THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization --- Education --- Co-operation

VOLUME XXI — SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1929 — NUMBER 48

THE POSSIBILITIES IN HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER

Probably the richest single field for exploitation in our country today is in electrical power. It surpasses oil and coal in future possibilities. The Canadian farm organizations are thoroughly alive to the situation in that country, and this article, by Arthur J. Cantin, of Edmonton, who has made a study of conditions in Alberta, is reprinted from the U. F. A. magazine.

The statement that public development of hydro-electric power, coupled with natural resources, would make the Province "the greatest manufacturing center west of the Great Lakes" is significant. The Power Trust is a threat to future development. Mr. Cantin says:

Few people in Alberta today realize what cheap hydro-electric power would bring to this Province. We find for instance that Winnipeg previous to 1911 was paying from 10 to 20 cents per kilowatt hour for its electrical energy. In that year the city started its hydro-electric plant at Point Dubois, when the rates were cut to 3 cents per k.w.h. for domestic users. This was done 18 years ago when the electrical art had not reached the degree of perfection it has today. Winnipeg enjoyed, for years, the cheapest rates for electrical energy in the world.

We find that an abundance of cheap power brings industries in its wake. We do not have to go outside of Alberta to find ample proof of this. Calgary with its cheap hydro-electric power has been able to induce industries to build in that city to a larger extent than any other city in the Province. The very low rate offered to the General Motors in Regina has been one of the deciding factors to bring this very desirable industry to that city.

In the Engineering Journal for April, 1929, in a paper presented by Leslie R. Thomson, Consulting Engineer, and read at the annual meeting of the Engineering Institute of Canada, held at Hamilton, Ont., on Feb. 14th, 1929, the following statement is very interesting: "What 1,000 h.p. means to Ontario and Quebec; An investment of $1,250,000.00—A yearly production of $475,000.00—A yearly payroll of $200-000.00—Employment for 200 and 7 factories." If we multiply this by 100 or 1,000 we arrive at enormous figures.

U. F. A. Convention Ebphatic

The U. F. A. has urged in no uncertain terms at its last Convention and is still urging the necessity of having the Provincial Government undertake the development of our water-power. It is to be hoped that men of vision and ability to materialize these visions will guide the destiny of this mertorious project.

A controversy is going on in the city of Edmonton between two companies as to the merits of steam and water-power. It is the opinion of the best informed engineers that steam and water-power should not be rivals, but should work in collaboration with one another. Conditions in Alberta are different from those of any other Province in Canada. We have large amounts of water-power awaiting development, but we also have a large quantity of coal mining facilities which should not be discriminated against. Up to about ten or fifteen years ago, the thermal efficiency of the best power plant was between 15 per cent to 20 per cent, or it required from three to four pounds of coal to produce one k.w.h. (kilowatt hour). Today many a plant produces one k:w h. with less than 1.9 pounds of coal. This shows great improvement, and the end is not yet if we believe what Mr. Elmer Smith, Turbine Specialist, General Electric Co., Boston, Mass., said in the Electrical World of May 4th, 1929: "Our engineers feel that where designers are free to adopt ideal conditions they would today recommend 1,200 lb. gage pressure and 750 deg. F. at turbine throttle, reheating at around 350 to 400 lb. back to 800 deg. F., as the gain from increased temperature is greater on the reheat than on the initial steam."

Possibilities of Coal

"A turbine of 100,000 to 125,000 k.w. size with these operating conditions and 1-in. absolute back pressure will show at its best point considerably less than 9,000 B. t. u. (British thermal units) per kilowatt-hour chargeable to the turbine, and this wih 6 per cent allowance for operation of station auxiliaries and with 85 per cent over-all boiler room efficiency, will show less than 11,000 B.t.u. per kilowatt-hour for the complete station, representing a thermal efficiency of better than 31 per cent. With 14,-500 B.t.u. coal this is equivalent to 0.76 lb. coal and with 19,000 B.t.u. oil it is equivalent to 0.58 lb. oil per kilowatt hours." With promised performance such as this, coal must surely be considered in any Provincial scheme!

In California, where conditions are similar to Alberta in that the water-powers are a long distance from the consuming centers and oil is had at a price comparable to the cost of coal in this province, we find the following condition as reported in the American Trust. Review of the Pacific for April 15th, 1929:

"At the opening of 1925 there were 31 steam plants and 105 water-power plants generating current in California and though steam plants had half the capacity of the water-power plants, they were largely stand-by plants and generated far less than one-third of the current used." California has a much larger population than Alberta.

In the development of most hydro-electric plants we find that the fixed charges are between $25 to $30 per k.w. capacity and steam between $12 to $14 per k.w. capacity. It is cheaper to keep steam machinery idle say 66 per cent of the time, and operate same the other third with low priced coal than it would be to keep a hydro-electric plant idle for the same amount of time. It must be remembered that fixed charges on a hydro-electric generating station run from 80 per cent to 85 per cent, while for a steam plant they run from 40 per cent to 45 per cent. The yearly load factor in this Province in 1927 was 21 per cent, in Quebec 47.4 and Ontario 49 per cent. So that there is a lot of room for improving the load factor in Alberta. In a system such as this Province should have, it would be good policy to have two or three steam plants located say at Lethbridge, Drumheller, and Edmonton, all centers of low priced coal.

Under Public Ownership

Let us enumerate a few of the advantages to be derived by the people with an unlimited amount of electric power at cost provided by the Provincial Government in co-operation with the municipalities and distributed throughout Alberta. It is the general opinion that mixed farming is the most desirable type of agriculture to be practiced. It provides a certain amount of cash the year around, it is a double insurance against crop failure and insures part income when drought, frost or other conditions destroy the crop wholly or partially. It is a known fact accepted by all economists that the home market is best. We of Western Canada, with its sparse population and enormous crop of wheat and other grains, need not think of consuming this on the spot, but we should think of the increased consumption of dairy, garden and poultry produce, etc., which an increase in population brings about, besides creating positions for our sons and daughters.

We have educational facilities in Alberta which compare well with any other part of Canada. We are turning out graduates by the hundred every year, yet when these graduates begin to look for employment, too large a number have to seek it in the United States to the detriment of our own country.

Had we real cheap electric power in Alberta, many a chore on the farm could be done by means of this universal servant. Pumping water, running water in the home, milking the cow, lighting the home and barn, cooking the meals, yes and heating the home. This last one will take most people by surprise, but the city of Winnipeg sold 64,000,000 k.w.h. off peak power at 0.1 cent per k.w.h. during 1926. The way it's done is this: Special heating equipment is provided and this very cheap rate is obtainable during the off-peak period, say between 11 p. m. and 6 a. m., and the heat stored away, and circulated through the home in day time by means of small motor or otherwise. Those farmers so fortunate as to be connected to the proposed system could enjoy the blessing of a real home heated by electricity.

In the Province of Quebec a large number of pulp mills find it cheaper to use electrical energy for generating steam than it is to burn the mill refuse to produce this steam. We find that there are over 410,000 h.p. used for generating steam in the various pulp mills of that Province.

Public and Private Ownership

It is interesting to read what Mr. Thomson has to say in regard to the investment and revenues of the hydro-electric system of Ontario and Quebec:

"It is only necessary to call attention to the fact that with the municipally owned plants (Ontario) the population has received the benefit from a far wider distribution than is the case in commercially owned stations (Quebec), where large blocks of power are sold to individual subscribers.

"The truth of this is evidenced by the fact that in Canada up to December 31st, 1925, the investment in distribution lines by purely commercial companies per kilowatt hour of output was only 0.84 cents, whereas the corresponding figure for municipal stations was 2.10 cents. Similarly commercially operated stations in Canada received 39 per cent of their revenue from lighting, while municipally owned stations received 60 per cent of their revenue from domestic services."

Prof. W. G. Christie, as far back as February 15th, 1915, stated in the Proceedings of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, that "Manitoba, Alberta and Sackatchewan are primarily agricultural Provinces at the present time, although the great natural resources in water-power, coal, oil, gas, asphalt and iron will undoubtedly lead to great industrial development in Alberta." Not much has been done up to now, but when the population has reached three millions or more in the prairie Provinces the home market will be such that with the aid of cheap hydro-electric power provided by the Government in co-operation with the municipalities will give us such advantages that nothing can stop this Province from becoming the greatest manufacturing center West of the Great Lakes.

Why should we import to Western Canada all sorts of highly fabricated material paying high freight rates on it when the raw material could be shipped in at low rate and manufactured here in Alberta? Farm machinery, binder twine, automobiles

(Continued on page 4)

CONCERNING O'SHEA

(Editor's Note—The following is an editorial from the Eugene, Oregon, "Daily Guard," concerning J. J. O'Shea, national secretary of the Farmers Union, who recently completed a long speaking tour on the Pacific Coast. Many editorials of a similar nature appeared in other Oregon and Washington newspapers as well as Nebraska publications.)

"James J. O'Shea, national secretary of the Farmers Union, has just passed through Lane county, discussing farm problems with groups of farmers and business men in this city, Springfield, Junction City, Cottage Grove and other centers. Mr. O'Shea has been telling about the two billion dollar purchasing and marketing business conducted by his organization in the grain states of the central and mountain regions, outlining the possibilities of a similar aggressive program here.

"With farm relief one of the problems uppermost in the minds of people throughout the country, the ideas of the able-bodied, able-minded, fascinating leader of farmers are extremely interesting. Mr. O'Shea is for the government aid for the farmers. He was for the McNary-Haugen plan. He decries the raising of a bugaboo about "subsidies" and "paternalism" whenever it is proposed to swing tariff to help the farmer, especially since such aid has long been extended to railroading, manufacturing and other industries.

"But legislative help is only the smallest part of his program for the farmers. His appeal to the farmers is, that, with or without government help, the salvation of the farmers lies within themselves. Toward government aid he takes the attitude of the cold-blooded business man that if you can get anything from the government, however small, you should hang on to it. But in the meantime his preachment is that farmers must be educated not only to help themselves but to the realization that they can do it.

"O'Shea's analysis of the farmer's problem is simply this, that the farmer has been trying to run a production business without anything resembling a sales department. He has bought at retail the supplies for his production. He has sold at wholesale for the first price offered. He has never had businesslike information on his markets. O'Shea and his associates propose to establish and have established these missing department for the farm industry through cooperative endeavor.

"Certain examples illustrate. The mountain farmers of O'Shea's own neighborhood in Montana for years produced and marketed at ordinary prices a spring wheat with high protein content on which the middlemen were collecting a premium from flour manufacturers. This premium, which means the difference between profit and loss, is now collected by the farmers. For years, the farmers in O'Shea's section bought machinery and twine and seeds and oil and gas for their tractors at retail. They are now on the business-like basis of buying collectively direct from manufacturers.

"Hire the best business brains you can get to manage the business departments. Pay this talent the going wage of the business world for such talent, with proper bonding and safeguards to keep control at all times with the producers. This loveable Irishman who styles himself a "cow-puncher" has a tremendous capacity for sympathy and settlement. If he didn't have it, he wouldn't be away from his 2000 acre ranch preaching this gospel of education. But he talks like an analyst and a business man. Best of all he has no ambition to go to Congress. With such leadership great things are possible."—Eugene, Oregon, Guard.

FARMERS ELEVATOR FIXED INVESTMENT $65,000,000

"A survey of fixed investment in farmers' elevators made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture," the Farmers Elevator Guide reports, "shows that the average investment in plant and equipment is $17,973.00 per company.

"From this average and other information it is shown that the total fixed investment for all companies is at least $65,000,000.00. This is nearly $5,000,000.00 more than their total paid-up capital stock, the difference being made up from surplus.

"In computing the total," the report goes on to say, "consideration has been given to possible inflation as well as to the fact that there are without doubt farmers' elevators operating of which the Department has no record. The showing is conservative.

"There are significant figures and show that grain producers already marketing their own grain cooperatives through farmers' elevators have a large paid-up permanent investment in their own facilities that will always be indispensable in cooperative grain marketing under any system."

WATCH FOR THE UNION CERTIFIED SIGN WHEN TOURING

It's Always Displayed By a Co-Operative. Co-Operators Should Patronize Co-Operatives.

We have just received a letter from a Big Farmer in Colorado, who says, "Your idea of a National Chain of Co-Operative Oil Companies is practical. We want to organize an oil company here and we want to be sure that it becomes a part of the chain. We are ready to shell our coats and do the organization work, so get here as quick as you can." Requests are coming in from a number of states for us to help in doing organization work.

The following is taken from the Western Farmer, published at Denver, Colorado: "Incorporation of the Co-Operative Oil Company of Yuma, Colorado last week is the first of what probably will be a chain of local farmers oil associations affiliated with the Union Oil Company of Kansas City. The Consumers Oil Company of Peetz, Colorado, is also a member of the Union Oil Company."

The Colorado Farmers' Union is an active, aggressive organization. It is especially active just now. One of the main "features of its program," is the organization of Co-Operative Oil and Gas Stations. The following is taken from the latest issue of the Colorado Farmers Union. "The Farmers Union Co-operative Gasoline and Oil program is steadily progressing. Mr. W. R. Detmer, from the Union Oil Company of Kansas City is in our state and has held meetings at a number of eastern Colorado points. Our fellows at Amherst and Flagler are aggressively taking hold of the proposition and two splendid co-operative companies will soon be organized at those two points. Brighton, Keenesburg, Wray and other points are in the chrysalis stage of organization."

Co-Operative Oil Companies is a safe brand of Farm Relief.

Co-Operative Oil Companies will popularize the co-operative movement. It will win public opinion and we need it.

The Co-Operative Oil Company at Medill, Missouri is making plans for a big "Co-Operative Oil Picnic" in July. We suggest others follow their example.

The Equity Union Exchange, at St. Francis, Kansas has just ordered another 10 gallon visible gasoline pump which they will use in supplying their members with the large volume of Union Certified gasoline which they are handling.

"Farm Relief and a National Chain of Cooperative Oil Companies," is the name of the new bulletin we have just issued. We do not anticipate that it will be as popular as "The Pioneer's Sweetheart," but it does however contain a lot of interesting facts about the money co-operative oil companies are saving for their members. We will be glad to mail copies upon request. It will convince any farmer who is not buying his gasoline and oil from a co-operative company that he is losing money. It shows how to get real self-help home-made Farm Relief. The thousands of farmers who through their local oil companies are operating the Union Oil Company extend an invitation to every community which does not have a co-operative oil company, to organize one and become a part of our National Chain. They want you to enjoy the benefits of the Union Oil Company and its members. If you are already a member of the company, we will be glad for you to send us the names and addresses of friends in other communities where there are no co-operative oil company and we will mail the bulletin to them.

We had the pleasure of attending the 15th Annual District Equity Convention at Scranton, North Dakota on June 20th and 21st. We were glad to make the acquaintance of the Equity Leaders of the Northwest. They are a fine, able aggressive group of sincere leaders. Most of them were pioneers of the great Northwest. They were also pioneers in cooperative marketing and cooperative buying. They are operating many successful cooperative elevators, some of which have returned in dividends many times the paid in capital stock. The largest of their institutions is the Big Creamery at Aberdeen, South Dakota which operates branches at several other points. Their Creamery has refunded nearly one half million dollars in dividends to equity members. These same Pioneers are now getting into the Oil and Gas business on a large scale. Delegations from four points in North and South Dakota met us at Scranton, where we laid plans for them to get started at once. In becoming members of the Union Oil Company, they will have the benefit of the experience of other cooperatives as well as the benefit of the combined buying power of thousands of farmers who are buying as one.

Charley Wells, a prominent Nodaway county farmer, is president of the Consumers Oil Company, Maryville, Missouri. He has also served as president of the Farmers' Exchange for the past two years. Both the Exchange and the Oil Company are operating very successfully. One of the reasons is the fact that Charley is a real, honest-to-goodness co-operator.

Here is a record for others to shoot at—the Equity Exchange at Scranton, North Dakota has operated 15 years, and has paid back in dividends $176,-000.00. This is many times the total paid in capital! The profit for the year just ended was $39,388,27. This splendid exchange purchased a bulk plant in March and had operated it 92 days when the audit was made. The profit on the oil and gas business for the 92 days was $3,258.64—much more than enough to pay for all equipment necessary for the average bulk station. In 92 days they sold 134,000 gallons of gasoline; 14,819 gallons of kerosene; 2,792 gallons of oil and 2,065 pounds of grease. E. T. Butler is manager of the oil department and Sam Elenbaum is manager of the elevator. The officers and board members are C. H. Ensign, president; L. K. Morland, secretary; M. Terpan, director; A. C. Anderson, director and J. E. Rise, director.

We had the pleasure of becoming personally acquainted with each of these men during the recent Equity convention which was held at Scranton. They are men possessing unusual business ability and we predict they will soon be operating one of the very largest oil departments in the United States.

Seven hundred farmers have been appointed on farm boards and are giving farm relief. These are the men who are directing the three hundred Co-Operative Oil Companies. The companies they direct gave back to farmers last year around two million dollars! What better farm relief could you get in your community? Will the Federal Farm Board be able to give you more farm relief than a good oil board? A farmer at Greeley, Colorado, was given a refund last year by the co-operative oil company, amounting to $192.87. This is real self-help, home-made Farm Relief—and is probably more than the Federal Farm Board will ever give him. Why not organize a co-operative oil company in your community and start getting farm relief right now?

The Farmers Elevator Company, Fowler, Kansas last year handled 75 cars of gasoline and kerosene, and several thousand gallons of lubricating oil.

A profit of $2,759.26 on an investment of $1,500.00 is the record made by the Farmers Oil Company at Osmond, Nebraska. The company paid its equipment out of the earnings. This is a splendid record and one that any cooperative might justly be proud of.

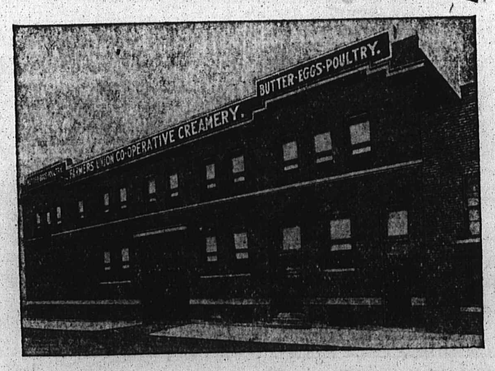
A net profit of $1,987.29 was made by the cooperative oil company at Hartington, Nebraska, on a capital of only $1,930.00. They paid 8% interest on the stock, set aside 5% as a reserve, and paid 1c per gallon patronage dividend amounting to $1,-509.96, and placed the remaining amount of $190.58 in the reserve fund.

The Farmers Elevator Company at Bucklin, Kansas paid a patronage dividend of 2c per gallon on gasoline and kerosene and 10c per gallon on oil for the first twenty-one months they handled these products. They have about 150 members.

The Farmers Union Elevator, Richland, Nebraska, operates a gasoline

(Continued on page 4)

Creamery Is Showing Fine Growth



There is no such thing as "easy sledding" for any cooperative. Every gain is the result of good planning and loyal cooperation. Not a single benefit provided by cooperative creameries but has been won in the face of organized opposition. And that opposition has been more closely organized and more active since the "Trades" meeting at the Palmer House in Chicago late in 1927. It is the great proof, then, of the essential soundness of the plan and of the fact that the farmer does "stick," that such institutions show continuing growth.

The Farmers Union Creamery at Kansas City produced 421,886 pounds of butter during the month of June, an increase over last year of 36,249 pounds. The egg department handled 347,160 dozens of eggs, showing a gain of 27,300 dozens, or 910 cases. This is a most commendable showing and management, field force and employes, as well as patrons, are to be commended.

Old line advocates of the present cream buying plan are quoted as saying that the producer is receiving 5c per pound more for his fat in relation to the market than he did under the old plan. Our records show the increase to be 3c per pound. This increase in price to the producer comes out of previous local station income and out of what was operating margin for the creamery. In spite of this reduced margin the creamery is showing a satisfactory profit so far this year. Expenses have been reduced to a minimum and marketing has been particularly surcessful. With continuing loyal support from all Farmers Union points growth will continue; and even though the producer is getting 3 cents per pound closer to the market than ever before, an additional amount will be paid at the end of the year in the form of dividends. Cooperation pays. The larger it is the more it pays. Growth is vital.

A REMINDER

When the State Board of directors of the Farmers Union met in the State Offices, early in the year, they directed us to remove from the mailing list immediately all the names of members whose dues were not paid since 1927. We did this. They also directed that we begin the first of April to remove from the mailing list all the names of those whose dues were not paid for 1928. This is nearly finished. They in addition said for us to remove from the mailing list all the names of those whose 1929 dues were not paid up by the first of July. We will soon begin to do this, so if your dues are not paid, and you wish to retain your membership and your paper, you should see your secretary, immediately, also if you have any suspicion that your secretary may be holding some dues that have been collected by him, it might be well for you to show him this portion of the paper, for fear that he may have been too busy to read it this week. If your neighbor tells you his paper has stopped, ask him about his dues. The 1929 dues are $2.25. The 1930 dues will be $2.75.

NOTICE

This is to inform you that the 1929 constitutions are now on sale at this office at the same price, five cents each.

To those who have ordered constitutions and we have held up your orders, we are mailing these orders out, today. If you do not receive yours in a day or two, write us. We have tried to keep this list straight but there are quite a few and it has been some time, and we want every one to have these new constitutions.

The new 1930 table for the division of the dues is in the new constitutions, also many changes have been made, that it is essential that you know in order to be well informed as to your organization.

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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

Entered as Second-Class Matter August 24, 1912 at Salina, Kansas. Under Act of March 3, 1872.

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

C. E. HUFF.....Editor and Manager

Subscription Price, Per Year.....$1.00

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

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

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

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

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1929

COOPERATION A GIGANTIC MOVEMENT

The cooperative movement, comparatively young, extends the world around. It is said to involve some 200 million people as members and the families of members.

Activities are agricultural marketing, wholesale and retail purchasing, manufacturing and processing, banking and credit, insurance. The total volume of cooperative transactions runs into many, many billions of dollars. The presence of cooperatives have profoundly influenced markets and market practices the world over.

This movement, begun without capital and by groups without experience has survived and grown by the sheer merit of the principle on which it is based. Mistakes have been made. There have been those who have basely betrayed the trust they have held. But the movement grows. It is said that 1928 saw more people enrolled as new members of cooperatives than any previous year in history. Agricultural cooperatives comprise a little less than 1-4 of the total membership in the world.

The modern machine age destroyed the handcrafts and made the individual the servant of the machine. Modern industrial development is wiping out small business and making the individual but a helpless part of a somewhat blind "system." Farm marketing, in the hands of the organized trade neither provides the farmer with any power to bargain nor has any interest in the price which he receives. In all of these cases cooperation provides the readiest and most hopeful remedy. It uses the power of the group for the welfare of each, and it is destined to modify or control very many of our business relationships. An army of 200 millions must be reckoned with.

A MEETING IN SOUTH DAKOTA

On invitation, C. E. Brasted, C. C. Talbott and the writer attended the recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the South Dakota Farmers Union, at Pierre. All members of the State Board were present and President Emerson and Secretary Sauber performed the functions of their respective was in North Dakota and had the privilege of at-offices in a fine way. National Secretary O'Shea tending the meeting also, coming with Talbott.

Some three days were used in all in the Board's discussion of their affairs and program, including the day in which those affairs were discussed with the visitors. Serious attention was given all organization matters, in general and detail. South Dakota does not have as large a membership as some of our states, but it is a very vigorous membership and is certain to increase substantially in the future.

The Union is very influential in State affairs, having some nineteen members in House and Senate, and giving close attention to the administration of the state at all times. Some one told me privately that Senaor Joe Atkins, iVce President of the National Union, holds his own with corporation attorneys and others in the state senate, and that with his associates he is able to carry through effectively for the farmers' interests.

Matters of general interest to South Dakota outside the state were discussed frankly, sometimes bluntly. And if there was undue heat at times it all ended well. The Chicago Farmers Union Live Stock House, in connection with which the men invited are a special committee, was discussed. Dues were being temporarily withheld, pending a clearer understanding of this situation. Near the close of the meeting it was moved to pay the dues and the support was unanimous for the motion. Thereupon Secretary Sauber handed a detailed report and the checks to Secretary O'Shea

It was a privilege to meet with these officials, and undoubtedly a better understanding was established mutually. It would be too much to say that every difficulty was removed or overcome, but evidence of substantial progress is at hand. The meeting was very much worth while. Discussion and acquaintance are big factors in the cooperative movement. And where the will to cooperate exists a way will always be found.

July Fourth the writer spoke at the Jerauld County Farmers Union picnic at Wessington Springs. A very large crowd was present, several thonsand. The street parade was a feature, and in it were some of the cleverest floats I ever saw. Those who listened to the speaking were as attentive as any audience could be, and there was a minimum of disturbance during that period. A very deep interest was displayed in the Union, and in the whole farm program. This county has a business unit which does a business of as high as three fourths of a million dollars per year, and which has been of real service to all. It is the home of Vice President Joe Atkins, who has had much to do with the enterprise and its success. It was a delightful occasion, this picnic, and a credit to those who promoted it.

THE FARM BILL

The farm bill is now a law, and is in most respects what Mr. Hoover and his advisors desired. There can be no question raised as to responsibility for its general form. The Board is being appointed, five acceptances having been received as this is written. Upon the Board will depend what results are obtained, the bill being mostly a general charter of rights granted the Board. The appointees so far do not suit us all, nor will the other three. But they are men of undoubted ability and integrity who will do their best to meet a difficult situation.

Just how the law will be put into effect cannot be forecast with certainty as to details. It would seem, however, that the Board must first determine what constitutes a "commodity" within the meaning of the law. It may designate hard winter wheat, or soft spring wheat, or Pacific coast wheat, each as a separate commodity on the ground of difference in use or in marketing. Having then designated each commodity, the Board will ask the cooperatives engaged in handling it to create an advisory committee of 7 members, which will aid the Board in dealing with it. Two members of the committee must be men of experience as (old line) processors or handlers of the commodity.

The Committee, having met and organized, will call upon the cooperatives to set up and incorporate a stabilization corporation for the commodity, and upon application of the Committee the Board may designate the corporation to act in this capacity. The capital required will be only nominal, and all cooperatives will be allowed to participate on a basis of equality. **If there is any discrimination for or against any cooperative or type of cooperative it will be the result of faulty administration and not of the law itself.**

This constitutes the set-up—a Board appointed by the President, a Commodity Committee selected by the cooperatives, a Stabilization Corporation made up of cooperatives and open to all on equitable terms. A place will doubtless be found for the present grain trade, at least in larger part. Whether this will be right or wrong, whether it will strengthen the operation or defeat its purpose is not under discussion here. But Congressman Fred Purnell, influential member of the House Agricultural committee, in a recent address before the Indiana Grain Dealers Assn., declared:

"You are interested in what this bill means for your business, and I will say that if anyone stands a chance of injury as a result of the bill it is the grain dealer. But I want to dispel any fears which such a remark may arouse by adding that as far as my personal judgment is concerned I do not believe that the bill will affect you injuriously or adversely.

"You have established businesses. And without any campaign motive, I say that you are influential men in your communities; the highest type of citienship is to be found in your organization, and the Government does not want to put men like that out of business. If application of the bill demonstrates a tendency to prove injurious to you, I hope, and I believe, that grain dealers are smart enough to overcome such a tendency.

"The Government does not want to put out of business those in established, legitimate business. To guard against such a possibility I offered an amendment to the bill. It was one of two amendments adopted. This amendment has to do with the use of the half billion dollars provided the board to loan to co-operatives. I foresaw the possibility of co-operatives, established by government funds borrowed at cheap rates and for long terms and operated and controlled by the Government building plants across the street from established businesses. To prevent such a condition this amendment was drafted and it had the approval of Pres. Hoover.

"In fact, I had the help and advice of Pres. Hoover in drafting this amendment. I conferred with him several times upon it. I am telling you this so that you can be assured that the President is not desirous of putting you out of business.

"The amendment provides that no loan for construction, purchase or lease of facilities for handling grain shall be made unless the board finds that there are not available suitable existing facilities at reasonable rates. In other words, the co-operatives must show a need.

"As long as Herbert Hoover is president I think you have no reason to fear."

Now, with this set-up, and with the declared purpose of securing "economic equality for agriculture," operations will be begun. Admittedly one of the first needs is for centralized selling. Buying has gradually gone into fewer and fewer hands. Scattered sellers are disadvantaged in dealing with centralized buyers. Bargaining power is all on one side. The stabilization corporation may act as the central sales agency for the entire commodity, and working capital may be provided by loans from the revolving fund. For the marketing transactions the cooperatives are made responsible, and small risk of loss is involved. Within a few years the reserves set aside from these transactions should provide a very large working capital, belonging to the cooperatives, and make loans less necessary.

But there may be times when market conditions in relation to any given commodity make it necessary or advisable to buy up and withdraw from the market large quantities of the product, in order that fair prices may be secured for the remainder. Such transactions will be highly speculative. Sometimes, no doubt ,the market will later absorb these products at a price which will show a profit, or at least freedom from loss. But generally such transactions, if carried through in a way to actually secure for the grower a better price, must result in losses. These "stabiliation" transactions are at the risk of the revolving fund, and do not involve the gains made in regular marketing by the cooperatives. It would be neither practical nor fair to require the cooperatives to assume the risks incident to attempts to affect the general price level, while everyone enjoyed the benefits.

It has been my understanding that all cooperatives, without discrimination, are to be asked to make up this comprehensive and powerful marketing organization. Perhaps some modifications and changes will be necessary on the part of all. No great violence need be done to any. In the case of wheat, with groups like our own where voluntary relation exists between members and the local cooperative elevator, and between elevator and terminal sales agency, a federation may be necessary in order to function adequately. Toward this we are already working.

No doubt wheat will be the first commodity to be dealt with, but no lesser attempt will be made in relation to other commodities to improve the marketing situation. It is inperatively necessary that we stand closely together, that we act concertedly and vigorously for the protection of our group interests and for the welfare of our individual members. If our live stock and produce marketing agencies, as well as grain, can be solidly federated we shall be able to render a still greater service and at the same time to take advantage of all benefits provided by the farm bill.

The Breeder's Gazette says editorially:

"You cannot forsee the effect of the new act on your own farming operations or on agriculture as a whole until you know the personnel of the Federal Farm Board. Nor indeed until you know also who will comprise the advisory committees which will have so much to do with shaping the policies affecting the production and distribution of your particular commodities."

But we can set ourselves in readiness, and we can to some extent influence the selection of the advisory committees. We can display a will to work together, and this ye are doing. The Farmers Union is becoming more closely knitted in its business organization. This promises well for the future.

REFLECTIONS

CREDIT CONTROL AND PUBLIC WELFARE

"In a modern society there are a few organs which act like the endocrine glands in the body. Banking and the control of credit and currency is certainly one of these. It may (as has been our case for the last eight years) condemn us, by steady deflation, to a life of listlessness and inertia, discouraging development and enterprise, and keeping industry at a sub-normal temperature. . . To claim these regulative services for the general good is to wrest them from their present purposes and their present owners. Be it . . . banks, be it electricity or mines, they are all so functioning today as to aggravate inequality, to confirm privilege, to exact tribute, and therefore to retain health and sunlight, culture and leisure, in the interests of the few."—H. N. Brailsford, author of "The War of Steel and Gold," in The New Leader, London, England.

CHILDREN

He, who has children,
Has other selves;
Tiny, fragile selves
Built of his bones,
His flesh,
His pride,
His dreams;
Selves
That link him to the beginnings,
That fetter him to the silence
Beyond the end.

—Ethel Romig Fuller.

The whole course of history abundantly proves that power, when once enjoyed is scarcely ever voluntarily relinquished.—W. E. H. Lecky.

INDIVIDUAL AND COMMUNITY

"Though the human individual is biologically speaking the highest thing produced by evolution, it can only attain its full development in and through the community. Thus if in an ultimate and philosophical sense the community exists for the individual, in actual evolution the two develop in mutual interdependence."—Prof. Julian S. Huxley.

CORN BELT INCREASES DAIRY FARMING

A. E. Anderson, federal statistician, has compiled some interesting figures about dairying in Nebraska. Since 1920 the production of butterfat has more than doubled and this state now has a $50,000,000 industry.

SAYS CO-OPERATIVES SUPPLANT PROFIT HANDLING

Sir Thomas Allen, of the British Marketing Board and one of the great Co-operative leaders of Great Britain, declared recently his conviction that the growth and expansion of co-operative enterprises throughout the world will and must continue.

He cites the development of organization among both producer and consumer groups, and shows how much has been done by and through them to improve quality, to find the most natural markets, and to shorten the market road. He finds that cooperation is already profoundly affecting marketing machinery and methods and insists that no other organization can do what co-operatives do, and hence cannot last in any field which the co-operatives seriously enter. He is quoted as saying:

"The world's markets are markets of our own making.

"Roundabout systems will survive only so long and to the extent that they provide a service not undertaken by those two most vital interests in commodity, namely, the man who produces and the man who consumes."—Equity Union Farmer.

THE O'FALLON CASE

The name "O'Fallon" will soon be as familiar to thoughtful Iowa farmers as "Cummins Esch." By means of the Cummins-Esch act, congress, in effect, directed the Interstate Commerce Commission to set freight rates high enough to enable the railroads to earn 5.75 per cent on their value. But what was the value As a temporary guide in the rate case immediately following the passage of the Cummins-Esch act, in 1920, the Interstate Commerce Commission accepted a value of $18,900,000,000. To give the railroads a fair return on this value, the Interstate Commerce Commission directed that freight rates over the greater part of the United States be increased by from 35 to 40 per cent. In the south and far west, the increase was only 25 per cent, but the average for the entire country was over 35 per cent.

In recent years, freight rates have been high enough to give the railroads a return of 4 to 5.5 per cent on a twenty billion dollar valuation. Ever since 1920, the Interstate Commerce Commission has been exceedingly busy in valuing all of the railroads on the basis of 1914 prices. The railroads have kicked vigorously against using 1914 prices, and say that railroad property should be valued afresh every year on the basis of present prices. If this is done, it is believed that a value of about forty billion dollars can be demonstrated for the railroads of the United States. If the railroads are to earn 5.75 per cent on forty billion dollars, they will have to have a net income each year of about $2,300,000,000. Actually, the net income of the railroads in recent years has been around $800,000,000.

Where is the extra $1,500,000,000 to come from? Shall the passengers be charged more? The railroads don't dare do this because already their passenger traffic is falling off, due to competition with the automobile. Their obvious solution is to raise freight rates. The freight revenue of the railroads in recent years has been around $4,800,000,000. At first glance, it would seem that an increase of 35 per cent in railroad freight rates would enable the railroads to earn 5.75 per cent on their present replacement value. Of course, a 35 per cent increase in freight rates might divert enough traffic to trucks so that the net income of the railroads would not be increased sufficiently to enable them to earn their 5.75 per cent on a forty billion dollar valuation. In fact, there is some reason for thinking that even though the supreme court of the United States, the Interstate Commerce Commission and the railroads worked hand in glove, it would be impossible for them to get from the public of the United States enough money to give a 5.75 per cent return on a value of forty billion dollars.

Some people say that the O'Fallon case really doesn't mean anything, and that it will have no effect on freight rates. They point out that Justice McReynolds, in rendering the majority opinion, merely said that the Interstate Commerce Commission "shall give due consideration to all the elements of value reconized by the law of the land for rate making purposes," and that "present or reproduction costs" must be used in "estimating the value of the carrier's property." The people who claim that the O'Fallon case doesn't mean anything in terms of higher freight rates, point out that under the decision of the supreme court, the Interstate Commerce Commission will merely be required to ascertain what the reproduction values of the railroads are and that it will have to give some consideration to these values in allowing freight rates under the Cummins-Esch act. The reproduction values, however, are not to be the sole guide.

In brief, the supreme court, as a result of the O'Fallon case, has directed the Interstate Commerce Commission to set the freight rates as high as the traffic can possibly bear. Between the O'Fallon case and the Cummins-Esch act, the Interstate Commerce Commission is almost completely hamstrung. With the economic situation as it now is, there is only one thing which the Interstate Commerce Commission can do when any rate case is brought before it—grant higher freight rates to the railroads. The only redress for the people who pay the freight if they do not agree with this decision would seem to be to appeal to congress to change the law.—Wallace's Farmer.

THE UNION LABEL

Organized labor learned the value long since of having their own mark or brand upon their products. And they have tried with a good deal of success to have every union member buy products carrying that label. The principle is sound. The constant increase in the use of the Farmers Union label upon products processed or handled by the Union is wholesome. To get the habit of using those products wherever they may be found will be very helpful. Mr. P. H. Shevlin had the following article in a recent issue of the publication of the Chicago Federation of Labor:

The union laber or "union stamp" is strictly American in origin. Many Canadian trade unionists have utilized it, and British organzations, heretofore apathetic, have within the past taken up the subject with promising seriousness.

San Francisco was the birthplace of the label in the year 1874. To the cigar makers belong the glory of first employing this potent instrumentality of organized labor. During the sand lot agitation for Chinese exclusion, a firm of cigar manufacturers took on coolie labor. The unionists presented an intelligent and determined resistance. Assured of public patronage the perplexity arose as to how the purchaser could discriminate between a union cigar, manufactured under sanitary conditions, and the rat-shop, coolie-made, filthy product.

The solution came—all boxes must be certified. From this sprang the greatest idea of the grandest institution on earth—the label of the labor movement.

From the foregoing it will be noted that sanitation was the original basis of the label. And while the years have expanded the uses, aims, purposes and aspirations of the workingman's trade-mark, the question of healthful conditions still remains one of the primal reasons for its employment. President Roosevelt, referring to filthy tenement workmanship in New York City, once declared in a speech in the Assembly of the New York Legislature, of which he was then a member: "I have visited these pest holes personally, and I assure you if smokers could only see how these cigars are made we should not need any legislation against this system."

Other unions, noting the label's success, set about adopting trade-marks. The hatters' label appeared in 1885; the garment makers' the following year, and in 1891 the label idea was appropriated by the printers, iron moulders, shoemakers, horseshoers and other crafts. Following this utilization came efforts to secure statutory recognition. The cigar makers' label had been legalized in thirty-one states; other labels have been extended similar recognition, and the tendency of up-to-date legislation is to pass one statute, embracing all labels used by legitimately organized wage earners.

WINDSHIELD VIEWS

It begins to be evident that the crop of wheat which was to be so great as to destroy the market, and for producing which the farmer was being roundly blamed, will not be uncomfortably large. The Kansas Crop will not, in my judgment, come within millions of bushels of the estimates made. Neither filling nor ripening were normal in many areas, and the yield is affected without greatly affecting appearance. Later maturing fields in Kansas were greatly reduced by the sudden heat, with winds and no rain. Many growers estimate that reduction at 50% from the earlier prospect. Southern Nebraska gives evidence of having suffered equally.

Spring wheat areas are greatly affected, but the whole extent of decline cannot yet be estimated. Scattered rains do little good and the heat continues as this is being written. North Dakota and Montana, heavy producers of wheat, will have much smaller yields. If present weather continues the shortage will be tremendous in those states. One may be pardoned for remarking that if the farmer planted only that acreage which normally would produce the domestic supply, as many "farm relievers" declare he should do, there would be hades and high prices to pay when nature makes a readjustment in yield,

Crops show nearly the same stage of development as far north as the middle of South Dakota as they do in central and northern Kansas. Corn is late everywhere, but is nearly as large there on the average as it is 400 miles south. Wet weather and cold delayed planting in normally earlier regions, so that the crop was put near the same time over a big area—many states. Barley shows practically the same maturity in South Dakota as in Nebraska and Kansas.

Crossing the sand hills in Nebraska, was interested to note road construction. After the sand is graded up steam shovels are used to scoop up an alkali clay, wherever such deposits can be found, and this is trucked to and spread upon the road. In Kansts we haul sand and spread over our clay. Man is never satisfied. **He is always The Improver.**

There are areas, some of considerable size, in which this year's crop will be disastrously short. There will be nothing to market, and without more favorable weather later in the season hardly sufficient feed for maintaining live stock next winter. Whenever alfalfa is grown in the regions we traversed a good first cutting was in the stacks. Some fields show no growth since the crop was removed. Where crops are short the towns, and particularly the banks will suffer greatly.

Railroad construction in these days is a distinct novelty. Nevertheless a new railroad is being built out of Winner, So. Dakota, running west and north. Many miles of grade are complete and bridges are being put in place. Noticed a little town, probably there since the opening of the Rosebud lands for settlement, now a couple miles off the new railroad. A tough break.

Millions of acres of grass land in that region. They say that once a family occupied nearly every quarter section. Not a few large fields of new breaking, here and there along the highway. Not a good time—not an encouraging time—to plant new crops. The windshield observer would wonder why more cattle would not be profitable, and why more and larger herds are not in evidence. It is a long time process, this building of herds, and deflation was severe and prolonged, which probably accounts for it.

Gasoline is higher in Nebraska than in Kansas or South Dakota—in fact higher than in almost any state in which I have recently been. For this I can find no satisfactory reason. The road tax is about the same.

More than half of South Dakota's banks, I am told, have failed. Gradually it is dawning upon towns and business men in agricultural areas that the deflation policy, accepted so complacently at the suggestion of "big business," through chambers of commerce, bankers associations and the like, was not a deflation of farmers merely. That inevitably it must empty the wealth of the whole agricultural area into the tills and valus of industrial areas. Why any Chamber of Commerce in the corn belt should take its cue from the east, and advocate policies suggested by Wall Street interests, is beyond knowing. It looks a wee bit stupid.

As one goes east from Pierre, crops gradually improve in quality and prospect. The corn acreage increases, also. Those who attribute the farmers' difficulties to inefficient farming might well consider the present growing crop. In 1200 miles through Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota nearly every field shows an even stand, careful and seasonable tillage with a minimum of labor cost through machinery, and if anything lacks it is beyond man to supply it. Nature is the final dependence in crop production. The corn belt farmers are as efficient as any other group—except in the little matter of collecting for the service performed to society. Others make their selling the most vital part of their program, even production being adjusted to it. With us it is only incidental. When we sell as efficiently as we now produce there will be no farm problem.

Eight meetings under the auspices of the Iowa Creamery Secretaries' and Managers' Association were held recently in those sections of Iowa where cooperative creameries are most numerous. Attention was given to production problems and business problems by speakers from the State College of Agriculture.

For the fourth consecutive year the Wenatchee District Cooperative Association, Wenatchee, Wash., has liquidated its loan for crop financing with the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Spokane at the end of the season. This year the association settled for the 1928 loan on April 27, three days earlier than in the spring of 1928.

A refund of $123,372 has been made to members of the Alabama Farm Bureau Mutual Supply Association, Montgomery, for the 1928-29 business year. A total of 84,991 tons of fertilizer worth $2,115,567 has been handled by the association for the season. During the last seven years the Farm Bureau has handled for its members, 486,987 tons of fertilizer valued at $14,487,034, on which refunds of $592,062 were paid.

TAKING OUT INSURANCE ON 1930 WHEAT CROP

"It has been only a few years since our wheat farmers began to realize the effect of early seedbed preparation on soil moisture, plant food, available soil nitrogen and insect control," says H. M. Bainer, Director, Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association. And continuing he says, "Realizing the importance of these crop insurance features, many of our best wheat farmers are preparing for the 1930 crop while they are still harvesting the 1929 crop.

"No other wheat production factor is as important as early seedbed preparation. It kills the weeds and saves the moisture. It gives the soil time to settle, which is necessary to successful wheat growing. It increases the humus content of the soil, thereby insuring more available nitrogen. This is very important as it has been found that the yield and protein content of wheat will vary according to the amount of available nitrates in the soil at sowing time. Early preparation also assists in keeping the soil in a healthy condition and in addition, it helps control wheat insects, more particularly the Hessian fly.

"Nearly all of the Southwest still has some subsoil moisture, this years wheat crop did not use it all, but the favorable conditions have started a lot of weeds which will use it unless something is done right away to destroy them. And while the weeds are drinking moisture they will also be using plant food. Therefore no time should be lost in getting over the fields quickly with a disk, one-way or lister, to be followed by better work before the end of July, being sure that no weeds or volunteer wheat is allowed to grow during the summer. To disk right after the binder or to do as many combine owners are doing, using their tractors on their combines during the days and on their tandem disks, one-ways or listers during the nights is a splendid practice. Early work of this kind will do much toward insuring a crop in 1930."

CARE OF WHEAT IMPORTANT

"Give us better wheat, cleaner, brighter wheat. Such wheat not only is best for our trade but it is by far the most profitable for the wheat grower." That is what J. J. Kraettli, president of the Kansas City Board of Trade told a visiting farmer. He took his visitor to the trading floor and showed him some samples of musty wheat.

"Look at this," he said. "It weighs enough to grade No. 2 hard, but its musty, out of condition. It brought $.77 this morning. Some farmer lost $.25 to $.40 a bushel on it either by harvesting it while it was too green or by storing damp and letting it heat."

He said that more than 25 per cent of last year's wheat was docked in price because of improper care either during the harvest or afterwards. Below are a few precautions he mentioned as a means of lessing the danger of damaged, low grade wheat.

Don't start the combine till the wheat is ready to harvest.

Don't get into the field when the dew is on or shortly after a rain. (This produces what Mr. Kraettli termed tough wheat, caused by outside moisture getting on the grain.)

Store your wheat in dry, well ventilated bins. Wheat dumped on the ground is graded down by tarnish, ground odor, bleaching, foreign matter and mustiness.

By all means do not mix a load of damp wheat with dry wheat. If you do the whole binful will be damaged.

Agricultural colleges in many states are conducting extensive eperiments this year in methods of storage on the farm. Special attention is being given to methods of ventilating the bins so slightly damp wheat will cure without overheating.

The Columbian Steel Tank Company of Kansas City, largest manufacturers of grain storage facilities in the world, are supplying a large number of agricultural colleges with bins for experimental purposes. These bins have a large ventilating tube running up through the center.

Results of the various experiments will be published next winter.

REALIZATION

When you were just a child, a little child,
Have you not some treasure given you,
Something perhaps you had not learned to prize,
That your kind Father feared that you might mar,
So that he put it carefully away,
To keep for you until another day?
Long, long ago my baby went away;
For weary years I mourned uncomforted,
Though other children played about my knee.
These laddies now are grown to man's estate,
Have long outgrown their baby days and ways,
And now, at last, I know the blessed truth;
The baby that I thought I'd lost, I see
Is mine, still mine! the only one I have;
My Father took him but to keep for me!

Ladies' Auxiliary

NOTICE

ALL LADIES AUXILIARY DUES SHOULD BE SENT DIRECT TO THE STATE SECRETARY, MRS. MAY INGLE, MICHIGAN VALLEY, KANSAS.

THE AUXILIARY DUES ARE $1—YOU KEEP 30c IN YOUR LOCAL SEND 70c TO THE STATE SECRETARY. THEN 20c OF THIS IS SENT BACK TO YOUR COUNTY ORGANIZATION IF YOU HAVE ONE. IF YOU DO NOT HAVE ONE THE STATE WILL KEEP IT IN THE TREASURY UNTIL YOU DO ORGANIZE, THEN YOU ARE ENTITLED TO ALL THE COUNTY DUES FROM DATE OF ORGANIZATION.

Junior Co-operators

MEMBERSHIP ROLL OF JUNIOR CO-OPERTTORS

ALMA
Maebelle Fink
ALTA VISTA
Achula M. Dalter
ALTON
Cleora Bates
BALDWIN
Hellen Holcom
Helen E. Sutton
BARNES
Mildred Truhlicka
BAXTER SPRINGS
Bettie Irene Lowe
BURNS
Nadine Guggisburg
BREMEN
Melba Pecenka
BERN
Mary Heiniger
BELLE PLAINE
Margaret Zimmerma..
Louise Zimmerman
BEELER
Golda McBride
COLONY
Julia Powell
CONWAY
Wayne Seibert
Lela Seibert
DELIA
Loretta Simecka
DRESDEN
Irene Fortin
ERIE
Irene Wentworth
FLORAL
Letha E. Watson
Paul Ilton Watson
FRANKFORT
Dane Odo Dexter
Laveta Dexter
GARNETT
Blair Watkinson
KINCAID
Addie Hardin
Clinton Donald
Howard Donald
Lucille Cretten
Fern Rogers
Marjorie Alice Rogers
LYNDON
Naomi Aitchen
Florence Barrett
Ruth Beaman
Grace Beaman
LUCAS
Wilma Brichacek
Blanche Aksamit
LA CROSSE
Lucille Wilson
LA HARPE
Arline Robinson
LAWRENCE
Della Bond
MONT IDA
Helen Centlivre
Pete Centlivre
Keith Centlivre
MADISON
Georgia Grace Coffman
MORAN
Lucille Zornes
Evelyn Zornes
MERIDEN
Margary Jean Kresie
PARSONS
Elsie M. Long
MICHIGAN VALLEY
Floyd Lee
Wilbur Lee
MAPLE HILL
Rufus Miller
Jean Miller
McFARLAND
Evelyn Mathis
NORTON
Ivah Jones
Zenith Fower
OTTAWA
Mildred Nelson
OSAWATOMIE
Richard Schiefelbusch
Max Schiefelbusch
OGALLAH
Mildred Rogers
Naomi Jean Rogers
Hellen Hillman
Erma Rogers
OAKLEY
Esther Sims
Clifford Sim
OVERBROOK
Durene Brecheisen
PERRY
Eldha Beuerman
PLEASANTON
Isabel Johnson
QUINTER
Melvin Inloes
Cecil Phelps
RUSH CENTER
Helen Bartz
RANSOM
Phyllis Turman
ROSSVILLE
Georgana Olejnik
SCOTT CITY
Junior Rudolph
Kathleen Rudolph
SALINA
Paul Huff
TIMKIN
Dorothy Kraisinger
Nadine E. Neidenthal
UTICA
Marie Newton
Vera Funk
ULYSSES
Gladys M. Collins
VASSAR
Elizabeth Brown
WAKEENEY
Hilda Helen Fabrizius
Helwig Fabrizius
WESTPHALIA
Ned Corley
WAMEGO
Adeline Miller.
WHITE CITY
Lorena Tatlow
WINDOM
Autumn Andes

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THIS DEPARTMENT.

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

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

"I shall count that man loyal and true to America, no matter where his ancestors were born, what language he speaks, what church he attends, or what color his skin—all those it seems to me are matters that he could not control himself—but I shall count that man loyal if he is loyal and true in heart and mind, in deed and act to the great forest of boys and girls and willing to see that they have a chance to grow up into good strong human forests—the future citiens of America."

JUNIOR COOPERATORS

Dear Juniors:

Here I am back again, on the job. I was back for the paper last week, but just got so busy that I did not have time to write you any letter. Then your Junior instructor, had two such nice letters and you had your Lesson so I thought that you would not miss me very much.

I am so pleased with the way the department is growing that I am beginning to wonder what to do next. But I think we can do more things with a large organization that we can with just a few. When we get several in a neighborhood, I think we must organize a local, or club, whatever you wish to call it. Maybe some one can come to get you started, maybe I can. Would you like that as well as I would? I sure would enjoy visiting in a neighborhood where there were about a dozen Junior Co-operators, and having a meeting with you, and helping you organize a club, and elect officers, and select an older one to be your sponsor. Then you might send a delegate to the State Convention at McPherson in the fall. We have almost four months and we could do wonders in that line if we got started. What do you say?

I sent out fifteen books, and see that I missed several. Will send them in a day or so. After you read this if there are any members who have written that they want to study the lesson and who do not have books, will you please write again? If there are any members who have ever written a letter at all who has not received his pin, will you please write and tell me? I do not want any one to miss anything, but I make lots of mistakes.

Will those who have written lately, who did not get a personal mention in the paper please forgive me this time, and all take this little greeting as meaning you especially. We are glad to welcome you into the department, and hope you will be glad you are in it. We will try to have something really interesting in the paper every week.

So many have asked about the lessons and we have so many new ones that I am going to take the space here to explain again. We will not send the back lessons, but you will be graded for the work that you do after you join. I suggest that you cut the lessons out of the paper and paste them in your book. I also suggest that you keep a copy of the answers that you send to us, so that you will know all the time how you handled certain problems. Those who have a sister or brother taking the lessons are asked to share their book. Well, I have made this letter pretty long, and will leave the remainder unsaid until the next time.

Yours sincerely,
AUNT PATIENCE.

6561. Girls' Dress.
Cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. An 8 year size requires 3⅝ yards of one material 36 inches wide or wider. To make as illustrated requires 1 yard of plain material, and 2⅝ yards figured material. A sash of ribbon will require 2½ yards. Price 15c.

5945. Misses' Dress.
Cut in 3 Sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18 year size requires 1¼ yard of 36 inch lining and 4¼ yards of 40 inch material. To face vestee and cascade with contrasting material will require ⅝ yard 27 inches wide. The width of the Dress at the lower edge is 1⅝ yard. Price 15c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING & SUMMER 1929 BOOK OF FASHIONS, showing color plates, and containing 500 designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns, a CONCISE and COMPREHENSIVE ARTICLE ON DRESSMAKING, ALSO SOME POINTS FOR THE NEEDLE (illustrating 30 of the various, simplt stitches) all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

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

JUNE LESSON

Under the Sixth grade:

THE THREE BUGS

Three little bugs in a basket,
And hardly room for two;
And one was yellow, and one was black,
And one like me or you;
The space was small, no doubt, for all,
So what should the three bugs do?

Three little bugs in a basket,
And hardly crumbs for two;
And all were selfish in their hearts,
The same as I or you.
So the strong one said, "We will eat the bread,
And that's what we will do!"

Three little bugs in a basket,
And the beds but two could hold;
And so they fell to quarreling—
The white, the black, and the gold—
And two of the bugs got under the rugs,
And one was out in the cold.

He that was left in the basket
Without a crumb to chew,
Or a shred to wrap himself withal,
When the wind across him blew,
Pulled one of the rugs from one of the bugs,
And so the quarrel grew.

So there was war in the basket;
Without a crumb to chew,
Or a shred to wrap himself withal,
When the wind across him blew,
Pulled one of the rugs from one of the bugs,
And so the quarrel grew.

So there was bar in the basket;
Ah! pity 't is, 't is true!
But he that was frozen and starved, at last
A strength from his weakness drew,
And pulled the rugs from both the bugs,
And killed and ate them, too!

Now when bugs live in a basket,
Though more than it well can hold,
It seems to me they had better agree,
The black, the white, and the gold—
And share what comes of beds and crumbs,
And leave no bug in the cold.

—Alice Cary.

A FABLE

It was in the days of primeval man. Our ancestors were beginning to break away from the former practice of running in one common herd with each person making shift for himself. The tremendous increase in population since man by his arts had subjugated the killer of beasts had forced the change. No longer could the tribes dwell altogether in the same locality but some were forced to emigrate to the plains while some inhabited the lands of trees and stones. Between these two regions rose a barren hill.

And so because each group had what the other desired there arose between them the beginnings of trade. One side lacked the sharp stones for tools, the forest poles for their wigwams, the crooked sticks wherewith to plow their fertile plain, and all the other things of which there was plenty in the land of wood and stone. The forest men lacked the grains, the wool, and the fibres which abounded on the other side of the great hill. Certain men who had never cultivated the art of chipping stone or shaping crooked tree joints, and who knew little of the process of producing grains had begun the business of carrying the finished products across the big hill for their producing brethren and were thereby enabled to live as the men who were thus favored were prone to donate to them sufficient of their store to keep them clothed and fed as the rest.

Now among these carriers there was a certain Wiseman, who through much travel across the hill had come to see the possibilities of the situation, and he spoke to his fellows as they rested on the top of the hill.

"Brethren, why should we labor so hard and so unnecessarily? The people to the east own the forests because they dwell therein, the people to the west own the plains for the same reason. V are the only ones who travel upon the hill, therefore do not we own the hill?" A chorus of assents arose. "Then," said Wiseman, "I propose that we carry no longer but instead establish ourselves at the top of the hill and cause all goods to be brought up to us. For the privilege of using our hill we shall require that all exchanges be made through our hands and as they pass we shall pluck our profit from each side."

It was done. For several seasons the hill collected an exorbitant toll from all traffic and the rest were filled with poles and tools, grains and wool. But the men of the eastern side who were wont to sit in close circles while shaping their goods, began to discuss the situation. At each new affront they murmured to each other and finally organized with Big Boy as their leader and demanded speech with Wiseman. Now, Wiseman was equal to the emergency and he saw in the organization of the east a way to a still greater profit for the hill. While Big Boy and his followers squatted in attention he spoke as follows: "It is well. Your organization shall be the way to both your prosperity and mine. I will unite with you, and in marketing your produce I shall require that two skins of grain be given for a crooked stick where but one was given before. Thus shall you receive much more for your produce and I shall share with you. Be firm in your allegiance to Big Boy and kill any forest man who will not adhere."

It was done. Thereafter the tolls received by the west were doubled in price and tolls of the hill were greater. The people of the plains were reduced to much misery and want for lack of the things of the forest. At last one Greatheart, tiller of the soil, having been despoiled of his produce by the dwellers on the hill, went from wigwam to wigwam on the plain and asked the people to meet with him and consider ways of getting justice done them on the hill. He pointed out the necessity of concerted action and of defeating Wiseman and Big Boy by dealing directly with Big Boy's people without the payment of tribute. To each he gave a bundle of sticks with which to mark the days to the meeting time.

But Wiseman from his hill saw him on his journeys and he gussed what he was doing, so he sent quickly one Smooth Talker to follow and tell them that Great Heart was wrong, that if two skinfuls of grain were now demanded it was the fault of the times and that they must simply produce twice as much grain and then things would be as they should be. So when the meeting time arrived there were but few gathered to hear Greatheart talk for the rest knew that if they were to produce enough to pay the great prices they must remain in their fields and labor mightily. But when they were come to the hill with their grain they found that there were now required four skins of grain in exchange for one crooked stick.

Again Greatheart and his few followers sought to unite the western people telling them that the hill people were so few in number that if they but went in a body with their produce they could easily pass the hill an ddo their own exchanging without tribute. Seeing this, Wiseman employed Smooth Talker and Loud Speaker and Press Man to go among the plainsmen and make it clear to them that what ailed them was overproduction. Hearing this talk the people refused to listen to the pleadings of Greatheart and once more they came to the hill with their produce and paid excessive tribute.

Once more did Greatheart preach to his people and seek to make them see the value in cooperation in marketing, but almost in vain for none of them had ever been across the hill and each had his own opinion of what lay beyond. They could only understand co-operation as far as it affected their own side of the hill. Therefore, the most that they would do was to band together in small local groups. Each group chose one man to carry all the produce of the rest to the hill thereby saving the time of the rest who could stay at home and labor. This was very pleasing to Wiseman who at once saw the profit to himself of a simplified delivery and he sent out men to tell them that they must do no more for their problem was now solved.

Among these co-operators was Holdfast who saw the things that Greatheart saw, and he went to him urging that they were merely running gathering stations for Wiseman and that they should continue trying to cross the hill in a body. And so Greatheart and Holdfast made the people see the point after the chosen carriers had come home with no greater profit than before. And led by Greatheart, the people of the west crossed the hill in a solid body while Big Boy and Wiseman threw stones at them and cursed them. No one grew faint hearted and turned back except Dumb Head and Small Mind and Little Soul.

And the produce of the west side of the hill was fairly traded for the produce of the east side, for such were the numbers of all the people that none were afraid of Big Boy. Now Wiseman was left with none to deal with but the few who had feared to follow, and to these he gave generously of the stores in the caves and bade them show on their return how much better prices they had received than the rest. But the returning populace greeted Dumb Head and the others with jeers for they know of a certainty where the extra price had come. No more could Wiseman trick them with his arts nor befuddle them with the talk of Loud Speaker and his kind. They had been over the hill and they knew what lay beyond.

So Wiseman and Big Boy sat and talked far into the night and as they talked they cursed the POOL.

Kincaid, Kans., July 5, 1929.

Dear Aunt Patience:

I would like to join the Junior Co-operators club. I would like to have a club pin and a lesson book. My father and mother belong to the Farmer's Union of the Buckeye local of Lynn county.

I have four pets, a cat named Snowball, a dog named Coaley, a pig named Bennie, and a horse named Fanny.

I am nine and will be ten December 7. Have I a birthday twin? I have a sister, age ten, and a brother, age seven. I will be in the sixth grade nevt year.

Your friend,
Fern Rogers.

Kincaid, Kans., July 5, 1929.

Dear Aunt Patience:

My mamma and papa are members of the Buckeye local of Lynn county and I would like to join the Junior Co-operators. Please send me a pin and lesson book.

I am 10 years old and will be in the sixth grade when school starts.

I have one sister, 9 years old, and one brother 7 years old.

For my pets I have a kitty and a little bantam hen with seven little bantams.

My birthday is September 5. Have I a twin?

Good luck to all.

Your friend,
Marjorie Alice Rogers.

WHY I JOINED THE FARMERS UNION

By Mrs. J. J. O'Shea, Roberts, Mont.

1. Because somebody else puts a price on everything I buy and everything I sell. I am the notable exception amongst American Citizens and I resent it. I was born in Montana and I want my inalienable right to sell my eggs, cream, poultry or what food commodities I have to market, at a price about which I have something to say.

2. Because I know that the so-called Farm problem will be solved only by farmers and that they can secure equality and justice only through collective action.

3. Because marketing of major farm commodities is now conducted in a way prejudicial to growers compelling them to sell below cost of production. No business ever did, or could, succeed where we sell low and buy high. Success in any business depends now on how much net profits are made.

4. Because private real estate companies, chambers of commerce, railroad immigration and land settlement bureaus, federal reclamation and irrigation agencies and other supersalesmen, are continually tempting new farmers to bring additional new land into production when the country is surfeited with food products. We want Union members to combat and discourage this propaganda which is done solely for selfish gains.

5. Because by industry, economical management and a lifetime of practical experience combines with productive soil and producing enough wheat, beef, pork, dairy and poultry products for very many families, my own family should have every opportunity to progress available to any family anywhere.

6. Because the Farmers Union is composed of farm men and women only. Is class conscious, not nourished by tax monies, is independent, militant, tackles our vital trouble, marketing, in a vigorous and practical way, is educational and through its social service, promotes good feeling and friendship between neighbors.

7. It promotes self confidence. Individualism and isolation were the greatest contributing causes to our existing anarchy in marketing farm commodities. Collective marketing will bring commodity control, and intelligence will replace chaos.

8. Because I like country life, and being in the most essential business in the world, producing food, it is the religion of the farmers union to help make farming profitable and safe.

9. I know that organization and collective action has emancipated other workers, made for better wages, shorter hours and better working conditions and I am convinced that economic freedom will come to farmers in identically the same way.

10. Nothing succeeds like success. The union is progressively successful numerically and financially. It is the most beneficial influence in American Rural life today and I am proud and glad to be one of its members.

Hammer mills are most efficient at their rated high speeds of 2,000, 3,600, and 4,500 revolutions per minute.

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

If members of the Union have anything to Sell or Exchange, they should advertise it in this department. Rate: 3 cents a word per issue. Count words in heading, as "For Sale," or "Wanted to Buy," and each initial or figure in the address. Compound words count as two words. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER—TRY THIS DEPARTMENT—IT WILL PAY YOU.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

PLANTS AND SEEDS

FOR SALE: Cane seed, Red Top or Sumac, cleaned, sacked, $2.00 cwt. Samples Free. Cedar Vale Co-Operative Co. Cedar Vale, Kansas.

INSURANCE

FARMERS UNION Fire Insurance; hail insurance in season. H. A. Conte Agent. Miltonvale and vicinity. Phone 1302.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Twenty thousand bushel iron clad elevator. For information write or see, W. H. Hines, Elmo, Kansas.

LAND

EAST COLO. Ranches; homsteads located. H. L. Brown, 314 West 14, Pueblo.

AGENTS WANTED

WANTED: Farmers, to sell KKK Products. We pay traveling expenses, furnish all goods and carry customers' accounts. Booklet gives complete information and testimonials of Salesmen who have sold our products for over 20 years. Write for it. KKK Medicine Company Keokuk, Iowa.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE: 36-inch Red River Special steel separator, $200.00. L. J. Hart, Delphos, Kansas.

FARMERS' UNION DIRECTORY

NATIONAL OFFICERS
C. E. Huff, Pres.----------Salina, Kansas
Joe Adkins, Vice-Pres----------Wessington Springs, South Dakota.
Jas. O'Shea, Sec.-------Roberts, Montana.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
C. E. Brasted, Chm. ------ Salina, Kansas
L. A. Chambers----------El Reno, Okla.
Chas. Rogers --------- Des Moines, Iowa
T. E. Howard----------Denver, Colo.
C. C. Talbott ------- Jamestown, No. Dak.

KANSAS OFFICERS
C. E. Huff, President------Salina, Kansas
F. P. Lambertson, Vice-Pres Fairview, Ks.
C. E. Brasted, Sec.-Treas. -- Salina, Kans.
J. C. Felts, Conductor ----Lebanon, Kans.
M. V. Gates, Doorkeeper ---Logan, Kans.

DIRECTORS
John Vesecky ---------- Kansas City, Mo.
J. C. Gregory----------Osborne, Kans.
H. B. Whitaker ---------Emporia, Kansas
Carl E. Clark --------McPherson, Kansas
R. D. Samuelson----------Olsburg, Kans.

Farmers Union Jobbing Association
337 Board of Trade Bldg.,
Kansas City, Missouri

246 F. U. Insurance Bldg., Salina, Kans.

Farmers Union Cooperative Produce Assn.
201 Oak St.,
Kansas City, Missouri

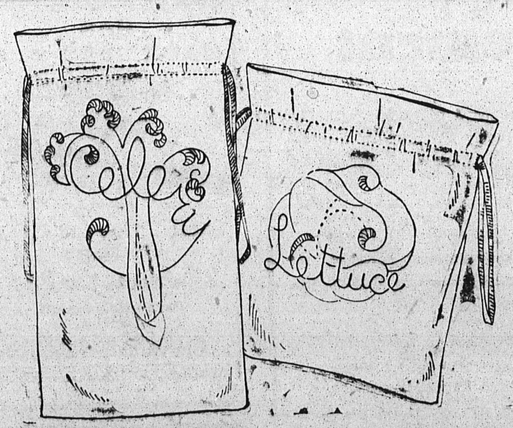
Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission
406-8-10 Live Stock Exchg. Bldg.,
Kansas City, Mo.

Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Co.
Salina, Kansas

Farmers' Union Auditing Association
Thomas B. Dunn, Salina

Kansas Union Farmer
Salina, Kansas.



EVEN VEGETABLES LIKE STYLE

At the best—or worst—an ice box will accumulate a considerable variety of foods. Even electric refrigeration does not guarantee order.

However, the celery and lettuce, being present almost 365 days these years, can be snugly stored to themselves and they will come out on demand as crisp and fresh as when bought. Muslin bags are the thing for keeping them and we are offering the two bags already cut and stamped with designs and letters so that they can be made and embroidered with very little effort.

The celery bag is cut to finish 6x14 and the one for lettuce 10x10. The two colors of embroidery thread and green material to face back the tops included with stamped muslin in order No. 618 at 25 cents for the two. Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kans., Box 48.

25¢
—is the right price to pay for a good tooth paste—
LISTERINE
TOOTH PASTE
Large Tube
25¢

666
is a Prescription for
Colds, Grippe, Flu, Denge, Bilious Fever and Malaria.
It is the most speedy remedy known

DAD AND I

By Stafford

-:- HONOR ROLL -:-

ANDERSON COUNTY
Fairmount 2049

BROWN COUNTY
Temple 1431
Carson 1035
Hamlin 1820

CHASE COUNTY
Saffordville 1936
Miller 1929

CLAY COUNTY
Chester 1125
Prairie Star 944
Pleasant Valley 1025

CHEROKEE COUNTY
Melrose 2059

COWLEY COUNTY
Busy Bee 1986

CRAWFORD COUNTY
Quick 765
Maple Grove 1803
Mt. Carmel 1706
Stillwell 2060
Dumbbell 581
Ozark 699

COFFEY COUNTY
Eighty-Eight 2098
Eighty-Eight 2098

ELLIS COUNTY
Pleasant Valley 1804
Wiles 834
Excelsor 606

ELLSWORTH COUNTY
Advance 1889
Little Wolf 1376
Excelsior 975
Fairview 1070
Shamel 974

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Rock Creek 2149

GREENWOOD COUNTY
Neal 1313
Summitt 1574

HARPER COUNTY
Freeport 1539

JACKSON COUNTY
Mayetta 1904

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Grantville 2055
Fairmount 1912

JEWELL COUNTY
Pleasant Prairie 594

JOHNSON COUNTY
Sharon 1744

LANE COUNTY
Amy 5164

LEAVENWORTH COUNTY
Stamwood 1330

LINN COUNTY
Pleasant Home 2055

LYON COUNTY
Bushong 579
Allen 1075
Admire 1255

McPHERSON COUNTY
North Side 1061
Pioneer 656

MIAMI COUNTY
Jingo 1737
Oak Grove 1825

MARSHALL COUNTY
Summit 859
Barrett 1071

NEMEHA COUNTY
Prairie Grove 899
Liberty 883
Korber 914

NORTON COUNTY
Almelo 918
Pleasant Valley 1025

OSAGE COUNTY
Union 1412

PHILLIPS COUNTY
Crystal 876

RICE COUNTY
Chase 1563
Pleasant Hill 1387

RILEY COUNTY
Rock Island 1199
Pleasant Hill 1202

ROOKS COUNTY
West Corning .....

RUSH COUNTY
Lone Star 917
Sand Creek 804
Independence 773

RUSSELL COUNTY
Pleasant Hill 728

SEDGWICK COUNTY
Greenwich 1875

SCOTT COUNTY
Pleasant Valley 1526
Beaver Flatts 2117
Excelsior 1534
Pence 1740
Lone Prairie 1544

SHAWNEE COUNTY
Dover 2506
Pauline 1845

THOMAS COUNTY
Sunflower 1181

TREGO COUNTY
Silver Lake 679

WABAUNSEE COUNTY
Chalk 1580
Turkey Creek 1868
Freemont 2014
Herynk 1427

WASHINGTON COUNTY
Liberty 1142
Excelsior 959
Pleasant View 833

WOODSON COUNTY
Liberty 2148

LIVESTOCK MARKET

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

Kansas City, Mo., July 1.—No market Thursday, July 4. STEERS: With 9,000 cattle here today, our market was strong to 25c higher on the best, dry lot steers. Plainer steers and in-between grades, and grass cattle are about steady with last week's close. Bulk of better classes of fed steers sold from $13 to $14, and the medium kind of fed steers from $10.50 to $12.50. Dogies and grass steers sell from $7 to $10.50. Stockers and feeders about steady with last week's close. Shorthorns selling from $8 50 to $10.50, Herefords from $9 to $12.00. Exceptional quality of thin light stockers bringing home. Top heavy steers $14.50, and top yearlings $14.85.

COWS, HEIFERS, MIXED YEARLINGS, BULLS: Our general butcher market today was strong to 25c higher than last week's close. Cows of all classes are strong to 25c higher, with the bulk of the better grades going to the killers from $7.50 to $8.50. Occasional sales of extra choice fat cows reach $11. Canners are selling from $5.25 to $5.75, and cutters are from $6 to $7.25. Mixed yearlings are selling at prices strong to 25c higher than the close last week. Bulls are steady; good to choice $8.50 to $9.00; fair to good, $7.75 to $8.25, and common ones $6 to $7.

CALVES: The veal calf market is 50c lower than last week's close. Good to choice $10.00 to $12.50, with a few fancy ones up to $13.00. Fair to good $8 to $9.50. Mediumweight and heavy killing calves steady. Good to choice 300 lb. to 450 lb. fat calves $11.00 to $12.00. Fair to good, $9.00 to $10.50. Canner calves $6.50 to $7.50. Lightweight baby beef calves weighing from 450 to 600 pounds, steady, selling from $11 to $12.50. Stock calves steady. Good to choice Whiteface steer calves, $11.00 to $12.50. Reds $10.00 to $11.00.

HOGS: Early trade fairly active, mostly steady to strong with Saturday's average. Later, very slow. Closed steady to weak. Top $11.05. Bulk of 170c to 250c, $10.90 to $11.00. 260s to 325s, $10.65 to $10.90. 140s to 160s, $10.60 to $10.95. Packing sows $9.00 to $9.75. Stock pigs $10.00 to $11.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS: Sheep and lambs strong to 25c higher. Top Colorado lambs $14.50. Idahos, $14.15. Top natives, $14.15. Most sorted lots $13.50 to $14.00. Grass fat Texas yearlings $10 to $10.75. Weathers $7.25 to $7.65. Colorado ewes $6.75.

THE POSSIBILITIES IN HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER

(Continued from page 1)

and machinery of all kinds are shipped to Western Canada in enormous quantities and the highest freight rates paid on same. If we were to manufacture these in Alberta, this economic waste would cease.

C. P. R. and Public Funds

We must not forget that the companies who are seeking franchises in Alberta are doing all they can to discredit public ownership.

They bring out that wonderful organization, the C. P. R., possibly the greatest of its kind in the world, as the acme of perfection of private corporation. We must not forget that all railroads in Canada have been subsidized by the various Governments previous to 1914 to the extent of $30,000 per mile. This money spent before the war had much greater value than today. The cost of all railways, permanent ways, etc., would be $35,000 to $45,000 per mile, so that 80 per cent to 85 per cent of the cost of the C. P. R. was presented by the Canadian people to the company for having the pleasure and the profit of administering this splendid system.

Cheap electricity, and I do not mean electricity at 6 cents to 30 cents per k:w:h., but electricity to lighting consumers at from 3 cents to say 1½ cents per k.w.h., would greatly increase the consumption. We find in "Preliminary Report, Central Electric Station Industry in Canada, 1927," that the total consumption in k.w.h. was 156,006,000 or at the rate of 260 k.w.h. per capita per year. Quebec in 1927 had a consumption of 2,760 k.w.h. Ontario 1,960 k.w.h. per capita per year. Alberta will have to multiply the consumption of electrical energy by ten to be on par with the Eastern Provinces. The k.w.h. generated per capita in Canada for 1927 was 1,390. It should be pointed out that it is not the large centers of population that give large per capita loads, it is the more sparsely settled districts.

WATCH FOR THE UNION CERTIFIED SIGN WHEN TOURING

(Continued from page 1)

and oil business. This department handled last year $28,647.89 worth of business with a net profit of $2,491.38. They paid 4% patronage dividends on oil and gasoline. Their elevator department did a business of $146,251.59 with a net profit of $2,718. It will be noted their percentage of profit on gasoline and oil was approximately five times as much as it was on the other commodities.

The Farmers Oil Company at Milford, Nebraska, operated 8 months last year, handling twelve cars of gasoline and kerosene. Their profit was $2,033.98. They are paying a patronage dividend of 8%.

The Farmers Elevator Company at Garden City, Kansas handled 56,000 gallons of Union Certified gasoline, kerosene, and distillate during June.

"THE DANGER IN STORING WET WHEAT

Wheat containing more than 14 to 14 1-2 per cent moisture is likely to heat when stored in farm bins. For safe handling in larger quantities in terminal elevators and for export 13 to 13 1-2 per cent moisture is the danger line.

Such is the warning to wheat growers in the Kansas wheat belt given by C. O. Swanson, R. M. Green, and J. W. Zahnley, Kansas State Agricultural college.

Wheat that has heated for any length of time is injured for milling purposes, does not make good seed wheat, and show considerable loss in shrinkage in weight. Wheat of a moisture content close to the danger line should be stored in bins protected from the sun as much as possible as heat added to the moisture more readily starts fermentation and heating.

Heat Impairs Milling and Baking Qualities

In cautioning wheat growers against the damage done to wheat by heating, the college specialists point out that heating darkens the bran coat and makes it more brittle. Such a condition makes separation in milling more difficult and the flour is off in color, causing a lowering in its sales value. Heating injures the gluten, making the flour of little or no value for baking.

Injury to wheat from heating is in proportion to the amount of heating, according to these specialists who have made studies of wheat storage problems. Wheat heated slightly may with caution be blended to a certain extent with sound wheat. If the heating has been severe, even a small amount mixed with sound wheat will make all the flour unfit for baking.

The greatest harm from heated wheat is that the whole mixture is made unfit for milling since there is no way to separate the damaged wheat from that which is sound.

Heating Injures Seed Wheat

"Heating of wheat in bins is especially damaging if any of the grain is to be used for seed," continue the "storage" experts. "It requires only a very little heating to injure the germination of wheat. The viability of the seed may be destroyed in grain which has heated slightly but not sufficient to affect the appearance."

For safe insurance against damaged seed wheat, it is recommended that wheat to be used for seed be fully matured and dry when put into storage.

Low Moisture Content—Small Shrinkage

Wheat stored with less than 12 to 12½ per cent moisture shows little or no shrinkage and may even gain in weight in the winter. Wheat with 12½ to 14¼ per cent moisture shrinks 1½ to 2 per cent. Wheat that heats badly may shrink 7 or 8 per cent in weight besides the damage to quality.

Added assistance is being extended to wheat growers of Kansas this year in determining the moisture content of their wheat by the Kansas State Grain Inspection department and the Kansas State Agricultural college. Both moisture determination and protein testing laboratories are located at Kansas City, Wichita, Hutchinson, Colby, and Hays. Field representatives of the inspection department are located at Smith Center, Meade, Pratt, Garden City, Dighton, and Larned during the summer months in assisting growers in sending their samples to the testing laboratories. These men will assist in giving information about testing for both moisture determination and protein testing.

Louisiana farmers, through the Louisiana Farm Bureau Selling Exchange, had marketed 186 cars of potatoes, beans and berries up to May 10. Quality produce brought top prices and returns were received promptly.

FRANKLIN BLACKLEG VACCINE
Life Immunity with One Dose!
YOUR calves are liable to die from Blackleg unless you vaccinate them. One shot of Dr. Franklin's Blackleg Vaccine gives dependable life immunity. Its patented process of chemical sterilization gives highest potency and purity.
Sold by Drug Store Agencies at 14c dose. Send for free CALF BOOK full of interesting facts on care of calves. Write today.
O. M. FRANKLIN BLACKLEG SERUM CO.
Denver, Kansas City, El Paso, Marfa, Amarillo, Wichita Fort Worth, Alliance, Rapid City, Santa Maria, Calgary

LISTERINE THROAT TABLETS
Antiseptic
Prevent & Relieve Hoarseness Sore Throat Coughs
Made by Lambert Pharmacal Co., Saint Louis, U. S. A.

Remember to Say KRAFT before you say CHEESE
KRAFT CHEESE
KRAFT—PHENIX CHEESE COMPANY

Don,t Neglect The Old Stand-by----
Your cream is a year around source of revenue. Don't let harvest crowd it out completely. With a little extra effort, you can keep your cream in a cool place and make deliveries frequently even during this busy season. You will be well repaid by the improved quality of the butter manufactured.
Farmers Union Co-Operative Creamery Association
KANSAS CITY, MO.

for Healthy, Big Pullets
Gold Medal Growing Mash (with dried buttermilk) supplies health-giving energy. Makes pullets and cockerels grow up like weeds. Builds up tissue, bone and muscle. Makes them able to resist disease.
After six weeks
Start feeding your birds this mash after they are six weeks old. Guaranteed to give complete satisfaction or money back by the largest millers in the world. Order today. If you aren't satisfied with results, we will refund your money.
For Sale by all Farmers Union Stores and Elevators, Distributed by
Farmers Union Jobbing Assn.

YOU CAN DEPEND
on getting every cent your hogs, cattle and sheep are worth on the market when you ship to YOUR OWN FIRM.
Our salesmen are on the job every minute, showing your stock to every possible buyer, and looking out for your interests. Our salesmen are interested in you, and want to sell your live stock for the highest possible dollar, so you will come again.
Our yardmen, too, are interested in you and see that your stock get the best of care and that they fill well before weighing. The office force want you to get the best of service, and they get your returns to you as promptly as possible.
PATRONIZE YOUR OWN FIRM
Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company
Stock Yards Kansas City, Mo.

Announcement
We are glad to announce that we have contracted with the Farmers Union Jobbing Association to supply Farmers' Union members with Union Certified oil, gasoline, and kerosene. This is of special interest to you because—
It gives you an opportunity to "join hands" with thousands of farmers who are buying their gasoline, kerosene, and oil through cooperative channels. Each one is enjoying the buying power of the whole group.
Our company is cooperative—organized to serve cooperatives. All of our officers and directors are 100% cooperators. We can render the best service to Kansas farmers by working with the Jobbing Association.
The benefit of our experience in organizing and operating cooperative oil companies is offered to you, and you have an opportunity to become a part of our national chain cooperative oil companies.
Union Certified is the cooperatives' own brand. You will be sure of getting goods of the highest quality, made right in our own plant, the only cooperative compounding plant in the United States.
We are working with the Jobbing Association to render the greatest possible service to the Farmers Union members of Kansas. We want to help you develop the cooperative oil and gasoline movement in Kansas.
This is an invitation from the thousands of farmers who operate the Union Oil Company, to join with them. Your acceptance means a saving of money for you. Write us for literature. We will welcome your request.
GASOLINE UNION CERTIFIED MOTOR OIL
UNION OIL COMPANY
(Cooperative)
North Kansas City, Mo.

HAS MADE GOOD with millions!
KC BAKING POWDER
[Double Acting]
Same Price for Over 38 Years
25 ounces for 25¢
Pure—Economical Efficient
MILLIONS OF POUNDS USED BY OUR GOVERNMENT

MURINE FOR YOUR EYES
Night and Morning to keep them Clean, Clear and Healthy
Write for Free "Eye Care" or "Eye Beauty" Book
Murine Co., Dept. H. S., 9 E. Ohio St., Chicago

VITONE KAMALA
Combination Worm Tablets
Positively the most scientific remedy for both Tape and Round Worms. Each Tablet contains a full dose of Kamala with other drugs that will kill all tape and round worms in poultry. The Tablets are far superior to capsules, they will not gum or stick in the fowls' throat. Just place the tablet in the fowls' mouth and they will swallow it. No instruments to fuss with, no waste; no guess work; no starving or doses to measure out. One tablet is sufficient—50 Tablets, $1.00. 100 Tablets, $1.75. 200 Tablets, $3.00. 500 Tablets, $6.75. 1,000 Tablets, $12.00.
Dealers and agents wanted. Write for sample and special prices.
VITONE MINERAL CO.
95 Miller Ave., Lancaster, Ohio

FOR YOUR HEALTH'S SAKE USE
UNION GOLD FLOUR
NOURISHING
The strength is milled in, and not out.
HEALTHFUL
Made for folks who work. Not doped with medicine.
TASTY
Has the natural Kansas Sunshine flavor
24, 48 and 98 lb. bags.
Get it at THE FARMERS UNION STATIONS named below
Huron—Farmers Co-op. Assn. ..... Walter Boyd, Mgr
Winfield—Winfield Farmers Union Coop. Assn. ..... O. C. Service, Mgr.
Miltonvale—Coop. Merc. Assn. ..... C. J. Eye, Mgr.
Ottawa—Far. Union Coop. Prod. Assn ..... L. A. Zerbe, Mgr.
Wellsville—Far. Union Coop. Assn. ..... Chas. A. Stevenin, Mgr.
Madison—The Farmers Union Coop. Assn. ..... Geo. M. Peet, Mgr.
Columbus—Neutral & Westville Far. Union Coop. Assn. ..... Floyd Johnson, Mgr.
Blue Mound—Far. Union Produce Company ..... Roy Emmons, Mgr
Green—Coop. Grain Association ..... S. R. Dillinger
South Mound Far. Union Coop. Assn. ..... Fred Klous, Mgr.
Parsons—Farmers Coop. Assn. ..... Fred Johnson, Mgr.
Leonardville—Farmers Union Coop. Assn. ..... P. W. Blauer, Mgr.
Alma—Farmers Union Elevator ..... C. B. Thowe, Mgr.

Complete Protection
Is afforded all members of The Farmers Union who take advantage of the service offered by their
OWN ORGANIZATION
More people are insured in this organization than ever before
FARMERS UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES
Fire, Lightning, Wind and Hail
SALINA - - - - - -KANSAS