

The Kansas Union Farmer

Published Every Thursday at Salina, Kansas, by THE KANSAS BRANCH OF THE FARMERS EDUCATIONAL & CO-OPERATIVE UNION
119 South Seventh Street

Entered as Second-Class Matter August 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.

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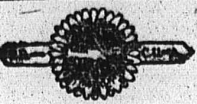
Subscription Price, per Year, \$1.00

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

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

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

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



THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1926

DAVIS SUBMITS REPORT

Secretary Davis of the National Farmers Union Presented the Following Report to The National Convention at Hot Springs. It Was Unanimously Adopted. No more Constructive Paper Was Ever Presented to Our Organization. It Will Pay Every Member to Read Every Word.

Producers Alliance Merged With the Farmers Union, and Stockholders of the Equity Co-Operative Exchange Admitted to Membership in the Union

Carrying out the instructions of the National Board of Directors held immediately after the last annual meeting, your president and your secretary met in conference with the Equity Co-Operative Exchange at their annual meeting in Fargo, North Dakota, in January of this year. Present and participating in this conference also were representatives of the Producers Alliance. The proposition submitted as a plan for merging these organizations was readily agreed to and the work of organizing in the Northwest has been carried on in keeping with the arrangements entered into, which are substantially as follows:

The Farmers Union agreed to furnish the state organizer in each of the three states coming under the jurisdiction of the National Union with numbered receipts in duplicate for use or solicitations, who were to collect the amount of fees and dues agreed upon in each of the states affected, except that members of the Producers Alliance in good standing were to be charged no initiation fees. They were to be charged annual dues only as were members of the Equity Co-Operative Exchange. The National Union further agreed to report to the Farm Market Guide, the official organ of the Producers Alliance, all names of members secured accompanied by \$1 for the annual subscription, the Farm Market Guide to become the organ of the Farmers Union.

Some of our people seem to have apprehended that the merger with the Producers Alliance meant the admission of a large number of farmers to membership in the Union as a group. This, however, is far from the facts. It merely meant that the Alliance would cease to organize as such and that its organizers would solicit membership in the Union, and that such locals of the Alliance as were set up and functioning would receive Farmers Union charters upon the surrender of the Alliance charter.

The number of members secured by this later method has been negligible. Practically all the members secured in the affected territory has been by solicitation. The figures shown above giving the number of members secured with this rapid organizing work which has distressed me not a little. Members have been solicited and locals set up with such speed that my fears are very few of these new members have grasped the significance of the Farmers Union movement and its plans for carrying out the program.

The important work now before us in the organizing field is to solidify the membership, put the locals into active working units, organize their county Unions, formulate a definite plan of financing the official organ, and continue the membership drive.

Producer Co-Operatives

It should be a source of great satisfaction to the Union that with very few and minor exceptions, reports from the business activities engaged in marketing Live Stock, Grain, Fruit, Butter and Produce not only indicate that these institutions are holding their own but that material advances were made. The volume of business annually handled by these great marketing agencies of the Farmers Union runs into many millions of dollars, and the fact that they continue to increase in capacity is proof of a satisfied patronage.

The chief reverse noted among producer co-operatives was in the cotton section of the country. Prices began to decline after cotton was pooled with the Associations resulting in some instances in considerable loss to patrons; however, this has served to strengthen the determination of our members to join hands to overcome the agencies which place fictitious values on this great staple and the Farmers Union Cotton Association of Arkansas is handling a splendid new crop business this fall.

Two new ventures among Farmers Union members of outstanding importance in the Producer Co-operative field have been initiated during the year; The Farmers Union Fruit Exchange of the Washington State Union, and the Farmers Union Terminal Association of Minneapolis and Duluth. The Fruit Exchange is using the Union label on its first class pack and is selling direct to the Labor Exchange of Chicago. The Terminal Association has been set up to handle grain for the Farmers Union of the Northwest and is meeting with gratifying success. We hope for much from these new agencies.

Consumer Commodities

Too much cannot be said in praise of those strong agencies set up by the Union to function as a buffer between the members and those forces which control, when unmolested, the price of staples which witnessed an effort upon the part of the State piles. It is gratifying to note that the past year Exchanges to form a closer affiliation in order to strengthen the buying power of the isolated Exchange. This is indicative of a splendid spirit and is susceptible of producing great results.

Experience and observation leads your secretary to suggest that these large institutions, in their meetings for discussion of general plans, might well consider the subject of trade territory. These institutions are established as a service agency for the members in the particular state in which they operate. Not necessarily confined strictly to that boundary, but unless some understanding is mutually agreed upon, confusion may arise by overlapping into territory supplied by a similar Agency.

Splendid reports are on file from which we expect to compile and publish as supplement to this report a summary of the business activities in the various Divisions. The report so published last year has been our greatest ally in the organizing work.

Discussion of the business activities leads directly to another subject of great importance, that of:

Financing the Educational Organization

Experience throughout the world among co-operatives clearly indicates that the life of such institutions depends primarily upon a well organized and efficient educational organization. Men are born individualists. They become co-operators by slow process of learning and experience. Efforts to organize and teach them must never flag. To carry on this work finances are needed. Among the co-operatives in many countries funds for this work are provided by setting aside a certain portion of the net earnings of the co-operative business institutions. Members pay an initiation fee in joining the organization but annual dues are not exacted. What might be termed their dues are paid out of the business into the educational fund.

The Farmers Union has relied solely upon the collection of annual dues for the maintenance of its educational organization, with the result that far too often the relation between the business activity and the parent organization is that of a cousin far removed. Once having tasted the sweets of co-operative business efforts members lose sight of the organization, the ground work upon which the institution is built. This applies not only to the lay membership but in far too many cases to the active heads of these business institutions as well. Although in every instance where co-operative business is functioning successfully it is due solely to the fact that a large group of men have been organized and taught co-operative practices; yet with extremely few exceptions do these business enterprises recognize their allegiance to the parent organization and contribute to its support.

For the most part the men who engage in the work of the Educational organization and go out into the highways and byways to organize the farmers, are men who have a cause at heart and an ideal to attain. They are sincere, honest souls who believe what they preach. The compensation for this sort of work is very meager. It cannot be compared for a moment with the salaries and emoluments usually granted to the managers and employees of our business institutions when they are set up. The thing is entirely out of balance.

Many of our business institutions are highly prosperous. Handsome dividends are returned to the membership, or large sums or surplus are accumulated, made so because of the Farmers Union, yet these institutions base their hope of existence upon a poverty stricken parent organization whose only source of revenue is a meager annual dues subject to the whims of the individual members. The State Divisions as well as the National Union are affected by this state of affairs, and this convention might with profit spend some time considering an adequate and just system of financing our organizations.

The National Emblem

In the annual report last year, I called the attention of the National Union to the very loose manner in which the Emblem of the order and its name have been used and suggested that the National Union might well take some steps to protect its property. Since the Union did not see fit to outline a plan nor offer any suggestions your secretary has on his own initiative attempted to work out a system by which permission to use the emblem may be granted to worthy objects. The name Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America, and the emblem, the plow, hoe and rake, are the rightful property of the National Union, yet they are being used by thousands of institutions over the country many of which have long since ceased to be Farmers Union institutions.

To avoid this distressing situation as nearly as possible in the future, I am now insisting that Co-operative groups who desire to use the name or emblem as a distinguishing mark should seek permission from the National Union and that its manner of use be designated under the contract. Two such contracts or agreements now exist, that with the Federated Stores of Northeast Arkansas, and with the Washington State Union for use on boxes and packages of fruit.

Definite Policies Essential

The lack of supervision over the name and emblem seems to me typical of our entire field of co-operation. The Parent Organization has produced many offspring that do not seem to have a proper reverence for home time. As soon as one of the children could toddle state boundaries were set up and it was given its absolute freedom. We have gone the limit on the theory of a pure democracy with reference to our State Unions to the great

detriment of the movement as a national force. There have been developed many state divisions whose activities are a credit to the integrity and industry of the men and women who have contributed unstintingly to the cause, but the tendency has been quite naturally so, to reason and plan in local rather than national terms. This, in the judgment of your secretary, is the chief weakness of the Union movement.

Being intensely opposed to the present trend to centralize the power of government, it is far from my thought that the National Union should be all powerful in the organization field. More or less freedom of thought and independence of action must be encouraged in our separate divisions, but in the larger affairs of the Union, those affecting inter-state business activities, matters of national legislation, etc., better success may be expected by working under definite and uniform plans and policies outlined by the National Union.

Using but one illustration let us consider for a moment the patronage dividend which has always been associated with the co-operative movement. Two schools of thought have arisen within the Union upon this particular point. One group holds that the patronage dividend of a successful co-operative is the tie that binds the membership to the institution and is a direct benefit of group action which appeals to the individual. The other group holds that such accumulations can best be made to serve our ends by retaining as reserves rather than by a distribution which means but a small amount to the individual.

It is upon questions such as this that the National Union, who is responsible for the organization which makes these business institutions possible, should have a voice. It is extremely embarrassing in the organization work to preach one doctrine in one section and reverse ourselves in another.

This, together with that of Commodity Marketing by contract and other matters of great moment to the general welfare of the organization, which are being undertaken by many separate State Unions, might well receive the serious consideration of this National Union in order that as nearly as may be possible uniform plans and policies may be offered to the membership.

Legislation

Holding to the opinion that the National Union should be the authority to which your officials should look for the outline of the policies and plans to govern in all matters affecting the welfare of the organization. Your secretary respectfully suggests that this convention should outline definitely and clearly the position which the Union is to take upon matters of legislation.

Several measures have been advocated during the past year or so. An offering hope of relief from the intolerable conditions now confronting agriculture. Some of these have developed a considerable group of adherents. It is but fair to the national officers and to all concerned in the great business of rehabilitating agriculture that the National Union state its position with exactness.

It is not my thought to suggest the direction which legislative action should take. In fact it is not my thought to even suggest that legislative effort should be attempted. The sole desire is to call the attention of the convention to the importance of the Union stating its position upon a subject which now seems to be so all absorbing.

The Need of the Hour

Reports from year to year indicate that most of our State Unions have reached the dead lock. In spite of the splendid inducements offered by our business institution it seems that beyond a certain well fixed number of members it is impossible to go. There is no appreciable increase in membership. This situation calls for serious consideration that plans for pushing the organizing work may be devised.

Conditions among southern farmers are critical. Running true to form they forgot their organization in days of comparative success. Now that disaster is upon them they see the error of their ways and are anxious to come back to the fold. The Farmers' Union can render a service to these farmers and must not let the opportunity pass.

The crying need of the hour, as it appears to your secretary, is a concerted effort to build in every section of agricultural America. A powerful organization that can control the marketing of its products and regulate production to demand. Whatever of merit there may be in legislative enactments, let it not be forgotten that would a discordant dis-organize agriculture beneficial results will not be apparent.

Expulsion from the organization was the punishment administered recently to a member of the Twin City Milk Producers' Association, St. Paul, for failure to deliver a product of sufficiently high quality to meet the requirements of the customers of the association.

During the first five months of the fiscal year beginning April 1, 1926, the Dairyman's League accepted 2,525 new contracts. This was an increase over the corresponding period in 1925 when 1,708 were recorded. The record for August of this year was 203 in comparison with August of 1925 when the number was 185.

The plants and business of the Farmers' Co-Operative Milk Company, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., have been taken over by the Dairyman's League. Co-Operative Association, Inc., on a lease and henceforth the business will be handled by the League. The local association served about 150 producers who were delivering 350 cans of milk daily.

Ten special refrigerator cars have been put into service by the Equity Union Creamery and Mercantile Exchange, Aberdeen, S. D. These are used in transporting butter from the creamery in South Dakota to the large city markets. Upon the sides of the cars are the words, "Quality Equity Butter, Equity Union Creameries, manufacturers."

At the annual meeting of the membership of the North Dakota Wheat Growers' Association held at Grand Forks, N. D., July 20, 1926, the by-laws of the organization were amended so as to permit the board of directors to cancel the contracts of members who fail to market any or all of their wheat through the organization and to expel them from membership.

ADDRESS OF NATIONAL SECRETARY A. C. DAVIS BEFORE OUR ANNUAL CONVENTION

(Continued from page 1)

Just for dollars. If you are wrong. The Farmers Union has a vision. I have been trying to tell you. You have fellows in Kansas who join this organization and stay in it just as long as they were making a dividend but the very minute they got in a tight place those fellows quit. You have members in the organization in Kansas just like they have in every other state, who never get in your organization until you tell them you have money laid aside and you will give it to them if they will join the Union. What are you going to do with that hopeless class. They are not worth anything to the Farmers Union when they get into it. The man who is worth something in the Farmers Union is the one who can see it is his duty and privilege to pay his initiation fee and dues whether there is a dollar refunded to him or not. We can take in these crowds and make them members and hire them to get into the organization and they are not worth anything because they will run the first time you get into a real fight. A member has to have a backbone. Talk about winning the fight agriculturally. What is the matter. We have an industrial fight. One group absolutely organized to take care of their industries and they are doing it. The other group is helpless, thrown on the mercy of the powers to be. I tell you. While we have been putting over legislation that let the special interests of this country accumulate money, the farmers have been accumulating millions and millions also, but their has been in bonds and mortgages that would not bring face value if they were sold tomorrow. We are the last men in the line to pass the buck. Are you going to be forced under. Are you going to make the effort. Organize. If you stop and think, you are carrying everybody in the world on your back. We have more brotherly love in the Farmers Union than any place on earth. I am strong for that. That brotherly love business is fine. We have to have enough stuff in us to take care of ourselves. I am not worrying my head off about the other fellows. They seem to be able to take care of themselves. We have to take care of ourselves. Look at the folks who are fighting because the farmers asked for legislation last year. They did not believe in class legislation. They said never as long as I have a drop of blood in my body will I consent to see the government of the United States make legislation for particular classes. Look at the railroads of this country operating because of special legislation acted in their interests. Manufacturers take toll that amounts to millions and millions off the people of the middle west and south because of special legislation for their interests. Then to hear them say that about the farmers. Legislation in this country is responsible to power and power only. Recently the farmers of the middle west and north and south and everywhere else had gumption enough to get together and decided they needed legislation, then they could walk up there with a club that had something behind it and you could get something you want. It does not matter about the color of a person's hair, Wall Street puts the fellow there that they can get their finger on afterwards. The west lives because of agriculture, the south lives because of agriculture and the northwest lives because of agriculture. Lets begin to put into the legislature of our state and national government the fellow who we can put our fingers on afterwards and do like the other fellow does. I want you to get to thinking about a future outside of your door ways.

Half the men right now would not pay their dues if it was not for the women selling butter and eggs to pay them. Take your pencil when you get home and figure just how small a man is who will sell out his body and soul and the Farmers Union for a dozen on eggs when he does not have the eggs to sell. We have to see something besides that. That poor man does not see things as they are. You will have to have a session with him. Try to convert that poor fellow and get him in line and bring him into the organization. Have a vision of the power and possibility. Lets get back into all the sections of Kansas and preach the same old story and the gospel of organization and come back to the meeting next year with 100% increase in membership.

WHEAT MARKETING ASSOCIATION CONDUCTS ORATORICAL CONTEST

The Kansas Co-Operative Wheat Marketing Association, Wichita, is conducting an essay contest for boys and girls of city and rural high schools. "What the Wheat Pool Means to the Kansas Farmer" is the subject. Twenty-five dollars will be given as first prize; \$15 as second; \$10 as third, and 10 pieces of \$5 each will be given after first, second and third winners have been selected.

Material bearing on the subject will be supplied as soon as contestants notify the Wichita office of their desire to enter. All essays must be submitted by May 1, 1927. The contest will be judged immediately after its close by three impartial and disinterested men, probably from the state agricultural college, whose decisions will be final. The essays are limited in length to 1,600 words.

"The volume of business done by co-operative associations has increased from \$636,000,000 in 1915 to \$2,400,000,000 in 1925," says Ernest R. Downie, general manager of the Kansas wheat pool. "The factors responsible for such a rapid economic development should be more clearly understood generally. That is our sole reason for sponsoring this contest. I believe students will find co-operative marketing an interesting and timely theme."

THE ASSOCIATION CONDUCTED AN ORATORICAL CONTEST LAST YEAR

At the annual meeting of the membership of the North Dakota Wheat Growers' Association held at Grand Forks, N. D., July 20, 1926, the by-laws of the organization were amended so as to permit the board of directors to cancel the contracts of members who fail to market any or all of their wheat through the organization and to expel them from membership.

COTTON SITUATION DISCUSSED BY SECRETARY JARDINE IN LETTER TO PRESIDENT OF ALABAMA FARM BUREAU

FEDERATION

October 8, 1926
Mr. Edward A. O'Neal,
President, Alabama Farm Bureau
Federation,
Montgomery, Alabama.

Dear Mr. O'Neal:
I realize fully the gravity of the situation which you discuss in your letter with reference to the cotton farmers of the South. I am convinced that this situation is very largely due to panic conditions which it is to be hoped, are only temporary. The basic economic conditions of the country are sound, and cotton producers must soon realize that the intrinsic value of this crop has not changed in these past few weeks. The people of the world need all the cotton that we can produce. We are in a position to supply their needs in an orderly manner. Cotton is not a perishable commodity. We have the necessary facilities for storing the crop for months or if need be for years and ample credit to carry it. Cotton in storage is probably the soundest basis for credit that we know.

I am glad to note the evidence that these facts are rapidly gaining general recognition throughout the South. It is my earnest hope that the present stampede may be checked while the major part of the crop remains in the hands of the farmers. The bankers and many other business agencies of the South are loyally co-operating to restore confidence, and I assure you that the Department of Agriculture is actively supporting this movement.

Other agencies of the Federal Government are also available. Credit facilities through the ordinary banking channels appear to be adequate, but we have in addition the services and resources of the intermediate credit banks. It was for just such emergencies as the present one that these banks were established. Those in charge of them have assured me that they are ready to do everything in their power. At present they are loaning money freely to the cotton co-operatives, and they are prepared also to extend credit to other cotton farmers.

If this additional source of credit is needed, it may be drawn upon by creating local financial credit associations. These can be established with a minimum of \$10,000 local capital, raised among business men, farmers, or other citizens. Ten times the amount of the capital can be borrowed for periods of six months to three years at a moderate rate of interest.

I am confident that our present and potential credit resources are adequate fully to meet the requirements of our cotton crop, however bountiful it may prove to be. No effort should be spared to make these resources readily available to the producers of cotton. The crop should remain largely in their control until it is needed for manufacture.

The final determination as to the acreage that shall be devoted to the production of cotton in the future rests with the farmers of the South. It is manifestly to their interest to adjust that acreage to meet the needs of the consumers of the crop. This can be done most intelligently if they retain a controlling interest in the crop until it passes into consumption. I do not share the view, expressed by some, that a large crop of cotton or a large carry-over from one season to the next is a misfortune. It is to the best interest of both the producer and the consumer to avoid wide fluctuations in cotton prices. The best way to avoid such fluctuations is to be in position to carry continuously an ample reserve, sufficiently large to absorb any surplus from one or more good seasons and to supplement the shortage of several bad seasons. We are now in position to begin the creation of such a reserve. We should accept the opportunity and make the most of it.

Sincerely yours,
W. M. Jardine, Secretary.

EUROPEAN CO-OPERATIVE BANKS DO BIG BUSINESS

The extensive business conducted by co-operative banks in continental Europe is indicated by a recent release of the International Committee on Co-operative Banking of Paris. Balance sheets are given for leading co-operative banks in the various countries, whose balances in American dollars are as follows:

Germany—Caisse Centrale Raiffeisen, Berlin	\$49,190,977
Bank der Arbeiter, Berlin	6,073,088
Austria—Arbeiter Bank, Vienna	33,398,737
Belgium—Banque Belge du Travail, Ghent	3,950,016
Comptoir de Depots et de Prets, Brussels	1,282,884
Bulgaria—Nayden, Sofia	4,862,568
Union des Banques Populaires, Sofia	5,765,765
Denmark—Nordisk Adelsforbund, Copenhagen	752,161
Arbejdernes Landsbank, Copenhagen	716,283
Spain—Banco Co-operative del Norte de Espana, Balboa	55,305
France—Banque Co-operative des Associations Ouvrieres de Production, Paris	994,559
Poland—Centralna Kasa Spolek Rolniczych, Warsaw	2,379,217

Figures given in every case represent the balance as of December 31, 1925, except in the case of the Caisse Centrale Raiffeisen of Berlin, the Nordisk Adelsforbund, and the Polish bank, whose figures are for the preceding fiscal year.

POISON WHEAT KILLS GOPHERS IN RUNWAYS

"The chances of killing 95 per cent of the gophers this fall with strychnine poisoned wheat are as great as those of killing the same number next spring with three such poisonings," declares A. E. Oman, rodent control specialist at the Kansas State Agricultural college. Wheat treated with strychnine according to the United States biological survey formula is standard gopher poison. It can be obtained from county agents or from the Zoology department of the state college at Manhattan at approximately \$5 a bushel.

CO-OPERATORS GO IN FOR INSURANCE

Friday, the second day of the National Co-Operative Congress at Minneapolis saw Co-Operative Insurance and Co-Operative Banking featured. Milo Reno, president of the Iowa Farmers Union, told about the success of the Farmers' Union Life Insurance Company organized a few years ago and now operating in nine states with farmer policy holders only.

E. E. Branch, secretary of the New Era Life Association showed up the gross inequalities under which all the old line companies are operating and claimed for his association the merits of being the only truly democratic company in existence, as well as being one of the very few which sells insurance at cost.

Under the discussion of Banking and Credit Unions, Eskel Ronn, manager of the Co-Operative Central Exchange (wholesale) and Roy Bergengren, secretary of the National Union Extension Bureau engaged in a lively tilt. Mr. Ronn insisted that Credit Unions, unless directly linked up with the distributive co-operatives, are mere aids to individual thrift under a system where gross exploitation makes real thrift impossible. Mr. Bergengren took the position that before we can develop large scale co-operative banks handling tens of millions we need bankers trained in the co-operative technique which only the Credit Unions provide. These miniature co-operative banks are the seed from which large scale co-operative banking will grow.

A resolution was presented by the congress calling for a standing committee to study the subject of co-operative insurance and to present a constructive proposal to the Co-Operative League.

STATE FIRE MARSHAL DEPT. W. A. ELSTON, STATE FIRE MARSHAL, TOPEKA, KANSAS

TOPEKA, Kansas, Nov. 17.—The destruction of property by fire in Kansas during the month of October, as shown by the reports to this department, exceeds one-half million dollars—the total being \$530,818. This is greater by \$12,402 than the losses of August and September combined. It is the third heaviest loss for this year. The January loss was more than \$600,000, and the June loss was nearly \$550,000. These heavy October losses follow a Fire Prevention campaign that was stressed statewide during the first week of the month, indicating that the people have no grasped as they should, the great importance of protecting their homes and property from fire.

In the classification I find that the principal item is the destruction of two elevators entailing a loss of \$274,409, the greater part of this being the destruction of the Blair Milling Company at Atchison. This loss occurred during a previous month, but was not reported until October, and then of "unknown" origin.

The next heaviest loss was in dwellings, reports showing that 117 homes valued at \$92,765 were destroyed by fire. In the causes assigned for these fires I find that chimney flues that had not been cleaned, and "sparks on roof" figure heavily, along with "stoves, furnaces, electricity, open lights, matches, rubbish, litter, gasoline and kerosene."

The heaviest fire losses by counties show that Atchison leads by \$275,722; Allen, \$35,195; Johnson, \$27,210; Finney, \$22,500; Wyandotte, \$12,900; and Rush, \$10,070. The smallest loss is reported from Mitchell, \$1,400, and with \$10 each. Barton reports \$29, Woodson, \$25, and Pratt and Harvey each \$50. Sixty-seven of the 105 counties reported losses.

In the classification of "causes of fires" I note that the arsonist's firebug is credited with setting 5 fires which destroyed property valued at \$6,800. Also there are 43 "unknown causes" which represent a property loss of \$402,567.

WHAT CAN A CO-OP DO?

The other day two farmers were standing on the main street discussing co-operative marketing. One of them made the following assertions. Check them over and see if you agree with them.

The first said that co-op's, if successful, will be able to fix prices. They can guarantee a cost of production plus a profit. They will be able to cut the cost of marketing greatly. The other fellow, who, by the way, was equally sold on co-operative marketing, was a little more conservative.

He stated that:

- Co-operative Association can stop trade abuses.
- Can increase marketing power.
- Spread marketing information.
- Procure a volume of business.
- Improve transportation.
- Provide legal protection.
- Carry on research work.
- Utilize by-products.
- Reduce speculation.
- Standardize production.
- Advertise on a big scale.
- Resist price decline to some extent.
- Which one of these two methods do you believe came the nearest to stating what a co-op can do? We cannot help but feel that it was the second man.—Mo. Farm Bureau News.

Agricultural Economies—Mildard Peck
In Kansas the average license fee per vehicle was \$10.09 in 1925. This was \$2.02 less than the average license fee charged on motor vehicles for the United States as a whole. Last year 34 of the 48 states levied higher average license fees than were levied in Kansas. It is interesting to compare the license fee and the gasoline tax collected in Kansas with those collected in neighboring states. Kansas is among the low 13 states so far as the average license fee per motor vehicle is concerned. The rate of taxation on gasoline in Kansas is the same as collected in 19 other states and the District of Columbia; it is below the rates levied in 21 states, and higher than the rates levied in the 7 remaining states.

Poultry—L. F. Payne

The largest and plumpest capons or turkeys should be used or sold for the Thanksgiving trade. The smaller birds will put on considerable weight if penned and fattened for the Christmas season.

The Country Woman

PHILOSOPHY

The way I look at this thing called life is a kind of a simple way. It seems to me that a lot of strife and worrying doesn't pay. So I dub along on a casual plan which never has failed me yet. Of doing my work as well as I can, playing and loving as much as I can, and acting the part of a regular man—and otherwise—I should fret!

I never have set a river on fire, I doubt if I ever will, And there isn't a chance that my heart's desire I ever shall quite fulfill. But I live in peace with the human clan, untroubled by the mad world's hurry, And I do my work as well as I can, play, love and laugh as much as I can. And try to be a regular man—and otherwise—I should worry!

—Berton Bralley.

AND IT DOESN'T TAKE MUCH GRAY MATTER

As the door of the hospitable little bungalow swung open at my informal rap, the most odoriferous, spicy aroma greeted me. Instinctively I sniffed—a long appreciative sniff. "Smell my chili sauce!" laughed little Mrs. Carey. "Oh, that's what it is," I sighed. It's the most delicious odor I've smelled for this long while. "I'm just finishing it up," she explained as she led me into the small cozy kitchen. "And you'll think I'm crazy when you see what a little bit I've canned." She held up two pint jars of the relish. "You see, Bob and I really don't care much for it, the children are too young to have any, and so I made just this little bit to use when I entertain the McMillans."

I was mystified, so as I sampled the chili, my hostess explained. "I'm planning to have the McMillans for a meal here some time this winter, and I've heard Mrs. McMillan mention several times and Mr. McMillan joke a great deal about how he likes chili sauce. So, knowing that, I decided to serve something I knew they both liked."

"You know, when I visited my brother, Charles, and Lulu this summer, I found out what a lot it means to your guests to really consider them as you plan your menu. That's why I made the chili."

We made ourselves comfortable in a couple of easy chairs in the living room, and Mrs. Carey went on with the narrative. A couple of their friends were stopping over for a meal between trains. The man had had all his teeth pulled out, and his gums were terribly sore. And imagine! All Lulu served for dinner was beef steak and peas! "Poor man," I thought, but that wasn't all. His wife detested peas. "Then and there," I solemnly vowed, "I'd think of my guests before I ever planned a meal for them," she laughingly finished.

CEREALS MAY BE USED IN LUNCHEON DISHES

Cereals are found on the breakfast menu wherever one may go. Whole cereals, especially, have a regular place in the diet, according to extension specialists in diet and nutrition, serving them need not be confined to the early morning meal.

Recipes for luncheon dishes containing cereals that are recommended include whole-wheat sausage and fried apples, corn kernel soufflé and wheat cereal with salmon.

For the whole-wheat sausage and friend apples the directions given are to put canned whole wheat in an earthen baking dish and pour a little milk over the wheat. Dot top with bits of butter and set in oven until milk and butter are absorbed. Fry sausage and lay in center of wheat. Fry apples around sausages on wheat. Serve hot.

Ingredients called for in corn meal soufflé include 1/2 cup corn meal, 1 cup water, 1/2 cup milk, 1 teaspoon salt, 3 eggs, 2 slices bacon or 1/2 cup cooked, ground meat. In preparing the dish cook corn meal in a double boiler 30 minutes or longer; add cooked shredded bacon to corn meal; add milk and salt and add egg yolks beaten until thick. Add the whites of eggs beaten stiff and fold mixture together. Bake in a moderate oven.

The recipe for wheat cereal and salmon follows:

I can salmon, 1 1/2 cups cooked wheat cereal, 3 hard cooked eggs, salad dressing. Cut chilled wheat cereal into 1/2 inch cubes; combine with salmon and cooked egg and mix with dressing. Serve on crisp lettuce. Canned whole-wheat can be substituted for cooked wheat cereal.

WILL WEAR NO SILK

Women in groups throughout the South are organizing "no-silk" clubs as their contribution to help relieve the economic situation created by a decrease in cotton prices.

It is the aim of the new movement to encourage southern people to wear more cotton and use more cotton wherever possible. As some of the statements put it, the silkworm is doing more harm to the cotton belt than the boll weevil.

EXTENSION CLUBS STUDY WINTER VEGETABLE COOKERY

South Dakota home extension club women in every part of the state are studying winter vegetable cookery as one of the first demonstrations on their year's program.

This demonstration, prepared by South Dakota State College Extension specialists, emphasizes the proper preparation of vegetables in order to get their full food value. The common method of cooking vegetables in a large quantity of water and then pouring this water into the sink, according to the demonstrators should be avoided.

If vegetables are boiled, only as much water as is actually needed should be used and that which is not served with the vegetables should be saved for soups, sauces and gravies. This is also true of the liquid in canned vegetables. Some vegetables can be cooked to good advantage in the oven; some can be baked in the oven with water added; others can be baked in milk which forms a sauce.

Vegetables should be eaten and served every day, say extension specialists, because they are rich in mineral matter which the body must have to build and repair bones, teeth and other tissues and to keep it in good running order. They also contain vitamins necessary for health and normal growth and development of the body. Their bulk makes them a valuable aid to health.

The all round diet, it is declared, should contain both fruits and vegetables. Two servings of vegetables every day, besides potatoes, and 2 leafy vegetables at least twice a week; and two servings of fruit every day should be the rule. If possible at least one of the servings of fruit or vegetables should be in the form of canned tomato, or it should be raw.

UNCIVILIZED

An ancient ape, once on a time Disliked exceedingly to climb, And so he picked him out a tree And said to himself that monkeys were nutty. I have a hunch that monkeys are nutty, And I can make them gather nuts And bring the bulk of them to me By claiming title to this tree."

He took a green leaf and a seed, And wrote himself a title deed, Proclaiming, pompously and slow, By these greens by these presents know. Next morning, when the monkeys came To gather nuts, he made his claim: "All monkeys, climbing on this tree, Must bring their gathered nuts to me, Cracking the same on equal shares. The nuts are mine, the shells are theirs."

"By what right," they cried amazed, Thinking the ape was surely crazed, "By this," he answered, "you'll read 'You'll find it in a title deed. Made in precise and formal shape And sworn before a fellow ape Exactly on the legal plan Used by the wondrous creature, man In London, Tokio, New York, New Orleans, Kalamazoo and Cork. Unless my deed is recognized, I prove you quite uncivilized.'"

"But," said one monkey, "you'll agree it's not you who made this tree." "Nor," said the ape, serene and bland, "Does any owner make his land. Let it alone, and it will grow. Are his, and figure in the rents." The puzzled monkeys sat about, And could not make the question out. Plainly, by precedent and law The ape's procedure showed no flaw: And yet, no matter what he said, The stomach still denied the head.

Up spoke one sprightly monkey then, "Monkeys are monkeys, men are men. The ape should try his legal capers On men, who may respect his papers. We don't know deeds, we do know nuts. The monkeys can't make the question out. By monkey practice alone eats 'em."

So tell the ape and all his flunkies "No man tricks can be played on monkeys." Thus they still climb to get their food Since monkey minds are crass and crude And monkeys all so ill-advised, Still eat their nuts uncivilized. —Edmund Vance Cooke.

DEMAND ABOVE SUPPLY

The Land o' Lakes Creameries Association has experienced an unusual situation the last few weeks of having to go into the open market and buy back Land o' Lakes butter which went into storage last spring.

The demand for this famous food product, produced and sold co-operatively by the farmers of Minnesota, has exceeded the supply, although the association has been receiving full shipments from its member creameries, thus making the re-purchase of stored butter to fill current orders. This situation has served to bring out the fact that storage firms as find that Land o' Lakes butter comes out as sweet and fresh as when first placed in storage. As a result, some of the biggest firms in the East are now contracting with the association for butter to store next spring.

The member creameries of the Land o' Lakes Association, which are divided into 17 districts, have been holding their district meetings, which reveal sentiment more favorable to the association than at any time in the past. Each district chooses its own member of the Land o' Lakes Board to manage the affairs of the big association, which is one of the most democratic organizations in existence, where the members have absolute control of its affairs through their local directors.

Fall freshened cows give more and cheaper milk and butterfat.

Cures Piles Now Without Surgery

A most successful method for removing piles entirely and for good is now being used by Dr. O. A. Johnson, well known rectal specialist. He does not use the knife, acids, electricity, burning, tying off, cautery, ligatures or other painful, drastic means. Yet the piles are removed as cleanly and entirely as if they had been cut out. His method does away with pain, danger, getting rid of piles means also getting rid of the many diseases they cause. Stomach trouble, sciatica, nervousness, know how easily, quickly and safely as tons of sequestrated tissue can be removed by the use of his method. He explains his amazing method. He will Every sufferer from bleeding, proctitis, hemorrhoids, backaches, rheumatism, Simply send name and address to Dr. O. A. Johnson, Suite 181-C, 1824 Main St., Kansas City, Mo. Piles often even better results, as it leaves no surgery, mail any one who will write should write at once for his book that truding piles, and other rectal troubles



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FASHION BOOK NOTE Send 12c in silver or stamps for our Up-to-date Fall and Winter 1926-27 Book containing 100 designs of Ladies' Dresses and Children's Patterns, a Concise and Comprehensive Guide to the Needle (illustrating 30 of the various, simple stitches) and the home dressmaker. Pattern Dept. Kansas Union Farmer Salina, Kansas

A DREAM The other night, after a hard day's work I went home tired out and feeling rather blue; I went to bed immediately and after thrashing around for a while I fell into a troubled sleep, full of frenzied dream. One of the dream was so vivid, I will write it out hoping that it will either point a moral or furnish some amusement.

It seemed that I was dead; and after crossing over the river, I came to the gate where St. Peter, on guard and asked for admittance. St. Peter looked me over quite closely, and after a while he said, "I can let you go in and look around, but can not promise to let you stay unless the man who lives here is willing to let you stay. I will write it out hoping that it will either point a moral or furnish some amusement."

Of course I thought of Uncle John, and I was sure he would vouch for me. St. Peter called an angel and told me to go around inside. It did not seem so much different from Kansas in there, except that the streets were paved with gold; and as I looked closely at this pavement, I saw that it was "Union Gold." Archibald Seamus seemed to be in charge of a squad of angels keeping the pavement clean and shining.

I was just about to step out on the pavement, when along came a flivver wabbling over the top of the street, and I saw that my old friend Lippert was asleep at the wheel as usual. Behind him a car was coming down the street over eighty miles an hour, and as it got opposite me, a couple of angel cops stepped out and made a pinch as neatly as the cops do in Lawrence. Yes, it was my good friend, DeVoss. I did not learn what they did to him, as just then I saw our National President. He had a crowd of ladies around him, and he was telling them how to bake a possum. Augustine was in the crowd trying to get someone interested in his collection of souvenirs which he had brought with him.

I started to walk over and say hello to them, but run across Milt Glessner and got so interested watching him that I forgot the others. Milt had a small pile of corn cobs and he seemed to be very jealous of them. He kept piling them up and tearing them down, and all the time he was watching to see that no one swiped any of them. I wanted to ask him what he was going to do with them, but Roy Schmidt grabbed him and wanted to show me around the place; he seemed to be very full of information, and one place in particular he was very anxious for me to see; I did not learn what it was, for some one shouted that Pete Hiecker and George Franks had been held up again just outside the gate, and after the excitement had died down, Roy had disappeared with some other poor pilgrim to show him the sights.

I saw Harry Witham, and he had all of his pockets full of wheat which

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE If members of the Union have anything to Sell or Exchange, they should advertise it in this department. Rate: 3 cents a word per issue. Count words in heading, as "For Sale," or "Wanted to Buy," and each initial or figure in the address. Compound words count as two words. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER—TRY THIS DEPARTMENT—IT WILL PAY YOU.

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CHOICE ORANGE PRUNES \$4.50 per bushel. In crates paid \$3.20. —Kingswood Orchards, Salem, Ore.

Cured His Rupture

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. I refused to have an operation. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely cured me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned, although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble to any one but myself. I will give full information about how you may find a complete cure without operation. If you write to me, Eugene M. Pullen, Carpenter, 81 N. Marcellus Avenue, Mansquan, N. J. Better cut out this notice and send it to any one who is ruptured—you may save a life or at least stop the misery of rupture and the worry and danger of an operation.

he kept examining all of the time biting it and tasting it. Mr. Woodman had just driven out on main street and had picked up some sacks in two of his trips and I knew it was no time to speak to him.

Francis and Neely were talking about the gasoline mileage they could get out of their Chevrolets. Frosty was standing up on a platform shouting that as far as he knew all were entitled to see in the convention; while Shorty Stevens was running around looking for Louis or Lucy.

I saw Huff, Anderson, Samuelson, Peterson, Clark, in fact, every member of our Farmers Union Managers Association were there; and I was terribly disappointed that I had not seen Uncle John. I had felt sure he would be there, and I was depending on him to vouch for me to St. Peter so I could stay. I was feeling pretty blue at the time, and I finally asked the guide why he was not there. He said, "Of course he is here; but he has a mansion to himself and he is in there now resting." So we went up to the door and knocked, and the guide came out and grabbed me by the hand; and with tears in his eyes he said, "Kinney I am glad to see you, but I am very sorry that I can not recommend you to St. Peter for a permanent residence. He will let you stay here to stay but you; all of them have finished their jobs on earth; but you have fallen down on yours; When the Farmers Union Managers Association was organized, you promised me that if I was elected, the Union managers would join it, and not over half of them are members. Now Kinney, you will have to go back and finish up your job, and when you can come back here and tell me that your organization is complete, I will gladly recommend you for a home here."

Of course I knew that Uncle John was right, so I said good by and started sadly for the gate; just as I was passing through here came Jack Kinney, chased out by Dave Barrett, Roy Schmidt and several others, and as the gate shut behind us I asked him what the trouble was; he said, "O those darn fools can't forget what happened to them down in Arkansas City."

We arrived at the river and as I was about to step on to the ferry, my foot slipped and I fell into the water; about here my dream must have developed into a nightmare, for I woke up with my wife throwing water on me, and the thought I had a fit of some kind.

P. S.—I forgot to tell you about one scene. I saw in one place a large Pool of clear sparkling water; in this Pool, were a host of self styled "friends" of the farmers. They were swimming around and cutting me all kinds of capers, and seemed to be enjoying themselves very much; but while I was watching them, the scene seemed to change; instead of a Pool of clear water, it was a pool of terrible filth, with these "friends" of the farmers standing in it clear up to their necks. Then a fierce cloud of flame and smoke formed on one side of the pool and started to sweep across; and all of these "friends" had to duck their heads to keep from getting scorched. This part of my dream seemed to be all mixed up with another dream, which I will tell you about later, if it clears up in my mind so I can remember it.

A. M. Kinney.

INCREASE Shipments of live stock directly to co-operative associations of Ohio have increased 120 per cent during the first nine months of 1926 as compared with a similar period in 1925. This is shown by figures compiled by the live stock marketing department of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation. Exactly 1409 car loads of stock have gone to market from county concentration points without going to terminal markets, according to the federation's figures. Dark, Pitkaway and Hard county co-operatives have been the largest users of this method of sale.

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Entomology—J. W. McCulloch

Surveys made during the past few weeks show that chinch bugs are hibernating in large numbers in clump-forming grasses along roadsides. Now is the time to protect next year's crops from injury. Fall burning of bug-infested grasses destroy 98 per cent of the hibernating bugs. When co-operatively done, it protects wheat damage in the spring and eliminates the necessity of constructing barriers at harvest time.

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WHITE C. E. Brasted, Box 51, Salina, Kansas.

The father of extension work at the Kansas State Agricultural college, J. H. Miller, died in a Kansas City hospital recently. Under his leadership the farmers' institutes of Kansas achieved their greatest growth, farm bureau work had its inception, boys' and girls' clubs were started, specialists were added to the extension staff, and the organization of a strong college division to work with Kansas people became a reality.

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