



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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Farmers Union State Bank Opens For Business July First

Initial Business Exceeds Expectations. Savings Deposits Being Sent in From Union Members All Over the State

The Farmers Union State Bank, Kansas City, Kansas, opened its doors for business July 1st, 1924. The amount of deposits and general business exceeded the expectations of all of the officers and directors, deposits in excess of \$40,000 having been received the first day of business.

Flowers and letters of greeting were sent in during the day by the banks and business men of Kansas City, and a fine spirit prevailed.

Savings deposits from throughout the State are coming in from the members of the Farmers Union and it is hoped that every member of the Farmers Union in the State will contribute to the success of this, their institution.

The bank has a paid up capital stock of \$100,000, a surplus of \$50,000 and a stockholders reserve of \$50,000. The officers and directors of the bank are: John Tromble, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. C. Trull, President; O. K. Marley, Vice President and Cashier; Earl James, Assistant Cashier; W. C. Lansdon, Salina; C. E. Brasted, Logan; L. E. DeVoss, Kansas City; H. E. Green, Moline; C. C. Killian, Green, Kansas; E. E. Woodman, Kansas City; A. W. Seaman, Kansas City; Robert Taylor, Spring Hill; H. E. Witham, Cawker City; James Sims, Kansas City; Jerome Koehler, Kansas City, and C. E. Huff, Oronoke.

The Farmers Union Bank is as nearly cooperative as it is possible, to conduct a banking business under the present state laws, and cooperative principles will govern its business policy. It is a vital asset to every Farmer in the Union, and every member of the Union throughout the State, and is entitled to their undivided support. It is the first step in the State Farmers Union organization has taken toward solving their own financial problems, and will have the support of every loyal Farmer in the Union member and association in Kansas.

The Farmers Union State Bank is a bank of service, and its officers and directors are all vitally interested in the cause for which the Farmers Union stands. Every member of the Union in the State who has not already done so, should at once take up a savings account with his own banking institution, and every Farmers Union Local and business enterprises should set aside a certain part of their banking business for the Farmers Union State Bank.

Fought Pool In Disguise

Grain Trade Hired Men to Tell Lies to Farmers as "Busted Prune and Cotton Growers"

WICHITA, Kas.—The cleverest and best organized opposition any farmer movement ever met.

That was the tribute to the fight against the wheat pool campaign recently ended in Kansas which men in the thick of the battle paid enemies of the movement. Talking over high lights of the campaign at the organization meeting of the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association, the workers agreed that the membership obtained was a real victory even if the goal set was not reached.

Strongest Opposition Found—Steen. "I've been active in farm organization campaigns in several states," said Herman Steen of Chicago, "but I've never run into a better organized and directed opposition than we had in Kansas."

Mr. Steen is secretary of the National Wheat Advisory Committee, which financed the Kansas campaign. His organization also directed a campaign in Indiana which obtained 2½ million bushels in a contract pool.

"There must have been twenty-five or thirty paid workers in the field in Kansas working against us," Steen continued. "Those men evidently were directed from a central point under definite instructions. The guise in which they sometimes worked was extremely subtle and was based on psychology."

This story was told relating this subtle opposition. A poorly dressed young man would arrive in a certain town early in May, about the time the intensive wheat pool drive got under way. Picking out a farmer who looked like he might be a leader in his community, the stranger would ask him for a job as farm hand.

"Didn't Need Any Help." "We're not hiring much help at this time of year," the farmer usually would reply. "Why don't you fellows wait until harvest time, instead of drifting in here six weeks before wheat cutting?"

"Well, I'll tell you," the "farm hand" would reply, sometimes with a catch in his voice, "I've just got to have work. I was a member of the Oklahoma Cotton Growers' Association and that pool contract busted me. They even took my farm away, and now I've got to find a job as hired hand to keep my family."

By nightfall the story would be all over town about the "former member of the Oklahoma cotton pool who lost his farm."

Then the "Busted Californian." A variation of this subtle opposition also was found in the farmer and his family on their way east from California in a Ford. The family would drive into town and the father would approach a group of farmers, asking for a dollar to buy gas with which to get to the next town. He usually got it, but that wasn't important. The conversation accompanying the loan was the high point. Generally one of the farmers would ask the visitor how he happened to be in such straightened circumstances.

"I didn't used to be," the stranger would reply sadly. "I had a good fruit ranch in California. But I joined the prune growers' pool and they busted me; yes, sir, took my farm right away from me. All I had left was this tin filly, and we're on our way back to Indiana to the wife's folks."

That story, also, would get spread around, making it a lively job for the wheat pool organizers to explain that the stranger was simply a paid worker against the pool in disguise.

R. H. Shanks, organization manager for the pool, said some merchants and country bankers also lined up in

opposition to the movement. In discussing the sixteen hundred withdrawals from the pool, he said most of them evidently had been written by some business man for his farmer friends. He spoke of one community where the pool signed up nineteen farmers and got nineteen withdrawals written on the stationery of the bank there—Weekly Kansas City Star.

BRITISH LABOR GOVERNMENT AIDS BANKRUPT AGRICULTURE

Cooperation saved Denmark's farmers when they were driven to the wall. Cooperation is going to save bankrupt British farmers. This is the edict of the new British Labor government which far-sighted American farmers are closely watching. Much the same problems confront both British and American farmers, only British conditions are several hundred per cent worse. Prices of farm products are down almost to pre-war level, while prices of commodities the farmer must buy are almost double pre-war level. Farm wages average about \$8 a week, a condition that is bad both for the industry and for the poor workers. Grain farmers are faced by competition of overseas grain at unremunerative prices. What's to be done?

Forty years ago Danish farmers were forced to answer the same question. Today Denmark is the most flourishing agricultural country in Europe. Farmers' cooperation, aided by a sympathetic government policy, is the explanation. Danish agriculture besides providing for the home consumption of farm products, exported at the rate of \$5,000,000 a week in 1922. There are more cows and pigs per farmer in Denmark than in any other European country. Cooperation is the road down which the farmer sends his crops to market; it is the road the city goods travel back to his farm. Cooperative credit is the wagon that carries these goods to and from his farm.

British farmers are too wise to be fooled by the favorite panacea of American politicians for agricultural depression—the protective tariff. They are not going to be trapped in to adopting any such short-sighted policy—at least as long as an intelligent Labor government stands behind them. A fundamental and far-sighted agricultural policy is now being worked out by the Labor Government, and the first plank of it is COOPERATION.

Farmers' cooperative enterprises, announces the Government, will be assisted in the preparation, sale or manufacture of farm products by loans toward capital expenditures. In the case of existing societies the loan will be made only for the purpose of improving or extending premises and plant, and the amount will not exceed half of the total capital considered necessary by the Ministry of Agriculture. Interest will be charged on the loan at the rate of 5 per cent, the principal being repayable within a period of 20 years.

With this generous support from the Government, British agriculture will soon be on the high road to the prosperity that Danish farmers now enjoy. The farmers of America, like those of England, are rapidly learning the wisdom of doing it the "Danish Way."

"The Cooperative Movement the world over is proving that the ability to use capital as an efficient tool of production and service, is not a monopoly of a few gifted supermen. There is a large amount of such ability distributed among the masses of common men, which can be focused most efficiently on the tasks of production and service. Such cooperative use of capital demands recognition and fostering protection and cultivation."

—Rt. Rev. Charles D. Williams, D. D.

SAYS CO-OPS CAUSE PRICE TO ADVANCE

"The recent advance in the price of wheat is due more largely to the holding organizations than it is to any possible shortage of the wheat crop," declared Senator H. R. Green of Moline, a director of the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association, in an interview recently. "Conditions one year ago were not materially different than they are today. Yet in place of a bullish government report there was a lot of propaganda about a big crop, which later all proved erroneous—and down went the price of wheat thirty cents a bushel. No less an authority than George E. Marcy of the Armour Grain Company recently made an assertion that the wheat growers' organizations were already stabilizing the markets and last fall he said that if the wheat growers were organized only 33-1-3 per cent they could advance the price of wheat 45 cents a bushel. The grain trade realizes that if wheat is around 75 cents a bushel at threshing time this year, as it was last year that every farmer in the country will join the pool and they are now making a desperate effort to keep that very thing from happening," declared Senator Green.

In a long article in the Wichita Beacon, boosting the pool, Senator Green is quoted as follows: "The cost of marketing the wheat through the pool in Kansas this year was five cents per bushel. Added to this is another three cents which the pool paid out for storage with the idea of carrying out the plans of orderly marketing, in contrast to dumping all the wheat on the market at threshing time. More than half of all the wheat in the pool was delivered to the association in July and August when the top price at elevators for No. 1 wheat was from 78 to 80 cents. Members who were in the pool received from 85 to 95 cents per bushel for that grade, if they delivered at threshing time and thus secured no storage. The three cents is what is called a 'productive cost'—a cost incurred with the idea of improving the price of the wheat. Other productive costs are mixing, blending and cleaning, all of which costing the members a small sum per bushel but all incurred to increase the price which they would receive for the wheat."

POPULARITY OF NEW KANSAS CROP INCREASES

Approximately 8,500 acres of soy beans were grown in Kansas in 1923, mostly in the first three tiers of counties along the eastern edge. They have proved successful in the central and western parts of the State where failures have been due mainly to rabbits and drought.

The soybean fits well into the rotation, is valuable for soil improvement, has a high feeding value, and furnishes a large quantity of very nutritious pasture from late summer until after frost.

Experimental tests show that soybean hay is equal to alfalfa or peas for cows and can be used to advantage for other livestock. Under favorable conditions yields of two to three tons per acre of hay may be obtained.

Thorough cultivation to destroy all weeds before planting is essential as the young soybean plants start slowly and do not compete with weeds. Soybeans, like other legumes, must be supplied with the proper bacteria to be able to grow normally. The rate of seeding varies from 18 to 30 pounds per acre. Eighteen to 20 pounds is sufficient for the small seeded varieties if the crop is grown for seed, while 25 pounds or more is recommended for the larger seeded varieties if the crop is to be harvested for hay.

Poor stands frequently result from planting soybeans too deep. A depth of from one to one and half inches is usually sufficient. Soybeans respond readily to good cultivation. The methods do not differ materially from those for cultivating corn.

NEW BULLETIN GIVES SEED STATISTICS

"One thousand and one things you should know about seeds" might well have been the title of Statistical Bulletin No. 2 just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. Where are the vast quantities of seeds of all kinds required by the agricultural industry of the United States produced? Is orchard grass grown in orchards? Does Kentucky produce all the bluegrass seed? Where and by whom are produced all the garden seeds planted each spring? These and many other questions are either answered or much illuminated by the new bulletin.

Some other valuable information contained in the statistical tables is: Prices received by growers; central market prices; prices asked by Wholesale dealers and jobbers; retail prices paid by farmers for seeds they buy, and information on imports and exports of seeds. There are also considerable data on acreage, yield per acre and total production of vegetable seeds, together with standard germination and purity tests.

Copies of the bulletin may be obtained free while the supply lasts by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Sweet clover is the best honey producing plant known at this time. The plants bloom abundantly and bees are very fond of the nectar.

Farmers Union Radio Week

Week of July 14th Prominent F. U. Officers Will Speak from Sears-Roebuck Station.

The week of July 14 will be "Farmers' Union Week" at WLS, the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation Broadcasting Station, Chicago. Every noon and evening prominent officers of the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America will appear on the farm programs of WLS. Among them are President Charles S. Barrett of Union City, Georgia, Senator Smith W. Brookhart of Iowa, James Manahan of St. Paul, John A. Simpson, President of the Farmers Union of Oklahoma, and Milo Reno, President of the Iowa Farmers Union.

The Farmers' Union is an organization of 700,000 members in the United States. The Local and County units are planning a radio meeting at which time they will listen in on WLS to hear the president and other officials.

A feature of the week will be the Farmers' Union Barn Dance team, Saturday evening, July 19. A state wide contest was held at Batavia, Iowa, to determine the best team to enter in the WLS National Barn Dance Contest. President Reno of Iowa says: "We expect to give the radio fans a touch of the real old fashioned barn dance music."

The program follows: Monday, July 14, 12:00 to 1:00. Weather report and noon market summary from U. S. D. A.

Farm News Review—furnished by Agricultural Editors and prepared by Prairie Farmer.

Talk—"The Farmers' Union of America," Pres. Chas. S. Barrett, Union City, Ga.

Tuesday, July 15, 12:00 to 1:00. Weather report and noon market summary from U. S. D. A.

Farm Question Box, E. B. Heaton, Farm Service Div., Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation.

Talk—Smith W. Brookhart, U. S. Senator of Iowa.

Wednesday, July 15, 8:00 to 9:00. Weekly review of fruit and vegetable markets.

Talk—"Co-operation, the real basis of Christian Civilization," Hon. Smith W. Brookhart, U. S. Senator of Iowa.

Thursday, July 16, 12:00 to 1:00. Weather report and noon market summary from U. S. D. A.

"Book Farmer," G. C. Biggar, Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation.

Talk—James Manahan, St. Paul, Minn.

Friday, July 16, 8:00 to 9:00. Weekly report summary.

Talk—"The part co-operation has played in the development of the Northwest," James Manahan, St. Paul, Minn.

Saturday, July 17, 12:00 to 1:00. Weather report and noon market summary from U. S. D. A.

Farm Question Box, E. B. Heaton, Farm Service Div., Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation.

Talk—Pres. John A. Simpson of Oklahoma.

7 O'clock. Live Stock Review.

Talk—"What the Farmers Union has done in agriculture for Oklahoma," Pres. John A. Simpson of Oklahoma.

Friday, July 18, 12:00 to 1:00. Weather report and noon market summary from U. S. D. A.

"Book Farmer," G. C. Biggar, Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation.

Talk—Pres. Milo Reno of Iowa.

8:00 to 9:00. Weekly review of Dairy Products.

Talk—"The effect it would have on existing conditions if Farmers Union Principles were applied," Pres. Milo Reno of Iowa.

Talk—"The Cattle Market Outlook," Gilbert Gusler, Market Analyst, St. Paul.

Saturday, July 19, 8:00 to 1:00 A. M. National Barn Dance Contest, Iowa Farmers' Union Fiddlers Team.

Bankers Favor Coops

Three-fourths Colorado Bankers in Accord with Growers Organizations.

That more than 75 per cent of the banks of Colorado are in favor of cooperative marketing is indicated by replies received from hundreds of questionnaires, recently sent out to state bankers by Joseph Passonneau, state director of markets.

"Although fully three-fourths of the replies received were in favor of cooperative marketing, probably a higher percentage actually favor the plan," said Mr. Passonneau in giving out the figures. "More than 50 of over 800 banks in the state declared they had insufficient information on which to base these replies, while many of the others who declared themselves opposed to the plan are quite evidently opposed because of erroneous impressions."

"As an illustration of this, I have a reply from a Fremont county banker who states that he is opposed to cooperative marketing because the farmers do not seem to cooperate or pool together. It seems to me obvious that if this man could see that the farmers are cooperating, he might be in favor of the movement."

Five questions were put to the

bankers in the questionnaire sent out by Mr. Passonneau. They were:

1. Are any cooperative marketing groups operating in your section?

2. Have you any comments on their operation, or suggestions as to how their methods may be improved?

3. Other conditions being equal, do you allow "pooled" commodities on which you hold mortgages to be marketed by the cooperatives, or do you prefer that such commodities be sold outright?

4. What, in your opinion, will be the beneficial results of cooperative marketing in your community?

5. What harmful effects?

"Although a wide difference in opinion was manifested by the bankers as to how cooperative marketing methods might be improved, most of those sending replies seem to be of the opinion that the movement, and the prices of all products, and during this period of expansion of currency and credit, billions of dollars of indebtedness was contracted at values based on the inflated prices of all products. In the system of deflation of both money and credit which was thrust upon the country over night, and during this period of expansion of currency and credit, billions of dollars of indebtedness was contracted at values based on the inflated prices of all products. In the system of deflation of both money and credit which was thrust upon the country over night, and during this period of expansion of currency and credit, billions of dollars of indebtedness was contracted at values based on the inflated prices of all products. 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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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DON C. ESTES, Director of Advertising
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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, JULY 10, 1924.

NOT POLITICAL BRIBERY.

The farm women of Kansas can secure a big turnout at the polls if they will just plan to use their power. Men love to eat and if possible they want to eat food that is good. All Kansas farm women should announce right now that they will serve no dinner at home either on primary day or election day. Instead they should arrange to carry a big basket of well cooked food to the polls with them, make a holiday from home work out of it, and feed no man until after he has voted.

If the Kansas farmers cannot get anything to eat without going to the polls and voting before they are fed it is certain that there will be a large vote polled and a vote that will assure the control of the public offices of this state by men who are in sympathy with agriculture.

The next legislature should pass a law for the punishment of any voter who allows his regular work on that day to interfere in any way with his obligations as a sovereign citizen and ruler of the commonwealth and the republic.

UNION WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

The wives and children of members of the Kansas Farmers' Union are ready and willing to do their part. There should be a Woman's Auxiliary and a Boys and Girls Club in connection with each Farmers Union Local. Such organizations will assure helpful and interesting programs not only at regular meetings of the locals and allied organizations but in the homes and communities where they are active.

Long before the busy farm season is over plans, by-laws and programs for these auxiliary organizations will be worked out and presented to the readers of this paper. The State Union and the state wide business enterprises will do what they can to forward this movement but its final success must depend very largely on the activity and interest of the women and the boys and girls of the farms.

OBLIGATIONS OF CITIZENSHIP.

All the men who are willing to serve the people of Kansas in the various elective national, state and county offices are now known. An unusual number of farmers have filed for the senate and house of representatives of the Kansas legislature. There are keen contests for most of the congressional places. Two republicans and six democrats have declared their desire to succeed Senator Capper at Washington.

It is the duty of all good citizens to vote intelligently at the primary election which is already held on the first Tuesday in August in this state. That is a busy time for farmers and a slacktime for people who live in the towns and cities. Even in strongly agricultural counties there have been many unsuitable candidates nominated for office because it has been too much trouble for the farmers and their wives to attend the primary election.

The women of Kansas believe in good government. Their interest in the schools, in the enforcement of the laws against crime and vice, and their patriotism should send them to the polls in large numbers. With an automobile on practically every farm there is no reason why agriculture should not control all the nominations made for public office this year except in two or three large cities.

Will the farmers of Kansas working with their wives and all who love good government take control of the nomination and election of public officers this year? There never was a time when slackerism at the polls was more dangerous.

THE UNION CO-OPERATIVE SYSTEM.

The Kansas Farmers Union has made good. It has done much more for the membership and for Kansas agriculture than was ever promised by its organizers and officers. This state has the framework of a real system of cooperative business. The only things necessary to further and more complete success are more members and more thoughtful support of Union enterprises by each member.

The Jobbing Association; the Farmers Union Insurance Companies; the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Companies at Kansas City,

Wichita and St. Joseph; the Farmers Union Auditing Association; the Farmers Union State Bank of Kansas City, Kansas, and the Farmers Union Managerial Association are all accomplished facts. Each of these institutions is in successful operation and is rendering valuable service to the membership.

The big Kansas wheat pool has had the support of the Union. It will serve its members efficiently and economically and in time will secure justice and fair prices for the wheat farmers of Kansas. Every grower in the state should be a member of the Kansas Cooperative Wheat Marketing Association. This is sure to be a year in which pooling is necessary. The market has opened low. Farmers who are forced to sell their wheat from the machine will lose somewhere between ten and forty cents a bushel as compared with those who have protected themselves against low opening prices by associating themselves with the pooling organization.

Two new Union Associations, state wide in membership and in operations are in process of formation. The Farmers Union Producers Association will be pushed along to a numerical strength that will enable it to begin business not later than the first of next January. Farmers are losing large sums through the necessity of marketing their cream, eggs and poultry through agencies controlled by others and operated solely for the profit of concerns that accumulate riches by exploiting the farmers. Every farmer in Kansas who has surplus produce for the market should be a shareholder in and a supporter of this Association.

In a short time a plan will be announced for saving and strengthening the cooperative elevators. That is a service that is much needed at this time. An effective plan is being worked out. It will be offered to elevators and shareholders as soon as the busy season is over on the farms.

THE FARMERS UNION BANK.

The Farmers Union State Bank was opened for business on July 1st. It is located in the new fourteen story Elks building which is the only real skyscraper in Kansas City, Kansas. It is right across the street from the post office and is only one-half a block from Minnesota Avenue on 7th street. This is in the center of the business part of Kansas City, Kansas. It looks like the best location in that city for a bank.

The bank begins business with a paid up capital of \$100,000, a surplus of \$50,000 and a stockholders reserve of \$50,000. The officers and directors of the bank are John Tromble, Chairman of the Board of Directors; E. C. Trull, President; O. K. Marley, Vice President and Cashier; Earl James, Assistant Cashier; W. C. Lansdon, Salina, C. E. Brasted, Logan; L. E. De Voss, Kansas City, Kansas; H. L. Green, Moline, Kansas; C. C. Killian, Green, Kansas; E. E. Woodman, Kansas City, Kansas; A. W. Seaman, Kansas City, Kansas; Robert Taylor, Spring Hill, Kansas; H. E. Witham, Cawker City, Kansas; James Sims, Kansas City, Kansas; Jerome Koehler, Kansas City, Kansas; and C. E. Huff, Oronoque Kansas.

The new officers are assured of a large number of local deposits and there is every reason to believe that the resources and usefulness of this institution will grow very rapidly. Every member of the Union in Kansas should work out some plan that will permit him to participate in the development and share in the helpful services that this bank will render to our organization and to Kansas agriculture. The Farmers need a strong financial agency of their own in Kansas City and if they will cooperate with each other in building up the Farmers Union State Bank they will have such an institution.

THE NEW BANK OFFICERS

Meet the officers of your new bank at Kansas City, Kansas.

John Tromble, Chairman of the Board of Directors is fairly well known in Kansas. He is the president of the Union, a real farmer with farms in both Kansas and Nebraska. His character and influence are a tower of strength to any enterprise with which he is connected.

E. C. Trull, the president and active head and manager of the bank was reared on a farm in Phillips county and is still largely interested in farming and live stock production in that county. Mr. Trull was active in the formation of the Farmers banks at Kirwin, Agra and Phillipsburg. He has been a member of the Union for a long time and has served one term in the Kansas legislature where he made a clean record as an active supporter of measures in the interest of agriculture.

O. K. Marley, Vice President and Cashier was reared on a farm in Miami county. He spent an apprenticeship of seven years in the banking business of Kansas City, Mo. For several years past Mr. Marley has been assistant manager of the Jobbing Association. He was active in the organization of the Farmers Union Wheat Marketing Association and acted as assistant secretary of that organization for some time.

Jerome Koehler who will look after the legal business of the bank was reared in Miami county. He is a grandson of B. J. Sheridan, the veteran editor of the Western Spirit of Paola who has been a member of the Union since its organization in Miami county where he owns several farms. Mr. Koehler is a graduate of the law school of the University of Kansas. Since his admission to the bar he has practiced his profession in Kansas City, Kansas, where he has built up a good business and enjoys the confidence of a large number of clients and friends.

Mr. Earl James Assistant Cashier, has been the cashier of a bank at Clement, Kansas of which he is a part owner. Mr. James comes to his new place well endorsed by the people with whom he has done business in Chase county for a good many years.

The new bank is well manned. The operating officers are young but have plenty of experience in the business. They are all good co-operators and deserve and doubtless will have the

harmonious and united support of the Farmers Union throughout the state.

SLACKERISM AT THE POLLS.

Citizens who refuse to vote can never expect to have good government. Since 1896 there has been a great increase in slackerism at the polls. Here are the figures that tell such an alarming story of indifference, apathy and neglect of duty of the average citizen of our republic.

In 1896, 80 per cent of the qualified voters went to the polls and cast their ballots:
In 1900, 73 per cent;
In 1906, 66 per cent;
In 1912, 62 per cent;
In 1920, less than 50 per cent.

Is it possible to start progress in the other direction? All of the qualified voters should participate in the primaries and vote at the elections in November. People who vote simply perform one of the inescapable duties of citizenship. The Farmers Union Locals of Kansas can do no greater service to the state than to arrange for all members to vote both in August and November.

SAVINGS ACCOUNT POSSIBILITIES.

There are very few people who do not spend money that they might save without any sacrifice of comfort, safety or necessity. There are still more who could save considerable additional sums by exercising a little self denial and self control. Savings are the foundation of security and safety. Savings will pay debts and when properly invested will provide safety for the lean years of production and for the non-producing period that comes with age.

To accumulate savings two things are necessary. The first is a conviction of the necessity for self denial and self control for that purpose. The second is a safe place to put away what is saved with the assurance that it is secure and that it will add to itself by interest. The experience of the last four or five years should have convinced everyone in agriculture that saving is a necessity. The new Farmers Union Bank of Kansas City, Kansas, that is now in operation and that received more than \$40,000 in deposits on the first day that it was open for business is a safe place to put savings with the assurance of safety.

Every man, woman and child connected with the Farmers Union in Kansas should at once begin to plan for a savings account. Every Farmers Union Local in the state should provide an organization of some sort to stimulate savings. Within twelve months we should have at least 25,000 savings accounts in the bank drawing interest for those who have opened them as insurance against the rainy day and the other necessities that wait in the future for all of us.

Before the season of active work reopens in the Locals in September the Bank will have worked out a savings association plan. The Bank will do more than that. It will not only provide a plan for the encouragement of savings but will establish a service department to advise depositors as to investments when savings accounts reach such proportions that the real money earning use can be made of them.

The new bank, our bank, can be made the most useful and helpful of all our state wide enterprises if our members will just give it an opportunity to do those things that are essential to safety and prosperity.

Letters have been received from all over the state testifying to the value and interest of the Kansas Union Farmer. This is one paper that lives only to serve its readers the Union can afford to be without it for a single week. Those who have not paid this year's dues should do so at once.

GROWING TAX BURDENS.

Kansas has a system of taxation laws that oppress the owners of farms and of other tangible and visible property. A large proportion of the voters of this state own farm lands and are forced to pay an unfair proportion of the taxes for the support of the local and state governments and of the state institutions. Also the system of initiating and paying for improved highways again loads a big part of the burden directly onto the already over-loaded shoulders of the farmers of Kansas.

The result of the Kansas lack of a sensible and fair taxation system is a wide spread opposition to institutions and improvements that are essential to the public welfare but that are extremely unpopular because only a part of the population shares in their support. The Kansas farmers are not opposed to schools, to improved highways or to the adequate support of the charitable and penal institutions required for a progressive commonwealth. The yare opposed however, to paying more than their fair share of taxes and sometimes they oppose needed appropriations because they know where the burden will be placed.

What we need in this state is a new system of taxation. Intangible wealth should pay its part. There should be a fair tax on production from natural resources. There should be a moderate state income tax, and probably some form of occupation tax. The costs of constructing and maintaining public highways should be paid by the users in the form of taxes on gasoline, lubricating oils and motor license fees. There may be other possible sources of revenue but if these were tapped and utilized the tax on lands could be reduced very materially, perhaps fifty per cent.

The state and the local units of government will probably never spend any less money than at the present time. The probabilities in fact are all the other way. But the money that is needed can be raised without forcing the sale of farm lands by the sheriff for the satisfaction of tax liens. Farmers would do well to consider the whole field of taxation and of the uses of taxes before they decide to vote against the constitutional amendment that proposes to give the legislature authority to classify intangible property for taxation.

Japan

Is Bury Hating

The United States because this country, in the exercise of an undisputed sovereign power has seen fit to exclude Japanese immigration. Perhaps this step, so generally regarded as necessary was not taken with as much caution and diplomacy as should attend such an important decision but there was no violation of international or treaty law.

It is apparent that there is a strong party in Japan that is determined to force war with the United States. The situation is so critical that the wise and good of both countries should unite to prevent a war without excuse that would certainly go far towards wrecking the prosperity both of Japan and the United States.

Jingoism

Is that Foolish Form Of political lunacy that is always urging otherwise sensible people to settle international quarrels with the sword. Needless to say, most of the noisome and pestiferous jingoes are men who are beyond the fighting age. Youth is supposed to be hot blooded but nearly all wars are fomented by men whose fighting days are over.

With all the modern and scientific methods of destroying human life and property in time of war the lusty young soldier is no longer a real necessity. War would be abolished at once if the age for military service was advanced from eighteen to forty-five or fifty. It is a crime against humanity to destroy the young and the brave. War might not be such an intolerable calamity if it resulted in the extermination of most of the jingoes who are fifty years old or older.

In the next war it might be well to exempt youth and draft middle age.

Storms

Have Destroyed Much life and property in many eastern and southern states. There are always more hurricanes and cyclones in the area around the Gulf of Mexico than anywhere else in the country. People forget that fact after reading the newspaper reports and most folks really believe that Kansas is the center of the cyclone area.

Kansas has fewer destructive storms than almost any other state, but what few we have are always well reported and widely advertised. Journalism consists in spreading bad news.

Bryan

Was the Biggest Man in the democratic national convention. For twenty-eight years that has been true. No other public man who has lived in America has retained the love, the confidence and the respect of so many people for so long a time. It would have been mighty tough for each other for ten days in New York could have busied their antipathies and agreed to support William Jennings Bryan for the presidency.

Possibly the great Commoner could not have been elected but it is quite sure that he is stronger with the strength of the party than any other man who was considered by the convention. There are indications that he would have swept the country had his party decided to name him for the fourth time as its candidate. What unconquerable strength resides in goodness, patriotism, and old fashioned honesty.

Precedent

Sometimes Plays Strange Tricks with events. For nearly a hundred years democratic conventions have observed the two-thirds rule in nominating candidates for the presidential ticket. If a nomination can be made without developing factions interested only in blocking the aspirations of particular candidates it is not a bad rule. If long drawn out balloting creates enmities, widens party divisions and intensifies strife it is a

A BETTER DAY FOR THE WHEAT FARMER?

Four years ago the price of corn was so low that there was no profit in the crop, no matter how high the yield. Farmers were asking themselves if the end of profitable corn production had come. A year later, with another bumper corn harvest, the price of this grain was so high as to make it the best paying crop on the farm.

Indications of a similar reviving situation in wheat are not lacking. The world wheat crop is estimated to be nearly 300 million bushels below that of last year. The United States has in prospect 93 million bushels less wheat than was harvested a year ago. Reports from Canada place the yield in the Dominion at 100 million bushels below 1923 yields. In Europe there is a lessened production of another 100 million bushels.

The indications are that the United States will not have more than 100 million bushels of wheat for export when ordinarily she has 200 million bushels or more. The first carload of the 1924 hard wheat sold at Wichita last week on the basis of \$1.26 1/4 at Kansas City. The sale followed a week in which the price of wheat advanced 15 cents, a greater advance than in any other week's trading in the preceding twelve months. Some grain men predict \$1.25 wheat by Thanksgiving and \$2 wheat before the 1925 crop is harvested.

The Weekly Star more than a month ago pointed out the probability of such a situation arising. The effect of crop injury in different parts of the world was then just beginning to be felt. No one knew how far it would extend. At that time the price of wheat was falling

had thing.

Before the next presidential election congress should work out some plan for the nomination of presidential candidates by the people in popular primaries. The national nominating convention, boss controlled and machine made, has outlived its usefulness and should be abolished.

Delegates To National Conventions

Pay their own expenses and in addition each one kicks in a considerable assessment for state headquarters and for the expenses of the national committee. The democratic convention was in New York nearly two weeks. No delegate could possibly get by with less than ten dollars a day for expense. Add railway and pullman fares and the party assessments and it is not likely that the average cost was less than five hundred dollars apiece.

It is, therefore a costly trip and one that returns but little satisfaction to the men and women who go up there in the interest of a candidate to whose fortunes they are devoted and whose nomination may mean their political preferment and are finally compelled to acquiesce in the selection of some second rate man whose only recommendation is that he has been so mild and harmless that he has never made any enemies. Serving party as a delegate to a national nominating convention is about as thankless and profitless a job as ever falls to the lot of the ordinary run of folks who engage in that pastime.

New York

Is an Unattractive Place in the summer time. There is plenty to see but delegates to the convention had small opportunity for the visiting places of interest. All day and all night through long days and nights they worked in sweltering heat to give the country a nomination for the presidency that would at least be no discredit to the party.

Conventions in mid-summer should be held at Denver, St. Paul, Duluth or some other place where there is at least a chance to get fresh air and pure water. The selection of New York was a blunder that it is difficult either to explain or forgive. It is safe to say that no party will make a similar mistake for another fifty years even if the outworn and discredited convention method of nominating presidents survives that long.

Eastern

Folks Know Little About the country west of the Hudson river. About one-half of the population of New York City was born in Europe and has no conception of the extent of the republic. Such an atmosphere is not good for a nominating convention. Then there are other influences that are not wholly without bad results.

A city that is known as the seat of Tammany Hall and as the location of Wall street should have little voice in selecting a chief magistrate for the whole republic. Up to this time only four presidents of the United States have come from the big state and two of them succeeded by reason of the death of their predecessors.

There are a few people, of course, who think New York is all right because it is such a short distance from the water front to the twelve mile line along which the refreshment fleet is moored.

Platforms

Should Initiate Legislation and set forth policies of administration if the parties that make them are successful at the polls. Too often they are like the platforms of passenger cars on the railways, simply built to get in on. A little later this paper will analyze the campaign promises of the two great political parties, printing each one in full.

Observant and thoughtful folks will not be able to discover a great deal of difference aside from the partisan denunciations that are regarded by

and with a bumper crop in prospect in Kansas and Oklahoma farmers were talking 75-cent wheat at threshing time.

While the United States is estimated to be 93 million bushels short of last year's harvest, the hard winter wheat territory is 63 million bushels ahead of last year in estimated yield. This advance in price is coming when the hard winter wheat belt has a good crop. If the Kansas wheat farmer can get a reasonably good price for the fair yield he is now promised it will mean the dawning of a better day for him; a day of fair return for labor and invested capital; a day when debt burdens may be eased; when more labor saving machinery may be had for the household and the field; a day of better clothing and better living conditions; the beginning of better times on the wheat farms of the Southwest.

H. J. WATERS

NO CUT IN MILK CONSUMPTION FROM TUBERCULOSIS ERADICATION

If the current extensive activities for eradicating bovine tuberculosis have any effect on the consumption of milk in the United States, such effect is an increase rather than a decrease. This conclusion is reached by dairy and veterinary specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture after a careful study of the problem. A chart just prepared by the department shows the relation between the slaughter of tuberculous cattle, total dairy cows in the United States, and per capita consumption of milk for the last six years. During the years 1918 to 1923, inclusive, tuberculous cattle killed in the United States increased progressively from

6,544 to 107,321; approximately 95 per cent of tuberculous cattle killed are dairy cattle. During the same years the total number of dairy cows in the United States increased by 1,127,000 head, and annual milk consumption per capita showed an increase from 172 quarts to 212 quarts. Although, when considered alone, the slaughter of tuberculous cattle may seem large, such slaughter is very small when compared with the total number of animals, being less than one-half of one per cent of the dairy cows in the United States. The figures given show that while tuberculosis eradication has been going on actively, the dairy cows in the country have increased more than a million head, and there has been an increase of 40 quarts in the annual per capita consumption of milk. The total population of the United States has also increased almost seven million during the same six years.

From these facts department officials conclude that tuberculosis eradication, together with the widespread discussion given it throughout the country, certainly has no detrimental effect on the consumption of milk and other dairy products. On the other hand tuberculin testing has had a stabilizing effect in communities that have been made free of the disease. Testing for tuberculosis makes for better products as well as more economical production.

"The most successful farmers study carefully the general trend of production, and without disorganizing their general plans, nevertheless try to go somewhat counter to the prevailing trend. Such farmers usually have the higher priced stuff to sell."

politicians as highly necessary. After all why should there be so very much difference. If the parties are honest they are each trying to do the same thing, that is to govern the republic for benefit of all the people. No matter who is elected the constitution must prevail and the laws already in existence must be enforced.

Strange Figures from the Past

Some times reappear at national nominating conventions. Nothing more startling ever occurred or was suggested that the proposal to nominate James Hamilton Lewis for the vice presidency. A striking and brilliant figure was Lewis in his day, first a congressman from Washington and then a senator from Illinois only to disappear into the deeper obscurity for years and then to be resurrected and put in the contest for the vice presidency.

One thing is certain if the convention selected Lewis and the people elect him the whole country will know that he is on the job.

Mussolini Was a Revolutionist

Until he secured control of the Italian government. Since then he has been a conservative. Nothing in the world is so steady as responsibility. McDonald, the labor prime minister of England is giving his country a safe and sane administration differing but little from the policies and practices of the liberals and Tories who have alternated in power in that country for generations.

There never need be any fear of electing a progressive or even a radical to high and responsible office. When such men get in they realize their obligations and discharge their duties in strict conformity with law and custom. They may still advocate reforms but they violate no laws nor do they confiscate any property or destroy their usefulness by forcing ill digested reforms on an unwilling people.

Agriculture Receives Little Attention

From politicians because farmers are not well organized. A compact and effective association of one-tenth of the farmers in each state of the Union could and would run the republic. There are several hundred groups of organized farmers but they have no common purposes or plans and simply destroy each other whenever they appear at conventions or before congress in support of policies or legislation in their own interest.

Whenever the farmers learn to act together they will take charge of the affairs of government and business.

Brennan Of Illinois

Was probably the most powerful single individual in the control of votes who had a seat in the national democratic convention. He and Taggart of Indiana had long acted with Charles Murphy who was chief of Tammany for so many years. Had Murphy lived the convention would not have engaged in so much fruitless and futile balloting.

The power of such men as Brennan, Murphy and Taggart is the best possible argument in favor of abolishing national nominating conventions. Each party has its little inside group that finally selects candidates and tells the delegates how to vote. It is time for the American voters to begin to do a little telling on their own account.

Fishing Is Fine for the Soul

Of any man who is compelled to spend most of his life in an office. This writer is starting fishing tomorrow and in the next issue proposes to tell the folks how much fun it is and how sorry he is that all the Kansas folks cannot share his pleasures during his vacation.

6,544 to 107,321; approximately 95 per cent of tuberculous cattle killed are dairy cattle. During the same years the total number of dairy cows in the United States increased by 1,127,000 head, and annual milk consumption per capita showed an increase from 172 quarts to 212 quarts.

Although, when considered alone, the slaughter of tuberculous cattle may seem large, such slaughter is very small when compared with the total number of animals, being less than one-half of one per cent of the dairy cows in the United States. The figures given show that while tuberculosis eradication has been going on actively, the dairy cows in the country have increased more than a million head, and there has been an increase of 40 quarts in the annual per capita consumption of milk. The total population of the United States has also increased almost seven million during the same six years.

From these facts department officials conclude that tuberculosis eradication, together with the widespread discussion given it throughout the country, certainly has no detrimental effect on the consumption of milk and other dairy products. On the other hand tuberculin testing has had a stabilizing effect in communities that have been made free of the disease. Testing for tuberculosis makes for better products as well as more economical production.

"The most successful farmers study carefully the general trend of production, and without disorganizing their general plans, nevertheless try to go somewhat counter to the prevailing trend. Such farmers usually have the higher priced stuff to sell."

The Relationship Of The F. U. To Its Commodity Organizations

The following letter from the secretary of the Washington Farmers' Union, Mr. A. D. Cross of Spokane, is particularly appropriate to the South Dakota membership at this time, when some who are launching business enterprises would make UNION A means rather than an end—J. W. B.

Spokane, Washington,
May 27, 1924.

Mr. J. W. Batcheller,
President of the Farmers' Union,
Dear Brother Batcheller:

I just received a copy of your circular letter to our members in your jurisdiction, and I thought the quotation from the manager of a livestock commission in which he says "my whole effort and thoughts are centered on building up the livestock business without regard to the Farmers' Union" is too often the attitude of our business managers. I have often made the statement that any manager that is worth a whoop can either make or break a Farmers' Union that he is supposed to serve.

Until the Farmers' Union, local county and state, demands of its managers and employees an unwavering loyalty to the Union, and a strict consideration, we can have but little hope of building up a strong, powerful organization. As strange as the doctrine may sound to some of our managers, farm organization is far more important than any commodity or business organization. In my judgment the only hope of the farmers ever arriving at a point where their demand and receive justice at the hands of our government is through a strong compact farm organization like the Farmers' Union. Trying to rescue agriculture from what seems to be inevitable bankruptcy through our marketing plan without farm organization is like trying to stop a leak at the spigot while the bung hole is wide open.

I believe in marketing organizations and in business organizations of every kind, owned and controlled by the farmers themselves, but in order to get the greatest good from them they must be anchored hard and fast to a farm organization and there is none fitted so well to anchor to as the Farmers' Union. The only way this strong, powerful farm organization can ever be built up is to confine the benefits as far as possible to the membership. Make the marketing end of the business institution work to help make the Union attractive. If the benefits of the Farmers' Union in the beginning could have been confined to our membership instead of being broadcasted to all, we would now have more thousands of members than we have hundreds.

I wish we might get it instilled in the minds of all our members and particularly in the minds of all the board of directors of all Farm Union institutions and all those who have the hiring of managers and other employees of whatever nature, that one of the requisite qualifications must be loyalty to the Farmers' Union; and that a part of their duty is to build up the Farmers' Union. Any employee whatever his qualifications otherwise may be, that is not willing to do this is not qualified for any position in a Farmers' Union institution. The sooner all our members realize this fact and hue to the scratch the better it will be for the Farmers' Union, which is only another way of saying it will be better for the farmer.

How long would any other organization tolerate an employee willfully disregarding the support of the organization which he is supposed to serve. What every manager and employee of every Farmers' Union needs indelibly instilled in his mind is, that he is hired and paid to work for the organized farmer and not for the farmer on the outside. The walls must be built up to protect those on the inside, and be hard-boiled enough to prohibit any and all benefits possible from reaching the fellow on the outside; make it as interesting as possible for him to remain inside. There is no more reason why any benefits should extend outside of the Farmers' Union, than that the benefits of the great fraternal organizations like the Masons, Odd Fellows, etc., should open wide their doors to all and bestow their benefits promiscuously upon all.

We have seen many of our local unions and local institutions wrecked because of their willingness to sacrifice the principles of the Union for "volume of business."

A bit of our experience of the past seventeen years, might not be without its benefits at this time. When we organized the Farmers' Union in this state, we helped our local unions in organizing their local warehouses and elevator companies and then turned them loose to work out their own salvation. In many instances as soon as they got their warehouses established and well on their way toward a financial success somebody would rise up on his hind legs and say "the Farmers' Union has served its purpose, we do not need to pay our dues to it any longer. We have our warehouses established that is all we need." Others would decide that their business could be greatly enlarged if they would revoke the by-laws requiring membership in the Farmers' Union and pull down this requirement and throw the business open to all. This, of course, resulted in but one thing, the death of the Union; and eventually the business, if it proved successful, drifted into the hands of a few designing men, and the farmers would simply have to start all over again, after they had succeeded in organizing

local warehouses (very few elevators were used as our farmers sacked their grain) in most every locality some of these individuals that thought the Farmers' Union had served its purpose, that there was no other work for it, discovered that the local warehouses would not stop all the leaks—that they were still unable to reach the terminal market without paying heavy toll to the grain speculators. So the Farmers' Union again came to the rescue and organized a terminal company, and again the cry came up from many of them that we the company known as the Tri-State Terminal Market do not have the Farmers' Union any longer, it has served its mission.

Perhaps it was the fault of the Union that the local institutions were not organized on a basis that they could control the flow of grain through the Terminal Company, however, this was not done and they found their problems were not all solved and there was still use for the Farmers' Union. The commodity marketing plan came along next and we organized the first Wheat Growers' Association in the United States; the Washington Wheat Growers Association and the Idaho Wheat Growers Association. We had gained some experience by this time and fought to tie these up to the Farmers' Union, requiring membership in the Association, but the majority were against us and these Associations were organized outside and turned loose. Again some of these wiseacres arose on their hind feet and said the Farmers' Union has no further mission to perform now, no use to pay dues to it any longer. Our marketing problems are all solved. The result of this experience has been that the Idaho Association has ceased to be and the Washington Association has voted to suspend operations for one year, which is all probability means permanently with the Farmers' Union still in existence, very much weakened because of those experiences as the only remaining hope for the farmer.

Through all these experiences I have noticed that when the manager of any Farmers' Union institution was loyal and true to the Union that the local has prospered; but when the manager was indifferent to the cause of the Union it has languished and in many instances has died.

During the last year we have organized a Farmers' Union Egg and Poultry Association and have just incorporated the Farmers' Union Fruit & Produce Association and in both we require membership in the Farmers' Union; and require them to keep their dues paid up in the Union.

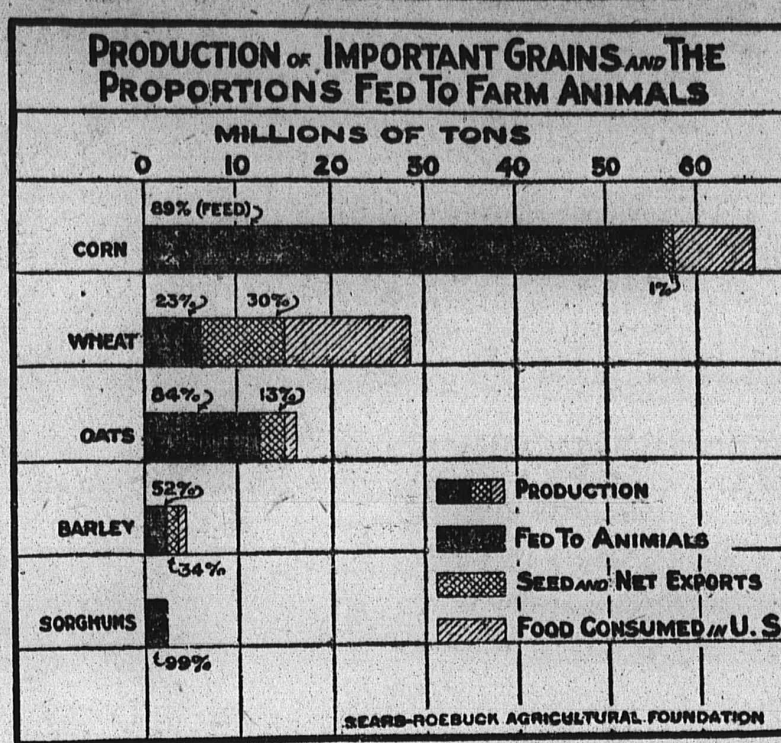
We shall purchase supplies as well as market their products through these associations and will not do business with any or for any except members. We are organized under the Co-operative Marketing Act of this state which does not permit us to do business with any except members. I think this law is a good one. In these institutions we have organized, the Farmers' Union assumes no control. The members of each association elect their own board of directors and control their own institution. The Farmers' Union has charge of the educational work, and the sign-up work and will keep a general supervision over them. It will require a copy of all financial reports and will act in a general way as a representative for the members at all times to know how his business institution is being conducted, so it will be the business of the Farmers' Union to supply him with that information. If the board of directors or management at any time fails in the discharge of their duties it will be the business to report to the members, and the changes, if any, must at all times be made by the members themselves.

If it is our purpose to try to coordinate the efforts of both the Farmers' Union and the off-spring—its business institutions—to build up a strong and more compact farm organization. Many of our would-be leaders do not seem to be able to differentiate between a farmers' organization and a marketing organization. One of the great weaknesses of the cooperative movement seems to be that as soon as an effort is put forth in a business way to conduct the farmers' business some individual gets in and soon loses sight of the great principles at stake and sets about building up an institution around himself.

If the Farmers' Union could render no other service than to prevent this and see that all efforts whether fraternal or in a business way are directed toward building up and maintaining the principles for which the Farmers' Union has stood during its past history it will have rendered a service that will justify the payment of dues by every member of every business institution.

The individual member cannot protect himself against the designing minds of some of these employees—the Farmers' Union is peculiarly fitted for that work. Education is essential to cooperation. That education will not be complete until the farmer is made to comprehend the fact that his hope lies in a strong compact self-help organization, and that all his efforts of whatever nature along cooperative lines must be utilized to protect and strengthen farm organizations, both state and national.

Fraternally yours,
A. D. CROSS,
Secretary of the Washington Farmers' Union.
—South Dakota Union Farmer.



Concentrated feeds produced in the United States in a year would supply 24,000,000 adult cattle for twelve months, while all other harvested feed actually eaten would support 23,000,000 head, according to the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation. This conclusion is based on a study of the important grains and the proportion of each fed to farm animals.

Among the concentrates corn is the most important. Corn provides approximately 70 per cent of the total feed value of the concentrates. Oats constitute about 16 per cent and mill feeds from wheat, over 7 per cent. On the basis of feed value, nearly half of the concentrates are produced in the corn belt.

Corn production, as reported in the latest census, was approximately 65,000,000 tons. Of this amount 53,770,000 was used for live stock feed. The total oat crop equaled 16,883,000 tons, of which 14,258,000 tons were eaten by live stock.

The concentrates include grains, seeds and the by-products of grain mills, such as bran, rice, rice polish and oat feed. From the breweries and distilleries come malt sprouts and brewer's grain, and from the oil mills, meal and cake from cotton seed, faxseed, peanuts and soy beans. The by-products of packing houses furnish blood meal, tankage, and fish meal, which are considered as concentrates, but these are animal products.

Concentrates supply more feed than all the other classes of harvested forage combined. Hays and fodders furnish less than 30 per cent of the total harvested feed. The aggregate feed value of the straw and the stovers, silages and roots and mature crops pastured of is only about 13 per cent of the total.

EIGHTY ACRE FARMS IN INDIANA PROVE PROFITABLE

Many farmers in central Indiana are making good on 80-acre farms, say representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture who have recently completed a study of small farms in that region. Farms larger than 80 acres offer opportunities for profit to capable managers, but the fact that 80-acre farms are numerous in central Indiana prompted farm management experts in the department to inquire what conditions are necessary to success on farms of that size.

Crop Rotation Systems. They found that in general the more successful 80-acre farmers have definite crop rotation systems of corn, small grain, and clover and timothy. They increase their corn acreage whenever that is practicable. Over a series of years, yields as high as 50 bushels of corn, 45 bushels of oats, 30 bushels of wheat, and 15 ad on the more successful farms. Profitable 80-acre farms are those on which comparatively high standards of organization and management are maintained.

Usually these farms have from three to five cows, with enough young cattle to maintain the herd. In most cases there are from 5 to 8 brood sows, raising from 50 to 70 pigs a year. Commonly the farms have three work animals and about 10 hens. Though the farmers have enough machinery to work their land efficiently, they do not invest in more equipment than can be put to economical use.

The labor requirements on these small farms are such that the farmers themselves are able to do most of the work, with help from their families in doing chores. In rush periods the families help in the field work, or help is hired. Family labor or hired labor, on the average is employed to the equivalent of from two to four months of man labor a year. Farmers operating on these lines often have comfortable homes with modern conveniences, and are able to give their children good educational opportunities.

Some of the neighbors of these successful farmers were not getting good returns from their land and labor. High crop yields did not always insure success. While all the more successful farms had crop yields above the average many farmers with crop yields above the average were unsuccessful because the crops were not efficiently marketed through live stock.

Stock to Consume Crops. The 80-acre farm in central Indiana that is profitable over a period

of years usually has enough live stock to consume all the corn grown on it, and some purchased corn. Four successful farms for which records were obtained for eight years had 54 per cent more live stock than the four least successful farms. Differences in the returns from live stock accounted for greater variations in the farm incomes than any other items.

In Clinton county, for example, the most successful 80-acre farmers raised an average of 9.3 pigs per sow each year, compared with six pigs per sow per year by the least successful farmers. In both cases two liters a year were raised. On the four most successful farms in Clinton county, one calf was raised every 12 months for each cow, compared with one calf every 15 months for each cow on the four least successful farms. In proportion to the number of hens kept, twice as many chickens were raised to sell or replace the loss on the four most successful farms.

The cows on the four most successful farms averaged 172 pounds of butterfat per cow, which is low for good dairy cows, as compared with 62 pounds on the four least successful farms. Egg production per hen on the most successful farms was 53 per cent higher than on the least successful farms.

CASHING IN ON CO-OPERATION

It doesn't take any silver-tongued orator to prove to the Roosevelt Hay Growers Association that there's money as well as good spirit in cooperation. After the two years of its existence, this Association has saved \$20,000 for the 300 members during the past year. They received about \$3 per ton more for their hay than the average market price.

The Roosevelt Hay Growers Association is a non-profit-making cooperative which furnishes baling wire at cost to members, helps secure labor for harvesting and baling, and grades and markets the hay at not more than \$1.25 per ton. When the hay is delivered to the Association the grower is given advances of from 70 to 75 per cent of the market value and during the year further advances are made. If the market price at delivery is less than \$15 per ton, the hay is stored in the warehouse of the Association until a higher price is secured to cover the farmers' cost of production.

Ninety-one sow-litter clubs are carrying on the first year program in South Dakota this year with a membership of 771 boys and girls. Fifty-two second year clubs have a membership of 369.

KANSAS CITY HAY MARKET Receipts were very light this week. There were 69 cars of Prairie, 80 cars of Alfalfa, 21 cars of Timothy, 3 cars of Clover Mixed on the market, a total of 173 cars, as compared with 279 cars last week and 280 cars cars a year ago.

All quotations were unchanged this week, with a steady market on upper grades of hay. Low grades and damaged hay were slow and dull.

ALFALFA—The Kansas Department of Agriculture reports a larger acreage of Alfalfa this year than last, although the first cutting will probably fall a little short of last year's first harvest, as the cool dry spring has not been favorable to Alfalfa growth. New Alfalfa from Colorado has been bringing a premium on this market; much of the new Kansas crop is arriving in a damaged condition.

Nominal Quotations, July 5, 1924.
Prairie:
No. 1—\$11.50-12.50.
No. 2—\$10.00-11.00.
No. 3—\$8.50-9.50.

Alfalfa:
Choice—\$20.00-22.00.
No. 1—\$17.50-19.50.
Standard—\$15.00-17.00.
No. 2—\$10.50-14.50.
No. 3—\$7.00-10.00.

Timothy:
No. 1—\$19.00-20.00.
Standard—\$17.50-18.50.
No. 2—\$15.00-17.00.
No. 3—\$10.00-14.50.

Clover Mixed:
Light—\$18.50-19.50.
No. 1—\$16.00-18.00.
No. 2—\$11.00-15.00.

Clover:
No. 1—\$14.00-15.00.
No. 2—\$11.00-13.50.
Straw—\$9.00-9.95.

A VITAL QUESTION.

The question of a co-operative creamery and cold storage plant at Paola is vital. Mr. Smith and Mr. Collins of the Paola Butter Company, and Mr. Barrett, of the Jersey Farm Dairy and many others, including Dick Lehmkuhl, N. J. Kaiser and Roy S. Lowe, have in mind the establishing of a real collection house for butter, fat, whole milk and the like. In connection with it there is to be a cold storage plant, which can be used by the Paola Cheese Factory.

To get the thing started will require about \$25,000, and, for one, The Western Spirit, is willing to take its share in order to push the thing forward and thoroughly try it out. This is in the line of what has been said by the farmers, the business men of Paola and this newspaper for years back. The only factory that we can surely make go here is the one based on the cow. Of course, a cold storage house would be an adjunct for the poultry growers and egg producers.

This town should, with its splendid means of transportation, be paying the very highest price known in Eastern Kansas for butter, fat and for whole milk, as well as eggs, and the like. Word keeps coming, whether it will be reliable or not, that Ottawa and Drexel have been paying better prices for such products than has Paola. It may be a matter of hearsay, but such things can easily be determined, anyhow, it's up to Paola to establish a truck line to call on all the producers of dairy products and poultry products daily for what they have to sell. Also it is equally as important to have men in charge of it of established and successful experience, who will honestly account to every producer for every dime's worth of produce handled.—Western Spirit.

Cow testing associations bring money returns to their members in various ways. During the month of January there were five defective separators located in one South Dakota association. One of them was losing its owner \$15.95 per month and another one \$13.65.

BUY BINDER TWINE

FARMERS UNION BRAND
Standard — Insect-treated
Local or Car Lot Shipments

REQUEST PRICES

Farmers Union Jobbing Association
106 New England Bldg.
Kansas City, Missouri

FARMERS CLASSIFIED AD

Mail This To
THE KANSAS UNION FARMER
Salina, Kansas

Rate: 5 cents a word on single insertion; 4 cents a word each week if ordered 4 or more consecutive weeks. Minimum charge is 50c.

Count Initials or Abbreviations as Words

(Your Name) (Route) (Town) (State)

NOTE: Count your name and address as part of advertisement

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

If members of the Union have anything to sell or exchange, they should advertise it in this department. Rate: 5 cents a word per line; four or more insertions 4 cents a word. 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.

FARM FOR SALE

A smooth sixty acres, known as the F. P. Starrett farm, one mile south and one mile west of Solomon on the Golden Belt. Encumbrance is \$5000; 6 per cent interest, which can run indefinitely. This land must be sold and is priced accordingly. Satisfactory terms can be arranged.

Write or see THE R. P. CRAVENS, AGENT, Salina, Kansas.

FOR SALE 80 ACRES CREEK BOTTOM, 1 mile from Minneapolis, Kansas. Good house, 6 rooms and bath. Soft water in house. Large barn, nearly new chicken house, garage and granary, lots of shade and fruit. Jess Schibler, Minneapolis, Kansas.

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Department of Practical Co-Operation

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE F. E. & C. U. OF KANSAS
Allow me to call your attention again that the Board of Directors have authorized me beginning July 1st, 1924, to remove from the mailing list the names of all those members whose 1924 dues have not reached the Secretary's office.

C. E. Brasted, State Secretary

UNION MEETING NOTICES
Notice of Farmers' Union meetings will be printed under this heading 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.

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. Muckenthaer, 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 No. 1309 meets every first and third Wednesday evening of each month.

E. J. Kissinger, Pres.

W. T. Flinn, Sec-Treas.

NEOSHA COUNTY QUARTERLY MEETING.
The regular quarterly meetings of the Neosha County Farmers Union will be held in the I. O. 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. McClaskey, 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.

PONTANA LOCAL 1789.
Pontana Local No. 1789 will meet the first and third Friday nights regularly.

All members should be present.

W. A. Boze, Sec-Treas.

W. H. Syster, Pres.

UNION VALLEY LOCAL 1679.
We meet every two weeks on Tuesday. All Farmer Unions member welcome.

Owen Hunsperger, Pres.

I. M. Wagner, Sec.

UNION LOCAL NO. 273.
Regular meetings on second and fourth Thursday each month.

Charles Crossard, Sec.

CENTENNIAL LOCAL NO. 2096.
Centennial Local No. 2096 meets every two weeks on Friday night, the next meeting being on July the 11th.

F. C. Feuerborn, Sec.

PONTANA LOCAL ADDS NEW MEMBERS.
Pontana Union Local No. 1789 met at a call meeting June 27th. Ten new members were added to the Union and we now have 60 paid up members with 40 lady members. Not many were out, but much interest was evidenced. We hope to see more out at the next meeting.

W. A. Boze, Sec.

DOUGLAS COUNTY QUARTERLY MEETING.
Douglas County held its second quarterly meeting June 5, 1924, at the Court House at much rain, the account of having a backward wind, the farmers were not back with good crops that we did not have as good attendance as we should have had.

The locals represented were: Eu-

dora, Franklin, High Prairie, Prospect, Worden, Lone Star and Pleasant Valley. There was quite a lot of business transacted in the afternoon, and a lot of questions discussed. The Paige Parcel Post Law was discussed thoroughly, and there will be some resolutions in regard to same appear later.

Several committees were appointed. Mr. Holcom was chosen as a delegate to represent the wheat poolers.

The next meeting will be held at Holcom's grove if the weather permits. If not, it will be held at Pleasant Valley School House.

We hope that the Locals which are not represented in this writing will be present at the next quarterly meeting which will be the third Saturday in September.

Mrs. G. W. Hardtarfer, Cor. Sec.

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.

Burmeister—943—Roy Hunter, Ellsworth sec. 24 members paid for 1924—100 per cent.

Athelstone Central—1171—Ralph Heikes, Wakefield, Sec.—12 members paid for 1924—100 per cent.

Summit—1574—Mrs. Alice Ames, Madison, Sec.—30 paid for 1924—100 per cent.

Pleasant Valley—1804—Frank R. Erbert, Ellis, Sec.—18 paid for 1924—100 per cent.

Fairdale—927—Carl W. Mayer, Brewster, Sec., 13 members paid for 1924—100 per cent.

Rydal—703—G. S. Duncan, Redeville, Sec. 81 members paid for 1924—100 per cent.

Prairie College—1227—I. P. Bruening, Robinson, Sec. 29 members paid for 1924—100 per cent.

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

Hays—1130 Mrs. Everett Alquist Sec.—76 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, Jno. Hoffines, Esbon—all members paid for 1924—100 per cent.

Neutral, 303, John Costello, McClure—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—1308—Robert J. Meyer, Girard, Secretary—100%.

Victor—1516—W. G. Harris, Burrton, Secretary, 5 members—100%.

New Hope—1894—S. Tibble, Cedar Point, Secretary, 8 members—100%.

Gen. 1689—G. E. Weir, Pittsburg, Secretary, 10 members—100%.

Survey—34—Grant Bliss, Woodston, Secretary, 9 members—100%.

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

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

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

Bushong—579—H. C. Harder, Dunlap, Secretary, 10 members, 100%.

Hunt—1107—J. L. Kongs, Coaling, Secretary—19 members 100%.

asked the pool member, of his neighbor.

"Say, man what are you talking about? I'm getting 79 cents a bushel."

It did not take the neighbors long to figure out why the elevator manager was offering 25 cents more for the same grade of wheat to the pooler.

He was trying to make a dissatisfied member, knowing that he would not get the wheat at any price. This event took place last March.

The same neighbors met again last week.

"How much did you get for that pooled wheat?" asked the non-pooler.

"I got 96 cent net" replied the pooler.

"You beat me 17 cents a bushel and yet that elevator man told me what a fool I'd be to join the pool. Wonder who the fool really is."

And the non-pooler scratched his head, slapped his horses up and went on towards town wondering if he was as free and independent as he had always thought he was—always asking the other fellow how much he would take for wheat, sugar and bran—Wheat Growers Journal.

CONGRESS MORE INTERESTED IN SCANDAL THAN FARMERS' PORTLAND.

"Congress is more interested in oil and in spreading scandal than in relief for the farmer," declared Herbert Egbert of The Dalles, president of the Oregon Farmers' union in the course of an address to members of the Oregon Co-operative council of the Portland Chamber of Commerce June 24.

Delegates, including representatives of a number of cooperative associations, heard congress severely criticized for lack of agricultural relief measures at the hands of the president of the association.

The resolution was adopted at the meeting, which was called by R. A. Ward, Portland, president of the council, included action favoring a study of market conditions and reports by county assessors in regard to acreages in order to maintain "reasonable production with respect to market possibilities."

The repeal of the bill prohibiting the use of milk products in the manufacture of substitutes was opposed by the members of the council.

The cooperative movement in the United States was described in a report of several years' study by C. J. Hurd, specialist of the Oregon Agricultural college extension service.

Mr. Hurd gave emphasis to the pruned situation and reported a favorable outlook for the organization of new cooperative marketing agencies. His report was supplemented by a talk by R. H. Kipp, marketing specialist of the Portland Chamber of Commerce.

Edgar L. Ludwig, secretary of the Oregon Cooperative Grain Growers' association, told of a proposed grain merger, in which the interest of five Chicago firms would be turned over to cooperative organizations.

"An Effective Merchant Marine," was the subject of a report by L. K. Hodges of Portland.

The meeting was under direction of Mr. Ward, who represents the Oregon Cooperative Wool Growers' association. Paul V. Maris of the Oregon Agricultural college is secretary.

George A. Palmer of Hood River, master of the state grange, was a guest at the meeting.

PREPARING FRUIT EXHIBITS.

This week is not too early to commence thinking of the fair exhibit the fruit grower may prepare next fall. If you have American grapes which are likely to last until fair time it pays to purchase 2 lb. manila bags and put over the most even bunches of about this time. This protects them from insects, including the birds, and will in no way interfere with the growth or the color of the fruit.

Apple and peach color may be increased by selecting a considerable number of sound fruits of good size and seeing to it that they are not shaded by leaves or branches in the orchard any long part of the day.

Experience has shown that right in the orchard is the best place to select show fruit in the fall.

An interesting exhibit can be made by taking cherries when ripe to the plant and having them frozen in the center of a block of ice and held in storage until the time of the fair when they can be exhibited.

The department of horticulture would be glad to give assistance relative to the preparation of fair exhibits. This offer includes suggestions regarding box packing of apples.

THE MONEY VALUE OF A HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION TO A FARMER

Many parents living in rural communities are doubtless debating whether they should send the boys and girls who completed the courses in the small district schools last spring to high schools this fall. One question they probably ask is: "Will it pay in dollars and cents?"

The United States Department of Agriculture and the various State agricultural colleges have made a number of investigations of the differences between the incomes of educated and uneducated farmers.

All of these studies show that in the majority of cases the better trained farmers receive the better incomes. The results cited in the following studies are typical of the investigations:

The department of Agriculture reports a survey of three representative areas in Indiana, Illinois, and

Iowa, which shows that tenant farmers with a high school education receive an average annual labor income of \$526 a year more than the men with only a common-school education. A college education will add to this average \$453 a year making the income of college graduates \$979 more a year than the labor earnings of the men with only a common-school education.

Cornell University has estimated that a high school education is worth as much to a farmer as \$6,000 worth of bonds bearing five per cent interest, and that a college education is worth twice that amount.

COUNTY FURNISHES SORGHUM SMUT TREATMENT MATERIAL.

Rush county farm bureau has made arrangements with the county to furnish formaldehyde to farmers with which to treat sorghum seed against smut this spring.

County wide treating will take place on about the first of May in all communities in the county.

Check plats of untested seed will be planted in each community to demonstrate the virtue of the formaldehyde treatment.

POISON BRAN MASH FOR GRASSHOPPERS.

The use of poison bran mash is the most effective and practical method for destroying grasshoppers. This bran mash is composed of 20 pounds of bran, one pound of white arsenic, two quarts of syrup, three oranges, and three and one-half gallons of water.

The bran and arsenic are mixed together while dry. The other ingredients are mixed together and then the dry mixture is united and thoroughly stirred.

This poison bran mash is sown broadcast over the area where the grasshoppers are bad, the above formula being sufficient for about five acres.

WHEAT OF UNITED STATES WILL BE MERCHANDISED.

The wheat of the United States will be merchandised (pooled) within a very few years. This statement is conceded to be conservative by all sane economic thinkers who have studied the wheat problem and the conditions of the producers.

The question which confronts us now is whether or not the people who are now on the farms will awake and do this for themselves in time to save themselves from bankruptcy or if they will pass up this opportunity by sleeping.

Until they have been driven from the farms and find themselves doing the work on the farms for some big land trust company who now holds first mortgages on most of the wheat farms of our United States.

The wheat farmer of today will either organize to merchandise his wheat (getting cost of production) in time to save his farms and equipment or the Big Interests will take control of the business and they will apply the business principles of merchandising wheat, just as other business industries have done in the past.

Awake, Brother Farmer, and help save the day for our children by working on the farms, producing wheat, not for your own profits but for the profits of big business who will then be orderly marketing the wheat you produce.

STORAGE WILL BE PAID TO POOLERS.

ENID, Okla. June 26.—(Special)—Unusual advantages will be offered on the 1924 wheat crop to members of the Oklahoma Wheat Growers' association who store their wheat on their own farms for a few months following harvest, officials of the organization have announced.

Storage will start July 15 and will continue for several months. Two cents per bushel per month will be paid for the first two months following July 15 and 1 cent per bushel per month will be paid after September 15.

Many members plan to take advantage of this unusual storage opportunity, officials said.

Nearly \$50,000 was paid in storage to members on the 1923 pool on which only 1 cent per bushel was allowed for each month, it was said. Several of the larger members of the association have large elevators on their farms, officials said.

SPANISH CEREAL CROPS SMALLER THAN LAST YEAR.

Forecasts of 1924 cereal production in Spain are considerably below the high yields last year except for rye, according to a radiogram to the United States Department of Agriculture from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

The wheat crop for 1924 is forecasted at 136,318,000 bushels compared with 157,110,000 bushels harvested in 1923. The average production during the ten years 1914-1923 was 138,168,000 bushels and the pre-war average 1909-13 was 130,446,000 bushels.

The total forecasts of wheat production received to date from six countries amounts to 1,269,869,000 bushels compared with 1,381,652,000 bushels harvested in 1923. This is a decrease of 8.1 per cent from last year's production.

In 1923 these six countries produced 45.2 per cent of the wheat harvested in the Northern Hemisphere exclusive of Russia.

The rye forecast for Spain is about 18 per cent above last year. The crop this year is reported as 33,108,000 bushels compared with 28,075,000 bushels last year and 27,636,000 bushels the average production during 1909-13.

Barley production is forecasted at 94,339,000 bushels against 11,861,000 bushels last year and 74,688,000 bushels the 1909-13 average.

The forecast of the oats crop for 1924 is 30,520,000 bushels compared with 40,434,000 bushels in 1923 and 29,110,000 bushels the average for 1909-13.

Sorghum will outyield corn as a forage or silage crop in any part of Kansas.

Wheat Pool Contract Doubled Last Year

WICHITA, Kas.—Fifty-three million bushels of wheat will be sold co-operatively out of the 1924 crop by the various state wheat pools, according to Herman Steen, secretary of the National Advisory Wheat Committee. That is practically twice as much wheat as was under contract in the season of 1923.

Mr. Steen gave the size of the pools in 1923 and the amount expected to be handled this coming season, as follows:

| 1923 | State | 1924 |
|-------|------------------|-------|
| 1/2 | Minnesota | 4 |
| 2 1/2 | North Dakota | 9 |
| 3 | South Dakota | 3 |
| 4 1/2 | Montana | 5 |
| 3 | Washington | 6 |
| 5 | Colorado | 3 |
| 1 1/2 | Nebraska | 7 1/2 |
| 1 1/2 | Kansas | 10 |
| 6 1/2 | Oklahoma-Texas | 10 |
| x | Indiana | 2 1/2 |
| x | Discontinued. | |
| x | Newly organized. | |

WINDY REPORTS

Beware of windy reports this year. Remember last year there was an alleged "surplus" of 171,000,000 bushels of wheat in the country. It's much easier to say "200" than "171" so it was increased to 200,000,000 bushels.

This year the farmers will get the reports the big grain firms want to give them. When a majority of the farmers get organized into wheat pools they will be able to determine for themselves just how much of a surplus there really is—if there is a surplus at all.

Beware of optimistic stories this year on "bumper crops." There has been a large reduction this year on wheat acreage. The quality isn't perfect. Figures show this—Southwest Wheat Grower.

FARMER FINDS ADVERTISING PAYS.

Charles Goerke, a farmer living southwest of Sterling, Kan., is one of the largest growers of cabbage, tomato and sweet potato plants in the state.

He gets orders for plants from all over Kansas, from Missouri, Colorado and a number of other states. His forcing beds cover a space about as large as a city block.

Goerke's daily mail is almost like that of a mail order house. He has had to cease advertising as he has his plants have come so fast that he was compelled to turn down many orders because of his inability to produce enough stock to fill them.

BIGGEST CO-OP SHIPMENT.

Farmers in Sherman county shipped co-operatively June 8 a whole trainload of cattle and hogs. The stock was the product of feeders who belong to a cooperative shipping association.

A special train was provided by the Rock Island and the shipment was billed thru to Kansas City without delay for the market June 10.

Except for one car, all of the cattle were yearlings which had been fed 180 days. Most of the hogs were heavy, since they had been fed several weeks on corn.

A good corn crop last year and farmers decided to feed it instead of marketing it for cash. A large part of the stock was produced on Sherman county farms.

GRAIN AND TIME WASTED BY DEFECTIVE MACHINERY.

An enormous waste of grain and great loss of time result every year through the inefficient work of threshing machines that are not properly repaired and put in thorough working order before the beginning of the working season, says the United States Department of Agriculture.

Defective parts are overlooked or neglected in the hope that they will last through the season, when they should be replaced. When they fail in the midst of the season, serious losses often result before repairs can be made.

The separator should be overhauled at the close of the threshing season or during the winter, needed parts ordered, and necessary repairs and adjustments made. This will tend to lengthen the life of the machine, and prevent loss of time and money from breakdowns at the busy season.

Because there is still a tendency on the part of many operators to delay the overhauling and adjusting process until a few days before the "run" is to start the United States Department of Agriculture has issued Farmers' Bulletin 1036 on the care and repair of grain separators which gives a working outline to follow in the thorough overhauling of the machine. Farmers who do business with a separator man who is lax in these matters may do well to secure a copy of this bulletin and present it to him.

A copy may be secured, as long as the supply lasts, from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

BOOK OF PRIZES READY.

Forty thousand dollars in prize money will be offered exhibitors at the Kansas State Fair which will be held at Hutchinson, September 13-19. The Prize List, a copy of which will

Binder Twine Purchased from the Jobbing Ass'n

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be mailed free to all who request it, is now ready for distribution. The prize catalog is composed of more than one hundred and forty pages and gives complete list of all prizes offered in the seventeen different departments of the State's big fair. The book also gives information regarding how to make entries, closing dates when entries must be sent in, etc. Our readers are urged to send a postal card request to the Secretary for a copy.

LIBERTY LOCAL BUYING COLLECTIVELY.

Liberty Local No. 1988 held their regular meeting June 6th with a large attendance. The shipment of coffee was disposed of and the remainder of the brooms and a truck load of flour ordered. It was suggested for everyone to make out their grocery list and turn over to the business manager who would see the home merchants and find out what store would make the cheapest offer.

After adjournment 18 gallons of ice cream and 22 cakes with 5 gallons of coffee were consumed by the crowd, our local will serve lunch at the Kent sale Tuesday.