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Secretary Davis Cites Concrete Case Of Farm Bureau Duplicity

Evidence Presented to Secretary Henry C. Wallace Sets Forth Specific Instance Showing How the Extension Department "Sold" the Farm Bureau to White County Farmers

Hon. Henry Wallace,
Secretary of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.
Mr. Secretary:

During the progress of the conference with you, you made a statement substantially as follows: "No member of the State Extension Forces, nor of the County Agent part of whose compensation comes from the Federal Government, has authority to solicit membership in any farm organization not even in a commodity marketing or organization. Upon evidence of such being done, the Department will stop the Federal appropriation to such person or persons."

As we understand the matter, the Department through its field forces is anxious to encourage cooperation in marketing among farmers but feels that the selection of the particular kind of vehicle for such marketing should be left to the farmers concerned, and that the Federal employees, in passing on contracts for commodity marketing schemes calling for the payment of a certain sum of money for a certain number of years, these contracts are signed by numbers of farmers who are deluded into believing that the money they pay into the thing goes to support whatever kind of commodity association is being formed, only to wake up later to the realization that a farm organization has been sold to them and that they must formulate their own marketing organization and provide for the expense.

Here is a specific case in this state. It happened that the foreman of August 1 passed through White County. The McRae Grovers Association, of the McRae asked me to stop and see him. He explained that one of the Extension forces in this state, and some one representing the Farm Bureau came to the county and signed up a large per cent of the growers under a five year contract charging \$10.00 per member for five years. After the excitement was over and the orators had gone they began to examine into the thing and found that they had simply agreed to pay into the Farm Bureau Federation the sum of \$10.00 each year for five years, that in exchange for this \$10.00 they each received a sheet of paper with some printing thereon. Quite a group of men gathered on the street and as we discussed the matter, and with one or two exceptions they were not only disappointed but were good and mad at themselves for being thus caught in a trap.

I talked as best I could in favor of commodity marketing and urged them to proceed with their marketing upon the contract basis, but I had not then and have not now any defense for the underhand methods by which the Bureau was slipped over on them. These associations in the White County territory were planned on a general association under one management and the Bureau people aided by the Extension forces simply took advantage of the situation to land a farm organization upon them.

My understanding is that a recent attempt to organize in a similar way failed at Beebe as it justly deserved to do.

There is a letter on file in my office from a gentleman in Louisiana stating that when the County Agent of a certain Parish was called on by the Bureau to organize the Farm Bureau he offered in defense and read a letter from the head of the state Extension forces requesting the County Agent to organize the Farm Bureau. Agents to organize the Farm Bureau from many parts of the country. I get the impression that there is a very general determination among the department employees to boost the Farm Bureau Federation and to discredit all other farm organizations, and this is in spite of your expressed attitude on the subject.

The thing which will soon prove to be the most damaging to the Department is that in many instances this Bureau proposition is put over as a Governmental Agency. Naturally farmers get this notion by seeing Governmental Agents backing it so strenuously, whether such a statement is made in so many words or not. Intelligent farmers are beginning to ask questions about it and to object to it as to prove the motives of agriculture.

When they read in the report of the Agricultural Conference held in January, the Chicago Board of Trade advanced \$100,000 to start the Bureau they put a question mark.

When they note the editorial in the Country Gentleman advising the officials of the Farm Bureau to destroy the old farm organizations by riding over them rough shod or by buying

out the leaders they put a question mark.

When they note the activities of the legislative agents of the Farm Bureau Federation in support of the Esch-Cummings law they put a question mark.

When the national president of the Federation coming to hold a brief for all Agriculture speaks in favor of a ship subsidy they put a question mark.

When the United States Grain Growers, Inc., the pet of the Bureau and the "savior" of the grain people, makes a mess that has to be taken over bodily by a question mark.

When the Committee of Fifteen opens its first livestock commission house in direct competition with one affiliated with the Farmers' Union which is now operating eight such houses they put a question mark.

When the Committee of Commerce pay for wheat ads, urging farmers to join the Farm Bureau Federation another question mark is placed.

When farmers note in the activities of Legislative Agents of the Bureau meeting with packer representatives to frame packer control legislation which would be "mutually satisfactory," they put a question mark.

When cotton producers see veiled behind their cotton associations the hand of old line commission firms they put a question mark.

The simple truth is that the belief is becoming fairly general among farmers that the Farm Bureau Federation is the child of special interests in this country who thought they saw in the determination of farmers to organize and cooperate a menace to their vested interests and to offset such a calamity to themselves a nice little Lord Fauntleroy of an organization would be properly labeled and handed out to the American farmer.

The time was ripe for launching the National Federation. Everybody was howling himself hoarse about the importance of agriculture, etc. The war has demonstrated the strategic position occupied by agriculture in America, therefore, we must encourage the farmer, and of course see to it that he does not fully discover his power and go to far.

The point of the whole matter is this. Can the Department of which you are the head afford to stand sponsor for this movement? As stated previously, it is now looked upon in many quarters as an authorized Departmental agency whether the Department wills it or not.

Farmers are not in the mood to be played with. There is no profit in any Departmental office of the industry. Under existing conditions there are beginning to wonder whether the vast sums expended in support of those agencies purporting to aid them in solving their problems are worth while. If they continue to vote for the support of those agencies they certainly have the right to be protected by the Department from all forms of graft that is being put over as an alleged government organization.

The Farmers' Union is not alarmed by its existence by any means. In fact, the oratory and the advertising the Farm Bureau has not swayed the old organizations, neither will they do so. We have too many millions invested in cooperative institutions to be pushed off the map as they did not exist. But we do insist that the game as now being played by the Federal employees is an injustice to all self-help farm organizations and we intend to agitate the matter until there is a complete divorcement of the Department and the Bureau Federation.

From public expressions which you have made prior to and since becoming the Secretary, people generally understand your attitude toward organizations and appreciate your hearty support of those things tending to make agriculture a profitable industry. This seems to be a case where subordinates are going ahead on their own judgment regardless of the views of their superior.

If this Farm Bureau Federation has any life it will live without the aid and support of the Department; if it has none it deserves to perish hand therefore upon behalf of American farmers generally, I respectfully request that you use your good offices to stop the Bureau employees of the Department from promoting any farm organization.

This letter is in no sense confidential but will be published in our official papers to advise our membership of our position with reference to this matter.

Very respectfully yours,
(Signed) A. C. DAVIS,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Gravette, Ark.

CONTROLLING THE YIELD OF WHEAT

The acre yield of wheat over a five or ten-year period is to a large extent within the control of the farmer. True, the weather will be unfavorable some years and diseases and insects will unquestionably damage the crop more

or less severely at time, but in the long run good seed, proper cultural methods, and plenty of available plant food will produce successful crops and satisfactory results.

The importance of a well-balanced program in the production of profitable crops of wheat or of any other crop should never be overlooked. The best of seed will fall on a poorly-prepared seedbed, and a scarcity of plant food will limit the yield regardless of the vitality and yielding power of the seed or the thoroughness of preparation of the soil.

The outstanding results that have frequently attended the introduction of a new variety or practice have sometimes led the farmer to think that the increase in yield would be permanent, even though the effort be made to take care of the increased demand made upon the soil for plant food. Yet, if the plant food necessary for the production of the extra bushels is not supplied, the advantage gained by using the better seed or by adopting the improved practice will, in a large measure, be lost. In any campaign for increased yields, therefore, the importance, rather than any one of them, should be emphasized.

The fact that the farmer does control the yield more often than does the soil has been demonstrated again and again in every wheat-growing community from Delaware to Kansas and from Minnesota to Kentucky. In almost any neighborhood such a demonstration can be seen. We have in mind several instances of two farms in the same locality, each having the same natural fertility, rainfall and climatic conditions. On one the wheat will average 35 bushels to the acre, on the other 30 bushels. The difference—15 bushels to the acre—is due almost entirely to the methods which are followed. One farmer is progressive, the other a "stand-patter." The progressive farmer is a disciple of modern agriculture and believes in improved seed, early plowing, thorough preparation of the seedbed, delayed seeding, and in liberal fertilization.

BERTHA DID IT

The expressions "Times are hard," "Money is tight," "Collections are slow" mean nothing to Bertha. Twenty years ago Bertha, Minnesota, was not on the map. She consisted of a howling wilderness of stumps with a water tank beside the railroad that had pioneered through the area. In twenty years Bertha has become a modern city with churches and schools and with several thousand prosperous, well-dressed people.

The dairy cow did it. The last annual report of the Bertha Creamery Company gave the names of one hundred and four patrons to whom the Creamery paid during the year more than \$1000 each for their butter. The average payment being more than \$1,000 paid during the year. This means that Bertha's income, new money brought into town from outside, was \$150,000 for the year, which is not so bad for a small city.

All of which goes to show that the dairy cow is making history and creating wealth wherever she is given the opportunity.—Holstein-Friesian Register.

Checked gingham in blue, green or pink will make attractive and practical curtains for the kitchen.

Creameries Face New Competition

Co-operation Which Made Minnesota Greatest Dairy State Is Now Threatened

For 25 years Minnesota has been recognized as the greatest butter state in the Union. Minnesota won this distinction chiefly through the quality of butter produced. Minnesota has made high-quality butter because of its 600 cooperative creameries.

Other states built cooperative creameries by building its creameries, but in the other states the cooperative creameries have been largely killed off. In Minnesota they have survived but they are by no means safe.

Twenty-five years ago the cooperative creameries manufactured practically all the butter that was made in Minnesota. At the present time there are 2,000 cream stations scattered throughout the state and owned by the centralizers.

The centralized system is what killed off the cooperative creameries in other states and they are now making every effort possible to get control of the butter industry in Minnesota. This end one of the largest centralizers in the United States has announced "a plan to establish sweet cream creameries in Minnesota. It is doing this in order to be able to compete with the cooperative creameries on the New York and Philadelphia markets where the consumers demand high-quality butter. The centralizers have practically all the other butter markets of the United States, and they are now making a drive to get these two important markets.

The establishment of sweet cream creameries in Minnesota by the centralizers is putting into effect the most dangerous weapon the farmers' creameries in Minnesota have kept in the lead because they have made better than the centralizers; but now, with the centralizers taking the field for Governmental Agents backing it, a high-quality butter, the cooperative creameries will have to put forth a special effort to hold the ground that they have made during the past 25 years.

The Minnesota Cooperative Creameries Association, Inc., has seen this competition coming, and, fortunately, for the creameries it is prepared to meet it. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, the association has become members of the state association, and through this combined power they are going to be able to wage a successful battle.

The associations has organized the whole state with the exception of but five counties. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, the association has 125 cars of butter were shipped weekly on which there was a net saving of \$180 a car.

The association has a New York office for the distribution of the butter, and through this office the butter has been distributed in a day. The association has been successful financially from the beginning. It has never been a

dollar in debt, and the \$19,000 that has been paid in by the 335 member creameries in capital stock is practically all in the treasury of the association, making the capital stock worth 100 cents on the dollar. The association is financially able to take up any work the member creameries want to have done.

In 15 national buttermakers' contests, the buttermakers in the Minnesota cooperative creameries have won 13 times. There is a national contest on again this fall in connection with the National Dairy Show, October 9 to 14 at the state fair grounds.

It is highly important that the Minnesota cooperative creameries should win the national banner again this fall and to assist in this important work the Minnesota Cooperative Creameries Association is offering \$500 in cash to be pro-rated among the creamery operators whose butter scores 95 or above at the National Dairy Show.

Dairy farmers as well as the creamery operators should be interested in the winning of the national banner. The winning of the national banner will not only mean valuable advertising for the creamery product, but it will result in a higher price for all the butter produced in the state.

When the little cooperative creamery in Southern Minnesota, exhibited at the World's Fair a number of years ago and won the first prize with the whole world, that one stroke of good work on the part of the creamery operator may be said to have brought hundreds of thousands of dollars to Minnesota. It made Minnesota the best butter in the world. We must keep this reputation.

OHIO SHIPPERS SELL LIVE STOCK COOPERATIVELY

More than three-quarters of a million dollars' worth of Ohio's livestock was sent to terminal markets through cooperative channels during July despite the fact that it is considered one of the lighter shipping months of the year. The figure, however, is considerably lower than the corresponding one for June.

Additional figures, as compiled at the office of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, show that during July, 4701 shippers used the service during July, sending 642 floors of livestock to market. The total market weight of these floors was \$2,747,789 pounds, and the net market value totaled \$788,875.21. Fayette Logan Wyandotte and Drake counties led in cooperative shipping in the order named, all of them marketing livestock with a net value at market of more than \$40,000.

Considerable strengthening of the cooperative companies engaged in this work is expected to result from the work of conferences held recently at which cooperative shipping organizations of 27 counties were represented. Five such conferences were held over Ohio. The livestock men and farmers studied the opportunities for improvement in the service rendered, and the ways which have been built by tax loads that helped break the backbone of their children and their children.

A light dawn and he sees the vision of orderly marketing of farm products beckoning to him—washed stretched arms. He sees a spread before him a system of cooperative handling of livestock where the packers are saying to the farmer, "We need 60,000 hogs today." "All right, they cost us 10 cents a pound to grow and to give us a fair profit," the packers reply. "That is only fair, every other industry bases its price on cost of production and a fair, reasonable profit." Through his Farmers Union Livestock Commissions in Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City and other terminal markets, the flow to market is regulated, big runs are eliminated and rapid price fluctuation is avoided and the useless middleman, grafting scalper and speculator have entered other fields of effort or retired on their earnings. The farmers' hired men care for their hogs and cattle at the terminal markets at actual cost after shipping associations have gathered it locally and shipped it. Farmers have awakened to the fact that production was not the trouble, it was in marketing.

The view changes and huge terminal elevators at strategic points where grain is grown, milled, manufactured and congregated for export come into view. They bear the typical "Square deal to all" sign of the Equity. Farmers are able to ship store and borrow on their own grain in their own bonded warehouses, enabling them to feed the market gradually what it needs and to keep prices steady, as did the oil and coal magnates of old. The boards of trade appear like old signs that have been shot at. Ships bearing Equity corn, oats and wheat for the Cooperative Societies of England, Denmark and other European countries sail by, lightening the load of the consumer in Europe and bringing good value to producers in America. Gone are the strikers, factories hum, loaded trains again dash by and farm life is again in a prosperous, attractive, satisfying condition.

The farmer awakens. He looks around him and finds that it was not a distant, dreamy vision, but that the Farmers Cooperative Organizations have the Americans stage set for just such an actual reality. Today, July 24, 1922, the Farmers Union Livestock Commissions are in eight principal markets with business growing by leaps and bounds. The Equity Cooperative Exchange, nurtured and raised to manhood on Dakotas prairies, has terminal market-

Co-Operative Light Breaks For Grain And Live Stock Farmers

Dawn of a New Era Promises Relief From the Useless Middleman—"Orderly Marketing" of their Products Through Own Houses is the New Sun On the Horizon.

Are our boys and girls going to be land owners or tenants? This is the thought that is uppermost in the minds of the hard-headed, hard working farmers and farmers wives of not only Iowa, Illinois, the Dakotas, Kansas and the Corn Belt States, but the entire agricultural sections of America, who have stopped to think.

Can they continue allowing their farm products to be handled by a marketing system where their few millions of bushels of actual grain must compete with the billions of bushels of "wind" or "phantom" corn, oats and wheat thrown into the same market to make an artificial oversupply when they must sell to meet pressing obligations? Can they longer continue to "lose their live stock on the cars" and hope and pray that they will "strike a good market" that will give them enough cash to pay for the feed and labor involved in producing, regardless of profit on the work or interest on their investments in land and perhaps their investments in a red blooded farmer still be content to produce to the limit of his ability, allow his wife and family even to get out in the fields and feed lots and work to exhaustion day after day and then leave the marketing of his farm products to a ring of market manipulators, grain gamblers, "legalized robbers," scalpers and "holdup artists" produce dealers, only to find at the end of each successive season that he has not received anywhere near cost and in vain to reduce his indebtedness, build up a surplus to educate his family and set his boys and girls up in business, provided he is able to keep their interest in farming under present conditions?

Immediate financial return is not alone the goal toward which farmers are working. Surrounded by dark clouds of debts, depreciated farm property values, overwhelming burdens of taxes, imposed upon the pockets of self-sufficing millionaires, "watered stock" railway magnates, cement factory kings and money made stock and grain manipulators, the American farmer has paused to think and demands to know the why of things. He finds that the percentage of farmers not owning farms is growing by leaps and bounds and is kept awake nights, after slaving all day by the spectre of his boys and girls merely serfs, tilling the soil for the landed aristocracy that dashes by on the great express roads which have been built by tax loads that helped break the backbone of their children and their children.

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ing facilities for millions of bushels of grain, actually handling nearly 50,000,000 bushels in 1921. Recognized by the Government as the proper agency, a loan of \$15,000,000.00 was extended to this successful cooperative marketing of grain under a pooling plan started. Under the Equity system farmers could store their grain and receive sixty per cent advance. The grain was held in Equity terminals, elevators and kept off the market. This spring it was gradually fed into the market and the net returns just ready to be distributed will mean from 30 to 50 cents per bushel to the fortunate farmers who could pool. Farms will be saved and encouragement brought to thousands of farmers to awaken and take a hand.

Plans for extending the Equity service to Chicago and other large grain terminals are under way. Farmers Union and Equity Cooperative grain terminals are under way. Exchange officials are working hand in hand and making these organizations actual servants of their dirt farmer members. The Equity board of trade, lumber trust and big bureau wanes. A campaign is on to give Iowa actual grain marketing service this year. Kansas farmers are organized. The Dakotas and countless other farmers have their fighting accounts ment polished and ready for action. Farmers it is up to you. It is surely worth the fight.

B. H. Critchfield,
In Iowa Union Farm Bureau

File wisdom has it that Mrs. E. Brothers Chas.

There was a time when you local 730, extend porch with honey-suckle on our deepest sympathy.

lacs at the gate. You too, to the bereaved granted, you saw no spot Farmers Union Paper than—everybody had on the minutes of came a day when you, Sanford

in a two by four apnea Bushy lilac and honey-suckle McCullough.

There were many

for granted in those Heavenly Father has seen

such days. But a our most loving son

Everybody had but a daughter of our Brother and

always buttered the

they were hot, you No. 730, that we extend to

when you broke sympathy. And be it further

to, and for snack 800 copy of these resolutions

boarders, whispered murmuring. I

were made tasty when Farmer, and a copy

crust was rolled with

Three-Four Cake starling

ter, why of course, though

cook without butter, quite

Then when the apartment

boarding house days and

You soon realized that not

the same; the food was flat

vim. The butter had a cur

like like ten-cent store past

boarders, whispered murmuring. I

eyed it and gazed your bread

just enough of it to make the

slip down. And so butter, another

common-place like honey-suckle and

lilacs was gone from your life.

"Time was when as a youngster you

used to drink lots of milk, then some-

how you lost the habit as big boys

do. "Aw," you would say, "put it in

the biscuit and gravy and cake." It

went in too. Mother bled in plenty

of milk in cooking and baking, and

you got your share of milk. It put

in food and quality was another

of those things you took for granted

until you lost it.

It seemed to go with the coming of

color, but there was more to the story

than that. You wondered. The

cream soups, creamed meats and

custards all tasted the same and none

of them tasted like real food. Then the

limit was reached in chocolate

cake that seemed to be topped with

whipped cream. You knew how the

custard would taste, but surely whip-

ped cream—There was a curious fla-

vor. It certainly wasn't cream. You

knew cream. Mother used to always

mix it with chocolate and

what was the stuff anyhow that

whipped like cream and tasted like

nothing. Then the secret came out.

You picked up a trade recipe book

thrown in at the door and recognized

the name on the cover as that on a

case of canned milk delivered to your

landlady. The little book was inter-

esting reading. The thing that whip-

ped was no milk but a compound of

skimmed milk and coconut oil. The

product was highly recommended for

cream vegetables, creamed meats,

biscuits, gravy, cakes, even chocolate

and coffee. And you knew that you

had been eating things made with this

oily compound instead of natural

cream milk.

And so milk passed from your life

along with butter, and the only ques-

tion that now remains to be settled is

how long the mortal frame can stand

being robbed of all the foods that have

made it what it is.

Farming is a business. Business men

keep accounts. Are you a business

man?

House flies, they breed like every

thing;

It surely does best all.

Each swatted fly in early spring

Means millions less next fall.

Income Tax Exemptions for Co-operatives

Commissioner At Washington, D. C. Rules Co-operative Refunds Are Exempt From Tax

For the past three years considerable effort has been put forth by the Kansas Farmers Union Co-operative Auditing Association as well as officers of the State Farmers Union in an endeavor to get the Revenue Department of Washington to put forth a definite ruling exempting stockholder refunds from Income Tax to be paid by the business association but not until several associations were assessed and ordered to pay, were able to obtain a ruling which is definite in its wording and meaning.

It has cost a few organizations considerable money to get this before the Department in a manner that would demand real action which can be summed up in a quotation, of a portion only, of a letter written by D. H. Blair, Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, D. C. to the Revenue Agent in charge at Wichita instructing him how the Department at Washington holds co-operative organizations should be governed relative to Income Tax. We quote as follows:

"This office has consistently held that, under the Treasury Decision and Articles of the Regulations referred to, co-operative associations even though not exempt from taxation, may deduct from gross income for the years 1917, 1918, 1919 and 1920 the amounts returned to their patrons whether members or non-members, upon the basis of the purchases or sales, or both, made by or for them. This is upon the theory that a co-operative association is organized for the purpose of furnishing its patrons goods at the lowest possible price for the highest market price for the produce furnished by them. In the case of purchases, instead of allowing a discount at the time of the purchase the full price is collected and the discount is allowed by way of rebate. In the case of sales or produce furnished by patrons, the refund is based upon the quantity of produce furnished. If the association is organized in accordance with the laws governing farmers' and other co-operative associations in the state in which it operates and if its constitution or by-laws provides

for refunds or rebates to its patrons, whether members or non-members, upon the basis of goods purchased or produce furnished, or if it actually conducts its business upon such basis, the refunds or rebates so made may be deducted by the association in computing net income under Revenue Act of 1917 and 1918. It is to be understood, of course, that any profits made on business with non-members which may be distributed to members in the guise of rebates are taxable to the association and the members."

The mere fact that the above ruling is evidence for taking credit of stockholders refunds in making up Income Tax returns, does not excuse the taxpayer from further duties as we gain from further quotations of the same letter that it will be found that the department must be shown that these refunds are based on actual business dealing with the stockholders and the record of such business be of a permanent nature for the purpose of being inspected by them; Reference Art. 76, Reg. 33 Revised—pertaining to co-operative associations provides in part as follows:

"If amounts paid to members are based solely upon the quantity of produce furnished, such amounts may be deducted from the gross proceeds of sales and the taxable net income will be the amount of earnings less the amounts distributed or distributed to their stockholders."

Boys' and Girls' Club News

TO MISS FLAPPER
Blessings on thee, little dame,
Bareback girl with knees the same,
With thy rolled down silken hose
And thy shy, transparent nose
With thy red lips, reddened more,
Smashed with lipstick from the store;
With thy makeup on thy face,
And thy bobbed hair's jaunty grace;
From my heart I give thee joy—
Glad that I was born a boy.
—Capper's Weekly

HOW TO SELECT A TEN EAR EXHIBIT OF CORN

1. Select ears that are nearly cylindrical in shape, tapering only slightly from butt to tip.
2. All ears should be as near as possible the same size.
3. All ears should be as near as possible the same length.
4. All of the ears should be the same color.
5. Avoid extra long or extra large ears as well as extra small ears.
6. See that all of the ears are mature, sound and compact.
7. All the rows of corn should be straight.
8. The space between the rows of corn should be well filled.
9. The grains should be wedge shaped.
10. Avoid irregular and ill shaped grains.

FOR CHILDREN'S BIRTHDAYS—

A PURE-BRED PIG OR CALF
In selecting birthday gifts for children in rural communities, why not give a pure-bred pig, calf, or other animal? This is the suggestion of the United States Department of Agriculture, which, with the various States, is conducting the "Better Stock—Better Stock" campaign. A recent questionnaire study of the utility value of pure-bred live stock showed, among other results, that home influence is an important factor governing the breeding of superior domestic animals. In fact, it ranks in importance next to sales, fairs and shows, taken collectively. When parents show their interest in good stock the children are more likely to do so.

One breeder told of receiving some pure-bred live stock as a wedding gift from his father-in-law. That beginning was an important influence, which resulted in an entire herd of well-bred, profitable animals, a practical influence in the couple's prosperity and happiness.

TO THE TEN AND TWELVE YEAR OLD CLUB BOY

Why not plant a half-acre orchard this fall? Your County Agent is anxious to talk to you about it. He will tell you how to prepare the land, where to get the best trees at the lowest cost, how to plant, prune, cultivate, and otherwise care for the trees. Just think of sixty fruit trees all your own—peach and plum trees, ripening in succession from the earliest to the latest varieties; tree loaded with luscious fruit the third year after planting; and apple, pear trees fruiting a year or two later. Think too, of the fact that while the trees are young you may grow in the orchard such crops as potatoes, beans, cotton, cow peas and winter cover crops without injury to the trees; that from the sale of the potatoes, cotton and peas, giving the pea vines and winter cover crops back to the land, it is possible for you to have a nice little sum of money to the credit of the orchard before the first fruit harvest.

The ten or fifteen year old boy should be just as proud of his orchard loaded with fruit as of his prize winning pig or calf. A few days ago a young fellow showed a basket of beautiful peaches, the last from his orchard. From thirty trees he sold \$24.00 worth of fruit during the two-week's harvest. Proud of it! He sure was. Sell your pig or your calf and it is gone. Eat all the fruit you want and sell the rest, and these same trees may come the next season—and the next loaded with fruit. It costs little if any more to grow a half-acre orchard than it does to grow a prize winning pig or calf, and the pleasure is more lasting. Think it over.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB WORK

Some time ago we published a poem on why Johnny left the farm. It seemed that all his good work went to the credit of his father. If he raised a calf, father sold it and Johnny got nothing. Of course Johnny became discouraged and left the farm to shift for himself. At that time there were no clubs to keep the boys and girls interested in raising prize crops, blue ribbon flocks and blue blooded stock. There were no clubs in Johnny's days to keep dad and Johnny interested in making Johnny a good farmer and letting Johnny receive the benefit of his work. Nowadays, thanks to the good work done by the boy and girl clubs through out the country, there is coming to the front a new element in the agricultural communities. In these clubs the young men and women are taught the principles of scientific farming and stock raising, and above all they are taught the value of thorough cooperation, with each other, and with the various clubs throughout the country. The extension service departments of the Department of Agriculture are doing their best to foster the boy and girl club movement, and the individual live stock associations are also assisting in the good work—Arisona Cattlemen and Farmer.

FURNISHING YOUR DAUGHTER'S ROOM

Girls' rooms should be dainty, bright and frivolous. Surrounded by her things, a girl finds great contentment in sewing, reading and entertaining her friends. Her personality, even at a very tender age, will clearly be disclosed by the way she cares for her room and the manner in which she places the chairs, makes her bed, and arranges the articles on the dressing-table.

There is no need of a great expenditure of money in buying furniture or hangings for a girl's room. It is necessary—choosing, however, to keep in mind the durability and lasting qualities of light-colored materials. They are so tempting and so easily bought, but soon regretted because they either fade or will not wash. Of course a bed, a dressing-table, chairs, a big box and a tiny rose dot—for a bedspread. The pillow-sham is of the same material trimmed with three-inch ruffles. The short curtains finished with the same wide ruffles at the bottom, have as valance a straight strip of the material with three-inch ruffles attached to match those on the bedspread. These are held back with tiny bands of rose-colored sateen. The dressing-table and the big box have flounces of rose sateen bound and finished with gray cotton tape; a straight wooden chair painted gray, to correspond with the desk and bed, has an outline of rose-colored paint. A natural wicker chair with a cushion of rose-and-gray flowered cretonne introduces a cheerful note. Rag rugs or strips of dark gray chenille carpet will make durable and appropriate floor coverings. The lamp-base might be a Dresden china figure with a shade of silk, dotted swiss, or rose-colored paper. Hatboxes, plenty of hooks for skirts and waists, pin cushions, perfume bottles and a place for photographs and books will make any girl's room "a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

From the October Delineator.

FURNISHING YOUR BOY'S ROOM

It is true that some boys would not appreciate a room that his mother might furnish for him especially if she gave him mahogany and chintz, but if the mother studies her boy and tries furnishing his room just to suit him, it won't be long before he brings the "fellows" home, and, I believe, spends many a happy hour in his room. The necessities are of course, a bed, a chest of drawers, a mirror, a desk and chair or two and a rug. The walls should preferably be painted or tinted. Tan, gray, or even the yellows, would be good colors with stained oak or walnut woodwork. A broad iron cot or something of the day-bed type would make a more inviting lounge than a well-kempt formal bed.

With yellow walls, a bed of spread of blue denim, made with a wide ruffle around the three sides. At the edge of the ruffle have a stitched band of yellow sateen. Cover the pillow and one or two cushions with the sateen. These may be trimmed with bands of the denim. The curtains may be of sateen with a binding of blue denim which, if hung straight and reaching only to the windowsill, would be most practical. A broad, substantial desk of the craftsman type, or a substitute for which may be made by cutting the legs of a kitchen table to a comfortable height, might have a wooden bench or stool for a seat.

Over a hardwood or even a painted floor one could safely lay strips of coco-matting or braided rugs. A desirable floor covering, however, would be a plain, light-brown linoleum. This would blend with the yellow walls and blue denim hangings and would be a delight to keep clean. For comfort during the study hour, a Windsor or tufted armchair should find its way to a securely fixed lamp. It may be fastened to the wall or be placed on a substantial table. A carefully hung mirror, a tie rack, plenty of shelf room for trophies and wireless apparatus, a sizable closet with an abundance of hangers, will help the care-free boy assume the responsibility of caring for his things and taking pride in his belongings.—From the October Delineator.

ROCK COUNTY HOLSTEIN CALF CLUB REAL FEATURE

Twenty-six boys and girls, all members of the Rock County, Wisconsin, Holstein Calf Club, made things go at the Jamesville fair held during the week of August seventh to eleventh. Judge W. S. Moscrip pronounced it a real feature of the fair.

Since spring the Rock County boys and girls have been waiting for fair time for the showing of their Holstein calves. The junior club work was one of the most important branches of development work started by the Rock County Holstein Association under the direction of J. A. Craig, president. The calves were picked from the best herds in the county, a reduced price set on them by university men, and many of the children gave their own notes for the animals. The transactions were handled from start to finish between the county association and the juniors.

During the summer months the leading breeders advised the contestants of the feeding and care of the calves. Every boy and girl took an interest in their exhibit and all came through in splendid shape. Then came judging time. The county association put up ten cash prizes in the sweepstakes contests and six prizes were offered by the fair for the best bull and heifer calves, making it worth while for the youngsters

to compete.

Fair time and every boy and girl was ready for the show ring test. Proudly they marched into the big new sales and judging pavilion and lined up before the critical eye of Judge Moscrip. It was the best showing of junior club work in Wisconsin at any county fair, according to T. L. Bowick, in charge of state club work.

At the head of the line was Edith Clark, who a year ago won the sweepstakes prize for the calf club cup put up by a Janesville newspaper. No veteran ring man could have posed her calf better. Weeks of leading and training had brought results, for once in position the calf stood like a black and white marble statue. There was a round of applause from the 1,200 spectators watching the contest. It was an hour before Judge Moscrip made his decisions and lined up the winners of their ribbons.

Judge Moscrip stopped at the end of the judging to compliment the youngsters and point out practical points to show the type sought by judges. "There are no fads or fancies about judging Holstein cattle," said Mr. Moscrip. "Winners are selected on points that show production and reproduction ability. You have made wonderful showing both with your calves and in your show ring ability." The junior livestock work is to be continued after fair time in Rock County for a second demonstration and judging contest will be held by the county association in the pavilion during December. The calves will be brought in at a later date, judged again, and those who desire can place them up for auction.

Five of the leaders in the county contest are being sent to the state fair by the county association. Next year it is hoped to have one hundred Rock County boys and girls in the calf club contest.

For the work in the Holstein Calf Club, Rock County has been placed among the leaders in junior livestock activities. The county has a slogan "Rock County First" and the Holstein boys and girls are helping to boost the black and whites to that position in the county.

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If interested in buying carload produce of any kind get in touch with me, as I represent the Western Producers Association and can offer any number of cars of POTATOES, APPLES, etc., at living prices delivered your track. Buy from me and pay the man that grows the stuff.

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Protect your grain from loss or damage from fire or lightning, with a policy in your own Company.

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Farmers' Union Buttons 25c
Farmers' Union 30c Laffets, per dozen 10c
Business Manuals, now used in school of Ritual 5c
Cash must accompany order. This is necessary to save expense in postage and labor.

WRITE Box 51, Salina, Kansas

C. E. BRASTED, for above supplies. He is the only one you can get them from

Fresh peas are delicious when picked at the right time.

MONOGRAM, ROYAL "W" and HY-LO peas are picked and packed at the proper time to retain the delicate flavor of tender peas—not one hard one in a hundred cans.

WATSON WHOLESALE GROCERY

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For thirty-eight years, the Farmers National Bank, Salina, Kansas, has weathered all financial storms. The same conservative management which has so successfully directed its course in the past is now at the helm. Capital, Strong Resources, Years of Experience, Conservative management. In a word, "A good place to bank."

THE FARMERS NATIONAL BANK

SALINA, KANSAS

from 40 to 50 years to use it as against 20 years for the average man who adopts a new picture. Boys and girls are more easily influenced to take up the modern methods advocated by the Agricultural Colleges than are adults. More boys and girls can be reached per agent than can adults. By reaching the boys and girls, the adults are influenced at the same time. A dollar expended for boys and girls work will produce two or three times the results of the same amount used in adult extension work.

NEED FOR BETTER METHODS OF HOME LAUNDERING SHOWN

Results of surveys in Lafayette and Saline Counties, Mo., have recently been tabulated by extension workers of the United States Department of Agriculture, to show the need for demonstration work in improved methods of washing and ironing. In Saline County, only 2 per cent of the people sent the washing out of the house, 25 per cent still used the washboard, 40 per cent used hand machines, and 33 per cent used power washers. The average time for doing washing with a power machine was 2 hours, as compared with 4 1/2 hours with a washboard. In 10 families where machines have been purchased since the survey was made, it is estimated that 2 1/2 hours a week, or 133 hours a year, are saved in each household.

In Lafayette County, 96 per cent of the washing was done at home. The tub and washboard method was used by 29 per cent, hand-power machines by 34 per cent, 21 per cent had gas-line washing machines, and 16 per cent had machines operated by an electric motor. Clothes were handled 5 1/2 times as often as before the time for doing washing by motor power was approximately half of that used to do it by tub and washboard method.

Similar comparisons between hand ironing, both with and without an electric iron, and ironing with a mangle, were made. To iron 25 pounds of clothes with an electric iron took 6 1/2 hours and cost 32 cents for electricity. To iron 25 pounds with a mangle took 1 hour and used current worth 39 cents.

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KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

Members of the Union have anything to sell or exchange, they should advertise in this department. Rates: 5 cents a word per issue; four or more insertions 4 cents a word. Count words in headings, as "For Sale" or "Wanted to Buy," and each initial or figure in the address. Compound words count as two words. CASH JUST ACCOMPANY ORDER—TRY THIS DEPARTMENT—IT WILL PAY YOU.

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150-Acre Missouri Farm
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REGISTERED POLAND CHINA HOGS—All ages and sizes, Guy Biggs, Healy, Kansas.

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ACTUALLY BLUE IN COLOR. LARGE, growthy and prolific. Fancy show hog. All stock pedigreed. Registered and purebred. BLUE HOG BREEDING COMPANY, Wilmington, Mass. 7

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The Indianapolis Cancer Hospital, Indianapolis, Indiana, has published a booklet which gives interesting facts about the cause of Cancer, also tells what to do for pain, bleeding, odor, etc. A valuable guide in the management of any case. Write for it today, mentioning this paper. 11

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Farmers' Union Association, Salina, Kansas
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RECEIPTS were as follows: Prairie,

223 cars; Alfalfa, 97 cars; Timothy, 18 cars; Clover mixed, 8 cars; Straw, 1 car. Total, 347 cars as compared with 390 cars last week and 139 cars the corresponding week a year ago.

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Better at Arithmetic Than Music

A teacher of music in a public school was trying to impress upon her pupils the meaning of 2 and 4 in a song that they were about to learn. After explaining the first sign, she said, "Now children, what do you say; if 2 means forte, what does 4 mean?"

"Eighty" shouted one enthusiastic pupil.—Youth's Companion.

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