



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER



Organization

Education

Co-operation

VOLUME XVII.

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1924.

NUMBER 14

Selling a Leadership To a Commonwealth

The Agricultural Problems of the State of Georgia. The Solution of Which Has Been Taken Up by the Kiwanis Club, Working in Union with the State Agricultural College. The Way the Merchants and the Farmers Co-operate. Wonderful. Other States Might Well Adopt Some of Their Plans

By Dr. Andrew M. Soule, President Georgia State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, Athens, Georgia.

With the aid of civic and social welfare agencies interested themselves in agricultural problems, a new era will shortly be ushered into the State of Georgia, which will lead to the restoration of a desirable equilibrium between industry and agriculture, tend to stabilize production, bring permanent prosperity to the door of the average citizen and materially help the economic condition of the farmer and of society in general.

For the past two years the great need of more substantially endowed agricultural education and improved farming practice has been emphasized by the Kiwanis Clubs in Georgia. This thought originally seems to have taken form in the mind of Francis M. Oliver of Savannah Past Governor of the Georgia Kiwanis Clubs, Peyton T. Anderson of Macon, present Governor continued the work and to that end, he asked the writer to outline the plan of procedure best calculated to meet the existing local conditions. During this trip to the various KIWANIS clubs in Georgia forty-four addresses were delivered at various points scheduled by Dr. Thomas J. McArthur of Cordele, Georgia, chairman of the Kiwanis district's Committee on Agriculture. To accomplish this mission I traveled approximately 33,800 miles by auto, and from two to three addresses were delivered each day. At least one-half of the audiences were made up of actual "dirt" farmers, whom it was my privilege to greet in person. The remainder consisted of representatives of the parent-teacher associations, the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs, members of the Boys' and Girls' Corn, Pig, Canning, and Garden Clubs, the juniors and seniors enrolled in the local high schools, and the business and professional men of the community. The churches were all generously represented, and a spirit of sympathetic cooperation evidenced that was most gratifying. In the great majority of the places visited, the merchants closed their stores, and the whole bent and purpose of the county was centered for a few hours upon a definite development program.

There are good reasons why a new agricultural objective must be established. In Georgia alone, it is reported that 100,000 people have left the farms and that 18,000 farmsteads have been virtually abandoned in little more than a year. The same thing is going on in New England, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and elsewhere. In 1922, 2,000,000 people left the farms of our country; in 1923 3,000,000 more moved into town. While our total population increased 33% in the last seventy years, our urban population increased 71 per cent and our rural population but 16 per cent. The over-congestion of our towns and cities grows apace. With regulations restricting immigration, such as are in effect at present, there is no source from which additional labor can be obtained for industries except the farm.

We use 3216 feet of lumber per capita in the United States as against 126 feet in England. The difference is in a considerable measure due not only to higher costs and greater scarcity, but also to the degree of wastefulness which characterizes the two peoples. In America, we destroy trees five times faster than they develop even in a well protected forest. Our consumption of forest products is staggering, for we use 40,000,000,000 cubic feet of lumber per annum, in less than one hundred years, we have cut down and used up the trees growing on 700,000,000 square miles of land. In Georgia alone, we have 10,000,000 acres of territory where trees can be grown to better advantage than anywhere else, and yet, this land constitutes a sort of wild, indefinable waste that is producing practically nothing. Covered with trees, it would increase in value \$5.00 to \$20.00 per acre per annum. It is indeed a rich and indifferent people that can waste \$50,000,000.00 a year, and yet the same thing is going on in most of our sister states.

One reason for the discontent of our rural population and the rapid

movement away from the land, which has just been noted, is due to the inadequate returns which the farm owner has received from his labor. A survey of 252 farms in the South Atlantic states in 1922 revealed the fact that the net earnings per family of approximately five individuals amounted to \$502.00 a year. How can you expect the rural church and school to prosper under such conditions? How can you expect to build good roads and improve farm homes with so small a net income? This is the only fund available, out of which to purchase clothes, pay taxes, educate the family, and make the necessary improvements in the farmstead. The net income of our average farmer is so small that he is unable to diversify his crops properly because the accomplishing of this end calls for an investment in land-building, livestock, and machinery which he has been unable to make. I am not pessimistic, nor am I emphasizing the gloomy side of the problem for any purpose save that illustrating to the people of the United States the principles of the facts portrayed, let us remember the farmers of the South have grown the raw fiber used more extensively than any other single material for clothing society and thus preserving a semblance of civilization. It is silly, therefore, to say that the farmer is not concerned about what he receives for his labor or what his net earnings may be. He represents the foundation stone upon which our industrial, commercial, social, and political institutions rest, and I am disposed to think that the time has about arrived when it will be necessary to accord him a fair increment on his labor and a better return for the products of his energy than he has ever hitherto received in the history of the world.

When we speak therefore of instituting an objective farm program in America, it means that we are going to undertake to inaugurate new plans and policies. This calls for a new vision and understanding of many matters, for great foresight, ability, and an apt power of interpretation. These are not easy things to attain. We cannot purchase them. They are the product of generation after generation of thinking. They grow out of an educated leadership. In our own great, rich country, we have not as yet seriously considered leadership as it applies to our agriculture, for we have been able to "muddle through" up to the present time. In most of our states, there are thousands of trained college graduates to serve the other classes of society, but in agriculture, we have comparatively few. Manifestly, if we are to meet the new economic conditions by which we are confronted and play that part in destiny of the world which a kindly Providence assigned us, we must have more educated and expertly trained leaders of agricultural thought and the home making industries. At the present time, the educational reservoir, as it pertains to agriculture, is almost empty. Last year, here in Georgia alone, we had thousands of one hundred vocationally trained men and women. We were able to supply thirty-six. What is the trouble? The young men and women of America, and their fathers and mothers for that matter, have not as yet caught the vision or sensed the possibilities to attain distinction in a world-wide while emoluments and rewards through the medium of vocational training. The old type of agricultural training, namely, brute strength and force, has been thrown into the discard. We live in a scientific era, and the age of machinery. It is an age which the farmer is required to make a modern contacts that did not apply to former generations. Insects and fungous diseases are multiplying at an alarming rate. They attack practically every farm crop we now grow. If we remain passive, I am not over-exaggerating the situation when I say that the day may come when insect life will ravage and destroy the fields and crop of America as completely as they did in the days of the Pharaohs. Where we have two trained agricultural leaders per county in most states, there should be sixty. Whereas, the institution I represent now has the largest bona fide body of students at any agricultural

FARMERS!

Look what a bank a small percentage of the members have built in only four months. Deposits at opening less than \$50,000; today nearly \$400,000. Have you done your part?

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Loans and Discounts	\$179,547.81	Capital	\$100,000.00
Bonds and Warrants	30,480.62	Surplus	50,000.00
Furniture and Fixtures	14,927.91	Deposits	380,272.59
Collectibles	76,775.73	Interest	1,522.77
Interest Paid	181.33	Bills Payable	17,000.00
Overdrafts	1,083.65		
Cash & Exchange	221,998.09		
Other Assets	24,170.36		
	\$548,795.36		\$548,795.36

Think what it will be when we have fifty per cent of the Farmers Union business in Kansas. Instead of thousands it will be millions, mobilized to help Kansas Farmers. When are you going to do your part?

THE FARMERS UNION STATE BANK
Kansas City, Kansas.

college in the South, our enrollment should be multiplied by four. This should not be done for the sake of building up a big institution, but for the purpose of reconstructing our agriculture and preparing her people to meet the exigencies of the new economic conditions already so urgently pressing for solution. In accordance with the suggestions made to me by the executive officers of the Kiwanis clubs in Georgia, I endeavored to outline a concrete program for each community visited, to emphasize the need of educated leadership, to point out the main defects in our present policies and practices, and to indicate a procedure that would enable the countryside to capitalize its untapped and unappreciated resources more acceptably. More success was attained along the lines indicated than I thought might be possible at first. The soil survey conducted by the Georgia States College of Agriculture enabled me to make an acceptable analysis of the needs and possibilities of most of the communities visited.

If we ever expect to put over a farm objective program in America, we must first realize that farming procedure and practices are still away behind the times. It is useless to try to make ourselves believe that rural conditions are improving and that we are evolving and developing a better type of rural civilization and industries. The facts and circumstances are all opposed to this reasoning. I take it that even the most superficial thinkers have concluded that something must be done to correct the conditions which now exist in the open country. I see no solution of this problem save through the institution of a well-defined plan of operations. Such a plan calls for the development of a new type of rural leadership. It must include:

1. A definite soil building and live stock policy.
2. The making of local surveys.
3. The centralization of effort about the cultivation of a money crop.
4. The establishment of a cropping system that will tend more adequately to supply the needs of the family than is true at the present time.
5. The encouragement of production on a community, commodity basis.
6. The formulation of a local, national, and international marketing program.
7. The inculcation into the minds of all of a more generous appreciation of the power of cooperation in helping to solve the problems which confront the progress of every rural condition.
8. The establishment of a definite forestry policy in relation to the farmer's woodland.
9. The inauguration of a local, rural development program, which means that some definite steps looking to the improvement of local agencies and facilities will be undertaken each year.
10. The cultivation in every town and hamlet of the "Let's Go" spirit, whereby a lot of pessimism set in the saddle, and pessimism, or the "Go Getter" spirit made to represent the motto and habit of thought of its residents.

The necessity for educating a proportionate part of the youth of every community along scientific lines as they pertain to agriculture and home economics was clearly demonstrated, and it is bound to bear fruit at an early date. The plan outlined suggested that a definite survey of present production, resources, and opportunities be immediately instituted and that a food program commensurate with local needs be inaugurated. It was recommended that a money crop be grown on a highly specialized basis; a farm program established that would provide for a balanced plan of crop and animal production. It was recommended that the cultivation of the principal crops raised in the locality be undertaken on a community, commodity basis in the future, and that an economically sound marketing policy be laid down based on local, national, and world needs. It was shown that the principle of cooperation and the coordination of human effort must be emphasized more strongly in the school and in the community and that a particularly great effort should be made to bring the farmers and the business men into closer touch and more sympathetic relationship so that the problems of the entire county might become the

TO THE PHILLIPS COUNTY FARMERS UNION THIRD QUARTERLY MEETING, 10-29-24.

Your Committee on Resolutions desire to submit the following for your consideration:

First. Knowing that the Farmers Union Cooperative and Educational organization is the foundation of our business enterprises: Be it Resolved: That we recommend that all members be more prompt in paying their dues in advance and in giving their membership a greater consideration of its importance to which we believe it is entitled.

And we further recommend to the business associations that they be more strict in enforcing the clause in their By-Laws regarding the allowing of Dividends to Stockholders who are delinquent in their membership dues.

Second. We believe in True Cooperative enterprises and recommend that each member acquaint him or herself with our State business organization and do all business possible through them, including the wheat pool, F. U. Live Stock Commission, Jobbing Ass'n, Insurance Co. and the Farmers Union Bank and further recommend that all funds of Farmers Union Locals be deposited with The Farmers Union State Bank of Kansas City, Kansas.

On account of the avoiding of taxes and the removing of moneys from the channels of agricultural production: Be it Resolved that we are opposed to the issuing of tax exempt securities by either the General, State, or Local divisions of government.

Fourth. Resolved: That we are opposed to the 26 million dollar wheat merger as advocated by the Farm Bureau, as we believe it is in opposition to genuine cooperative principles and only an effort to defeat the wheat pools.

Fifth. Be it Resolved: That we wish to endorse all candidates for public office who have shown by their past records that they are in sympathy with the Cooperative business enterprises relative to production and distribution, and recommend their support by all Farmers.

Sixth. Knowing and being acquainted with the appetites and appreciation of the Farmers Union members, we desire to express our sincere thanks to the ladies of this community for the princely dinner served.

C. N. V. Gates.
W. C. Dubois.
G. E. F. Long.
Chas. Nippa.
R. F. Anderson, Committee.

By J. P. Johnson, County Secretary.

SIMS AND GLESSNER ROUNDUP
Tuesday found us at Isabel which boasts of a Cooperative Equity Elevator Company with capital stock of \$8,000.00 with sixty stockholders. 75% of the business is with the stockholders. 170,000 bushels of wheat was handled at a cost of 2 1/2 cents per bushel. 2 1/2 cents were rebated to the stockholders after paying the market price for wheat.

Sharon has a cooperative elevator but the manager is handicapped with a peculiar disposition. Gerlane is a little place with a cooperative store and elevator with O. E. Miller as manager. Stockholders are loyal to the elevator but have dropped out of the Union and are not ready to be re-organized.

Kiowa is managed by O. M. Findley and is real successful as a cooperative business. 8% interest was paid on stock, two cents per bushel on wheat and four per cent on merchandise purchases.

Hartner has a cooperative elevator that does a small business. Wilmore has a live wheat manager in E. E. Smith who is doing a good business but on such a small margin that no rebates are returned.

Protection, under the management of Mr. Certain is doing a fine business with stockholders only and returned in rebates \$24,000.00 last year. High protein wheat makes such things possible with good management and a loyal group of stockholders.

Minneola, made a little money this year but the stockholders are fairly loyal and with the help of H. P. Nicoll have a nice little elevator.

Fowler boasts of the largest and best elevator in the state. A concrete elevator of 97,000 bushel capacity. It has a license and handles wheat as a

banded warehouse. 163 stockholders are 99% loyal. They are members of the cooperative exchanges of Hutchinson.

Meade with A. W. Steen as manager manages to get along real well and the potatoes sold them by the Farmers Union Jobbing Association is the best we have seen in all of our potato days. More potatoes will be used and Mr. Steen knows where to make the purchase.

The road got lost and we missed a couple of places that we intended to make. Canyons that yawn up at a Chevrolet coupe send the chills down the back of a couple of Farmers Union fellows when the sun has sunk to rest and Liberal finds us instead of the little towns we intended to reach.

Liberal has a new man by the name of Nebergull who is in sympathy with the Farmers Union and the Jobbing Association can expect some business from there. 50% of the wheat handled is pooled wheat.

Elkhart is at the end of the world. Also the railroad. 200 cars of grain have been handled since Jan. 1, 1924. 240 stockholders patronize the elevator managed by O. O. Witt. They own \$1,100.00 of stock in the Denver Co-operative Exchange and buy their coal through their own Association.

A great number of live stock is being put through the winter on wheat pasture and next Spring the Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company can do a great deal of business. Several old customers were met on this week's drive. New ones were interested but there is little stock being shipped out now.

Wheat looks fine in most places. Kaffir corn, milo maize and broom corn are an average crop. A sharp turn on a curve and thoughts of the other world with a little speed lands us in Garden City and Sims clothes in the dry cleaners.

Ideals of Co-Operative Dairy Marketing Told Over the Radio

Addressing himself to the man who "milks the old cow twice each day and three hundred and sixty-five days in the year," E. B. Heaton urges the adoption of sound methods of cooperative dairy marketing as a means of securing fair returns for the money invested in the farm and dairy herd and for the labor of all the family. Mr. Heaton spoke by radio from W. L. S. Chicago, recently as part of a lecture course furnished every Friday at 8:15 p. m. by 31 of the largest cooperatives. He was secretary of the Farmers Dairy Marketing Committee of Eleven which made an extended study of the subject two years ago.

"I would like to leave a few ideas with you," he said, "so that tomorrow and the next day and the next, you can think them over. Some 300 years ago, Swiss dairy farmers found it necessary to cooperate to market their cheese, while more recent examples are those of the Dane and Hollander, which have been developed to a greater extent. In our study of these experiences as well as of American attempts, there are a few fundamentals which we believe can be applied in our efforts at developing cooperative organizations to merchandise dairy products.

"First, the dairy cooperative, like all others, should be organized so far as possible on a commodity basis and not a locality.

"Second, it should have long term contracts with its members.

"Third, it should have democratic control and always be controlled by the producer members.

"Fourth, it should provide for internal pooling of the product in which each producer shares equally for a like grade and quality of product.

"Fifth, a non-stock, non-profit type of association is best.

"Sixth, the best way to finance a marketing association for the handling of dairy products is by having the producers loan the necessary funds and receive short term certificates of interest in the capital fund for the amount loaned. This money should be refunded by continued and regular deductions, thus providing a revolving method of finance equitably distributed.

"Dairy Associations should be organized to cover a local district, in Heaton's opinion, preferably about the size of a county. "In the contract

Does the Farmer Knock His Own Business?

Friend Joel Strahm of Nemaha County Sends Us Some Clippings from Sabethea Herald Which We Gladly Print, as Mr. Strahm Seems to be Holding His Own in the Debate Which Has Been Going On. Someone, Calling Himself "No. 2" Says the Farmer Knocks His Own Business, Mr. Strahm's Reply Follows.

Number 2: I am about to deliver myself of an additional editorial that has been breeding in my soul for lo, these many months, I do not like the way the farmer runs down his business. There is no other business man in the world that would say of his business, "it is rotten, I can't make any money, I can't get any credit I am starving. I'm going to sell out." In Heaven's name how does a business man expect to sell out a business he runs down in that fashion. As a matter of fact few people, in like place in this world's social ladder, live so well as the farmer. The farmer has better food and more of it than any other class in the world in on his own plane. The farmer has a fairly good house to live in, however modest it may be. Do you personally know any farmer who has not a roof over his head? The farmer pays no money for water, which is more than can be said of any city business on earth. The farmer's air is fresh and free, while the city man in his circumstances pays for electric fans or goes without air, which latter is much more likely. The farmer many have fruit and vegetables and flowers and meat. The average farmer throws away to his chickens after every meal as much as the man in his circumstances in town feeds to his family. The farmer is privileged to wear the simplest and most inexpensive of clothes that would get no man a job in the meanest employ in a city. There are more automobiles among the farmers ten to one than there are among the men who work in New York City even men considered well-to-do. The farmer may have a little difficulty in paying his bank obligations, but on the other hand, he is able to borrow from the bank which is more than can be said of the man thrown out of a job in the city. No man on earth in any other business but farming could borrow money of a bank if he ran down his calling as persistently, as determinedly as the farmer. At least if times are bad on the farm, he has food, and a roof which is more than can be said of the man thrown out of a job in the city. What the farmer needs more than prices and legislation is faith in his own business and the boasting of its success rather than howling down its merits. No other business on earth could stand up under the continual crying down of its merits except the farm business. And after all board and lodging is about all the average man makes, in any business. And what other business man in any calling can "retire" on the interest of his savings at 50 years of age?

More on Knocking the Farm
From Kansas City we have received a letter from Mrs. Herman C. Henrich who formerly lived in Sabethea when Mr. Henrich was manager of the Telephone company here. Says Mrs. Henrich:

"I did note and appreciate your editorial about knocking the farmer. He has never blown his own horn. As you said where would you ever hear of any business man who would continually go about running down his business. It was a mighty good article and I certainly hope the farmers take note of it."

Comes now Joel Strahm with a legacy on the other side of the question, taking issue with Number 2 of the paper for insisting that the farmer should boost, instead of knock his profession. After reviewing Number 2's late article Mr. Strahm continues:

Now, for the love of Mike, why should the city folks with their in-

and membership agreement between district groups and the producers there should be a provision for a sufficient number of district groups was completely organized, that they must form a central exchange. These local district groups should not be so small that overhead expense would absorb all of the profits. In most all of our intense dairy districts, a county is about the right size for a local district association. I believe that this type of organization is a sound method of grouping the dairy producers. It lends itself readily to growth. It is the most democratic type of grouping. It forms the strongest possible basis for financing.

"After you have formed your county district association and selected your trustees, who form the central sales exchange, you have other problems. The following business practices are essential:

"First, grading, standardization and improvement of the quality of the product.

South Dakota is reasonably free from Hessian fly damage although surrounding states are warning their growers against the ravages of this wheat pest. This insect is the most serious menace of the wheat industry in the United States.

Joel Strahm.
Come along, little girl, get your Sunday-go-meeting clothes on and come along. We'll have a nice little stroll down the path of the future and see how we get along. The weather is fine.

"Second, extension of markets.

"Third, controlling the flow of products to the market and development of new markets.

"Good management is absolutely essential. Too many American dairy cooperatives have been wrecked through inefficient management. Ambitious farmer leaders have gained control and have tried to manage the sales of thousands and have failed miserably. One of the principal reasons I have been so insistent on the county district group is to prevent ambitious orators from securing responsible business positions. Let the farmers build a business organization locally and select their representatives to the central, and few orators will survive."

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION:

Elsewhere in this issue you will notice the growth of your institution in Kansas City. About one-half of one per cent of our memberships have responded. Can you not figure out just what would happen if you all responded and did something for your bank in Kansas City? Let's be fair with the Farmers Union State Bank in Kansas City, and do our part.

The FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION of WICHITA, KANSAS, is forging ahead as the stock yards company's record shows this month, and we want to thank our customer members who are responsible for this increase in business. Also we want to solicit the patronage of those men who have not yet gotten around to writing to your own firm, The Farmers Union. Ask your friends about us.

Our Mr. Sims is making a tour of the state with Mr. Glessner, the Farmers Union Lecturer, and if you will watch this paper for their route sheet you will ascertain when they will be in your territory, and any questions you may want to ask or any information you may desire will be furnished gladly so that there will be plenty of pep and action at your meeting. Let's get big results.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION
Fred D. Ellis, Mgr.
Wichita, Kans.

(Continued on Page 3)

The Kansas Union Farmer

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

Entered as Second-Class Matter Aug. 1st 24, 1912 at Salina, Kansas, Under Act of March 3, 1872

Acceptance for Mailing at Special Rate of Postage Provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917. Authorized July 30, 1918.

JOHN TROMBLEEditor and Manager
W. C. LANSDONAssociate Editor

Subscription Price, per Year\$1.00

Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmer 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. O. 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, NOVEMBER 13, 1924.

FEW ENGLISH SLACKERS.

They have just been having a general election in England. Out of a voting population of around 19,000,000 nearly 16,000,000 or more than 85 per cent went to the polls. It must be remembered that not all the English are enfranchised. Considerable numbers have not yet been entrusted with the ballot but those who are entitled to vote believe that it is their duty as good citizens to do so and they do so.

It will be some time before we can gather the voting results of our recent election for analysis. It is dead certain, however, that considerably more than half the enfranchised freemen of America are vote slackers. Rather than go to the polls they prefer that the country and the state get along without them.

Still and all we may not lose so much by such slackness. It may be that our government would not profit very much from the interest of the vast numbers who are so lazy, so unintelligent, or so unpatriotic that they cannot take the time to vote.

FARMERS AND TAXATION.

The farmers of Kansas pay more than their fair share of the taxes of this state. They will always do so until our laws are changed in the interest of a square deal for all. The farmers have no intangible property. The assessor can see all their possessions and seeing them he puts them on the tax book.

Kansas is one of the few states that still relies entirely on direct property taxes for revenue. This condition can be relieved by a reasonable income or occupation tax, a fair tax on production from natural resources, a tax on intangibles, and tax on gasoline for road purposes.

It is time that the legislature should concern itself with taxation problems. Unless new sources of revenue are opened up and used direct property taxes will soon increase to such a volume that farm property will be confiscated. A new tax system is the greatest need of the people of Kansas.

NO BIG VOTE.

This written before the election but the results will be known before the members read it. There has been an active campaign. The voters were entertained, instructed and aggravated by hundreds of political speakers, thousands of editorials and solid acres of reading matter that was made up mostly of disguised propaganda but the only thing absolutely certain at this time is that not very many more than half the citizens qualified for the franchise were sufficiently interested to go to the polls and vote.

Probably the total number of votes cast sets a new record but at that at least 20,000,000 of the nearly 60,000,000 who should have participated in the election did so. It is the year of the biggest vote on record all right but the fact that there were so many slackers on election day indicates that nearly half the people of the United States care so little for their country that they did not take the few hours time necessary to vote.

There will be a lot of proposals to the state legislatures to secure laws requiring citizens to vote. Is such legislation worth while? Are the citizens who do not vote fit to exercise the franchise? Would their participation in the election have changed the result or worked any other beneficial results? Is it all certain that country would have been any better off if all slackers had voted?

Compulsory voting laws are not so very likely to make good citizens out of the shirkers who stay away from the polls. What we need is a nationwide revival of plain old fashioned patriotism.

PARTY CAMPAIGN FUNDS.

A senatorial investigation committee directed by Mr. Borah tried for several weeks before the election to find how much money each party was raising for the campaign, the sources of all contributions and what they were used for. The record discloses that the republicans got about \$4,000,000 mostly from the beneficiaries of the tariff and from timid souls who were afraid that the election of La Follette or the still remoter contingency of Governor Bryan becoming president would destroy

the constitution and wreck the republic together with their own private profit making enterprises.

The democrats confessed to a budget a little under \$2,000,000 with funds coming in small sums from a great number of the faithful. There were two democratic contributions of \$25,000 but the most of the money was in much smaller amounts from about 100,000 different persons. Two weeks ago it looked as if the democracy would wind up with a debt of about a half million dollars.

The La Follette forces raised a little more than \$200,000 that was spent by their regular committee but it was charged by the republicans, probably with good reason, that the various Labor Unions were handling their own funds. That of course was their right. Also the republican and democratic organizations other than the national committees had the right to raise and use money in the campaign.

Counting all funds raised and used by all parties, committees and candidates it is likely that the election cost about \$80,000,000 or approximately about a dollar for each vote that was polled. A lot of that money was used in peculiar ways. Men reputed to have great influence with groups of voters were hired for around \$10 a day and expenses to use their drag in the interest of party tickets. The most of such men have no drag and that money was wasted so far as effect on the voting is concerned.

Probably very few votes were bought outright with money but many were secured by the promise of office, a form of corruption that is as dangerous to the country as actual bribery. Some voters were intimidated by their employers. Some were coerced by the trades unions. A few were persuaded by the speakers and the campaign literature. It is about certain, however, that the same results would have been reached without spending any money at all. The republicans used \$8,000,000 in the election of Harding four years ago. They could have won that contest without spending a cent.

Probably it is about time to require that no party funds shall be raised for campaign purposes.

CONSULTING FARMERS NOW.

President Coolidge has established a precedent that should be honored by all his successors in office. When he was called upon to fill the vacancy created in his cabinet by the untimely and much to be lamented death of Secretary Wallace he wired the heads of all the farm organizations to make their recommendations.

The president recognized that the Department of Agriculture should be the agent and servant of this country. Also he accepted the regularly elected executive officers of the great farm organizations as the chosen spokesmen of the farmers and asked their advice and cooperation in the selection of a new head of the Department.

This was a fair method of procedure. It was right that Mr. Coolidge should ask for advice from the men authorized to speak for the farmers. Incidentally it marked a great advance in the esteem and influence of farm organizations.

Nothing is all that men can get for nothing. Results worth anything in business, education or government cost something. The citizen who stands around waiting for gifts will get about what his effort and time are worth.

EDUCATION BEFORE COOPERATION.

Many events in connection with the organization and operation of cooperative marketing agencies during the past four or five years have proved the surpassing wisdom of the Farmers' Union program. Twenty-two years ago the founders of our society decided that any constructive effort for improving the conditions of American agriculture must move forward in three steps—organization, education and cooperation.

The first phase of the program is fundamental. Farmers can do nothing for themselves as individuals. They must be brought together to coherent and active associations through which they may be reached by the educational forces without which any real permanent betterment is impossible. The mere enrollment of men and women as members of a Local Union or Grange or of a County Farm Bureau is not organization, it is only the first step in creating an organization.

An organism or organization is something that is made up of organs all of which are alive and functioning. The member, so-called, of a local agricultural group who performs no duties, discharges no functions, and recognizes no obligations is no part of a vital organization. Until he realizes the necessities for association, comprehends the principles and understands the purposes of group action and learns to merge his private opinions and interests into the currents of thought and the ideals of action of his fellow farmers he is not a part of the organization in any true sense of the word. In short until the folks learn what the organization is, what it proposes to do and what their own work must be if there are any worthwhile results they can do little good either for themselves or their fellow farmers.

It is plain enough then that without educational work the effort, time and money used in securing names for membership rolls are likely to be a total loss. The first thing that members should learn is that they must rely very largely on themselves. If there is good leadership the Local soon begins to function as a forum for the instruction and development of its members. Discussion, argument, debate and the thoughtful study of important questions lead the way and prepare the members for an intensive inquiry into the problems of farm economics, community welfare and cooperative business enterprises. The state organization, if of any value, assists in this work by sending lecturers, by the publication of an official and authoritative paper and by supplying reading lists, books, model cooperative by-laws and other necessary material.

The actual organization of cooperative business enterprises should never be undertaken until the people who are to participate feel the necessity,

understand the possibilities and comprehend the principles that must be applied in order to assure even a moderate degree of success. A hundred farmers who subscribe for the stock of a local cooperative and then expect the board of directors to make a success of it without any further assistance from themselves is certain to disappoint even the most reasonable expectations.

Scores of cooperative marketing associations throughout the country are not living up to their possibilities because the members have no working knowledge of the principles, because they have been led to expect too much, and because they are unwilling to sacrifice money, time or thought in working out problems that can be solved by no one but themselves. All this is why it is unreasonable to expect very much success from business cooperatives that are made up wholly or in great part of members who have had no preliminary training or instruction in the very difficult matter of working harmoniously with each other. The Farmers Union and kindred societies have done most of the educational work that must be the foundation of cooperative success. Where they have been strongest cooperative enterprises are most successful. They must continue to organize and educate or the farmers of this country will never learn to cooperate.

SLANDERING THE COUNTRY.

The Country Gentleman and the Literary Digest have discovered that the farmers of this country are lapsing into heathenism so rapidly that at least 2,750,000 farm children do not go to either Sunday school or church. The Institute of Social and religious progress of New York, whatever that is, has also located a number of farm communities that it calls pagan and publishes some statistics that are alleged to show that missionary effort is needed in the rural districts of the United States than in more Darkest Africa. The force of the report by this Institute is somewhat weakened by the preliminary statement that it is based on a survey of 179 counties.

The writer in the Country Gentleman, one Charles Josiah Galpin, has located a rich dairy neighborhood of 100 families in the heart of the red clover country that has neither church, Sunday school, Bible class or parochial school within ten miles. A rich but discouraged farmer of that community reports that in the twelve years that he has lived there not a single wedding has taken place that was not forced. He must move into some town in order that his children may have the advantages of educational opportunities, a chance to associate with decent young folks and an opportunity to go to Sunday school.

Good roads and automobiles have undoubtedly reduced the number of small country churches but at the same time they have enabled the farmers and their families to attend church and Sunday school in the nearby villages and towns where there are plenty of churches and preachers.

Just what part of the country was explored to find those 179 Godless counties is not revealed in the report of that New York society. Also the country would like to know just where there are 1,600,000 country children that live in churches and Godless communities. If such conditions exist it would be folly to raise any more money for foreign missions until something is done to convert the heathen children of the pagan farmers of the United States.

The real truth is that there are no such conditions. The young people of the farms are very much like they are in the cities. There is no more immorality, probably a good deal less in the country than in the cities. There may be a few sections in the New England or other eastern states where conditions are as deplorable as they are painted in the Country Gentleman. There are no such localities in the west and south. This writer has spent a good deal of time during the past four years in the southern states right out among farmers who lack many of the advantages and blessings that we enjoy in the west but there is no lack of churches, preachers, Sunday schools or religion.

The vast majority of all the farmers of the southern and south eastern states are religious. They open their public meetings, including their Farmers Union Locals with prayer; almost without exception they have grace before meals; there are many country preachers and country churches; and the Sunday schools are well attended. Forced weddings are unknown. Christianity is the very foundation of the rural life of Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia, Virginia and Tennessee and of the other southern states.

It is very unfortunate that so many western rural communities have permitted their churches to fall into decay but is not because they have forgotten God. Instead of building up and supporting their own institutions they attend and contribute to the support of town churches. As stated above this condition is partly due to good roads and automobiles but there is another and much more disconcerting explanation. For a generation or more the greater number of the farmers of the country have been losing money in their business and are wholly without funds for the support of community churches.

According to Galpin Catholic communities are just as bad as Protestant localities. Some Godless joker has been spoofing that fellow or he has never been in Ellis and Rush counties of this state where every farm home is within sight of a church steeple.

As many times before remarked it is better to know less than it is to know so many things that are not so. Farmers are not Godless. They have a stern code of morality that is seldom violated. They would gladly maintain their own churches if the towns folks would pay cost of production for farm products.

Members of the Farmers Union who do not pay their dues are not contributing very much to the success of the organization that means everything to agriculture in this state.

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

Labor Gained Many Votes

In the English elections but at the same time lost strength in the House of Commons. This was due to a fusion between Conservatives and Liberals in a number of parliamentary districts.

McDonald and all his principal cabinet colleagues were re-elected. The Conservatives also endorsed their leadership by sending most of their leading men back to Westminster. The Liberal leaders, however, were ruthlessly slaughtered including H. H. Asquith, who shares with Lloyd George the direction of that party.

Although more than forty women were candidates for seats in Parliament only four were elected. It is hardly necessary to say that Lady Nancy Langhorne Astor, formerly of Virginia, was one of the four and therefore the United States continues to be ably represented in the House of Commons.

Liberalism Was Practically Eliminated

In the recent British elections. The party of Gladstone, Lloyd George and Asquith has declined to third place with every indication that it is doomed to complete destruction or to continue only as an inconsiderable faction lacking both power and leadership to exercise even the doubtful authority of a balance of power organization.

Liberalism committed suicide in England in trying to be all things to all men. For a long time its leaders have been winking at Labor with one eye and flirting with Toryism with the other. It is now on the ground between the two stools that it has attempted to use. A similar fate is likely to overtake any party that undertakes to carry water on both shoulders.

Voters the world over are very much alike. They are more interested in fundamentals than in party names or spoils. They like men who speak out. They despise and dread men who govern their conduct by considerations of policy.

Baldwin And the Conservatives

Return to power in England with the emphatic endorsement of the British voters. It is true that they were not supported by a clear majority of the people but they led Labor by a million and had nearly three times as many votes as the Liberal party. In Parliament they will have almost twice as many votes as the two opposition groups combined and are assured of a lease of authority that may cover the maximum period of five years.

England appears to have reversed the usual trend in politics. In times of stress the drifting elements almost always join the ranks of the radicals. The English election is only an apparent not a real departure from this rule. While Labor, due

to fusion lost a few seats in Parliament it is a million votes stronger than it was a year ago. Conservatism made no inroads on the worker's party. Its recruits came also from the Liberals to the almost total destruction of that ancient organization. Future English elections will be struggles between Labor and Conservatism, because there are no longer three major parties in Great Britain.

McDonald Retires from Office

With a creditable record. During his short administration he must solely as a result of his abilities and influence much progress has been made and the wise were deliberately evading the real issues. Perhaps it was wise to defeat Senator La Follette but it would have been much more honest to defeat him on real issues rather than the bogies that were used against him.

Equally foolish was the assertion that Davis was disqualified because of his former professional employment. The country never had a candidate better qualified for the presidency. Education, experience, wisdom, knowledge, character, and previous achievement, all combined to indicate his fine fitness for the place.

Protection for British Industry

Is quite sure to be a major policy of the Conservative government soon to take office in England under the leadership of Stanley Baldwin as Prime Minister. After nearly a hundred years it is quite likely that the British free-trade policy is to be abandoned.

England is not only unable to maintain herself against her trade rivals in the foreign markets but is reported to be in danger of losing control of her own home trade. The Baldwin government was overthrown a year ago largely because the people were not then ready for a protective tariff. It is quite sure that new duties aimed at imports from protective tariff states like America and France will soon be imposed on a great body of English purchases in other countries.

Such a departure from the old-time free-trade policy of England may yet compel us to realize that the two elections just held the one in England is likely to be more important to us than our own contest for political power.

Poolishness

Almost Without Limit. Was talked in the campaign just closed. A lot of folks proclaimed their belief that Coolidge is so tied up with big business that it is impossible for him to give fair consideration to the needs of common folk. This is foolishness. One of the very best things about the President, and by every state in which a mob insists law by taking the law in own hands.

Selling a Leader hip To a Commonwealth

(Continued from page 1.)

lating a definite local development organization was pointed out. By this was meant the institution and building up in each community each year of some worth-while project, such as a good road, a church, a consolidated school, a hatchery, a cheese factory, or a creamery, or whatever other thing seems to be the most urgent need of that locality. A great deal of stress was laid upon the necessity of establishing a forest policy, thereby helping to eliminate the present barbarous practice of burning up from \$10.00 to \$20.00 per acre of potential forest values each year.

If we are to improve rural conditions to the degree desirable in America, we must give thought and consideration to the development of the rural home and the improvement of living conditions in the open country generally. There must be consolidated schools, capable of meeting the environmental needs of our people. Education all along the line is fundamental, as we have seen. The teaching of cooperation in the schools will help to solve the problems of the future. It is just as important that the minds of the children should be developed along this line as in any other direction. The boys and girls of our communities will gladly respond to any efforts made toward ameliorating the conditions by which they are surrounded. This has been definitely demonstrated by the members of our Corn and Canning clubs. These organizations brought a new vision and opportunity into the lives of thousands of our Georgia boys and girls. Here in Georgia, our farm club work is doing these things for the 25,000 boys and girls with whom we are working.

1. Provides investment opportunities.
2. Anchors youth to soil.
3. Promotes the working habit.
4. Develops the saving instinct.
5. Varies the program.
6. Teaches principles of business.
7. Increases dependability.
8. Teaches cooperation.

As a result of the tour of Georgia, made possible through the agency of Kiwanis, thousands of fathers and mothers have caught the vision of the great unexploited resources of the great South and will help their boys and girls to function more successfully in the future than may have been true in the past. I am sure that those budding men and women of the key through which we are to unlock the marvelous riches stored up in the soils of Georgia and the other southern states, consideration, and interest of all. The need of cooperative work.

er states which constitute our great Republic. This will make possible the establishment and development of a finer and even more progressive type of permanent prosperity and stabilized civilization for the coming generation.

AARON SAPIRO CAUTIONS CO-OPERATIVES AGAINST BUYING AND SPECULATING BY MEMBERS

A cooperative association which openly urges and knowingly accepts deliveries of speculatively purchased cotton, wheat or other commodity, is treading upon dangerous ground, according to an opinion recently given by Aaron Sapiro, counsel for more than a score of the largest cooperatives in the country. "The special privileges granted to farmers in the standard cooperative law of 32 states, are confined definitely to them, as farmers only," he says. Under these laws it is not legal for the standard cooperative to accept deliveries from a member if it, actually knows the products were purchased by the members.

The usual provisions in the producer contract requires that the member deliver all the product "produced by him or for him or acquired by him as landlord or lessor." Sometimes it says only "acquired by or for him." The cooperative is legally permitted to handle nothing else under such contracts, in Mr. Sapiro's opinion. Obviously, when a man goes out and buys a neighbor's crop outright, he is not acquiring it as a landlord or lessor but is acting as a dealer to that extent and the association is not required to accept delivery.

While counseling the members of cooperatives against speculation, Mr. Sapiro pointed out that no association is expected or required to employ detectives to determine how members come into possession of the crop they deliver. It is under no obligation to investigate every member's delivery to see whether it was "produced by or for him or acquired by him as landlord or lessor." Any crop delivered can be assumed to be properly delivered unless it is challenged.

"If you have reason to believe that a member is speculating in cotton," Mr. Sapiro wrote the executive official of a cotton association, "you could challenge his shipment and refuse to accept the speculatively purchased cotton."

"In a general way, you should not encourage this speculation. It is exactly contrary to the cooperative ideal. Therefore, you have both the right and privilege of challenging cotton delivered by members, when you are certain that the cotton was not grown by or for such member or that some of it was acquired in this speculative way."

service of anything that even remotely resembles what Roosevelt called "Predatory Interests."

Another lot of noisy campaigners have been hysterically screaming that it is the purpose of La Follette and his followers to destroy the Constitution, subvert our domestic institutions and on the ruins erect something worse and different. There was some difference of opinion about what the Progressives would substitute for the Republic after they had succeeded in demolishing the Constitution.

The movement run of anti-progressive speakers knew nothing and cared less about the real purpose of the La Follette movement. The ignorant were scared and the wise were deliberately evading the real issues. Perhaps it was wise to defeat Senator La Follette but it would have been much more honest to defeat him on real issues rather than the bogies that were used against him.

Equally foolish was the assertion that Davis was disqualified because of his former professional employment. The country never had a candidate better qualified for the presidency. Education, experience, wisdom, knowledge, character, and previous achievement, all combined to indicate his fine fitness for the place.

The real truth is that the country and the Constitution are safe with the man who was elected and would have been equally safe had the people preferred either of the other two great men who aspired to the presidency. We have our faults as citizens, but no great political party has ever nominated an unworthy man for our highest office.

Crime Is 175 Cases

Ahead of the courts of the District of Columbia. This is a very bad showing for the capital of our republic. It indicates too much law breaking right where the laws are made and at the same time convicts the courts of dilatory procedure in the administration of justice.

The best way to discourage crime is to punish criminals promptly. Lawyers know too many ways to delay trials and delay in the percentage of cases means that the criminals escape all punishment for their misdeeds.

Maryland Has Vindicated

Law and decency in the prompt trial, conviction and punishment of a mob that tarred a poor defenseless girl who was also friendless until the state took her part and proceeded against the tar party.

Such crimes of violence are all too frequent in this country. They could be prevented by sending members of mobs to jail. Maryland has started something that should be carried on by every state in which a mob insists law by taking the law in own hands.

"But this is simply the RIGHT of the association; and there is nothing which makes you exercise such examination against every bale of cotton delivered to you by your members, unless you have definite and ample reason to challenge the speculative source of the cotton."

"This does not mean that Cooperative Marketing Associations may openly conduct campaigns to urge their members to buy cotton for such delivery. That course of action shows definite knowledge by the Association and a definite policy which may jeopardize all of its standards and contracts and justify non-delivery by technical-minded members."

"It is better to urge non-members to join the Associations; and members who buy such cotton, must certainly expect the Cooperative return to be greater than that purchase price; And they should be able to discuss and urge cooperative marketing upon such outsiders effectively and successfully."

INCREASE OF ROAD TRAFFIC INDICATED IN GAS REPORTS

Reports on gasoline consumption in July, when consumption was the highest ever recorded, indicate the enormous volume of traffic our highways are carrying, according to the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The Department of the Interior reports that the domestic demand for gasoline during July was 704,030,852 gallons. The bureau estimates that at least 85 per cent of this amount was used for motor vehicles, and since 15,552,077 vehicles were registered on July 1 the average daily consumption was 1.4 gallons per vehicle. Assuming that the average motor vehicle gets 14 miles per gallon of gasoline the total daily mileage made by motor vehicles amounted to 300,000,000. In two days motor vehicles traveled a greater mileage than all of the passenger trains in the United States in an entire year.

The improved roads that we have already constructed must have saved already constructed millions of dollars in the matter of gasoline consumption alone, but just how much it is impossible to say.

Research conducted at Iowa State College in cooperation with the bureau indicates that where a gallon will be required if a good surface is built. It is well known among highway officials that the greater proportion of traffic concentrates on a relatively small percentage of our roads and it is these roads that have been and are being improved by the State and Federal Government.

With motor vehicles traveling 300,000,000 miles per day in the months of heaviest traffic it is a serious waste of money not to improve the main routes when every dollar of expenditure for gasoline on a bad road can be reduced to 70 cents on a good road.

The Countrywoman

FOR HIM WHO FOLLOWS.
An old man, going a lone highway,
Came at evening, cold and gray.
To a chasm vast, and deep, and wide.
The old man crossed in the twilight
dim;
The sullen stream had no fear for
him;
But he turned, when safe on the other
side,
And built a bridge to span the tide.
"Old man," said a fellow pilgrim
near,
"You are wasting your strength with
building here;
You never again will pass this way;
You've crossed the chasm deep and
wide.
Why build you this bridge at evening
tide?"

The builder lifted his old gray head,
"Good friend, in the path I have
come," he said,
"There follows after me today
A youth whose feet must pass this
way.
This chasm, that has been as naught
to me,
To that fair-haired youth may a pit-
fall be;
He, too, must cross in the twilight
dim.
Good friend, I am building this
bridge for him."
—Author Unknown.

TIME SAVERS IN COOKERY

1. A high stool to sit on will many times save tired feet and back.
2. Right height of work table and sink will save backache and fatigue.
3. A small soft washable rug in front of the sink is a great help to tired feet.
4. Keep coffee and tea with measuring spoon in air tight receptacles on a bedside stove.
5. Hinged shelf is very useful in a small kitchen for extra space.
6. No matter how few the tools you have to work with, keep them in good condition. (An egg beater that sticks in turning, a can opener that slips or that is too dull to cut the tin, dull paring knife for peeling vegetables, a sauce pan that leaks just a tiny bit, that has no handle, or that is worn so thin that nearly everything burns in it, means a loss of time and temper.) It is not necessary to have a great assortment of kitchen equipment nor is it desirable for the woman who does her own work but it is essential to have the necessary tools and to keep them in good condition.
7. A few work saver suggestions in combining foods:
 - (a) Use 2 measuring cups, one for liquid and one for dry measure.
 - (b) Always beat egg whites first to avoid washing the egg beater between operations.
 - (c) A small egg beater that fits into a cup is splendid for small amounts of cream, egg, etc.
 - (d) Molasses will not stick to cup if fat or water is measured in its first.
 - (e) Long handled dust pan saves stooping.
8. When through planning the meal, have everything needed on hand at time of preparation. Plan them with due consideration of time and work required for preparation as well as food needs of the family. Simple food well cooked and attractively served is as appetizing and often more digestible than elaborate meals.

Hot Tomato Recipe

J. H. E. Richmond, Mo.: Hot tomatoes are a mixture of meat or fowl hot with chilies and wrapped in corn husks. For the wrapping cut off the inside leaves of the corn husks about an inch from the stem and boil in clear water until perfectly clean. Tear a few in narrow strips to use for tying the ends; dry the rest and rub over them with a cloth dipped in hot lard. The recipe follows: Use equal quantities of cold boiled chicken and meat, and half as much ham, all chopped, mix together and moisten with good gravy. Season with salt, cayenne and a little chopped parsley. Make a dough by pouring a cupful of boiling water on a quart of fine fresh cornmeal; work in a big lump of butter and stir until smooth and bliscent dough. Have ready, as directed, a pile of the soft inner leaves of husks of green corn. Take a lump of dough about the size of an egg; pat it out flat, put a tablespoonful of the meat on it and roll for the inner husk. Then put in the outer husks with this piece of dough in each. Tie the ends and boil in water containing a few red peppers and a clove of garlic.

(b) The following is the recipe for chili con carne; 2 pounds of round steak, 2 red peppers, 1 can kidney beans, 1 good sized onion, 1 large teaspoon salt. Cut the beef into small squares, dredge well with flour, place 1 teaspoon of butter in a pan and when this is hot put in the meat and cook until the flour adheres to it. Place in a stewpan, cover with boiling water and simmer slowly until tender; then add chopped onions and beans; cook five minutes and serve either hot or cold. The gravy should be nearly cooked away before adding the beans.—Kansas City Star.

SPOILING YOUR TASTE

People who use highly seasoned sauces lose their liking for simple foods. We ought all to be able to eat bread and milk with relish, but a good many of us get a depraved taste, so we are not satisfied unless our food bites and stings. We find the same thing true in reading. When people form tastes for exciting tales of adventure, or romance of the most romantic sort, they find it impossible to enjoy the quiet charm of books which lack these characteristics. People who demand too much red pepper in their reading, fail to appreciate the best in literature.

Some young people's idea of recreation is something exciting, and the more such amusement they get, the less able they are to appreciate the very highest enjoyment of all. If you cannot get a real and satisfying pleasure in picking violets on a spring morning, or in looking up at the stars on a winter's night, you have spoiled your taste by using too much of the condiment of excitement. The simple joys are the lasting joys.—Farm Club News.

THE A. B. C. OF ANIMAL DISEASE CONTROL

By G. Heebink, Assistant Livestock Specialist.

Apply tests for T. B. annually. Build suitable quarters. Cremate or bury carcasses. Disinfect the premises. Eliminate disease carriers. Feed an adequate ration. Get healthy foundation stock. Immunize hogs against cholera. Join disease control campaigns. Keep infected animals isolated. Learn all disease symptoms. Mark animals used for breeding. Nurture the young carefully. Ostracize the stray dog. Protect animals in shipment. Quarantine diseased herds. Rotate livestock pastures. Select healthy animals carefully. Treat all cuts and wounds. Use mineral mixtures when needed. Vacate filthy quarters. Watch incessantly for disease. X-ray equipment to sunlight. Yearn for clean, healthy herds. Zest the food of weak and young animals.

OIL VERSUS COAL

FOR HOUSE HEATING
Four barrels of oil are equivalent in heat content to one ton of Midwestern coal. If oil can be purchased and delivered for six cents per gallon, or \$2.52 per barrel of 42 gallons, and coal may be delivered for \$10 per ton or more, it is advisable to burn oil, says Prof. J. P. Calderwood, head of the department of mechanical engineering, Kansas State Agricultural college.

"There are," Professor Calderwood points out, "certain decided advantages in the burning of oil that are aside from questions of cost. There is no bother of dirt arising from the coal being dumped into the basement. There are no ashes to dispose of, nor to remove from the ash pit of the furnace. There are no frequent trips to the basement to replenish the fuel in the furnace. The temperature of the house can be held more uniform than is possible with coal and the worry of fire building is reduced to a minimum. All these advantages are important and, if considered in connection with the cost of oil, would favor a higher equivalent than the four barrels per ton just indicated."

"Judging from the experience of those who have been able to enjoy the luxuries of oil fuel in the past, it is safe to predict that prospective user will be a staunch adherent to this fuel after he once uses it. From purely an economic point of view, there are times when the use of fuel oil is profitable and others when coal is cheaper. For those, then who are considering installing oil this winter, it would be well for them to realize that they may desire to use coal at some future time. Likewise, to the same home builder who is planning on using fuel oil, it would be well for him to include a coal bin in his cellar plans."

BOYS, TAKE NOTICE!

The Zoology Department of the Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhattan will pay 40 cents each for living ground squirrels, either striped or gray, and 25 cents each for live prairie dogs or wood chuck. Express will be paid where six or more are sent in one shipment.

Shoes wear longer when two pair are alternated. Evidently leather needs a rest occasionally just the same as woollens and some other cloth fabrics. Shoe trees help to preserve the shape of the shoes while they are taking their vacation. Prompt repairs will also lengthen the life of a shoe. Clean shoes wear longer than dirty ones. The price of a pair of rubbers for wet weather will be more than saved in the annual shoe bill.

Removing Tarn and Grease

These stubborn mixtures are sure to get on a prized garment. Don't despair. If the material is white goods, first apply spirits of turpentine and rub in thoroughly. Then use warm soap and water to rinse out the dissolved oil and grease. Repeat the process until the stain is gone.

If the goods are colored and of cotton or woolen material, smear the stain—but no larger area—with lard. Rub well into the fabric with the tips of the fingers or with the edge of a spoon. Let stand for an hour or so, then sponge the soiled area with spirits of turpentine. Let stand a few minutes and wash with soap and water. Alternate the turpentine and soap and water treatment until the stain disappears.

If the blemish is upon silk, avoid rubbing, as this will soon wear the silk through. Coat with lard in the same manner and then wash alternately with gasoline and warm, soapy water. Apply the gasoline by sopping it in with a bit of clean cloth. Stretch the stain over a bowl, hold the warm, soapy water about six inches above and let it fall with moderate force, going through the silk and carrying the foreign matter with it. Repeat the process until the stain disappears.

WINDOWS DRIVE MOTHS FROM CLOTHES CLOSET

Clothes moths are rapidly increasing

in abundance and destructiveness in South Dakota. During the past two seasons they have become a serious problem in the state and there is no apparent reason to believe that they will be less serious in the future.

Clothes moths will not breed in the presence of light, according to entomologists at State College. It has been found that practically all of the damage is done in clothes closets and attics which are wholly devoid of light. This fact can be capitalized in the control of this pest.

Woollens and furs in closets in which there is a small window are seldom injured by moths. In building or remodeling homes this should be borne in mind. A small window in a closet is not only convenient but eliminates the clothes moth problem permanently.

SEED CORN CAN BE STORED IN OAT BIN

Because of the large amount of soft corn this year, the proper storing and curing of seed corn is more important than ever. One of the questions that has come to the agronomy department at South Dakota State College is the advisability of storing seed corn in the oat bin.

This method has proven successful with different growers in the state and is adapted to the storing of small amounts of seed corn, according to A. N. Hume, head of the agronomy department. It might not be the most perfect method for storing large quantities. Corn picked in the field at the present time is likely to contain about 80 percent moisture while oats in the bin will run about 10 or 11 percent moisture. Ears of corn placed in the bin, a foot or two from the bottom, and covered with a considerable depth of grain are not likely to be frozen early in the season and probably not all winter.

One of the main reasons for drying seed corn early in the fall is to prevent it from being frozen by the low temperature early in the season. Drying the corn in the bin is another method of preventing this freezing. Hume advises storing in the bin immediately after picking the seed ears. If the corn is hung up to dry before placing in the bin, an unexpected low temperature may freeze the ears and make them worthless for seed purposes.

THE HOUSE WIFE AND WHITE FLOUR

There has grown up among the housewives the desire to have the nicest and whitest bread of any in the neighborhood. This is a mistake. The white bread or the white flour is not the healthiest flour. There should be a propaganda showing that the best flour is the creamy looking flour that contains the real life of the wheat, and it is the healthiest flour. Another thing is, the housewife has become attached to a certain brand of flour. You can scarcely find a mill that does not put out just as good flour as the others, and the housewife ought to learn to cooperate and be willing to learn to take first class flour of any brand, and if they do not have good luck, as they call it, in making bread this year, not to give up but try again, for other kind than that which you are making a failure of, and that others have made a failure of what you have been successful with. So we must learn that cooperation will more than offset the detriment of having a failure in a few bakings of bread.

So let us get ready to make a contract with certain mills to furnish us with all our flour, and demand that we have the healthiest flour that can be made out of wheat. Let us do this for our children's sake, as well as for our own.—Iowa Union Farmer.

THE DAIRY AS A UNIT FOR COOPERATION

By Edward Solem

What is the best initial activity for cooperative business? The most practical unit around which to build a successful cooperative? If we were to send this question to the most successful cooperatives in America, we would receive some interesting replies.

From New York we can hear the answer—"A cafeteria!" Cleveland would say, "nothing can beat banking!" The Illinois miners would swear by the local store that has stood by them in their darkest hours. Minneapolis would assure us that "if you want to be a success, start a dairy."

It is my belief that the dairy is as practical a nucleus around which to build a cooperative society as a cafeteria, a store or a bank provided the members want it. Like a trade union, it will not succeed unless those who organize it understand its object and feel its necessity. The Finns—from whom we are likely to receive the most sensible answer this side of the Atlantic—tell us that the only foundation for successful cooperation is the willingness and the desire to work together. They prove it too by starting boarding houses, building homes, erecting their own play houses and schools, establishing newspapers. They bake their bread and churn their butter cooperatively. They buy their farm machinery and sell their produce the same way.

The Dairy—A Success or a Failure? Yet even the Finns did not make the dairy succeed. The cooperative Central Exchange of Superior, Wisconsin, struggled along for several years with a dairy and then with tears in their eyes had to give it up. Those therefore who expect to build a success with the cooperative dairy is always a success will be disappointed. The Franklin Cooperative Creamery Association of Minneapolis only four years old, and now doing a business of more than four million dollars a year, is a class by itself. Its growth and success, financially and otherwise, has been a mystery to all who have tried to study its ways

SAVING SERMONETTS

NUMBER SIXTEEN

The Wage Earner.

The man who works for wages is the one who needs to consider most carefully the protecting of his immediate future and that of those dependent upon him, by carrying an account in a strong savings bank. Doubtless you have noticed how poorly many workmen are prepared to meet the misfortunes which are unexpectedly thrust upon them. If the unexpected happens will you belong to the class who can come to this bank and draw on their savings accounts and tide you over difficulty?

Should you ever want to get away from the dependence of a wage-earner and go into business for yourself, there is no surer way of accumulating a fund than by persistently adding to a savings account. You do not need a large amount with which to start an account. You can start with only one dollar, and a determination to add to it.

Thousands of working men have been able to better their condition in life through funds accumulated in savings accounts.

FARMERS UNION STATE BANK

Elks Building
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS

and methods. It was copied exactly by The City Cooperative Dairy of Cleveland three years ago. Their by-laws are alike word for word. The set-up is the same all the way through. And yet the Cleveland Dairy was a failure from the start although the need of a cooperative dairy in Cleveland is ten times greater than it ever was in Minneapolis.

The dairy of the Cooperative Trading Company of Waukegan, Illinois, was a losing proposition for many years, and only under the able management of Mr. Linkku has it been operated successfully for the past three years.

Why the Dairy is a Desirable Unit. What the reason may be for success in one place and failure in another is a losing dispute more fully in another article. To me the service given through cooperative dairies means more than any other form of cooperation. One reason for this is that I have made a study of the milk and dairy business. But chiefly it is because of what that dairy means to the young—tiny bodies that have something on which to live and grow. Without healthy bodies you cannot have sound minds or fine spirits, and milk, clean milk, we are told, is the natural food for babies and children. What better services then, as cooperators, can we wish for than to furnish the little future citizens with the purest and best milk possible.

Let us begin then by building healthy bodies to house clean and clear minds and cooperations will grow that much faster.

Opportunity for Education. In the opportunity it affords to do a real educational work in Co-operation the dairy is unique, providing it has taken the trouble to educate its own employees. To omit this is a mistake that dairies and other cooperatives too often make. With an intelligent, educated membership, a cooperative dairy, with its representative dairy going from door to door, can do fundamental educational work. Right here lies one of the secrets of the success of the Franklin Creamery. Some of the members and even some of the employees and directors at first could not see the necessity for all the little cards and leaflets. They are now convinced that this continuous educational work "has paid," to use a commercial term and right now this society is engaging an educational director to devote all his time to educational work.

All these things that are done by educated, intelligent milkmen can be done by your educated store clerks, bank clerks, and restaurant employees. They are in no more of a hurry than the milkman who thinks he is the busiest man in town.

After all it is not this or that commodity or any particular service that makes a cooperative succeed. It is the cooperators themselves. It makes no difference whether it is a bank or a store or a dairy—those who make up a society must desire it enough to be willing to make some sacrifice, if need be, to get it started and to keep it going. We must know something about the particular line in which we are engaged; and above all we must be animated by the desire to serve and have a vision of a better future. With faith in ourselves, in our cause and in our fellowmen, we are sure to succeed.

SHEEP PAY REAL DIVIDENDS

Jas. M. Forbes, Cherokee county, has on his small flock of sheep, Mr. Forbes has 16 grade Shropshire ewes on which he uses a purebred ram. Last winter the flock was allowed the run of a wheat field. It received plenty of hay at night but no grain until lambing time, when a small quantity of oats was fed.

Recently Mr. Forbes sold his wool crop for \$43.75. Twelve ram lambs brought \$92.90. The value of the thirteen ewe lambs he kept was estimated at \$104. A total receipt from the 16 ewes was \$240.51, an amount almost twice as large as his investment. Considering the low production cost, Mr. Forbes feels that he made a fine profit on his flock.

HONOR ROLL

Lyndon, Secretary—32 members paid up for 1924, 100 per cent.
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.
Burnestier—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—1874—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.
Idyl—768—G. S. Dunan, Bevelville, Sec. 31 members paid for 1924—100 per cent.
Prairie College—1287—L. P. Bruening, Robinson, Sec. 39 members paid for 1924—100 per cent.
Catherine—884—Wm. R. 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—1556—J. A. Reichard, Minneapolis, Sec.—11 members paid for 1924—100 per cent.
Point Lookout—1075—Jno. Hofflines, Eabon—all members paid for 1924—100 per cent.

Neural, 308 John Costello, McClure—11 paid for 1924—100 per cent.
Independence, 1418—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, 2902—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, Burton, Secretary, 3 members—100%.
New Hope—1834—S. Tibble, Cedar Point, Secretary, 8 members—100%.
Gum—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—A. F. Braun, Clay Center, Sec.—36 members, 100%.
Coin—1957—S. M. Beason, Orion, Secretary—7 members—100%.

Bushong, 518—H. C. Harder, Linn, Secretary, 10 members—100%.
Hunt—1107—J. L. Kongs, Corns, Secretary—19 members—100%.

Santa Fe—1717—Marion Johnson, secretary, Lyons, Thirteen members—100 per cent.
No. 5—781—Clarence W. Smith, secretary, Phillipsburg, six members—100 per cent.

1803—Maple Grove—Howard Timmerman, secretary, Hepler, Five members—100 per cent.
1935—Kaw Valley—Jerome Van Hise, secretary, Belvue, 10 members, 100 per cent.

1669—Highland—Roy L. Lee, secretary, Paola, 80 male members, 56 female members, 100 per cent.
1684—Prospect, Martin Roke, Jr., Secretary, 29 members, 100 per cent.
Prairie Star—944—E. W. Podlensky, secretary, Wilson, 15 members, 100 per cent.

Hernyk 1427—Henry Eden, Sec., 13 members, 100%.
Koerber 914—F. A. Korber, Seneca, secretary, 21 members, 100%.
Hobo 1497—W. C. Coffman, Madison, secretary, 22 members, 100%.

Eagle Star—928—C. G. Conrad, Du Bois, Nebraska secretary, 21 members—100%.
Eureka—911—Harvey Strahm, Sabetha, Kansas, secretary, 37 members 100%.

District No. 32, Local No. 1135, Will H. Rundie, Clay Center, Sec. 100%.
6 members paid 1924.
Fairview—1070—W. S. Hohn, Ellsworth, Secretary. 10 members paid 1924—100%.

Paradise—993—Ed. Quarry, Ellis, L. H. Rich Co. Sec.
Spring Creek 1174 Sec. R. G. McConnell, Baldwin 27 paid.
Payroll 1612 Sec. J. H. Willis, Wamego, 18 paid.

A few simple precautions will increase tremendously the efficiency of the farm horse during the heavy working season. One of the most important is to take a barrel of water to the field and give the team a drink of water every time you take a rest. Let them rest and cool off a bit at noon and at night before feeding. Feed one-fourth the days hay allowance in the morning, one-fourth at noon and one-half at night. Wash the necks each day with cold water to which a small amount of vinegar has been added.

FARMERS CLASSIFIED AD

Mail This To

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Salina, Kansas

RATE: 3 Cents a Word Straight

Minimum charge is 50c

Count Initials or Abbreviations as Words

(Your Name)

(Town)

(Route)

(State)

NOTE: Count your name and address as part of advertisement

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

could advertise it in this Department. Rate: 8 cents a word per line. 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 LAND

WANTED To Hear from owner having farm or unimproved land for sale, John J. Black, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

GROW COTTON AND ALFALFA in the heart of the Peace Valley. Make \$75 to \$150 per acre. Long white and other staple cotton and four to five crops of alfalfa. No soil wear! Irrigation by artesian wells or individually owned canals. Assurance of good crops. Responsible organization supervising land values. Special terms to home builders. Ideal farming climate. Altitude 5000 feet, longest growing season in State. Fruits, vegetables, wide diversification of crops. Ideal for poultry and dairying. Government lands show consistent high production. All lands under plow immediately productive. Accredited schools, churches, and public good roads. No lost time from weather! Fishing, hunting, superb mountain scenery. Artisan kne insures cheap fuel. Peace Valley Association, P. O. Box 5, Artesia, New Mexico.

STOCK

FOR SALE TWENTY SIX REGISTERED HOLSTEIN COWS and heifers cheap. Taken soon. Some fresh. Federal accredited. Phone Mulvana. R. B. Hopkins, Derby, Kansas.

PET STOCK

THE WORLD'S LARGEST DOG KENNEL. THIS offer for sale includes cheap watch dogs, automobile dogs, children's companions, farm dogs, stock drivers, hunters and retrievers. Also Big game dogs and Foxhounds. Rabbits, Hounds and thoroughbred Hound and Alderale puppies. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed to any point in the United States. Large illustrated descriptive catalog mailed free.

FEMALE HELP WANTED

ADULTS GIRLS—WOMEN Learn Gown Making. Work fascinating. Sample lessons free. Write immediately. Dress Institute, Dept. 7, 230, Rochester, N. Y.

POULTRY

FOR SALE—BUFF ORPINGTON and Jersey Black Giant Cockerels, \$2.50 and \$3.50 each. L. O. Marcotte, Falco, Kan.

TURKEYS

FOR SALE—PURE ROUSSIN ROYAL. Terms \$2.00; Hens \$4.00. Jennie Lippert, Green, Kansas.

TOBACCO FOR SALE

TOBACCO—3 year old leaf, 3 lbs. the chest \$1.00; 4 lbs. the chest \$1.50. Second and smoking \$1.00. For tobacco and postage when received, KENTUCKY TOBACCO ASSN., Louisville, Ky.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES. VEIL MATTER—FIDUCIARY, private, home-like, reasonable. Babies for adoption. 1111 Euclid Ave. Kansas City, Mo.

FREE BOOK ABOUT CANCER

The Indianapolis Cancer Hospital, Indianapolis, Indiana, has published a booklet which gives interesting facts about the cause of Cancer, also tells what to do for pain, bleeding, odor, etc. A valuable guide in the day of unscientific talk. Write for it today. Write for it today.

SALINA SANITARIUM

M. Gessme, M. D. Specialized medical and colon diseases. Also Sulphur Baths for Rheumatism. Piles cured without the knife. Little or no detention from business. Phone 2000, Salina, Kansas. Call or write for further information.

PLANTERS STATE BANK

Salina, Kansas

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

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

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

Watson's Best Berries are just what the

Brand Indicates—They Are the

BEST

WATSON WHOLESALE GROCERY

SALINA, KANSAS

FARMERS CLASSIFIED AD

Mail This To

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Salina, Kansas

RATE: 3 Cents a Word Straight

Minimum charge is 50c

Count Initials or Abbreviations as Words

(Your Name)

(Town)

(Route)

(State)

NOTE: Count your name and address as part of advertisement

USE THIS FORM—IT SAVES DELAY

Fill This Please!

Your Count of Words

No. Times to run

Amount Enclosed \$.....

Place under

heading of

(Your Name)

(Town)

(Route)

(State)

Department of Practical Co-Operation

UNION MEETING NOTICES
Notices of Farmers' Union meetings will be printed under this heading in their copy at least two weeks before the date of the meeting.

CRAWFORD COUNTY
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. Muckenthaler, Sec'y-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.

CARLTON LOCAL NO. 1911.
Regular meetings on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month.

J. Humbarger, Pres.
R. J. Logan, Sec.

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

George J. Schoenhofner, Sec.
PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL.
Pleasant Valley Local Union No. 1890 meets every first and third Wednesday evening of each month.

E. J. Kissinger, Pres.
W. T. Flinn, Sec.-Treas.

NEOSHO COUNTY QUARTERLY MEETINGS
The regular quarterly meetings of the Neosho 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.

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. McCleskey, Pres.
Roy W. Holland, 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.

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 1452.
Pretty Creek Local No. 1452 meets every first and third Wednesday of each month at the Hinerly School house. Come out. Don't stay home and kick.

H. C. Mathies, Sec.-Treas.

FONTANA LOCAL 1789.
Fontana Local No. 1789 will meet the first and third Friday nights regularly.

All members should be present.

W. A. Boose, Sec.-Treas.
W. H. Syster, Pres.

UNION VALLEY LOCAL 1678.
We meet every two weeks on Tuesday. All Farmer Union members welcome.

Owen Hunsperger, Pres.
I. M. Wagner, Sec.

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

Charles Grossardt, Sec.

LOST SPRINGS LOCAL 885.
Regular meetings every 2nd Saturday of each month.

A. J. Pospisil, Pres.

Any Farmers Union members in Salina over Saturday night will be welcome at these meetings. Call at the State Secretary's office and learn the meeting place.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS.
Hervy Local 1427 meets every first and third Tuesday evening of every month.

Come out and boost. Don't stay at home and kick.

Harry Eden, Secy.

CRAWFORD COUNTY
Special notice to the various Locals of the F. E. & C. of A. of Crawford County. Our next county meeting will be held Tuesday, November 25th in I. O. O. F. Hall, Girard, Kas.

Ladies bring your pies, sandwiches and pickles. All members welcome. This will be our annual election of officers and delegates to State meeting.

A. C. Brown, Pres.
G. W. Thompson, Sec'y.

RURAL REST LOCAL 2133.
Rural Rest Local 2133, Salina, Kas. meets the first and third Saturday evenings of each month. At the first meeting of the month extra are served. The other meeting is a program meeting.

VASSAR LOCAL NO. 1779
Regular Union meetings held the first and third Tuesday in every month. All members are urged to attend and help make it a success.

Herman A. Wigger, Sec'y-Treas.

DEAN LARSEN SEES FUTURE IN FARMING
Maximum economic production through increased efficiency of acres, implements, labor, crops and animals; economic and orderly marketing of farm products; conserving our land resources; and greater emphasis on the educational and social side of farm life—these were the four points stressed by C. Larsen, dean of agriculture at South Dakota State College, in a recent radio talk from the College station.

"Within the memory of the early settlers in South Dakota, agriculture was not commercialized as it is today," he said. "Crops were grown and livestock was produced chiefly with a view of obtaining food and clothing for the settlers' families. There was meager local market for farm products, and there were few railroads to take products to."

"Problems in agriculture then pertained to production. The many factors necessary to bring a profitable South Dakota industry into fruition were still quite dormant. The kind of soil, the kind of seed, the kind of climate in the different parts of the state, the kind of implements needed, and to some extent, unknown factors. They had to be analyzed and studied through experimentation."

"Potentially, agriculture has always been with us in South Dakota but without the research work pertaining to soil, crops, and animals and related subjects, by the State Agricultural College and the experiment station, and without the study and intelligent application of these results of research by the farmers, agriculture could not have made the great advancements, and would not have occupied the present important commercial position that it does today."

Farming Is A Business.
"Present day agriculture is a big business," the Dean declared. "In the early stages of agriculture in South Dakota, a farmer's investment amounted to only a few hundred dollars. Now the investment per farm in South Dakota is about \$38,000. Many individual farmers work with a capital investment of \$50,000. Few merchants have more capital invested than has a farmer. There are few banks that have a capital investment of more than \$50,000. The art of farming now-days involves business principles as well as industrial principles."

"It is clear that with such increased investments in farming, new and big problems are bound to present themselves. It is unreasonable to expect every farmer to own the needed capital invested in the land, the livestock, in the machinery, in implements, in the labor and in the annual crop raised. The farmer must borrow some money, both on long-time and short-time, at a reasonable rate to suit the needs of the particular system of farming."

"Orderly and economic marketing of farm commodities is another problem in South Dakota agriculture. We,

annually, produce a surplus of grain and livestock products. The question of getting these products marketed so as to get the most money for South Dakota is an important one. South Dakota is not a mining state, although its mines produce about eight million dollars worth of products annually. South Dakota is not particularly a manufacturing state. It ranks only 45th in the union with an annual value of about 82 million dollars, and most of these manufactured products are agricultural products. The annual income from South Dakota's agricultural products amounts to about from 250 to 300 million dollars. This makes it very evident that the amount of new money coming into the state of South Dakota, depends directly upon how well we can produce and market our surplus farm commodities.

"We are all interested in this problem, whether we are farmers, merchants, bankers, lawyers, or preachers. If we are to enjoy financial prosperity, our income must exceed our outgo. If we pay out more for goods manufactured in the east than we receive for our surplus farm products, we can not hope for permanent prosperity. We must show a balance in our favor. In order to do this, we must give close study to the question of marketing, or merchandising our products, our source of income."

Is Community Problem.
"The grading and standardization of farm products, and of livestock, in each community is an important community marketing problem. There must be volume of a certain, uniform, high quality commodity to a community to enable the producer to market it to the best advantage. Five hundred farmers in a community, marketing is also an important commodity, have far greater selling power than has each individual farmer, trying to sell his own small quantity of products of uncertain grade. Therefore, collective marketing is also an important community problem. If one community can strengthen its selling power by acting together, several communities can cooperate with a view of marketing still more economically."

"The supply and demand of the different commodities to be raised and produced, needs to be watched carefully," according to the Dean. "In this respect, the producers and the State College of Agriculture need to work in close cooperation. The question of transportation is another important problem. This one is not confined alone to shipping rates and rates. It is true that we have long hauls to reach the big centers of consumption, and therefore, the cost and conditions of traffic are important. As producers, we can regulate these factors only indirectly. However, it is within our control to designate the form in which our products shall be transported. We can condense, we can finish for the market, or we can market in the rough, bulky and unfinished form. Last year, we marketed about 50,000 carloads of products in the rough and unfinished form. About an equivalent amount was converted into livestock products. These latter are condensed and may be marketed more economically."

Sees Bright Future.
In discussing the future outlook Larsen stated that a noted eastern financier recently said that, "None of the present generation would live to see corn land sell again at as low a price as it is now selling." Every point points to the correctness of this statement. Agriculture is a permanent, fundamental industry. We must have food. Our national population is increasing at the rate of about one-and-one-half million per year. But the number of producers has and is decreasing, and the area of cultivable land can be increased but very little. This means that consumption is rapidly overtaking production.

If South Dakota, at the present time, he feels that agriculture is "looking up." This year South Dakota produced a record surplus of grain crop. Its value is increased by at least one-third over that of last year. The corn crop in South Dakota is estimated to be 42 million bushels less than that of last year, but the 103 million bushels produced this year will bring 15 million dollars more than did last year's 146 million bushels crop.

Speaking of the need of education along agricultural lines, Larsen pointed out that the present status of agriculture, or of any other industry, is the outward expression of what was planted in the heads and hearts of

the young people 25 or more years ago. Just as agriculture of today, largely, is the outward expression of what was taught the young people years ago, our agriculture of tomorrow will be according to the ideals and views of the young people of today.

SELFISH MOTIVE.
"Cooperative marketing is all right for the farmer, but I am afraid that it will lead to cooperative buying," a prominent business man in a small town said the other day.

He is opposed to cooperative marketing, that is, he is fighting it for he fears that eventually it will encroach upon his business. He is afraid the farmer will profit so much by cooperative selling that he will want to buy cooperatively.

There are reasons for all things. When you hear some person talk against cooperative marketing you should find out the reason why he is fighting the movement. They're usually selfish. — Southwest Wheat Grower.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESS
A series of educational motion picture films, which depict in a most striking manner the processes employed in the mining, preparation and utilization of the various mineral materials, is available for safekeeping in Kansas through the Bureau of Visual Instruction of the University of Kansas, at Lawrence. These films, which were produced by the Department of the Interior, through the Bureau of Mines, in cooperation with the larger industrial concerns, tell the story of the workings of our nation's tremendous mineral industries in a much more vivid and colorful manner than is possible through the medium of any printed page. Another series of films preaches the doctrine of "safety first," by showing safe and unsafe methods of mining and metallurgical practice.

Nearly a hundred educational films have been prepared in the past few years by the Bureau of Mines in cooperation with industrial concerns. The demand for these films for showing by educational institutions, churches, civic bodies and other organizations has become so great that the original plan of centralized distribution from the Pittsburgh Experiment Station of the Bureau of Mines has become inadequate. A selected list of the best of these films is now made available at distribution centers located in the different states.

The films relate to coal, petroleum, sulphur, iron, asbestos, zinc, marble, copper, natural gas and other minerals. A series of films depicts most interestingly such industrial processes as the manufacture of oxygen, the making of fire-clay refractories, the manufacture of automobiles, the methods of compressing air, the quarrying of limestone, etc. Other films illustrate dangerous and safe practices in mining, efficiency in the combustion of coal, the utilization of water power, and the operation of a gasoline motor.

The Bureau of Visual Instruction of the University of Kansas has available for exhibition purposes approximately 400 reels of educational motion-picture films and 100 sets of stereoscopic slides. During the past year these films were exhibited to nearly 1000 audiences totalling approximately a quarter of a million people. In addition to the Bureau of Mines films, the Bureau of Visual Instruction distributes many interesting reels relating to agriculture, automobiles, biographies, chemistry, civics and economics, electricity, engineering, forestry, geography, geology, history, home economics, health and hygiene, manufacturing, nature study, radio, telegraphy and telephony, and industrial safety. All these excellent pictures are available for showing by schools, churches, clubs, lodges and similar organizations free of charge, after a payment of an annual enrollment fee of \$7.50.

Many smaller Kansas communities are installing motion-picture projection equipment, and are thereby able to provide the best of entertainment for these communities. The Bureau of Visual Instruction cooperates in such endeavors by considering carefully the visual education needs of the community and making proper recommendations. The Bureau is equipped to furnish motion-picture projectors, projecting booths, screens and other equipment. Full details as to the procedure necessary to obtain these films may be obtained from the Bureau of Visual Instruction, University of Kansas, at Lawrence, Kansas.

Some of the wheat poolers get weary of battling with rebellious and ornery elevator managers, and other farmers, who refuse to recognize the merits of orderly marketing, but boys, we have to keep up the racket; keep up the arguments, keep singing the praises of cooperative marketing, and eventually we will "tire 'em out." — Wheat Grower (N. Dak.)

HARVARD COLLEGIANS ARE PRACTICAL CO-OPERATORS
From a musty back room where second hand books and old furniture were sold to students, to the biggest retail store building in Cambridge, Massachusetts is the condensed history of the Harvard University Cooperative Society.

The founding of the Society dates from 1882 when several students decided that if cooperation helped working men and women, it would benefit impoverished university students working their way through college and counting every penny of their expenditures twice before letting it go. In a dingy room behind a cigar store the society started operations, gaining a membership of 300 and doing \$4,000 worth of business in the first year.

Now the Harvard Co-op has 7,000 members and does a million dollar yearly business, selling everything a student may need, and even helping him outfit his home after he has persuaded the fairest co-ed at Radcliffe College that domestic cooperation will be just as successful as other co-ventures. The expansion in business has been so rapid that a new four-story building, in conformity with Harvard campus architecture, is being erected for occupancy before Christmas.

When first organized, the society restricted its advantages to members, but later opened the store to all university students and faculty members. Dividends are declared to members in proportion to their purchases. Formerly a list of Boston and Cambridge merchants was posted at which members could obtain 5 to 20 per cent discounts on their purchases, but now all sales are made over the society's own counters and at its branches at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology nearby as well as at a students' book store in Cambridge.

EUROPEAN FLOUR TRADE.
There seems to be every prospect of continued good trade in flour for Europe for the rest of this crop season. This is largely due to the fact that the large supplies of both rye and wheat which usually come from Russia and the Danube basin for milling in Europe, will be much smaller than last year. These territories are almost out of the market, according to a report just received from H. B. Smith, Special Representative of the Department of Commerce. In addition Poland has increased the export duties on rye, rye flour, and all bran, indicating they will have none to export, but in the other hand will probably import at least as much as they did last year. This means European countries must turn to the western hemisphere for a large part of their supplies of either grain or flour. While it is usually difficult for American mills to compete with wheat and rye supplies from Russia and the Danube basin, on the contrary they can compete on a reasonable basis with American export wheat. This puts American mills in a stronger position this year to secure European flour trade than they were last year.

Several countries are particularly far behind in satisfying their import requirements. This being true in particular of France, Austria and Italy. In both France and Austria one of the important reasons for the control of internal bread prices which in turn has been reflected on domestic wheat prices, keeping both considerably below world price levels, and resulting in very small imports to date. It is inevitable, however, that when they have exhausted present supplies, they must come into the market later in the season. The situation, therefore, is more favorable than it has been for some time for American mills to get a fairly large share of the European flour trade.

Cooperation is the only means by which anything great can be accomplished. It is the foundation of community, town, city and nation building. Whenever a great success has been achieved, back of it will be found the motive power, cooperation. Cooperative methods can be used with much benefit by all trades and professions. — N. Car. Cotton Grower.

The success of cooperation lies not so much in cooperation itself as in the individual. — Sunkist Courier.

C A L L
Our Salina Branch for PRICES on Car Lot Commodities if residing in Salina territory. FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION

Zero Weather Is Coming

BANK FIRES WITH COAL THAT LASTS LONGEST

GOOD BUYS Kansas—Southern Cherokee Illinois lump or nut Colorado—Canon City, Maitland, Routt or Walsenburg

USE OUR SERVICE

TRY OUR QUALITY

IT PAYS!

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASS'N.,

106 New England Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Sing Farmers Union Songs at Farmers Union Meetings

NEW WORDS — — — OLD TUNES

INCREASE UNION SPIRIT IN YOUR COMMUNITY BY SINGING STANDARD UNION SONGS

SINGLE BOOKS 20 cents
Lots of 12 or more 15 cents

ORDER FROM

KANSAS FARMERS UNION, SALINA, KANSAS

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION,

106 New England Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission

Claims Leadership on Three Counts---

FIRST: It has the plan for betterment of livestock marketing conditions. The organization of the shippers of live stock and the systematizing of live stock marketing will place the producer of live stock in position to fix the price of his product the same as producers in other lines of business do.

SECOND: FARMERS UNION employs a force of men capable of taking care of your business in a first-class manner. **THIRD:** FARMERS UNION promoting of profit is economy in market expense. The man who pays the commission receives all profit made in the handling of his business.

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission

Stock Yards. Kansas City, Mo.

HOW WHEN

When will prosperity return to the farmers?

How will conditions be improved?

When FARMERS are organized and compel a change—

By KNOWING How and When To Act—

READ

The Farmers National Magazine

Organ of the National Farmers Union

Farmers must know how to protect their own interests.

Keep posted on national issues. This publication tells you —

The fight for legislation in Congress —

The Packers and the Department of Agriculture —

The Farm Loan System and manipulations by politicians. The Federal Reserve System and Wall Street —

National news and organization.

Special Rate

50c

Per Year

You get here news and information in a national way that you ought to have and can not get through other publications.

Special Rate — For members of the Farmers Union a special rate is made of 50 cents a year—Short time only—Send in your subscription to state headquarters or direct to the Farmers National Magazine—Temple of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Farmers Union Subscription Dept.

Box 48 Salina, Kansas

The World's Ten Greatest Men

To the Editor of the Kansas Union Farmer: I consider the following named men as the ten greatest men in the history of the world.

First	Sixth
Second	Seventh
Third	Eighth
Fourth	Ninth
Fifth	Tenth

Signed

Post Office

Local

PRICE LIST OF LOCAL SUPPLIES

Application cards	20 for 5c	Farmers' Union Song Leaflets, per dozen	10c
Credentia blank	10 for 5c	Business Manager, now used instead of Ritual, each	5c
Dimit blank	15 for 10c	Farmers' Union Song Books, published by Jobbing Assn. 20c	
Ode cards	12 for 20c	published by Hackney	25c
Constitutions	5c	published by Texas	30c
Local Sec'y's Receipt Books 25c			
Secretary's Minute Books	50c		
Farmers Union Buttons	25c		

Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expense in Postage and Labor

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

INSURANCE

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

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

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

The Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Company of Kansas

FRANK D. BECKER, Secretary
SALINA, KANSAS

C. E. BRASTED, President GRANT BLISS, Treasurer,
W. C. WHITNEY, Vice President CHAS. SIMPSON, Field Rep.