



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Co-operation

Education



SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1925

NUMBER 41

Department of Questions and Answers

Answers To Questions Such as the, "New Immigration Law" Amount of Corn a Man Can Husk in a Day—Questions on Evolution—The Bible—Health—Marketing and Politics. We Invite More Readers to Take Part in This Most Interesting Department.

There are two first class reasons for the long interval between the last issue of Questions and Answers and this batch of the same. First place the number of people who want to know things and believe that they can get wise by writing to this paper appears to be rather limited. In the second place it is quite a chore to do this job in addition to the other things that fall to the lot of the editor and so it sometimes gets delayed. The invitation is still open. Ask any question in which you are interested. Send your letters directly to W. C. Lansdon, Room 432, Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

J. Q. A., Belleville: I would like to know how the new immigration law is working. Are we making any progress in the work of saving America for the Americans?

Answer: Immigration officials are quoted as saying that six months of the new law has convinced them that it is a decided improvement over the prior act. Instead of 700,000 slightly more than 300,000 will have been admitted by the end of June 1925. The American gateway for 90 per cent of the European immigrants is well pleased and says: "We are getting on only half as many as we did under the old law and that is a fine result for all concerned. It is good for the country because we can assimilate them better. It is good for the immigrant because he receives much more attention than he would otherwise get both at the embarkation and reception stations and because as a result a lesser number has opportunities are correspondingly increased."

John P. P., Fairview: How much corn can be husked in one day by one man?

Answer: This is a queer question to be asked of an editor by a real farmer but we never back up on our promises. Notwithstanding the large tales that are told about marvelous work in the corn field, John may be assured that the average day's work in an ordinary 50 to 75 bushels, without ribbons and put in the crib. Yet there are many huskers who do better and 125 bushels a day is no longer regarded as a fairy tale or as an advertisement of personal performance without foundation. But the man who crabs that he has been at work and will be in no mental or physical condition to husk 14 crows after he takes care of his team.

C. P. A., Woodruff: (1) Is it known whether wild birds and wild animals mate with brothers and sisters, or outside the family or both?

Answer: It may be known but this writer lacks the knowledge to answer this question. I am quite sure, however, that the lower animals disregard family ties after maturity is reached.

(2) Is there any method of controlling sex offspring?

Answer: Yes, but bees are the only living creature that know the secret. The same queen bee lays all the eggs in a hive and the eggs hatch out as workers, drone or queens, depending altogether on what the larvae are fed. One sort of food makes a drone, a male bee, and another, a worker, which is a creature without sex. Scientists believe that if human beings ever succeed in controlling the sex of the dietary methods of the bee and applying them to the nutrition of the mother during the pre-natal period.

(3) Is there proof that the prolificacy of hogs can be increased by mating individuals of big litter ancestry?

Answer: Notwithstanding the Arkansas, Georgia and Tennessee laws against teaching evolution it is now well known that any physical characteristic may be intensified by selective mating for breeding purposes. Every pure bred animal and every improved fruit, grain, or vegetable on the farms of the country proves that development is very rapid under the conditions of scientific control of mat-

ings. Cattle breeders get good milkers by mating animals of good milk production strains. Poultry breeders developed the egg-a-day hen by selecting good layers for that chicken's mother, grand mother and great grand mother at the same time taking care that none of the lady hens in the line of succession trifled with roosters that were not of good egg-laying stock.

(4) Does any state have a law exempting the amount of a man's property from taxation when his property is assessed?

Answer: I think not. The suggestion has been made a good many times that a land owner should pay taxes only on his equity in the property. Sounds pretty fine but would not work out in practice. Few men would care to furnish the necessary proof to secure the exemption you suggest. Besides, the revenues necessary to support our public institutions might altogether vanish. It is a much easier matter for a man to accumulate debts than it is to pay taxes and most of us would soon arrange our affairs in such a way that all our property would escape taxation and then what would become of the tax eaters, like myself, who live on the revenues paid by those who are not so contrary to the theory that property taxes are imposed on property, not on individuals. The tax on your farm and other tangible property is imposed because it is property that is protected and benefited by government.

(5) In the time of Moses or David was the first day of the Jewish year always a Sabbath with a Sabbath following every seventh day and a double sabbath of 48 hours at the Feast of Pentecost?

Answer: I do not know but you have me interested and if you cannot get the information from the first five books of the Bible I will try and get it for you by looking up the history of the Jewish year.

(6) What is the cause and the means of preventing pyorrhea?

Answer: Pyorrhea is practically incurable. The best preventive is the tooth brush vigorously applied about five times a day. Some dentists use a small electric machine, should be used. Plenty of advertised tooth pastes contain all the ingredient necessary to cleanliness if they are vigorously applied with a good brush. The big thing is to keep the gums free from all foreign matter.

A. P., Argonia: The price of wheat has ranged from 90 cents to \$1.85 a bushel at our station through the whole marketing year but our local grain dealer tells me that he has bought 90 per cent of the wheat for a dollar a bushel or less. The Chicago Board of Trade boosted the price up to \$2.05 and then two men started and forced the price down to below \$1.40 on the Chicago market.

Questions: Why do the wheat farmers sanction such business? How long will they permit it to continue? How long will consumers permit a few men to tell them what they must pay for bread? How long will it be before the producer and the consumer join hands and end this system of exploitation? Will it benefit the farmers to sell their grain from one common granary? Will it reduce the cost of bread to consumers if they are ever able to purchase their food supply from that common storehouse? If the answer is yes to all these questions why is it that the farmers do not gladly join hands and market their crops for the cost of production plus a reasonable profit and by so doing lay up something against the time of old age? Will the consumers help the farmer help and so enable them to live and so enable them to reduce their living costs and so enable them to save something for old age and at the same time enjoy some comforts of life as they go along?

Answer: The man who can answer all this brother's questions knows exactly why agriculture is in its present depressed state and why farmers do nothing for themselves. Here are my answers: (1) The wheat farmers will continue in exactly their present condition until they muster enough courage to organize their crops and control all prices and movements to let it below the cost of production because they are afraid to create and operate their own merchandising agencies. I am unable to say when they will change their mind and try intelligently and bravely to do something for themselves.

(2) The consumers are not worried about the price of bread and will not be even if prices go very much higher. In the first place wheat at three-cent food eaten either by wage worker or millionaire. In the second place the great majority of consumers have protected themselves against high prices by effectively organizing to secure still higher prices for their own commodities and services. Prices means nothing to folks who can pass them along whether they are high or low.

(3) I never expect to see producers and consumers join hands. Interests are benefited by existing conditions have convinced most of the minds of the workers? Should they refuse to participate or should they

they are in conflict. The man who points out that the wage workers purchasing power is the farmers best market is regarded as something of a fool who would be more at home in Russia than the United States. It would certainly benefit the farmers if they could store their grain in one big warehouse and hold it there until world came looking for wheat. Buyers pay sellers prices whenever they go to the seller for what they must have and contrary wise the producer or seller must take the buyers' prices when they peddle their products and go to merchandising.

(4) Why fret about what may happen to the consumer? Most of those folks are quite well able to look after their own interests.

E. K., Colony: Has Senator La Follette supported the congressional measure sponsored by President C. S. Barrett? When did Senators Borah, Norris, Cummins, Watson, and Reed of Washington, Washington and Reed of Missouri support their service in the senate? Did Senator Reed of Missouri ever live in St. Joseph and if so when and for how long? Is the Farmers National Magazine the official organ of the National Farmers Union? Did President Barrett support the Curtis-Aswell Bill? Did he favor the pasteurization of milk? Did he favor the records of the Supreme Court of Illinois show that Charles G. Dawes violated the law in the Lorimer Bankruptcy case?

Answer: Senator La Follette has supported some of the measures enacted by the Farmers Union but has always held that the farmer must have lower freight rates and better financial facilities if he is ever to get out of the mire.

Senator Barrett began his present term on the fourth of March this year. He was first elected in 1907 and his present term will expire in 1931. Senator Norris began his service in the senate March 4, 1913; his present term will end on March 3, 1921. Senator Cummings was first elected in 1915; his present term of service will end on March 3, 1927. Senator Watson was first elected in 1916; his present term will end on March 3, 1921. Senator Reed of Missouri 1911; his present term will end on March 3, 1921. James A. Reed was born in Ohio and moved to Kansas City in 1885. His only public office before entering the senate was to serve as mayor of Kansas City for several years. His biography in the Congressional Record does not disclose that he ever lived in St. Joseph.

The Farmers National Magazine is not now nor has it ever been the official organ of the National Farmers Union. President Barrett may be friendly to the Curtis-Aswell bill but that measure has never got far enough along in congress to indicate that supporting it would be worth while. Barrett did what he could. The Curtis-Aswell bill was introduced in the house of representatives by the National Farmers Union and the supreme court of Illinois found a verdict against the bank of the very Vice President. Just how much was involved and what particular type of wrong doing was involved this editor does not know.

WHY CO-OPERATION IS NOT ENOUGH

From the Communist Point of View

By Earl L. Browder
The reason that the "Co-operation" (in the sense of the National Farmers Union) is not enough to solve the problems of the working class, is that we are living under capitalism, which under the forms of parliamentary democracy imposes a dictatorship of the capitalists. Until this dictatorship of the bourgeoisie is broken, and the working class must concentrate its main attention upon crystallizing its class leadership and mobilizing its class forces, for the struggle against capitalism.

"Co-operation" Can Help in Class Struggle

The Co-operative Movement can be used to the advantage of the workers in their struggle, provided it is organized and led on the basis of the fundamental class struggle—Co-operation between the workers and the bourgeoisie is the formula for a successful Co-operative Movement. Unfortunately the Co-operative Movement is largely dominated by middle-class ideas. The influence of the bourgeoisie upon the workers is confusing and pernicious. They set up a false goal, the reformist Utopia of "Co-operation" between the workers on the one hand and sections of the bourgeoisie upon the other hand. This is the present position of the philosophy of the workers' movement, the worst poison for the labor movement in all its history. It must be combated everywhere by all means, and particularly in the Co-operative Movement it is strongest.

The co-operatives can become instruments of working class emancipation only to the extent that the philosophy of class collaboration is driven out of the workers' movement, and the Co-operative Movement drawn into the whole class struggle.

Task of Revolutionary Workers in Co-operative Movement

What should revolutionary workers do when they face a workers' Co-operative Movement which is dominated by these harmful ideas of class collaboration which poison the minds of the workers? Should they refuse to participate or should they

opened, and much of this success is attributed to his ability, industry, and strict integrity.

While Mr. Graybiel has not usurped authority, the success of the Neigh Association has been largely due to his ability and personality. The part that the members have taken in the administration of the business would not satisfy a thorough-going co-operator. — Co-Operation.

OLSBURG LOCAL 1254.

Dear Editor Kansas Union Farmer:

On Monday evening, May 4th, the Olsburg Local 1254 of the Farmers Union terminated a very successful drive for new members with ice cream and a social time.

The attendance was large, in fact all the Union hall could accommodate. About 20 new members were secured during the drive. There are not very many farmers in this locality that do not hold memberships in the Union. These drives for new members have been annual affairs for a number of years. The first one was the most successful as far as new members secured. 75 new members were initiated at one time into this local. Our hall was too small for that festive occasion and our public spirited member our garage man, "Mike" turned his new modern garage which he had just completed over to the local, and although this room is 40 feet it was filled to the last place by members and their families and enjoyed by all. The later drives have all been successful and while the total of new members has not been as great, the number to draw from has gradually decreased and with a few more drives like those and the Olsburg Local will be able to boast 100 per cent membership for this locality.

On January 27th, the 10th anniversary of the organization of the Local. Arrangements had been made by the resident charter members for a fitting celebration of the event. A good and entertaining program was carried out, consisting of vocal music by the Olsburg Optimistic Owls, a male quartette of no mean ability, also recitations, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception-

port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception-

port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception-

port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception-

port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception-

port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception-

port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception-

port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception-

port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception-

port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception-

port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception-

port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception-

port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception-

port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception-

port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception-

port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception-

port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception-

port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception-

port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception-

port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception-

port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception-

port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception-

port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception-

port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception-

port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception-

port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception-

port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception-

port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception-

port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception-

port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception-

port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception-

port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception-

port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception- port papers, etc., and an exception-

Is the Farmers Union Worth While?

"Ye Shall Know a Tree by its Fruits." Fruits of Knowledge—Fruits of Co-operative Marketing—Fruits of Farmers Union Banks—Fruits of Farmers State Trading Associations. All Reasons Why We Answer "Yes."

It is said, "Ye shall know a tree by its fruit." If the Farmers' Union is worth while, it will be known by its fruit. It required some years for the Farmers' Union to begin to fruit, but after beginning it had fruited rapidly and its fruit had become very healing to the ills of the membership.

Perhaps it will be wise to reiterate the fruits of the Farmers' Union in Arkansas. There is one thing peculiar about this fruit—it is like the fruit of the Tree of Knowledge. When the farmers once taste it they become very fond of it, and the more they eat, the faster their knowledge increases. Therefore, it is with some degree of pleasure that we make mention of the fruit of the Farmers' Union in Arkansas. We call attention to the fruit, truck, poultry and dairy associations. This is one of the fruits of the Farmers' Union, and furnishes the farmers knowledge in the time of marketing, and guided by this knowledge, gives them control of the marketing agencies and better profits for that which they market.

The next fruit of importance is the Farmers' Union Co-operative Cotton Growers Association. This is the fruit of the cooperative marketing of cotton and those who have experienced this fruit of the Farmers' Union pronounce it very fine; in fact they have become so fond of it that they would not do without it under any circumstances. It has increased the farmer's knowledge of marketing and of business to that extent that it has led him to the very fountains of the cotton market and of the business centers, not only of the United States, but of the world. This is a knowledge that the farmers never could have gained had it not been through their organization, and this is one of the choicest fruits of the Farmers' Union.

We next mention the cooperative mercantile associations. There are something more than 100 of these co-operative mercantile stores. Perhaps the most important of these are the fruits of the Farmers' Union in leading the farmers to the knowledge of co-operation in both buying and selling. These co-operative stores are multiplying very rapidly and are very

Dr. Feiler is investigating co-operative marketing organizations in this country with a view to applying what he learns to similar German enterprises. The Raiffeisen system of Germany is one of the most highly developed cooperative movements in the world, and many others are being established in it. But Dr. Feiler says that American cooperatives are much more highly organized and are more powerful from a merchandising standpoint.

He interviewed some of the officials of the Grain Marketing Co. and visited the 10,000,000 bushel capacity Northwestern terminal elevator, which this company has under lease. He pronounced himself as very much interested in this huge cooperative venture, and was amazed at the extent of its facilities and operations. The Grain Marketing Co. is very well organized, and is bound to be a powerful factor in the world movement of grain. The farmers of the United States are to be congratulated on their judgment in being so successful in securing control of such far reaching and practical marketing machinery," he said.

German farmers are paying from 10 to 12 per cent on borrowed money, and most of them are compelled to borrow. Prices on farm machinery and equipment are high, and on the production basis it is extremely difficult for them to break even. The purchasing power of the working classes is lower than before the war, but is gradually improving as the industrial outlook brightens, Dr. Feiler stated.

Hindeburg was elected on a sentimental basis, he avers, and he believes that the former field marshal will make a good president because he is loyal to the German people, to his duty and to his oath of office. The policy of the government will not be changed, and every effort will be made to execute the Dawes plan.

FARMERS RAN BEHIND FIVE BILLION DOLLARS IN 1924.

The Department of Agriculture reports that the combined value of crops and live stock in 1924, was \$12,404,000,000, while the basic cost of producing these crops and livestock, exclusive of the labor of farmers and their families was at least \$9,249,000,000.

To pay Federal taxes, pay something on the thirteen billion dollars of farmers' mortgages and short term debt, pay insurance, buy all the clothing and much of the food, keep up the farms and buildings, support the churches, and save up for a remore- less old age, the maximum labor return for the 37,000,000 farm population on 6,200,000 farms in the United States was in 1924, \$4,155,000,000. The minimum average labor return per farm family should have been \$1,500, and the total labor return for farmers \$9,900,000,000. Farmers therefore ran behind last year at least \$5,144,000,000.

The following were the chief approximate basic costs of producing crops and livestock in 1924, exclusive of farmers' labor: Return at five per cent on sixty billion dollars of farm real property, \$3,000,000,000. Federal and local taxes, \$1,923,000,000. Feeds and fertilizers, \$1,689,000,000. hired labor, \$615,000,000—seeds \$714,000,000—fertilizers, \$310,000,000—interest on short term debt at six percent, \$300,000,000—depreciation of machinery at 2 per cent, \$359,000,000—depreciation of buildings at two and a half per cent, \$287,000,000.

ARE PROTECTED MANUFACTURERS CROOKED OR JUST INEFFICIENT?

If farmers have any question as to what the protective tariff does for manufacturers and does to them, it should be settled by the fact that while farmers are perfectly willing and anxious to have their production knowledge for manufacturers don't want their costs of production investigated. The Department of Agriculture, Federal and State spend a great deal of the taxpayer's money amounting to scores if hundreds of thousands of dollars a year ascertain farmers' cost of production. The Tariff Commission which is empowered by the Fordney McCumber act to investigate cost of production, may of its own initiative, investigate certain items of the tariff schedules. The President may direct it to investigate others. For farmers' costs of production and for manufacturers' costs of production, deserves all that he gets in the way of deflation and "protection," and then some.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I hereby certify that I have used the distemper cure put up by W. A. Vaughn for four years and find it an absolute preventative and cure.

Signed: W. H. Camp, Selden, Kansas.

Are you one of those fellows who grab the stool when there is a piano to be moved?

"MANAGERIAL MEETING" Stores and Elevators

The annual Managerial Meeting will be held in Kansas City, Missouri, on Thursday and Friday May 28 and 29. Headquarters at offices of Farmers Union Jobbing Association, 643 Board of Trade Building. Each Board is urged to send Manager and at least one other representative. An interesting and instructive program is planned. Read it in next week's paper.

L. E. DeVoss, Sec.

A SATISFIED CUSTOMER

Republic, Kans., 5-5-25.
F. D. Becker, Secretary,
The Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company of Kansas, Salina, Kansas.

Dear Sir: I wish to inform you of receipt of check for \$1180.00 Eleven Hundred Eighty Dollars, the amount of my insurance in full. I wish to thank you for your promptness. My house was burned April 18th and the Adjuster was out April 20. I received my check April 28th. I was very sorry it happened but glad that I was insured with a strictly reliable company. I will rebuild soon and will insure again in this company.

Your truly,
L. E. HOLMES.

The total number of farms with electric service by electric and power companies is 164,400, or approximately two and one-half per cent of all the farms in the United States. Experiments are being carried on in fourteen states to determine how electric service can be made available to all farms.

The Countrywoman

RIMES OF THE TIMES

(By Billy Hadda, F.B.A.)
Der vrest man in our greek clan,
His name was I. Quitz Neffer;
Und efry day he'd stick and stay
In fair and stormy wedder.
Hhe choined der clob—he was no slob;
Vun gamblers he was fighting—
In efry drive old like would strive
Der farmers' wrong at writing.
Und oven der store mit open door
Commenced our stuff to buying,
He bought a block of exchange stock;
You nefer heard him crying
About der vay der store would pay
Der farmer for his chickens,
Der produce guys mid all der dics
Could go straight to der liens.

HOW TO MAKE COTTAGE CHEESE
Kindly advise me methods to pursue in making "smearcase" or Cottage Cheese.—Mrs. C. H. H., Baltimore.

A Simple Way to Make Small Quantities of Cottage Cheese for Home Use.

One gallon of skim milk will make about one and a half pounds of cheese. If the milk is sweet it should be placed in a pan and allowed to remain in a clean, warm place at a temperature of about seventy-five degrees F. until it clabbers. The clabbered milk should have a clean, sour flavor. Ordinarily this will take about thirty hours, but when it is desirable to hasten the process a small quantity of clean-flavored sour milk may be mixed with the sweet milk.

As soon as the milk has thickened or firmly clabbered it should be cut into pieces two inches square, after which the curd should be stirred thoroughly with a spoon. Place the pan of broken curd in a vessel of hot water so as to raise the temperature to one hundred degrees F. Cook at that temperature for about thirty minutes, during which time stir gently with a spoon for one minute at five-minute intervals.

At the conclusion of the heating, pour the curd and whey into a small cheesecloth bag (a clean salt bag will do nicely) and hang the bag on a fruit-strainer rack to drain, or the curd may be poured into a colander or a strainer over which a piece of cheesecloth has been laid. After five or ten minutes work the curd toward the center with a spatula, and, if necessary, lower the ends of cloth helps to make the whey drain faster. To complete the draining tie the ends of the bag together and hang it up. Since there is some danger that the curd will become too dry, draining should stop when the whey ceases to flow in steady stream.

The curd is then emptied from the bag and worked with a spoon or a butter paddle until it becomes fine in grain, smooth, and the consistency of mashed potatoes. Sour or sweet cream may be added to increase the smoothness and to make the signs and prove the flavor. Then the cheese is salted according to taste, about one teaspoonful to a pound of curd.

Because of the ease with which the cheese can be made, it is desirable to make it often so that it may be eaten fresh, although it is not necessary to eat it for several days. If the cheese is not to be eaten promptly it should be stored in an earthenware or glass vessel rather than in one of tin or wood, and kept in a cold place.

WOMEN ACTIVE IN RUSSIAN CO-OPS.

Upon women rests primarily the success of consumers' societies. It may have been true a quarter of a century ago that men held the purse strings, but today in nearly every home woman is the buyer. Because women are impressed by the ultimate aim of cooperation to make business and industry serve society unselfishly, and its immediate aim is to provide its members with the necessities of life at cost, women become loyal and enthusiastic boosters.

That is the experience of every country in the world where cooperation is a vital power. For instance, in Russia no less than 538,000 women are enrolled as members of the various cooperative unions which cover that vast land as do the chain stores here. In Moscow alone 43,000 women are numbered as cooperators. This impressive contribution of women folk to the cooperative movement came as the result of intensive organization work among them. Lectures explained the aims and methods of the movement, while skilled specialists guided cooperative ventures.

Members knew enough of the mechanism to take over management. Advice can be obtained by consulting with regional cooperative directors. Women are not merely passive co-operators, but are forging ahead in control of that great movement, despite the age-long reluctance in Russia for women to leave the confines of the home. Already 500 are members of the boards of directors of city co-ops, while nearly 6,000 others occupy responsible positions. More than 1,500 women are receiving instruction in cooperative management, while the natural tendency toward the lead in developing cooperative child clinics, nurseries and public dining halls.

TWO PURPOSES TO THIS GAME

When taking a long drive in the car, the kiddies sometimes become restless before reaching their destination. I hit upon a scheme for amusing my little daughter that is both interesting and instructive. As we drive along, we keep track of the birds we see each one trying to identify the greatest number.

Bobbie shouts, "Aoriole, one," then I spy two bobolinks and count two. Bobbie sees three gold-finches and her number jumps to four. But next moment, she sees an indigo bunting and in her haste calls it a bluebird, which

causes her count to drop back to three. It is a fascinating game both for children and grownups.

Occasionally we see a bird which is unknown to us and then we look it up in the bird guide when we arrive home, thereby extending our bird knowledge. Our lists are often surprisingly long and varied.

Mrs. Ethel Bickel.
Clayton Co., Iowa.

TRY USING LEMON JUICE.

The lime which forms in the pitcher or glass after water has been standing in it may be removed without friction by the aid of lemon juice. Fill the pitcher with enough water and lemon juice mixture to rise above the white deposit, and allow it to stand for one or two days. (A couple of dried lemons which cannot be used for cooking serve the purpose very well.) Vinegar may also be used.

ASK FOR SUGGESTIONS!

It is interesting to observe how the really big men who are holding down big jobs ask for suggestions. They go about with open minds. They are not hampered by precedents; they are willing to change their minds if better ideas are found. This is the true test of the really great man—his willingness to take advice from others, even though that advice may be opposed to his own views and ideas. Train your men to cooperate with others. Teach them to have open minds. Give them the benefit of frequent consultations, of meetings, of helpful books and other literature. Expansion goes with cooperation. No man is smart enough to work out his problems alone.—N. D. Gibbs, Advertising Director of National Cash Register Company.

SUMMER POULTRY HINTS.

Very often in the late summer the range on which the pullets are being reared runs down until there is nothing left but a baked soil and a rank and weed. Let green feed which the chickens can eat is essential to normal growth. Shade and fresh cool water are also important.

Do not feed over ten per cent meat in the growing mash as a high protein ration will mature the pullets instead of developing growth. Thirty-five per cent of the mash should be composed of middlings, ten pounds of meal scrap and five pounds of bone meal is suggested. Milk may replace the meal but do not leave out the bone meal particularly in this case.

GOOD AND POOR NUTRITION CAN BE NOTED IN CHILDREN

Relatively recent is the realization on the part of those who are concerned with the physical condition of the family—whether rural or urban—that it is important to understand the relation between food and health, and to be able to recognize the signs of good and poor nutrition, especially in growing children.

The United States Department of Agriculture says that a child that is well nourished has an erect, sturdy, well-developed body with straight legs flat shoulder blades, full rounded chest, strong white teeth, and firm rosy flesh. The expression of his eyes and face denotes a keen happy mind, and all his movements show vigor and energy without undue nervousness.

The body of the undernourished child exhibits just the opposite characteristics, and his listless attitude toward life or his extreme nervousness and irritability show that he is carrying a heavy handicap. His body is likely to be stooped, not well padded with flesh, and the flesh itself pale and flabby. The chest is flat and narrow, while the shoulder blades protrude in "wings," and bow legs and knock knees show that his food has not furnished the right materials for proper bone formation. The teeth are often uneven and show evidences of decay and the breath is unpleasant, instead of sweet like that of the normal child. There are dark circles around the eyes, and the expression is often dull or listless. Because of the low resistance of such a child he offers fertile ground for bacteria and oftentimes "catches" one disease after another. He is finicky about his food, and temper tantrums are not infrequent. His school work is likely to be erratic and below standard. Some or all of these signs of malnutrition are found in a large percentage of the preschool and school children of the United States today.

323 STEPS SAVED PER DAY BY KITCHEN REARRANGEMENT

When a housekeeper takes time to look dispassionately at the arrangement of her kitchen, especially of its larger equipment, she may be quite astonished to find that she could easily make simple changes and lessen the number of steps she has to take every day in preparing and clearing away meals. For example, the logical route in getting ready to cook anything is to bring materials from the refrigerator to a table or counter where they are to be prepared, which should be as near as possible to the refrigerator. Dry materials and pans should be at the worktable or within reach of it. From there one would move next to the range where the food is to be cooked. Sometimes a housekeeper may discover that she has been repeatedly crossing her own tracks in doing such ordinary tasks.

Or she may find that by a change in the location of her dish closet, she can route soiled dishes from the table directly to one of the sink drain boards, wash them, drain them on the other side, and put them away as she takes them out of the drain basket, all without any unnecessary steps. A change as obvious as having the salt and pepper on or by the stove for seasoning may never have occurred to her.

From Prince Edward County, Va., comes an interesting report of a farm woman, Mrs. J. S. Harris, who saved herself at least 323 steps a day by just such simple, thoughtful details of arrangement. If each step is estimated as 1 1/4 feet, Mrs. Harris has saved herself a walk of 484 feet each day, 83,388 feet each week, 15,248 feet, or nearly 3 miles, each month. Even if Mrs. Harris actually liked that extra walking or thought it was good for her, how much better to do it out in the fresh air. Disposing of waste water was one of the walks Mrs. Harris did not particularly enjoy. She eliminated from 75 to 100 steps each day by having a drain installed on the back porch. She changed the place for keeping cooking spoons, pots and pans and saved 60 steps. She assembled all her bread-making supplies and equipment in one part of the kitchen and saved from 60 to 75 more; grouping all the milk utensils together saved 48 steps; by separating her dishes, keeping certain one in the kitchen and others in the dining room, from 90 to 100 additional steps were saved.

The changes were made under the suggestion and direction of the home demonstration agents cooperatively employed by the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and the United States Department of Agriculture during a kitchen improvement contest in Prince Edward County.

A WEEKLY HINT FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

Picnic time is here. The warm spring days are ideal for the enjoyment of nature's play grounds, the family luncheon or supper in a little out-of-door room, or the picnic basket and the heart's desire to get out where one may find new interests.

In camp cookery the first consideration, according to the home economics department at State College, is the right choice of equipment and food supplies to be taken. The first requisite is lightness and all unnecessary utensils and supplies should be eliminated. Very neat cooking outfits for parties may be purchased, but such equipment is not necessary to bring happiness to the family group. If one does not wish to build a fire, one should carry a portable stove which burns alcohol or gasoline.

It is wise to divide the work for these more joy when all participate in getting the meal. Variety in the menu is needed at this time as well as at home. The following are some suggested menus which may be prepared in a short time:

1. Fried bacon and eggs, lettuce and tomato salad, sandwiches, coffee, fresh fruit as apples, oranges, or berries.
2. Broiled steak, boiled potatoes, lettuce and cream cheese sandwiches, canned fruit, cookies, coffee or milk.
3. Fried fish, baked potatoes, cornmeal mush, custard, radish, asparagus, sandwiches, stuffed dishes, coffee.
4. Fried hamburger cakes, whole wheat bread and butter, potato, onion and green pepper salad, sponge cake, oranges, tea.

THE PRESIDENT'S ECONOMY PROGRAM.

President Coolidge is receiving support for his economy program from sources least expected to assist. The Federal Trade Commission, one of the pets of the Wilson administration, which has caused business men more trouble than any other single branch of the government, assisted materially the other day when two of its Democratic members deliberately violated an order issued by the Chairman. The publicity which followed showed the country quite clearly the type of activities of which the professional "Commissioners" are capable. As of the present, of course it is impossible for the President to reduce the expenses of the Wilson administration which are fixed by law, but the recent spectacle will assist him materially when he sends the estimates to Congress next fall.

A similar spectacle in the Shipping Board a few weeks ago will strengthen the hands of the Chief Executive when the expenses of that organization come up for consideration. The two best bets in Washington today that are the functions and expenses of both of these institutions of the Wilson Administration will be curbed within twelve months.

HONOR ROLL.

Square Deal 923—Maggie Stanley, Delvalle, 32 paid.
Cook Local No. 1649—Mrs. A. S. Lee, Michigan Valley, Sec. 29 paid.
Sunny Slope 532—E. H. Hulse, Stockton, 8 paid.
No. 5761—Clarence Smith, Phillipsburg, 6 paid.
Pleasant Home 2055—Minnie Carico, Parker, 48 paid.
Prairie Dell 910—C. E. Edenborough, Lenora, 8 paid.
Blue Valley 574—Morris Nelson, Barnes, 32 paid.
Crooked Creek 1205, Milburg, Bergeon, Ledford, 15 paid.
Hawkins 1015, Mrs. L. C. Rice, Ottawa, 14 members paid.
Cargy, 2136, Fred Steele, Pomona, Sec. 35 paid.
Fairview 1070, W. S. Hohl, Ellsworth, 10 paid.
Victor 775, A. J. Beck, Natoma, 8 paid.
Pleasant Ridge 897, J. A. Schoen, Lenora, 19 paid.
Odessa 1337—D. E. Kennerly, Eshon, 5 paid.
Walnut 871—Frank E. Walker, Alma, Nebr., Sec. 16 paid.
Science Ridge 1355—C. E. Mitchell, Burr Oak, Sec. 8 paid.
Post Creek Local No. 2063, Sam Verhage, Sec. 17 paid.
Salem Hall, 1824, R. F. Lidakay, Wellsville, Sec. 35 paid.
Maple Grove, 1860, Harold Timberman, Hepler, Sec. 5 paid.
Custer Local 593—Geo. Kaad, Jr., Randall, 5 paid.
Schoenchen, 1619—J. P. Kramer, St. Marys, 12 paid.

Brownville 1109—W. R. McVean, Brewster, Kans. 13 paid.
Mt. Lebanon Local No. 526—H. L. Hulse, Stockton, 7 paid.
Barrett Local 1071—Sidney Johnson, Frankfort, 7 paid.
Volunteer 1488—E. C. Timmons, Geneseo, 9 paid.
Odell 780—W. F. McCullough, Belle View, 85 paid.

Blue Valley 781—Chas Musil, Blue Rapids, 12 paid.
Midway 857—R. C. Schwartz, Home, 16 members paid.
Summit 1574—Mrs. Alice Ames Madison, 35 members paid.
Franklin 1301—L. C. Heitschmidt, Geneseo, 13 paid.
College Hill 1641—Mrs. J. M. Kimball, Manhattan, 6 paid.
Lily Creek 2138—Florence Koppes, Marysville, 21 paid.

Prairie College 1227—J. L. Bruning Robinson, 29 paid.
Case Ridge 1038—Chas. Valenta, Lorraine, 16 paid.
Liberty 883—Robt. Steels, Centralia, 25 paid.
Everest 966—M. E. Sherbondy, Hunter, 5 paid.
Pleasant View 1243—Fred Peterson St. Marys, 31 paid.
Point of View 491—V. L. Maddy, Stockton, 18 paid.
Obendorf 1275—Frank J. Braun Centralia, 38 paid.
Bavaria, 1978—C. A. Olson, Bavaria, 7 members.

Trivoli 1001—W. H. Fleming, Geneseo, 14 members.
Emmons 783—C. E. Wilson, Washington, 27 members.
Three Corners 769—Geo. Crissman, Russell, 6 members.
Sunflower 1945—Geo. Feirano, Wilson, 9 members.
Prairie Dale, 370—Thos. Hamp, Luray, 8 paid.
Neal 1313—J. C. Graves, Toronto, 12 members.

Prairie Star 944—Anton F. Kepka, Des Moines, 12 paid.
Morland Elevator No. 1822—W. P. Baird, Moreland, 34, all paid 1925.
Liberty Local 925—Ed Mog, Wilson, 42, all paid, 1925.

Starline Local No. 1072—John Hoffines, Eshon, 12 members.
Rose Hill No. 1293—P. L. Dodd, Eshon, 8 members.
Excelsior 975—W. A. Shaffer, Wilson, Kans., 39 members.
Deer Drop Local No. 454—Louis Tracewell, Lincoln, 5 paid.
Admiral No. 1255, J. F. Martin, Secretary—9 paid for 1925.
Washington No. 1630, Geo. J. Meade Secretary, Drexel, Mo.—17 paid.
Sunflower Local No. 738, Chas. Radina Luray, 5 paid.

Herynk Local No. 1427—Henry Eden, Hanover, 19 paid.
Catherine Local No. 834—Wm. R. Stach, Catherine, 7 paid.
New Hope Local No. 1834—Wm. Craig, Cedar Point, 8 paid.
Valley View Local No. 488—Bryan Look, Stockton, 23 paid.
Grimsley Local No. 420—H. R. Jensen, Allen, 12 paid.
Hawkins Local No. 304—Frank B. Pfeiffer, Hays, 67 paid.
Pleasant Ridge 880, J. H. Crain, Greenleaf, 19 members paid.
Amiot Local 2130, J. M. Swayze, Harris, 28 members paid.

Kountze Local No. 1213, R. M. Boyd, McLouth, 6 members paid.
Hillsdale Local 1314, G. A. Clouse, Alma, 8 members paid.
Butler Local 593, J. B. Joerg, Fortmos, 10 paid.
Neutral Local 2106, Hobart Hedley Baxter Springs, 29 paid.
Sunny Knoll Local 1377, Walter Thieme, Goff, 8 paid.
Gove 938—Geo. L. Mendenhall, Gove, 15 members paid.
Walnut 1968—Mrs. E. A. Wassaw, Horton—13 members paid.
Trivoli 1001—15 paid members.
Elm Creek 432—Guy Reeder, Stockton, 14 paid members.

Oakdale 1036—J. C. Stephenson, Caydon, 10 paid members.
Big Bend 1448—Tillman Cravner, Phillipsburg, 26 paid members.
Little Wolf 1376—Henry Schenck, Ellsworth, 18 paid members.
Sylvia 1555—A. A. Reichard, Minneapolis, 10 members.
Prairie Ridge 887—F. L. Robinson, Pawnee, 11 paid members.
Stamwood 1330—Guy V. Dunlap, Tongonzie, Kans. 8 paid members.
Hawkins Local 571—P. N. Dreiling, Ellis, 11 paid members.
Udall 2013—H. E. Weeks, Udall, 95 paid members.

Deaver Flats Local 2117—H. Krebs Scott City, 17 members paid.
Prairie Hill 1190—Gerard Letert, Wakarusa, 11 members paid.
Line 1825—W. M. Price, Wamego, 6 members paid.
Healy 1400—C. M. Jensen, Healy, 71 members.
Swohoda Local No. 1889—F. F. Swohoda, Ellsworth, 14 paid.
Prairie Bell Local No. 1305—E. R. Werner, Colby, 22 paid.
Burmeister Local No. 943—Roy Hunter, Ellsworth, 23 paid.
Caldwell Local No. 2100—Chas. Dale, Parsons, 7 paid.
Mt. Vernon Local No. 489—J. P. Greibel, Stockton, 17 members.
Twelve Mile Local No. 2002—C. H. Allen, Fortia, 22 paid.
Otis Local No. 1405—G. F. Rothe, Otis, 16 paid.
Bell Local 1565—H. A. Darsson, Lancaster, 27 paid.

Sunnyside Local 1118—F. A. Moore, Wray, 16 members paid.
Excelsior Local 1534—F. E. Hess, Grigston, 16 members paid.
Prairie Gem Local 540—Mrs. Chas. Oplinger, Jewell, 15 members paid.
Horse Shoe Local 1016—Eddie Lesch, Ponca, 45 members paid.
Muldrow Local 1004—G. A. O'Neal Brewster, 8 members paid.
Silver Lake Local 679—Wm. Lutz, O'gallah, 12 members paid.
Sand Creek Local 1220—W. A. Brown, Ponca, 9 members paid.
Beach Gem Local 1143—G. W. Hatterson, Longford, 13 members paid.
Freemont Local 2014—A. W. Eisenmenger, Belvue, 14 members paid.
Maple Grove, 1860, Harold Timberman, Hepler, Sec. 5 paid.
Brown, Alta Vista, Kans. 41 members paid.
Ogallah Local 2046—W. A. Tawney, Ogallah, 16 members paid.

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 headings, 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.

FARMS FOR SALE

FARM FOR SALE OR TRADE HALF mile south of Russell Springs, County Seat, Modern 8-rooms, basement, 80 acres alfalfa, 1 section all under fence and cross fences. All good out buildings. If interested write, E. L. Knapp, Russell Springs, Kansas.

Farms and Town Property Wanted. J. P. Commission. Write for blank. Smith Farm Agency, 1407 W. York St., Philadelphia.

LAND WANTED.

WANTED—Florida Land and City Lots. Give your lowest price and legal description, first letter. C. F. Eckelman, Box 624, Salina, Kansas.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

FANCY NANCY HALL SWEET POTATO slips delivered, 1000—\$2.35; 400—\$1.40. Cabbage plants 1000—\$1.95; 400—90c. H. R. Hall, Billings, Mo.

CATTLE FOR SALE

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN Bull, 9 mo. old, bred by King Segis Pontiac Surplus, \$50. Claud Austin, Blue Mound, Kansas.

CORN HARVESTER

RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER POOR man's price—only \$25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. F. U., Box 523, Salina, Kan.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas, Death has once again come into our midst, and claimed for its own our friend and brother in the Union, J. M. Byrd.
Be it Resolved, That we, the members of Rosedale Local extend to his wife and family our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement, and realize the Osborne Co., has lost one of her most loyal workers in the Farmer's Union.
Be it Further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy be sent to the Kansas Union publication and a copy be spread on the minutes of the Local.
Signed: Clyde Bliss, Sec.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY
Whereas, Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has removed by death from our midst, Miss Sophie Pernecki.
Be it Resolved, That we, the members of Pleasant Ridge Local, No. 990, extend our sincere sympathy to the Knuffke family.
Be it Further Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be mailed to the Kansas Farmer, a copy sent to the Knuffke family and a copy spread on the minutes of our Local.
John F. White,
James R. Christianson,
Resolution Committee.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas, Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has removed by death from our midst, Miss Sophie Pernecki.
Be it Resolved, That we, the members of Pleasant Ridge Local, No. 990, extend our sincere sympathy to the Knuffke family.
Be it Further Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be mailed to the Kansas Farmer, a copy sent to the Knuffke family and a copy spread on the minutes of our Local.
John F. White,
James R. Christianson,
Resolution Committee.

PLANT PATHOLOGY

L. E. Melchers.
If sweet pea vines are dying and blighting during the season it is a sign that the soil has become infested with the fungous wilt disease. To avoid it the sweet peas must be planted in some other place. The disease carries over in the soil for several years.

6" 25
Guns for Sale
6-Shot Firearm
Perfect Revolver
Sells anywhere at \$10.00. Quick
power and true marksmanship. Blue steel
finish. 25, 28, 32 or 38 caliber. All
guns, satisfaction or money back. SEND
10 MONEY. For full catalog or order \$2.50
plus postage. Federal Mail Order Corp.
414 Broadway New York City Dept. A119.

SALINA SANITARIUM

J. A. Gaume, M. D.
Specialist rectal and colon diseases.
Also Sulphur Baths for Rheumatism.
Piles cured without the knife. Little
or no detention from business.
Phone 2000, Salina, Kansas.
Call or write for further information.

\$6 A THOUSAND LETTER HEADS

\$5 A THOUSAND FOR ENVELOPES
Printed and Mailed You the Same Day as Order is Received

CENTRAL KAN. PUBLISHING COMPANY

Salina, Kansas

FARMERS' UNION DIRECTORY

NATIONAL OFFICERS

C. S. Boyett, Pres., Union City, Ga.
E. L. Harrison, Vice Pres., Lexington, Ky.
C. E. Davis, Secretary, Springfield, Mo.
W. C. Laudon, Lecturer, Salina, Kas.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

John Trouble, Salina, Kansas
C. J. Osborne, Omaha, Nebr.
G. M. Bowles, Lynchburg, Va.
J. M. Collins, Denver, Colo.
J. W. Batchelor, Mission Hill, S. D.

KANSAS OFFICERS

John Trouble, Pres., Salina
W. C. Laudon, Vice Pres., Salina
C. E. Brasted, State Secretary, Salina
Grant Bliss, Treasurer, Woodston
J. A. Scheel, Conductor, Emporia
M. O. Glesner, Lecturer, Salina

DIRECTORS

W. P. Lamberton, Fairview
O. M. Laddert, Blythe
C. E. Huff, Oronoco
C. E. Henderson, Kincaid
Carl Clark, McPherson

LECTURE BUREAU

M. O. Glesner, State Lecturer
W. C. Laudon, Salina
Rich. John Trouble, Salina

GENERAL ATTORNEY

Jerome S. Koehler
400 Brotherhood Block
Kansas City, Kansas

Farmers' Union Jobbing Association

645 New Board of Trade Bldg.,
Farmers Union Bldg., Room 216.

Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission

406-8-10 Live Stock Exch. Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo.
Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kas.

Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Co.

Salina, Kansas

Farmers' Union Auditing Association

Thomas B. Dunn, Salina

Farmers' Union State Bank

Kansas City, Kansas

Kansas Union Farmer

Salina, Kansas

HOG PRODUCTION COSTS CUT BY RAISING TWO LITTERS

RAISING TWO LITTERS

Hog Production costs are lower when two litters of pigs are raised each year than when only one litter is raised. Adding fall pigs to the production plan means a slight increase in feed and labor costs for each 100 pounds of pork produced. Other costs, however, are decreased chiefly because it is easier to save pigs at weaning time in the summer than in the spring. The economy of producing two litters a year is also shown in a lower necessary capital investment. Maintenance costs of the breeding herds are slightly higher when two litters are raised, largely because sows are on the farm for a longer time. On a monthly basis there is practically no difference.

These facts and many other interesting points in hog production costs are brought out by the Department of Agriculture in a study recently completed on hog raising in Iowa and Illinois. Farmers in Henry county, Iowa, and Warren county, Illinois, cooperated with the Department representatives in making exact records of their hog production costs in 1921 and 1922. These counties are large producers of corn, hogs and cattle. Although the actual cost figures obtained in this study are out of date, now the methods of efficient practice that were revealed and the light thrown on sources of loss in the hog raising business have permanent interest.

Besides demonstrating the superior efficiency of the two-litter system, the study showed that there is a regular increase in corn consumed when pigs are fed to heavier weights. In other words, it took on an average, less feed to produce the first fifty pounds of pork than it took to produce the second, and less to produce the third, and so on. Thus, to raise a herd of pigs averaging 125 pounds in weight took only 294.3 pounds of corn for each 100 pounds of hog. When hogs were raised to the average weight of 275 pounds, the amount of feed necessary to produce each hundredweight of hog was 405.2 pounds. Although the investigation did not entirely bear out the theory that the meat-producing power of feed declines in a steady proportion as animals are raised to greater heights, it did confirm the generally accepted idea that it progressively takes more corn to increase the weight of hogs as they approach maturity.

Reduced cost of production have obviously the same effect on profits as an increased sale price. This is strikingly demonstrated by the department in an analysis of effect of production costs on profit.

Production costs varied widely on the farms studied. The cost in 1921 ranged from \$3.07 to \$13.55 per 100 pounds of hog. Profits in the lowest cost group averaged (\$3.03 cents) for 100 pounds, compared with a loss of \$5.27 per 100 pounds in the highest cost group. In 1922 the range of costs was from \$4.86 to \$1

Department of Practical Co-Operation

MEETING NOTICES.

It has been necessary for us to change the form of the meeting notices, making them uniform and set in six point type in order to conserve space. We are glad to do this, and hope to see the notice of every active local in the state in this space in the near future.

ANTIOCH LOCAL NO. 1121
Meets First and Third Monday, Wm. Fincham, Sec.

BETHEL LOCAL NO. 1960
Meets First and Third Friday, Roy E. Osburn, Sec.

BELLVIEW LOCAL NO. 2042
First and Third Thursday, John T. Anderson, Sec.

BROGAN LOCAL NO. 223
Second and Fourth Thursdays, L. L. Veenstam, Sec.

BURNHAM LOCAL NO. 405
First and Third Thursday, O. J. Lambeth, Sec.

BUCKEYE LOCAL NO. 1031
First and Third Wednesday, J. J. Maska, Sec.

BEAUCHAMP LOCAL NO. 720
Meets First and Third Fridays of each month, E. J. Richards, Sec.

COOK LOCAL NO. 1045
Meets Second and Fourth Thursdays, Mrs. A. S. Lee, Sec.

CARGY LOCAL NO. 2138
Meets First and Third Friday, Fred Steel, Sec.

COLUMBIA LOCAL NO. 1223
Second and Fourth Fridays, Lee Bonar, Sec.

COUNCIL CORNERS LOCAL NO. 1783
First and Third Monday, Ethel Roberts, Sec.

CRESO LOCAL NO. 837
First and Third Thursday, John Wolf, Sec.

CLEVELAND LOCAL NO. 894
Third Tuesday, Geo. J. Schoenhof, Sec.

CARLTON LOCAL NO. 1911
Second and Fourth Wednesday, R. J. Logan, Sec.

COLLINS LOCAL NO. 638
Fourth Wednesday, Winifred Crispin, Sec.

BATTLE CREEK LOCAL NO. 122
Meets each Tuesday at 8 p. m. I. E. Sewell, Sec.

CRESCENT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1917
Meets First and Third Tuesday, Mabel Sayles, Sec.

DIST. 57 LOCAL NO. 1232
Last Friday in Each Month, Mrs. Ernest Brauch, Sec.

EAST CREEK LOCAL NO. 1468
First Tuesday of each month, Philip Stenzel, Sec.

ELBOW LOCAL NO. 1788
Meets the second Friday of each month, M. Joy Hammett, Sec.

ELLSWORTH LOCAL NO. 2020
First and Third Thursday, Brad Hoover, Sec.

EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 888
First and Third Wednesday, Ralph E. Hauptli, Sec.

FREMONT LOCAL NO. 2014
First Friday in Each Month, A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec.

FONTANA LOCAL NO. 1789
First and Third Friday, W. H. Slyter, Sec.

GRACE HILL LOCAL 1212
First and Third Friday, Homer Alkire, Sec.

GRAND VIEW LOCAL NO. 1214
Meets every other Friday evening, L. D. Buss, Sec.

GIRARD LOCAL NO. 404
Second and Fourth Tuesday, Roy W. Holland, Sec.

HERYK LOCAL NO. 1477
Second and Third Tuesday, Henry Eden, Sec.

HERKIMER LOCAL NO. 1002
Second and Fourth Wednesday, Karl Rohde, Sec.

HEADLIGHT LOCAL NO. 878
Meets First and Third Wednesday, Ross Clair, Sec.

HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 1888
First and Third Wednesday, W. R. Fuhrman, Sec.

I. X. L. LOCAL NO. 1400
Second and Fourth Tuesday, C. O. Taubler, Sec.

KORBER LOCAL NO. 014
Meets First and Third Tuesday, F. A. Korber, Sec.

LABON CREEK LOCAL NO. 479
Meets Second and Fourth Wednesday, F. E. Hoy, Sec.

LENA VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1338
Meets First and Third Tuesday of each month, H. F. Horton, Sec.

LIVINGSTON LOCAL NO. 1964
First and Third Fridays, Clyde B. Wells, Sec.

LOST SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 385
Second Saturday of each month, H. D. Bevens, Sec.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 1988
First and Third Fridays, R. Lawrence Wright, Sec.

LILLY CREEK NO. 2138
Meets First and Third Fridays, Florence Koppes, Sec.

MT. UNION LOCAL NO. 2072
Meets every two weeks on Tuesday, Maude Carnes, Sec.

MARINE LOCAL NO. 643
First and Third Friday, Albert Spoonman, Sec.

MOSS SPRINGS LOCAL 1901
First Tuesday of each month, Clarence C. Brown, Sec.

NEW BASIL LOCAL NO. 1787
Second Monday of each month, Henry Hoffman, Sec.

NEWBERRY LOCAL NO. 1922
First and Third Monday, H. J. Muckenthaler, Sec.

NEW HOPE LOCAL NO. 2020
First and Third Thursday, Fred Hahn, Sec.

ODESSA LOCAL NO. 1571
Every other Tuesday night, R. A. Reynolds, Sec.

OSAGE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1683
Meets second and fourth Friday, Jacob Smith, Sec.

PLEASANT HOME LOCAL NO. 2055
Meets First and Third Monday, Minnie Carriere, Sec.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1330
First and Third Wednesday, W. T. Plinn, Sec.

RIVERSIDE LOCAL NO. 2025
Second Wednesday of each Month, Mrs. Frank McClelland, Sec.

ROCK CREEK LOCAL NO. 1810
First and Third Friday, S. J. Lohr, Sec.

RURAL REST LOCAL NO. 2183
First and Third Saturday, Pauline Cowger, Sec.

SOLOMON VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1963
Meets First and Third Tuesday, H. M. Schorck, Sec.

SCIENCE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1940
Meets every other Friday night, J. D. Keasling, Sec.

SQUARE DEAL LOCAL NO. 023
Meets First and Third Thursday, Maggie Stutz, Sec.

SILVERDALE LOCAL NO. 2031
Second and Fourth Wednesday, J. F. Lewis, Sec.

SPENCE LOCAL NO. 091
Last Wednesday of each month, John A. Martin, Sec.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 899
Second and Fourth Wednesday, Mrs. E. H. Warner, Sec.

SPRING CREEK LOCAL NO. 1174
First and Third Wednesday, Nell Lohmeyer, Sec.

UNION VALLEY LOCAL 1679
Second and Fourth Tuesday, J. M. Wagner, Sec.

UNION LOCAL NO. 273
Second and Fourth Thursday, Chas. Grossardt, Sec.

UNION LOCAL NO. 2019
Second and Fourth Friday, E. F. Lutz, Sec.

VASSAR LOCAL NO. 1778
First and Third Thursday, Herman Wigger, Sec.

VODA LOCAL NO. 742
Meets every Fourth Friday, J. C. Stradal, Sec.

WALNUT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1308
Meets First and Third Tuesday, Robert J. Meyer, Sec.

WOODBINE LOCAL NO. 1980
First Tuesday of Each Month, B. H. Oesterlich, Sec.

OTTAWA COUNTY.
The regular monthly meeting of the Ottawa County Farmers' Union will be held in the I. O. O. F. Banquet room at Minneapolis on the first Friday night in each month at 8:00 p. m. All locals are requested to send a full delegation, and all members are invited to attend. Each local is requested to furnish one number for a program.

A. W. Watts, President,
Robert Bruce, Secy-Treas.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.
The regular meeting of the Crawford County Farmers Union will be held on the last Tuesday of each month throughout the year in Union Hall over Crawford County State Bank, Girard, Kans.

E. S. Woods, President,
G. W. Thompson, Secy.

NOTICE NEOSHO COUNTY.
Neosho County F. E. C. U. of A. will meet on the following dates to transact all business: The second Saturday in March, June, September and December and at any special meeting called by the President or Executive Com.

Pres. Sanford Miller,
Sec-Treas. J. O. Foust.

RILEY COUNTY.
The second quarterly meeting of Riley County Farmers Union No. 45 will be held at the Lower Deep Creek schoolhouse, Saturday, May 23, 1925. Beginning at 10 o'clock, dinner will be served at noon. All union members are invited to attend.

Gust Larson, Sec.

MIAMI COUNTY.
The Miami Co. Farmers Union No. 59 will hold their second quarterly meeting on June 13 at Osawatimie in John Brown Park in Memorial hall at 10 o'clock. Send your regular delegates. This is to be a basket picnic and every member is urged to be present with well filled baskets. There will be plenty of entertainment for all.

W. J. Slyter, Pres.
W. J. Prescott, Sec.

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY UNION
The Pottawatomie County Union will be held at the Elbow Local No. 1786 Northeast of Manhattan on Wednesday, June 10, 1925, commencing at 10 a. m.

All locals in county are urged to send full quota of delegates. A basket dinner will be served.

F. E. Nelson, Co. Secy-Treas.
W. A. O'Neill, Co. President.

NOTICE.
Washington County Union will hold quarterly meeting and picnic on the Anton Peterson Farm 1 mile east and 1-4 mile south of Greenleaf on May 27, starting at 10 a. m.

Basket dinner at noon. Ice cream free. State speaker and ball game in afternoon.

The Committee wants all the family to come as the County Union will furnish the ice cream free and don't forget to bring along your basket.

J. T. POLAND,
Co. Sec. & Treas.

CONWAY SPRINGS—ZEPHYR 1622
Dear Mr. Tromble,
No doubt you would like to hear from this place and to know if we are still living.

Well, yes, we are still listed among the living. We have 20 dues paying members, all good men. We had a hard struggle for a while, money being so close, it is so hard to get men to part with a dollar, and the State Organization trying to raise the initiation fee and dues. In my judgment it would simply kill the Union as it is all the most of us can do to

pay the present dues. Our local voted almost unanimously against it, and I hope it does not carry anywhere in the state.

What we need most is members, not money. If we get the members, we will get more money. If you notice in the churches, the members get so stylish and lose faith and do not attend church and become back sliders. They get tired of having the elders at the church tell their experience and want to hear some one else. Just so in the Union. We want to hear some other preacher.

I do not want to criticize, but I do think our State officers should look after such a little closer. I look after such a little closer. I look after such a little closer. I look after such a little closer.

Now raise the dues and there will be many 20 members drop the State organization. I will admit our dues are very little, but you will remember the farmer is the poorest part of all mankind in the United States. No matter what their business is.

I wrote an Insurance application for one man not long ago for \$1,000.00; his first payment was \$8.00 and he told me that he was more than six weeks trying to get that amount together.

Now Bro. Editor do not take me for a kicker, but maybe some brother through the columns of your paper will answer this, and be the means of bringing back at least one member.

I talk the Union so much that I catch myself talking in my sleep. I was in Wichita some time ago and got acquainted with our manager of the Live Stock Commission Company there, Mr. Alkire.

He came down to Conway Springs and talked Live Stock Marketing, and went back with eight new customers. Mr. Alkire and I made a trip last week to Mayfield, where he made an week to Mayfield, where he made an week to Mayfield, where he made an week to Mayfield.

Other talk with good results. Owing to the rain we had to cut our visit short, as Mr. Alkire had to get back to Wichita that night.

Those Mayfield folks are pooling their grocery bill and are making a fine time. We sure enjoyed ourselves with them.

Now Bro. Editor if you see fit and proper to give space in our most valuable columns, you may print this. Yours very truly,
W. H. Reynolds,
Local 1622.

REPLY TO ZEPHYR 1622.
The above letter from our good Bro. that appears in this issue, I think should not appear in the columns of our paper. I think that kind of an explanation. I think that kind of an explanation. I think that kind of an explanation.

Letters should in the main be printed for the columns of our paper which belongs to the members. They having the right to make their views known. As all will remember, the Union is a referendum ballot was sent out and before we earnestly invited the membership to write for publication their views on the proposed Amendments. First the Bro. takes the position that the state officers were attempting to raise the initiation fees and dues which is erroneous. The Committee embodied that in their report at the State Convention, and the delegates after due consideration adopted the report. Then the Board of Directors had to instruct me to prepare the ballots for the vote, and again he mentions the vote. I know that the facts are that there was no mention made of dues at any time had amendment No. 1 carried, it could not in any way have changed the dues or affected the present members. I fully agree with him when he says we need most, and not money. I think the members of the Committee and the delegates are of the same mind. And it will be noted it was provided if carried that the excess of fees be used to secure new members. I know that the farmer as a class is hard pressed for money, but I am glad to know that the Bro. that Bro. Reynolds mentions could get his \$1,000.00 Insurance policy by making an initial payment of \$8.00 with two subsequent payments of \$6.00 instead of having to wait until he could raise it. He would be able to get it to buy an old line policy. I think that impresses me most in the above letter is the evidence of who was responsible for the Amendment; 2nd What the effects would have been had the amendment carried; 3rd, The lack of understanding of the Powers of the State officers given them by the constitution and by-laws. Now Mr. Editor, I am not writing this in a spirit of criticism or defense or to start an argument, but only that our readers might not get a mistaken idea of the How and Why of Amend. No. 1.

C. E. BRASTED, Secretary.
Beattie, Kansas,
May 14, 1925.

as proud to think they won the \$5.00 by selling so many eggs to the outsiders as a boy with his first pair of long pants.

I was talking to a loyal Union member and he says that if it was him he would be so ashamed that he would run and hide, and I believe I would, too. I really believe that it is the outsiders that keep the Union stations going.

What do you think, we still hold our regular meetings and will be on the honor roll next week. Just one member that has not paid up.

Yours Fraternally,
J. D. Stotz,
Beattie, Kansas.

FARMERS' UNION 752.
We met at High Prairie Wednesday evening, May 6th. Good crowd and a very fine time was enjoyed. B. A. Hammond, the president, conducted the meeting and gave a fine line of the recent trip we made to the Pleasant Valley local. This was the Pleasant Valley local. This was the Pleasant Valley local.

He told how loyally they had been entertained and the address made by Mr. Frances of the Job Association of Kansas City, who is in this territory in the interest of the Produce Pool. Our visiting committee, H. H. Ulrich, W. W. Vaughn and Earle White were retained in and definitely as we expect to go visiting again in a short time. The Roscoe folks may look for us before long.

The Live Stock Shipping Association was discussed pro and con. Some new members voted on and accepted.

The young folks furnished some numbers on the program and all joined in singing American.

The new refreshment committee, Mr. and Mrs. Ulrich, Mr. and Mrs. Heaston, and Mr. and Mrs. Virgil White served ice cream and cake.

Mrs. W. S. Black, Cor.-Sec.

OSAGE VALLEY LOCAL 1683.
Paola, Kansas,
May 1, 1923.

Dear Editor:
In reading the Union paper one would think Osage Valley Local No. 1683 out of the race but not so, we met the second and fourth Friday of each month and much interest is shown. Our last meeting in April was opened by our President Geo. Knis and after the regular business we found nine candidates in waiting to be initiated after which we were served with a lunch by the ladies of the local. We are making an effort to interest the young folks and several have joined us and are a great help with the music and program.

Mrs. Wright.

WOODRUFF LOCAL 870
We are having a fine time today. It has been drizzling along since Wednesday noon. The fall wheat, on plowed ground is patchy. Corn stalk ground fairly good so far. It was getting away dry on all grain.

It froze ice 1-4 inch the 28th, 29th and 30th of April, with heavy frost so there will not be very much fruit around here.

Yours truly,
Henry Griffith,
Woodruff, Kansas.

COTTON SEED INDUSTRY.
NEW ORLEANS, May 15.—Because of the extensive use of cottonseed food in the Kansas live stock industry, Secretary J. C. Mohler of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture today addressed the annual meeting of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers Association on the relations between the cottonseed industry and consumers of cottonseed feeds. In part Secretary Mohler said:

"The trip from Kansas to this convention was made partly to maintain the interest we have in the cottonseed crushers association, partly as evidence of desire to cooperate with the manufacturers, and partly because of the importance attached to your products in connection with one of our chief industries—beef making, and not at all with the idea that we can tell you how to run your business for we can't."

We have full confidence that you are doing a pretty good job of it too.

"Ever since the value of cottonseed cake was demonstrated in the ration, Kansas has been one of the largest consumers of the product, as it is particularly useful to balance the abundance of carbohydrates we have in corn, cane and kafir, for example, which we produce so extensively. With a better knowledge of the value of cottonseed cake, our feeders would be educated to demand the high protein article. They want protein and that is what they buy cottonseed cake for. Today the demand is almost the same, the stockmen are dissatisfied and to a certain extent handicapped in their feeding operations. In many cases a refund for a deficiency is by no means adequate compensation, for the money cannot take the place of the protein in the feeding ration. If there is any way I could leave with you that might be worth while, it would be to deliver what you sell. If that were done, the millenium would be at hand in this business for all concerned, the crushers, the feeders and the enforcement officials. There is no doubt that a great deal yet to learn about cottonseed cake in connection with the cases now and then when stock will not eat it or appear to be adversely affected. In instances of this nature and the inevitable controversies that come out of such unavoidable circumstances, it would pay dividends to the manufacturers if they gave a little more sympathetic attention to the consumers' contentions. The chief difficulty we have in Kansas, however, is not a deficiency in protein and short weights, and I presume that this is universally so. The shipping of cottonseed cake in

your trade, and particularly to foreign inroads from possible competitors, and it is possible, that the live seed meal industry is looming as a formidable factor in this respect. At any rate the acreage in flax in the United States was 2 1-2 times more in 1924 than it was in 1915—1,367,000 acres then, 3,239,000 acres now. If flax raising increases from any cause there is going to be increased quantities of linseed meal, and if it has the quality of softness and palatability, as well as the fattening ability, you may find yourselves sharing a field that has been to date largely your own.

"We have no cottonseed oil mills in Kansas. Hence, we have no control over the manufacturers whatever, and that makes the administration of the Kansas law somewhat more difficult. In fact, so far as the legal end is concerned, we can only deal with the manufacturers through the government. But we are thoroughly convinced that good will and confidences are not inspired by continued prosecution, but we do believe conditions in the trade, affecting both manufacturer and feeder could be vastly improved through education and cooperation.

"The secret of success lies in the person and not in the material he works on."

Think Before You Ship

To some people a Live Stock Commission firm is just a firm who disposes of their live stock. A mis-step here is a serious matter. That is why we want you to THINK before you SHIP.

Many learn only to late that by not shipping to the RIGHT firm they have NOT realized as much profit as they should.

Each year now, as the farmer and stockman learn that by shipping to their OWN firm, the FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION, their NET returns ARE larger, has increased our business until we are one of the fastest growing concerns on the Kansas City Stock Yards.

The MORE business we get, makes that much MORE profit to you. Give us your shipment.

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission
Stock Yards Kansas City, Mo.

Provide Song Books for Union Meetings

Save Money by Purchasing in Lots of One Dozen at Fifteen Cents per Book. Single Books, Twenty Cents.

Buy From
KANSAS FARMERS UNION, Salina, Kansas
or
FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASS'N., Kansas City, Mo.

PLANTERS STATE BANK
Salina, Kansas

By the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upholding the Guaranty Law, your deposit in this bank is made as safe as a Government Bond.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS
F. H. Quinney, Chairman of Board; Guy T. Helvering, Pres.; T. W. Roach, Vice-Pres.; W. T. Welch, Vice-Pres.; R. W. Samuels, Cashier; B. E. Ludes, Asst. Cashier; R. B. Cravens, E. H. Sudendorf, R. A. Rearwin, J. E. Putnam.

PRICE LIST OF LOCAL SUPPLIES

Application cards 20 for 5c
Credentia blank 10 for 5c
Dimit blank 15 for 10c
Ode cards 12 for 20c
Constitutions 5c
Local Secy's Receipt Books 25c
Secretary's Minute Books 50c
Farmers Union Buttons 25c
Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expense in Postage and Labor
WRITE C. E. Brasted, Box 51, Salina, Kas.

Farmers' Union Song Leaflets, per dozen 10c
Business Manuals, now used instead of Ritual, each 5c
Farmers' Union Song Books published by Jobbing Assn. 20c
published by Hackney 25c

INSURANCE

Farmers' Union Member—Your own Insurance Company gives you absolute protection at lowest cost.

Your own Company has greater resources, in proportion to insurance in force, than any other state-wide mutual company in Kansas.

Your Hall Insurance Company is the biggest and strongest Mutual Hall Company in Kansas, and the lowest in actual cost. Get in line.

The Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Company of Kansas
FRANK D. BECKER, Secretary
SALINA, KANSAS
C. E. BRASTED, President GRANT BLISS, Treasurer
W. C. WHITNEY, Vice President CHAS. SIMPSON, Field Rep.

Follow Facts
AND SAVE
TWO CENTS PER POUND ON
FARMERS UNION
STANDARD
BINDER TWINE

YES—IT'S A FACT!
BUY THRESHING COAL
FOR HARVEST NOW.

Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n.
Kansas City, Missouri

Watson's Best Berries are just what the
Brand Indicates—They Are the

BEST

WATSON WHOLESALE GROCERY
SALINA, KANSAS