

A Woman from the short grass country tells us why the women of Kansas are the most wonderful women in the world. And why they have accomplished things that have brought forth complimentary messages from all over the world. Mrs. Stewart gave her reasons in this address, of why the women are a necessity in the success of the state fairs.

These are but a few examples of the enthusiasm to act, one of the elements of the superiority complex—a few examples among my own neighbors. If you will stop and think for a moment, you will find that you will recall many instances within your own knowledge of this complex. You may find it difficult to quantify the superiority complex. You may not have recognized it for what it is, nor called it by that name, but it is, nor called by that name, but it is, nor the Kansas farm has it in the superlative degree I have no doubt that if these friends

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(Continued on page 2)

The Kansas Union Farmer

Published Every Thursday at Salina, Kansas By THE KANSAS BRANCH OF THE FARMERS EDUCATIONAL & CO-OPERATIVE UNION

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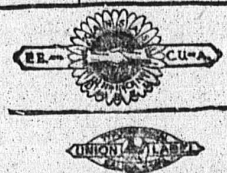
Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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

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

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

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1925



ECHOES FROM INSTITUTE CO-OPERATION

(Continued from page 1)

producer who has a produce to distribute. He must see to it that their interests in the trade are protected and have a fair profit, if he is to establish the confidence of the trade in his cooperative and get the best results in the field of business are no different essentially in their relations to competitive business than any other large business organization.

"In other words, as I see the evolution of sentiment where cooperative movement is concerned, it is for the cooperative not to regard itself too much as a vigilant committee, but rather as an organized business in the competitive field which must take its chances on an efficiency basis with everyone else, and if it is to survive it must be on a business equivalent to its competitors. The producer of agricultural products cannot depend on the distributors to assume responsibility for handling all he can produce. The man who produces something must also find a market, and the cooperative must be the only way a farmer can exploit the market," said Mr. Montgomery.

It was pointed out by the speaker that cooperative costs would run as high or higher than that of independent workers who handled a dozen products instead of one.

"The single commodity cooperative may have full use of its equipment and personnel for not more than three or four months of the year which means that for several months equipment which runs to from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 in value, and a large personnel is largely unemployed. On the other hand, in independent competition, a farmer who handles a dozen products may be able to provide a 12 months' job not only for his equipment but also for his personnel. It is a serious matter in any business to have a large and expensive physical equipment, and personnel only partly employed.

"The cooperative also has the disadvantage from a business point of view of first taking in all the members it can secure and then being obliged to take the entire crop of these members. This means that they have a large percentage of products of low quality whether the market wants them or not. On the other hand, an independent competitor is at liberty to choose his growers and only takes the class of products that has a high price for the product he is to handle. The commodity cooperative, however, is under the necessity of taking on the whole crop of its members and must do a large amount of service work in attempting to bring up the quality of the product by advice on cultural methods, spraying, picking and grading. Market extension work also adds to the cost of cooperatives."

Great Dairy Program Given
Discussion of dairy cooperative marketing problems occupied a great deal of the first four days of the fourth week. The various addresses and discussions of these problems continued for eight days of the Institute and was the most comprehensive program ever carried out in America.

Young Men the Hope of

Cooperation
The hope of the cooperative movement lies with the young men of the nation, Richard Pattee, managing director of the New England Milk Producers Federation, and one of the pioneer workers in dairymen's organizations told the members of the Institute. Mr. Pattee is chairman of the Institute.

"I am a great believer in young men," the gray-haired veteran of dairy cooperatives declared. "I have great faith in the next generation. We must bring into the movement the next generation which has had training and opportunity to learn more about cooperative work than we have."

"The best monument we can leave behind us is the success of the organization we have been instrumental in setting up."

Mr. Pattee discussed the practical side of cooperation as opposed to the theoretical side. He pointed out that there has been much clashing between the two factions in the past and de-

clared that he was glad to see that in this Institute theorists and practical men were getting together to work toward a common goal.

"We always see that the men who start to carry out a dream and who are themselves dreamers soon grow into what are now known as practical men. When they start into practical organization work they always bring into the cooperatives with them theorists and economists to help them with the theoretic side of the proposition. The theorists must not point out too harshly the mistakes we practical men have made. Those who have not had to go out and struggle and learn by experience cannot see it the way we do."

The speaker touched on the New England situation by saying that there has been much discussion about the cooperative movement, but he pointed out that while different men might look at the thing from different angles, it is not going to stop the cooperative movement.

"We are going to make progress. All of this agitation and discussion will do me good, but it will harm. It will put before the people the questions involved and the people themselves are pretty good judges after all. Don't get the idea we are having trouble in New England. We are just having growing pains. I have just asked that persons who had had experience in minority control of cooperatives explain to him at some time later in the session how it was working out."

"I believe there should be some way in the market to control that the views of all the men in the organizations should be able to vote on all questions. I don't think we have yet decided what cooperation is. There has been a lot of talk about fundamental principles. I would like to have that bird tagged, wonder whether some of the things labeled as fundamental principles are not far from fundamental and far from principles. The language of the Institute should be classified before we get away. I am wondering to what extent buying and selling should be done in cooperative work. I hope we will get time to decide all these questions and discuss them fully before the Institute is ended this week."

Advices Anti-Price Discrimination
"To protect cooperative associations every state in the Union should have a law making it a jail offense for any person, firm, copartnership or corporation to discriminate between different sections, localities, communities or cities by purchasing at lower prices than others for making due allowance for differences in the actual cost of transportation."

This advice was given to members of the Institute by Hon. Wilfred E. Rumble, noted attorney of St. Paul, after making a long experience as attorney for numerous northwestern cooperatives.

"This problem," said Mr. Rumble, "is one of the most common and most difficult which confronts cooperative associations. Old line dealers who operate a line of stores or elevators or cream stations, warehouses, etc., frequently offer higher prices for the same commodity at one point than at another, due regard being had for the difference in freight rates. This is done to throttle cooperative competition at the point where the higher price is offered—where perhaps a cooperative association has been successful in securing a sufficient number of members to outgrow the dealer's business. The plan looks well and has brought disaster to many cooperative associations. The Anti-Trust laws do not quite meet the situation, but your legislatures can provide a remedy. I recommend you to have a doctor in the one covering this question adopted by the Minnesota Legislature in 1921. The Minnesota Act was upheld in every way by the Supreme Court of Minnesota, and I think you need have no fear as to its constitutionality."

OHIO TOBACCO POOL IS NOW

REPRESENTED AT WASHINGTON
The strength of the cooperative marketing movement at Washington was further increased recently by the board of directors of the Miami Valley Tobacco Growers Cooperative Association in filing membership papers

with the National Council of Farmers' Cooperative Marketing Associations. The Miami Valley pool, which handles the tobacco crop of 4,912 Ohio farmers, is completing its second year of operation upon a plan patterned after the successful Burley, Dark Fired and other tobacco cooperatives.

SEEDS THAT TAKE VACATION WHEN THEY SHOULD BE GROWING LIKE MAD

We all know what happens to efficiency during the summer when somebody is always on leave. This isn't a patch to what happens to agricultural efficiency when seeds, bought, sown and cultivated at great expense of money and labor, take a vacation and won't grow.

The scientists talk about the "rest period of seeds" and its economic significance, about what puts the seed to sleep and what wakes it up, or makes it germinate. It is "hard coatedness" in seeds, it seems, that corresponds to hard-headedness in man, and makes them unprofitable members of plant society from the farmer's point of view, though Nature encourages seeds to "lie low" and come to life over a long period of time. This is to make sure that there is always a reserve supply stored away in the earth.

Tucked away in one of the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research, in Yonkers, N. Y., is one of the leading Japanese botanists of the day. (Highly specialized scientists of sorts from all over the United States and the world at large are being drawn to this friendly haven, where a generously endowed, perfectly equipped group of laboratories and greenhouses is devoted to discovering the life secrets of the plant world.) Ohga, the Japanese botanist, is making a special study of the longevity of the seeds of the East Indian Lotus which he obtained from the Manchurian plains under conditions indicating that they are from 2 to 300 years old.

What has kept them from growing? And how comes it that they can be made to grow now? For these centenarians several times over are showing more vigor, than young fresh seeds. Why?

These seeds have lain two or three feet below the surface, buried in peat for centuries without showing any signs of life, protected from moisture by their hard coats. The water and the sun, give them water and they swell and grow—everyone of Ohga's ancient seeds so treated has proved to be vigorously alive.

These curiosity-plants have a very practical message however for the farmer; they are an object lesson. For such every day, necessary food and forage plants as the clover, alfalfa, beans, and peas, are hard coated too. They have an inconvenient way of going to sleep in the soil, and coming to life only 10 or 15 per cent of them at a time, spreading out their life for fifty years or more—which is obviously hard on the waiting farmer. Sweet clover is worse than red; but the milk in the cocoon is there; Crack the seed well in threshing or hulling, so that the water can do its work and you will get a good stand in one year instead of fifty!

Other seeds, that absorb moisture, however, also go to sleep on the job because the embryo is surrounded by a membrane that keeps away the oxygen needed for germination. Rose seeds will lie in the beds where sown for five to seven years, waking partly and sleeping again, as the temperature rises and falls. But keep them at a temperature of about 41 degrees continuously and you can seed roses in 140 days. Think what that bit of information from the Boyce Thompson Institute, means to the rose lover and hybridizer!

Many seeds are like the rose in this, such as the juniper, haw, peaches and apples, basswood and fall-seeding maples.

And then comes the story of the resting proclivities of such a stalwart important plant as the wheat! It had been thought that by long breeding and training the cereals had acquired a habit of dormancy. But up north where threshing and sowing come close together and tests are made to determine the vitality of the wheat immediately, it was found that the results obtained were not borne out when later the wheat was sown. The wheat was taking a rest right after the harvest came out of its dormancy in dry storage, and grew in defiance of its poor reputation, as indicated by the tests. Now the dormant wheat put into germinators at a lower temperature (59 degrees instead of 63) and genuine results are obtained. The seeds of the cereals sleep sounder and longer when they ripen in wet cold weather too—and what could be more logical? Especially in this time of corn drying seed corn speeds up the germination markedly and on a three billion dollar crop like corn, this is worth knowing.

Weeds that come and come again, after repeated removal and harrowing of the soil, owe their persistence to this ability to delay germination, and so protect their "family tree," so to speak. For Nature plays no favorites. Her laws work alike for weed and food crop, for the wheat and the tarweed and the farmer is doubly handicapped here in his struggle to destroy the weeds and to get a full stand of his crop. Knowledge of the reasons for the double difficulty means ability to overcome them.

The speaker at the Boyce Thompson Institute at Yonkers, New York, are perennially busy, discovering just these fundamental laws of plant life as these and correlating them with the practical difficulties and problems of agriculture.

TOMATO EXCHANGE ERECTING 20 LOCAL CANNING FACTORIES

Indiana Canning Crops Growers Decide to Pack and Market Part of Own Product

Twenty tomato canning factories established by the Indiana Canning Crops Exchange are preparing for the

coming packing season. The exchange is a federation of county cooperatives operating on a five-year marketing agreement organized last year.

Organization of the local plants, according to J. W. Ritter, secretary, was made necessary by refusal of privately-owned factories to meet a price which the members believed reasonable for their crops. Contracts were made with 20 packers in the southeastern part of the state for supplying their entire needs at \$13 to \$14 a ton, but refusal by other packers to meet these prices in the northern part of the state aroused demands by members for cooperative packing.

The erection of new buildings is financed by the growers through certificates of indebtedness which will be liquidated through deductions from payments during the next four years. The exchange will assume general supervision of each plant through its field service department. Operating expenses are to be paid by the local growers through the central organization.

The output of the factories will be standardized and marketed under various brands. A total pool pack of 125,000 to 150,000 cases of tomatoes is anticipated.

During the first year of operation, the exchange boosted the current rate paid by packing plants from \$8 or \$10 a ton up to \$13 or \$14 a ton. County associations, more than 30 in number, control 50 per cent of the states' crop. The marketing agreement gives title to the pool and the pool is authorized to sell to packers.

The Indiana Farm Bureau Federation fostered the canning crops pool during organization stages.

COTTON POOL TO FINANCE MORTGAGED MEMBERS

An emergency fund for the use of members whose crop mortgages fall into hands unfriendly to the Texas Farm Bureau Cotton Association, has been created through a subsidiary organization, the Texas County Growers Finance Corporation. The fund will be used by the corporation to purchase crop liens where the intent is to prevent delivery to the association.

The finance corporation loaned contract signers more than \$500,000 in 1924. In the directors recently increased the capital stock to \$800,000. With the re-discount privileges of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, an amount approximating \$3,000,000 will therefore be available to members.

Prize Money Contributors in the Butter Package Name Contest

(Corrected list.)

Gulf Crushing Company, Morgan City, La.

Atlantic Stamping Company, 811 Market Bank Bldg., Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Minnesota Coop. Creameries Assn., St. Paul, Minnesota.

The James Leffel & Company, Springfield, Ohio.

FARMERS AND WORKERS CO-OPERATE IN TWIN CITIES

Both farmers and city workers have built up splendid cooperative enterprises in this country, but rarely have they met on common ground to carry their cooperation to the ultimate stage of producer-consumer relation. This ideal, though, is being attained in the Twin Cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, where the Federal Council of Churches, the most striking example of this close community of interests between the useful worker of farm and industry is afforded in the Twin City Milk Producers Association, a dairy farmers' organization of 6,000 plants and a majority of the milk supply of the Franklin Cooperative Creamery. This latter cooperative is one of the most remarkable and successful in the world, with 8,000 shareholders, magnificent plants and a majority of the milk distribution business of the Mill city.

The city cooperative and the farmers movement got together as soon as the former was started. The Franklin needed an assured supply of milk while the farmers needed a steady market. Private profit milk concerns were hostile to the farmers' movement and gave it as few orders as possible.

There has been actual and tangible benefit from this close association. Both groups answer emphatically in the affirmative. "But," says the Franklin report, "we think members which is educational and we can say without fear of contradiction that we would not be performing the service we are doing today without the services rendered by the Twin City Producers. Now for a glance at some figures. The Franklin Co-op. has expanded mightily since it was started in 1921 by members of the Milk Wagon Drivers and Creamery Workers Union. Sales in 1924 were more than \$3,000,000 with 30,000 families served. Its milk showed a bacteria count of but 6,800, although the city allows a count of 50,000. The Co-operative Creamery has been one of the main factors in improving the quality of milk in Minneapolis, says the Report of the Federal Council of Churches. Each of the 418 employees hold at least a \$100 share. Dividends range from 6 to 7 per cent on the \$1,000.00 of invested capital. Besides the educational and recreation work carried on by this big co-op, a nutrition clinic has been started for the benefit of children of employees, shareholders and customers. Cooperative wages average \$40 weekly.

The farmers cooperative (organized in 1917, sold \$7,000,000 worth of milk products in 1924. Overhead expenses have been cut from 9.5 cents a hundredweight of milk in 1919 to 4.5 cents last year.

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

Federal Tax Reduction

At the next session of congress now seems assured. At any rate all the leaders of the administration party are agreed that lower rates will supply all the revenues necessary to run the government and make adequate provisions for the public debt. Few democratic leaders have committed themselves and in the existing political situation their views are not regarded as of much importance.

The present revenue law is yielding a substantial annual surplus. An excess of revenues over expenses is all ways a temptation to congress to spend too much money on projects not vital to the public welfare. It is felt that congress should either reduce this income of the federal government or provide more definitely for the use of the surplus in paying the public debt.

As suggested some time ago it is likely that the reduction will be made in the surtaxes now imposed on the large incomes of corporations and individuals. Such a plan is supposed to be in the interest of business.

Farmers Are Not Likely

To receive the tax reduction program of the treasury with very much favor. They know that the country still owes some \$20,000,000,000 of war debt and many of them believe that the best policy is to do with a debt is to pay it as soon as possible.

With the country prosperous, business flourishing, agricultural distress to some extent relieved and the present tax rates yielding a surplus the average plain citizen wonders if there will not be a better time to pay the huge debt that still remains as a legacy of the great war. Farmers and many other folks in great numbers believe that debt reduction just now would be a better policy than tax reduction.

So it may happen that many Republican senators and congressmen representing agricultural states and districts may be inclined to throw monkey wrenches into the tax reduction machinery before it gets well started.

Business Appears Prosperous

In spite of the handicap of the high surtaxes which are charged with the responsibility of restricting capital investments in new enterprises, the steel industry has an unusual volume of advance orders booked. The railroads had the best six months in the history during the half year that ended June 30 and their car loadings for the last few weeks have broken all records.

The only clouds on the sky of national prosperity at this moment are the threatened coal strikes and the labor demand that textile industries pay better wages or receive less benefits from the protective tariff. There

GRAIN MARKET

Friday, August 21, 1925.

The action of the wheat market the past week has been very erratic but the tendency has been upward. There is an advance of about two and one-half cents tonight over last Monday's close.

From statistical standpoint, wheat is very strong and the demand is keen for each wheat. Were it not for the speculative interests entering into the market at times, we believe you would see a steady advance. We don't believe \$2.00 will be out of the question this year. Two dark hard wheats with a protein of 12.50% is selling about eleven cents over the September options with about one cent difference up or down for each fifty points. No. 2 Red is bringing about fourteen cents over the September option. The discounts for smut have been quite heavy, being the way from three to eleven cents according to the degree.

Corn has not shown the strength that wheat has shown but undoubtedly corn has been influenced by the action of wheat. During the two days of the dry weather over the corn belt this week, corn showed quite a little strength but the rains and cool weather have had a depressing influence on the market. No. 2 white and No. 2 yellow are selling all the way from the September option to three or four cents over, while yellow has been bringing about three cents' premium.

Prospects are good over the eastern third of Kansas this year for corn, and reports from Iowa and Illinois state that they expect a good crop. We don't believe that means low prices for corn as Iowa and Illinois have been buying corn for a year and there are lots of empty cribs to be filled before corn will be placed on the market.

WHEAT GROWERS PROFIT BY ORGANIZATION

The members of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool recently received a third payment of 20 cents per bushel on their 1924 wheat, with a final payment to be made about September 1. This is the biggest wheat pool in the world and has brought great financial benefits to the Canadian farmers. On a basis of the market at Fort William, the pool made a first payment of \$1.00 per bushel. In March, a second payment of 35 cents and it now makes a third payment of 20 cents or a total of \$1.55 with another payment yet to be made. This pool has paid out amounts to \$10,000,000. The Canadian Wheat Pools are represented in 10 foreign countries with international sales offices in England. The Canadian wheat growers did not have to accept a Liverpool price for their wheat because it sold for more money in Winnipeg.

CULLS

Many of the summer poultry losses are caused by spoiled grain and decomposed animals being allowed to remain around the farm.

does not appear to be very much in the argument that high taxes hurt business.

Belgium Has Agreed to Pay

Her war debts to the United States. The tentative contract provides for the payment of a little more than \$700,000,000 in annual installments extending over a period of sixty-two years. The debt is of two kinds, that which was contracted before the armistice was signed and post armistice obligations.

On the \$171,000,000 borrowed while the war was in progress Belgium will pay no interest and will discharge the principal in annual payments. On the remainder, about \$550,000,000 borrowed since the war ended a low interest rate will be charged for the first ten years and after that date will be advanced to three and one-half per cent. After ten years the annual payments to our country on account of the Belgium war debt will be \$12,672,500 for a period of fifty years.

Belgium Is the Sixth

European power to fund her war debts to the United States. Great Britain, Finland and Hungary have made funding agreement with us that have been ratified and are now in operation. Settlements with Lithuania, Poland and Belgium await the approval of the law making bodies in those countries and of the congress of the United States.

Fourteen nations, including France and Italy, have made no provisions for paying their debts to this country. More than 8 billions of the 11 billions due the United States have been funded and it is now assured that the remaining 6 billions will be taken care of in some way in the near future. All of which means that after about ten years our country will receive annual payments from her associates in the World War that will aggregate around \$600,000,000 a year.

Payments Of the Magnitude

Contemplated in our debt settlements have never before been attempted. Even when the money was borrowed a very large proportion of it was spent for war supplies within the United States. European nations may readily agree to pay us more than half a billion dollars a year but they can never meet their obligations unless they work out some system that will enable them to get the cash from the United States.

No payments can be made for very many years in succession by nations that have a poor balance of trade, as is the case with most of our debtors. What will happen when one or several or all of our debtors run out of cash and credit and default on their payments to us? Can we retain the friendship and trade of the nations from which we must take annual pay-

ments of more than \$600,000,000? Is it probable for a debt collector to be friends with the folks from whom he takes cash no matter how justly it may be due?

England Has Already Arranged

To pay her debts to us and will get most of the money from profits resulting from her practical monopoly of rubber production. The United States is and for many years is certain to be the greatest consumer of rubber in the world. The English colonies now produce most of the raw rubber used in the United States and sell it to our manufacturers at high prices fixed by the government.

Every dollar added to the cost of an automobile tire as a result of the English rubber monopoly will widen the breach that even now is opening between the two great English speaking powers who must be friends if civilization and free institutions for all the world are to be saved. Every million dollars paid on the British war debt will intensify the growing dislike of the English for all things American. So with our other debtor nations.

Will it pay in the long run, even if it can be done to collect the debts due our treasury by European nations?

Grapes Are Very Profitably

Grown in California since national prohibition went into effect. A few years ago \$30 a ton was a good price for the product of California vineyards. The thrifty grape growers are now getting \$80 a ton and are unable to supply the demand for their product. All over the country, wherever grapes can be grown, new vineyards are being planted.

Without doubt the bulk of all the grapes grown in this country are being converted into wine with an illegal alcoholic content. This wine making is being done in the home of citizens who in all other respects are good law abiding folks. Enforcement may react smugly, illicit distillers and bootleggers but what can it do with the millions of families that are daily violating the law in their own homes?

A Whiskey Insurrection

Ten times more threatening and dangerous than the revolt of the Pennsylvania distillers during Washington's administration is now raging in this country. No state is without these law breakers and constitutions nullifiers.

An army officer has been detailed to enforce the government forces and all the resources of the nation have been placed at his disposal. He has just had a conference at Washington with all the subordinate generals. Orders for a general advance on the part of the army are being issued. What will the harvest be?

SOUTH DAKOTA GOVERNOR TAKES LEAD

Governor Carl Gunderson, of South Dakota and one of the organizers of the wheat pool at that state, is taking a most active stand against the South Dakota Wheat Growers' Association. Along with the other farmers, he pooled 1741 bushels of wheat in 1924 and received \$1.39 per bushel for it. "If the Wheat Pool is good for a few of the farmers it will be good for all of them. If they had handled the entire volume of wheat produced in the state of South Dakota, the farmers would have received \$5,000,000 more for their 1924 crop than they did receive. This is not taking into consideration the great influence this larger volume would have had on the market or the greater economy with which a greater volume could be handled," he stated.

AMPLIFIERS AT M. F. A. CONVENTION

According to daily reports which are coming into Secretary Cowden's office, the attendance at the M. F. A. Convention in Sedalia will far exceed that of last year, which was well over 10,000 people. The counties are sending their full quota of delegates aside from the great number of farmers in attendance who are not delegates but come for the benefit they can get from the program.

In view of the increased attendance, the M. F. A. has made arrangements with the Bell Telephone Company to install amplifiers which will enable the delegates to hear every word spoken from the platform. The acoustics of the building will be very much improved, thus enabling the ones who are sitting in the rear to hear as well as those who are sitting nearer the front.

HAVE YOU SIGNED THAT CONTRACT OF THE FARMERS UNION CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERY? If not, mail it to Kansas City immediately in order that your local station may be represented in the first day's business of the Creamery.

ADOPT UNIFORM CO-OP. EMBLEM, SUGGESTS RULE

He Would Have All Cooperatives Use a Certain Symbol or Slogan in Advertising

Proposal that all cooperative marketing associations adopt a standard emblem and use it in all their advertising is advanced by A. R. Rule, general manager of the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers Association, the joint sales agency for 34 fruit and vegetable cooperatives. The emblem, designed so as to signify the cooperative marketing idea, should be placed on all packages containing standardized cooperative merchandise. It should be the equivalent of symbols such as "Save the Surface" used by paint manufacturers or the Union Label used by scores of other manufacturers.

"This cooperative symbol should be separate and distinct from any brand," says Mr. Rule. "Its use should be so regulated that it actually stood for standardized merchandise cooperatively marketed."

"The organized farmer is already a large national advertiser, but predict that the cooperatives will soon federate their strength in reaching the general public through powerful advertising campaigns, educational in character and telling the true story of cooperative marketing."

"Each cooperative grower organization, now advertising, spends a portion of its space attempting to tell the consuming public the story of cooperative marketing organizations. Federate this advertising and no better investment could be made than to spend two or three million dollars annually in this educational work through daily newspapers, magazines and other media."

The Countrywoman

HORSE SENSE
A horse can't pull while kicking. This fact I merely mention. And he can't kick while pulling. Which is my chief contention.

Let's imitate the good old horse and lead a life that's fitting. Just pull an honest load, and then there'll be no place for kicking.

A Recipe File

We are always finding a recipe we want to keep, but we can never lay our hands on it when the time comes to use it. The best way is to make a card filing system of recipes. Buy one hundred cards at the print shop, keep them in any little box they can well. Write or paste your recipes on them and file alphabetically; breads, cake, candy, drinks, etc. If you want a more expensive card system it can be purchased ready-made.

A Chocolate Dessert

One-half cup butter, one cup granulated sugar, two eggs, one cup milk, one and one-half cups flour, one teaspoon vanilla, one cup cocoa, one teaspoon salt. When they are done, place each cake in a dessert glass, hollow out a small place in the center and pour in the following chocolate mixture. Top with whipped cream. One square chocolate melted, three-fourths cup sugar, one tablespoon cornstarch, one and one-half cups hot milk, a few drops vanilla. Stir first three ingredients together. Add rest. Bring to boiling point, remove from fire. Keep warm so that it will not stiffen.

Pear Honey

Peel and grind the pears. To one cup of sugar add one cup of fruit and cook. Cook for an hour or two or until ground pears are soft. Then put in jelly jars. You will find this resembles honey in taste and looks.

Fig Jam

Select very ripe figs, wash and drain, steep and peel. To every gallon of peeled figs add two quarts of sugar, mash and cook to the proper consistency. When nearing the finishing point be careful not to scorch. If using a thermometer, cook until 222 degrees F. is reached.

A Frozen Dessert

Juice of four oranges, one pint stiffly whipped cream, two sliced bananas (another fruit may be substituted), sugar to taste. Pack in ice and salt and let stand for four hours. Then it will be ready to serve. It is not necessary to freeze it like ice cream. This amount will serve ten people.

The Ten Marks of Education

(Albert Edward Wiggam in the American Magazine.)
1. He keeps his mind on every question until the evidence is all in.
2. He always listens to the man who knows.

A board meeting will be held soon after the first of September, at which time the prize winners of the contest will be chosen. Immediately thereafter, names of winners will be published thru the columns of this Paper. Many names are being received daily; if you have not submitted your suggestion, please do so immediately as the contest will close on August 31.

8. He never laughs at new ideas.

4. He crosses - examines his day-dreams.
5. He knows his strong point and plays it.

6. He knows the value of good habits and how to form them.

7. He knows when not to think, and when to call in the expert to think for him.

8. You can't sell him magic.

9. He lives the forward-looking, outward-looking life.

10. He cultivates a love of the beautiful.

Eats For Hot Weather

When the days are hot, eat less meat and hearty foods and substitute fruits and vegetables - especially those which can be eaten raw. Let fish and fowl take the place of the red-blooded flesh, when you do eat meat, which might be about twice a week.

Eggs, salad and cheese are good summer foods, as are endive, celery, lettuce, cucumbers, green corn, cabbage, and tomatoes. Avoid pie and rich cake.

Plenty of water is an aid to keeping cool. It helps wash the body from the inside, through perspiration. Drink ten or twelve glasses a day, cool but not iced.

ETIQUETTE

The Hostess

The duty of the hostess is to make her guests have a good time. To do this she needs to learn their tastes. It is not necessary to entertain guests all the time. They like to be away from home to rest, for a change. The hostess is always somewhat of a strain. The cool veranda and a chance to look over magazines may be the greatest treat.

Those from the country, when visiting in the city, usually like to see the sights and city people prefer the

typical country atmosphere. People usually enjoy things which are opposite from what they have at home, or the typical characteristics of your neighborhood. These will be interesting to them, though very stale to you. An unmarried girl likes to meet some of the fine young men of your neighborhood. A new man acquaintance is always pleasing to a woman. Some of your friends would rather not be bothered meeting people, while others like nothing better.

The food, the room, the program for your guests should all be adapted to their delight. Above all things do not let your guest think they are a burden to you or you cannot spare the time or money to give them a good time. Of course, no guest should impose on the hostess.

RECIPES

Apple Sauce

It is not necessary to peel for apple sauce, the easy apples. Quarter and core and cook them with the skins on. The skins are likely to be tender and well flavored. "Fried apples" is a favorite early apple dish. Brown a little butter and cook the apples in it, adding a bit of water to simmer them. Sugar as usual, and a dash of cinnamon should be added. If you wish to remove the skins from early apples, cook them without seasoning and run them through a colander. This is less tedious than peeling the small apples. Season them after they are strained.

Caramel Pudding

Mix three-fourths cup sugar, one heaping tablespoon cornstarch and one-fourth teaspoon salt. Add yolk of one egg and two cups of milk. Cook until thick and add three-fourths cup of caramelized sugar to hot custard. Beat white of egg stiff, add one tablespoon powdered sugar, put on top of custard and brown in oven. A teaspoon of vanilla extract may be added to the pudding before putting on the meringue.

Lemon Milk Sherbet

Juice of four lemons, one cupful granulated sugar. Place this in freezer and allow to remain until sugar is dissolved. Then gradually add three pints of rich milk, using half cream if possible. Put the milk in a spoonful at a time and stir to prevent curdling. If it happens to curdle it will make a good sherbet but not quite as nice as when the milk remains smooth. This is a very fine dessert and a change from ordinary cherbet or ice cream. Any fruit juice may be used instead of the lemon, pineapple making a fine sherbet.

Tomato Catsup

Tomato catsup is made as follows from a quart of tomatoes: One quart tomatoes rubbed through a sieve to remove the seeds, one onion chopped fine and cooked with the tomatoes, one teaspoon salt, one-half cup sugar, one teaspoon cup vinegar, one-half three-fourths cup of ginger and black pepper, one and one-half teaspoons cinnamon, allspice and nutmeg. Cook until thick. This catsup is very good with beans or meats.

Once again the jelly making season is here and the housewife may be wondering why she cannot make good jelly. Already gooseberries are ripe and many of them have been packed away for the winter. Currents and grapes will soon be ripe and are always sources of good juices for jelly making. The apple season is coming on and every housewife knows that there is no fruit that lends itself to jelly making as do apples.

To make a good fruit jelly, according to Miss Susan Z. Wilder, extension specialist in foods and nutrition at the South Dakota State College, the three essentials necessary are pectin, without which fruit juices will not set, fruit acid, and sugar in the right proportion. Sour apples and crab apples make excellent jelly because they contain both acid and pectin.

In making apple jelly, the apples should be washed and quartered. Use both peelings and core. Cover the apples with water and cook until tender, after which they should be strained. Three extractions are made after which the juice is boiled for ten minutes, sugar is added, and the juice boiled rapidly a second time. A test should be made to determine the time when the juice will set nicely.

No other fruit juice can be used in so many ways for making jelly as apple juice. For instance a great many variations of apple jelly may be made. By combining one cup of peach juice and a cup of apple juice a peach jelly may be made. A pear jelly may be made by combining one cup, each of pear and apple juice. A pineapple jelly is easily made from a cup of pineapple and a cup of apple juice. In all of these apple jelly variations the directions for cooking are the same as for pure apple jelly.

A perfect jelly is one which will hold its shape and quiver when turned out of the glass. It should be tender and should break with a clean sharp edge. A delicate flavor is highly essential, as is also a bright, sparkling, transparent appearance.

SURVEY SHOWS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION
The results of a survey made by a neighboring university concerning the

value of accurate in agriculture as preparation for many of the professions, was recently received at the South Dakota State College. In this survey, doctors, lawyers, school teachers, ministers and other professional men in all parts of the United States were asked to express their opinions concerning the value of a course in agriculture as a preparation for the profession.

Every principal of a high school in cities of 6,000 or less answered that the four year course in agriculture with the liberal electives that it allows in education, letters, arts and the fundamental sciences was the very best course for a man to take in preparation for the successful administration of most high schools. Editors of country newspapers were almost unanimous in believing in the opinion that this course was one that would produce the right kind of editors for the future.

The experience of a practicing lawyer at Fargo, N. D., a former student and graduate in agriculture at the South Dakota State College is a good illustration of the value of an agricultural education as a preparation for other professions. Two years ago this lawyer was employed to defend a breeder of Aberdeen Angus cattle in Minnesota who had sold part of his herd to a man in another state and was guaranteed them free from tuberculosis, with the privilege of the sixty day retest or the time intervening between sixty and ninety days and the test for tuberculosis and been made. As a student in agriculture, this lawyer had become familiar with the test for tuberculosis while taking course in livestock and veterinary medicine. He put up the plea that since the purchaser of these cattle did not make the test within the required sixty to ninety days that the cattle which reacted to a test for T. B. probably had contracted the disease after arriving at the new home.

Because of his training in agriculture this lawyer was enabled to talk to the jury intelligently and convincingly and cross examine witnesses on a scientific basis, thus making a favorable impression on the jury.

CHILD MANAGEMENT

By DR. D. A. THOM

One of the most common mistakes the mother makes is brought about by her preconceived notions that every child requires the same amount of food and that every child must necessarily eat every meal. With this idea in mind she becomes fretful and emotional and if the child fails to meet her standards. Notwithstanding the fact that the state of nutrition is one of the most important indicators of the child's well-being, it does not follow that all children require the same amount of food, and that they must necessarily be of the same height or weight at a certain age, or that any particular harm will follow if they miss a meal or two. It is frequently this undue anxiety on the part of the parent that tends to make the meal hour an event rather than an incident in the daily life of the child.

This is seen clearly in the case of a bright little girl of six. Her mother died of tuberculosis, and the father, haunted by the disease. His one desire is to see her fat and rosy. Three large meals a day are forced upon this child by an overwrought father who in his anxiety creates such a tense atmosphere in the home that Sally loses all appetite or bolts her food in fear of the wrath to come, or, in a different mood, waits to be coaxed and bribed to swallow a single mouthful. Instead of being a simple routine, mealtime offers an opportunity which the child sees and grasps for staging a little drama in which she is the principal figure, the object of solicitude and concern. The meal itself has lost importance and all depends upon the child's wishes.

Who does not like to feel his own importance and power? Small Tommy, by eating or not eating, can pretty well control his parents and make them bow to his will. Mother herself may unconsciously defeat her own desire. Tommy thinks he did not eat his breakfast. There may follow a period of teasing and coaxing or threatening and bribing, all of which, if Tommy has will of his own, may make him determined not to give way, or he may compromise and eat, mother will sit down to feed him, even though he can well perform this task for himself. Then the meal over, Tommy hears the whole situation reviewed to a neighbor who drops in on his breakfast. Most people like to be "usual" or "different," and according to mother, Tommy is decidedly so. Is there any wonder he should strive to maintain the role?

WARM WEATHER HELPS IN THE LAUNDRY

Although summer has always brought out the bright colors in clothes, yet this year, the variety of bright and unusual colors is larger than ever before. This makes it imperative that all possible care should be taken in the laundering of the summer gowns. Even if you have the best laundress in the world, it is wiser to do these dainty things yourself, for naturally, you can exercise greater care in washing, and use one of the milder soaps or soap flakes, and can see that the sun does not get in its deadly work while the garments are drying.

When washing white silk garments for the first time, put a desertsopful of borax in the water, and allow to stand for half an hour. Then wash in the usual way being careful not to twist in wringing the water out, but to squeeze it out with both hands. White silk stockings or gloves should be washed and dried at night, as light causes them to turn yellow and they are a nuisance when a dress or blouse is to be pressed. It will help a lot if you have a folded Turkish towel under the place where the buttons are. They will then sink into the towel and the spaces between them may be smoothed easily.

Washing Silks
When washing white silk garments for the first time, put a desertsopful of borax in the water, and allow to stand for half an hour. Then wash in the usual way being careful not to twist in wringing the water out, but to squeeze it out with both hands. White silk stockings or gloves should be washed and dried at night, as light causes them to turn yellow and they are a nuisance when a dress or blouse is to be pressed. It will help a lot if you have a folded Turkish towel under the place where the buttons are. They will then sink into the towel and the spaces between them may be smoothed easily.

PRICE LIST OF LOCAL SUPPLIES

Application cards	20 for 5c	Farmers' Union Song Leaflets, per dozen	10c
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Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expense in Postage and Labor.

WRITE C. E. Brasted, Box 51, Salina, Kas.

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If members of the Union have anything to Sell or Exchange, they should advertise 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.

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Write for prices on week old calves. Lindale Farm, Manhattan, Kansas.

PROPERTY WANTED
PROPERTY AND HOMES WILL PAY cash for land or homes located anywhere in Florida. Write our free information bureau. Valdes Realty Company, Sanford, Florida.

RADIO SUPPLIES
RADIO FANS—Send 10c in stamps and I will send full instructions "On How to Build a Radio." E. W. Black, Salina, Kansas.

FARM FOR SALE
FOR SALE—A FINE FARM HOME IN Greenwood County, Kansas, barn other improvements. 125 acres in cultivation, lay nice. Corn, wheat, alfalfa land, pasture; 8 miles to good town with 2 railroads, good road to school, school close by. \$8,000, if sold soon. May be rich oil land. George W. Ziegler, Fall River, Kansas.

MANAGER WANTED
WANTED—GOOD LIVE WIRE OF EXPERIENCE to manage Farmers Co-operative Association at Windom, Kansas. Phone W20, Salina, Kansas, or write at once, Grover Andes, Sec.

Having bought a piece of new material, it always means a great struggle to decide whether to shrink or not to shrink. To shrink or make it set the color in the goods or make it set just as it is. The new cloth is put in water, and one hates to destroy all that fresh beauty. Then, too, after having once been laundered, clothes seem to soil so much more easily. Yet who has not had the horrible experience of having the color in a dress run or fade the first time it was washed, or had the garment shrink beyond all possibility of future wear.

That is a question each woman must decide for herself. To risk or not to risk? Should the decision be to shrink and set the color before making the dress, it can best be done by leaving the material folded, covering it with boiling water and allowing it to remain covered until the water is cold. Then it should be hung in the shade where it can drip until just dry enough to iron. Should the material be of that nature which is known to shrink badly, this operation should be repeated allowing it to perfectly dry from the first wetting and ironing after the second time. It should not be ironed too wet, as it leaves the material too stiff and is much harder to do.

Setting Colors
When it comes to setting colors, what to use depends upon the color of the material. For blue or green use one ounce of saltwater to twelve quarts of boiling water. For any other color use one ounce of sugar of lead to the same amount of water. Where the same amount of water. Where blue and pink both appear in the design, use one level tablespoon of baking soda to the same amount of water. For pink and green, use vinegar, being careful to have pure cider vinegar. Ordinary washing using a heaping tablespoonful to a gallon of water is good for any color excepting blue, which it sometimes injures. Whatever the medium used to set the color, the material should be thoroughly rinsed in several waters before being hung up to dry.

Hang in the Shade
The greatest care should be taken never to hang colored clothes in the sun or even in a very strong light. It must also be remembered that a shady spot may soon become a sunny one. It is better to dry colored clothes indoors if possible, or by rolling in a large bath towel. If dried outdoors, they are dry, as even the wind and air work damage. The price of pretty colored gowns is eternal vigilance.

Ironing
After being hung out and dried as quickly as possible, dark lines should be ironed on the wrong side, as ironing on the right side gives them an ugly shiny look and causes the color to fade. Dotted Swiss or mull or any embroidered dresses should also be ironed on the wrong side. If lace is used as a trimming, iron that first and the dress proper afterwards. Buttons are a nuisance when a dress or blouse is to be pressed. It will help a lot if you have a folded Turkish towel under the place where the buttons are. They will then sink into the towel and the spaces between them may be smoothed easily.

Washing Silks
When washing white silk garments for the first time, put a desertsopful of borax in the water, and allow to stand for half an hour. Then wash in the usual way being careful not to twist in wringing the water out, but to squeeze it out with both hands. White silk stockings or gloves should be washed and dried at night, as light causes them to turn yellow and they are a nuisance when a dress or blouse is to be pressed. It will help a lot if you have a folded Turkish towel under the place where the buttons are. They will then sink into the towel and the spaces between them may be smoothed easily.

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should not be ironed. Silk stockings should really be washed after each wearing as it is the perspiration that causes them to wear into holes. Chamois gloves may be kept soft and pliable by being rinsed in clean soapy water, laid in the folds of a clean towel and the water presses out as much as possible, then they may be hung in the open air to dry.

To Clean Hats
To clean a white felt hat, make a paste of arrowroot and magnesia mixing it well with cold water, using equal proportions of each. Brush over the hat, allow to dry thoroughly, and brush off. Talcum powder, dusted in to such a hat, allowed to stand as long as possible, overnight at least, then brushed out, will clean but not so thoroughly.

A Panama hat may be cleaned by using a warm contracted soap lather, to which a few drops of ammonia has been added. It should be rinsed well with tepid water and rubbed dry with a soft cloth. Or Oxalic acid (which is poison) and hot water may be used. A black chip hat which has become dusty may be wonderfully improved by being rubbed with a very little olive oil.

THIS DAY

By Aloisia Vesper
This day is mine to mar or make, God keep me strong and true. Let me no erring bypath take, No doubtful action do.

Grant me, when with the setting sun, This fleeting day shall end, I may rejoice o'er something done—Be richer by a friend.

Let all I meet along the way Speak well of me tonight, I would not have the humblest say, I'd hurt him by a slight.

Let me be patient and serene, Gentle and kind and fair; Help me to keep my record clean, Through all that I must bear.

Grant that because I live today, And to my thoughts give voice, Or something he shall hear me say, Another shall rejoice.

Let there be something true and fine, When night slips down, to tell That I have lived this day of mine Not selfishly, but well.

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PAGE FOUR

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.

AMIT LOCAL NO. 2180 ****
Meets the first and third Friday, J. M. Swartz, Sec. Anderson Co.

BARNEY LOCAL NO. 809 ****
Meets the second and fourth Saturday night of each month, T. H. Roberts, Sec. Neosho Co.

ANTIOCH LOCAL NO. 1121 ****
Meets first and third Monday, Wm. Fincham, Sec. Marshall Co.

BATTLE CREEK LOCAL NO. 122 ****
Meets each Tuesday at 8 p. m. I. E. Jewell, Sec. Ottawa Co.

BEHREND LOCAL NO. 1093 ****
Meets first and third Friday, Roy E. Osburn, Sec. Cowley Co.

BELLVIEW LOCAL NO. 2042 ****
Meets first and third Thursday, John T. Anderson, Sec. Anderson Co.

BROGAN LOCAL NO. 225 ****
Meets second and fourth Thursday, L. L. Vanneman, Sec.

BURNHAM LOCAL NO. 405 ****
Meets first and third Thursday, O. J. Lamberton, Sec. Ottawa Co.

BUCKEYE LOCAL NO. 1081 ****
Meets first and third Wednesday, J. J. Alaska, Sec. Ellis Co.

BEAUCHAMP LOCAL NO. 720 ****
Meets first and third Friday of each month, E. J. Richards, Sec. Republic Co.

BOARDMAN LOCAL NO. 922 ****
Meets first and third Wednesday, G. W. Cashman, Sec. Nemaha Co.

BLOCK LOCAL NO. 1708 ****
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday, Aug. Kutsch, Sec. Miami Co.

BELLEVUE LOCAL NO. 1102 ****
Meets the first and third Tuesdays, J. Sloan, Sec. Miami Co.

COOK LOCAL NO. 1645 ****
Meets second and fourth Thursdays, Mrs. A. S. Lee, Sec. Osage Co.

CARGY LOCAL NO. 2139 ****
Meets first and third Friday, Fred Steele, Sec. Douglas Co.

COLUMBIA LOCAL NO. 1233 ****
Meets second and fourth Fridays, Lee Bonar, Sec. Franklin Co.

COUNCIL CORNERS LOCAL NO. 1783 ****
Meets first and third Monday, Ethel Roberts, Sec. Cherokee Co.

CRESCO LOCAL NO. 877 ****
Meets first and third Thursday, John Wolf, Sec. Sheridan Co.

BEAGLE LOCAL NO. 1678 ****
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday, L. O. Keithly, Sec. Miami Co.

CLEVELAND LOCAL NO. 964 ****
Meets first and third Tuesday, Geo. J. Schoenhof, Sec. Neosho Co.

CARLTON LOCAL NO. 1911 ****
Meets second and fourth Wednesday, R. J. Logan, Sec. Dickinson Co.

COLLINS LOCAL NO. 639 ****
Meets first and third Wednesday, Winifred Crispin, Sec. Jewell Co.

CRESCENT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1917 ****
Meets first and third Monday, Mabel Sayles, Sec. Jefferson Co.

DANE LOCAL NO. 546 ****
Meets the first and third Wednesday, Leslie Nelson, Sec. Washington Co.

DIST 57 LOCAL NO. 1322 ****
Meets first and third Monday, Mrs. Ernest Branch, Sec. Marshall Co.

EAGLE STAR LOCAL NO. 928 ****
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month, Fred H. Lehman, Sec. Nemaha Co.

EAST CREEK LOCAL NO. 1468 ****
Meets first and third Tuesday of each month, Philip Stetzel, Sec. Sumner Co.

ELBOW LOCAL NO. 1786 ****
Meets the second Friday of each month, M. Joy Hammett, Sec. Pottawatomie Co.

ELLISWORTH LOCAL NO. 2020 ****
Meets first and third Thursday, Brad Hooper, Sec. Ellsworth Co.

EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 606 ****
Meets first and third Monday of each month, Frank G. Erbert, Sec. Ellis County.

ERIE LOCAL NO. 562 ****
Meets on the first and third Tuesday of each month, Walter J. Schumlich, Sec. Neosho Co.

EMMONS LOCAL NO. 783 ****
Meets second Friday of each month, C. E. Wilson, Sec. Washington Co.

EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 588 ****
Meets first and third Wednesday—Ralph E. Humphreys, Sec. Mitchell Co.

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 904 ****
Meets the third week in each month, Mrs. Delpha Burton, Sec. Marshall Co.

EMERALD LOCAL NO. 2137 ****
Meets the third Tuesday of each month, Mrs. J. S. McInden, Sec. Anderson Co.

EUDORA LOCAL NO. 1851 ****
Meets every third Friday of the month, W. Gerstenberger, Sec. Douglas Co.

FREMONT LOCAL NO. 2014 ****
Meets first Friday in each month, A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec. Wabasha Co.

FONTANA LOCAL NO. 1780 ****
Meets first and third Friday, W. H. Sistrer, Sec. Miami Co.

GRACE HILL LOCAL NO. 4212 ****
Meets first and third Friday, Homer Alkire, Sec. Republic Co.

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

GIRARD LOCAL NO. 494 ****
Meets second and fourth Tuesday, Roy W. Holland, Sec. Crawford Co.

GOOSE CREEK LOCAL NO. 1301 ****
Meets second and fourth Friday, Al. Fred P. Hotten, Sec. Garry Co.

HAPPY LOCAL NO. 1009 ****
Meets the first and third Tuesday of every month, G. A. Dorman, Sec. Trego Co.

HACKBERRY LOCAL NO. 1392 ****
Meets the first and third Wednesday night of each month, J. M. Tuttle, Sec. Cove Co.

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Meets second and fourth Tuesday, C. O. Taubee, Sec. Sumner Co.

KORBER LOCAL NO. 914 ****
Meets first and third Tuesday, F. A. Korber, Sec. Nemaha Co.

LARON CREEK LOCAL NO. 479 ****
Meets second and fourth Wednesday, Meets Sec. Washington Co.

LENA VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1388 ****
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month, H. F. Horton, Sec. Greenwood Co.

LIZTON LOCAL NO. 2004 ****
Meets second and fourth Friday, Mrs. Esther Williams, Sec. Anderson Co.

LINCOLN LOCAL NO. 688 ****
Meets Friday before full moon of each month, R. M. Glenn, Sec. Republic Co.

LIVINGSTON LOCAL NO. 1094 ****
Meets first and third Friday, Clyde B. Wells, Sec. Stafford Co.

LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 1382 ****
Meets the fourth Wednesday night of month, Roy Flory, Sec. Douglas Co.

LOST SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 385 ****
Meets second Saturday of each month, H. D. Byrnes, Sec. Marion Co.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 1988 ****
Meets first and third Friday, R. Lawrence Wright, Sec. Stafford Co.

LILY CREEK LOCAL NO. 2138 ****
Meets the first and third Friday, Florence Koppe, Sec. Marshall Co.

MAPLE GROVE LOCAL NO. 2107 ****
Meets second Tuesday night every two weeks, Roy Workman, Sec. Cowley Co.

MERCER LOCAL NO. 1402 ****
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday, W. M. Schmitt, Sec. Cowley Co.

MILLER LOCAL NO. 1920 ****
Meets the second and fourth Thursday, Velma H. McCandless, Sec. Chase Co.

MT. ZION LOCAL NO. 2072 ****
Meets every two weeks on Tuesday, Maude Cranes, Sec. Anderson Co.

MT. JOY LOCAL NO. 2128 ****
Meets the first and third Wednesday, Lulu Shiloh, Sec. Anderson Co.

MARINE LOCAL NO. 648 ****
Meets first and third Friday, Albert Spoonman, Sec. Riley Co.

MOSS SPRINGS NO. 1901 ****
Meets first Tuesday of each month, Clarence Brown, Sec. Garry Co.

NEW BASIL LOCAL NO. 1787 ****
Meets second Monday of each month, Henry Hoffman, Sec. Dickinson Co.

NEWBERG LOCAL NO. 1922 ****
Meets first and third Monday, J. Muckenthaler, Sec. Dickinson Co.

NEW HOPE LOCAL NO. 2020 ****
Meets first and third Thursday, Fred Hahn, Sec. Stafford Co.

ODESSA LOCAL NO. 1371 ****
Meets every other Tuesday night, R. A. Reynolds, Sec. Cowley Co.

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

OWSLEY LOCAL NO. 2004 ****
Meets the first and third Thursday, Joe Farmer, Sec. Thomas Co.

PHILION LOCAL NO. 2139 ****
Meets second and fourth Friday, Mrs. A. R. Phelon, Sec. Osage Co.

PRAIRIE BELL LOCAL NO. 1305 ****
Meets second Thursday of every month, E. B. Werner, Sec. Thomas Co.

PRAIRIE VIEW LOCAL NO. 2108 ****
Meets Tuesday of each month, J. H. Scott, Sec. Martin Co.

PRETTY CREEK LOCAL NO. 1082 ****
Meets first and third Wednesday, H. C. Mathias, Sec. Wabasha Co.

PILGRIM HOME NO. 2055 ****
Meets first and third Monday, Minnie Carrio, Sec. Anderson Co.

PLEASANT RIDGE LOCAL NO. 1902 ****
Meets first and third Friday, Frank Friend, Sec. Morris Co.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1300 ****
Meets first and third Wednesday, W. T. Flinn, Sec. Jewell Co.

PLUM CREEK LOCAL NO. 1674 ****
Meets second and fourth Wednesday, Orth O. Miller, Sec. Miami Co.

RYDAL LOCAL NO. 793 ****
Meets every second Wednesday of month, Geo. Duncan, Sec. Republic Co.

RICHVIEW LOCAL NO. 2037 ****
Meets the second Friday of each month, Chas. Basil, Sec. Osage Co.

RIVERSIDE LOCAL NO. 2026 ****
Meets second Wednesday of each month, Mrs. Frank McClelland, Sec. Wabasha Co.

ROCK CREEK LOCAL NO. 1810 ****
Meets first and third Friday, S. J. Lohr, Sec. Miami Co.

RURAL REST LOCAL NO. 2133 ****
Meets first and third Saturday, Pauline Cowger, Sec. Saline Co.

SUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 1100 ****
Meets first Monday in month, Fred Hildebrandt, Sec. Washington Co.

SALEM HALL LOCAL NO. 129 ****
Meets first Monday in month, A. F. Liddy, Sec. Franklin Co.

SOLOMON VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1903 ****
Meets the first and third Tuesday, H. M. Schrock, Sec. Sheridan Co.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 2111 ****
Meets the second and fourth Thursday, Alice Ames, Sec. Greenwood Co.

SILVERDALE LOCAL NO. 2051 ****
Meets second and fourth Wednesday, J. F. Lewis, Sec. Cowley Co.

SNIPPE CREEK LOCAL NO. 924 ****
Meets every two weeks on Friday night, H. M. Cope, Pres. Marshall Co.

SPENCE LOCAL NO. 691 ****
Meets last Wednesday of each month, John A. Matz, Sec. Washington Co.

STONE LOCAL NO. 792 ****
Meets the last Friday of each month, Other meetings called, D. O. Marotte, Sec. Rocks Co.

SUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 1100 ****
Meets first Monday in month, Fred Hildebrandt, Sec. Washington Co.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 850 ****
Meets second and fourth Wednesday, Mrs. E. H. Warner, Sec. Marshall Co.

SPRING CREEK LOCAL NO. 1174 ****
Meets first and third Wednesday, N. Lobengier, Sec. Douglas Co.

STILLWELL LOCAL NO. 2000 ****
Meets the first and third Friday, H. Eggers, Sec. Crawford Co.

SQUARE DEAL NO. 923 ****
Meets first and third Thursday of each month, Maggie Stanley, Sec. Norton Co.

TEMPLE LOCAL NO. 1801 ****
Meets the first and third Friday of each month, H. E. Kietzmann, Sec. Wabasha Co.

UNION VALLEY LOCAL 1679 ****
Meets second and fourth Tuesday, J. M. Wagner, Sec. Miami Co.

STATE CENTER LOCAL NO. 273 ****
Meets second and fourth Thursday, Chas. Grossardt, Sec. Barton Co.

UNION LOCAL NO. 2010 ****
Meets second and fourth Friday, E. F. Lutz, Sec. Jefferson Co.

VANAR LOCAL NO. 1779 ****
Meets first and third Thursday, Herman Wigger, Sec. Osage Co.

VICKERS LOCAL NO. 1667 ****
Meets twice a month, G. W. Kater, Sec. Miami Co.

YODA LOCAL NO. 742 ****
Meets every fourth Friday, J. C. Stradul, Sec. Trego Co.

WORDEN LOCAL NO. 842 ****
Meets second and fourth Thursday each month, Mrs. Lucas Fleer, Sec. Douglas Co.

WALNUT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1308 ****
Meets first and third Tuesday, Robert J. Meyer, Sec. Crawford Co.

WOODBINE LOCAL NO. 1950 ****
Meets first Tuesday of each month, E. H. Osterlich, Sec. Dickinson Co.

noon hour.

The program commenced at 2 o'clock the audience all joined in singing "America," after which a monologue was given by Charles Hanzlick. The Nelson quartet of Rydal local sang a very appropriate song, after which Miss Callie Munger gave a very interesting reading. Mr. M. O. Glesner, state lecturer, was given the floor for about one hour, he told the audience in an interesting and instructive way of the healthy condition of the state, and the ways the farmers may improve them, which is by the 100 per cent cooperation of the farmers. Most everybody that heard Mr. Glesner will have to agree that in the near future the 100 per cent cooperation selling plan will be the only way the American farmer will be able to sell his produce profitably.

The field sports were held next. The sack race for the boys was won by Billie Walters, the double sack race proved to be very amusing. In the farmer throwing contest, after much deliberation and after the jug had been placed at close range, Miss Helen Bushby proved to be the champion by totally demolishing it. (Many wonder if she would be as handy with the ring pin.) The next was a slipper kicking contest which was won by Miss Presnell of Minden. The ball game between the Willow Dale and Union Valley teams finished the program of the day. The Valley boys all showed up exceedingly well with the bat and forced Duke boys to go home with the small end of the score. The day proved to be an ideal picnic day and one of the largest crowds that ever witnessed a Farmers Union picnic seemed to enjoy it very much.

OSAGE COUNTY

The quarterly meeting of the Osage County Farmers Union will meet at Michigan Valley Thursday evening, September 3, 1925.

E. L. Bullard, Pres.
J. J. Cooper, Sec.-Treas.

CEDARVALE FARMERS UNION FALL FESTIVAL

The Cedarvale Farmers Union is completing their plans for their annual Fall Festival to be held on Labor Day.

This is one of the outstanding celebrations of the state in the Farmers Union Organization. The Cedarvale Farmers always give the latest thing in entertainment, a big dinner, plenty of fun and a state speaker.

It will be your loss if you do not plan to attend this picnic.

B. F. ALEY, Secretary.

THE HOME TOWN PAPER

When the evening meal is over and the dishes put away, An' you settle down to store your mind with happenin's of the day, Comes a paper from your home town, brushin' from your face a frown, As you scan the weekly paper from your ol' home town.

It tells all about who's sick an' those who come a go, Likewise the comin' vendue at the farm of Jabez Stowe. The burnin' of the Cider mill belongin' to 'Hub' Brown, Get's a write-up in the paper from your ol' home town.

There ain't an entertainment or a meetin' where they pray, But what I know about it though I'm livin' far away, If the chicken-pox is ragin' or the mumps is goin' round, I persue it in the paper from my ol' home town.

I read the mornin' papers and the evenin' papers, too, An' I sometimes pick a novel up an' sort of skip it through; But when I want some pabulum, which nowhere else is foun', I unwrap the little paper from my ol' home town.

They say our good an' bad deeds are readin' and up an' high, So that God can classify us when it comes our time to die. If that be true, I know a man who's goin' to wear a crown— He's the gent who runs the paper in my ol' John Kelly. (In the Chicago Tribune.)

WHAT IS SUCCESS

It's doing your work the best way you can. And being just to your own man; It's makin' money, but holdin' friends.

And stayin' true to your aims and ends; It's figurin' how and learnin' why. And lookin' forward and thinkin' high.

And dreamin' a little and doin' much; It's keepin' always in closest touch With what is finest in word and deed.

It's bein' thorough, yet makin' speed, It's davin' blithely the field of chance While makin' labor a brave romance. It's goin' forward despite defeat, And fightin' staunchly, but keepin' sweet.

It's bein' clean and it's playin' fair; It's laughin' lightly at Dame Despair; It's lookin' up at the stars above; It's strugglin' on with the will to win.

But takin' loss with a cheerful grin; It's sharin' sorrow, and work, and mirth. And makin' better this good old earth.

It's servin', strivin', through strain and stress; It's doin' your noblest—that's Success.

—New York Telegram.

COOPERATION ADDS CASH TO INCOME

Fifteen times 5 is 75, unless Einstein's relativity has twisted even simple arithmetic into new forms. Farmers and their families from all parts of the county were present. Some came early and enjoyed a picnic dinner but most came after the

country than the other, particularly of expressed in dollars. So Brother H. Bratton, who lives at Pecan Gap in Texas and raises cotton, is just \$75 ahead of the game, and in cold cash it has big possibilities in fulfilling the desires of Mrs. Bratton and the little Brattons, for a dollar goes further down south than in the industrial north.

Cooperation gave Bratton his \$75. He made it by confidence in his Farm-Labor Union, a successful farmers cooperative which among other things markets cotton for its members. If Bratton had sold his crop to the ordinary jobber, he would have contributed the \$75 toward the jobber's profit, but on the 15 bales of cotton which constituted part of his crop he preferred the cooperative method of keeping his hard-earned money at home.

Bratton disposes of his entire crop through the Farm-Labor Union and thus is typical of that ever-growing constituency of intelligent farmers down Texas way who would rather run their own selling agency and keep the difference than rely on unscrupulous private dealers.

SPREAD CO-OP BUTTER ON YOUR BREAD

Minnesota and butter go together. The professor of economics, as he spreads the golden yellow daisies of his morning paper, reflects gratefully in the hard-dotted hills and vales of Minnesota. And being a professor of economics, he knows that his butter is cooperative, for that state has taken rank not only as the nation's leading dairy state but also as the leader in developing non-profit distribution of the dairy products.

The Minnesota Cooperative Creameries Association, it has been revealed by the University agricultural experiment station, is the world's biggest distributor of butter, with sales of 100,000,000 pounds of butter scheduled for this year. Contracts have recently been signed in several eastern cities for the delivery of 16,000,000 pounds this summer, for which the farmers will receive \$9,000,000. In the Association's fold are 475 cooperative creameries representing the marketing agencies for 70,000 Minnesota farmers. Cooperative creameries account for two thirds of Minnesota's total product, and are rapidly increasing in number and output.

COOPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH ARISES

The tremendous possibilities ahead of cooperation in America are overshadowed by the marvelous development of non-profit production and distribution in another world republic whose population is not much greater than that of both the United States and Canada. That is Russia. The figures tell the story of cooperative non-profit production and distribution in percentage:

Production	1922	1924
Cooperative	17,311,311	31,171,311
Private	6,122,122	12,122,122

Cooperation has nearly doubled its effectiveness on the economic field and now supplies Russia with one-third of its goods, according to official sources, while private profit-taking trade has sunk from three-quarters of the total to little more than half. Since the Russian revolution within the next few years will doubtless become the predominant method for supplying the wants of the Russian people. With cooperation they can effectively put an end to the private monopoly of evil which defies all efforts at governmental regulation, perhaps the main political problem in America today. Neither will corruption of state officials and unabashed control of the nation's administrative arms arise to thwart the people's efforts to control their own government and set democracy at naught.

A NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT

We had in our community recently an entertainment in which nearly every one had a part. The program consisted of numbers put on by the various families. One family of a boy and a girl and their parents put on a short play. Another family sang and another gave several instrumental numbers. Every family helped if it was no more than a recitation by one of the children. This divided the work of preparing for the entertainment and a very interesting program was the result. A prize was awarded for the best number, the audience voting to determine the winner. Refreshments were served following the program.

Riley County. Davida Russell.

—Farmers Mail and Breeze.

WHAT'S WRONG IN WORLD?

"Pleasure Madness" at the Base of Most Troubles

It would be well if those who are honestly seeking to cure the ills of society would first find out what is the basic ailment.

The front pages of newspapers are replete with accounts of burglary, of murder, or of suicide, of charges of corruption in high places. These are but the most obvious symptoms of the social disorder. But group them all together; analyze and study them; and what do you find to be the basic trouble?

It is, we believe, "pleasure madness." Too many people have lost their anchorage to religion or the home or whatever it was that once restrained them, and have gone about lustily insane on the subject of "pleasure." They are unable to be good time. They are unable to be content with the pleasures that can be reached by honorable means. Passion drives them to break every law, human or divine, that stands in their way. No matter what it may be that they have set their desires upon—whether money or political success, or illicit love, or the destruction of a rival—they go to it as if there were nothing else in the world to consider. Only when they have committed some irreparable wrong do they discover the truth—that pleasure-madness, whether money or political success, bears no more resemblance to happiness than black does to white.

The learning of self-restraint, in the schools, the churches and the homes, is the only known remedy.—The Traveler.

Gross revenues from the sale of electric energy by central station power companies in this country last year totaled \$1,335,100,000. This sum is \$65,550,000 more than the total reported for 1923. The same companies expended last year \$690,000,000 for operation and maintenance.

While the slipshod farmer is putting things off, the top-top farmer is putting things over.

Koch Cancer Treatment to Salina

I have just made arrangement to use this remarkable cancer treatment in my work in Salina and vicinity.

I heard of the Koch Cancer Treatment through a patient. I investigated first by mail, then I personally saw and talked with five patients whose cases had been clinically diagnosed as Cancer, which diagnosis was later confirmed by both the X-Ray and Microscopic Examination.

The results in these cases were so startling, each having apparently been completely cured of a long standing Cancer, I decided to bring the KOCH CANCER Treatment to Salina. THIS I HAVE DONE.

Thorough Investigation Proves Its Success

The Koch Cancer Treatment has been thoroughly investigated by The Radium Institute of New York, the second oldest institution of its kind in America. Its trained investigator, Dr. C. Everett Field, after seeing thirty-four of Dr. Koch's cases in one day said: "The Exhibit without doubt formed the most remarkable experience of my medical career."

Scores of cancer sufferers, and eminent physicians and surgeons who have and are using Koch's Cancer Treatment, can scarcely restrain their enthusiasm when they see the results accomplished before their eyes.

THEY CAN NOW HOPE

I know that the cancer sufferer can now hope, or I have seen the results of this treatment with my own eyes. I have talked personally with patients relieved of Cancer. I have confirmed the diagnosis by reference to the record charts.

For Further Information or Treatment Call on

J. C. ENTZ, M. D.

Campbell Bldg., Salina, Kansas
Reference: John Trouble, Farmers Union Bldg., Salina, Kansas

Make Furniture At Home

—either for your own pleasure or to sell. It is easy when you have the instructions supplied in Popular Mechanics Home Furniture Making Library. This library consists of 21 illustrated books of which many thousands have been sold to satisfied customers everywhere.

Following are a few of the books included in the library: 1. Mission Furniture—Part 1. 2. Mission Furniture—Part 2. 3. Two practical money-saving books contain full directions and drawings for the making of all sorts of furniture, including tables, chairs, stools, lamp, and many other useful and beautiful articles of furniture.

Crystal clear instructions in 2 handy books. 4. Popular Mechanics Home Furniture Making Library be sent you C. O. D. (Pay the money when you receive the books, simply add \$1.00 plus the few cents postage. Money refunded if not delighted.

Send No Money!

Just write a note to Popular Mechanics Home Furniture Making Library, care of C. O. D. (Pay the money when you receive the books, simply add \$1.00 plus the few cents postage. Money refunded if not delighted.

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Box 48, Salina, Kansas.

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Your shipments plus Our Service will insure BIGGER AND BETTER BUSINESS

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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

W. C. WHITNEY, Vice President

CHAS. SIMPSON, Field Rep.

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SALINA, KANSAS

10 DAYS FREE TRIAL - MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED

THE NEW INKOGRAFF SELF-FILLER

IMPROVED GREATEST VALUE EVER OFFERED

The Perfect Writing Instrument

Writes with ink free and easy as a lead pencil, without a miss, skip or blur. Its steady uniform flow of ink actually improves your hand writing. Won't blot, scratch, leak, or soil hands. Makes 3 or 4 Carbon Copies With Original in Ink. Anyone can write with your Inkograft, no style of writing or pressure can bend, speed, leave or blot. It's 14 in. long.

That hard smooth round ball point, which glides with ease over the coarsest paper and makes possible writing in ink as rapidly as with the softest lead pencil.

Patent Automatic 24 kt. gold feed prevents clogging. Made of best grade, highly polished, hard rubber, highest class workmanship. Pocket clip attached makes it instrument of refinement. You'll never use a fountain pen once you try an Inkograft. No complicated mechanism to clean or get out of order. SEND NO MONEY. Pay postman \$1.50 plus postage. Year's guarantee certificate. Give name and address plainly. assures absolute satisfaction. Write name and address plainly. INKOGRAFF CO. INC. Centre St., New York