



# THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-Operation



NUMBER 47

VOLUME XIX

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1927

## THE FARMERS UNION PROGRAM

After Having Been Asked What the Aims and Interest of the Farmers Union Are, and What is Their Program, Milo Reno, State President of Iowa, Makes the Following Address

I am sometimes asked by persons who are not familiar with the Farmers Union what its program is, what its interests are, and what its aims are. That is a lot of territory to cover within the limits of a single article or conversation. Its program covers the broad field of farm marketing and finance; its activities are varied; its interests embrace all the phases of human relationships and its aims are the comprehensive aims of social progress.

However, I can lay down a few fundamental propositions in this connection that will perhaps give the reader some idea of the basic principles on which we seek to rear an enduring structure for the benefit of the farmers of Iowa and of the nation. I will take these up in order, and if grouped together, they might, in a rough, general way, be considered the creed to which members of the Farmers Union subscribe for mutual benefit.

1st—We believe in true co-operation among farmers as the only fundamental solution of their problems. While recognizing the need for helpful legislation to put the farmer on an equality with other groups of society, we believe that the farmer is his own greatest problem. Just as "the kingdom of God is within us," so the farmer's salvation is largely within himself. We believe that "in union there is strength" and that in his present unorganized or but partially organized state, the farmer is an easy prey to groups of society who have had the good business sense to organize. We believe that the principles of co-operation should be substituted for competition, for instead of "competition being the life of trade," as we were once taught, it means ruin for all. Each farmer's basic problems are those of his fellow farmers. We are all "earthers," we are all "keepers," we want to be or not. United they can command the respect and influence that the great organizations of capital and of industrial labor possess. As individuals they are powerless.

2nd—We believe in the farmer's right to production cost for the things he sells, and that this right, so long denied him by other favored groups of society, can be secured only by organized control over his surplus crops, his marketing agencies, and his sources of credit. The justice and logic of this is so obvious as scarcely to need elaboration. Society is entirely dependent on the agricultural producer for the two prime necessities of life—food and clothing, and society has the right to demand that sufficient of each of these be produced to provide for its needs. But society has no right to demand that the one who produces should be penalized for doing so by producing below cost.

In order to insure sufficient crops in years of failure it is necessary that the farmer produce what is a surplus in average years. He can not anticipate weather conditions or the ravages of animal and insect pests. So he must plant, and cultivate and harvest with the emergency of a small crop in mind and the likelihood of a surplus in years of average yield, to protect the consumers. But this surplus, which is society's margin of safety, is the farmer's ruin. It must be exported and it sets the price for his entire crop, at home and abroad. In other words, the farmer is the only American producer that sells on a world market and buys on a protected home market. He is the only business man that has nothing to say about the price which the products of his toil shall bring. He must take what is offered.

It was in an effort to place the farmer on an equality with other groups that the McNary-Haugen Bill was proposed. It sought to afford the farmer a remunerative price in a protected home market such as other industries have long enjoyed. The result was only what might have been anticipated. In the veto of the bill President Coolidge simply ran true to form and history merely repeated itself. It has always been so and always will be, so long as the farmer relies on the federal government alone for help in the solution of his problems. This is only natural. The eleven agricultural states of the middle west produce the surplus of crops to feed the nation, yet they comprise less than a third of the nation's commonwealths, represented in the government at Washington. For every concession the farmer minority seeks they must give for greater concessions to the majority, for every favor they ask they must grant at least two in return. The result is that the last state of the farmer, even when he is thrown some sop to pacify him, is far worse than the first. His problems are matters for vote-swapping and log-rolling—political footballs.

An instance of this is afforded by the passage of the McNary-Haugen Bill and the McFadden Federal Bank Bill, the former of which President Coolidge vetoed and the latter he signed on the same day. Votes of supporters of the McNary-Haugen Bill were obtained for the vicious McFadden Bill (extending the charter of Federal Reserve Banks for all time to come, eight years before their present charters expired) by trading votes. And all the time, false friends of the McNary-Haugen Bill, who

thus perpetrated the McFadden Bill outrage on the country, knew the President would veto the farm measure, and it would not become a law anyway. In other words they bought farmer votes with counterfeit money, and the McNary-Haugen supporters, who fell for the old game, sold their birthright for a mess of pottage and then failed even to get the pottage.

The only hope for farm relief in the agricultural middle west through legal enactment is for its eleven farming states (or even a few of the leading ones) to get together and write a McNary-Haugen Bill of their own. Let their legislators agree to make appropriations for a fund to finance the farmers in holding their surplus crops off the market until other groups of society are willing to grant them production costs. We already concede to state governments the right to encourage production (which means the production of the troublesome crop surplus) by taxation and the appropriation for tax money. This they do by appropriating money for agricultural schools, agricultural extension work, for eradicating diseases among animals, and farm pests in general. All this is done—and properly so—to protect the consumer in the assurance of the necessities of life. But do the states not owe an equal duty to the producer in seeing to it that he receives at least the cost of production for raising the surplus the state helped create? What is sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander. Isn't it more important that the grain-belt states place agriculture on a sound business basis by providing a crop surplus marketing fund, rather than spend hundreds of millions for paved roads at \$30,000 a mile and other governmental extravagances? If they would do this, a comparatively few mid-western states could absolutely dominate the situation. They could be their own masters, and they could and should say to the other groups: "Concede us our right to cost of production or you shall not eat."

To bring about such a condition involves more than merely legislative action—it implies also organized, co-operative action among the farmers themselves. But state legislation is also necessary, since appeals to the government at Washington are useless. Will our state legislatures have the vision and courage to take such a step? Aye, there's the rub! I confess I doubt it, and that throws the farmer back on his own resources again. It is one of the major aims of the Farmers Union to help him in this dilemma by providing him co-operative marketing agencies and sources of credit, owned and controlled by himself and his fellow farmers.

3rd—We believe in substituting practice of the Golden Rule for worship of the Golden Calf in our relations with our fellow men. We seek nothing for ourselves that we do not gladly concede to others. We believe that every faithful laborer is worthy of his hire, and that the professional man, the business man and the industrial worker are entitled to the same high standard of living that we demand for the farmer. The Farmers Union does not seek to improve the hard lot of the farmers by tearing down other classes of society or lowering them to the farmer's level. It seeks to raise the level of the agricultural producer to that of other groups. It expects to pay and does pay sufficient for the things it buys to provide a decent American standard of living for those engaged in the necessary work of processing and marketing. All it desires is equal opportunity for the farmer producer. It believes that between the producer on the farm and the consumer in the towns and cities—somewhere in the process of marketing—there are those who toil not, but reap immense profits. If he be eliminated by co-operative marketing and that as a result the producer may receive a fairer share of the wealth he creates, while at the same time the consumer pays less for the necessities. We believe in the brotherhood of man, in the gospel of service that the Master taught, and that only by the practical application of its principles will a workable solution be found for our social problems. That is the gospel of true co-operation everywhere—the gospel of Service.

4th—We believe in democratic government "of the people, by the people and for the people," as enunciated in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. We believe that all governments derive their just powers to rule from the consent of the governed and we are unalterably opposed to increasing centralization of power in the hands of appointive officers and boards, whether at Washington or Des Moines. The later increasing tendency is usually disguised under a pretext of "increased efficiency." While we advocate greater efficiency, as well as greater honesty and economy in government, we believe that the argument is only an excuse for denying the people the right to determine what is best for themselves, by removing government farther and farther

from their control. It might be true that a Rockefeller or a Morgan, a Mellon, a Hoover or a Gary would administer the affairs of state more efficiently "for a time, but we hold that it is better for the people themselves to solve their problems, to learn to govern themselves by their own mistakes, to make errors and correct them, to stumble blindly from the path and retrace their steps than to have government superimposed from above and so lose all ability and power for self-government. If this is not a true axiom then all the wars through all the ages fought in the name of liberty were in vain, and our sacrifices to "make the world safe for democracy" have become a hollow mockery. We are opposed to the rule of bureaucracy everywhere. It is not only a denial of inalienable rights of a free people, but it is inefficient and wasteful—one of the heaviest of governmental burdens on the farmer's shoulders. In Iowa it finds expression in such appointive boards as the State Highway Commission, which the present legislature refused the taxing voters the right to elect; the State Board of Education, whose extravagances are less a secret than a scandal; and the Board of Control, which has long been a sinecure for rewarding henchmen to the dominant political machine. In Washington the rule of the bureaucracy is almost supreme—it might almost be said that "it is the government" that has served the interests of the people most effectively is the State Railroad Commission—and it is the one that is elected and not appointed.

We believe that where the rule of the bureaucratic flourishes, popular government dies, and that is the time that we in Iowa and the nation were getting back to the first principles of democratic government which the fathers of the Republic laid down. 5th—We believe in building up a great, powerful organization, owned and controlled by farmers and officers chosen by men of their own choosing, that will be independent of outside influences, financed by themselves instead of by governmental tax-subsidies, and free to serve their interests through various business activities that will furnish them service at cost.

The corner stone of the Farmers Union, as it is of all real co-operative organizations, is that its activities are owned, controlled and directed by its members and that its services are rendered not for profit, but for mutual benefit. It is self-evident that whoever controls the finances of an individual or a group is its master and that he must own and control the farmers must own and control their own marketing agencies and their own sources of credit. Just as an appointive official knows his master's voice, so any organization, regardless of whether it calls itself a "farmers organization" or not, is subject to the dictates of those who own it. The Farmers Union stands on its own feet. It is supported solely from the pocketbooks of its members and the returns from its business activities. It does not seek, nor pay out of the public's taxes, nor are its masters its farmer owners and so it is free to work for their best interests alone, not as a servile feeder, pushing for a place at the political trough, but as an independent, unhampered organization, of, by and for the farmers.

In line with the above articles of faith, we further believe that the Farmers Union is the only farmers organization in Iowa that presents a comprehensive program that will in fact square deal for agriculture and obtain for the farmers their just share of the wealth which they create. In carrying out parts of this program the Iowa Farmers Union has established various successful departments. It has its Farmers Union Live Stock Commissions at the Chicago and St. Paul stockyards, affiliated with similar Farmers Union organizations on several other livestock markets. The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission in Chicago is one of the leading firms among the 115 doing business in the world's greatest live stock market. During only five years since its establishment there, it has handled livestock valued at over \$60,000,000 for 70,000 satisfied patrons from 24 states, the bulk of the shipments coming from Iowa. In 1926 the Chicago Union Stockyards as a whole handled 2,190 more cars of live stock than in 1925. During the same period, shipments to the Farmers Union increased 756 cars. In other words this co-operative firm has increased more than one-third of the total gain, the other two-thirds being divided among the other 114 competitors. In 1926 hog receipts at the Chicago stockyards decreased over 5 per cent while at the same time Farmers Union hog receipts increased over 8 per cent. The receipts this year promise to show an even greater gain in Farmers Union business at Chicago, and the same thing is true of the branch at South St. Paul.

In 1922, the Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Co., was organized as a legal reserve company under the laws of Iowa. It now has over \$7,000,000 of insurance in force, and over \$300,000 in assets. It has been endorsed as the national insurance company by the national Farmers Union and is admitted to do business in nine states. The Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Co., is a legal reserve property insurance company. Although less than two years old, it has over \$13,000,000 of insurance in force on general farm property and automobiles. At the end of its first year, after paying all organization and operating

expenses and setting \$7,000 aside to surplus, it was able to return to its members 10 per cent in patronage dividends.

The Farmers Union Service Association, handles such staple farm commodities as binder twine, fencing, flour, feeds, coal, fertilizer, lubricating oils, salt, etc., in large quantities, and has saved its members thousands of dollars in such purchases. It also has a full line of farm machinery and a retail grocery department. Last year it did over \$750,000 of business and confidently expects to pass the million dollar mark this year.

All of these various activities are founded on the co-operative principle of service at cost, with the word SERVICE written in capital letters. They are building up powerful financial institutions that will help to provide the members with credit from sources owned and controlled by them. Already the Iowa Farmers Union has over \$300,000 loaned to its members.

Other lines of activity are planned for the future. A produce marketing agency has already been established in certain localities, which latter will be grouped in district organizations and a central state agency with terminal markets at the great produce centers, similar to its present live stock commissions.

We believe that only through such a comprehensive program will the farmers of this state and nation ever be free men and women, masters of their fates, captains of their souls, owners of their own businesses and dictators of their own fortunes.

SUCCESS is often compelled to wait until you get out of the way. Success is a normal condition, and always at your elbow. It was found by Watt in his mother's kitchen. There are a hundred successes right close to you with your mental and physical equipment, should bag one. Educate your ears to hear of chances. Train your eyes to see results. Keep your eyes and your ears open. Go after success with a ball of heart and you will be carried off a diamond by bankers.—The Silent Partner.

STATE BOARD MEETS JULY 12 The Board of Directors of the Kansas State Farmers Union will meet in Salina at the State Offices on July 12.

Any one who might have business with this Board would be able to confer with them at this time.

THE INSURANCE FIELD MAN'S REPORT ON THE MONTH OF JUNE

We are closing up the month of June. I have driven every direction from Salina and the mileage on my car says 5,000.

I find many people on the road a foot, looking for work. I saw a man and woman who told me they had walked from Michigan. I picked up a man who was walking and leading a child 3 years old. Pedestrians ask me for something to eat every day.

Farmers are doing the best they can. Some are paying lots of interest. All are hard up. The state tell me that they are harder up than ever before, in my business. I see bank failures. I see business men in every town who complain of going behind. These people are not in this condition because the Farmers Union is smiling at them, and in not the cases are they to blame. The man and wife who walked from Michigan without a cent, claim that they could not get work. I do not think they chose to be in those circumstances.

The people always going to put up with these conditions? The crops are fairly good all over the state, and if things were right would benefit the farmer and others, very materially.

The insurance business is good. Losses are heavy. The work in the office and out in the field is plentiful.

Chas. Simpson, Fieldman.

INSURANCE COMPANY NOTES

The risk added in the fire company for June was \$336,884.50, which made a total for the first half of the year of \$5,015,289.50. The premium received on this was \$88,861.35. During the same period 156 losses amounting to \$28,886.14, were paid. Individual loss in this period, Carl Brunner of Galesburg, received \$2,050.00 for the loss of his house and wash house by fire on May 17.

Jewell county was next as the loss sustained by Mrs. Margaret Coulter of Webster, who lost her house, barn and granary in the tornado of April 28, was no doubt only partially covered by the \$2,000.00 paid.

Mr. R. M. Glenn of Courtland, also in Jewell county received \$1,000 for the loss of his house by fire on April 18.

The hail business for 1927, is about over. We placed \$249,932.55 of risk on our books in June. The premium on this was \$13,770.70. This made a total for the year of \$1,244,815.78 at risk and premium income of \$57,879.40.

During the storm period of June first, second and third 121 losses occurred. Only 38 losses had been reported to May 31, but by June 3 the total had mounted to 223. Of these 173 have been adjusted and the loss on them is \$49,705.90.

## THE FACTORY GOOSE AND THE FARM GANDER

President Coolidge favors the high protective tariff system because, as he has said in effect, it is necessary and beneficial to the entire nation, in that it tends to diversify industry, to develop manufacturing in those lines that would be impossible under free trade or low revenue duties. But the McNary-Haugen bill, which he vetoed, promised to accomplish much the same result, through agriculture, that was tariff accomplished through manufacturing. The president will have an opportunity July 16 to explain to some 10,000 farmers at their Ardmore, S. D., picnic why sauce for the goose is not necessarily sauce for the gander.

There is no disputing the fact that most of the arguments used to defend high protection can be applied with equal force in support of the principle of agricultural price-fixing, which, as provided for in the bill the president rejected, was designed to insure profitable prices for agriculture's major commodities. Whatever the theory of protection, its effect certainly is to increase prices in the home market, to subsidize foreign consumers, to permit dumping, and to interfere with the operation of the law of supply and demand.

If protection is beneficial to the nation as a whole, then manifestly it is not special privilege. But, in that case, price-fixing and subsidies for the benefit of agriculture, the most basic of national industries, are like wise defensible as being conducive to national stability and prosperity. Should it become permanently unprofitable, agriculture would be abandoned by thousands of farmers, and the nation would suffer seriously from scarcity of food and high prices of essential foodstuffs.

If the president addresses those 10,000 Northwest farmers, it is just possible that he will stand these two devices up together and examine them, possibly, also, that, having very properly rejected price-fixing for the farmer, he will pledge the farmer, by way of recompense, a tariff that will serve all concerned with equal of justice. That would be logical and just, and would be equivalent to saying that in America there must be no special privileges, no favored class. Such a position would do the president credit, but the fear is he will not so improve his opportunity. As a product of industrial New England, he is deeply committed to the doctrine of the high protective tariff.—Beattie Paper.

H. B. Whitaker, a member of our State Board of Directors visited the office Saturday morning on his way home from Oronoke in the northwestern part of the state. His home is in Emporia.

BUSINESS AT THE ORLEANS CREAMERY SMASHES ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS

"The Right Pill for the Co-Operative Pessimist."

(By H. H. McCoy, editor, in the Orleans Chronicle, June 30, 1927.) The mercury stood above blood heat. It was an unusually hot day for June. And it takes more than the ordinary to make a man smile in the face of summer heat, but Ole Hanson, who manages the Orleans Co-Operative Creamery in Orleans, was smiling as he told us the story about the Creamery's business the past week, which is indeed phenomenal.

"Our business is growing by leaps and bounds," Mr. Hanson said to me. "It is growing so rapidly that the boys down here at the creamery can hardly keep in step with it."

The growth of the Orleans Creamery since Mr. Hanson has had it in charge has been accepted by local people as proverbial, but there are occasional periods like last week when this Orleans institution jumps out of the traces and smashes all records.

"We received 4,551 cans of cream at our factory last week," Mr. Hanson informed me as he thumbed a handful of papers covered with figures. "That means that we received 1,665 cans of cream last week more than we did the corresponding week of a year ago, when 2,886 cans were shipped to us."

Another comparison showing the manner in which our creamery has won the honor of being known as the largest co-operative creamery in the world was revealed by Mr. Hanson where he said the increase in last week's business over the same corresponding week of a year ago, was greater than the entire amount of cream received by the institution for any one week during the first two years of its existence.

Last Sunday was a red letter day, for Mr. Hanson explained that it was the biggest day in the creamery history. Two car loads of butter were manufactured. The business done last week is an increase of approximately 44 per cent over this same period a year ago.

Proud of this achievement and seeing in it a prosperous future for the institution of which he is the manager, Mr. Hanson concluded by saying, "If there is anything in the axiom that the proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof, we certainly have the right 'pill' for the co-operative pessimist."

## ONE HUNDRED PERCENT LOCALS AT THIS TIME

The Locals Have Made Quite an Encouraging Progress Since We Published the 100% Locals in April. There is Room for Improvement Yet. Your Secretary is Not to Blame if Your Local is Not in This List

|                    |      |  |                              |      |
|--------------------|------|--|------------------------------|------|
| Allen County       |      |  | Mulberry                     | 1060 |
| Daimond            | 2081 |  | McPherson County             |      |
| Liberty            | 2148 |  | Smoky Hill                   | 882  |
| Fairview           | 2154 |  | Alpha                        | 1287 |
| Allen Center       | 2155 |  |                              |      |
| Silver Leaf        | 2156 |  | Miami County                 |      |
| Golden Valley      | 2157 |  | Lone Star                    | 1875 |
| Anderson County    |      |  | Indianapolis                 | 1877 |
| Fairmount          | 2049 |  | Washington                   | 1683 |
| Emerald            | 2137 |  | Osage Valley                 | 1737 |
| Antioch            | 2152 |  | Jingo                        | 1810 |
| Atchison County    |      |  | Oak Grove                    | 1510 |
| Cummings           | 1837 |  | Lucky Bend                   | 1964 |
| Brown County       |      |  | Mitchell County              |      |
| Carson             | 1035 |  | Labon Creek                  | 4754 |
| Claytonville       | 1052 |  | Prairie Gem                  | 540  |
| Prairie College    | 1227 |  |                              |      |
| Diamond            | 1556 |  | Nemaha County                |      |
| Chase County       |      |  | Liberty                      | 883  |
| Highland           | 1632 |  | Prairie Ridge                | 889  |
| New Hope           | 1834 |  | Prairie Grove                | 899  |
| Saffordville       | 1928 |  | Korber                       | 914  |
| Miller             | 1929 |  | Ehrsam                       | 919  |
| Saffordville       | 1936 |  | Eagle Star                   | 928  |
| Cherokee County    |      |  | Triumph                      | 1027 |
| Sherrin            | 1856 |  | Sunny Knoll                  | 1377 |
| Owlsley            | 2004 |  |                              |      |
| Melrose            | 2059 |  | Neosho County                |      |
| Neutral            | 2103 |  | Valley City                  | 376  |
| Clay County        |      |  | Prairie View                 | 386  |
| Wheeler            | 1082 |  |                              |      |
| Oliver Hill        | 1120 |  | Ness County                  |      |
| Chester            | 1125 |  | Arnold                       | 1699 |
| Four Mile          | 1128 |  |                              |      |
| Hays               | 1130 |  | Norton County                |      |
| Athelstane Central | 1171 |  | Edmond                       | 690  |
| Swanson            | 1191 |  | Champion Hill                | 705  |
| Cloud County       |      |  | Pleasant Valley              | 912  |
| Aurora             | 2015 |  | Leoti                        | 1046 |
| Elm Creek          | 2101 |  | Zion                         | 1089 |
| Coffey County      |      |  |                              |      |
| Sunny Side         | 2092 |  | Osage County                 |      |
| Weigland           | 2121 |  | Eight Mile                   | 1211 |
| Sunnyside          | 2144 |  | Valley Brook                 | 1412 |
| O'Leary            | 2146 |  | Union                        | 1486 |
| Cowley County      |      |  | Junction                     | 1486 |
| Ohio               | 1456 |  | Osborne County               |      |
| Udall              | 1993 |  | Grant Center                 | 289  |
| Rock               | 2013 |  | Kill Creek                   | 375  |
| Union              | 2019 |  | Victor                       | 775  |
| Crawford County    |      |  | Eagle                        | 800  |
| Maple Leaf         | 426  |  | Ottawa                       |      |
| Slifer             | 481  |  | Groyer                       | 108  |
| Dumb Bell          | 581  |  | Burnham                      | 405  |
| Quick              | 765  |  | Sand Creek                   | 462  |
| Fairview           | 1663 |  | Melrose                      | 971  |
| Gem                | 1688 |  | Lamar                        | 1115 |
| Green Elm          | 1700 |  | Center                       | 2132 |
| McCune             | 1803 |  |                              |      |
| Maple Grove        | 1803 |  | Phillips County              |      |
| Doniphan County    |      |  | Route One                    | 568  |
| Belvue             | 1425 |  | Crystal                      | 876  |
| Mt. Vernon         | 1751 |  | Pottawatomie County          |      |
| Dickinson County   |      |  | Bluff Creek                  | 1222 |
| New Basil          | 1787 |  | Pleasant Run                 | 1290 |
| Carlton            | 1911 |  |                              |      |
| Douglas County     |      |  | Republic County              |      |
| Eight Mile         | 1211 |  | Prairie Center               | 640  |
| Cargy              | 2136 |  | Willowdale                   | 762  |
| Ellis County       |      |  | Rice County                  |      |
| West Hyacinth      | 571  |  | Pleasant Hill                | 1488 |
| Excelsior          | 814  |  | Volunteer                    | 1526 |
| Antonino           | 814  |  |                              |      |
| Wiles              | 834  |  | Riley County                 |      |
| Hays               | 864  |  | Walsburg                     | 1198 |
| Munjoy             | 881  |  | Rock Island                  | 1199 |
| Catherine          | 884  |  | Pleasant Hill                | 1202 |
| Pfeifer            | 1777 |  | Grand View                   | 1214 |
| Ellsworth County   |      |  | Pleasant Hill                | 1253 |
| Liberty            | 923  |  | Baldwin Creek                | 1302 |
| Burnmaster         | 943  |  |                              |      |
| Prairie Star       | 944  |  | Rooks County                 |      |
| Trivoli            | 1001 |  | Valley View                  | 488  |
| Cass Ridge         | 1038 |  | Hillsdale                    | 492  |
| Fairview           | 1070 |  | Sunny Slope                  | 532  |
| Ziska              | 1245 |  | Bow Creek                    | 548  |
| Little World       | 1376 |  |                              |      |
| Ash Creek          | 1385 |  | Rush County                  |      |
| Advance            | 1385 |  | Independence                 | 773  |
| Franklin County    |      |  | Sand Creek                   | 804  |
| Hawkins            | 845  |  | Pleasant Hill                | 810  |
| St. Peter          | 845  |  | Star                         | 867  |
| Prairie Glen       | 865  |  | LaCrosse                     | 795  |
| Moreland Elevator  | 1822 |  | Pioneer                      | 250  |
| Greenwood County   |      |  | Prairie Dale                 | 370  |
| Neal               | 1313 |  | Pleasant Valley              | 698  |
| Honey Creek        | 1343 |  | Sunrise                      | 738  |
| South Verdigris    | 1498 |  | Center                       | 766  |
| Junction           | 1504 |  | Three Corners                | 769  |
| Kelly Branch       | 1560 |  |                              |      |
| Jackson County     |      |  | Saline County                |      |
| Cedar Valley       | 1589 |  | Pleasant Valley              | 1526 |
| Stach              | 1899 |  | Excelsior                    | 1534 |
| Mayetta            | 1904 |  | Prairie Dell                 | 1658 |
| Jefferson County   |      |  | Pence                        | 1740 |
| Round Grove        | 1213 |  |                              |      |
| Fairmount          | 1912 |  | Sedgewick County             |      |
| Grantville         | 2023 |  | Greenwich                    | 1875 |
| Jewell County      |      |  | Shawnee County               |      |
| Butler             | 598  |  | Berry Creek                  | 1605 |
| Star               | 624  |  | Smith County                 |      |
| Collins            | 636  |  | Oak Creek                    | 1185 |
| North Star         | 722  |  | Stafford County              |      |
| Lone Star          | 727  |  | Valley Center                | 2032 |
| Pleasant Valley    | 1309 |  | Zephyr                       | 1622 |
| Johnson County     |      |  | Thomas County                |      |
| Sharon             | 1744 |  | Sunflower                    | 1181 |
| Summerfield        | 1855 |  | Staley                       | 1535 |
| Moonlight          | 1956 |  |                              |      |
| Labette County     |      |  | Trego County                 |      |
| Wilonton           | 1814 |  | Silver Lake                  | 679  |
|                    |      |  | Blue Ribbon                  | 737  |
| Lane County        |      |  | Happy                        | 1006 |
| Amy                | 1564 |  | Ogallah                      | 2046 |
|                    |      |  |                              |      |
| Lincoln County     |      |  | Wabunsee County              |      |
| Dewdrop            | 454  |  | Chalk                        | 1580 |
|                    |      |  | Pretty Creek                 | 1652 |
| Goodrich           | 2090 |  | Sunny Slope                  | 1861 |
| Boicourt           | 2104 |  | Lone Star                    | 1864 |
|                    |      |  | Turkey Creek                 | 1868 |
| Page               | 1286 |  | Plain View                   | 1940 |
| Bushong            | 570  |  | Freemont                     | 2014 |
| Marshall County    |      |  | Washington County            |      |
| Lincoln            | 780  |  | Logan                        | 582  |
| Blue Valley        | 781  |  | Pleasant View                | 833  |
| Midway             | 781  |  | Pleasant Ridge               | 880  |
| Dow                | 857  |  | Excelsior                    | 889  |
| St. Bridget        | 858  |  | Horseshoe                    | 961  |
| Grandview          | 961  |  | Guiding Star                 | 961  |
| Barrett            | 1005 |  | Herynk                       | 961  |
|                    | 1071 |  | Wallace County               |      |
| Mitchell County    |      |  | Dry Forks                    | 1580 |
| Plum Creek         | 460  |  | Piqua                        | 1580 |
| Turkey Creek       | 463  |  |                              |      |
| Everett            | 966  |  | Woodson County               |      |
|                    |      |  | Young Mother, proudly:       |      |
|                    |      |  | Baby is heart to walk!       |      |
|                    |      |  | Friend - Oh! Do you thin     |      |
|                    |      |  | really worth while to teach  |      |
|                    |      |  | Practically nobody walks now |      |
|                    |      |  | -Life.                       |      |







## The Country Woman

THE FLAG GOES BY  
Henry Holcomb Bennett

Hats off!  
Along the street there comes  
A blare of bugles, a ruffle of drums,  
A flash of color beneath the sky;  
Hats off!  
The flag is passing by!

Blue and crimson and white it shines,  
Over the steel-tipped ordered lines.  
Hats off!  
The colors before us fly;  
But more than the flag is passing by.

Sea fights and land fights, grim and  
great,  
Fought to make and to save the state;  
Weary marches and sinking ships;  
Cheers of victory on dying lips!

March of a strong lad's swift impulse;  
Days of plenty and years of peace,  
Equal justice, right and law,  
Stately honor and reverend awe.

Sign of a nation, great and strong  
To ward her people from foreign  
wrong;  
Pride and glory and honor—all  
Live in the colors, to stand or fall.

Hats off! Along the street there comes  
A blare of bugles, a ruffle of drums;  
And loyal hearts are beating high;  
Hats off!  
The flag is passing by!

HOME HINTS  
(By Aunt Aggie of K. S. A. C.)

"Gelatin dishes have few equals as  
summer foods, for they are cooling,  
appetizing, wholesome, and generally  
speaking easy to prepare," said Miss  
Leah Ascham recently when asked  
about summer desserts. Miss Ascham  
is a professor in the department of  
food economic and nutrition at K. S.  
A. C.

"The amount of gelatin to be used  
for a given amount of liquid depends  
upon the kind of jelly to be made.  
For one cup of liquid the usual rule  
is:

Plain jellies—1-2 tablespoon.  
Fruit, etc., molded in plain jellies.  
—2-3 to 3-4 tablespoon, varying with  
the amount of added material.

Sponge—2-3 to 3-4 T.

Cream—1 T.

Charlottes—vary greatly, usually  
1-4 to 1-2 T.

"The above amounts may need to be  
increased on hot days or if time  
is limited. Too much gelatin, though,  
is apt to flavor and toughen the pro-  
duct and is therefore to be avoided."

The gelatin is cooked in cold water  
until it is swollen and soft. This is  
dissolved, then, by adding the hot  
liquid to it. It is stirred until the gel-  
atin dissolves. The remaining ingredi-  
ents are then mixed well into it.

Strawberry Bavarian Cream  
2 tablespoons gelatin soaked in  
1-2 cup cold water. 1-4 cup boiling  
water. 3-4 cup sugar. 1-4 cup  
crushed strawberries. 1-2 cup  
whipped cream or more.

Chill until almost ready to set,  
then fold in the fruit. When it begins  
to stiffen, beat until light, then fold  
in the whipped cream. Pipe lightly in-  
to a serving dish or mold. Serve  
garnished with whipped cream and  
whole strawberries.

Orange  
juice and pulp, canned shredded pine-  
apple may be substituted for the  
strawberries.

Fruit whips are easily digested  
desserts and not so rich as the Ba-  
varian cream. Any fruit may be used  
—either mashed raw fruit or cooked  
fruit pulp. Soak one tablespoon of  
gelatin in three tablespoons of cold  
water for five minutes. Heat one-  
half a cup of sugar and one-half  
cup of water to the boiling point, add  
soaked gelatin and remove from the  
fire. Stir in the juice of one large  
lemon or one tablespoon of lemon  
juice and the juice of one orange.

Cool the gelatin mixture, then add  
one cup of any mashed fruit—ripe  
bananas, raw or cooked peaches, ap-  
ricots or plums, etc. Cool until it be-  
gins to stiffen, stirring frequently.  
Then whip in the stiffly beaten  
whites of three eggs and beat with  
a wire whip or spoon until stiff  
enough to shape. Pour into a wet  
mold or heap in sherbet glasses lined  
with sponge cakes or lady fingers  
and chill before serving. Custard  
sauce made from the egg yolks, or  
whipped cream may be served with  
it.

The salvation of agriculture de-  
pends upon the united and organ-  
ized effort of the farmers themselves  
towards the complete control of their  
business.

When setting wooden fence posts,  
mix a gallon of hydrated lime  
in the soil before tamping it back. It  
will prevent decay.

AN EXPLANATION  
"Serene I fold my hands and  
wait," and the rest of John Bur-  
roughs comforting poem, "Waiting,"  
has lately come in for adverse criti-  
cism, especially by people who believe  
in the hurry method.

All this criticism is due to a mis-  
understanding of the author's meaning.  
A cursory perusal of the attainments  
of this man's life will show how ab-  
surd the do-nothing-but-wait and all  
things shall come to me idea as being  
the sole meaning of this poem. He  
was a school teacher, a clerk in the  
U. S. Treasury Department, a bank  
examiner, a farmer and writer and  
during the years he was employed at  
these tasks he was an ardent student  
of nature. Not much time for sloth-  
ful waiting in a lifetime spent this  
way we all agree.

He simply used  
poetical language to express the sub-  
lime faith of the "doers" of the  
world, people who work, but worry  
not, people, who consciously or un-  
consciously, believe that the Power  
and Intellect that has safely guided  
the world in its development  
and efficient and that they can be  
trusted to work, for good in our af-  
fairs—after we have done our part.

Burroughs knew that all things  
throughout the realm of nature work-  
ed. The trees and flowers take from  
earth and air the elements necessary  
for their maintenance and growth.  
How is this possible except by a pro-  
cess which can be properly classified  
as work? Passing up to a higher  
realm in nature, we now know that  
our food could not reach and enrich  
the different parts of our bodies if  
there was not a process, a work car-  
ried on by unseen parts and forces,  
of the body. Yet we must have sup-  
plied the food and placed it where  
it is available before this process is  
possible.

Our affairs, our environment is  
our larger body or vehicle we use to  
manifest and work through as truly  
as the physical body made up of its  
many parts is the medium which the  
soul or ego uses to work through and  
it would be just as logical for us to  
expect body nourishment without  
supplying the necessary food as to  
expect time and waiting to bring us  
wealth and abundance in this, our  
larger body, our affairs.

So we see that the burden of this  
poem, its meaning is a calm faith  
in the ultimate good—after we have  
done our part. This faith and trust  
helps us to do our part in a good  
workman like manner because we  
have not wasted our energies in  
worrying.

—Ethel Whitney.

POISONS RECOMMENDED FOR  
CONTROLLING HOUSE FLIES

One of the most annoying and un-  
sanitary household insects is the com-  
mon house fly. It not only is a trouble-  
some pest from this standpoint but is de-  
finitely known to carry and spread  
disease, especially typhoid fever.

Perhaps the most effective means  
of killing flies is by poisoning. Of  
all the poisons one reads and hears  
about, ordinary formaldehyde is  
probably the cheapest and the best. A  
very effective poison can be made by  
diluting a cup of milk with a cup of  
water, sweetening with a little brown  
sugar and adding two tablespoons of  
ordinary commercial formaldehyde.  
This is very attractive and at the same  
time highly poisonous to flies. Care  
should be taken to put this poisoned  
solution in places not accessible to  
children.

The formaldehyde poison should be  
placed out in shallow containers such  
as pie tins or saucers. If a small piece  
of bread is placed in the solution it  
will be more attractive to flies.

An effective self-feeding poisoner  
can be made as follows: Fill a glass  
tumbler full of the poisoned solution.  
Place a piece of blotting paper on the  
saucer, and invert over the tumbler.  
Hold the saucer down tightly and  
quickly turn the tumbler over. The  
solution will gradually feed out into  
the saucer as it evaporates.

On the farm by far most of the flies  
breed in fresh horse manure. This fact  
can be capitalized in poisoning flies.  
Everyone knows that sweet materials  
are highly attractive to flies. Arsenic  
in almost any form is poisonous to  
this pest.

An effective fly poison is made by  
mixing lead arsenate, white arsenic or  
Paris Green into syrup. A tablespoon  
of the poison to each pint of syrup is  
enough. By painting or swabbing this  
poisoned syrup on the side of the barn  
nearest the manure pile, flies will be  
killed in enormous quantities.

Byron said good blood was never  
mistaken, except in the hands.  
Rats! What about ankles?

RAYON BEDROOM SET NO. 3223

Perfect harmony in the furnishings  
of the bedroom and beautiful color-  
ful effects are what you want, and  
these are what you get with this  
exquisite set of Silk Rayon will give  
you the smart effects you strive for.  
This fabric is particularly desirable  
because it will wash and launder  
beautifully without losing its rich  
silk sheen. Most appropriate designs  
are used on this set and the Scarfs,  
Vanity or Pillow may be had in Nile

Green, Peach and Deep Blue. A re-  
markable set for the money, and one  
you can work quickly and easily.

Scarfs, 70c each. Pillow, 60c each.  
In connection with this, a detailed  
working chart, showing exact color  
scheme, and where each color is used  
furnished with each piece. Be sure to  
state number of article desired when  
ordering.—Kansas Union Farmer,  
Box 48, Salina, Kansas.

South Dakota farmers are grad-  
ually clearing their farms of build-  
ers. Many of them are using pyro-  
clastic agricultural explosive secured from  
the government through the State  
College extension service. Only re-  
cently a carload of the explosive has  
been shipped to various parts of the  
state.

Remember the contest is on and  
be sure and see that your moisture,  
salt test and butter scale are in good  
working order. Also be sure to make  
a complete account on churning re-  
port. There are a few who do not  
send in any report at all and some  
are not complete. These churning  
reports are important. If Mr. Meyer  
should sell a car of sweet cream  
butter and the buyer should ask the  
question as to whether it was sweet  
cream or not, to settle this question  
Mr. Meyer would refer to the churning  
report.

Patrons and Operators Busy  
I know the patrons and operators  
are very busy on account of the in-  
crease and still the peak of the flush  
is not in sight yet. Be sure to cool  
your cream properly and deliver of-  
ten so as to get it to the creamery in  
the best possible condition. To have  
a can of sour or off flavored cream  
once in a while is nothing serious and  
will happen to the best, but see that  
it does not happen often because it  
is hard on the pocketbook.—Land O'  
Lakes News.

Weather Ideal  
Our weather so far this spring has  
been ideal for making quality butter,  
but we are due for warm weather  
and the grading will have to be  
watched very carefully so as to be  
sure and catch all tainted or off flav-  
ored cream.

Remember the contest is on and  
be sure and see that your moisture,  
salt test and butter scale are in good  
working order. Also be sure to make  
a complete account on churning re-  
port. There are a few who do not  
send in any report at all and some  
are not complete. These churning  
reports are important. If Mr. Meyer  
should sell a car of sweet cream  
butter and the buyer should ask the  
question as to whether it was sweet  
cream or not, to settle this question  
Mr. Meyer would refer to the churning  
report.

Patrons and Operators Busy  
I know the patrons and operators  
are very busy on account of the in-  
crease and still the peak of the flush  
is not in sight yet. Be sure to cool  
your cream properly and deliver of-  
ten so as to get it to the creamery in  
the best possible condition. To have  
a can of sour or off flavored cream  
once in a while is nothing serious and  
will happen to the best, but see that  
it does not happen often because it  
is hard on the pocketbook.—Land O'  
Lakes News.

Remember the contest is on and  
be sure and see that your moisture,  
salt test and butter scale are in good  
working order. Also be sure to make  
a complete account on churning re-  
port. There are a few who do not  
send in any report at all and some  
are not complete. These churning  
reports are important. If Mr. Meyer  
should sell a car of sweet cream  
butter and the buyer should ask the  
question as to whether it was sweet  
cream or not, to settle this question  
Mr. Meyer would refer to the churning  
report.

Patrons and Operators Busy  
I know the patrons and operators  
are very busy on account of the in-  
crease and still the peak of the flush  
is not in sight yet. Be sure to cool  
your cream properly and deliver of-  
ten so as to get it to the creamery in  
the best possible condition. To have  
a can of sour or off flavored cream  
once in a while is nothing serious and  
will happen to the best, but see that  
it does not happen often because it  
is hard on the pocketbook.—Land O'  
Lakes News.

Remember the contest is on and  
be sure and see that your moisture,  
salt test and butter scale are in good  
working order. Also be sure to make  
a complete account on churning re-  
port. There are a few who do not  
send in any report at all and some  
are not complete. These churning  
reports are important. If Mr. Meyer  
should sell a car of sweet cream  
butter and the buyer should ask the  
question as to whether it was sweet  
cream or not, to settle this question  
Mr. Meyer would refer to the churning  
report.

Patrons and Operators Busy  
I know the patrons and operators  
are very busy on account of the in-  
crease and still the peak of the flush  
is not in sight yet. Be sure to cool  
your cream properly and deliver of-  
ten so as to get it to the creamery in  
the best possible condition. To have  
a can of sour or off flavored cream  
once in a while is nothing serious and  
will happen to the best, but see that  
it does not happen often because it  
is hard on the pocketbook.—Land O'  
Lakes News.

Remember the contest is on and  
be sure and see that your moisture,  
salt test and butter scale are in good  
working order. Also be sure to make  
a complete account on churning re-  
port. There are a few who do not  
send in any report at all and some  
are not complete. These churning  
reports are important. If Mr. Meyer  
should sell a car of sweet cream  
butter and the buyer should ask the  
question as to whether it was sweet  
cream or not, to settle this question  
Mr. Meyer would refer to the churning  
report.

Patrons and Operators Busy  
I know the patrons and operators  
are very busy on account of the in-  
crease and still the peak of the flush  
is not in sight yet. Be sure to cool  
your cream properly and deliver of-  
ten so as to get it to the creamery in  
the best possible condition. To have  
a can of sour or off flavored cream  
once in a while is nothing serious and  
will happen to the best, but see that  
it does not happen often because it  
is hard on the pocketbook.—Land O'  
Lakes News.

Remember the contest is on and  
be sure and see that your moisture,  
salt test and butter scale are in good  
working order. Also be sure to make  
a complete account on churning re-  
port. There are a few who do not  
send in any report at all and some  
are not complete. These churning  
reports are important. If Mr. Meyer  
should sell a car of sweet cream  
butter and the buyer should ask the  
question as to whether it was sweet  
cream or not, to settle this question  
Mr. Meyer would refer to the churning  
report.

Patrons and Operators Busy  
I know the patrons and operators  
are very busy on account of the in-  
crease and still the peak of the flush  
is not in sight yet. Be sure to cool  
your cream properly and deliver of-  
ten so as to get it to the creamery in  
the best possible condition. To have  
a can of sour or off flavored cream  
once in a while is nothing serious and  
will happen to the best, but see that  
it does not happen often because it  
is hard on the pocketbook.—Land O'  
Lakes News.

Remember the contest is on and  
be sure and see that your moisture,  
salt test and butter scale are in good  
working order. Also be sure to make  
a complete account on churning re-  
port. There are a few who do not  
send in any report at all and some  
are not complete. These churning  
reports are important. If Mr. Meyer  
should sell a car of sweet cream  
butter and the buyer should ask the  
question as to whether it was sweet  
cream or not, to settle this question  
Mr. Meyer would refer to the churning  
report.

Patrons and Operators Busy  
I know the patrons and operators  
are very busy on account of the in-  
crease and still the peak of the flush  
is not in sight yet. Be sure to cool  
your cream properly and deliver of-  
ten so as to get it to the creamery in  
the best possible condition. To have  
a can of sour or off flavored cream  
once in a while is nothing serious and  
will happen to the best, but see that  
it does not happen often because it  
is hard on the pocketbook.—Land O'  
Lakes News.

Remember the contest is on and  
be sure and see that your moisture,  
salt test and butter scale are in good  
working order. Also be sure to make  
a complete account on churning re-  
port. There are a few who do not  
send in any report at all and some  
are not complete. These churning  
reports are important. If Mr. Meyer  
should sell a car of sweet cream  
butter and the buyer should ask the  
question as to whether it was sweet  
cream or not, to settle this question  
Mr. Meyer would refer to the churning  
report.

Patrons and Operators Busy  
I know the patrons and operators  
are very busy on account of the in-  
crease and still the peak of the flush  
is not in sight yet. Be sure to cool  
your cream properly and deliver of-  
ten so as to get it to the creamery in  
the best possible condition. To have  
a can of sour or off flavored cream  
once in a while is nothing serious and  
will happen to the best, but see that  
it does not happen often because it  
is hard on the pocketbook.—Land O'  
Lakes News.

Remember the contest is on and  
be sure and see that your moisture,  
salt test and butter scale are in good  
working order. Also be sure to make  
a complete account on churning re-  
port. There are a few who do not  
send in any report at all and some  
are not complete. These churning  
reports are important. If Mr. Meyer  
should sell a car of sweet cream  
butter and the buyer should ask the  
question as to whether it was sweet  
cream or not, to settle this question  
Mr. Meyer would refer to the churning  
report.

Patrons and Operators Busy  
I know the patrons and operators  
are very busy on account of the in-  
crease and still the peak of the flush  
is not in sight yet. Be sure to cool  
your cream properly and deliver of-  
ten so as to get it to the creamery in  
the best possible condition. To have  
a can of sour or off flavored cream  
once in a while is nothing serious and  
will happen to the best, but see that  
it does not happen often because it  
is hard on the pocketbook.—Land O'  
Lakes News.

Remember the contest is on and  
be sure and see that your moisture,  
salt test and butter scale are in good  
working order. Also be sure to make  
a complete account on churning re-  
port. There are a few who do not  
send in any report at all and some  
are not complete. These churning  
reports are important. If Mr. Meyer  
should sell a car of sweet cream  
butter and the buyer should ask the  
question as to whether it was sweet  
cream or not, to settle this question  
Mr. Meyer would refer to the churning  
report.

Patrons and Operators Busy  
I know the patrons and operators  
are very busy on account of the in-  
crease and still the peak of the flush  
is not in sight yet. Be sure to cool  
your cream properly and deliver of-  
ten so as to get it to the creamery in  
the best possible condition. To have  
a can of sour or off flavored cream  
once in a while is nothing serious and  
will happen to the best, but see that  
it does not happen often because it  
is hard on the pocketbook.—Land O'  
Lakes News.

Remember the contest is on and  
be sure and see that your moisture,  
salt test and butter scale are in good  
working order. Also be sure to make  
a complete account on churning re-  
port. There are a few who do not  
send in any report at all and some  
are not complete. These churning  
reports are important. If Mr. Meyer  
should sell a car of sweet cream  
butter and the buyer should ask the  
question as to whether it was sweet  
cream or not, to settle this question  
Mr. Meyer would refer to the churning  
report.

Patrons and Operators Busy  
I know the patrons and operators  
are very busy on account of the in-  
crease and still the peak of the flush  
is not in sight yet. Be sure to cool  
your cream properly and deliver of-  
ten so as to get it to the creamery in  
the best possible condition. To have  
a can of sour or off flavored cream  
once in a while is nothing serious and  
will happen to the best, but see that  
it does not happen often because it  
is hard on the pocketbook.—Land O'  
Lakes News.

Remember the contest is on and  
be sure and see that your moisture,  
salt test and butter scale are in good  
working order. Also be sure to make  
a complete account on churning re-  
port. There are a few who do not  
send in any report at all and some  
are not complete. These churning  
reports are important. If Mr. Meyer  
should sell a car of sweet cream  
butter and the buyer should ask the  
question as to whether it was sweet  
cream or not, to settle this question  
Mr. Meyer would refer to the churning  
report.

Patrons and Operators Busy  
I know the patrons and operators  
are very busy on account of the in-  
crease and still the peak of the flush  
is not in sight yet. Be sure to cool  
your cream properly and deliver of-  
ten so as to get it to the creamery in  
the best possible condition. To have  
a can of sour or off flavored cream  
once in a while is nothing serious and  
will happen to the best, but see that  
it does not happen often because it  
is hard on the pocketbook.—Land O'  
Lakes News.



5651 5860

5651. Child's Dress  
Cut in 5 Sizes: 6 months, 1,  
2, 3 and 4 years. A 4 year size  
requires 2 yards of 32 inch ma-  
terial. Price 15c.

5860. Ladies' Dress  
Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40,  
42 and 44 inches bust measure.  
A 38 inch size requires 2 1/2  
yards of 40 inch material for the  
Skirt waist, and 1 1/2 yard for the  
Skirt. The width of the Skirt at  
the lower edge with plaits ex-  
tended is 1 1/2 yard. Price 15c.

5651. Child's Dress  
Cut in 5 Sizes: 6 months, 1,  
2, 3 and 4 years. A 4 year size  
requires 2 yards of 32 inch ma-  
terial. Price 15c.

5860. Ladies' Dress  
Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40,  
42 and 44 inches bust measure.  
A 38 inch size requires 2 1/2  
yards of 40 inch material for the  
Skirt waist, and 1 1/2 yard for the  
Skirt. The width of the Skirt at  
the lower edge with plaits ex-  
tended is 1 1/2 yard. Price 15c.

5651. Child's Dress  
Cut in 5 Sizes: 6 months, 1,  
2, 3 and 4 years. A 4 year size  
requires 2 yards of 32 inch ma-  
terial. Price 15c.

5860. Ladies' Dress  
Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40,  
42 and 44 inches bust measure.  
A 38 inch size requires 2 1/2  
yards of 40 inch material for the  
Skirt waist, and 1 1/2 yard for the  
Skirt. The width of the Skirt at  
the lower edge with plaits ex-  
tended is 1 1/2 yard. Price 15c.

5651. Child's Dress  
Cut in 5 Sizes: 6 months, 1,  
2, 3 and 4 years. A 4 year size  
requires 2 yards of 32 inch ma-  
terial. Price 15c.

5860. Ladies' Dress  
Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40,  
42 and 44 inches bust measure.  
A 38 inch size requires 2 1/2  
yards of 40 inch material for the  
Skirt waist, and 1 1/2 yard for the  
Skirt. The width of the Skirt at  
the lower edge with plaits ex-  
tended is 1 1/2 yard. Price 15c.

5651. Child's Dress  
Cut in 5 Sizes: 6 months, 1,  
2, 3 and 4 years. A 4 year size  
requires 2 yards of 32 inch ma-  
terial. Price 15c.

5860. Ladies' Dress  
Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40,  
42 and 44 inches bust measure.  
A 38 inch size requires 2 1/2  
yards of 40 inch material for the  
Skirt waist, and 1 1/2 yard for the  
Skirt. The width of the Skirt at  
the lower edge with plaits ex-  
tended is 1 1/2 yard. Price 15c.

5651. Child's Dress  
Cut in 5 Sizes: 6 months, 1,  
2, 3 and 4 years. A 4 year size  
requires 2 yards of 32 inch ma-  
terial. Price 15c.

5860. Ladies' Dress  
Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40,  
42 and 44 inches bust measure.  
A 38 inch size requires 2 1/2  
yards of 40 inch material for the  
Skirt waist, and 1 1/2 yard for the  
Skirt. The width of the Skirt at  
the lower edge with plaits ex-  
tended is 1 1/2 yard. Price 15c.

5651. Child's Dress  
Cut in 5 Sizes: 6 months, 1,  
2, 3 and 4 years. A 4 year size  
requires 2 yards of 32 inch ma-  
terial. Price 15c.

5860. Ladies' Dress  
Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40,  
42 and 44 inches bust measure.  
A 38 inch size requires 2 1/2  
yards of 40 inch material for the  
Skirt waist, and 1 1/2 yard for the  
Skirt. The width of the Skirt at  
the lower edge with plaits ex-  
tended is 1 1/2 yard. Price 15c.

5651. Child's Dress  
Cut in 5 Sizes: 6 months, 1,  
2, 3 and 4 years. A 4 year size  
requires 2 yards of 32 inch ma-  
terial. Price 15c.

5860. Ladies' Dress  
Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40,  
42 and 44 inches bust measure.  
A 38 inch size requires 2 1/2  
yards of 40 inch material for the  
Skirt waist, and 1 1/2 yard for the  
Skirt. The width of the Skirt at  
the lower edge with plaits ex-  
tended is 1 1/2 yard. Price 15c.

5651. Child's Dress  
Cut in 5 Sizes: 6 months, 1,  
2, 3 and 4 years. A 4 year size  
requires 2 yards of 32 inch ma-  
terial. Price 15c.

5860. Ladies' Dress  
Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40,  
42 and 44 inches bust measure.  
A 38 inch size requires 2 1/2  
yards of 40 inch material for the  
Skirt waist, and 1 1/2 yard for the  
Skirt. The width of the Skirt at  
the lower edge with plaits ex-  
tended is 1 1/2 yard. Price 15c.

5651. Child's Dress  
Cut in 5 Sizes: 6 months, 1,  
2, 3 and 4 years. A 4 year size  
requires 2 yards of 32 inch ma-  
terial. Price 15c.

5860. Ladies' Dress  
Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40,  
42 and 44 inches bust measure.  
A 38 inch size requires 2 1/2  
yards of 40 inch material for the  
Skirt waist, and 1 1/2 yard for the  
Skirt. The width of the Skirt at  
the lower edge with plaits ex-  
tended is 1 1/2 yard. Price 15c.

5651. Child's Dress  
Cut in 5 Sizes: 6 months, 1,  
2, 3 and 4 years. A 4 year size  
requires 2 yards of 32 inch ma-  
terial. Price 15c.

5860. Ladies' Dress  
Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40,  
42 and 44 inches bust measure.  
A 38 inch size requires 2 1/2  
yards of 40 inch material for the  
Skirt waist, and 1 1/2 yard for the  
Skirt. The width of the Skirt at  
the lower edge with plaits ex-  
tended is 1 1/2 yard. Price 15c.

5651. Child's Dress  
Cut in 5 Sizes: 6 months, 1,  
2, 3 and 4 years. A 4 year size  
requires 2 yards of 32 inch ma-  
terial. Price 15c.

5860. Ladies' Dress  
Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40,  
42 and 44 inches bust measure.  
A 38 inch size requires 2 1/2  
yards of 40 inch material for the  
Skirt waist, and 1 1/2 yard for the  
Skirt. The width of the Skirt at  
the lower edge with plaits ex-  
tended is 1 1/2 yard. Price 15c.

5651. Child's Dress  
Cut in 5 Sizes: 6 months, 1,  
2, 3 and 4 years. A 4 year size  
requires 2 yards of 32 inch ma-  
terial. Price 15c.

5860. Ladies' Dress  
Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40,  
42 and 44 inches bust measure.  
A 38 inch size requires 2 1/2  
yards of 40 inch material for the  
Skirt waist, and 1 1/2 yard for the  
Skirt. The width of the Skirt at  
the lower edge with plaits ex-  
tended is 1 1/2 yard. Price 15c.

5651. Child's Dress  
Cut in 5 Sizes: 6 months, 1,  
2, 3 and 4 years. A 4 year size  
requires 2 yards of 32 inch ma-  
terial. Price 15c.

5860. Ladies' Dress  
Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40,  
42 and 44 inches bust measure.  
A 38 inch size requires 2 1/2



# Department of Practical Co-Operation

We are changing the policy of this department, beginning the first of the year. The Meeting Notices that have appeared here to fore were 100% locals for 1926. At this time we are showing only those that are 100% for 1927. All 100% locals for 1927 that wish their meeting notice to be published will receive this service free of charge. Locals that are not paid up in full but want their meeting notice published can have space in this department for One Cent per word per week.

**OTTAWA COUNTY**  
SAND CREEK LOCAL NO. 462\*\*\*\*  
Meets the second and last Friday of  
the month. Walter Lott, Sec.  
GROVER LOCAL NO. 108.  
Meets every other Wednesday night.  
Anna Bremerman, Sec.

**RILEY COUNTY**  
ROCK ISLAND LOCAL NO. 1198\*\*\*\*  
Meets the first Tuesday evening of the  
month. Geo. Trumm, Sec.

**RUSH COUNTY**  
SAND CREEK LOCAL NO. 804\*\*\*\*  
D Meets the first and third Friday of  
each month. A. R. Wilson, Sec.

**SMITH COUNTY**  
OAK CREEK NO. 1185\*\*\*\*  
Meets at Stuart on the second Mon-  
day of each month. H. J. Schwarz.

Sec'y.

**STAFFORD COUNTY**  
**UNION LOCAL NO. 2019\*\*\***  
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. J. W. Batchman, Sec.

**TREGO COUNTY.**  
**VODA LOCAL NO. 742.**  
Meets the fourth Friday in every month. Alfred Rensmeyer, Sec.-Treas.

**WABAUNSEE COUNTY**  
**FREEMONT LOCAL NO. 2014\*\*\***  
Meets the first and third Friday of the month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec.  
month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec.

**WASHINGTON COUNTY**  
**HERYNE LOCAL NO. 2014**  
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Henry Eden, Sec.

## A COMMUNICATION FROM NEBRASKA

Editor Herron, of Nebraska Union Farmer, says:

One of the resolutions adopted by the National Live Stock Exchange, the national organization of old-line live stock commission men, which met recently in Omaha, favored establishment of closer contact with farmers "with a view to aiding them in securing their needs."

Now one of the needs of farmers is relief from the excessive tolls they pay in marketing their products. To secure this kind of relief in marketing live stock, farmers have organized their own co-operative commission agencies. These have met with

The bitter opposition of the very old line commission men who passed the resolution in favor of helping farmers to secure their needs.

The old-line commission men mean, of course, that they are willing to help farmers to secure their needs other lines than reducing the terminal cost of marketing livestock.

It is with all the groups that handle farm products and distribute supplies to farmers. They are willing to see any sort of aid for agriculture that does not interfere with their own business.

No wonder, therefore, that various business interests put their heads together to solve the farm problem, they bring forth some plan which seeks the impossible object of helping the farmer without interfering with anybody's profits.

---

**NOTICE CHANGE OF MEETING DATE**  
 The Franklin County Union No. 1 has changed its date of meeting to the first Thursday of the month. The next meeting will be Thursday, June 7th, same place and time.  
 W. B. Bullard is promised to be with the group.

|   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| <p>ight<br/>us,<br/>so let us have a good<br/>delegates and all the<br/>the Farmers Union work.</p> | <p>FRANKLIN COUNTY ANNUAL PICNIC</p>                                     | <p>The Franklin County Union No. 1 will hold its annual picnic in Fox Park Thursday, July 28. Everybody welcome, there will be speaking and entertainment for old as well as young.</p> |
| <p>duce<br/>low<br/>low</p>   | <p>Hog cholera may be carried by dogs. If this disease is present in</p> |   |

Rape is an excellent annual for crop for hogs. It will supply the best and best spring-planted hog feed and will carry from 10 to 12 pure pigs if soil and rainfall conditions are favorable. The Dwarf Essex variety is recommended by South Dakota State College extension specialists.

The yield and quality of wheat are increased by growing it in a rotation containing a cultivated crop. S. W. College experiments indicate. Results of experiments with different rotations, time and rate of seeding, preparation of seed bed and varieties reported in a new bulletin on "Wheat in South Dakota" which has been prepared by the State College and may be obtained free on request. Ask for Bulletin 222.

our Count of ..... Words  
o. Times to run .....  
Amount Enclosed \$.....  
Place under  
Reading of .....

(Route) \_\_\_\_\_

(State) \_\_\_\_\_

part of advertisement.