

Is Aiding the Wheat Growers of the State Both "Morally and Financially" With a Substantial Loan to the Wheat Marketing Association

Yes, you say, it is easy enough for you to come out here from Chicago and preach that to us who have to grow and sell the wheat. Why, you ask me, "don't you come over into

ported
nward,
Com- Save all the pig crop and ha
some hog profit next fall.

Bill	Now	Before Congress	Will
	Tax	Farmer Buyers	
	\$110,000,000		

— 0 —

TENANTS FIND DIFFICULTY

TENANTS FIND DIFFICULTY IN BECOMING FARM OWNERS

There can be nothing more **valuable** than butter and milk will be **usefully** used in cooking throughout the year.

FACTORS INFLUENCING WHEAT COSTS

Man and horse labor have been found by the United States Depart-

Full details of the department's wheat cost study are contained in Department Bulletin 1198, Cost of Producing Winter Wheat in the Central and Great Plains Region of the United States, copies of which may be obtained, as long as the supply lasts, free upon request to the department at Washington, D. C.

DANISH OPERATORS STRIKE

The balance sheet of the Danish cooperative movement gives a vivid picture, says the All American Cooperative Commission, of the variety of cooperative enterprises and the resourceful ingenuity of cooperative Denmark. It has cooperative farms, cooperative cement factories, meat societies, feeding stuffs cooperatives, cattle export societies, egg export societies, and farmers' cooperatives, banks. In the Danish cities there are cooperative grocery and dairy stores, butcher shops, banks, insurance companies, cooperative hospitals, and even a cooperative sanatorium. Denmark is busily laying the foundation of a genuine cooperative commonwealth.

ONE SECRET OF CO-OPERATIVE
SUCCESS

Every part of the body needs
Green vegetables supply it.

Say "Farmer Should Become Imbued With the Idea That Co-operative Marketing in Itself is a Panacea for All Agricultural Ills"

A message by President Coolidge is quoted in the paper, in which he declares that the farmer "must have an organization that will exchange products of the farm for those of industry, is organized, and there is no way for agriculture to meet this unless it, too, is organized. The acreage of wheat is too large. Unless we meet this in a national market, a profit we must stop large export. Organization would help to reduce acreage. Systems of cooperative marketing, created by the farmers themselves, supported by government, would be of great benefit. Without doubt would be of assistance, but they can not wholly solve the problem. Our agricultural schools ought to have thorough courses in the theory of organization and cooperative marketing."

Some of the difficulties of the movement are pointed out in an article by George E. Roberts, Vice-President of the National City Bank, New York, in which he says that the farmer, for the sake of the profits now being realized in handling it, or in expectation of gains from control over prices, is likely to be disappointing. "The farmer," he says, "is a disappointed stockholder in a market controlled by a few individuals. Each farmer presents individual views not to be construed as bearing the official endorsement of the American Bankers' Association, contains statements by Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and E. E. Brown, Assistant Director, War Finance Corporation, Charles J. Brand, Consulting Specialist in Marketing, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Carl Williams, President of the Farmers' Cooperative League; C. E. Bradford, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation; D. H. Otis, Director of Agriculture, American Bankers Association; Robert W. Bingham, Chairman, National Council of Farmers' Cooperative Marketing Associations, and a number of bankers, agricultural economists and others with practical experience in cooperative marketing activities."

**USE OVER 300 ELEVATORS
IN KANSAS POOL. PRODUCE AND MARKET HIGH-
GRADE PRODUCE.**

from the Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman were the Oklahoma men on the Kansas program.—Southwest Wheat Grower.

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.

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.

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

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.

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1924.

OPEN LETTER TO HENRY FORD.

I have just read three articles printed in recent issues of the Dearborn Independent which discuss the evolution of Jews to the Cooperative Marketing movement. I am not at all concerned with your attacks on the Jews. I am sure that they are able to take care of themselves. I am very much concerned, however, with the possible effect such articles, filled with misstatements and misrepresentations, may have on the progress of the movement through which the farmers of the United States are organizing their own agencies for the orderly marketing of their products through cooperative channels and on terms and conditions determined by themselves.

Agricultural Distresses

Doubtless the importance and magnitude of your interests have prevented you from making any very careful study of the present condition of American Agriculture, of the causes of that condition, and of possible remedies. As a whole the farming industry of this country is in greater financial distress than ever before in our history. More than forty per cent of our farms are operated by tenants or share croppers; our farm mortgage debt, constantly increasing, approaches \$10,000,000,000; the floating or unfunded obligations of agriculture probably amount to \$3,000,000,000; and, according to Secretary Wallace, there is an unprovided for depreciation account against the physical plant of our industry of more than \$8,000,000,000. These are facts that alarm every thoughtful citizen who loves his country and knows that the republic and its free institutions cannot long survive the ruin of agriculture.

These figures, conservative rather than exaggerated, indicate that the present crisis in the farming industry is not a temporary emergency but is the result of causes, business practices, and economic conditions that have their origin far back in the history of agricultural operations in this republic. Such appalling conditions are not the result of merely transient causes.

No Profits from Farming

There never has been any profit in farming operations as a whole. Here and there individual farmers or small groups happily situated have made some money. Here and there are specialized branches of the farming business that have been conducted profitably. Regarded as a single industry agriculture has never made any money in the operation of farms. What is called agricultural wealth, a very large portion of which does not belong to farmers, has its origins in three sources neither of which is directly connected with legitimate agricultural operations. These non-operating sources of farm wealth are mining the soil, the unpaid labor of women and children, and the increase in the value of farm lands due to the growth of population and the development of the country.

Bad Methods of Marketing

In my judgment the major cause of present distressed condition of agriculture results from the fact that farmers have never had any sales system of their own. Until very recently they have disposed of all their crops on a buyers' market where prices, terms, grades and other marketing conditions were determined by the purchasers. The unavoidable result has been that the greater part of all farm crops and of live stock have been sold for less than the cost of production. On the other hand all the farmers' requirements have been purchased on a sellers' market. For these reasons, although American agriculture has a complete monopoly of the production of all those things without which men cannot live, the industry is bankrupt.

Ford Sales System

You are regarded as the greatest manufacturer in the world. It is beyond question that you are the most successful man of your class. You know quite well, however, that all your skill and ability as a producer of finished articles would

not be worth a dollar without an efficient and successful sales organization. Whether or not you are the greatest living manufacturer you are, without any doubt, the greatest merchant in the world.

You have developed your own sales system. You know exactly how much it costs to manufacture and to sell every car, tractor and truck and every part of each of them that is produced by your factory. You put your own price on all your products for at least one marketing season in advance. No man can remain a part of your sales force unless he sells at the prices that you make, prices that doubtless are based on the cost of production plus a reasonable profit.

Your merchandising system has been highly successful. You are reputed to be worth about a BILLION DOLLARS which you have accumulated during the past thirty years. The papers today report that on December 31st, 1923, your cash bank balances totaled \$271,618,668. You have all your property and money, far more than any other man in the history of the world ever accumulated, not because you are a good manufacturer but because you are the most expert merchant that ever lived.

Ford Sales on Farmer System

Suppose Mr. Ford, that you should become dissatisfied with your own merchandising system and should decide to adopt the farmers' sales methods. To put your new plan into effect you would instruct each of your agents throughout the world to lease a large warehouse or a vacant lot. Your next step would be to ship a train load of your products to each distributing station, have them set up in the various market places and made ready for operation, and then invite all in need of cars, tractors, trucks or repair parts to inspect your display, fix their own prices on your stuff and pay for it without the slightest regard for your factory and sales costs. As long as they lasted people would be able to get Ford products at their own prices but they would need to hurry for in a short time you would have neither factory nor cash. That is precisely the way the farmers of this country have always sold their crops.

Failure of Organized Grain Trade

I am interested in the cooperative marketing of wheat and other farm products. I was so interested long before I ever heard of Aaron Sapiro, in fact for years before he was born. The organized grain trade whose game you are backing by your attacks on cooperative marketing naturally oppose our efforts to help ourselves. The grain merchants contend, that, as a result of many years of experience, they have the best and most perfect sales organization ever devised by human wisdom.

If the sales system worked out by the grain traders is as good as they say it should be able to show profitable results for producers as well as for the smart and fortunate few who are on the inside. If experts in agriculture are not in error it cost an average of \$1.50 per bushel to make wheat in 1922. Several good authorities place the figures much higher. Wheat that cost that much should have realized the growers at least \$1.80 per bushel. As a matter of history the average farm price of wheat that year was only about 98 cents a bushel. The fact that this highly efficient grain trade with all its experience could do for us that time was to sell our wheat for an average loss, to us, of 80 cents a bushel or a total loss on the crop of that year of more than \$250,000,000. From that sort of marketing we believe that we can expect to establish our own cooperative marketing agencies and so desperate is our condition and so pressing are our necessities that we are willing to hire a Jew with brains to help us out of the mess. As a fair man you must admit that we are justified in our attempt to establish a sales agency that will have for its first purpose an effort to get a little net profit for the farmers.

Ford's Obligations to Farmers

For reasons best known to yourself you are doing your best, which is always pretty good, to block the cooperative program that has succeeded with so many agricultural commodities and that we believe will save the wheat growers. This is an amazing and ungracious position for you to take. No other man in America owes so much of his fortune to farmers. Up to this time you have had the confidence and respect of nearly the entire agricultural population of the United States.

You now have pending with congress an offer to take over and operate the federal powersite and plants at Muscle Shoals on terms that to say the least seem to be very advantageous to you. The National Farmers' Union, the National Grange, and the American Farm Bureau Federation have forgotten all their differences and united their forces and influence in your support. Without the aid of these farmers' organizations your proposition would never have had a minutes consideration from congress or the president.

Each of the great national farmers' societies is fully committed to cooperative marketing. The Union and the Federation have each repeatedly endorsed the commodity plan based on a contract because their members and officers believe that it is safe, sound in principle and easily workable in operations. Many of the larger cooperative marketing associations have been organized by the Union or the Federation. These two powerful and useful societies are now working together in an attempt to organize wheat. They are putting all their power behind this movement because they realize that this is the one thing that farmers can do for themselves and because they believe that relief must come through self help rather than from legislation. In this well worked out plan they are entitled to your support and assistance because they have always supported you in your plans for the conversion of

Muscle Shoals power into a great and enduring asset for southern agriculture.

Co-operation is Self-Directing

Just at the time when the wheat organization movement is in a most critical phase our efforts are checked and neutralized by the unfair and misleading attacks that your paper is making on the whole cooperative plan. Even your prejudiced and ill informed writer admits that some cooperative associations have succeeded. You seem to be against us not because cooperation is not sound in principle and almost successful in application but because several of our associations have hired a Jew as their attorney.

Permit me to say Mr. Ford, that to charge one man, for there is only one Jew in this movement, can dictate the selection of directors for marketing associations, determine the policies and personnel of sales departments, and take entire charge of the marketing affairs of more than a million free born American farmers is going far. You give far too much credit to Mr. Sapiro and much too little consideration to the common sense and the manhood of a great body of highly intelligent Americans.

Out here in Kansas we feel that we are fully able to protect our own interests. When our wheat is signed up the state will be subdivided into twenty-one districts, each with the same acreage of contracted wheat. The signers of the marketing agreements in each district will elect one of their own number to be their representative on the Board of Directors. That Board will have complete control of the association and will run it in the interests of its members. Neither Mr. Sapiro nor any other outsider or hired man is likely to have any luck in selecting directors or determining policies in Kansas.

Leadership of Co-operation

Aaron Sapiro is very much of a man. More than any other citizen of the republic he is responsible for the legal foundations that have made the structure of cooperative marketing safe and stable. But in charging that he is in absolute control of any of the big farmers' marketing agencies you give him far too much credit and at the same time deny both common sense and common honesty to scores of able and unselfish men who are working for corporate marketing. To lump us all together—Charles S. Barrett, president of the National Farmers Union; A. E. Bradbury, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation; Judge Robert W. Bingham, publisher of the Louisville Courier Journal; Carl Williams, president of the American Cooperative Cotton Exchange; Frank O. Lowden, formerly governor of Illinois; Arthur Capper, United States senator from Kansas; John Tromble, president of the Kansas Farmers' Union; Johnathan M. Davis, governor of Kansas; William E. Sweet, governor of Colorado; Charles S. Bryan, governor of Nebraska; George L. Sands, president of the Arkansas Farmers Union and dozens of others equally eminent as a mere "front" for a Jewish conspiracy to exploit agriculture is an affront to the men so cruelly libeled and insult to the intelligence and common sense of your own readers and friends. Even the president of the United States who enjoys your friendship and support in his campaign for re-election fully endorsed cooperative marketing in his first message to congress.

Ford's Great Opportunity

Now Mr. Ford if you really believe that American agriculture is about to fall into the scheming hands of the Jews whom you dislike so much it is fortunately within your power to prevent that disaster and save the farmers of this country from the calamity that you are so sure is impending at this time. Cooperative marketing needs funds for two purposes—for organization work in new commodities and for business operations. You believe that funds for both objects are being supplied by Jews for their own selfish ends. You can clean the Jews out of this movement and I shall tell you how to do it.

You have a great sum of ready cash in the bank, more than was ever before under the control of any private citizen of this or any other country. That money gives you a giant's strength. Why not use that strength in a great constructive plan to put the Jews out of cooperation and give that movement more power for usefulness and service? You will never need a dollar of the money that you now have in the banks either for your personal use or for the operation of your business. Your current income will take care of all your needs and within three years would replace all the money that you now have in the banks if you were to draw it out and use it in the service of agriculture.

You can provide for the non-Jewish organization of commodity marketing by establishing a foundation of \$25,000,000 on such conditions that the income alone is to be used for the expenses of organizing agricultural marketing agencies. With the remaining \$250,000,000 you would establish a great national credit association for the purpose of making advances on warehouse receipts and other evidences of the ownership of agricultural commodities by cooperative marketing associations. The charter of such a credit agency can be so drawn that it could make loans of at least ten times its paid up capital which would be amply sufficient to finance the operations of every cooperative marketing association in the United States for many years to come. The charter could also provide for the retirement of your stock from the profits of the corporation and the ultimate conversion of the concern into a cooperative credit association for the service of agriculture only.

Neither yourself nor your estate could lose a cent if you were to devote \$275,000,000 to these purposes. Of course you make it a condition in both the Foundation and the Credit Corporation that no Jew shall ever be employed by any cooperative association asking for benefits or assistance.

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

Senator Curtis

Has Just Introduced

One of the most important measures that has appeared in congress for a good many years. It is a proposition to incorporate a national bureau to have charge of the organization and in a measure of the oversight of cooperative marketing associations. The plan embodied in the Curtis bill has been worked out by B. F. Yoakum of New York who was formerly president of the Frisco railway.

Yoakum owns farms in several states and has always been greatly interested in the prosperity and problems of agriculture. The plan involves a loan of ten million dollars from the federal government to be repaid from deductions made for the sale of crops. If adopted cooperative marketing will be standardized and nationalized.

The plan is good. It would remove two obstacles that now obstruct the cooperative movement by supplying ample funds for organization expenses and by removing all cause to distrust the men who are active in forming marketing associations.

Pinchot Was Defeated

In his contest for a place on the delegation at large to the republican convention from Pennsylvania. This will be the first time since the civil war that the governor of that state has not been a member of the national republican nominating body.

Three reasons for Governor Pinchot's defeat have been mentioned in the press reports. Pennsylvania is a very wet state and Pinchot is a very ardent prohibitionist. Pinchot has openly charged that Secretary Mellon has not done what he should to enforce the laws and suggested that Henry should act as attorney for the senate committee investigating the treasury. Finally the republican organization in Pennsylvania does not regard the governor as good party man.

Burton Will Be Chairman

Of the National Republican Convention. He is a member of congress and was senator from Ohio for one term. Than Theodore Burton there are few men in public life more able and honest. He will make a great key note speech but there is nothing in his record to indicate that it will be in the slightest degree progressive.

The defeat of Pinchot as a candidate for delegate at large from Pennsylvania and the selection of Burton as temporary chairman of the convention are fairly good signs as to the temper and intentions of the republican party at this time. It will name Coolidge for the presidency and will provide him with a sound, conservative platform on which to make his campaign.

Daughterly

Still thinks Well of Himself

As a public man, a politician and an attorney general. In a recent speech he declared that his record as a member of the Harding-Coolidge cabinet would be one of the most valuable assets of the republican party during the coming campaign. He also promises to take a very prominent part in the struggle for the presidency.

Either the former attorney general has been much maligned or he has more gall than any other American of his generation.

Ford Is an Anti-Organization

Man and loses no opportunity to make his opinions public on that matter. He does not permit the employees in his shops and on his railroad to bargain with him collectively through their trades unions. He does not believe that farmers can improve their conditions by acting together either for educational or business purposes.

Just now he is using his Dearborn Independent in a broadside attack on the whole program of cooperative marketing. His special writers have accumulated a perfectly amazing

mass of misinformation on the subject. In fact they seem to know just about as much about cooperation as Ford does about the history of his country.

Sapiro Bears the Brunt

Of the Ford attack on cooperative marketing. He is charged with being the head and front of a great Jewish plot to exploit the agriculture of this country through Jew controlled organizations. Other leaders in the cooperative movement who happen to be Christians are denounced as tools of the Jews who must have a Gentile front for their agencies in order to trap the unwary farmers.

If Aaron Sapiro has done one-half the things charged against him by the Ford writers he must be one of the greatest men that ever lived. Almost everything it is alleged that Sapiro either selects or controls the selection of all the directors of all the commodity marketing associations with which he is connected. Maybe so but big Sapiro is he would have a fair chance of picking the two or three directors that the Kansas wheat farmers will elect as their board of directors for the Kansas Cooperative Wheat Marketing Association.

If Sapiro dictates to any of the associations of which he is the legal adviser it is because the members of such organization neglect their own business and ignore or forget their obligations.

Costs Of Public Works

Of appear to increase all the time. In 1945 the people of a certain town in Massachusetts built a well constructed wooden bridge at an expense of \$7,500. That it was a good bridge is proved by the fact that it still stands and is sound and useful. A year or two ago the same township spent \$30,000 for a new floor for that old bridge or four times the original cost of the entire structure.

Tammany Will Take Part

In the National Democratic Convention under the serious disadvantage of having no recognized leader. Charles F. Murphy who was the head of the most famous political organization in the world is dead. For nearly a full generation he was the absolute leader of the regular New York City democracy. If there is any one to take his place his name has not yet been announced.

The death of Murphy may have some effect on the results of the coming convention. No one has ever regarded Al Smith as serious contender for the nomination. It has been assumed, however, that Murphy would be able to fuse the New York delegates with the forces from Indiana and Illinois, generally dominated by Taggart and Brennan, into enough strength to nominate a candidate acceptable to that group of exceedingly pacific politicians.

Without Murphy there will be no leader for his kind of men in the convention and it is just possible that the delegates may be permitted to have something to say about who is to run for president on the democratic ticket.

Monroe Was President

Of these United States a good while ago. His second term, to which he was elected without opposition, ended on March 4th, 1825. It is hardly believable that one of the children of the fifth president still survives but it is reported in many reliable newspapers during the past few weeks.

Unless the Kansas City Star is wrong about it Major Edward James Monroe, youngest child of President James Monroe, is still living in Jacksonville, Florida and will be 109 years old on the 4th of July. He is a bachelor, does his own cooking and washing, and raises most of his food on a little truck farm that he still cultivates.

Major Monroe served in the Mexican and Civil wars and was officer in

the French army during the Franco-Prussian war in 1870. He offered his services to the United States in the World War but this country was unable to find a place for a volunteer who was a year or two past 100 years old. It is altogether likely that he is the only man in the United States who has lived through the administrations of all the presidents except the first three.

Athletes From England

Had no luck at all in the Pennsylvania Relay Carnival held in Philadelphia the other day. The best that the British contestant could do in the 100 yards dash was to finish third with the winner getting a mark of ten seconds. Unless this is a mighty poor year for American sprinters there are probably something like fifty boys in the country who can do as well or better.

In the longer distances the Englishmen had no better success. Cross country running is one sport in which the British are supposed to excel. Either American athletes are getting better or the English are losing ground. Perhaps the reason may lie in the fact that school boys and college men in England go into athletics for sport and physical development only while Americans come close to making a business of it.

Children Should Be Protected

From exploitation either by selfish employers of labor or lazy parents. This does not mean that work is a bad thing for the young but that the work of them should be of a nature to assist rather than retard physical development. Children should not be allowed to work in factories and mines until they are strong enough to resist the health destroying effects of such labor and surroundings, certainly not before they are eighteen years old.

Congress will soon submit a child labor amendment to the constitution. Representatives from states where children are employed in cotton mills and other industrial plants and mines worked and voted against the resolution. If congress will submit such an amendment to the people they will adopt it. If conditions now existing in this country require the employment of children in health destroying gainful occupations it is time to change them.

Slavery For Children

Has been abolished in Kansas. Now if this state will change its laws under which money is raised and distributed for the support of elementary schools another act of justice will have been done. Our country schools should offer equal educational opportunities to all the children on the farms of Kansas and such opportunities should not impose unequal tax burdens on property.

Economy at the expense of good educational opportunities for rising generation is almost as un-American as extravagance in public improvements that must be paid for by children yet in their cradles. It will pay to be fair and just to children.

Beach

New Mayor of Kansas City

Certainly has a man sized job on his hands. Among his other little chores he has to pay a deficit of about a million dollars inherited from the previous administration; devise a tax system that will provide revenues sufficient to take care of the growing needs of the city but not heavy enough to peeve the taxpayers; discharge about seventy-five per cent of the democratic office holders now on the pay rolls and find some way to justify himself for not filling up the same soft jobs with the republicans who elected him; end the banditry, lawlessness and vice that has flourished unchecked for years; stop all graft in administration of public affairs; and please the Kansas City Star. It is quite plain that Mayor Beach is going to be a right busy man for the next two years. If he earns his salary at all he will earn much more than he will get.

SELLING AS IMPORTANT AS RAISING

Efficient marketing is just as essential to the success of agriculture as is efficient production, declared Dr. Bradford A. Knapp, president of Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, in an address delivered recently in behalf of the 44,000,000 bushel wheat pool now being signed up by the Kansas Cooperative Wheat Marketing Association.

"Cooperative marketing will not solve the whole of the problem of the farmer any more than efficient production will solve it all," Dr. Knapp told his audience here this afternoon. "No industry can succeed which neglects the selling end of the business. Any system of marketing which consumes too much of the price paid by the consumer must of necessity result in ultimate disaster to that business."

"Under the present system of marketing farm crops, we force the farmer to part with his little at the time of the year when there is the greatest abundance and always when there is a large number of sellers as compared with the number of buyers the tendency is to hold down the price."

The present system of marketing is founded upon each person purchasing at the lowest possible price and selling at the highest.

Dr. Knapp characterized cooperative marketing as a group effort of farmers to take the products of their farms, assemble them, grade free of finance, ship and otherwise deal with them economically and at as low a cost as possible and on final sale to turn back to the grower the largest possible percentage of the proceeds. "A binding contract," he declared,

"has been found by experience to be one of the important features of every large cooperative association of farmers, but the wheat growers of Kansas know, as well as others, that they are going to hold their own association by service more than they are by the contract; nevertheless, the contract is still important. It prevents misunderstanding and governs the faith and equitable relationship of the members of the association."

One of the great things of cooperative marketing is the act that the pool association takes the product, grades it as a friend of the farmer and in his interest, and sells and deals with it as the direct representative of the individual in the association and in his interest as well as the interest of all those who have joined with him."

Dr. Knapp stressed the necessity of volume in the Kansas wheat pool so that a large business can be done by the growers' association. "The larger the business, the more economically it can be transacted," he said. "The economy in interest charges, in handling and in dealing in a large way with the great body of wheat will be a saving to the membership. The pool plan is the most advantageous because it is the most equitable."

WILL POOL WOOL AGAIN.

The Montgomery County Wool Growers met recently at the city hall in Independence and agreed again to pool their wool and fat lambs. Old off cuts were re-elected. They are as follows: C. M. Role, Sycamore, president; W. W. Krone, Sycamore, vice-president; and H. M. Coe, secretary-treasurer.

Boys' and Girls' Club News

SWINE SANITATION LECTURE BY BOYS, 10 AND 12.

Two boys, one 10 year old, the other 12, stood before several hundred farmers and their wives at the college of agriculture at Lincoln, Nebraska recently and lectured for three quarters of an hour on hog lot sanitation and swine housing.

In the piping voices of childhood the boys, Billy Donahue, 10, and Dan Chatterton, 12, told of the distastefulness of feeding parasites instead of hogs, described how the parasites might be eliminated and then demonstrated various types of hog houses with small scale models.

Kept the Farmers' Interest.

The novelty of hearing the youngsters lecturing their elders quickly was lost by the crowd in the value of what Billy and Dan were saying. Soon these established farmers were giving the closest attention.

The boys made the state champion club team of Nebraska. They live near inland, Clay County. Mrs. J. J. Donahue, mother of Billy, is their local leader. It is the fourth consecutive state championship team to come from that locality.

The demonstration was a high point in a meeting of the Nebraska Improved Livestock Breeders' Association here last week in which hogs under discussion. The theme of the boys demonstration was the simplicity and effectiveness of providing fresh, clean ground for farrowing.

Insatiable hog lots cost him \$10,000 in five years. A sick C. Crocker, Filly, a well known hog breeder, said in following Billy and Dan. Conditions got so bad from unthriftiness in his pigs that their idea of raising fall litters was eliminated and even spring pigs were rusty. The remedy he applied, he said, cost \$600. It was movable hog houses and arrangements for fresh ground. Now fall pigs are being produced on the Crocker place as well as spring litters, and Crocker isn't "specializing in swine."

Stock remedies are of little value in fighting the results of unclean quarters. It's odd farmers listen to medicine salesmen quicker than they will their own. One of the chief objects of this sanitation system in applying it widely is because it is so simple many farmers are inclined to give it only half credit, and therefore only half apply it."

Good Houses Were Costly.

Mr. Crocker said he was now completing fifteen 3-4 acre pastures for hog production with individual houses. He has two tile hog houses on his farm of which he was very proud when they were built, but, he said, "I would have been money ahead if I had built a stone wall before them, exclude the hogs before the houses were dedicated." He said his experience would cause him to discourage any farmer now planning a big, permanent house.

How Worms Are Controlled.

Billy here took up the lecture to explain that it was a more difficult

job to control round worms with permanent hog houses than the movable type. With his club litter, he said, he started the fight on round worms before the pigs were farrowed. He used scalding water and lye to wash out the hog house, explaining scalding water was the only known agent which would cook the worm eggs satisfactorily. He then put a fresh bed of clean straw and cleaned the lot thoroughly. A clean board floor was put in the house.

After farrowing Billy moved the sow and litter to clean ground, later took the sow to an alfalfa field which had not contained hogs. His litter of nine, every one of which was saved, weighed a total of 1800 pounds at 6 months old, and Dan, litter of seven, every one of which was saved, weighed 1700 pounds at the same age. When his father wormed his pigs, he also used a worm salt, an experiment, but didn't find a single worm in his litters. Gains on Billy's litter cost him 8.6 a pound and on Dan's slightly more than 4 cents a pound.

Keep Chickens from Hog Feed.

The boys also described home made hog oilseed waterways and said Dan exhibited a unique self feeder which he had fashioned to keep his mother's chickens from eating Dan's hog feed and turning up the cost of the litter. Dan made a feeder with a push door which he taught the pigs to operate.

Insatiable hog lots cost him \$10,000 in five years. A sick C. Crocker, Filly, a well known hog breeder, said in following Billy and Dan. Conditions got so bad from unthriftiness in his pigs that their idea of raising fall litters was eliminated and even spring pigs were rusty. The remedy he applied, he said, cost \$600. It was movable hog houses and arrangements for fresh ground. Now fall pigs are being produced on the Crocker place as well as spring litters, and Crocker isn't "specializing in swine."

Stock remedies are of little value in fighting the results of unclean quarters. It's odd farmers listen to medicine salesmen quicker than they will their own. One of the chief objects of this sanitation system in applying it widely is because it is so simple many farmers are inclined to give it only half credit, and therefore only half apply it."

Good Houses Were Costly.

Mr. Crocker said he was now completing fifteen 3-4 acre pastures for hog production with individual houses. He has two tile hog houses on his farm of which he was very proud when they were built, but, he said, "I would have been money ahead if I had built a stone wall before them, exclude the hogs before the houses were dedicated." He said his experience would cause him to discourage any farmer now planning a big, permanent house.

TWO WAYS TO KEEP EGGS.

A Test of Several Methods Water Glass Was Found Best For Preserving—A Vaseline Plan Takes Time.

Experiments in preserving eggs, made by the United States department of agriculture, revealed two methods which kept eggs without loss. These methods were varnishing with vaseline and preserving in water glass or lime water.

Preserving with vaseline requires too much time, the report says. "The lime water sometimes penetrates the shell and gives the eggs a lime flavor. The water glass is quickest and best."

Put Down Eggs.

When the spring drive in the price of eggs comes a good time for the farmer to put away eggs for next winter's use. H. M. Wells, extension poultry husbandman at the University of Nebraska, points out.

The water glass solution is made of one part water glass, which can be bought at any drug store, and nine parts of water. The water is boiled and allowed to cool before the water glass is added. One gallon of water glass will be enough for fifty to sixty dozen eggs. The eggs should be kept in either earth or wood containers and stored in a cool dryplace, a well ventilated cellar being preferred, according to Mr. Wells.

Some Methods Failed.

Among the methods tried out, with poor results, in preserving eggs were wrapping in paper, waxing, dipping in oil, and salicylic acid, with the same result; rubbing in salt, seven out of ten eggs were lost; packing in bran, the same result; covering with paraffin, same result; boiling 12 to 15 seconds, half the eggs lost; treating with alum, same results as boiling.

Other methods that lost from 40 to 20 percent of the eggs included varnishing with water glass, packing in peat dust, packing in wood ashes, and treating with boric acid and water glass.

Clay jars may be used if there are empty ones on the farm, Mr. Wells suggests. One and one-half dozen eggs may be packed in a 1/2-gallon jar.

Hints on Egg Preserving.

The cost of putting down eggs in water glass is 2 to 3 cents a dozen, Mr. Allen says. He makes these general suggestions:

Allow two inches of the solution over the top layer of the eggs in the receptacle. If there is any evaporation add enough pure water to make up the difference.

To insure the best results, use only clean eggs that come from the nest and do not wash them. Candle every egg for cracks and blood spots. Infertile eggs are preferable to fertile eggs.

Do not take more eggs out of the solution than are to be used. They will not keep in good condition after be-

THE WHEAT FARMERS' VALENTINE BOX

From the Grain Elevator Man:

If you will dump your wheat with me
Just think how lovely things will be!
I'll grade each load as No. 1,
And only dock one cent a ton;
I really think it would be fine
If you will be my Valentine!

From the Grain Speculator:

Roses are red; violets are blue—
Co-ops can't cut our love in two.
As long as we can sell your grain
Our love for you will still remain.

From the Grain Man to the Co-operative Co-operative:

You're knock-kneed, you're lazy,
Bow-legged and crazy—
You don't dump your grain any more.
The way that you're acting,
Your brain is contracting—
You make your old friends awful sore!

Who was it who put you where you are today?
And why should you give us the go-by for, hey?
You're knock-kneed, you're lazy,
Bow-legged and crazy—
You don't dump your grain any more!

Colorado Wheat Grower

JUMP IN FARM WAGES SHOWN

Average farm wages in the United States last year were \$33.18 a month with board, compared with \$29.17 in 1922, the United States Department of Agriculture reports. Increases were shown in all geographic groups of States, with largest increases in the North Atlantic and East North Central States, and the smallest increases in the South Atlantic States.

The rate per month with board in the North Atlantic group rose from \$37.14 in 1922 to \$43.42 in 1923; in the East North Central group from \$35.35 to \$39.41; and in the Western States, including the Mountain and Pacific Coast regions, from \$45.12 to \$51.22. The rate in the West North Central States increased from \$33.63 to \$37.54; in the South Atlantic States from \$22.12 to \$24.95; and in the South Central group from \$22.23 to \$24.13.

CO-OP STORE SAVES PATRONS LARGE SUM

Co-Operative League Service.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill.—The co-operative society here has the splendid record of having returned \$150 in savings for every dollar invested by its membership, since it was first organized. This society, affiliated with the Co-Operative League, was started in January, 1918, by a group of consumers. A general store was opened for the sale of groceries, clothing, shoes, and even coal, at usual prices. Whatever savings were made in the course of business went back to the customers, according to the amount of their purchases.

The sales for the first half of 1923 alone amounted to almost \$100,000, on which considerable savings were made for cooperative purchasers. In the little over five years this cooperative has been in business, the members have not only received 4 per cent interest regularly on the money they have invested in their own store, but they have saved \$150 on their grocery bills for every dollar they put in to the society. They are proving that cooperation certainly pays in dollars and cents.

HOW COOPERATION HAS CHANGED DANISH HOME LIFE

"Forty years ago farm women in Denmark did men's work in the field. Today it is very unusual for a Danish woman to do any field work, I seldom see one of them milking cows." Cooperation has helped to make the Danish farmers so prosperous that women no longer think of doing this work. "Clothes are sent to the cooperative community laundry. Cooperative bakeries relieve the cooks of part of their daily tasks." Houses are becoming more comfortable and beautiful. There are many community clubs. "Group singing is a regular feature of the neighborhood meetings. Music and art are regular subjects in the schools. There are special schools for adults. Education is almost a passion with the Danes. Cooperation has to a large extent ironed out class and social distinctions." —Chris. L. Christensen, of the U. Dept. of Agriculture.

Let's all get paid up before spring work begins.

KANSAS CITY HAY MARKET.

Receipts of Prairie hay this week were 109 cars, Alfalfa 204 cars, Timothy 48 cars. Clover Mixed 7 cars and Straw 1 car, a total of 364 cars. Receipts last week were 576 cars and a year ago 282 cars.

The market on Prairie hay is unchanged to one dollar higher. Upper grades of Alfalfa are about fifty cents lower, while Standard, No. 2 and No. 3 are unchanged to one dollar higher. All other hay was unchanged. Receipts much lighter than last week and there is a very good demand for all sound hay, particularly dairy quality alfalfa.

Nominal Quotations, Fri. May 2, 1924

Prairie:
No. 1—\$15.00-15.50.
No. 2—\$13.00-14.50.
No. 3—\$7.00-12.50.

Alfalfa:
Sel. Dairy—\$29.00.
Choice—\$25.50-27.00.
No. 1—\$24.00-25.00.
Standard—\$18.50-23.50.
No. 2—\$15.00-18.00.
No. 3—\$9.00-12.50.

Timothy:
No. 1—\$19.00-20.50.
Standard—\$18.50-19.00.
No. 2—\$16.00-18.00.
No. 3—\$11.00-15.50.

Clover Mixed:
Light—\$19.00-20.00.
No. 1—\$17.00-18.50.
No. 2—\$12.00-16.50.

Scraw—\$7.00-7.50.

BUTLER CUTS WHEAT ACREAGE

Indications are that the acreage planted to spring crops in Butler county this year will be the largest in the history of the state. The wheat acreage last fall was reduced by one-third and this will be sown to spring crops.

Many farmers are planning to plant large acreages of oats. Most of them will use the Kanota variety. This has been found to be the best for that section of the state. Much corn and grain sorghums also will be planted.

YOUR OWN FIRM

Will Give You
BETTER PRICES
BETTER SERVICE
TRY THEM
Farmers' Union Live Stock Co.
408-8-10 Livestock Exchange
Kansas City, Mo.
Wichita, Kansas

\$5.00 A THOUSAND LETTER HEADS OR ENVELOPES

Printed and Mailed You the Same Day as Order is Received.
CENTRAL KANSAS PUBLISHING CO., Salina, Kan.

The Farmers National Bank

SALINA, KANSAS

Solicits Your Business

Oldest Bank in Saline County

ACME REPAIRS

Keep Down Your Investment. Get 100% out of your equipment. Orders fill promptly. Parts on hand for entire Acme Line. Repair your Acme now.

ACME-SITES CORP.

Peoria, Ill.

YOU NEED—

Binder Twine with Which to Harvest Your Grain.

WE SELL—

Binder Twine and

WE BUY—

The Grain Which You Have To Sell.

WRITE US

FARMERS UNION

JOBBER ASSN.

106 New England Bldg.

Kansas City, Missouri

MACHINERY

FOR SALE: AVERY 40-80 1920 Model tractor, in good condition. F. A. and H. L. Burmeister, Holbrook, Kansas. 41

WANTED—WAGON OR TRUCK SCALE Fairbanks-Morse type, 10,000 lbs. capacity. B. Cox, Secretary, Goodrich Local, Goodrich, Kansas. 84

"Buy a share of Farmers Union Bank Stock"

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 as safe as gold.

Government Bond OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

Fred H. Quincy, Pres.; Guy T. Helvering, Vice-Pres.; T. W. Ross, Vice-Pres.; W. T. Welch, Vice-Pres.; E. E. Gemmill, Cashier; B. F. Ludes, Assistant Cashier; E. H. Sudendorf and R. P. Cravens

A Sound Investment

Invest your funds in the Capital Stock of the

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TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS PER SHARE

Avoid unnecessary expense of stock solicitors by

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106 New England Building

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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.

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Watson's Best Berries are just what the

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Application cards.....20 or 5c

Credentia blank.....10 for 5c

Dimit blank.....15 for 10c

Ode cards.....12 for 20c

Constitutions.....5c

Local Sec'y'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, Kansas

for above supplies. He is the only one you can get them from.

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

of members of the Union have anything to Sell or Exchange, they should advertise in this department. Rate: 5 cents a word per line; four or more insertions, 3 cents a word. Count words in head line; 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 WANTED

RANCH TO EXCHANGE FOR FARM—Improved 220 acres situated in Baca County, Colorado. For price and description write R. S. Lisgett, Ottawa, Kansas. 41

FARM WANTED FROM OWNER: Write immediately, Raymond Smith, Maplewood, Mo. 42

FARM FOR SALE

FOR SALE 120 ACRE FARM, school on place, 3 miles to high school. Ben Falk, Falun, Kansas. 38

SITUATION WANTED

WANTED—POSITION AS MANAGER of Farmers' Elevators. By a middle aged man who has successfully managed Farmers' Elevators seven years and never had a loss. Thoroughly competent to manage any business in the state. Address Box 246, Chase, Kansas. 42

SALESMEN WANTED

"Buy a share of Farmers Union Bank Stock"

WE PAY \$200 MONTHLY, furnish car and expenses to introduce our guaranteed poultry and stock powders. BIG-GER COMPANY, 2073 Springfield, Ill. 38

BABY CHICKS.

THORNBRED VIGOROUS BABY CHICKS—Barron strain, single comb pure white Leghorns bred to lay and pay. Eggs, \$4.00-100; chicks \$12.00 hundred; May, \$10. Parcel Post prepaid. Fred Pacey, Millville, Kansas. 42

QUALITY CHICK—UP TO 12 KINDS. Guaranteed delivery. Valuable chick information FREE. Quality Poultry Farms, Box 215 B, Windsor, Mo. 42

BABY CHICKS FROM HEAVY LAYERS. The laying kind are the paying kind. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Leghorns, Anconas, Brahmas, Wyandottes and Langshans. Prices reasonable. Postpaid. 100 delivered guaranteed. Circular free. PORTER CHICK CO., Dept. D, Winfield, Kan. 42

HATCHING EGGS

PURBRED B L A C K LANGSHANS CULLED FLOCKS, eggs 15-1800, \$8.00. Chicks 16 cts prepaid. Bertha King, Holoman, Kansas. 42

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCK EGGS One Dollar dozen postpaid Mrs. F. J. King, Holoman, Kansas. 42

"ARISTOCRATS" BEAUTIFULLY BRED RED STRAIN, half price after April 15, \$12.00 egg. R. F. Wood, Wamego, Kansas. 39

GIANT BRONZE GOULDBEAR TURKEY eggs 50 cents each Mrs. Middleton, Chetopa, Kansas. 39

CHOICE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, 16 cts prepaid. Bertha King, Holoman, Kansas. 42

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. Prize winning stock. Eggs, 30-5200; 100-5500. Chicks 16 cts prepaid. Lucy Rupp, Chetopa, Kansas. 40

CHOICE SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN Leghorns eggs, heavy layers, hundred \$4.50 prepaid. Herman Kaiser, Phillipsburg, Kansas. 41

SEEDS

RECLAIMED SEED—SUMAC CANE \$1.15 bu., SUDAN Seed 10 lb., Sacked \$2.00. B. Wilson Farmers Elevator Co., Wilson, Kansas. 42

RECLAIMED SUDAN GRASS SEED 8c pound. Sacks free. Henry Lohse, Bremen, Kansas. 39

RECLAIMED SUDAN, SACKED 10c. Carl Chibberg, R. 1, McPherson, Kansas. 39

SUDAN \$3.00 bu.; Millet \$1.00; Canesed 80c; alfalfa \$8.00; sweet clover \$8.00; socks free. If you want carlots ask us for prices. If you like seeds to sell send us samples for bid, we buy and sell thousands of bushels daily. Meier Grain and Produce Co., Salina, Kan. 38

PURE BRED REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL Federal accredited. Sire Prince Ormsby Mercedes Pontiac. One of the best bulls in the state. Dan Sanderrings Reeks Korndyke, a 50 lb. cow. Age 20 mo. Price \$150.00. W. C. Pacey, Oak Hill, Kansas. 39

PURE BRED CHESTER WHITE fall hams. Good boned. Immured. Weighs 180 to 200 pounds. \$25.00. Cakes free. Henry Lohse, Bremen, Kansas. 39

FOR THE BEST HOLSTEIN OR GUERNSEY Standard bred calves, write EDGEWOOD FARMS, Whitewater, Wis. 43

FOR SALE: AVERY 40-80 1920 Model tractor, in good condition. F. A. and H. L. Burmeister, Holbrook, Kansas. 41

WANTED—WAGON OR TRUCK SCALE Fairbanks-Morse type, 10,000 lbs. capacity. B. Cox, Secretary, Goodrich Local, Goodrich, Kansas. 84

"Buy a share of Farmers Union Bank Stock"

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Department of Practical Co-Operation

UNION MEETING NOTICES
Notices of Farmers' Union meetings will be printed under this head without charge. Secretaries should send in their copy at least two weeks before the date of the meeting.

The regular meeting of the Crawford County Farmers' Union will be held on the last Tuesday of each month throughout the year except when this date falls on a Legal Holiday.

A. C. Brown, Co. Pres.

UNION LOCAL NO. 273.
Regular meetings on second and fourth Thursdays each month.
Charles Crossard, Sec.

SILVERDALE LOCAL NO. 2051.
Silverdale Local No. 2051 meets every second and fourth Wednesday in the month at the Silverdale School House.
J. F. Lewis, Sec.

NEWBERRY LOCAL NO. 1922.
Newberry Local No. 1922 meets regularly, the first and third Monday nights of each month. The members make the union what it is. You help make it a success in every way by doing more than your part and attending these meetings.
R. J. Muckenthaler, Secy-Treas.

UNION LOCAL NO. 2019.
Regular meetings on the second and fourth Fridays of each month, at 7:30 p. m.
Geo. Speed, Pres.
Alice Kendall, Sec.

CARLETON LOCAL NO. 1911.
Regular meetings on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month.
J. Humberger, Pres.
R. J. Logan, Sec.

CLEVELAND LOCAL NO. 364.
Cleveland Local No. 364, Neosho County, will hold their regular meetings on the third Tuesday of every month. Come out and boost. Don't stay home and kick.
George J. Schoenhofner, Sec.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL.
Pleasant Valley Local Union No. 1809 meets every first and third Wednesday evening of each month.
E. J. Kissinger, Pres.
W. T. Flinn, Secy-Treas.

NEOSHA COUNTY QUARTERLY MEETINGS
The regular quarterly meetings of the Neosha County Farmers Union will be held in the J. O. F. hall in Erie, Kansas, on the second Saturday of the following months: March, June, September and December.
E. G. Clark, Pres.
J. O. Foust, Sec.

LIVINGSTON LOCAL NO. 1984.
Livingston Local No. 1984 meets regularly on the first and third Friday nights of each month at Livingston School House. A short program is prepared for each night.
Clyde B. Wells, Sec.

GIRARD LOCAL NO. 494.
Girard Local No. 494 meets in Union Hall over the Crawford County State Bank in Girard, Kansas on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 7:30 p. m.
W. D. McCluskey, Pres.
Roy W. Holland, Sec.

BROGAN LOCAL NO. 226.
Brogan Local No. 226 meets on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. Visitors are always welcome.
George Baumgartner, Sec.

PRETTY CREEK LOCAL 1652.
Pretty Creek Local No. 1652 meets every first and third Wednesday of each month at the Hinerville School house. Come out. Don't stay home and kick.
H. C. Mathies, Sec.-Treas.

FONTANA LOCAL 1789.
Fontana Local No. 1789 will meet the first and third Friday nights regularly.
All members should be present.
W. A. Porce, Sec.-Treas.
W. H. Slayter, Pres.

PRESIDENT TROMBLE AT GRINNELL MAY 15
All farmers, whether Union members or not are cordially invited to attend the basket dinner at Grinnell Township hall, Grinnell, Kansas, Thursday, May 15. President Tromble will be present and explain "The Wheat Pool".
Mat Deges, Secy.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS MEETING SILVERDALE F. U. C. A.
The annual meeting of the Silverdale Farmers Union Co-operative Association will be held at the office of the association in Silverdale, Kan., on the 15th day of May, at 2 o'clock p. m., 1924, for the election of officers, and the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting.
J. F. Lewis, Secretary.

MY VISIT TO CLEMENTS
APRIL 26, 1924.
I arrived in Clements about 4:00 o'clock in the afternoon after waiting on a train at Herington.
The meeting was going full blast when I arrived. I was called on to make a few remarks on the pooling of wheat and notified that I was to initiate a class of members in the evening and also to make a speech which I did.
I had the pleasure of initiating a class of 26 new members into the local there and then made my speech. They had a 30 minute recess and then ice cream and cookies which were sure enjoyed. We all had a jolly time.
After the ice cream they had a play which cast included: Esther

Kosson, Anna Grienke, Emj Letz, George Hungate, Gene Muckenthaler, Pearl Hungate.

This play was put on in fine shape and everybody enjoyed and appreciated it. Each one of the participants carried his part without a flaw. The writer surely appreciated it and enjoyed himself.

There was a fine crowd in attendance. They are surely a live bunch down there. Their members are very enthusiastic as well as their officers and all the locals in the state would get the enthusiasm and push behind them that those fellows have. We do now have. I hope to see them all do it in the near future.
John Tromble, President.

HONOR ROLL.
The following secretaries of Farmers Union Locals have reported to the state office every member on their rolls paid up in full for the year 1924.
Bellview — 2042—John T. Anderson, Sec. 52 paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.

Burnelster — 948 — Roy Hunter, Ellsworth Sec. 24 members paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.

Athelstone Central—1771— Ralph Heikes, Wakefield, Sec. 12 members paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.

Summit—1674—Mrs. Alice Ames, Madison, Sec. — 30 paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.

Pleasant Valley — 1804 — Frank R. Erbert, Ellis, Sec. — 15 paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.

Fairdale — 927 — Carl W. Mayer, Brewster, Sec. 18 members paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.

Rydal — 768 — G. S. Duncan, Belleville, Sec. 22 members paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.

Brueing, Robinson, Sec. 29 members paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.

Catherine — 884 — Wm. R. Staab, Sec. 7 members paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.

Hay — 1180 Mrs. Everett Alquist Sec. — 78 members paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.

Sylvan Grove—1555—J. A. Reichard, Minneapolis, Sec. — 11 members paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.

Point Lookout, 1072, Geo. Hoffines, Eton—11 members paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.

Neutral, 808, John Ostello, McClyre Sec. — 11 paid for 1924—100 per cent.

Independence, 1419—Hugh Winslow Sec. — Wellington, Kans.—19 paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.

Liberty, 925 — Ed. Mog, Sec. — 42 members paid for 1924. 100 per cent.

Twelve Mile, 2002 — R. L. Pearce, Sec. — Downs—12 paid for 1924—100 per cent.

Walnut Grove — 1808—Robert J. Meyer, Girard, Secretary—100%.

Victory—1816—W. C. Harris, Burton, Secretary, 5 members—100%.

New Hope—1834—S. Tibble, Cedar Point, Secretary, 8 members—100%.

Gem—1689—G. E. Wein, Pittsburg, Secretary, 10 members—100%.

Survey—184—G. Gray, Ellis, Woodston, Secretary, 9 members—100%.

Star—831—Willis J. Billings, Linn, Secretary, 6 members, 100%.

Olive Hill—1120—A. F. Braun — Clay Center, Sec.—36 members, 100%.

Co—1657—S. M. Beason, Orion, Secretary—7 members, 100%.

ATTACKING THE CO-OPERATIVES FROM A NEW ANGLE

The Dearborn Independent, Ford's journalistic mouthpiece, is attacking the co-operative marketing systems throughout the country from a new and novel angle. It is rather inconsistent for a man who has done as much as Ford has for the elimination of the middleman, to decry and attack co-operative marketing systems for the farmer, which systems have as their end in view the same object. But Mr. Ford and his Dearborn Independent have discovered the great objection to these co-operative marketing associations of farmers, in the fact that Aaron Spiro, the originator of the co-operative marketing contracts, is a Jew. And also that the advertising of these national associations are alleged to be handled by the great advertising agencies at San Francisco, both agencies having Jewish officers. Therefore, to the narrow-minded manufacturer and his paper, the Jew is planning to steal whatever the farmer, through these co-operative marketing associations, can get.

Mr. Ford, who is about to be handed the largest surplus plant in the world for a mere song, a power plant that was raised by the sale of Liberty Bonds to Jew and Gentile alike, on the promise of marketing the farmer's surplus at a price of eight per cent to himself, is now proceeding to wreck the farmers' cooperative marketing plans by inserting a narrow-biased racial controversy where none exists—Arizona Cattleman and Farmer.

DIVIDENDS REWARD SUCCESSFUL CANADIAN CO-OPERATORS

Workers in Guelph, Ontario, know how cooperation can cut the high cost of living. For 19 years they have had a cooperative society which has not only directly benefited the members by saving many thousands of dollars in grocery bills, but indirectly it has benefited every citizen of the city by lowering the prices charged by private merchants.

By good management and careful direction, together with one hundred per cent loyalty of the members, explain the Guelph society's great success in 1923. In reporting its business for the last six months of that year to the All American Co-operative Commission, the Society records total sales amounting to \$121,141. This is an increase of \$18,738 over the last six months of 1922. During this half-year the gross trade profit was \$22,555, while the net surplus for the period showed an increase of \$4,000.

In the co-op department, the Society increased its turnover from 18 to 43 cars. It claims the credit for bringing Alberta coal to the city and forcing American anthracite down from \$20 to \$16 a ton.

Members of the society have been voted a four per cent purchase dividend out of the profits, while substantial gifts were made to two of the local city hospitals and to the city unemployment fund. Cooperation is not only good business, it means brotherhood in action.

CO-OPERATIVE SELLING BUTTER IN FORTY MARKETS

The third annual meeting of the stockholders of the Minnesota Co-operative Creameries Association, St. Paul, Minn., held March 4, 1924, was attended by more than four hundred delegates. The financial statement showed that the net earnings of the association for 1923 were \$119,944, and that the year closed with a total net worth of \$155,273. From the earnings of the year a percentage of \$22,555 was paid to the stockholders. The net earnings for 1924 were \$117,757 was transferred to a permanent reserve fund, \$61,456 to a sinking fund for buildings and equipment; and 5 per cent to an educational fund, which with 5 per cent of the 1923 earnings and 5 per cent of the earnings of 1922, \$27,377. The permanent reserve fund now amounts to \$23,525.

Of the net earnings, \$49,980, nearly 41 per cent, was the result of the operations of the Creamery Marketing Association, which in its first year handled a business of \$605,979 at a cost of a trifle more than 3 per cent.

Net income from dues amounted to \$199,329; total expenses were \$129,750, leaving \$69,579 which was increased by other income to \$89,929. Capital stock outstanding is \$2,925.

The expenses were made up of the following groups of items: General expense, \$34,426; Western traffic department, \$33,554; butter sales expense, \$5,022; association field expense, \$6,358; district field expense, \$52,474; New York office expense, \$21,602; Chicago office expense, \$2,798; Philadelphia office expense, \$702.

The report of the New York office showed that 2,201 cars had been handled, containing 57,032,642 pounds of butter and 38,575 cases of eggs. Saving in freight by shipping in car lots through the New York office amounted to \$324,226, which is \$100,000 more than the total cost of the work of the association.

Resolutions were adopted asking that the University of Minnesota and the War Department of the United States both change their present standards for butter and use sweet cream butter scoring at least 92 points. Samples of butter from Denmark, Holland, Sweden, Ireland, New Zealand, and Canada, were on exhibition for the inspection of the delegates.

The manager of the Butter Sales Department reported that under the old system practically all the butter went to three large markets, New York, Philadelphia and Chicago. Under the present system butter is going into forty markets in the United States, which has greatly improved conditions on the New York market.

ALL SEED CORN SHOULD BE TESTED

It has been apparent since last fall that an unusual combination of conditions occurred in Kansas which have produced a large amount of very poor seed corn. If extreme care is not exercised this spring, the majority of farmers are going to plant seed corn which will give them perhaps 50 per cent of a stand. The weather conditions for some reason the last season favored the development of a fungus known as Diplodia. This is known to kill the kernels on the cob. This infection together with the undesirable fall weather for proper maturing of the seed has produced a large percentage of dead ears. This year more care should be exercised than usual in selecting the seed to be planted. This disease has been reported from most of the counties in Kansas growing corn.

It is advised that careful selection of the ears should be made to avoid the following: discolored, light weight, rough or extremely rough ears, especially if they show the presence of the Diplodia fungus. Care should be taken to use only ears which are well matured, heavy, and bright colored. The ears should have rather smooth matured and should not show the Diplodia fungus. A great many dead ears will be eliminated in this manner.

In order to secure the best results, germination tests should be made of the ears which are finally selected. This is done by placing 10 to 20 kernels in a spiral manner from each ear, avoiding the kernels at the extreme tip and butt. Ears which show vigor in germination can be used for planting. Those ears which are weak or dead should be avoided. By carefully following the above suggestions good stands of corn can be obtained this year. Where care is not taken there is going to be considerable disappointment in the yield next fall. By L. E. Melcher in Kansas Farmer.

THE CENTRALIZED HIGH SCHOOL

The report of a State superintendent of schools of the West shows in striking contrast the per capita cost of tuition in the small high school with the cost in the school where attendance was up in the hundreds. In one high school with 47 pupils in 1922 the cost per pupil in an average was \$60.00, while the per capita cost for a high school of 556 pupils was only \$127.

Answering a correspondent of the United States Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior, the Commissioner discusses the viewpoint that secondary education concerns itself with life purposes rather than traditional subject-matter, that need within the community for several lines of training as looking towards occupation, that freedom of occupational choice for the child is an essential and, and says:

"Such a viewpoint and such ideals make secondary school administration in the United States a matter of compromise. On the one hand, is the demand for variety of educational offerings necessitating large and specialized plant and special rooms; on the other, the demand for a comprehensive, comprehensive library and the like. On the other hand, we have the demand and necessity for keeping educational costs within reasonable bounds.

"The chief means of adjustment of the high school to these conditions is the centralization of Centralization, increases the valuation of the district served so that a comprehensive school can be maintained by reasonable tax levies.

"Centralization increases the number of pupils instructed so that grouping, not only on a basis of ability, but on a basis of specific life purposes of the group becomes possible.

HOUSING POULTRY NEEDS MORE CAREFUL ATTENTION

Under ordinary conditions as existing farms of Kansas no phase of the proper maintenance of poultry is so generally abused as that of housing. This lack of better housing facilities enters largely into the economic production of poultry, both with respect to limiting egg production and to being a major contributing factor in the matter of disease outbreaks, according to J. H. McAdam, poultry specialist, Kansas State Agricultural college.

The type of construction usually spoken of as the "open front house" is giving general good results, but the house is not entirely open at the front, but is raised up to a height of about three feet from the bottom. A space of from two and one-half to three feet is left open in the center and the upper two to three feet is closed. On all sides except the south the house is sealed tight to prevent drafts.

The chicken house built with an ordinary shed roof is undoubtedly the simplest and least expensive to build, and a house of this type of construction can give excellent results.

Trough the extension service of the Kansas State Agricultural College complete workable blueprints of all types of poultry house construction can be secured at a mere cost of the prints.

"I have many times declared my conviction that the development of a powerful Cooperative Movement in this country is one of the needs of this period of economic readjustment. There is need for cooperative organizations among agricultural producers to help them both in selling their products for a better price and buying their requirements more cheaply. There is likewise need for the organization of urban consumers to give like benefits. The establishment of a close working relationship between these two groups ought to be the ideal at which a larger Cooperative Movement of the country should aim."

President Calvin Coolidge

Scrubs lead—straight to failure.

HAVING OWN INSURANCE SAVES FRUIT GROWERS FULLY 5TH PREMIUMS

Mutual Compact Fruit Growers' Popular Past Year and Bring Large Savings.

Cooperative fire protection for Exchange growers has now reached above the 9-million-dollar mark, according to report of the Indemnity Committee of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, which gives coverage of compact two and three as January 1, 1924, at \$9,007,896.66.

Comparing this with the total indemnity coverage on January 1, 1923, which was \$7,954,296.66, a gain for the year of \$1,053,600 is shown. Compared but figures for January 1, 1922, which gave coverage as \$7,203,246.66, gain for the past two years amounts to \$1,802,650.

It is conservatively figured that the average cost of the mutual compact coverage over the past ten years, including 1923, is less than 20 per cent, or one-fifth what similar coverage would have cost with outside companies. This does not take into consideration the fact that outside rates would undoubtedly have been materially higher over this period had the compact not been in existence.

There are now 126 packing houses in the compact. During the past ten years the total fire losses, all from external causes, have been \$921,715. No compact risk has been deprived of its packing facilities during this period, and the objective of these protective compacts has been realized.

For the risks in Compact Number Two, which has been effective for over seven years and has suffered no fire loss, the cost per risk has averaged \$7.10 per year. The cost of the same coverage outside would average about \$1.00 per hundred per year over this period, so that any risk with a coverage in excess of \$3,710 has this additional coverage without cost. A fire loss of \$35,000 would cost the average risk, which is approximately \$55,000, about \$415.

For the risks in Compact Number Three, which has been in effect four years and suffered two fires totaling \$21,775, the cost per risk has been \$48.12 per year, which at the average outside rate of \$1.00 per hundred per year, gives each risk having coverage over \$4,812 such additional coverage for nothing. A fire loss of \$71,000 would cost the average risk, which is \$71,000, approximately \$800.

CO-OPERATION IN EUROPE.
"American producers and consumers are on the right track and cannot fail if they will heed the lessons taught by cooperatives in Europe."

This comment by Senator Wheeler of Montana summarizes his opinions on co-operative marketing following a three-day study of the systems now in operation in Denmark, Sweden, Finland and Russia.

Other students of cooperative marketing in Europe say much the same thing.

"The cooperative movement is the outstanding and important economic factor in the markets of Europe today," according to Houston Thompson, member of the United States Federal Trade Commission.

Mr. Thompson believes that it is only a matter of time before cooperation, both of producers and consumers, will be the principal fabric of the American economic structure.

"We need something like it in the United States and we will come to it. Mark my words!" declared Senator Brookhart of Iowa, who also visited Europe last summer to see cooperative movement in operation.

"The cooperative movement is the healthy and constructive and has survived the war. It is now sprouting like an Iowa sunflower. It is the most stable institution in Europe."

"Not long ago it was asserted that 85 per cent of American business failed in the long run. Think of it. Then consider the fact that 95 per cent of all business under the cooperative plan, under the Rochdale system, has been a success."

JOHN LIKES CATTLE BEST
John Fleming of Gresham, Oregon, was the highest scoring calf club member at the Pacific Northwest Livestock Exposition, held at Portland, Oregon. For his herdsmanship and showing the ring, he won a registered Holstein calf donated by the Hollywood Stock Farm, Seattle, Wash. John has won free trips to both the Carnation and the Hollywood Farms; two trips to the boys and girls' summer session at the Oregon Agricultural college; the silver loving cup awarded by the Sperry Flour Company of Portland; over \$30 in prize money and a gold watch given by the Holstein-Friesian Association for showmanship and handling.

John, first calf club work was in 1919 when he cared for a grade Holstein and a Poland China pig. He thought calves were more interesting than pigs so he discontinued the pig club work and bought Bessie, a registered Holstein calf. Bessie has been shown at local and state fairs and at the Pacific International Exposition and the first year this calf won \$80 in cash prizes.

CLUB MEMBERS HOLD POULTRY SHOW

Notes totaling \$750 for \$3 each were signed in the spring of 1923 by 250 Shelby county, Indiana, boys and girls. Members of the Farm Bureau, the county agent, and business men of Shelbyville pushed the formation of the club, a local trust company supplying the funds. Twelve thousand five hundred eggs were distributed among the club members.

Last fall 236 of those boys and girls made up the biggest poultry show ever seen in Shelby county, with 96 birds. They paid their notes in hat way, for the agreement signed when they got their eggs stipulated that a trio of choice birds should be turned over to the committee responsible for the club, to be shown at the

annual fall festival. The members competed for 10 prizes to each township, three \$25 trips to the International Livestock Hay and Grain show, and two \$12.50 trips to the state club round-up. After the birds were judged, they were auctioned off, bringing \$1.20 apiece.

The club gave the boys and girls a start with good poultry. The festival had a much more interesting feature than the free attractions usually supplied. Everybody was satisfied.

MILK AND CREAM CONSUMPTION ON THE INCREASE

Consumption of fluid milk and cream in both farm and city homes has been increasing rapidly for several years, a survey just completed by the United States Department of Agriculture indicates. Average consumption in 1923 was 53 gallons in 1921. The average daily consumption in 1923 figures out 1.16 pints per person.

Some interesting data was found. Farms were divided into two classes: those that had cows and those without cows. Average daily per capita consumption on farms having cows was 1.78 pints in 1923; on farms without cows the average consumption was .775 of a pint, and in city homes the per capita daily consumption averaged .87 of a pint.

The farm figures were tabulated from approximately 30,000 schedules of consumption on individual farms, and represent the most comprehensive survey ever made of milk and cream consumption. Data on consumption in cities were obtained principally from boards of health and covered nearly 300 cities, or about 25,000,000 people.

THE 400 BUSHEL CLUB

The "Four Hundred Bushel Club" is the newest farmers organization in Kansas. It also is the most exclusive. To belong to the upper crust of society is no recommendation for entrance unless the applicant lives in Kansas and can produce 400 bushels of potatoes to the acre. The club is sponsored by E. A. Sody, plant pathologist at the Kansas State Agricultural College.

NEBRASKA CALF CLUB SCHEME.

The Phelps County Dairy Calf Club is being organized at Hildrege, Neb. The boys and girls wishing to join will be organized in a junior calf club with president, vice-president secretary and will be given parlia-

mentary practice and subject matter in dairy husbandry covering a three year course.

The calves will be bred at the age of eighteen to twenty-four months to an approved Holstein bull. If the resulting offspring is a female, it is to be returned to the committee when four months old and will then be placed in the charge of some other boy or girl just as was the original calf. The cow then becomes the sole property of the club member. All bull calves as well as the milk produced are to be the property of the club member.

TWO PIG CLUB BOYS AND THEIR SUCCESS

Two farm boys of Muege county, Ga., have succeeded so well in their pig club work that they have been able to purchase a moderate priced automobile and by this means attend high school, which is a considerable distance from their home.

These young stockmen, Webster and Dana Cartledge, have been practicing the feeding and care of pigs under the direction of their county agricultural agent since 1919, when they secured a pure-bred boar in partnership. This they grew into a prize-winning animal. In 1920, each bought a gilt, giving his personal note for the purchase price, and later they together invested in a young boar to replace their old one. From these purchases they have built up an excellent herd. They have shown their sows and litters at a number of community, county, and district fairs, and have sold many of the young pigs.

In 1922, according to reports to the United States Department of Agriculture, in addition to winning a scholarship to the junior short course at the state agricultural college, they received over \$250 cash returns from their stock and had on hand more than \$600 worth of hogs.

NEW CONSTITUTIONS READY ABOUT JUNE 5th

In as much as we are receiving requests for constitutions and by-laws, I am taking this means to advise those asking for them that the Board has just recently canvassed the Referendum Ballots, and the new constitutions will be ready about June 5th.
C. E. BRASTED, Secretary.

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