City on riches. May 5. Be there.

NO BOOT STRAP JOB

The Kansas Farmers Union is engaged in cooperative business that means much to themselves and to all producers of agricultural commodities.

many ways we are still sticking to the idea that a fair way to win wealth that he no two most recent bonanzas are on the the elderly fool who at his worst was we can get over the fence by tugging at our own boot straps. It cannot be done in that way. Nor can we hope for much help from financial and commercial interests which to put it mildly can only get indirect benefits from co-operation.

Our produce association is only a year and a half old but it is already a giant among our co-opera- guilty exploiters of the public and Automobiles tice enterprises. It made a net profit of about \$50,- traitors to the public interest go free. May be Much Cheaper 000 during the first year of operation and is going now at a gait that indicates double that return at the end of the second year. The only thing in the way of our amazing success is the lack of adequate operating capital. It takes a huge amount of money their own crops from the fields to the ness, convenience or pleasure. Even to handle a carload of eggs every day and two or converters and the exporters. If they the cheapest machine may be an over three carloads of butter a week.

Our sales cannot be made in Kansas City with- millions in profits. out heavy financial sacrifice. Even though sold for cash on the eastern markets it takes time for the machinery of the commercial banking system to Waste and Arid Places lading has its dead season of from three to ten and safer is a work that should never shipments of a carload or two but with our pres- understood. There are already far ent and growing volume of business it ties up an too many acres in wheat. There is enormous amount of capital.

There are several ways to cure the trouble. If far too many acres in cotton, in corn, all members would consent to weekly or twice a month payments the trouble would be over right the wise business man always now, the way would be opened for indefinite ex- looks for something to sell that is pansion and growth of our business, and we would needed by many who cannot produce save interest that now runs to more than \$300 a it but have the price for its purchase. month and very considerably increases the costs of lands—the semi-arid deserts of the operation. If the members would waive their right west, the overflow valleys of the to pay for stock out of dividends and come across south, the bogs and marshes of the with cash for their subscriptions that would help a north, the unsightly cut overs of all sections our Uncle Sam should be

Finally, if the members of the Union over the and sure of his purposes. state would increase their deposits in the Farmers Union State Bank at Kansas City and in our local be left alone to produce its sage ment of our nearest independent banks over the state our financial agencies would be able to take care of the credit situation and while we would still pay \$3300 or more each month made some worth while progress in the pooling as interest that would become merely the easy

We are on the edge of the biggest thing ever of idle acres, and trees are needed prises that are of such nature that taxes can be is five or six cents a bushel higher in Winnipeg accomplished co-opratively in Kansas but we must now and for all future generations in included in operating expenses, added to the sales than in St. Paul. If so these things demonstrate accept our responsibilities, rely on ourselves and prices of goods or services and passed along to the power of the pooling principal and at the same not go begging for help from the very interests

The way to co-operate is to co-operate.

"The total number ' horses and to this section by H. R. 9268 which

importation of milk and cream into soldiers to threaten our peace and the United States for the purpose of property. protecting the public health. This measure was designated as H. R. 11768. It is intended to prevent the in our Colleges ASSOCIATIONS

and cream for human consumption
This is a brief summary of some of which is not produced under conditions and participation in this country it swarms the roads and streets that were once crowded with Fords. If Durant, with his gentlement tions conductive to the conditions of leaving the training for and participation in this country it swarms the roads and streets that were once crowded with Fords. If Durant, with his gentlement to the country of milk and streets that were once crowded with Fords. If Durant, with his gentlement to the country of milk and streets that were once crowded to the country of the country the more important legislation enacted during the second session of the
Sixty-Ninth Congress, in so far az inspections to be made to insure that universities.
the milk and cream are produced in It is urge days of congress was S. 2965. This measure is designed to prevent boards of trade and similar organizations, is found that such milk and cream is being produced and handled so that it may be imported under the provisions of the act, the secretary of ag-

muscles rather than the mind. It is duce a new and better machine and deserves little consideration when he pretty hard for the average man to understand the necessity for advertising an institution devoted to edu-

cation and even more difficult for! Two murderers in Joliet prison are him to see how knowledge is adver- so greatly displeased with conditions

riches.

The appetite for gold grows as it do his best. This much cannot be feeds. The more a rich man has the more he wants. Sinclair had more plished tea hounds who have become than most and was unwilling to stop such familiar and charming figures

the public use and he found weak and devotees from the dangers of tea

Gold is as hard to find as it is to their own fortunes. He secured his keep. All the mines seem to be in contracts and his leases and was in remote and dangerous places. The longer needed except to excel his frozen shores of Hudson's bay and fellow operators in the use of power. amid the treeless sands of a Nevada Then came the exposure. All the desert. A good Kansas wheat counlittle thieves turned states evidence ty will produce more wealth each or otherwise scurried for cover. Sin- year than any one of the great gold clair refused to answer the questions mines. The most inexhaustible sour-

put to him by senators and now he must go to jail while other and more ces of wealth are near at hand. During the next year or two. This

Sapiro collected a million from the may or may not be a good thing. It farmers in fees. If they made no is undoubtedly true that many folks dollars in return they at least learned now own and use cars at an expense a way to control the movement of too great for the returns in usefuluse the knowledge for which they costly indiligence if owned by one paid a million they may yet get many whose income is small but even so the returns are large.

The automobile has liberated mil-

desirable and beautiful are now within easy reach of any who can afford and safety. even the cheapest cars. All western Kansas is now in the neighborhood of Pikes Peak and the other grandeurs tern part of our state is within easy humanity from slavery to coal. It reach of the beauties of the Ozark is this possibility that gives importing more wheat. There are already scenic splendors of our country.

For a long time cars have been getting better and cheaper. They are Road now so perfect that they cannot be Laws had Hard Sledding ing can still make them much

cheaper.

ages. China may be doing things today that will be important for generwise and business like, hard boiled look Mexico. That school teacher, The arid west should for the time Calles, now in charge of the govern-

river plains should all be set to work producing something for which there Is Returning to Activity is an ever growing market. Trees are

In the automoble world. He was crops that can be raised on millions General Motors. He has been a suc- 000.000 issue in the near future. cessful operator in Wall Street. He has many millions of his own and the producers of the state and is one t owners of other millions have con-If our country ever makes up its integrity mind that the debts due from European countries cannot be collected, and his enterprise. It is reported paid the interest will exceed the printo control the manufacture and marketing of cheaper cars. and that conclusion must some day be reached, there should be no mere forgiveness of obligations. If we

keting of cheaper cars. The re-entry of Durant into the field of automotive design is a direct we build" system. We may lose some challenge to the supremacy of Fords. time and we may not get a state sys-The Chevrolet is the one small car tem of the sort desired by those who that has made headway against the will pay but little under any system

fills the bill for-low priced machine. tions to meet. Kansas is building In this country it swarms the roads and will have more and more and streets that were once crowded good highways as the money comes results are far more beneficial than must construct and sell a real car or can be perceived by the plain every they must surrender their market.

Run of mighty good luck. He began life as poor as any one. His
early occupations were neither profIt must not be over looked, howTheir ability to sever weeking is

Gets his Divorce

And "peaches" and her mother get nothing out of the law suit that was started for the very evident purpose of separating an old fool from his money. Few have any sympathy for because he wanted more than any on the campuses if so many of our the middle aged moron who permitted as schools.

Perhaps the best that be said of wanted what had been set apart for college athleticism is that it saves its is the unanimous verdict of all senting the senting the money. Few have any sympachy for the middle aged moron who permitted a silly girl with a shrewing mother than the middle aged moron who permitted as silly girl with a shrewing mother than the middle aged moron who permitted as the middle aged moron who permit tends as the middle aged moron who permitted as the middle aged sible folks that Browning lacks the sense to use and enjoy wealth. There are few, however, who believe that women like peaches and her mother should be allowed to get away with the sort of game that they played on as good as either of the harpries that planned to victimize him.

Law is powerless to deal with the weakness and the wickedness of the Brownings and their "Peaches." Neither legislatures nor courts can protect fools from themselves. The best that we can hope through law is to safeguard the general run of sensible folks from the folly of those who live and frequently flourish without a vestige of brains.

Society, that is the organized mass of humanity, cannot be made safe by restrictive and prohibition laws. Of course we must continue to forbid crime and vice and to punish the vicious and criminal but that does not mean much progress. We can regenerated mankind and fill it with lions once tied to the earth. Places that were distant, unaccessible but desirable and beautiful are now with-

Water power used for the generaof the Colorado Rockies. All the eas- tion of electricity may yet liberate region, still the least known of all the ance to the conspiracy to monopolize water power sites for private gain.

much improved mechanically but im- In the legislature during the sesprovements in production methods, in sion recently ended. The perennial engineering processes and in market- attempt to amend the constitution to permit state construction failed as usual and as it always will until the voters and their representatives get History is news that survives the more confidence in the ability and purposes of the state government. Some slight changes were made in ations yet to come but do not over- the method of handling road funds and road construction. Essentially, however, Kansas still has the county unit system of road building and maintenance.

Without question this state is some what behind some of its neighbors in ighway building of Kansas but Missouri now has highway bonds outstanding in the amount In the automoble world. He was a great figure in the development of able prospect of an additional \$200,that will pass the burden along for several generations. Before it is

Kansas wisely prefers the "pay as popularity of the "Tin Lizzie." It but are not charging the cost of our has been up and down and now seems highways to a generation that will to be permanently up. In Canada it have its own heavy financial obligain and when our construction is finished our sources of road income will

Habitual criminals are less danger-It is reported that the Fords have ous in jail than anywhere else and incurred by our state colleges and a new, more perfect and much cheap- in the long run will cost the state universities.

er car already for quantity producless. The legislature redeemed many
it is urged that success in athletion and that the new machinery is
of its short comings, when it passed tics is good advertising for a state already being installed. Always bethe law that means long prison terms
university. This may be true if the fore Ford has met and smashed comfor felons convicted of second or
university. This may be true if the fore Ford has met and smashed comthe law that means long prison terms
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to be a second or the law that taxpayers want to support an institution devoted to the training of the
at lower prices. He must now proserved two terms in the penitentiary

milk or cream imported into the No funds were appropriated for car-United States, unless the importation rying out the provisions of this act.

cannot get the dollars that are due

us from Europe we can at least

make terms that will prevent our dol-

for making human beings more happy

no profit, in fact much loss, in plant-

tion in the November issue of "Mid-land Schools," the Iowa State Teachers' Association publication. Other opinions concurred in by the

group mentioned were: The burden of school support should be equalized throughout the state; schools should care for those for whom regular enrollment in a public school is impossible; agriculture should receive more attention in the state's school system; qualifications of teachers should be raised, especially in one-room and consolidated schools: moral conditions in the schools should be improved. The work of rural schools, as point-

### FARM RECORDS STOP THE 12. The bankers knew no more re-LEAKS"

Farm record keeping shows farmthe direction of the Agricultural tor, but cost is also a factor and the probably about 65." Colleges' Extension Service, Cow income depends on quantity as well Testing Associations, Farm Bureaus as price and cost. High quantity per and other organizations. When they worker and high yield per acre will start cost accounting they immediate- tend to lower the cost and raise the ly improve their plan of operation net income and profit proportionateand increase their efficiency.

Net profit may be defined as sales price per unit, minus cost, times the quantity of the product produced. The two items more easily adjusted are decreasing labor costs by the use of larger and more efficient machines and increase in yield by better farming methods. How little the average farmer actually knows about costs and profits is shown by the following facts, gahered in seven Iowa counties in the heart of the corn belt by the railroad which serves the territory and the Chamber of Commerce of one of the county seat towns. 1. That the valuation of the land

as taken from bona fide sales was \$141.89 per acre. That the value of the buildings

\$30.00 per acre. 3. That, due to the inflation of appraisers to make loans look good, mortgaged land was worth \$63.00 per acre more than unmortgaged

lands.
4. That the average mortgage was more than \$10.00 per acre and more than 49 per cent of the inflated val-

5. That poultry and dairying are major operations on the farm.
6. Careful inquiry brought out the

THE HORSE'S POSITION TODAY The annual Department of Agriculture forecast for 1927 gives two pages to the horse and mule. Briefy, there are still about 21,000,000 head of horses and mules in the United States, but their "farm value" was marked down \$102,000,000 between Jauary 1, 1926, and January 1, 1927. In number the drop was only 561,000, the biggest aggregate value fall coming in the mark-down per head of

\$1.65 for horses and \$8.41 per mule. stock receipts at 64 markets shows a drop of 76,577 head of horses and sociations if the association or organ mules from the previous year's maramounts to 16.4 per cent, and compared with the 5-year average of 1921 to 1925 is a loss of 13 per cent.

"Present numbers of work animals are apparently ample to meet farmstock is only large enough to main-

In e demand for noises for single plant rood in the soil of variety of the department's estimate of the work of runding the cause, and sufficient cause, a

garding these things than the farm- mules on farms have decreased about was approved by the president, Feb-17 per cent since 1920, while the ratio ruary 8, 1927. What does it prefit a man if he re- of all colts per 1,000 horses and mules perience of hundreds of farmers who ceives a high price for his crop if his has decreased from 132 in 1920 to 73 have started record keeping under cost is also high? Price is a big fachas decreased from 132 in 1920 to 73

RECENT LEGISLATION OF IN-

erative associations.

One of the bills receiving approval by the president during the closing days of congress was S. 2965. This whose members deal in or handle agricultural products in interstate commerce, from excluding from membership representatives of farmers co-The government's report on live operative associations or of an organsociations if the association or organmules from the previous year's mar-keting. This curtailment in receipts sibility and complies or agrees to comply with lawful terms and conditions

imposed upon other board members.

It expressly forbids the application of the rule against rebating to the practice of co-operative associations the U. S. Department of Agriculture collected in excess of the cost of conreport; "but the number of young ducting the business. It gives the as-

A law was passed to regulate the lars from being used for ships and

Sixty-Ninth Congress, in so far az retary of agriculture shall establish the measures which have become laws such rules and regulations for its enrelate to subjects more or less directly concerned with agricultural co-operative associations.

forcement as in his judgment are necessary and further that the secretary of agriculture shall cause necessary riculture shall issue to persons making application therefor permits to ship such milk and cream into the United States. Provision is made for the suspension or revocation of permits when it is found the holders thereof have violated the act. Under this measure it is a misdemeanor for any person in this country to receive milk or cream imported into the United States, unless the importation is in accordance with the accordance w

is in accordance with the provisions of A law designated as H. R. 10510, sociation the right to sue in the fed- which has for its object among other staple length of cotton, was enacted Many an evil tale relating, tain half the number of work stock only in the right to stock of the destruction of the d of any nature kept on 99 per cent of the farms.

7. That not one farmer interviewed could tell except in a general way either the man hours or horse hours necessary to raise a bushel of corn.

8. Not one could be found who would consider plant food in the soil of value willess it was put there by manure, learness, or purchased fertilizer.

9. Practically all failed to have any clear conception as to the difference of the damand for horse sources.

1. The author demand to the demand to the farms and the necessity for economical production will probably result in the decreased movement of mules in 1926. The department of the masure has a twofold purpose, bushes in agricultural products, expectables, or other Grain First, it is intended to prevent commission merchants, was enacted during the latter part of the session. The measure has a twofold purpose, as the "carry over," and also a report at intervals on the grades and strong in the detrem of the master has a twofold purpose. First, it is intended to prevent commission merchants, was enacted during the latter part of the session. The measure has a twofold purpose. First, it is intended to prevent commission merchants, was enacted during the latter part of the session. The measure has a twofold purpose. First, it is intended to prevent commission merchants and others from destroying, abandoning or dumping fruits, vegetables, or other forms of perishable farm produce without good and sufficient cause, and section. The defart of the session. The measure has a twofold purpose. First, it is intended to prevent commission merchants, was enacted during the latter part of the session. The measure has a twofold purpose. First, it is intended to prevent commission merchants, was enacted during the latter part of the session. The measure has a twofold purpose. First, it is intended to prevent commission merchants, was enacted during the latter part of the session. The measure has a twofold purpose. First, it is intended to prevent commission merchants, was enacted during

S. 4746, which authorizes the secretary of agriculture to collect and publish statistics of the grade and Hear the gossips with their prattling,

THE GOSSIPS

## The Country Woman

JUST A POEM

A strange feeling hovers o'er me, As I start to write the thought; That for years I have been haunted All I've tried—I've not forgot.

Oh, it comes night and morning When the sun is hid or gone By a mist, a cloud or darkness When I'm left, friends, all alone.

Oh I dream somedays, I wonder, Why my youth I spent so sad, When my life all lay before me Days I might have spent all glad.

But somedays the silver lining, I can't see it—some folks do;
But its those I see now plainly
Oh the useless days of blue.

Now I'm old, I've learned a lesson, And I'm glad that it is true, Yet I learned by sad experience Just like most of us folks do.

When I was a good bit younger Yes, a very little lass,
Every time I passed the sideboard
I would look into the glass.

It was simple, friends, I know it, But a lesson true I learned; Every action that I did then I would get the same returned.

Always since I have tried greeting This old world with a kind smile; And it isn't always easy,
But it surely is worthwhile.
By Miss Mae Allison.

St. John, Kan., R. 6.

HOME HINTS (By Aunt Aggie of K. S. A. C.)

It's Garden Time Aren't you just aching to get out and make garden these balmy spring days? And speaking of gardens, what

are you going to plant in yours?

It's time now to start the early spring garden, to plant radishes, let-tuce, onions, and start tomato plants and egg plants for transplanting. For radishes, white icicle, and French breakfast seem quite popular and give best results in Kansas. Black Simpson lettuce, and John Baer, Ponderosa, or the new wilt resistant variety Kanora tomatoes developed by the Kansas State Agricultural college grow well,

also, in Kansas.
You might like to try something new in vegetables-mushrooms, for instance. Prepare the bed in a dark, damp place—an ordinary cellar is godd, for then you can have mushrooms all the year round. Directions for planting will come with the mush-

about that time. Spinach and Swiss about that time. Spinach and swiss chard can be planted then or earlier. If space is limited, and even if there is plenty, it's a good idea to plant another vegetable in the space where one vegetable reaches its prime of the spinishes its growth, so there is growth, so there is growth, so there is or finishes its growth, so there is something growing in the garden all the time until fall.

BETTER THAN THE MOSIAC LAW We have the Ten Commandments of the Mosiac Law—a good code of ethics, one that helped to bring roat a higher civilization than was then krown but Christ, that teacher of krown but Christ, that teacher of great truths in simple form, formulated one brief one—one that had the same meaning as those hen but in a few words, "Love thy neighbor as thyself." Simple, yes, but straight to the point, brief, concise, yet all embracing. When we love our neighbor bracing. When we love our neighbor as ourself we see and recognize the indwelling God essence in each, and it is not possible to love God and not see this in His children. We cannot steal from or slander

our neighbor, neither can we overwork or mistreat any one. To love others as ourself will make us tolerant to their apparent faults because we would know that the impelling motive may be one quite dif-ferent from what the effects of the action would lead one to believe. We all have been quite misunderstood and blamed for results of actions of which the impulse, the promptings were fine and commendable. For instance: A child has desired to caress its mother but bumped her corns, the mother not understanding, blames the child, at least for being clumsy. The sensitive soul is hurt, the child shrinks within itself, and hesitates to repeat within itself, and hesitates to repeat

This statement of Christ is proof of the up-to-dateness of His teachings. Even we living in the speeded

uptimes of the present day, with our mania for things brief and to the point could not improve the above statement, having so much truth yet with the use of few words.—Ethel

SAVE YOUR CELERY TOPS
Wash and dry all odds and ends of celery and leaves. Wash clean, place them in the oven to dry, turning them now and again. Thoroughly dry/ then put them i an air-tight tin and store n a dry place. When celery is out of season it will be found very useful for flavoring soups and hashes, etc.

PICKLED CELERY

One and a half cups celery, half-pint vinegar, 1 tablespoon pickling spice. Wash celery, cut into two or three-inch long pieces, pack into jars. Add a clove of garlic to each jar and fill with hot spiced vinegar. Use the proportion of spice given in recipe or se one-half pint of the prepared pick-

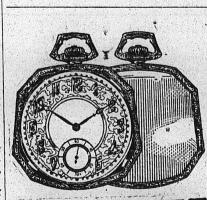
Remove bread and biscuits from the baking pan as soon as they are taken from the oven or 'sweating" will spoil the crispness of the bottom

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY
Whereas Death has come into our midst so suddenly and claimed our beloved brother Frank Gates, Be it resolved that we, the members of Town Line Local No. 569 extend to his bereaved wife and family our heartfelt sympathy in this sad hour, and be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the sorrow stricken family, a copy be spread on the minutes of this meeting, and a copy be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication.

Committee—

Clarence Lappin

Clarence Lappin Richard Bundle Edward S. Sicks.



rooms all the year round. Directions for planting will come with the mushroom brick.

Potatoes and beets can be planted the last of March.

For the summer garden, beging planting about two weeks after the spring planting, repeating the sowing of radish and lettuce seed as desired. Cabbage can be started under glass the first of April, or in the open after frost. Beans, peas, parsey and cucumbers can be started toward the middle and last of April.

For the late summer garden, plant bout June 1. Such vegetables and chart of April.

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GLOBE SCIENTIFIC CO.

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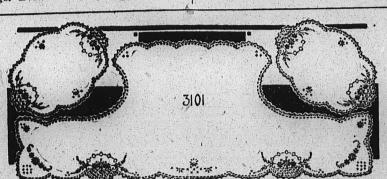
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STRAWBERRY Plants (Certified) The best grown; Senator Dunlap Klondike and Aroma; 200, \$1; 500, \$2; 1,000, \$3.50; progressive everbearing, \$1 per 100; all postpaid; packed in damp moss and guaranteed to arrive in good live condition. Ideal Fruit Farm, Stilwell, Ok.

ALFALFA Seed-Frank Baum, Salina WANTED—A car of Kaffir corn. Drexel Elevator and Merc. Co., Drexel, Mo.

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son, Scandia, Kansas.

FROST PROOF Cabbage and Onion plants. Open field grown, strong, well-rooted from treated seeds. Cabbage, fifty to bundle, labeled with variety name, damp moss to roots, Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early and Late Flat Dutch. Onions: Prizetaker, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda, Parcel Post Prepaid, cabbage: 100, 50c; 200, 75c; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00; 5,000, \$8.00. Onions: 500, 90c; 1,000, \$1.40; 6,000, \$6.50. Express Collect, 6,000 and over cabbage, \$1.00 thousand; onions, 75c thousand. Full count. Prompt shipment. Safe arrival. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for free seed and plant catalog. UNION PLANT COMPANY, Texarkana, Ark.

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YOUR OWN FIRM

Stock Yards

Kansas City, Mo.

Mr. Farmer:

There once was a crow. He wanted a drink of water. He found a little water in a deep pitcher but couldn't reach it. He dropped pebbles into the pitcher, one by one, until the level of the water was raised so he could reach it.

The crow knew what he wanted and he went

Every pebble in the pitcher of co-operation will bring what you want just a little bit closer. It is our business to help you gather pebbles.

> Farmers Union Produce Association, Kansas City, Missouri.

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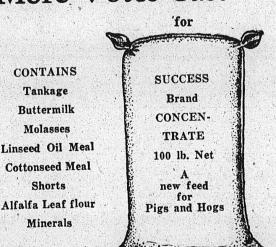
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## PRODUCE DEPARTMENT

We met the Bright New Can out at Leonardville last Monday evening. Leonardville is one station that paid a local station rebate last year, and Mr. Blauer says it isn't the first time that it has been done at that station. Mr. Nanninger (we don't know his first name but it should be Tjart or Hjalmar) is the station operator there. The Bright New Can tells us that Nanninga has a motto which cream canes in he says "We take them large" and when the one gallon syrup pail of cream comes in he says "We take them large" and when the one gallon syrup pail of cream comes in he says "We take them large" and when the one gallon syrup pail of cream comes in he says "We take them large" and when the one gallon syrup pail of cream comes in he says "We take them large" and when the one gallon syrup pail of cream comes in he says "We take them large" and when the one gallon syrup pail of cream comes in he says "We take them large" and when the one gallon syrup pail of cream comes in he says "We take them large" and when the one gallon syrup pail of cream comes in he says "We take them large" and when the one gallon syrup pail of cream comes in he says "We take them large" and when the one gallon syrup pail of cream comes in he says "We take them large" and when the business so we take them all." Now put it all together and see if it might not help explain that local station rebate. Leonardville is one station station rebate. Leonar

MENT OF AGRICULTURE.

his pocketbook, but that is no reason mals of that breed there.

to select many bulls on this dairy herd.

basis, because not many have been

proved through these records or

through those of the advanced regis-

try. At the present time most dairy

a nonbreeder, or if she has tubercul-

tion Stock

cows that produce over 6,000 pounds

of milk a year containing more than

240 pounds of butter fat should

prove satisfactory in every way as

Young, healthy, well-bred dairy teria counts.

for the foundation herd.

treme and purchase low-producing Better Generally to Begin with Grades

is not a cheap cow to own. Actually of this country produce more milk

records show that the purebred cows

why he should go to the other ex-

scrubs. A cow that does not produce

enough to pay for her feed and care

"LEONARDVILLE, FRONT AND brings in the business. When someone comes in with a ten gallon can full of cream he says "We take them large"

We mat the Print New Cor out of the business. When someone doubled and new members are still being added.

UNITED STATES DEPART- breeding of the sire and the production record of the dam are very imthe rule." portant. Beginning with young un-

(2) The consumption of milk has RADIO LESSONS.

DAIRY HERD IMPROVEMENT
Intelligent selection of dairy animals is the first step in building up a high-producing herd. It includes the selection of the sire as well as the cows. As time passes it also includes the culling of all animals that prove unprofitable; but in this brief talk we shall confine ourselves to the discussion of the foundation herd.

TRADIO LESSONS.

Beginning with young unlow the fer calves will require too much time for one who is interested in immediate returns. By starting with cows in milk the owner may have an income from the dairy starting with cows in milk the owner may have an income from the dairy products the very day he buys his first cow.

Some will ask, "What breed should I choose?" In reply we would say, "Other things being equal select the one you like best." There is no best cussion of the foundation herd.

The consumption of milk has increased rapidly, and there is no loubt but that this increase has been doubt but that this increase has been doubt but that this increase has been doubt but that this increased rapidly, and there is no loubt but that this increase has been due in a large part to the consumer has placed in the quality of our modern milk supply. It well behooves dairymen to retain this confidence by keeping their houses in order, so to speak.

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS—Best fair to good 8.50@9.50, plain 8.00@ 8.50. Best stockers 9.00@9.50, bulk good kinds 8 to 9 cents, plain 7 to 8 cents. Dogies 5.75@6.50, not many

cussion of the foundation herd. breed of dairy cows. Good cows and Whether or not a dairy herd will be profitable from the very first depends breed. It is not especially important eral classes—the major and the minprofitable from the very first depends largely on the selection of the foundation stock.

Most dairymen begin the business with very little capital. Because of this many of them think they can not afford to buy high-producing cows. Some even go to the extreme largely on the selection of the foundation stock.

In deciding on the breed, however, it is usually best to choose one that common in the neighborhood. If buyers desire to purchase animals of affected with tuberculosis, garget. cows. Some even go to the extreme buyers desire to purchase animals of affected with tuberculosis, garget, of buying low-producing scrubs because such cows are low in price per head.

Some even go to the extreme puyers desire to purchase animals of anected with tuperculosis, garget, and other diseases which may contribute dangerous bacteria to milk or cause abnormal physical conditions around 7.50, fancy 8.00@8.50, medium around 7.50. Cow marked with tuperculosis, garget, and other diseases which may contribute dangerous bacteria to milk or cause abnormal physical conditions around 7.50, fancy 8.00@8.50, medium around 7.50. Cow marked with tuperculosis, garget, and other diseases which may contribute dangerous bacteria to milk or cause abnormal physical conditions around 7.50, fancy 8.00@8.50, medium around 7.50. Cow marked with tuperculosis, garget, and other diseases which may contribute dangerous bacteria to milk or cause abnormal physical conditions.

dropping into the milk during the

process of milking.
Sterilized utensils and proper cooling and storage of milk are such important aids in keeping bacteria counts low that they will be treated separately in later broadcasts in this series.

Sterilized utensis and proper course in the carves 5.00@3.00. Sterilized whiteface steer calves \$9.00 to 9.25, reds 8.00@8.25. Bologna bulls 5.50@6.00, corn feds 6.00@6.50. HOGS—Market lower every day up until today. With 3500 on sale market until today. With 3500 on sale market bulls 5.50@6.00. Re garding purebreds and grades, ing and storage of milk are such im-

such a cow is dear at any price.

Begin With a Few High Producers

It is always better to begin dairy—
grades. In beginning with purebreds
grades. In beginning with purebreds
the initial cost will be higher, the
large high producing dairy—
and butterfat per cow than is produced by grades; yet, as a rule, the
beginners had better start with
grades. In beginning with purebreds
the initial cost will be higher, the
large high producing dairy—
and management will require

The so-called minor factors in

What do we mean by comparative—ly high-producing dairy cows? The expression "high producing" does not mean the same to every dairyman. To the owner of a scrub herd it may mean a butterfat production per cow of 150 pounds a year. To the owner of a good purebred herd it may mean a butterfat production per cow of 150 pounds a year. To the owner of a good purebred herd it may mean in three or four times that much. The man of limited resources who is about to go into the dairy business should set a minimum standard of production for a mature cow at not less than 6,000 pounds of milk containing at least 240 pounds of butterfat.

But how does anyone know what a dairy cow produces before he buys her? A former starting and seven to the dairy cow produces before he buys her? A former starting and seven to the start is made with low producers, profits can not amount to hear a form of the simple and handled on the farm.

Bulk is produced and handled on the farm.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Fat lambs higher Monday and Tuesday, lower bigher Monday and Tuesday, lower mation may be simple farm.

Barn construction may be simple dended and today. Top on fed Colorados today 15.60, clipsed lambs, it will share an at the same time denders and the same time and inexpensive and at the same time denders and today. Top on fed Colorados today 15.60, clipsed lambs, it will share an at the same time and inexpensive and at the same time denders and today. Top on fed Colorados today 15.60, clipsed lambs, it will be denders and today. Top on fed Colorados today 15.00, native same time follow f

Defined the dairy cow produces before he buys her? A few years ago there was no much until a better herd has been provide some method of changing the considerably during the last two practicable way of knowing this, but built up through the use of good sires barn air so that the cattle may have days. now, thanks to the work of more than 800 cow-testing associations, about through testing. The building of a constant supply of fresh air without through testing. The building of a constant supply of fresh air without through testing. The building of a constant supply of fresh air without through testing. The building of a constant supply of fresh air without through testing. The building of a constant supply of fresh air without through testing. The building of a constant supply of fresh air without through testing. The building of a constant supply of fresh air without through testing. The building of a constant supply of fresh air without through testing. The building of a constant supply of fresh air without through testing. The building of a constant supply of fresh air without through testing. The building of a constant supply of fresh air without through testing. The building of a constant supply of fresh air without through testing. The building of a constant supply of fresh air without through testing. The building of a constant supply of fresh air without through testing. The building of a constant supply of fresh air without through testing. The building of a constant supply of fresh air without through testing. The building of a constant supply of fresh air without through testing through testing through testing the constant supply of fresh air without through testing through testing through testing through the constant supply of fresh air without through the constant sup

milk and butterfat, cost of roughage, farmer does not want to see profits tilation. tial tester and serve as a guide in se- handled, there is little chance for suc-

lecting the foundation stock for the lecting the foundation stock for the new herd.

The barnyard is worthy of attention. It should be graded and draining the inherent ability to produce real tion. It should be graded and draining of the inherent ability to produce real tion. Even the sire may be selected sonably large quantities of milk or end kept free from accumulations of through the cowtesting association by butter fat. Therefore the dairyman manure. This will lessen the work kinds \$5.50 to\$6.50, canners and cutthrough the cowtesting association by butter 1at. Therefore the dairyman manufer the cows before milking. ters \$3.50 to \$4.50; stockers and means of the records of his daugh- should be careful to choose good aniters. It is not yet practicable, how- mals as the foundation stock for his

Milk House Needed

need not be far from the barn. In In the production of clean milk fact, convenience suggests that it be sires must be selected on appearance, there are many things to be considlose to the barn, with a separate out pared with March 1926. pedigree, and the records of the ered-so many that sometimes conide entrance. Suggestions regardfusion exists as to just what is essening barn construction also apply here.
Simple, smooth construction is all If dairy cows for the foundation tial. On the one hand there are herd are bought on their cow-testing those who place undue emphasis on that is needed. Light and ventilaassociation records, the purchaser certain things which have little bearmay acquire a herd of known produc- ing on the quality of the milk; while pitched to well-trapped drains which ing capacity, but that is not enough. on the other hand, some disregard carry the drainage away from the building. Of course the ever-pres- ly supplied, prices generally steady The age of each cow and her physical everything except a few factors condition may be of even greater importance than her ability to produce actual number of bacteria in milk. ent fly may be kept out by screens and screen doors. No proper milk house is complete without facilities shows but 3.00 milk. If a cow is very old, if she is Neither extreme is advisable or just. Measures must be taken in milk for washing and steriling utensils and 1926. osis or infectious abortion, she is not production which will fully protect to be considered in selecting animals the farmer from losses and the con-

cooling and storing milk. Having such a nice milk house wouldn't it be a shame to spoil it by cluttering it up with old clothing, shovels, and odds and ends? Farmers' Bulletin No. 1214, Farm Dairy Houses, contains plans to suit most

Pure Water Must Be Supplied foundation stock on which to build derly methods stimulate cleanliness your future herd. Of course, if pro-duction records can not be obtained dairy. It has been said that a clean any farm, but what a necessity on a it will be necessary to choose cows man could produce clean milk amid dairy farm! Cattle are entitled to it will be necessary to choose cows man could produce clean milk amid dairy farm! Cattle are entitled to ers Union Live Stock Commission at on their appearance, or, in the case dirty surroundings if he used care-drink their fill of clean, fresh water this place is now broadcasting—put-

milk between the farm and the re- FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK ceiving station, railroad, or city An even temperature above freezing and below 50 degrees F should be maintained for best results. Frozen milk is not satisfactory to the

snugly over the cans.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION Likes Our Buying

Seneca, Kans., Mar. 28, 1927. Farmers Union L. S. Commission, Kansas City, Mo. Dear Sirs:-

I received the steers just fine, and I am sure pleased with them. You sure did a good job picking them out, and I want to thank you folks very much for filling my order. Hope you find the returns all O. K. I remain,

Very truly yours,

Carl F. Kroemer, Jr., Rt. 2.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Mar. 31 — STEERS—We are glad to report a higher cattle market, new top on 1784 lb. steers 13.00. Bulk heavy cattle 11 to 12 cents. Steers weighing over 1200 lbs. in good demand. Bulk light-

good kinds 8 to 9 cents, plain 7 to 8 cents. Dogies 5,75@6.50, not many

head.

It is true that the beginner who is short of funds must guard his cash with care. He could not buy champions of production even if he wished, because his entire financial resources would perhaps be large enough to pay for only a small fraction of the cost of a cow of that type. He must be content to buy within the limits of his pocketbook, but that is no reason mals of that breed there.

many animals of that breed are to cause abnormal physical conditions be found. One farmer started with are not fit to produce milk for the some forms.

Solo Canners and cutters 4 to 5 cents. Good stock cows and springers 5.75@

6.50. Choice light fleshy feed-bring the heifers 8.00@.8.50, good stock heif-bring the h

ing steady with Monday, top 10.00, fair to good 7 to 8 cents, lightweight thin calves 5.00@5.50. Stock calves \$11.00. ruled 10 t 25 higher today, top 11.75 on light lights. 130s to 160s 11.40 to 11.75, 170s to 230s 10.85 to 11.25, 240s

with a larger herd of low producers. The high producers are really not much more expensive than the scrubs. What do we mean by comparatively high-producing dairy cows? The expression "high producing" does not mean the same to every dairyman may desire to change to mean the same to every dairyman may desire to change to mean the same to every dairyman may desire to change to mean the same to every dairyman may desire to change to mean the same to every dairyman may desire to change to mean the same to every dairyman may desire to change to mean the same to every dairyman may desire to change to mean the same to every dairyman may desire to change to mean the same to every dairyman may desire to change to purebreds. This he may do gradual-mean the same to every dairyman may desire to change to purebreds. This he may do gradual-mean the same to every dairyman may desire to change to purebreds. This he may do gradual-mean the same to every dairyman may desire to change to purebreds. This he may do gradual-mean the same to every dairyman may desire to change to purebreds. This he may do gradual-mean the same to every dairyman may desire to change to purebreds. This he may do gradual-mean the same to every dairyman may desire to change to purebreds. This he may do gradual-mean the same to every dairyman may desire to change to purebreds. This he may do gradual-mean the same to every dairyman may desire to change to purebreds. This he may do gradual-mean the same to every dairyman may desire to change to be there or by wire and in the citary in the citary to do in th

350,000 dairy cows are on yearly test in this country. This test shows for each cow the yearly production of each cow the year year. milk and butterfat, cost of roughage, cost of grain, gross income, and average income over cost of feed.

These records are kept by an imparting and imparting to see a good spring market, of course such a barn should be kept clean—Manure removed applied to long deferred.

Regardless of how large the herd whenever necessary to the walls and colling to see a good spring market, of course such a barn should be with the best steers selling from the properties of and more common steers which are The barnyard is worthy of atten- hardest hit, from \$8.75 to \$9.25. Good cows are about steady and selling from \$7.50 to \$8.50. Medium feeders have been rather scarce and After milking each cow it is very kinds selling from \$8.50 to \$9.50. desirable to remove the milk to the Veal calves are about \$1.00 per com or milk house. This building hundred lower, with the top at \$10. The runs in cattle for the month show a decrease of 5,159 as com-

> With liberal receipts, the hog market broke 50c to 60c during the first three days this week, but with light tion are necessary. Floors should be supplies Thursday, and a good shipper demand, the market reached 10c The supply of hogs for March shows but 3,003 head short of March

With a fairly good supply of sheep, the market was active and higher

early in the week, but closed quiet.

Receipts for the month were 18,386 short of March 1926.

A pure water supply is a boon on FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION P. S. Beg to advise that the Farm-

of purebreds, on their appearance and their pedigree.

One of the cheapest ways so far as the immediate outlay is concerned is to buy a few bred heifers, or heifers about to freshen. In this case the of fact, clean milk is very generally produced in clean dairies, and while of fact, clean milk is very generally produced in clean dairies, and while of fact, clean milk is very generally produced in clean dairies, and while of fact, clean milk is very generally produced in clean dairies, and while of fact, clean milk is very generally produced in clean dairies, and while of fact, clean milk is very generally produced in clean dairies, and while of fact, clean milk is very generally produced in clean dairies, and while of fact, clean milk is very generally produced in clean dairies, and while of fact, clean milk is very generally produced in clean dairies, and while of fact, clean milk is very generally produced in clean dairies, and while of fact, clean milk is very generally produced in clean dairies, and while of fact, clean milk is very generally produced in clean dairies, and while of fact, clean milk is very generally produced in clean dairies, and while of fact, clean milk is very generally produced in clean dairies, and while of fact, clean milk is very generally produced in clean dairies, and while of fact, clean milk is very generally produced in clean dairies, and while of fact, clean milk is very generally produced in clean dairies, and while of fact, clean milk is very generally produced in clean dairies, and while of fact, clean milk is very generally produced in clean dairies, and while of fact, clean milk is very generally produced in clean dairies, and while of fact, clean milk is very generally produced in clean dairies, and while of fact, clean man is apt to lapse on a product of on a product of on a product of ting on a product of the one of the fact of of purebreds, on their appearance ful methods. This is undoubtedly instead of being forced to drink from ting on a program each week on

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Mar.

31. 1927— Receipts of cattle this week have been around 5,000 more for the first buyer because its physical character- four days of this week than the same istics are not the same when it is time last week, but our market is thawed out.

We all know that milk which becomes warm allows bacteria to grow and often results in spoilage." Proholding up remarkably well on the better finished good quality cattle.

Prices on this class of cattle look higher than the clase of last week. tect cans from extremes of tempera- There was a new top here this week ture while hauling—blankets in winter and a cover from the sun in sumter and a cover from the sun in sum. This summer protection may \$12.50. There has been some slow-be either a canvas or blanket which ness on the medium quality cattle, tle. Yearlings this week sold up to \$12.50. There has been some slowness on the medium quality cattle, weighing from 900 to 1200 pounds change from common, mixed stock to mals have regular access to it.

# 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. Local that are not paid up in full but want their meeting notice published can have space in this department for One Cent per word per week.

ALLEN COUNTY
JIBERTY LOCAL NO. 2185\*\*\*
Meets the second and fourth Friday of the month. Ray Wilson, Sec.

MAMOND LOCAL NO. 2081\*\*\*\*
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Mrs. R. C. Parish, Sec. ALLEN CENTER LOCAL NO. 2155
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Mrs. Jno. Page, Sec'y. FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 2154\*\*\*\*
Meets the first and third Wednesday nights of each month. Mrs. Chas. L. Stewart, Sec'y.

OHEROREE COUNTY
NEUTRAL LOCAL NO. 2108\*\*\*\*
Meets the first Tuesday of each month.
C. A. Atkinson, Secretary. ELLSWORTH COUNTY
LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 925\*\*\*\*
Meets every first and third Monday of
each month. Ed Mog; Sec'y

Meets the first Monday evening in each month. W. H. Fleming, Sec. ELLSWORTH COUNTY
ADVANCE LOCAL NO. 1889\*\*\*
Meets on the first Monday of
month. F. F. Svoboda, Sec'y.

good the balance of this spring.

lb. steers, \$12.00. Fred Kastner, ing a breed is that of standardization. Schleswig, Iowa, two loads, 1104 lb. Community effort in raising the same Yearlings, \$11.85. F. E. Lumberg, breed or variety of stock offers many Vermillion, S. D., two loads steers, advantages. Sometimes these efforts fed only 90 days, averaging 1210 lb. are more important than mere person-

We will be glad to hear from you

South St. Joseph, Mo., April 1st, it once and see for yourself. Farm- of any kind of stock instead of trying ers' Bulletin No. 602, 'The Produc-tion of Clean Milk," tells the story much better progress with a single

> LIVESTOCK BREEDING Lesson 2. Selecting Breeds and Types of Livestock

> D. S. Burch In the business of raising livestock oiles, radio sets, and countless other

One can spend hours in discussing the advantages and disadvantages of each, but in the end the selection simmers down to the question of person-al preference, which in turn depends largely on the use to be made of the

find little use for such animals but has use for heavy-draft teams. Types and Models Change Continuing the comparison further, here is a gradual change in evolution in animal types in much the same way that models of commercial articles are

changd to meet public preference. Livestock today are considerably different in type from the animals of a quarter of a century ago, and very much different from those of a century ago. So it is not surprising when a per-

agent, to the state agricultural col-lege, or the United States Department any unpaid refund or any matter in a series of Farmers' Bulletins on this which we can be of service to you. points of the various breeds and enable the reader to make comparisons feed and labor. But whether your and form conclusions accordingly. herd or flock is large or small, it will A Large Number of Breeds There is a large field of selection

as you will see from the following figures, which are for breeds in the United States (foreign countries have some of the same breeds and still others). There are 10 principal breeds of beef cattle and 6 of cattle kept for dairy purposes. There are 9 important breeds of light horses and 6 of draft horses. Breeds of hogs number 14. Breeds of sheep number 11, and there are 7 principal breeds of goats. Chickens are even more numerous, there being 42 principal breeds with still more varieties. There are 9 recognized varieties of Varieties alone.

In spite of the figures given, representing breeds which in some cases have taken centuries to perfect, some livestock owners are not fully satis-fied and sometimes plan to originate a new breed or variety to meet some special preferenc. This course is sel-dom advisable, and amateurs are more likely to attempt it than experienced breeders, who realize the heavy expense and the doubtful results.

HAYS LOCAL NO. 864\*\*\*\*

Meets the first Friday in each month, alternating Pleasant Hill at 7:30 in the evening with Hays Court House at 2:00 in the afternoon. Frank B. Pfeifer, Secty.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1804 Meets the first and third Monday of each month. Frank Reitmeyer, Sec'y.

GREENWOOD COUNTY NEAL LOCAL No. 1318\*\*\*\*

\_Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. J. C. Graves, Sec. PARK LOCAL NO. 909\*\*\*\*

Meets the last Saturday of each month.
Jas. Hein, Sec'y.

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

JOHNSON COUNTY
SHARON LOCAL NO. 1744 \*\*\*\*
Meets the last Friday evening of each month, Mrs. Gussie K. DeVault, Sec'y.

but they look at least steady with the close of last week. From all indications the market is going to continue in mind. Though animals of the same of feeding gradually so that their breed have the same general charac- digestive system will become adjust-The butcher market is in exceptoristics of color, form, and other ed to change. It is very important tionally good condition. The right points of similarity, no two are alike. In this respect the comparison to maniant clover, especially when wet, for \$9.25 or better. The bulk of the ufactured articles-which are made beef cows at the present time are moving in a range of prices from the same mold—does not apply. Var\$6.50 to \$8.00. Well conditioned lations within the breed permit the heifers on the yearling type are sell-ing up to \$11.00 with the bulk of selecting his breeding stock. Such selection enables him in time to ap-The following are a few of our proach more closely the goal and ideal cattle sales this week: Clarence Nas-which he has in mind.

Another point to consider in select-11.00.

Our cattle business is increasing al preference. They include a wider selection of sires and other breeding every day and we are very anxious stock, beneficial contact with breedto put this firm at the top of the list on the Chicago market. We would appreciate your co-operation in this sides, there are numerous market adventures. vantages when large numbers of animals are raised in a locality. Much has been said in the farm pa-

pers and by speakers at livestock ing seed potatoes. Reports were givmeetings about purebred livestock. on from the county meeting. White Success in that field depends largely Eagle oil was discussed. The meeton one's ability as a judge of stock, knowledge of breeding principles, and of the pedigrees of breeding stock given by some of the Union members available for use. Standards and pure and a vocal duet and a violin solo was breeding are exacting, and the under-Yours very truly,
FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK
COMMISSION

taking requires a fight degree and selling surplus stock. Inexperienced breeders are advied to make a small beginning are advied to make a small beginning taking requires a high degree of busiand build on it gradually, instead of making a large initial investment.

Stick to One Breed Another important point to keep in

breed than by scattering his efforts. This point applies also to the grad-ing up of livestock by the use of purebred sires. In selecting a sire, get one of the breed you prefer and which offers the greatest opportunities for success in your locality. Remember the breed selected corresponds in a that the sire you select determines general way with the purchase of the breed characteristics of the entire commercial products such as automo- herd or flock a few years hence, assuming, of course, that you follow straight course and stick to the kind of sire that you begin with.

One of the most unwise things to do in animal breeding is to keep changing from one breed to another Remember that breeds and types of One man prefers a light car and another with different requirements prefers a heavier one. Similarly with livestock, one owner may need a team when you get all the facts you should of handy-sized, general-purpose have no trouble in picking the one horses, whereas another farmer would that best suits your needs and personal preference.

The Department of Agriculture considers that all standard breeds of livestock are meritorious and is impartial in its attitude toward them. It is ready to send interested persons bulletins containing the descriptions and origin of the principal breeds of all kinds of animals.

> LIVESTOCK FEEDING William Jackson

Growing stock make the best use of feed. Keep young stock growing. son is about to select a breed of live-stock that he applies to his county Feed plenty. Skimpy feeding makes skimpy animals and skimpy profits. Balanced rations and enough feed of Agriculture, asking what is the is the secret. But all balanced rabest breed. Such questions are so fre- tions do not give equal profits. Feed Kindly advise with us concerning quent that the government has issued the rations that give the best results -at the lowest costs.

Two things more to remember: Good equipment prevents waste of herd or flock is large or small, it will be most profitable for you to keep the feed clean and feed it to the stock in clean mangers, boxes, buck-

ets, or whatever you use.

Give stock good shelter and do not overcrowd. Protect the stock from parasites. Lice, worms, and other pests sap the stock and your profits, Feed bills run less if you keep your stock free from parasites.

Feed Young Animals Liberally Every animal has a natural growing period and if it does not make its gains during that period it will not do fterwards, regardless of the quantty of feed given. The importance of feeding young animals properly is therefore plain. Animals, like persons, thrive best n a combination of feeds. Never

feed a ration containing corn alone, for instance, to any class of stock. Even the best animals can not pro duce without adequate and suitable feed. Therefore feed animals well and give them a chance.

Don't let animals go thirsty. Wa

SAND CREEK LOCAL NO. 462\*\*\*\*
Meets the second and last Friday of the month. Walter Lott, Sec.

RUSH COUNTY SAND CREEK LOCAL NO. 804\*\*\*\*

D Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. R. Wilson, Sec.

SMITH COUNTY
OAK CREEK NO. 1185\*\*\*\*
Meets at Stuart on the second Monday of each month. H. J. Schwarz,

NION LOCAL NO. 2019\*\*\*
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. J. W. Batchman, Sec.

TREGO COUNTY.

VODA LOCAL NO. 742.

Meets the fourth Friday in every month. Alfred Rensmeyer, Sec.-Treas.

WABAUNSEE COUNTY
FREEMONT LOCAL NO. 2014\*\*\*\*
Meets the first and third Friday of the month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec. month. A. W. Esenmenger, Sec.

when animals are hungry the result

STAFFORD COUNTY COLUMN

Valley Center Local met March 25 with its regular business meeting. Roll call showed 40 members present. An order was taken for 100 lbs. of cheese. Delegates for the next county meeting was appointed. A good program was given, one of the features being a play entitled "The Dearest Thing in Boots." Mr. Cole also favored us with some old time fiddling. Refreshments were served in the basement by the young ladies. Gladys Bird, Local Corr.

Stafford, Kans., Mar. 29, 1927 Librty Local No. 1988 met March . Reports were given on the dues committee. They talked about ordering was turned over to the program also given. Adjourned until March 18. Not a very large crowd in attendance. Some reports were given on dues committee. Not much business was transacted that night. After the meeting was over Mr. Hartnett appointed an entertainment committee for the evening. All kinds of games were played and everyone had a good

time. Adjourned. Mrs. Alva Minnis, Local Corr.

Stafford, Kansas. (Mrs. Blaine O'Connor, Co. Corr.) Met in regular session March 25 During the business meeting delegates were appointed for the county meeting to be held in St. John April 5th. This being the night for the losing side to entertain the winners of a recent contest we were served ice

cream and cake. The house was crowded to its fullst capacity.

The country women's alich of Union Local will meet Thursday, March 31, with Mrs. Viola Heyen as hostess.

The following young people from Union Local took part in the fine arts try-out: Sam Crissman, Lawrence Taylor, Lydia Crissman, Smith, Aurel Hunley, Zella Snell and Gretchen O'Connor.

NOTICE

The Woodson Co. Farmers Union will hold its next meeting at Punkin Kollig. The ladies' county club will also meet with them on Saturday, April 9th. Everybody welcome. L. L. Byfield, Sec'y.

S. C. Cowels, Pres.

TREGO COUNTY There will be a meeting of the Trego Couunty Farmers Union in the court house at Wakeeney, Kansas, April 9, 1927, at 2 o'clock. We will hear the reports of our delegate from the state convention. Also plans for the annual picnic will be discussed at

this time. R. H. Trudgeon, Sec'y.

NOTICE OF THE POSTPONED MEETING OF MARION CO. J. P. Fengel, president of the Marion County Farmers Union, wished to call to the attention of all members in that county that the county meeting that was to be held on March 19th, at Lost Springs will be held on April 16th. All members welcome, a large crowd wil be appreciated.

It is best to mulch strawberry plants the first time the ground freezes to sufficient depth that the horses will not break through when driving across the patch with a load of straw. Clean wheat straw or prairie hay makes the best mulches and should be applied evenly 4 inches thick and raked off as soon as the leaves of the strawberry plants start to grow in the spring.

In cleaning enamel finished kitchen walls, put a little kerosene or soda in warm water and wipe the walls with a cloth wrung out of the solution.

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.

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

## **Price List of Local Supplies**

Minimum Requirements for Founda- add certain touches which perhaps

Application cards ....... 20 for 5c Credential blanks ...... 10 for 5c Constitutions .. Local Sec'y's Receipt Beeks 25c

Farmers' Union Song Leaflets, per dozen ...... Business Manuals, now used instead of Ritual, each ......5c Farmers' Union Song Books
published by Jobbing Assn 20c
Farmers' Union Watch Fobs 50c

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sumer from impure milk. It is advis-

able to go even beyond this and to

will not yield returns in lowered bac-

Why Produce Clean Milk

This is desirable for two reasons:

(1) Clean surroundings and or-

Secretary's Minute Books .....50c Farmers' Union Watch Fobs 50c Farmers Union Buttons ......25c Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expense

in Postage and Labor. WRITE C. E. Brasted, Box 51, Salina, Kansas.