



# THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Co-operation

Education



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## A Trip of 12,000 Miles Taken To Study Co-operation

Walton Petet Secretary of the National Council of Agriculture Has Just Returned from a 42 Day Trip in U. S. and Canada Where He Has Been Studying Co-Operation in All Its Phases.

On July 6 I returned to my desk after an absence of forty-two days on a journey which involved a little more than 12,000 miles of travel. This journey carried me through the Central States, twice into the Southwest, three times to Chicago, and through the Western Prairie Provinces of Canada. During the journey I had opportunity to deal rather intimately with cooperative marketing of fruits and vegetables, tobacco, cotton, wheat, broomcorn, livestock, dairy products, poultry and eggs.

**Fruit and Vegetable Marketing.** In my last report I referred briefly to the annual meeting of the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers, Inc., at Louisville, Kentucky, May 28. The proceedings of that meeting and observations elsewhere confirm the opinion that marketing of fruits and vegetables is a national problem, with some phases of it being more serious than others. It is now almost universally recognized by this class of organizations that they cannot afford to have no outlet beyond truck buyers and consignment houses.

The obvious way out of the difficulty is for local and regional associations to unite in a national sales service, thus providing a tonnage and a combined shipping season which will justify the employment of special representatives in a sufficient number of markets, and even when this is undertaken, the associations find themselves in competition with each other. The obvious way out of the difficulty is for local and regional associations to unite in a national sales service, thus providing a tonnage and a combined shipping season which will justify the employment of special representatives in a sufficient number of markets, and even when this is undertaken, the associations find themselves in competition with each other.

**Canadian Cooperative Movement.** The Canadian farmers are developing a strong cooperative marketing movement along lines exactly parallel with the American movement. Most of us are familiar with the operations of the Canadian Wheat Pool which will handle this year more than half the grain crop of Canada and is the largest organization of its kind in the world. It has had phenomenal success.

Responding from an invitation from the joint organization committee of the dairy, livestock and poultry pools in the Province of Alberta, I visited that Province during June and spent a week in the campaign. The plans provided for a series of three provincial pools, one each for dairy products, poultry and eggs, and for livestock; all are based on five-year pooling contracts. For efficiency and economy, membership campaigns in the three pools are conducted jointly by a committee of which Hon. A. B. Claypool, a farmer and a member of the Provincial Parliament, is chairman.

The National Council is well known in Canada and I was given a warm and hospitable reception wherever I went. The Canadian farmers have the same problems and the same outlook upon them as American farmers and they are joining cooperative pools rapidly and in great numbers. I predict for Alberta a cooperative movement which will probably equal in thoroughness and relative magnitude the movement in any of our American states.

While in Alberta, I had an opportunity to observe a strictly farmer Government. The farmers control an overwhelming majority of the Dominion Parliament and the Premier and all members of the cabinet are farmers. They constitute an independent party and have been in office four years and show no signs of losing power.

All classes in Alberta appear to be supporting the cooperative movement. The Provincial Government is giving the movement active aid; the U. F. A., the dominant farmers organization of the Province, initiated the movement; at every meeting which I attended there were on the platform representatives usually in the person of government members of the cabinet, the mayor of the town, president of the Board of Trade and a representative of the U. F. A. I could not help envying for some of our United States cooperatives this unity of support.

**Cooperative Education in Oklahoma.** Later in the month I participated in a meeting at Stillwater, Oklahoma, of representatives of the Oklahoma Cotton Growers Association, Oklahoma Wheat Growers Association, Broomcorn Growers Cooperative Association and the State College of Agriculture, to establish a definite and continuous system of cooperative education in that State.

The meeting unanimously adopted the recommendations of the National Council for a system of cooperative schools to be conducted jointly by the cooperatives and the State College of Agriculture.

This system will be inaugurated with a two-day State cooperative school at the State Agricultural College at Stillwater, August 5 and 6, which will be brought to the Directors and Officers of State cooperatives, field workers and leading farmers. Following this State school, one-day schools will be conducted on a regular schedule at district points throughout the State. One of the teachers will be selected by the three cooperatives and another by the State College of Agriculture. A definite course of instruction extending through a period of three or six months will be adopted. The teachers will devote all of their time to this work.

style of teaching will be by lecture and discussion. The schools will operate on a regular schedule, probably once a month at each point.

In taking this step, Oklahoma will lead the Nation in a systematic effort to place a solid foundation of understanding under its cooperative marketing movement. Its example should be followed by cooperatives in other states. Just and free government cannot be maintained by an ignorant electorate, so cooperative marketing cannot be maintained by farmers who do not clearly understand its fundamental principles and aims.

**Oklahoma Wheat Growers Association**

While in Oklahoma I met with the officers and board of directors of the Oklahoma Wheat Association at Enid. This association sells through a joint agency with the Texas Wheat Association and has behind it a record of conspicuous success. It is now engaged in a contract renewal campaign with every promise of increasing its membership.

**News from Aaron Sapro.** Mr. Sapro, who was stricken with a dangerous illness late in May, has recovered sufficiently to travel to his old home in California. Late news indicates that he is making a satisfactory recovery but it will probably be another month before he is able to resume active work.

Many matters of routine and current interest have accumulated during my absence from the office, which will now receive prompt attention and be discussed in my next report.

Respectfully,  
Walton Petet,  
Secretary.

**FROM FARMER TO FOOT RACER**

About twenty one years ago in July, I was working for a neighbor by the name of Charlie Ernie. About dusk one day I was sitting in my room when Arthur Glessner, of Indianapolis, Indiana,

Arthur was of slight build and he and I balanced the scales to the pound. I could see that he was built for running. I had conceived the notion that I was fitted for foot-racing. A year previous but had met my Waterloo at the foot-race I had with Banner Shank. The thing that caused me to cut out the racing business was the clothesline with which I came in contact. One tooth broken off, a corn on my mouth and bad memory reminding me of that day.

Mixing mud, hauling water for a threshing machine and farming was the way "Art" got settled in Rush county.

Having belonged to a Labor Union in the East, "Art" was not long in connecting with the Farmers Union. "Bob" Jefferies and "Pete" Rohr of Leitchfield having organized Illinois Local No. 794.

The Hail Insurance Company and Mutual Co. having been organized in Rush county, "Art" was attracted to the attention of "Art" and a letter induced Simpson the "Field Man" to come to Rush County.

To G. W. Lippert who has now passed to the "Land of Rest" belongs the honor of having received the first Farmers Union Hail Policy ever sent to Rush County.

"Uncle George" was a member of the Union when he passed away and was "Art's" father-in-law.

A. C. Lippert was the first Local President, he also has gone to give the password of admittance to "Great Union." Eventually Arthur Glessner was elected Local President.

According to the records in "Art's" possession Rush County Union did a business of more than fifteen cars of stuff in 1915.

Bison elevator finally included on its Board of Directors and the Union in the meantime had been elected County President.

A familiar sight several years in succession was a 1915 Studebaker car and a lean Farmers Union man at the wheel. To the old Studebaker and the lean farmer belongs the honor of the lean farmer more Hail Insurance in the Farmers Union than any other man in the State of Kansas. The largest amount for one day's work was thirteen applications, (if I remember correctly).

From the first meeting that "Art" attended at Stockton he has served on the Board of Directors of The Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company and The Farmers Union Hail Insurance Company.

The Farmers Union Wheat Pool then the Kansas Cooperative Wheat Pool found "Art" among the members. Illinois Local had more wheat signed up in the Union Pool than any other Local in the State.

A new Ford coupe had displaced the old Studebaker. A comfortable home, a good wife and a pipe that has a never-to-be-forgotten flavor and a easy chair in which to sit and meditate should be enough to still the longing of an ordinary soul, but not so with "Art."

"That inborn desire to be a noted foot racer; to throw the head back and speed thru the breeze with the speed of the lightning with the mouth and nostrils open catching the breeze was a desire that it seemed should never be satisfied.

"All things come to him that waits" seemed but an empty phrase to "Art" until last winter when the opportunity of a lifetime presented itself.

The chickens raised during the summer had formed the habit of roosting among the trees. Winter coming on it was necessary to teach the chickens to roost in the hen house.

Several chickens were driven in successfully. The blood had begun to circulate faster and our cousin warm-

## Watch This Space Next Week.

A Project

Will Be Launched

Whereby Prizes

Amounting to \$50.00

Will Be Awarded

ed up. A long legged Plymouth Rock rooster finally sped away toward the old well and with a lifelong desire to be filled "Art" threw back his shoulders, opened his mouth and the race was on. "Faster and faster" they went around the barn, the granary, the henhouse and away on the home stretch. Such a race, Not since the day that Shank and I had raced down the same path had such speed been shown. Finally "Art" in a last mighty effort (in a burst of speed) swooped down on the rooster and would have resulted in a new world record for continuous speed had it not been for the selfsame clothesline that stretched across the same path.

The result was the loss of all the front teeth and a part of the upper jaw. A doctor bill and blasted hopes. Thus we have the story of one Glessner living a half century having his hopes blasted by the same clothesline as a former Glessner.

The way is filled with pitfalls

"From farmer to foot-racer."

—M. O. Glessner.

**BARRETT ASSAULTS**

**BILL TO LEGALIZE**

**EXCHANGE TRADING**

A bill now pending in the Georgia legislature entitled "an act to define and prohibit bucket shops," was characterized as a "measure" to legalize exchange trading in a statement issued Saturday by Charles S. Barrett of Union City, for many years an official in organizations of farmers in Georgia and the United States.

Mr. Barrett declared that the pending bill contains a "joker" through which the exchange trading gentry have planned a comeback.

"Talk about legitimate trading in futures is as silly as it is soulless," Mr. Barrett said. "Just as well talk of making lying, stealing and even murder legitimate."

Mr. Barrett's statement, addressed to the editor of the Journal, follows: Editor The Journal: I have been appealed by the farmers of every section of the state for information and what my views are in regard to a bill that has been introduced in the Georgia legislature.

The bill is captioned in these words: "A bill to be entitled, An act to define and prohibit bucket shops and dealings therein; to provide for the organization of cotton exchange, boards of trade, or similar institutions; to regulate contracts of purchase or sale of cotton, grain, stocks or other commodities; to declare under what conditions such contracts should be valid and enforceable," et cetera.

After this flourish there follows a lot of platitudes and cant. The bill is intended to be a brain drain from the average man and draw attention from what the real intent of the bill is, but with or without the consent of those who are sponsoring the iniquitous thing, I will call attention to section 7 of the bill, which is the "joker" conceived in the wily minds of stock gamblers and by them turned over to their lobbyists to legalize gambling through unsuspecting legislators in practically every state in the Union.

Section 7 reads thus: "That there be organized in the state of Georgia voluntary associations to be known as cotton exchange, grain exchanges, boards of trade, or similar institutions, to receive and post quotations on cotton, grain, stocks or other commodities for the benefit of its members."

There, brethren, is the "nigger in the woodpile." Knowing that the words "bucket shops" had become, so to speak, a stench in the nostrils of honest men everywhere and because that over 90 per cent of those having dealings with such concerns lose what they put in, ruin their families and, in hundreds of cases, men would blow out their brains through shame and disappointment, the bucket shop law was repealed several years ago and a good riddance it was.

But the gambling spirit is abroad in the land and the sick-fingered gentry have planned a grand comeback through the incoherent apparition of section 7 and see if any other conclusion is possible. Not only will these gambling halls be established in Atlanta, but in every "town" and "crossroad" in the state—wherever four or five voluntarily decide to establish them. Call them what you want to, boys, except "bucket shops" — and then go to it. Talk about "legitimate" trading in futures is as silly as it is soulless. Just as well talk of making lying, stealing and even murder "legitimate."

If such a monstrous thing is to be put over on us in the name of co-operation let's make craps shooting "legitimate" and while we are at it "legitimate" slot machines, lotteries, the double the figures of last year.

shell game, roulette and stud poker. If this is done, I suggest "that the laws and rules of laws" be made retroactive and we turn out of our changebags the hordes of hammer-headed niggers who are doing time for "craps shooting" where, in most cases, not over sixty-nine cents were involved.

One of the arguments being used here in Atlanta for the passage of this bill is that it will make Atlanta a "great distributing point." In the name of God how? If this was true, Monte Carlo would be the greatest distributing point in the whole world.

As I said before, over 90 per cent of those "who do business" (gamble) in these "cotton exchanges" for similar institutions" go broke. Where does all this money go to?

But "it would help Atlanta." Is money more to Atlanta or any other city, town or municipality than to the people of the city, town or municipality?

At the risk of being called old-fashioned and out of step with modern progress, I want to say that by training and observation I still hold to the idea that good roads, good schools, churches, manufacturing enterprises and high-toned merchandising houses help any city, town or municipality.

Not "bucket shops," it matters not what sort of nickname they may be known by.

I am told that some of my close personal friends are favoring this bill, be this as it may, gentlemen, I cannot give you. The parting of the ways has been reached.

I believe that gambling in the necessities of life is one of the greatest sins against humanity.

One of the cardinal principles set forth in the declaration of the purpose of the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America is this: "To eliminate gambling in farm products by boards of trade, cotton exchanges, etc."

Nearly a quarter of a century ago I took a solemn oath to uphold the constitution of this organization, because I believed it right and for the best interest of farmers and the people generally. Having been honored by being elected president of this organization nineteen consecutive times and having been in every state of the Union and many European countries and having studied the problems that confront the American farmer, I am today more convinced, if possible, that gambling in any city, town or municipality is a sin against humanity.

Unattainable idealism you say? Then the teaching of Him who gave His life on Golgotha for idealism is a mockery and real justice between man and man is a myth. Right here I am going to stop. Think on these things, brethren. Try to visualize what your opportunities as Farmers' Union men are.

Go out among your neighbors and get really acquainted with them and you will find that nine out of ten are just as anxious to see the right prevail as you are.

C. S. Barrett.  
Union City, Ga.

**FARMERS' UNION WILL**

**LOAN MONEY ON CATTLE**

COLUMBIA, Mo., July 9 — The Farmers' Union Livestock commission company of St. Joseph is now in position to make loans to farmers who desire to buy cattle. Henry Kiel, fieldman for the Farmers' Union Livestock Commission company, made the following statement relative to the matter: "Money is furnished on cattle bought through the company at St. Joseph. The borrower furnishes a financial statement. We take the first mortgage on the cattle. He must have 30 per cent of the value of the cattle in feed. Present interest rate 6 1/2 per cent."

These notes are for six months but the borrower has the privilege of renewing the notes. The borrower also has the privilege of paying them off at any time. Mr. Kiel states that a great many farmers are taking advantage of this plan—Missouri Farm Club News.

**FARMERS IN HANDS OF FRIENDS**

When the farmers sign the Producers' Contract, they are in the hands of their friends," declared Fieldman W. R. Detmer at the big M. F. A. celebration at Bolivar, Polk county July 4. "No other organization has done more for the farmers of this state than the Missouri Farmers' Association and the only way we have of judging the future is by the past."

When a man signs the Contract he is not signing away his rights but is simply standing up for his rights," he stated. "We cannot hope for any recovery for Agriculture until farming is established on a business basis."

There is too great a margin today between the prices the farmers get for their products and the prices he has to pay for the articles he consumes. Economists agree that the farmers must organize if they would avoid ruin."

"Co-operative Marketing is no longer an experiment but it has been tried out and proved to be successful. Today there are some powerful interests who are directly opposing the farmers' organizations because they can see enormous profits disappearing from their hands, a part of which rightfully belongs to the farmers."

One of the largest crowds that ever assembled in Polk county attended the M. F. A. celebration and a large number of Contracts were signed. Much of the credit for the success of the picnic is due Mr. and Mrs. Beal who were on the "firing line" both early and late.

Radio broadcasting, which was commenced in a small way about two and a half years ago, has developed a business of about \$300,000.00 over half of which occurred in 1923. The present year promises to practically double the figures of last year.

## To Members of The Farmers Union

Our National President, Chas. S. Barrett, Has Prepared For Our Use Two More Lessons in Co-Operation. It Would Be Well For Us To Study These Lessons Carefully. More Will Follow.

NO. 2  
In my preceding letter I restated Articles 1 and 2, and asked that you study them carefully.

My reason for this was that I believe that any one who will study these things in his heart—even those who have grown old in the service—will be inspired with a greater love for the organization—will strive to be a better Farmers' Union man—a better citizen, and will be encouraged to go out among his neighbors, persuading them to come out from behind the wall that suspicion and doubt have erected between them and those who are, or who can be made brothers and companions.

The transference of thought from one mind to another by the use of words is more difficult than many are aware of.

For instance, the few words used in our article 1 and 2 fail to very greatly impress a great many, for the reason that there are so many who do not study the meaning and value of words as they stand related to thought and action. The average man will read them in a casual way and, if he is impressed at all, will probably say, "Oh, that sounds pretty good," and let it go at that.

If these few words were translated into action—if they should become the controlling influence of this so-called "Christian Nation"—every "man of war" would be swept from the high seas; the great standing army which is costing the people billions to support, would be disbanded; the secret forces which contemplate and desire the destruction of all government, would be annihilated; espionage would cease to make government odious; the government would be owned and controlled by the people. Life would be safe; liberty of thought would be safe; liberty of conscience would be safe; all men would be unmolested; the outrageous conditions that call for one office holder of some sort out of every twelve would be abolished, and under a real democracy, the world would be safe.

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Union City, Ga.

**WARNING TO DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS**

"OPEKA, July 14—Warning has gone out to the druggists and dealers in livestock remedies to be on their guard lest they violate the new stock remedy law passed by the last Kansas legislative assembly. The law, which went into effect July 1, makes more stringent regulations affecting inspections of remedies.

A slight changing in the wording of the law has made it infinitely broader, according to J. C. Mohler, Secretary of the state board of agriculture, who has sent a circular of warning to druggists and dealers in stock remedies explaining the act.

The old law, which, like its successor, subjected animal remedies to inspection, labeling, and a tonnage tax, was designed primarily for man but used occasionally for livestock or poultry." But the 1925 legislature for a purpose, altered the definition to read "preparations used for any animal except man."

This all means of course, Mr. Mohler said, "The manufacturers of Germazone, a patent medicine for poultry, were able to slide from beneath the old law by showing the court that their product was designed primarily for man, and that it was used for poultry." But the 1925 legislature for a purpose, altered the definition to read "preparations used for any animal except man."

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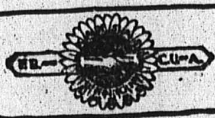
Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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.

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, JULY 23, 1925



### FARMERS AND PROFITS

Our old friend Bradfute, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, whatever that is, believes that farmers are making money and that agriculture is just at the beginning of an era of remarkable prosperity. The hopeful forecast is fine and if true is important. The figures quoted by Brother Bradfute, however, are not immediately and persuasively convincing. He says that agriculture, and that means all branches, side lines, and varieties of farming, trucking, fruit growing, live stock producing, dairying, poultry keeping and others, has made a profit of not less than \$500,000,000 during the year ended December 31, 1924. His authority is the well known federal Department of Agriculture speaking through its statisticians.

Half a billion dollars sounds like important money. Any industry that can show so much profit for a single year operations must be very prosperous unless it is so big that even five hundred millions makes a small showing when spread over so much territory. The figures given are large but they are meaningless except as to their total. The public is not informed as to whether a gross or a net profit is meant. Readers do not know whether farmers are expected to pay their taxes, rents and other overhead expenses out of a gross profit of half a billion dollars or whether all fixed operating charges must be met from that amount.

For the sake of argument and to prove that we are all good fellows and optimists let us assume that the \$500,000,000 is clear profit after all operating expenses are paid and then proceed to inquire whether, big as it sounds, that amount of gain is really large or small. According to the census taken by our national paternal government in 1920 the amount of agricultural wealth in the country at that time was \$80,000,000,000 in round numbers. That is to say that in the so called prosperous year of 1924 agriculture earned a net income on its capital investment of .00625 per cent.

This calculation shows that something must be wrong with somebody's figures. Either the census found more agricultural wealth than actually exists in this country or Brother Bradfute and the other statisticians have underestimated the clear profits earned by the farmer last year. Certainly no industry that can show a return of only three quarters of one per cent on its invested capital is prosperous as a whole and it is equally certain that most of the individuals engaged in the business must have lost money. Suppose the government census was wrong and that the total agricultural wealth of the country, even now after five years of alleged prosperity following the census, is only \$50,000,000,000. The answer is not much more comforting for the indicated profits would then be only one per cent.

The optimists mean well but the facts are all against them. The farmers of the United States may have lost less money than usual last year but agriculture as a whole not only made no profits but in fact operated at a huge loss. Equality with other industries and with finance labor and commerce requires that there should be a net income from farming in this country of at least 6 per cent a year on the invested capital used in operations. Six per cent of \$50,000,000,000 is \$3,000,000,000 or just six times the profit that Bradfute and the Department of Agriculture announce was earned on American farms last year.

### THE NECESSITIES OF AGRICULTURE

There is just one thing wrong with the farming business in the United States. Farmers sell their crops for less than the cost of production. Just one thing needs to be done to convert the losses of agriculture into profits and that is to work out some system of farm management and farm marketing that will enable farmers to get more money for their crops.

This is generalizing about a truth that most farmers already understand in its broad outlines. How much more money must the farmers of this country get for their crops before they can be prosperous? Conservatively speaking, the capital invested in agriculture is at least \$50,000,000,000, and is entitled to an annual return of at least 6 per cent or \$3,000,000,000, six times as much as was received last year. It requires no wizard at

figures to determine that the net income from the sale of crops must be increased by a minimum of \$2,500,000,000 before any real profits can be realized from agriculture.

It is perfectly plain that the world must pay at least two and one half billions more each year for farm products if the annual yields of food, cotton, and wool are to be maintained. At once the cry is raised that consumers cannot afford to pay such prices for food and the raw materials of clothing. The real truth of course is, that they cannot afford not to pay prices high enough to earn real profits for farmers. To starve and cripple agriculture means a real shortage of food in this country at no distant day. When that time comes consumers will be forced to pay whatever prices may be necessary in order to secure regular supplies from other parts of the world. In justice to agriculture now may mean very high priced living to other industries. Is it worth while to take the chances involved in the ruin of agriculture?

The esteemed Daily Capital has joined the Halcyon Chorus over the profits of agriculture for 1924. A recent issue of that paper contains this paragraph as a part of an editorial analysis of the results of farming last year:

"On wheat this analysis shows the average cost of production of the 1924 crop was \$1.22 a bushel and the average sale value \$1.43, giving to the grower an average profit of \$9.78 an acre. Corn did better, where it was more profitable, as the cost of production is given as 82 cents against a sale price of \$1.10, a profit of \$10.64 an acre on a crop production averaging 38 bushels, while oats showed a small profit between cost of production of 50 cents and 57 cents as the average selling price."

Suppose we do a little analysis of our own with these figures as the material for dissection. In the first place every wheat farmer in Kansas knows that figures as to crop are grotesquely misleading and inaccurate. The average cost of production is stated with approximate accuracy. The average sales price was nothing like \$1.43. The Secretary of the Kansas Board of Agriculture is authority for the estimate that average farm price received for wheat in Kansas last year was not more than \$1.05 a bushel. There is good reason to believe that even that figure is too high. Much more than half the wheat of Kansas is sold within ninety days after harvesting begins. Only the best grades of Kansas milling wheat brought prices above the admitted cost of \$1.22 until away along in the winter after the farmers had sold most of their grain.

But again, for the sake of argument let us assume that the figures given are correct and that the farmers actually did make a profit of 21 cents a bushel on their wheat. The average yield was not more than 15 bushels per acre and upon that yield the gross profit was \$3.15. Magnificent and remarkable reward for all the labor, anxiety and risk of making a crop of wheat! The man who had a 200 acre wheat crop made almost as much money as a Mexican section hand on the railroad. The average yearly pay of the railway workers of this country is about \$1,600. To earn as much in profits from his business, taking the figures of the esteemed Capital and of the Department of Agriculture, it would be necessary for a Kansas wheat grower to have a crop of about 540 acres.

To sum up the whole matter in a sentence. The figures given are inaccurate and misleading but if they were true the only thing that would prove is that wheat growing, at its best (is a very poor way to make money.

### FARMERS AND SURPLUS EARNINGS

The farmer gets more free advice than any other worker in this world. Every body is interested in the welfare of agriculture and nearly every man who never worked on a farm thinks he knows how to beat the game and make agriculture profitable. If the farmers of this country would take all the advice offered them in a single year they would either get rich or go broke in short order. Here is a good friend who hopes that out of the abundance of profits made in 1924 the farmers of this country will lay aside a part of their surplus gains as insurance against possible losing years in the future. Thus the man who would have farmers prepare for a rainy day.

"On the major agricultural products a profit was made in 1924, bringing to an end the severe agricultural depression when the majority of American farmers, a large majority produced at a loss. The average farmer is getting on his feet again. If he profits from years of depression which brought about an unprecedented number of farm bankruptcies and drove more farmers out of business than any former depression in the history of American agriculture, by laying by surpluses from the returns of profitable years to come, he will be better prepared for reversals that may overtake farming in future years. It is the established practice of industries to store up a surplus from favorable years, and some important industries in the United States from 1920 to 1924 were able to survive only because of this practice. They lived off their surplus and tided over a crisis."

Sound and sensible advice. Followed in good faith for a few years and farmers would have no more hard times. But to lay aside a part of a surplus for a future rainy day there must first be a surplus. The most hopeful agricultural statisticians in this country estimate that the profits earned by agriculture in 1924 aggregated only \$500,000,000 which, as a matter of fact, is a return of less than one percent on the capital invested in the farming business. Of course the profits made were not evenly distributed. A few made a little. The great majority lost money.

From the \$500,000,000 profits earned by the 6,000,000 families engaged in agriculture all living expenses outside of the food produced on the farm must be met. Now it is perfectly plain that an average net income of \$33.35 a year will not

buy very much education, many books, much fine clothing or very many of the other joys and satisfactions of life. Just how any farmer can lay up for a rainy day out of that sort of a surplus is a question that some of the free advice peddlers might well answer before they so solemnly adjure the poor boob on the farm to be less extravagant and more frugal and saving.

Before any of the gentlemen who know so much about farming and are so concerned over the wasteful and extravagant habits of farmers and farmers' wives do out any more Poor Richard dopes it might be well for them to figure a little on farm incomes. Better yet, it might be a smart thing for a few of them to try to lay up a competency against the vicissitudes of rainy days and old age on a net income of \$33.35 yearly.

### ROBINSON CRUSOE BOOKS

When Robinson Crusoe was alone on his island except for his man Friday, his situation looked very desperate at times. Often he found it easy to pity himself and revile his luck. But Crusoe was a pretty fair sort of a thinker and so when he was feeling his worst he could not help but remind himself that he was alive, that he enjoyed good health, that he was never hungry or thirsty or cold and that he had the heaven sent capacity to think for himself and plan for his future.

Every time that Crusoe found a severe spell of self pity coming on he would take up the crude writing outfit that he had fashioned with so much toil and make a few entries in what he may have called either Book of Blessings or his Record of Calamities. On the one side he would list all the misfortunes, privations, hard luck, disaster, failures, and dangers which he had endured or that still threatened. On the other side of the page in a parallel column he would make a list of the blessings that he enjoyed. Always he found that the good made a longer list than the bad, that he had more things to thank the Lord for than he had to charge up to the devil. Then doubtless, he was much cheered in spirit and by applying the experiences of the past to the unknown future he was able to comfort himself with the faith that inasmuch as blessings had always outnumbered misfortunes here was still more good than evil due him for the remainder of his life.

Farmers are a little too much given to self pity. Too many believe that they are suffering from undeserved misfortunes and that their future like their past will contain more unhappiness than joy. They may be right about it and certainly they will have some mighty hard knocks unless they do something about it for themselves. But the next time any farmer who reads this gets to telling over the story of his hard luck and falls into envy of his brother worker who lives in the city it would be well to adopt the Crusoe method and find out just how the balance lies.

The farmer has a house, not always modern but always a shelter, for which he pays no rent. His fellow workman in the city must pay on an average at least one-fifth of his income just for shelter. If he owns his home it represents an investment that resulted from privation and self denial.

Then there is food. Take the one group of cream, butter, milk and butter milk. The average farm family of five persons has all of these that are needed at no cost other than the labor required for their production. No city family, rich or poor, ever has enough butter, cream, milk and butter milk. The average farm family consumes of these, without realizing any cost, quantities that the city family of the same size could not buy for \$100 a month.

Eggs cost something on the farm of course, but they cost no money and the farmers wife seldom counts them when she is frying a mess of hen fruit for breakfast. She stops when she has enough and never raises a row if three or four are left over. The eggs consumed by the average farm family of five persons in one year would cost the city family more than \$200.

So throughout the whole range of things to eat. The farm wife goes into the garden and gathers a bucket full of string beans, boils them with a ham knuckle or a hogs jowl and all the folks and the hired man have a feast. The town wife pays 25 cents for a small mess of beans and then stops at the butcher shop and pays fifty cents more for a chunk of meat to cook with the beans.

A great many folks wonder why people that live in town never keep any pets. The answer is easy. It costs money to feed a dog or a cat in town. There are so few scraps left over that even a canary bird would starve to death if forced to feed on the fragments that fall from the town table. Robinson Crusoe's parallel column books taught him that blessings outnumber misfortunes and when that truth finally mastered him he was happy ever afterwards.

### HELPING THEMSELVES

The Farmers Union has done more for agriculture than any other association that was ever formed in this country. That means only that farmers through the Union have done something worth while for themselves.

The Kansas Farmers Union has beaten all the other state organizations in the volume and value of the work that members have done for themselves through their own agencies. Yet there are farmers in Kansas who never heard of the Union and worse yet, there are members of the Union who never boast of what their organization has done for Kansas but are always ready to bear witness that the Union has never done anything for them.

The only reason why every farmer in Kansas does not belong to the Union is because those who are members make far too little noise about it. All Union men can help themselves very effectively by helping more of their fellow farmers into the Union.

Self pity is not a healthful frame of mind. If farmers were not so sorry for themselves they might be able to make other folks respect them more.

## COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

### SOME IMPORTANT OBSERVATIONS ON VACATION TRIPS

#### Vacation

##### May Be a Period

Of rest and recreation or it may be a season of strenuous labor with little comfort and less pleasure. In either event it is immensely valuable to the busy man even if it makes him twice as busy and half as comfortable for a few weeks. This is true because it is a break in the monotony of regular occupation which is the doom of most folks of this world.

It is certain that this writer has a lot of wandering instinct that he has inherited from several generations of American pioneers. Although not so well established, the belief that he has a little gypsy blood may not be altogether without reason. At any rate when the 8th of July came around, together with his wife and boy, he started out in the faithful and well tried car to see some of the United States and Canada that were new to us all.

#### Starting

##### Early Is the Firm

Resolve of every automobile party that sets out to see the country but on the first day it does not come off because so many things, all but forgotten, remain to be done at the last minute. Nor does it often come to pass after the first day because sleep is good after a long day's driving and in many towns, especially in the older and sleeper parts of the country, garages do not open up, even for the accommodation of the most restless travellers until about seven or eight o'clock.

We left Washington at seven o'clock taking the Susquehanna trail for Niagara Falls. This road lies through historic sections of Maryland and Pennsylvania. At Frederick, fifty miles out, it was proper to add to the scanty breakfast we had booted before starting. This is the town celebrated by Whittier as the home of Barbara Fritsch. Near at hand is the battle field of Antietam where General George B. McClellan won his first and only victory over the confederates just a few days before President Lincoln removed him from command of the armies of the country.

#### Gettysburg

##### Is Thirty Miles

Further along the same highway just across the state line in Pennsylvania. For several miles the trail is through the battle ground which is literally covered with monuments erected by the nation, the states, the individual units of the army of the Potomac and various patriotic societies to commemorate the patriotism and devotion of the men who laid down their lives in the fiercest battle that was ever waged on this continent.

The trail leads through the valley across which Pickett's Division of Longstreet's Corps made the most gallant and unavailing charge in the history of modern warfare. The confederates formed more than a mile from their objective, the brigades of Meades army entrenched on the slopes of Cemetery Hill and protected by a stone wall in the front and by the concentrated fire of more than a hundred pieces of artillery posted on the heights above.

Pickett's men marched in close order with banners and flags in position and bands of music regulating step and speed. General Pickett, his long hair blown by the breeze of a warm July rode at the head. Other field officers were mounted and so became conspicuous targets for Union Marksmen.

#### Shenandoah

##### Fell Over the Battlefield

Like a mule as the lines of the confederates formed. Although covering an area almost ten miles square the whole battle stopped to await the outcome of the desperate charge ordered by Lee and carried out with so much misgiving by Longstreet and Pickett. In those days there were no long distance quick firing field pieces. Pickett's regiment formed their charging front out of range of the rifles and cannon waiting for orders on Cemetery Hill more than a mile away.

The confederates came on as if they were on parade. For nearly half the distance not a shot was fired and then the federal guns opened on the charging line with grape, and canister and solid shot and were replied to by an almost equal number of confederate guns assembled on Seminary Ridge. The rebel cannon had great holes in the front of the charging lines, gaps that were closed as soon as they were opened up by the plunging fire of the federal artillery.

The Union infantry massed behind a heavy stone wall at the foot of Cemetery Hill held their fire until the advancing grey line was within easy range of the rifles of that day and then opened up with volleys under which Pickett's men melted away like fields of western corn struck by the withering hot winds. But the survivors constantly closed the ranks and finally one short pause pressed on to the wall and over the wall where a hand to hand battle was fought and where General Armistead and other gallant southern leaders fell fighting within the federal lines.

Few of Pickett's men survived the charge that marked the high tide of the Great Rebellion, the furthest north for the Army of Northern Virginia and the ruin of Lee's plans to make peace with his armies in possession of the cities and resources of the north. For nearly two years more Lee and the men of the south fought on but the war really ended on Gettysburg field on July 2, 1863.

#### Harrisburg

##### Is Only a Few Miles

From the monuments and the memories of Gettysburg. There the trail takes its place along the Blue Susquehanna and is not out of sight of the river for nearly two hundred miles. When the road leaves the river it enters the foothills of the Blue Ridge mountains and is a hill and dale panorama across northern Pennsylvania and western New York until the northernmost outposts of the Alleghenies are passed just outside of the city of Buffalo.

From Buffalo it is a short hours drive to Niagara Falls, the source of a very thrifty body of tourist exploiters and the scene of a hundred thousands and honeymoons. The falls live up to their reading notices and the people who live there know their business. We cross the international bridge at an expense of thirty cents and are confronted with the customs and immigration officials of Canada.

#### Traffic

##### Across the International

Bridge is very brisk. The two most conspicuous places on the Ontario side are the Dominion Customs and Immigration officers and a very large open faced restaurant where the Canadians make a desperate but unavailing attempt to satisfy the thirst of Americans with 4.4 per cent brew at twenty five cents a pint. The bar maids work in relays and there is a rest house not far away for the use of the girls worn out with their never ceasing labor.

After the entering tourist gets his 4.4 which has about half the flavor and little more authority that Bevo he then goes to the customs office and arranges to take his automobile along into Canada. The Dominion charges nothing for the privilege of driving through the provinces. The only entrance fees are the thirty cents paid for bridge toll and the two bits that every tourist spends for at least one bottle of alleged beer.

#### Canada

##### Jolts Unsophisticated

Untraveled and thirsty Americans in a good many ways in both French and English but the initial shock is received at the first filling station where it is discovered that gasoline is 31 cents a gallon for the common or standard variety and at least thirty three cents for the high test motor juice. But there is some consolation even for such high prices when the simple minded American traveller discovers that the sixteen gallon gas tank on his car will run over if any attempt is made to take on more than twelve gallons.

It seems that the Imperial gallon has outgrown its American cousin the liquid gallon so well known in the states as containing four quarts or less. A gallon of gasoline in Canada is five American quarts and that big measure is known as the Imperial gallon. This writer is unable to say whether the Canadian imitation of near beer is sold by gallons that are long or short.

#### Ontario

##### Is a Big Fine

First entered. It is almost if not quite as large as the state of Texas and more than a thousand miles in extent in one direction. The southern part of the province is a land of cities and towns and of highly developed farms devoted for the most part to the production of small grain, potatoes and fruits and of the fruit and grape is easily the most popular. Between Niagara Falls and Toronto there are tens of thousands of acres of grapes and adjacent to almost every vineyard there is an unpretentious looking building that is called a "Winery," whatever that is. The farmers are clean, well kept and very prosperous looking.

From the Falls to Toronto is about ninety miles. The roads are paved for the entire distance. The speed limit is 25 miles an hour but, as in the United States no attention seems to be paid to a detail of traffic and no importance is attached to the fact that the man who drives at the legal limit of twenty five miles an hour is more likely to be arrested on suspicion of insanity than is the lawbreaker who speeds along at forty miles an hour.

#### Toronto

##### Is a Big Fine

City of nearly a million. It has beautiful public buildings, stores, streets and residences. The police force is numerous and is a very life like imitation of the constabulary that preserves the peace and protects the lives and property of the residents of "dear old Lunnnon" as distinguished from similar dignitaries in almost every city in our country. The Toronto policemen are always ready and please to give civil answers to all sorts of questions.

The hotels of Toronto are all named for various members of the royal British family which seems to be quite popular up there. This popularity may be due in part to the fact that the Canadians pay none of the taxes that support the royal ladies and gentlemen of England.

#### Farming

##### Is the Big Business

In Ontario for about 100 miles north of Toronto. Poultry, dairying and general farming appear to be the principal agricultural lines, but fruit growing is no slight factor. Nowhere on the continent are there finer cherries, strawberries, grapes and other small fruits than are produced in that section.

After travelling about seventy miles north of Toronto the automobile enters a country that is a true paradise for those who like to see and

lakes. On the one side is the famous Georgian Bay with its thirty thousand islands and on the other is the inland forest country with more than thirty thousand lakes. All day we drove straight north and for two hours the second day in Canada when we turned west. It is 232 miles from Toronto to North Bay, a real city on Lake Nipissing and from there it is 283 miles straight west to Sault Ste Marie, or the Soo. We left Washington at seven on Wednesday morning and reached the Soo at noon on Sunday so that we had three nights and two days in Canada.

Mining is the principal industry along the east and west road from North Bay to the Soo. Iron, copper, and nickel are the principal products, the Dominion depending largely on the United States for an ample supply of silver and gold. The road, all the way around from Niagara Falls to the Soo, a distance of a little more than six hundred miles is either paved or gravelled. There is not a rut, a bog, or a mud hole in the highway for the entire distance. Neither non-skid chains nor pull out ropes are ever needed by the motorists who take that trail.

Reentering The United States At the Soo is a simple matter of surrendering the Canadian motor permit, giving up 95 cents for ferry tolls and declaring that one is a citizen of this country. The Sault Ste Marie is the river or straight that connects lakes Superior and Huron. At the Soo there is a rapids in the river in which the water falls about thirty feet in less than a mile.

There are canals and locks on both sides of the river. On the American side three big locks, side by side, each accommodates two of the largest lake steamers at one time. All the locks on both sides of the river are busy all the time. It is said that more shipping passes through this strait than through any other narrow water way in the world.

Michigan Is Sometimes Called

Two states in one. The western peninsula, often referred to as the "thumb nail" extends from the Soo almost to Duluth Minnesota. Unthinkingly we had figured on about half a days drive to get from the gateway to Cable Wisconsin. The actual distance as per speedometer is 480 miles.

The last part of our drive was through Cloverland, a name coined by the agricultural boosters of the Michigan peninsula. It also included the copper mining districts and one or two of the ore shipping ports on the northern end of Lake Michigan. The drive from Washington to Cable Wisconsin was finished in six days at an average rate of speed of a little more than 265 miles a day with the boy at the wheel and the writer taking in the scenery. In all that distance we used less than thirty miles of dirt roads.

### Farmers

In Lyonsing County are struggling for some solution of a problem all their own. The day we passed through there the daily papers carried an account of a farmers' mass meeting that had been called for the purpose of devising some plan to check the depredations of the deer in the corn and grain fields of that part of the state.

To some extent the people of northern Wisconsin and northern Michigan have the same problem. Public sentiment has formed a closed season for deer in Wisconsin that may be extended for several years. The deer seem to know that they are privileged characters. One fine buck crossed the road just in front of our car in Michigan and nothing but a timely use of the brakes prevented us from violating the game laws.

### STRAY THOUGHTS

I wonder if any other occupation is as much of a risk as farming or depends as much on the uncontrollable elements for success. A farmer puts in his crops and does everything possible to raise a good crop but a drought or a hailstorm may come and he gets nothing. Of course right farming is the best insurance of a crop but at times even that fails.

Some folks love their children so much when they are small that everything they do is just so sweet and tender and always alright, or they just can't bear to punish them for the children do not mean to be naughty. It is during the formative years of childhood that the character is formed and a child that is allowed to do just what they like is very apt to grow up with the feeling that anything they take a notion to do just has to be right, and they are not often easy to live with.

Last spring I had a fine strawberry patch and I thought of strawberries, shortcake, strawberry jam and preserves, had even invited the club to meet with me in June with the idea of serving them strawberries, when they were blooming nicely along with Jack Frost and not only one visit but several. Well it was just as I was counting chickens too soon.

I wonder what would be the sensations and thoughts of a person who lived a few hundred years ago, if they could come back, with no more knowledge than they had then, and see and hear the aeroplanes, the telephone, radio and the phonograph. I would like to know what the next hundred years will bring.

The radio is a wonderful thing and may in time put us in communication with other worlds if only we can learn to understand each other.

—Adelaide Andrews







## Department of Practical Co-Operation

### MEETING NOTICES.

It has been necessary for us to change the form of the meeting notices, making them uniform and set in six point type, in order to conserve space. We are glad to do this, and hope to see the notice of every active local in the state in this space in the near future.

#### BARNEY LOCAL NO. 889

Meets the second and fourth Saturday night of each month, T. H. Roberts, Sec. Neosho Co. Sec. Neosho Co.

#### ANTIOCH LOCAL NO. 1131

Meets first and third Monday, Wm. Finckes Sec. Marshall Co.

#### BATTLE CREEK LOCAL NO. 122

Meets each Tuesday at 8 p. m. I. E. Sewell Sec. Ottawa Co.

#### BETHEL LOCAL NO. 1069

Meets first and third Friday, Roy E. Osburn, Sec. Cowley Co.

#### BELLVIEW LOCAL NO. 2042

Meets first and third Thursday, John T. Anderson Sec. Neosho Co.

#### BROGAN LOCAL NO. 228

Meets second and fourth Thursday, L. L. Venneman, Sec.

#### BURNHAM LOCAL NO. 405

Meets first and third Thursday, O. J. Lamberton Sec. Ottawa Co.

#### BUCKEYE LOCAL NO. 1031

Meets first and third Wednesday, J. J. Maska, Sec. Ellis Co.

#### BEAUCHAMP LOCAL NO. 720

Meets first and third Friday of each month, E. J. Richards Sec. Republic Co.

#### BOARDMAN LOCAL NO. 922

Meets first and third Wednesday, G. W. Cashman, Sec. Neosho Co.

#### BLOCK LOCAL NO. 1738

Meets the second and fourth Tuesday, Aug. Kolich, Sec. Miami Co.

#### BELLEVUE LOCAL NO. 1192

Meets the first and third Tuesdays, J. Sloan, Sec. Miami Co.

#### COOK LOCAL NO. 1645

Meets second and fourth Thursday, Mrs. A. S. Lee, Sec. Osage Co.

#### CARGY LOCAL NO. 2138

Meets first and third Friday, Fred Steele Sec. Douglas Co.

#### COLUMBIA LOCAL NO. 1233

Meets second and fourth Friday, Lee Bonar Sec. Franklin Co.

#### COUNCIL CORNERS LOCAL NO. 1783

Meets first and third Monday, Ethel Roberts Sec. Cherokee Co.

#### CRESCO LOCAL NO. 377

Meets first and third Thursday, John Wolf Sec. Sheridan Co.

#### DEAGLE LOCAL NO. 1878

Meets the second and fourth Wednesday, L. O. Keithly, Sec. Miami Co.

#### CLEVELAND LOCAL NO. 364

Meets first and third Tuesday, Geo. J. Schoenhofen, Sec. Neosho Co.

#### CARLTON LOCAL NO. 1911

Meets second and fourth Wednesday, R. J. Logan Sec. Dickinson Co.

#### COLLINS LOCAL NO. 436

Meets first and third Wednesday, Winifred Crispin, Sec. Jewell Co.

#### CRESCENT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1917

Meets first and third Wednesday, Mabel Satter Sec. Jefferson Co.

#### DANE LOCAL NO. 549

Meets first and third Wednesday, Leslie Nelson, Sec. Washington Co.

#### DIST. 17 LOCAL NO. 1232

Meets first and third Friday, Mrs. Ernest Bruch Sec. Marshall Co.

#### EAGLE STAR LOCAL NO. 928

Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month, Fred R. Lehman Sec. Nemaha Co.

#### EAST CREEK LOCAL NO. 1468

Meets first and third Tuesday of each month, Philip Stenzel Sec. Sumner Co.

#### ELBOW LOCAL NO. 1780

Meets the second Friday of each month, M. Joy Hammett Sec. Pottawatomie Co.

#### ELLSWORTH LOCAL NO. 2009

Meets first and third Thursday, Brad Hooper Sec. Ellsworth Co.

#### EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 388

Meets first and third Thursday, Ralph E. Haulst Sec. Mitchell Co.

#### FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 964

Meets the third week in each month, Mrs. Delpha Burton Sec. Marshall Co.

#### EMERALD LOCAL NO. 2187

Meets the third Tuesday of each month, Mrs. S. McIlhenny Sec. Anderson Co.

#### EUDORA LOCAL NO. 1851

Meets every third Friday of the month, W. W. Gerstenberger Sec. Douglas Co.

#### FREMONT LOCAL NO. 2014

Meets first and third Friday, A. W. Eisenmenger Sec. Wabasha Co.

#### FONTANA LOCAL NO. 1789

Meets first and third Friday, W. H. Syster Sec. Miami Co.

#### GRACE HILL LOCAL NO. 1212

Meets first and third Friday, Homer Albrecht Sec. Republic Co.

#### GRAND VIEW LOCAL NO. 1214

Meets every other Friday evening, L. D. Buss Sec. Riley Co.

#### GIRARD LOCAL NO. 404

Meets second and fourth Tuesday, Roy W. Holland Sec. Crawford Co.

#### HERYNG LOCAL NO. 1427

Meets second and third Tuesday, Henry Eden Sec. Washington Co.

#### HERKIMER LOCAL NO. 1002

Meets second and fourth Wednesday, Karl Rohde Sec. Marshall Co.

#### HEADLIGHT LOCAL NO. 378

Meets first and third Wednesday, R. C. Claiborne Sec. Sheridan Co.

#### HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 1588

Meets first and third Wednesday, W. B. Fuhrman Sec. Atchison Co.

#### HIGHLAND LOCAL NO. 1600

Meets the first and third Friday, G. W. Fort, Sec. Miami Co.

#### HILLSDALE LOCAL NO. 1605

Meets the first and third Thursday, R. W. Sullivan Sec. Miami Co.

#### INDIANAPOLIS LOCAL NO. 1677

Meets the first and third Friday, Mrs. Vedder, Sec. Miami Co.

#### I. X. L. LOCAL NO. 1409

Meets second and fourth Tuesday, C. C. Taubee Sec. Sumner Co.

#### KORBER LOCAL NO. 914

Meets first and third Tuesday, F. A. Korber Sec. Nemaha Co.

#### LABON CREEK LOCAL NO. 478

Meets second and fourth Wednesday, F. E. Hoy Sec. Washington Co.

#### LENA VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1338

Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month, H. F. Horton Sec. Greenwood Co.

#### LINCOLN LOCAL NO. 688

Meets first and third Friday of each month, R. M. Glenn Sec. Republic Co.

#### LIVINGSTON LOCAL NO. 1984

Meets first and third Friday, Clyde B. Wells Sec. Stafford Co.

#### LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 1882

Meets the fourth Wednesday night of each month, Roy Flory Sec. Douglas Co.

#### LOST SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 885

Meets the first and third Friday, H. D. Byrnes Sec. Marion Co.

#### LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 1888

Meets first and third Friday, R. Lawrence Wright Sec. Stafford Co.

#### LILY CREEK LOCAL NO. 2188

Meets the first and third Friday, Florence Koppes Sec. Marshall Co.

#### MERCER LOCAL NO. 1403

Meets the second and fourth Wednesday of each month, V. M. Schmitt, Sec. Cowley Co.

#### MT. ZION LOCAL NO. 2072

Meets every two weeks on Tuesday, Maude Cranes Sec. Anderson Co.

#### MT. JOY LOCAL NO. 2128

Meets the first and third Wednesday, Lulu Shilling Sec. Anderson Co.

#### MARINE LOCAL NO. 648

Meets first and third Friday, Albert Spoonman Sec. Riley Co.

#### MOSS SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 1901

Meets first and third Tuesday of each month, Clarence C. Brown Sec. Pottawatomie Co.

#### NEW BASIL LOCAL NO. 1787

Meets second Monday of each month, Henry Hoffmann Sec. Dickinson Co.

#### NEUBERRY LOCAL NO. 1922

Meets first and third Monday, J. Muehlenhauser Sec. Dickinson Co.

#### NEW HOPE LOCAL NO. 2020

Meets first and third Thursday, Fred Hahn Sec. Stafford Co.

#### ODESSA LOCAL NO. 1871

Meets every other Tuesday night, R. A. Reynolds Sec. Cowley Co.

#### OSAGE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1683

Meets second and fourth Friday, Jacob Smith Sec. Miami Co.

#### OWSLEY LOCAL NO. 2004

Meets the first and third Thursday, Joe Farmer Sec. Crawford Co.

#### PELON LOCAL NO. 2189

Meets second and fourth Friday, Mrs. A. R. Phelon, Sec. Osage Co.

#### PRAIRIE BELT LOCAL NO. 1305

Meets second Thursday of every month, E. B. Werner Sec. Thomas Co.

#### PRAIRIE VIEW LOCAL NO. 2105

Meets first Tuesday of each month, J. H. Scott Sec. Martin Co.

#### PRETTY CREEK LOCAL NO. 1952

Meets first and third Wednesday, H. C. Mathias Sec. Wabasha Co.

#### PLEASANT HOME LOCAL NO. 2035

Meets first and third Monday, Minnie Carrico Sec. Anderson Co.

#### PLEASANT RIDGE LOCAL NO. 1902

Meets first and third Friday, Frank Friend Sec. Morris Co.

#### PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1309

Meets first and third Wednesday, W. T. Elms Sec. Jewell Co.

#### PLUM CREEK LOCAL NO. 1874

Meets second and fourth Wednesday, Orth O. Miller Sec. Miami Co.

#### RYDAL LOCAL NO. 703

Meets every second Wednesday of each month, Geo. Duncan Sec. Republic Co.

#### RIVERSIDE LOCAL NO. 2025

Meets second Wednesday of each month, Mrs. Frank McClelland Sec. Wabasha Co.

#### ROCK CREEK LOCAL NO. 1810

Meets first and third Friday, S. J. Lohr, Sec. Miami Co.

#### RURAL REST LOCAL NO. 2133

Meets first and third Saturday, Pauline Cowger Sec. Saline Co.

#### SUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 1100

Meets first and third Monday in month, Fred Hildebrandt, Sec. Washington Co.

#### SALEM HALL LOCAL NO. 1824

Meets the first Monday of each month, A. F. Lidaky Sec. Franklin Co.

#### SOLOMON VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1683

Meets the first and third Tuesday, H. M. Schrock Sec. Sheridan Co.

#### SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 2111

Meets the second and fourth Thursday, Alice Ames Sec. Greenwood Co.

#### SPRING VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1723

Meets the first Friday in every month, A. C. Harrick Sec. Miami Co.

#### SUNMIT LOCAL NO. 1574

Meets each first and third Wednesday, Alice Ames, Sec.

#### SCIENCE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1946

Meets every other Friday night, J. D. Rosaline Sec. Cowley Co.

#### SILVERDALE LOCAL NO. 2051

Meets second and fourth Wednesday, J. F. Lewis Sec. Cowley Co.

#### SNIPER CREEK LOCAL NO. 924

Meets every third Friday of the month, H. M. Cope, Pres. Marshall Co.

#### SPENCE LOCAL NO. 991

Meets last Wednesday of each month, John A. Martin Sec. Washington Co.

#### SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 809

Meets second and fourth Wednesday, Mrs. E. H. Warner Sec. Marshall Co.

#### SPRING CREEK LOCAL NO. 1174

Meets first and third Wednesday, Nell Lobengler Sec. Douglas Co.

#### STILLWELL LOCAL NO. 2060

Meets the first and third Friday, H. Egge Sec. Crawford Co.

#### SQUARE DEAL LOCAL NO. 923

Meets each first and third Thursday of each month, Maggie Stanley Sec. Norton Co.

#### UNION VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1679

Meets second and fourth Tuesday, J. M. Wagner Sec. Miami Co.

#### STATE CENTER LOCAL NO. 273

Meets second and fourth Thursday, Chas. Grossardt Sec. Barton Co.

#### UNION LOCAL NO. 2019

Meets first and third Friday, E. F. Lutz Sec. Jefferson Co.

#### VASSAR LOCAL NO. 1778

Meets first and third Thursday, Herman Wagner Sec. Osage Co.

#### VICKERS LOCAL NO. 1967

Meets twice a month, G. W. Kaiser, Sec. Miami Co.

#### VODA LOCAL NO. 742

Meets every fourth Friday, J. C. Stradal Sec. Texas Co.

#### WORDEN LOCAL NO. 842

Meets second and fourth Thursday of each month, Mrs. Lucas Fleer Sec. Douglas Co.

#### WALNUT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1308

Meets first and third Tuesday, Robert J. Meyer Sec. Crawford Co.

#### WOODBINE LOCAL NO. 1980

Meets first Tuesday of each month, B. H. Osterlich Sec. Dickinson Co.

#### CRAWFORD COUNTY.

The regular meeting of the Crawford County Farmers Union will be held on the last Tuesday of each month throughout the year in Union Hall over Crawford County State Bank, Girard, Kans.

H. S. Woods, President, G. W. Thompson, Secy.

#### OTTAWA COUNTY.

The regular monthly meeting of the Ottawa County Farmers Union will be held in the I. O. O. F. Banquet room at Minneapolis on the first Friday night in each month at 8:00 p. m. All Locals are requested to send a full delegation, and all members are invited to attend. Each Local is requested to furnish one number for a program.

A. W. Watts, President, Robert Bruce, Secy-Treas.

#### NEOSHO COUNTY.

Neosho County F. E. C. U. of A. will meet on the following dates to transact all business. The second Saturday in March, June, September and December, and at any special meeting called by the President or Executive Com.

Pres. Sanford Miller, Sec-Treas. J. O. Foust.

#### REPUBLIC COUNTY FARMERS UNION PICNIC

will be held at Riverside Park near Scandia on August 12th. Make arrangements to come.

Chas. Hanzlick, Co. Secy.

#### NOTICE OF LOCAL MEETING

Mercer Local meets on the second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month.

Every member urged to be present at meetings.

Clare Seyfer, Pres. W. M. Schmitt, Sec-Treas.

#### RILEY COUNTY

The third quarterly meeting of Riley County Farmers Union No. 45 will be held at Grandview school house Saturday, August 8, 1925, beginning at 10 o'clock. All Union members are invited. Dinner will be served at noon. Grandview is located 6 miles north east of Riley.

Gust Larson, Sec'y.

#### EAGLE STAR LOCAL

Bern, Kansas, July 15, 1925.

Editor Union Farmer:

Eagle Star Local No. 928 meets on the second and fourth Tuesday evenings of each month and a meeting is seldom missed. We have 25 paid up members and they are more interested in the Local than for a good while. We are planning for a picnic as soon as the busiest time is over.

From The Conductor.

#### NO. 2111

At Summit Union two thousand, one, one, one.

We