

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



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MEETING OF THE NATIONAL BOARD FARM ORGANIZATIONS

President Tromble Has Just Returned From a Meeting of the National Board of Farm Organizations in Washington D. C. This Was the Ninth Meeting. Many Helpful Resolutions Were Passed. This Board is a Power in the Capital

Washington, D. C., Feb. 3, 1926.—Farm leaders representing over 700,000 farm families, attending the ninth midwinter meeting of the National Board of Farm Organizations, today called upon Congress to abolish the U. S. Tariff Commission, and immediately to institute a Congressional inquiry into the acts and procedure of that body. This action was the culmination of a series of difficulties which farmers have been having with the Tariff Commission in connection with cases pending before that body during the past four years. These cases have to do with investigations of the Commission on casein, butter and vegetable oils. The farm leaders manifested great indignation over the continued delay by the Tariff Commission in cases handled by it, but the issue was sharply drawn over recent developments in connection with the investigation of the costs of producing butter.

Representatives of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation, a member of the National Board, maintained that the Commission's procedure had been irregular, and that, in their judgment, the Commission had violated both the letter and the spirit of the flexible tariff provision of the Tariff Act. They asserted that recently the Tariff Commission had received a representative of the Danish Government in a private conference, without notice to other interested parties that this private conference was held months after the public hearing in the butter case had been held; and that the Commission had listened at length to facts presented by the Danish agent with respect to changed conditions in Denmark, occurring after the Commission had closed its hearings April 21, 1925. They asserted that they had protested to the Commission on January 23, 1926, against this action, and had asked the Commission to enter a ruling to eliminate from its consideration any facts regarding the case having to do with the period later than that used by the Commission and presented publicly at the time of the hearing. They reported to the delegates that late Tuesday night they had received from the Commission a letter which dodged the main issue and quibbled over minor details. The delegates to the N. B. F. O. meeting unanimously passed the following resolution:

"The U. S. Tariff Commission should be abolished. Its elusive and labyrinthine method of dealing with questions of great public importance, bringing reproach on all reputable governmental agencies. Its unwarranted delay in arriving at decisions; its prejudiced treatment of parties appearing before it; its method of holding secret hearings in matters before the Commission, when other parties understand that the hearings have been closed; all have created a situation which approaches closely to a public scandal.

"A just cause cannot be harmed by publicity. A just commission receiving proper information and arriving at proper judgments has no need of secrecy.

"The legislative functions of government should be exercised only by

Congress. We therefore recommend that the U. S. Tariff Commission be abolished by a special act of Congress, and that if the Congress finds it necessary, for the purposes of obtaining information relating to questions of tariff, that then some agency be created which shall be appointed by Congress and be subject to its direction and removal.

"We call upon the Congress to enact at this session not only laws which will protect those farmers who have an exportable surplus of agricultural products, but which will also abolish the present Tariff Commission, and grant adequate tariffs covering agricultural products suffering from foreign competition.

"We further ask for an immediate Congressional investigation of the acts and procedure of the Tariff Commission."

Following the meeting, a special committee visited Capitol Hill and made verbal protests to Senators and Congressmen, urging immediate action.

Other resolutions passed by the delegates included:

1. Requests for adequate tariffs on all agricultural products suffering from foreign competition.

2. A system whereby any surplus in agricultural products shall be so controlled that the producer may receive for that portion of the whole crop required by the needs of this country at least the cost of production, while the balance shall, under proper control, and at the expense of the producers, be either sold on foreign markets at the world's price, or else be stored and held in reserve to meet future shortages.

3. Endorsement of the Haugen Bill to create a Division of Co-operative Marketing in the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

4. Legislation to permit legal National Farm Loan Associations to appropriate \$25.00 per association per year, out of their own funds, for the protection and betterment of the associations and their members.

5. Repeal of the amendment to the Federal Farm Loan Act, which took from the stockholders of the farm loan system the right to elect six members to the Federal Farm Loan Board, and restoration of that right.

6. An investigation of the operation of the Intermediate Credit Act.

7. An amendment to the National Banking Act, authorizing the establishment of Co-operative Banks.

8. Federal legislation to require foreign seeds to be properly labeled as to their origin.

9. The enactment of Federal traffic laws to regulate interstate traffic, with adequate punishment for violations.

10. Enactment of the Capper "Truth in Fabrics" bill.

11. Favoring swift and just punishment of the common thief, burglar, and other flagrant violators of law.

12. Calling for co-ordination of Federal and state agencies to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment.

13. Commending the efforts of the Federal Government to exclude foreign pests, and to eradicate the Japanese beetle and corn borer.

14. Showing disloyalty to the organization by selling your grain to the old line dealer across the street because he offers you a cent a bushel more.

15. Showing no interest in our State-wide activities.

16. When the State field men are in your territory, do not encourage them but cuss them out at every opportunity.

17. Be sure and tell everyone how the Farmers Union institutions should be run even though you have made a failure of the one you have had under your control.

18. Do not pay your dues. This will be positive proof that you want the Farmers Union to fail.

19. Believe everything you hear about the organization and do not wait until you learn the truth until you begin to criticize.

20. Always wear a sour look on your face when you are approached for help in building up your own business institution.

21. Stand upon the street corner or in the lobby of a hotel and cuss everything and everyone connected with the Farmers Union.

22. Of course there are other means you can use, but if you will follow these suggestions you will be admitted to a life membership in the knackers' fraternity and will be permitted to wear a gold hammer on your watch chain.

FRANK V. COOK.

Treasurer I am able to report 100 per cent so early in the season. Our membership is small but we are trying to hang together with hopes of better times to come.

In my opinion the Board of Directors have made a mistake in ordering dividends paid to the State Treasury instead of to locals where the business comes from. This makes hard feelings and non support by some. We should work for the betterment not to weaken but to strengthen.

C. W. A. Henke, Sec'y-Treasurer.

We are publishing the letter appearing above not only because of a request to do so, but for the further reason that it gives us an excuse to take up some space to make an explanation why the Manager of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission at St. Joe is taking the action in respect to the handling of the earnings on shipments coming from shipping associations.

The manner in which the earnings on non-members business is being handled is in exact accord with the Articles of Agreement entered into by the several states when the present organization was founded and in accordance with the Rules of the Packers and Stockyards Act. In as much as the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company of South St. Joe, Mo., is under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture, a Governmental Agency, we, the Board of Directors and manager, must adhere to the provisions of the agreement entered into accepted by the Department and controlled by the Department to comply with.

The Board of Directors feel that they have no discretion in the matter so long as the present ruling is in effect. I have at this time but one thing to offer in answer to the protests made because the earnings from non-members business is paid to the state treasury. That is, that the several shipping associations in the different states take the matter up with their respective Boards of Directors with a view of making some arrangements that might be fair and equitable.

I would suggest that they do not forget that by the present method of handling the business and complying with the requirements of the Department, the state organizations have a very decided increase in work to do as well as being to a no inconsiderable extra expense. When we recall that every member of these different state organizations are members of these different marketing associations, we realize that there is a limit on how much expense can be taken care of out of the \$1.45 remitted to the state office, with 20c of it returned to the county and 25c to the national office. For general expense and the paper, with the paper expense being 83c plus.

C. E. BRASTED.

TWELVE WAYS TO KILL OFF OUR FARMERS UNION ORGANIZATION

1. Do not come to any of our meetings.

2. If you do come, always come late.

3. If it is too wet, too dry, too cold or too hot, just stay at home.

4. Always find fault with everything connected with our organization.

5. Show your disloyalty to the organization by selling your grain to the old line dealer across the street because he offers you a cent a bushel more.

6. Take no interest in our State-wide activities.

7. When the State field men are in your territory, do not encourage them but cuss them out at every opportunity.

8. Be sure and tell everyone how the Farmers Union institutions should be run even though you have made a failure of the one you have had under your control.

9. Do not pay your dues. This will be positive proof that you want the Farmers Union to fail.

10. Believe everything you hear about the organization and do not wait until you learn the truth until you begin to criticize.

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Of course there are other means you can use, but if you will follow these suggestions you will be admitted to a life membership in the knackers' fraternity and will be permitted to wear a gold hammer on your watch chain.

FRANK V. COOK.

RENEW MISTLETOE FIGHT

John Tromble Urges Bill to Make Armour Yard Public

Washington, Jan. 23, 1926.—John Tromble of Salina, Kansas, head of the Farmers' Union of Kansas, asked veteran senators to back a bill declaring the Mistletoe yards at Kansas City, a public stockyard.

Armour & Co. now receives hog shipments at this yard direct from the farm, and the practice, the Kansas said, tends to break down the public yards, needed by the farmer to protect him on prices.—K. S. Star.

Manure applied to the cultivation fields during the winter months will contain twice as much plant food and one-third more organic matter than manure left in the front yard over summer.

WAPELLO COUNTY STANDS BACK OF PRESIDENT RENO

Ottumwa, Iowa, Jan. 23, 1926.—To All Concerned: We, the Farmers Union of Wapello County, Iowa, stand squarely behind our honored State President, Milo Reno in his fight to secure justice for the American farmers. We resent the accusations that he is a "self appointed leader" and will say that we pushed him into the fight in 1920. We knew him then. Every year since, Agency Local has nominated him and Wapello County Union has endorsed him for State President. We know better than anyone else the toll, loss of sleep, hardships, slanders, plain lies and half truth he has endured. We know the loyalty, integrity, vision and the splendid leadership of our brother and we commend him for turning down the offer of a "great" meeting in Des Moines, called off by the manipulators and exploiters of farmers, aided and abetted by the Iowa Bankers Association, Ames, Farm Bureau agents and others that have been living off the farmers, who now seek to confuse farmers and interfere with our program.

We, as farmers do not want an organization, doing away with real farm groups that pay our own way and think for ourselves, and substituting a "big" organization, controlled by a few big men, who are not farmers, but are "agents" and other tax eaters and the whole thing submerged into that "wonderful" efficient outfit back at Washington that has purposely overestimated farm crops of all kinds for years to the advantage of manipulators, speculators and gamblers.

This department of agriculture is charged now with being a detriment to farmers.

We stand squarely behind the Committee of 24 that DOES REPRESENT the farmers and their sub-committee that has figured out the cost of production of farm products.

Wapello County Farmers Union wishes to call attention to the time to an editorial in the "Iowa Homestead" (January 14) entitled "Cost of Production Figures." Wherein the report of the Cost of Production sub-committee is held up to ridicule and their labors are characterized as being "worse than the work of a monkey" to Mr. Dante M. Pierce the publisher that we sure do recognize the average 160 acre farm that Mr. E. E. Kennedy refers to, and would suggest to him that if he would take a trip into the country in January, he might see one too. He takes exception to the amount of hay fed a dairy cow as being "totally inadequate." Mr. Pierce is not a farmer and shows his total ignorance of what a ration for any farm animal really is. We consider 8 lbs. of hay a day per cow sufficient if she also gets plenty of grain feed. The animal he saw in a circus one time that ate a bale of hay at a feed may have been an elephant, it certainly was not a dairy cow. Further, hay by itself is not a good butterfat producer.

As to the average production of 107.4 lbs. of butterfat per year per cow Mr. Kennedy got that item from the estimate put out by Ames (Mr. Pierce's ally).

We regard the Iowa Homestead as a good story paper but we do not consider it a reliable guide to figure out feeding formulas for farm animals.

—IOWA UNION FARMER.

Editor's Note.—Wapello County Iowa, is Milo Reno's home county. It is a great deal of satisfaction to a man, who is making a fight for his organization and his people, as is Milo Reno, for his own county to stand behind him.

ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS MEETING OF FARMERS UNION CO-OPERATIVE PRODUCE ASSOCIATION

Kansas City, Kansas, February 3, 1926.

The meeting was called to order at 10:30 A. M., at the Farmers Union State Bank, Kansas City, Kansas. In attendance, Mr. Tromble, Mr. Barrett, vice president, acted as chairman. The meeting adjourned to reconvene at the Coates House.

The meeting was called to order at 11:00 A. M., at the Coates House by Chairman Barrett with approximately 100 people present. The following committees were appointed:

CREDENTIAL COMMITTEE: Roy Schmidt, chairman; C. B. Thowe, E. W. Swallow.

BY-LAWS COMMITTEE: E. L. Bullard, chairman; E. F. Schiefelbusch, H. L. Soule, H. C. Gretten, T. M. Turman.

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE: W. A. O'Neil, chairman; R. J. Muckenthaler, J. R. Laughridge, Frank McClelland, H. Prothe.

The minutes of the last Annual Stockholders' Meeting were read by Secretary Seaman. By consent of the house, the reading of that part of the minutes pertaining to the action of the various Articles of the By-Laws was omitted. It was moved and seconded that the minutes be approved as read. Carried.

Chairman Barrett called for all delegates to report to the Credential Committee. There was some question as to who was entitled to a vote, whereupon Secretary Seaman read out attorney's opinion.

The roll call of delegates by Mr. Schmidt, Chairman of the Credential Committee, showed the following accredited delegates:

DISTRICT NO. 1: Miami County: C. P. Kohlenberg, Roy Lee, F. H. Prothe, T. A. Reiter.

C. H. Prothe, George Frank, Harvey H. Verdier.

Johnson County: Robert Taylor, F. D. LaRoch, S. A. Little, W. H. Kindig, E. M. Plank, Chas. A. Eullis, G. Henderson, (E. E. Riffey).

DISTRICT NO. 2: Anderson County: Geo. Kellstoltz, (N. Babcock), W. Whitney Smith, Joe H. Hoefler, Guy Veavh, Art McKnight, Frank McVeigh, R. C. Gretten (Joe O. Glasgow).

Linn County: W. S. Baker, Harvey Swank, Fred Cox, S. N. Hodgson, C. Pullhamus, W. H. Murrow, F. C. Gerstenberger.

DISTRICT NO. 3: Osage County: Geo. L. Anderson, (Wm. Lyons), A. Bostrom, F. O. Bice, J. R. Loughridge, (O. C. Bell), Ross Metzler.

Franklin County: S. M. Mitchell, L. A. Zerhe, H. L. Carpenter, E. L. Swallow, H. L. Morgan, E. E. Shull, O. D. Farris.

DISTRICT NO. 4: Douglas County: James W. Anderson, Everett Pence, H. H. Ulrich, C. C. Gerstenberger, (E. Heaton), L. M. Holmes, Abe Holcomb, P. C. Bond, C. A. Ward.

Wabasha County: R. J. Muckenthaler, W. Meyers, Ross Joy, W. Keitzman, Frank McClelland, L. G. Muckenthaler, (C. F. Blanc), A. Soel, C. B. Thowe, (Joe Richmond).

DISTRICT NO. 5: Clay County: Everett Alquist, Geo. Mauch, Sr., J. A. Engart, (M. L. Beckman).

Pottawatomie County: C. H. Floersch, W. A. O'Neil, V. E. Hanson, A. E. Nelson (F. E. Nelson), Brown County: Roy Schmidt.

DISTRICT NO. 6: Coffey County: Ira Gooch, (Tom Palmer), A. Meyer, E. M. Keiger.

Marion County: Wes King, Roy Enright, H. E. Mills.

Greenwood County: Guy Bangs, H. L. Soule.

Chase County: John Wells.

DISTRICT NO. 7: Trego County: Julius Harries, (Julius Sitz), (T. M. Thurman), (Sam Babb), (I. H. Phares), (Chas. Folkers), (Chas. Marcy), (Fred Rensmeyer).

Ellis County: Frank Bongartz, (Jacob Schoenthaler), (John Ebert), Norton County: Wm. Marquis.

The By-Laws Committee and the Resolutions Committee were authorized by Chairman Bullard and Chairman O'Neil respectively to meet at Room 223 of the Rasbach Hotel at 12:45 P. M., to complete their reports.

Motion to adjourn until 1:30 P. M. Meeting called to order at 1:30 P. M. by Chairman Barrett.

Mr. Schmidt, Chairman of the Credential Committee, reported 75 accredited delegates in attendance and 9 proxies, making a total of 84, and declared a sufficient number of delegates in attendance to constitute a quorum, 137 being the number to which the district was entitled.

It was moved and seconded that the report of the Credential Committee be accepted. Carried.

Mr. Seaman, Manager, gave a report of Produce Association and Creamery activities to date. This was followed by an unofficial audit of Creamery records by Mr. O. W. Schell.

It was moved by Mr. Frank that an official audit of the Association records be made by the Farmers Union Auditing Association up to the end of 1925, and a copy of this audit be mailed to each one of the delegates in attendance.

This move was amended by Mr. Prothe to read as follows: That the audit be made up to February 1 instead of January, and that it be published in the Kansas Union Farmer instead of mailing out individual copies. Seconded by Mr. Bullard. Motion defeated.

Mr. Trull, President of the Farmers Union State Bank, presented the Lyndon and Lawrence bank problems and made an appeal for the support of all those interested in Farmers Union activities in Kansas. This was followed by a brief discussion relative to the banking proposition.

Mr. Augustine, superintendent of the Creamery, made an interesting talk relative to the production and proper care for handling cream and urged that all delegates use their influence to bring about the production of better cream in Kansas. There was a quite lengthy discussion relative to butter production.

Mr. James C. Norgaard, manager of the Farmers Union Creamery of Superior, Nebraska, made a very interesting and instructive talk and gave a report relative to the Nebraska organization, expressing a desire to work with the Farmers Union of Kansas at all times. He also gave a report relative to the Challenge Co-operative Dairies in California.

There was a discussion of the organization work and its problems by Secretary Seaman, which was followed by the unofficial audit of the Produce Association by Mr. O. W. Schell. This was followed by reports from the various field men relative to their experiences in the field work.

The By-Laws Committee submitted a report suggesting that no changes be made in the By-Laws at the present time but, feeling that it would be to the best interest of the Association if the members of the Board of Directors might be retained in office for more than one year, recommended that this matter be placed in the hands of a committee of three, who shall be appointed by the Chairman, to be worked out and presented at the next annual meeting of this association. It was moved and seconded that the report of the By-Laws Committee be approved. Carried.

The Resolutions Committee, recognizing the desire of all members to have the Association handle their poultry products as soon as possible, submitted the following proposals:

1. That members accept semi-

THE FACTS ON CONDITIONS IN THE STATE OFFICE

Secretary C. E. Brasted States, "I think it is About Time the People Know Something About the Organization to Which They Belong." So Many Members do not Stop to Think Why Their Money Goes. Stop Dissatisfaction by Study in the Following Article

The writer is getting some very emphatic letters at this time protesting against the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company at St. Joe, Mo., paying to the several farm organizations the earnings on shipments of non-members stock.

Also a goodly number of the locals have returned to the office their referendum ballots, enough that we think we can make a pretty good estimate as to what the final results will be. In as much as there has been action taken or will be by the time this appears in print, I am presuming that this can have no influence on the results so I am risking criticism by setting forth some facts.

Amendment No. 5, providing for a raise in dues from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per year will fail to carry. Now, the writer is not surprised or disappointed. I am fully aware that the Kansas Farmers Union is the only ones to say how much they are willing to pay to have done for them. No one who is acting in an official capacity has any license to suggest how much they should tax themselves to have things done through their organization.

I think it will interest the members to be advised of a few facts and figures so I am submitting the following estimates and in so doing, I am sure that I am able to set them forth accurately correct.

COST OF PAPER.

The following amounts will reflect very closely just what the paper is costing at the present time.

SALARIES:

Pres. Tromble, editor \$1200.00
W. C. Lansdon, asst. ed. 1200.00
Mrs. Rutledge, ad. dept. 650.00 \$3050.00

Rent \$250.00
Telephone and telegraph 40.00
Supplies 75.00 475.00

PUBLISHING ACCOUNT:

20,000 copies at \$11.32 per 100 for 22 weeks \$2264.00
Postage on paper 936.00
Lights 23.00
Audits 86.00 1244.00

Total cost of an average of 20,000 papers per week, or a cost of \$.5454 for each 52 papers.

Then, presuming that the state organization received the dues from 20,000 adult male members, \$1.45 each, sends 25c to the national union and 20c to the county unions, they will have \$100 per week or \$20,000.00 less \$16,968 cost of the paper, or \$3032.00 balance to meet the following fixed charges.

SALARIES:

C. E. Brasted, state secretary \$175.00 per month \$2100.00

monthly payment for their products; or

2. That the local business associations accept semi-monthly payment from the Association for products delivered, and arrange with their members the method of payment to be employed; or

3. That the members pay their subscriptions to stock in full.

It was also resolved that the thanks of this association be extended to the retiring members of the Board as a token of appreciation of their services.

It was moved and seconded that the report of the Resolutions Committee be approved. Carried.

It was moved and seconded that a copy of the resolutions be mailed to each station now handling cream for this Association. Carried unanimously.

It was moved and seconded that the Secretary cast the vote for the election of the seven district nominees who were chosen from their respective districts to serve as members of the Board of Directors for the year 1926:

District

No. Name Address
1 E. F. Schiefelbusch Osawatimie
2 H. B. Whitaker Colony
3 E. L. Bullard Vassar
4 C. V. Fisher Alta Vista
5 R. D. Samuelson Olsburg
6 David Thomas Burns
7 John Tromble Salina

Carried. The vote was cast in the usual procedure by Secretary Seaman.

It was moved that the meeting be adjourned. Seconded and carried.

Respectfully submitted,
A. W. SEAMANS,
Secretary.

MARK 3: 25

For the enlightenment of those who do not know the biblical quotation, referred to above, and to save them from looking it up it is: "And if a house be divided against itself, the house cannot stand."

Liken that "house" to the Farmers Union in all of its activities. It and everything it stands for, will stand provided there be no division against itself. In other words, loyalty to the cause is imperative if it is to be a success.

Not only is it necessary that the membership be devotedly loyal, but to a far greater degree is it necessary that all employees of every Farmers Union institution should harbor that same sense of utmost loyalty.

In many ways it is possible for em-

M. O. Glessner, state lecturer \$175.00 per month 2100.00
John Tromble, state president \$125 per month 1500.00
Loretta Rutledge, asst. secretary 250.00
Paulina Cowger, stenographer 1200.00
Rent 260.00
Telephone, telegraph, estimated 75.00
Annual convention expense, estimated 250.00
Taxes, estimated 60.00
Expenses of Board meetings, (estimated) 300.00
Postage and supplies 200.00
Total \$9795.00

So there is the story. \$9795.00 to be met with \$3032.00, which would indicate a shortage of \$6763.00.

We will get along some way but as the dues of the Kansas Farmers Union are lower than they are in other states, there are times when the Kansas Farmers Union cannot do their share, and your President, John Tromble, has to say, "we cannot do our part for we do not have the funds." For instance, there has been formed what is known as the corn belt committee, composed of 24 farm organizations of the "west" which has the opportunity of rendering a great service to agriculture. It has to be financed by these different organizations but the Kansas Farmers Union has no funds to help out.

But I don't want any one to get excited and think we are going to quit business or that you are not to be cared for, at least until the next state convention. A condition of this kind is nothing new to me. You had the same condition May 1, 1922, when I was appointed your secretary, but you did not know it.

It reminds me of the time many years ago, to be precise Oct. 1, 1890. I was working by the year for a man who lived in St. Joseph, Mo., who owned a tract of land on which he was keeping a bunch of cattle. The land was in northwest Kansas. The season had been very hot and dry, even for that country, and there was but little raised in the feed line. He called on me about October 1st and asked me how I was fixed for feed. I told him I believed that I had feed enough to keep the stock three weeks.

"Well," says he, "cattle are cheap. It is useless to try to sell so I guess you will have to go ahead and do the best you can." "But," says I, "Boss, how am I to winter all this stock on that feed I have with no chance to buy any more?" His reply was,

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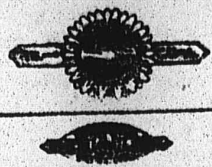
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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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 date.

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



THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1926

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

We, your committee on Education, recommend that the National Union establish a Committee of three on Publicity, which shall be permanent and which shall from time to time issue pamphlets and circulars, and use such agencies of publicity as are open and available to us, such as re-employment by the great interests of the country for propaganda and advertising purposes, and shall also release to the regular press timely items of interest to farmers organizations.

We believe that the entire Farmers Union organization, should use its influence in the various schools of the land to the end that the growing generation may be taught that rural life, and farming as a calling is endowed with as much dignity as urban affairs.

We are firmly opposed to any movement that has a tendency to centralize the administration of our rural schools, and deprive local authorities of the control of their centers of Education and we deplore and condemn the apparent determination of various national and state educators to centralize control of school affairs to the exclusion of local authorities.

A very large percentage of our children leave school at an early age, in some states after the seventh and eighth grades. We urge upon the several state divisions of the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America that they support such legislation and secure enforcement of such laws, now upon the statute books as will provide these boys and girls with training that will fit them for life, and not purely and solely for a succession of schools to which they will not attain.

The teaching of civics has drifted mostly into a study of foreign governments, past and present. We urge the need of training for citizenship and its immediate and intimate duties, knowledge of our own state and national responsibilities, and the principles of self-government. We ask that the state Unions investigate this feature and recommend changes where needs may occur.

The constant changing of text books in our common schools is not in the public interest or conducive to the progress of pupils. Efficiency, and not the mere habit of change or the interests of publishers, should govern.

A wave of delinquency and crime has swept over our land and the civilized world, and has not lessened its force even at this date, and many boys and girls have been incarcerated in penal institutions, in some states twice as many under twenty years of age as were going in, five years ago.

We urge that training in self-supporting and self-respecting occupations be given these young people before they are paroled, and proper personal parole supervision be provided to insure their keeping busy and straight, thus lessening the tax burden, following humane progress, and protecting our communities from menace of temptation in the hasty pace of this modern day.

FREIGHT RATES AND FARMERS

The railroads are more prosperous than ever before in their history. The farmers are in the deepest financial distress. Each business is basic and essential. Both should prosper and each should assist and help the other. The existing freight rate structure levies on agriculture for the benefit of transportation. It should be reconstructed in the interest of fair play. Here are the recommendations of the last National Farmers Union Convention which was held at Mitchell in South Dakota in November. Farmers have no desire to hurt the railroads because we all know that our business is dependent on transportation but we want a square deal:

"The Panama Canal is essential to the welfare of the producers of the Western Slope of the United States. It is carrying now from the west coast to the Atlantic coast such products as grain, apples, and other fruits, canned fruits and vegetables, condensed milk and other dairy products, wool, hides and many other farm products."

"This valuable service will be increasingly needed with growth of population and production."

"We, therefore protest against the attempt of the transcontinental railroads to destroy boat service by engaging in a destructive rate war for west bound merchandise to Pacific Coast terminals, while making the producers of the Pacific Slope, particularly those

of the interior, pay higher and discriminating freight rates to offset the railroads' losses at such terminals."

"The unreasonableness of the railroads is shown in the fact that if they had taken from the boats all the freight carried by water in 1924, the railroads would have increased their total tonnage by less than two and one-half per cent.

"To prevent destruction of boats service from coast to coast and on the rivers of the interior. We direct the attention of Congress and the American people to the inconsistent attitude of the railroads. While in one case before the Interstate Commerce Commission they are asking for increased rates on farm products, in another case before the same tribunal they are pleading for permission to cut rates on westbound merchandise to favored shippers at the Pacific Coast terminals, while they propose at the same time to maintain and even increase existing high rates to all others.

"The clear purpose of the railroads is to make war on the ships, run them out of the harbors of the Pacific Coast, and recapture the 100 per cent monopoly they had during the war. These are the tactics used by them also to destroy boat competition on the rivers of the interior."

"The Gooding bill would block that unjust purpose and be in the interest of the public welfare. It would make effective the policy of congress, declared in the transcontinental act of 1920, to foster and preserve in full vigor both rail and water transportation. We urge the prompt passage of the Gooding bill."

There never was a time when there were more interesting and important topics for discussion than right now. There was never a better place than a Farmers Union Local for talking things over. Have debates, prepared essays and general discussions. Some folks may get mad when the truth gets out a lot of folks have got to get mad before any progress can be made.

OMAHA INTERMEDIATE CREDIT BANK

The farmers of Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota are thoroughly dissatisfied with the policies and the management of the Intermediate Credit Bank at Omaha. They feel that that institution has not used its resources as congress intended and as the necessities of agriculture in its territory require. It is now reported that conditions have changed a little in the interest of the farmers. Perhaps the following resolutions adopted unanimously by the National Convention of the Farmers Union may have had some influence on the management of the Omaha institution:

"Realizing that the Intermediate Credit Act of 1923 is of benefit to the Farmers of our Nation; also realizing that the control of our finances must ultimately rest in the control of all people, we, your committee on credit co-operation recommend that the various state organizations avail themselves of the Intermediate Credit Act of 1923, and urge that all the forces of our organization lend their support to any movement looking to more democratic control of our finances."

"In view of the fact that the Intermediate Credit Act of 1923 was intended by the United States Congress to afford financial help to Agriculture, and in view of the fact that the Intermediate Credit Banks, situated in various cities of the United States, with the exception of the Intermediate Credit Bank of Omaha, Neb., are administering the above mentioned act in conformity with the spirit of the Intermediate Credit Act of 1923, and are re-discounting agricultural paper submitted by Agricultural Credit Associations."

"And in view of the fact that the Intermediate Credit Bank at Omaha, Neb., has refused to re-discount agricultural paper submitted by Agricultural Credit Associations."

THEREFORE, Be it resolved, by the F. E. C. U. of America in Convention assembled that we demand the Credit facilities of the Intermediate Credit Bank at Omaha, Nebraska, be made available to Agricultural Credit Associations, and we recommend that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Federal Loan Board at Washington, D. C., with the request that an investigation be made of the Intermediate Credit Bank at Omaha, Neb., and if in their opinion necessary, that the personnel be changed in order that the credit facilities of this bank be available to agricultural credit Associations.

Ben Skeen, Nebraska.
C. J. Osborne, Nebraska.
J. C. Peltz, Kansas.

ORDERLY AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is in the most desperate situation in its history. Farming operations are not only conducted without profit but annual losses, stupendous in volume, are suffered to such an extent that the capital investment of farmers is very rapidly passing into other hands. Iowa with its inexhaustible soil fertility and with a body of farmers noted for their industry and sagacity is a terrible illustration of the condition into which farming has fallen. In that state the farm mortgage burden averages more than \$90 per acre. Not less than one-half the farms have already passed from the ownership of operators. Annual farm incomes are far below the most moderate estimate of the costs of production. All of which means that in the richest of all agricultural states the farm operators have already lost practically their entire investment for no one can now doubt that a farm mortgaged for \$90 an acre is a farm already lost to its owner.

Other western states are in a plight only a little less pitiable. Illinois, near the markets, with a climate favorable to production, with a very fertile soil and with a great body of highly intelligent farmers is only slightly better off than Iowa. Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas and the Dakotas are all heavily mortgaged, Kansas least of all but with a burden of mortgage debt that averages more than \$25 an acre and totals nearly \$400,000,000. In the face of such figures the most optimistic must admit that the outlook is most discouraging, especially from the point of view of those who believe that the safety of a democratic

people depends on the maintenance of a prosperous and independent body of farm owning farm operators.

There has been a lot of talk about doing something for the farmer but the real truth is that no one, not even the farmer himself, is very deeply concerned with the situation. The great powers of finance and commerce may know the real condition but after all it is not a matter of first rate importance to them. They believe that farms will continue to be operated with sufficient efficiency to feed the population and it is a matter of extreme indifference to them whether the business of agriculture is carried on by farm owners, tenants, hired hands, or slaves. They know that the business will be continued and that no one will starve and so what difference does it make who owns the land?

There has been a lot of talk about the necessity for orderly marketing and no man with the mentality of a ten year old boy doubts that a better business system for selling farm products is essential to any sort of success. But far greater than the need for orderly marketing is the absolute necessity for orderly farming. An easy thing to say all but impossible to realize. Farmers plant without any reference to the capacity of profitable markets to absorb their products. They plant without any knowledge of what other farmers in other sections of the country are doing along the same lines. They plant without any assurance that they will get a crop and with the certainty that if they do get a crop they will be forced to sell it at a loss.

Orderly marketing has made some progress. Orderly farming based on regulated production has never been attempted. It is a thing almost impossible of realization because it involves the co-ordination of the correlation and the co-operation of more than six million of the most intensely individualistic souls that exist anywhere in this world. He believes that he knows how to produce and how and when to sell. That belief is an inherited instinct derived from an ancestry of countless generations of independent, home owning farmers. It is a fine tradition handed down from father to son but it no longer works and it never will work again in this world.

Unless farmers are willing to become mere hired hands, tenants at will and servants of the powers that shall serve them must realize that the day of individualism is over. Unless they deliberately decide that they will take orders from the forces that live by exploiting agriculture they must determine that they will take their policies and orders only from their own organizations. Orderly agriculture through self help and highly effective farm organizations is the only plan that can restore the prosperity of our business. That such a plan will be adopted is extremely doubtful. The other industrial groups rest on the assurance that the farmers have neither the courage, the ability nor the leadership to do the one thing that is essential to their well being, that is to get together and stick together in effective organizations for orderly marketing and orderly production.

CORRELATION OF FARMING FORCES

Correlation is rather a large word, but its meaning is not hard to get. Just now the milk, cream and butter producers are a good deal disturbed over the threatened influx of great quantities of dairy products from Denmark and Russia. Chances are that they are scared over something that will never hurt them but that does not mean that they are not badly scared. They want congress to do something about it and congress is not so very enthusiastic over any proposition that has for its direct purpose an increase in the cost of living. There are far more voters buying than selling butter, cream, cheese and milk in this country and almost every one knows that it takes votes to get to congress.

So the milk producers must have help if they are to get any more tariff protection on their products. Naturally they call on their fellow farmers in the other sections and especially in the west. That is right and proper but they must not forget that the west and northwest also need help. The farmers out here raise corn, hay and other feed crops which they must sell. The western farmer does not quite see his way to help his eastern brother get better prices for dairy products while the said eastern brother is putting up a loud howl about the high prices that he must pay for the feed that is produced in the west.

And so there you are. If the western farmer cannot sell his hay and grain crops to dairymen and feeders in the other sections of the country he must get into the dairy business on his own account in order to make a market for his crops. He does not care so much for milking cows; he rather dislikes the idea of piddling around with a can of cream every time he goes to town. But he must sell his corn, oats, hay and other feeds in some way if he is to live at all and consequently if the men who like to milk cows and have their money in the dairy business refuse to pay fair prices for feed the grain and hay farmer must keep more cows. Now there are a lot of such farmers in the west. If all should double their milk production it would be a sorry time for the dairy specialists of the north and east who are so worried over the high cost of feed.

Now if properly correlated the two industries may both flourish. Let the Westerners raise feed and the easterners produce milk. Then arrange for the handling of the feed without adding to its cost by passing it through the hands of a dozen or so of speculators and every one will make a little money. That is correlation. It is much better for different lines of agriculture to correlate than to compete.

If your Local appears in the Directory without being beautifully decorated with the four stars it would be well to find out who is to blame. If you have not paid your dues you are certainly partly responsible for that lack of jewelry. The best time to pay dues is the first time you have a chance.

The best reclamation policy that could be adopted by the government would be some workable plan to restore the fertility of the mined out acres of the eastern states, and the prosperity of the bankrupt farmers of all sections of the country.

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

Agriculture

Is Holding a National

Meeting in Washington this week but several of the biggest farm organizations are not present and will not agree to the program that will be adopted by the N. B. F. O. After this session of congress is over without any constructive laws for relief of farmers having been enacted the congressmen and senators will have the same old alibi that they were perfectly willing to do something if the farmers will get together and tell them about it.

The whole trouble is that too many real and bogus farm organizations are telling congress and the president what to do. Big business makes no such mistakes. From its own \$10,000,000,000 palace just across Lafayette Park from the White House organized and heretofore successful in the transportation and banking issue orders to legislators and cabinet ministers and newspapers and getting things done because they not only know what they want but are perfectly able to get it because they work together.

Until organized agriculture has its own National Chamber of Commerce and a single policy enunciated by a single voice it is foolish to expect that any one will seriously consider the farmers plea for equality with other national industries.

Endurance

Parties are a New

Form of social diversion lately developed in Washington. The daily papers carried a story about one of them last week. A girl of 19 came on from Ohio to visit her sister who is a year older. They secured a supply of "Embassy Refreshments" and the company of a couple of young men. The festivities were continued for 48 hours without a break, or even a short nap, and might have been going on yet if the police had not interfered.

The girl drove her car into a lamp post and was invited to ride the balance of the way to the police station in the patrol wagon. When she got into the court room she temporarily paralyzed the admiring "men of justice." When her case was called she appeared at the bar and pleaded not guilty. Her court room costume, the same that she had worn through "party," consisted of a red bathing suit, a suit of purple pajamas and a bath robe. The judge has not yet sufficiently recovered to tell the young lady just how long she will be required to "endure" in the work house that the capital of our country maintains for those who outgrow the law.

To those who are anxious about where the young women of this day are going here is an answer as to one of them. She is going to jail and after that almost any one with a little knowledge of the world can chart the remainder of her journey through this life.

Electing

The Widows of the Dead

Congressman to succeed their husbands in the House of Representatives is becoming quite the thing in the most select political circles. Mrs. Rogers of Massachusetts and Mrs. Kahan of California are members of the present house. Now comes the news that Mrs. Baker of California will probably succeed to the place vacated a few days ago by the death of her husband.

This is the sort of a thing that may be all right if the women so preferred are able and competent but it will never establish the sex on terms of equality with us men folks in political matters. A man goes to congress because he has proved to a majority of the voters of his district that he is fit for the job. Women should not aspire to office on any other basis.

Washington, the father not the capital of the country, is setting a lot of very injudicious defense by those good folks who are worried because he lived the same sort of life that was pursued by other men of his generation and station. One ardent advocate points out that the General always openly advised against what we call the social vices, that is drinking, swearing, card playing, dancing and other diversions of the wretched. Stressing that advice too much may have the unfortunate result, not of making a hero but a hypocrite of the Father of his Country. Lots of good people would hate to think that like many modern statesmen Washington "reached what he did not practice."

Mussolini

Is Much Excited

Over the undoubted fact that the Germans of the Tyrolean country that is now a part of what he calls Imperial Rome are considerably dissatisfied with their status as Italian citizens without any of the meager rights of freedom and self-determination that are still enjoyed by the subjects of the new empire. In a recent speech to his servants the imperial Italian House of Deputies the modern grant declares that it is time for Italy to take notice of the evil deeds of her German subjects and to carry the notice to Berlin at the head of Roman Legions if necessary.

Here is a situation that any man of sense should be able to realize. Italy is not a strong military power but armed and led by a ruthless and ambitious adventurer like Mussolini she can easily over run the defenseless republic of Germany which has no army nor any arms with which to fight if she had a million soldiers. If the statesmanship of the world really wants peace it should be easy to see that disarmament must be universal. Either all the nations must be permitted to arm themselves by keeping "prepared" for eventualities or all must be disarmed.

One Mussolini can always cause more disturbance and distress than a dozen enlightened statesmen who have some regard for law. There will always be some Mussolinis in the world.

The most important looking men in

town are often mere subordinates to insignificant looking little shrimps who have ability out of all proportion to the show they put on before the world.

Collins

Is Requested

To study the methods employed by the natives of the island of Rota, located away off in the south Pacific, in training and catching fish. During the closed season the fishermen feed the finny tribes with the ground up meat of the coconut by dropping little stone jug, full of such food over the sides of boats. As the season advances they gradually shorten the ropes and by the time the fish are fat and the other signs are ripe they have all the big and little fish and the swimming on top of the water. All that is then necessary is to dip up a boat full with a landing net.

This is only a modification of the ancient American custom of "chumming" for catfish. The sports who engage in this pastime bait particularly with the river with decayed liver and other delicacies dear to catfish and carp and the fish have grown accustomed to the feeding ground and congregate there in great numbers to wait for the daily grub the rest is easy. A modification of both of these plans is the use of fish berries.

A fish berry is a ball of biscuit dough thoroughly impregnated with a drug for which fish are willing to sacrifice home and loved ones. The berries are dropped into the water the fish eagerly swallow them and in a few minutes become dazed and helpless, dead drunk in fact, and float to the surface with the white side up. The bold fishermen then dip them out with nets or by hand place them in fresh water and in a few minutes the effect of the dope passes enough to climb a tree.

Either the South Sea method or the use of fish berries in moderation should result in the capture of some of those 500 pound catfish that are so abundant in the Neosho river near the city of Erie.

Visitors to the galleries of the United States senate during the recent debate over the publicity of income tax returns were very much impressed with what is called senatorial courtesy. It was very interesting but how much more thrilling it would be if two or three of the nimble witted and acid tongued gentlemen should make up their minds to tell each other exactly what they think they are.

Buckner

United States

District attorney for the southern district of New York declares that it would cost \$15,000,000 a day to enforce the prohibition laws in his state. Of course that is a lot of money but if the job can be put over at no greater cost than indicated there are a lot of folks who will believe that it would be worth while. Under the old, old system of the times that were so dear and are so dead the saloons of the city of New York cost the people of that burg about \$15,000,000 a day.

Under the new system the rich are gradually surrendering all their wealth and health to the boot leggers and the poor and moderately well to do wage earners are depositing their earnings in the saving banks. The money cost of enforcing the law is not important if the thing can be done. However, it is not a matter that should concern the common run of law abiding folks very much. The bootleggers are all getting wise and using their influence to prevent the re-submission of the amendment and their notions are all going blind and deaf with hobnailed livers and other dearrangements of their interior works.

Sensible, hardworking wage earners stay off the stuff, save their money and live in more ease and security than ever before. The situation will eventually work itself into a sound solution. The bootleggers will get rich and will be forced to retire when all their patrons have died from too much of the goods dispensed.

The government has very properly asked for an injunction to restrain Ward and his associates from the formation of the proposed \$100,000,000 bond trust. Now if the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission will just double up and go after the gamblers that fix the prices that farmers must take for their wheat and corn it will be easy enough to see some light in the east indicating the dawn of a better day.

Atlanta

Bars Evolution

From the public schools and all is well in the capital city of the state that boasts of first place in ranking second in more things than any man can count in a day. One of these days, maybe a generation or so from now, our wisest descendants will finally come to understand that one of the most effective ways of advertising evil of any sort is to pass a law against its manifestations. That evolution is error when it will perish of its own weakness and immaturity; if it is the truth it cannot be suppressed by legislation.

The most pitiful thing about all the agitation for the suppression of the teaching of evolution is the fact that both sides are dealing with mysteries that to this good day have not been solved. If either the fundamentalists or the evolutionists can clear up the hitherto unsolvable riddle of life they should be encouraged. At any rate no one is going to stop an evil by passing a law against it unless that law is supported by the majority and weight and of public opinion.

Automobile

Owners are Getting

Right peevish over the big load of taxation that is being imposed on cars by the nation, the states and municipalities. First there is the federal tax of 5 per cent paid when the car is bought, then the property tax

assessed for local and state purpose. Only a beginning. Before the car owner can drive his machine home he must fill the tank with gasoline upon which he pays a tax of two cents a gallon. Next he must go into the office of the county treasurer and pay a fee ranging from \$8 to \$20 he there secures the privilege of driving over the roads for which he has already paid in land and personal property taxes.

That should be enough but there is more to follow. The new owner is not familiar with regulations and within the first year is very liable to pay fines for improper parking, for "luring" head lights, for driving with a single head light for letting his boy not yet sixteen years old drive the family car, for disregarding the rules of right of way, for not using his cut out, for driving too slow in traffic, for driving too fast, and for losing his license tag. Of course there are other crimes that a car owner may commit and that will cost him money.

The automobile of the country in one way or another were valued more than \$400,000,000 last year and during the same period the car owners contributed more than \$1,000,000 in fines and forfeited bail money.

Surplus of crops is rather a perplexing problem. Perhaps after all General Grant was mistaken when he declared that it is much easier to deal with surplus than with a deficit. That is true for certain with a surplus of public revenues. All that congress needs to do is to pass an appropriation bill which is always in order. With a crop surplus the situation is so different that the wisdom of Washington is unable to offer any better solution than our oft repeated suggestion that it should not be made.

Aviators

In Our Well Known

Army are in for another bunch of trouble. It is reported at Washington that about one-half the officers of the flying corps are "disloyal." Of course not disloyal to the United States but to the regularly constituted authorities of their service. They are not playing the game, like it is charged, and many of them, like Mitchell, are about ready to bust loose and tell what they think about some body, some policy or something else that will open up a new vein of trouble.

The average American citizen believes that he has a right to sneak up in morning about something that fails to please him. That is true unless he happens to be in the army or the navy. The member of a military force who undertakes to do any thinking or talking for himself is immediately in hot water. And that is right. There are mighty few instances in history where the cause of human progress has been greatly advanced by military dictation.

No one need be surprised if a lot more colonels and such of the aviation service are court-martialed in the near future. There is something about flying that develops critical and conversational powers and tendencies.

Coal is getting scarcer and poverty more obvious in the mining districts of Pennsylvania. Both miners and miners are sticking it out with a courage and determination that is surprising to most folks who have studied the national and social history of previous strikes. Like all other wars the coal strike is most disastrous to the women and children of the miners and of the poorer classes in the cities.

Shepherd

Of Miltonvale

Is a farmer who does a right smart of sound thinking for himself. In recent letter to the Omaha Capital he thus declares himself on the Dickinson Bill:

"I am 61. I once worked in the Alliance and Populist parties, believing they would solve the farmer's price dilemma. I am a dirt farmer, and no one can accuse me of farming the farm. Mr. Shepherd, I think that should be our government export corporation, handle the surplus of wheat, corn and other farm production, selling it abroad at world market prices, then our farmers could get a fair price for their products. We had left to sell the farmer as it were really the Federal Trade Commission will just double up and go after the gamblers that fix the prices that farmers must take for their wheat and corn it will be easy enough to see some light in the east indicating the dawn of a better day."

"Present prices of corn, as low as they are, is no advantage to the farmer in the drought-stricken areas of America. For it takes money to buy corn. A man may want corn, but if he has not the money to buy a dinner, even at 25 cents, he can't buy it."

"If selling corn abroad is going to bring farmers and their home, why the present prices of corn are going to bring them to America? Don't American farmers usually sell from the threshing machine their surplus wheat and try to hold their creditors off to get a better price for what is left?"

"The facts are that there are a vast number of dirt farmers who are reduced to a neurotic state of mind feeding their families on oleomargarine and cream-separator-skimmed milk and are unable to sell the cream to sell. The farmers in all drought-stricken areas could use the surplus corn to sell at a profit in the areas, but they have no money to buy it."

The Country woman

THINGS THAT ENDURE
By Ted Olson

Honor and truth and manhood—
These are the things that stand,
Though the anner and jibe of the cyn-
ical tribe
Are loud through the width of the land.
The scoffer may lord it an hour on
earth,
And a lie may live for a day.
But truth and honor and manly worth
Are things that endure away.

Courage and toil and service,
Old, yet forever new—
These are the rock that abides the
shock
And holds through the storm, flint-
true.
Fad and folly, the whims of an hour,
May bicker and rant and shrill;
But the living granite of truth will
tower
Long after their rage is still.

Labor and love and virtue—
Time does not dim their glow;
Though the smart say, in their languid
way
"Oh, we've outgrown all that, you
know!"
But a lie, whatever the guise it wears,
Is a lie as it was of yore.
And a truth that has lasted a million
years
Is good for a million more!

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY IS LOVE'S FESTIVAL

Even as in England in times of Chaucer and before, the country folk and royalty celebrated St. Valentine's day as a lovers' festival, so in America the day is treasured as the greatest day in the year for cupid and his cohorts. In the beginning of the St. Valentine's carnival, so tradition tells us, it was customary to celebrate the day with feasting and with games. That custom is still in vogue and many a South Dakota housewife will be planning St. Valentine's parties during the next few days.

Miss Eloise Huskins, associate professor of home economics at South Dakota State College, suggests, "The Spider's Web" as a game that is appropriate to a St. Valentine's announcement party. In this game, a red ribbon or string is wound around various pieces of furniture from one room to another so as to resemble a web. Each guest is given the duty of finding the spider by untying the ribbon. A note in the form of a heart hidden within a valentine box can be used to announce the betrothal.

A hostess might also plan to have her guests make original valentines. Light verses might also be written by each guest for her valentine. Red card-board and tissue paper, paper doilies, cupids, fancy stickers, paste and scissors are essential if this feature is to be carried out at the party. A prize might be offered for the best valentine made.

The luncheon table might be made very attractive by using red and white for the color scheme. Hearts, arrows and cupids might be used in decorating the table. Small nut cups may be binding four hearts together with ribbon around a nut cup.

Miss Huskins suggests the following menu for the St. Valentine's luncheon:

Chicken jelly salad garnished with pimento heart.
Plain bread and butter or cheese sandwiches cut in heart shapes.
Strawberry ice cream (in heart molds).
Heart cakes
Icings and Coffee
Creamed Sweet breads in Heart Party Shells.
Moulded Hearts of Red Jelly Luncheon Rolls.
Cake Hearts Filled with Pink Whipped Cream.
Red Candy Garnish
Mint Hearts
Nuts
Coffee

ODDS AND ENDS
A cut in an oil cloth may be easily mended by placing a piece of adhesive plaster on the under side. If this is done at once, before the edges of the cut become ragged and soiled, the mend will defy detection.

Save the orange peel. Wash carefully before drying and it may then be used to season puddings. A piece burned on a shovel or tin plate in a close stuffy room will sweeten the air at once and leave a pleasant odor.

White clothes that are packed away are very apt to become yellow. To prevent this, dip an old sheet in bluing water—using enough bluing to color the sheet—then wrap the white clothes in the sheet. Or blue paper will accomplish the same result.

In pouring medicine from a bottle, the latter should be tilted so that the label is on the top. Then if any of the liquid runs down the side of the bottle, it will not leave an unsightly stain, but may be wiped clean at once. The cork should always be returned to the bottle at once. Many a spill might be avoided if this were done.

The little pieces of scented toilet soap from the bath room should be kept to use when making hot starch. This will keep the starch from sticking to the irons and will give it a fragrant smell.

When anything that is made of glass is new—drinking glasses, lamp globes or dishes of any sort—they should be placed at once in cool water, brought to a boil and allowed to cool in the water. They are much less apt to crack from heat if so treated.

WORKERS CONTROL A BIG FACTORY

A learned American college professor recently wrote a treatise to prove that a factory could never be run by "workers control."

The Kettering Clothing Co-operative society is the emphatic answer for it has been in successful operation since 1895. Starting in a very small way 81 years ago by each worker putting up \$25, today this co-operative

employs 1,800 owner-employees, and branches are being established in neighboring communities. Last year the Kettering workers were paid 28 per cent above the standard wage, and \$200,000 was distributed to workers and members of the society as a co-operative dividend. Substantial contributions were also made to the insurance, sick and benefit, and educational funds.

Some of the worst bogeys in the lives of working men are nonexistent at Kettering Co-op. A slump does not mean a lay-off and subsequent tragedy. In slack time workers are put on stock work, testimonial to the firm's security, since only the most efficient and stable firms can employ their workers in depression. Employees are dismissed only for really bad work or misbehavior, but since they are working for their own advantage, there is naturally very little need for drastic discipline.

Then the terror of dying and leaving a destitute family is removed by an insurance scheme through which dependents receive \$1,000. Workers 60 years of age get a pension, while sick workers are nursed by the factory's own health corps.

Morale at Kettering is consequently unusually high. There is a spirit of pride and security little known outside the walls of a co-operative work shop. The workers have nothing to fear; they are well paid and enjoy a high standard of livelihood. They are also well educated and trained. Lectures are provided in the evening for all grades and ages, and for the lighter side, dances are held on the factory roof.

And what about the product of this factory? The clothing is the equal of the best displayed in the exclusive shops, but the prices are 20 per cent lower. The finish of the garments is excellent, due to the use of the latest machinery.

There is no co-operation in the success of producers' co-operation in England, declares the All American Co-operative commission. Intelligence, persevering faith in one's fellow man, and a fervent desire to cut out the evils of private profit-taking are the recipe for the success of an American enterprise similar to Kettering. That the effort pays richly in human happiness is attested by the comfort and security of the workers' lives, by the satisfaction of consumers who get superior goods at an honest price, and by the elimination of a wealthy class that fattens off the toil of the community.—Labor.

Emergency Pantry Meets Home Needs

By META H. GIVEN

(Home Economist)

Efficiency and economy go hand in hand in the home as well as in the business world. The emergency pantry, latest innovation in the cuisine of the modern housewife, is particularly indicative of the truth of this statement.

This new sort of pantry—it may just be a shelf in the regular larder—does away with that bugaboo of the home maker, the surprise guest. Every woman has had the experience of welcoming an unexpected visitor when supplies were at low ebb. All that is needed is a little planning and the emergency shelf in the pantry does away with such worries. A host order.

A can opener and— presto—a veritable banquet can be prepared in a few minutes. The housewife may use her choice of many excellent meats, corn, tomatoes, mushrooms, etc. A short of milk or cream, a can of evaporated milk which is simply cow's milk sterilized in the can with sixty per cent of the water removed will do the trick. In fact she has two hundred or more savory dishes ready to her hand. When the surprise guest does arrive the hostess naturally wishes to be able to entertain. She doesn't want to be the kitchen range half the afternoon. She wants to entertain as she has been entertained.

Isn't possible if she has to phonetically for the butcher, the grocer or the baker.

That's only one of the places where the emergency pantry comes in. Backed by a well-stocked emergency shelf, the wife can get together a splendid luncheon or dinner in a few minutes.

The spontaneous wish that she had a few friends for lunch can be gratified at once with the aid of new pantry.

Afternoon tea for the bridge club is equally easy matter. A glass of ices or jelly, a platter of bread and butter, tea, and a dish of cookies meet the ordinary demands of casual caller and a can of evaporated milk will answer the milk or cream need.

REMEDY FOR TAPEWORMS IN POULTRY

Kamala, a brownish powder obtained from a plant in India and long used there as a drug, has been found satisfactory for removing tapeworms from poultry. This announcement is made by the United States Department of Agriculture as a result of experiments carried on by Dr. Maurice E. Hall and Dr. J. E. Shillinger of the Zoological Division, Bureau of Animal Industry.

Tapeworms cause serious disturbances in chickens, turkeys and other poultry, the injuries ranging from unthriftiness to conditions simulating paralysis, due to deficient diet, sometimes resulting in death. Up to the present time no satisfactory treat-

ment had been known. The demand for a remedy has been insistent and was considered the more urgent in that the life histories of so many tapeworms are unknown that satisfactory preventive measures can be recommended as yet. Moreover, so far as life histories are known they involve such intermediate hosts as flies, earthworms, slugs, and similar animals which are themselves difficult to control under farm conditions. The need for such a drug as kamala is therefore apparent.

The drug was tried out on 120 chickens and turkeys, counts being made daily of the tapeworms removed, the birds finally being killed to determine whether any of the parasites were left. The result indicated that a dose of one grain to a chicken removed all the worms in approximately 19 cases out of 20, a much better result than has been secured with any other drug. The dose for turkeys seems to be 2 grams.

The investigators say the best method of administration appears to be individual dosing with pills, but that the use of capsules is also satisfactory. Flock dosing by the administration of the drug in feed is much less satisfactory. The dosing of individual birds is easily accomplished and fasting and purgatives do not appear to be important. At the present time it may not be possible to obtain kamala at all drug stores, but it is thought that within a short time manufacturers will have it on the market in convenient form. An estimate of the cost of the kamala itself for treatment of chickens is less than one cent per bird.

CAKES AND TEMPERATURES

The heat of baking does five things to cake batter. It speeds up the baking powder or other chemical used for leavening in forming gas and so causes the cake to rise. It changes some of the liquid in the batter to water vapor, which also aids in leavening. It hardens the proteins, particularly the gluten in the flour and the albumen of the egg, so that after the cake rises it sets and remains light. It cooks the starch in the flour and takes away its unpleasant raw taste, and it browns the crust. The chief knack in baking, then, is to regulate the temperature so that the cake will set as soon as enough gas and water vapor have formed, but before they have time to escape or condense.

The right temperature, say home economic specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture, depends on the kind of leavening, whether the batter is thick or thin, and on the shape and size of the pan. For most cakes, if the temperature is right at the start, it need not be changed during baking. A reliable oven thermometer or an automatic temperature regulator that has been tested is the surest means of knowing when the temperature is right.

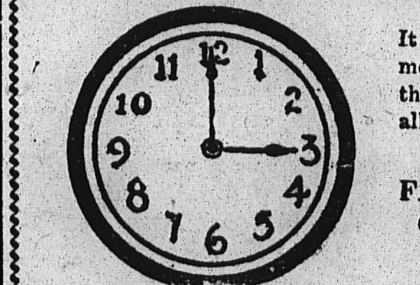
The oven door should be opened only when necessary and the pan should be moved as little as possible while the batter is setting. Cakes may generally be considered done when they shrink from the pan, but for safety they may be tested with a clean straw or toothpick from the oven until the cake cools partially and becomes firmer. Cake is too soft and hot for handling when it first comes from the oven. It should be removed from the pan, however, before it reaches room temperature or has a chance to sweat.

Sunshine Cake
Three-fourths cup granu. sugar, 3 tablespoons shortening, 8 egg yolks, 1 teaspoon flavoring, 1-2 cups flour, 3 teaspoons baking powder, 1-2 cup milk.

Cream the shortening, add the sugar gradually, then the yolks beaten light, and flavoring. Sift the flour and baking powder, and add a little at a time alternately with the milk. Bake in a loaf, in a moderate oven for thirty-five to forty minutes. This is a good companion cake to the angel cake.

"Cook the potatoes with their skins on" is the advice of nutrition experts. With the crop high in price not only wastage is prevented, but some of the most valuable parts are saved for the diet.

Your own good faith must be your chiefest care: No matter what some others do—play fair!



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

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GOOD HULLED SWEET CLOVER Seed \$5.00 bushel. Chas. F. Redding, Waverly, Kansas.

KANOTA AND KHERSON OATS RE-cleaned 75c. A. Jordan, Ogden, Kans.

FOR SALE—PURE, CERTIFIED, cleaned, and tested Pink Kafir, Dawn Kafir, Early Sumac, Faverita, and Dwarf Yellow Milo seed. Write for samples and quotations. Fort Hayes Experiment Station, Hays, Kansas.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE AND ON- ION Plants. Grown in open field, strong, well-rooted. Cabbage plants packed to roots. Each bundle fifty plants, labeled separately with variety name. Cabbage: Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen Market, Early and Late Flat-dutch. Parcel Post, prepaid, 100, \$3.00, 500, \$12.50, 1,000 \$20.00, 5,000 \$95.00. Express Collect, 5,000 \$6.25, 10,000 \$10.00. Onions: Crystal White, Yellow Bermuda, Parcel Post, prepaid, 100, 50c, 500, \$1.00, 1,000 \$1.50, 5,000 \$7.50. 12-14 cent count, prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS.

SUDAN \$2.25; ALFALFA \$7.00; SWEET Clover \$5.00; Millet \$1.50. Canesed \$1.25; Kentucky Blue Grass \$4.00 sacks over 100 lbs. Red Top \$4.00; Timothy and Clover \$5.50. Meter Grain Company, Salina, Kansas. If you have any quantity seed sample and ask for bid.

SALESMAN WANTED

WE PAY \$200 MONTHLY SALARY, furnish car and expenses to introduce our country and local home products, cleaners, etc. Bigler Company, 206 6th, Springfield, Illinois.

HOUS FOR SALE

E. C. Crocker will sell fifty Duroc bred sows and sills at his farm sale to be held two miles north of Piley, Neb., Wednesday, Feb. 24th. Write him at Beatrice, Neb.

MISCELLANEOUS

Ladies, why pay dollars for complexion powders, lotions, toilet goods, etc. You can make them at home at one-fourth the cost: four formulas for \$1.00 or particulars for 10c. J. Rogers, 4209 Rusk Ave., Houston, Texas.

MACHINERY

HAY-GROWERS WANTED. EARN 40 per cent stacking hay with the reliable, latest improved time-tried Jayhawk Stackers and Sweep Bakes. Tractor pulled stackers. Lowest prices. Fully guaranteed. Write Wyatt Mfg. Co., 217 North Fifth Street, Salina, Kansas.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas, Death has come into our midst and claimed Mr. Frank Aldridge, a loyal farmer, local member and a Secretary and Treasurer.
Be it therefore resolved, that we the members of the local 469 extend our heartfelt sympathy to the relatives in this, their hour of sorrow.
And be it further resolved, that a copy be sent to the bereaved family, a copy be spread in the record of the local and a copy be sent from the Kansas Farmers Union.

P. W. Harlow
Elmer Colladay
Eliza Covert

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CO-OP NURSERY NINE YEAR SUCCESS

Yes, they're even making co-operative children nowadays. Nine years ago a group of faculty wives and graduates at the University of Chicago decided to try out co-operation on their children—and themselves. They organized the University Co-operative Nursery School with the hope that although this was a novel undertaking in America, they could arrive at some beneficial group training for their small children.

The women felt the need, which they could not fill in their own homes, of the beginnings of social contact of group play, the chance to give and take, and the supervision at times of other adults than the children's own mothers. The mothers, needed, too, a knowledge of other children and an opportunity to test the efficacy of home training when their children joined a group.

Each year there has been a steady growth in the nursery school, so that last year it was able to buy a permanent home near the campus. This co-op is decidedly not a mere parking place for infants while their mothers study Sanscrit or folk-dancing. The mothers really co-operate by giving a half day a week of personal service to the school, and real work it is, too, what with the needs of a score of little ones claiming your instant attention every minute of the four hours. Just the same, the value of co-operation in releasing the energies of the mother to other interests is one of the important by-products of this interesting co-operative experiment. After nine years of investigation, those who have watched the growth of this unique nursery firmly believe that it has not been fully justified itself in benefits for hundreds of children and mothers alike, but will serve as a lesson to aid millions of mothers who are seeking to rear their children into effective citizens of the co-operative commonwealth of the future.

One of the best remedies to rid pigs of round worms is American worm seed oil.

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Enlist the aid of Modern Insurance methods and facilities NOW, thus insuring for yourself comfort and security along that part of the road which is between half-way and the end. "When considering the important question of insurance, remember that the main principle underlying "Mutual" Insurance is identical with the underlying "Co-operation" generally. "The Greatest Good for the Greatest Number." If you will let us know your requirements, stating your age and the sum you are prepared to set aside, we will advise you as to the best policy to fulfill your needs. You will be under no obligation.

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BARNEY LOCAL NO. 869.
Meets second and fourth Friday night of each month. T. H. Roberts, Sec. Neosho County.

ANTIOCH LOCAL NO. 1121.
Meets first and third Monday. Wm. Finchan, Sec. Marshall County.

BATTLE CREEK LOCAL NO. 122.
Meets each Tuesday at 8 p. m. I. E. Sewell, Sec. Ottawa County.

BANNER LOCAL NO. 512.
Meets the second and fourth night of each month. Anthony Wray, Sec. Washington County.

BETHLE LOCAL NO. 1569.
Meets first and third Friday. Roy E. Osburn, Sec. Cowley County.

BELLVIEW LOCAL NO. 2042.
Meets first and third Tuesday. John T. Anderson, Sec. Anderson County.

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Meets every first and third Tuesday of the month. Christina Stettinich, Sec. Washington County.

BEAVER LOCAL NO. 1558.
Meets first and third Monday. Mrs. W. P. Kent, Sec. Cowley County.

BROGAN LOCAL NO. 224.
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BURNHAM LOCAL NO. 408.
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BUCKEY LOCAL NO. 1031.
Meets first and third Wednesday. J. J. Maske, Sec. Ellis County.

BEAUCHAMP LOCAL NO. 720.
Meets first and third Friday of each month. E. J. Richards, Sec. Republic County.

BOARDMAN LOCAL NO. 252.
Meets first and third Wednesday. G. W. Cashman, Sec. Nemaha County.

BLOCK LOCAL NO. 1768.
Meets second Friday of each month. Aug. Kolsch, Sec. Miami County.

BELLEVILLE LOCAL NO. 1152.
Meets the first and third Friday. J. Egan, Sec. Miami County.

BEAGLE LOCAL NO. 1678.
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday. L. O. Keithly, Sec. Miami County.

BANNER LOCAL NO. 512.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month at 8 o'clock. P. M. Anthony Wray, Sec. Washington County.

BREMEN LOCAL NO. 2122.
Meets every first Wednesday of each month. E. C. Tralle, Sec. Marshall County.

CENTENNIAL LOCAL NO. 2098.
Meets every two weeks. G. H. Montgomery, Sec. Anderson County.

COTTONWOOD VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1823.
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Lee Graham, Sec. Chase County.

CLAY BANK LOCAL NO. 2085.
Meets every two weeks beginning with Jan. 6th, 1926. Margaret C. Saterle, Sec. Woodson County.

COOK LOCAL NO. 1645.
Meets second and fourth Thursday. Mrs. A. S. Lee, Sec. Osage County.

CENTER LOCAL NO. 2142.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Mrs. Grace Redding, Sec. Coffey County.

COTTONWOOD LOCAL NO. 1955.
Meets first and third Friday of each month. Mamie E. Johnson, Sec. McPherson County.

CHASE MOUND LOCAL NO. 2125.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Sec. Joe Van Hercke, Anderson County.

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COLUMBIA LOCAL NO. 1283.
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Meets first and third Monday. Ethel Roberts, Sec. Cherokee County.

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Meets the first and third Wednesday. Leslie Nelson, Sec. Washington County.

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Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. M. C. Bothwell, Sec. Marshall County.

DISTRICT 66 LOCAL NO. 1907.
Meets first and third Friday. Mrs. Charles L. Simons, Secretary Chase County.

DIAMOND LOCAL NO. 2081.
Meets every second and fourth Friday of each month. Mr. J. W. Ryan, Allen County.

DISTRICT 10 LOCAL NO. 1936.
Meets the first and third Thursday.

DIST 57 LOCAL NO. 1232.
Meets first and third Friday. Mrs. Ernest Branch, Sec. Marshall County.

EAGLE STAR LOCAL NO. 928.
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Fred B. Lehman, Sec. Nemaha County.

EUREKA LOCAL NO. 911.
Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month. Nemaha County. Mrs. Jacob Meisner, Sec.

EAST CREEK LOCAL NO. 1466.
Meets first Tuesday of each month. Philip Stenzel, Sec. Marion County.

ELLGORTH LOCAL NO. 2099.
Meets first and third Thursday. Brad Hooper, Sec. Ellsworth County.

EUDORA LOCAL NO. 1851.
Meets first Friday of the month. W. W. Gershenberger, Sec. Douglas County.

EMMONS LOCAL NO. 753.
Meets second Friday of each month. C. E. Wilson, Sec. Washington County.

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Meets first and third Wednesday. Ralph P. Haupt, Sec. Mitchell County.

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Meets the third Tuesday of each month. Mrs. J. S. McInden, Sec. Anderson County.

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Meets the first and third Monday of each month. Frank G. Erbert, Sec. Ellis County.

ERIE LOCAL NO. 588.
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Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Fred H. Lehman, Sec. Nemaha County.

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 564.
Meets the third week in each month. Mrs. Delpha Burton, Sec. Marshall County.

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 662.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Jimmie Cunningham, Sec. Crawford County.

FLORAL LOCAL NO. 2094.
Meets the second and fourth Friday. Sherman Nichols, Sec. Cowley County.

FRANKLIN LOCAL NO. 1632.
Meets the first Friday of each month. Mrs. P. F. White, Sec. Douglas County.

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 2038.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. D. J. Detwiler, Sec. Harvey County.

FREEMONT LOCAL NO. 2014.
Meets first Friday of each month. A. W. Elenmenger, Sec. Wabunsee County.

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GRACE HILL LOCAL NO. 1212.
Meets first and third Friday. Homer Alkire, Sec. Republic County.

GRAND VIEW LOCAL NO. 1214.
Meets every other Friday evening. L. D. Buss, Sec. Riley County.

GIRARD LOCAL NO. 434.
Meets second and fourth Tuesday. Roy W. Holland, Sec. Crawford County.

GOOSE CREEK LOCAL NO. 1391.
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Meets the first and third Tuesday. Mrs. L. C. Rice, Sec. Franklin County.

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Meets every first and third Friday of each month. Henry Zumbahlen, Sec. Washington County.

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Meets first and third Wednesday. Rosa Claire, Sec. Sheridan County.

HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 752.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Chas. J. Gleson, Sec. Douglas County.

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Meets first and third Wednesday. W. E. Fuhrman, Sec. Atchison County.

HERYNN LOCAL NO. 1427.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Henry Eden, Sec. Washington County.

HIGHLAND LOCAL NO. 1669.
Meets the first and third Friday. O. W. Fort, Sec. Miami County.

HAYS LOCAL NO. 864.
Meets the first Friday of each month. 8 o'clock at court house. Frank B. Pfeiffer, Sec. Ellis County.

HILLDALE LOCAL NO. 1605.
Meets the first and third Thursday. R. W. Sullivan, Sec. Miami County.

INDIANAPOLIS LOCAL NO. 1877.
Meets the first and third Friday. Mrs. Vedder, Sec. Miami County.

I. X. L. LOCAL NO. 1199.
Meets second and fourth Tuesday. C. O. Taublee, Sec. Sumner County.

JUNCTION LOCAL NO. 1468.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Geo. P. Warren, Sec. Osage County.

JOHNSTOWN LOCAL NO. 749.
Meets the second and fourth Monday of each month. Adel Peterson, Sec. McPherson County.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 925.
Meets every first and third Monday of each month. Ed. Mog, Sec. Ellsworth County.

KORBER LOCAL NO. 914.
Meets first and third Tuesday. F. A. Korber, Sec. Nemaha County.

LABON CREEK LOCAL NO. 479.
Meets second and fourth Wednesday. F. E. Hoy, Sec. Washington County.

LENA VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1638.
Meets the first and third Tuesday. H. P. Horton, Sec. Greenwood County.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 2148.
Meets the second and fourth Friday of the month. Ray Wilson, Sec. Allen County.

LIZTOWN LOCAL NO. 2064.
Meets every second and fourth Friday of each month. Walter Williams, Sec. Anderson County.

LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 1463.
Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. Mr. J. O. Rambo, Sec. Cowley County.

LINCOLN LOCAL NO. 688.
Meets Friday on or before full moon of each month. R. M. Glenn, Sec. Republic County.

LIVINGSTON LOCAL NO. 1984.
Meets first and third Friday. R. B. Jordan, Sec. Stafford County.

LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 1382.
Meets the first and third Wednesday night of each month. Roy Flory, Sec. Douglas County.

LOST SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 885.
Meets second Saturday of each month. H. D. Bevans, Sec. Marion County.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 1988.
Meets the first and third Friday. R. Lawrence Wright, Sec. Stafford County.

LILY CREEK LOCAL NO. 2128.
Meets the first and third Friday. Florence Koppes, Sec. Marshall County.

MAPLE GROVE LOCAL NO. 2107.
Meets the second Tuesday night every two weeks. Roy Workman, Sec. Cowley County.

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Meets the second and fourth Wednesday of each month. W. M. Schmidt, Sec. Cowley County.

MT. VERNON LOCAL NO. 489.
Meets the first and third Tuesday. J. P. Griebel, Sec. Rocky County.

MIDWAY LOCAL NO. 857.
Meets every first and third Tuesday of each month. Fred Griswold, Secretary Marshall County.

MUNJOR LOCAL NO. 881.
Meets every first and third Thursday of each month. R. A. Leiker, Sec. Ellis County.

MT. ZION LOCAL NO. 2022.
Meets every two weeks on Tuesday. Maude Carnes, Sec. Anderson County.

MT. JOY LOCAL NO. 2128.
Meets the first and third Wednesday. Lulu Shilling, Sec. Anderson County.

MT. PLEASANT LOCAL NO. 856.
Meets first and third Tuesday. Mrs. Grace Mustoe, Sec. Norton County.

MILLER LOCAL NO. 1929.
Meets the second and fourth Thursday. Velma H. McCandless, Sec. Chase County.

MARINE LOCAL NO. 648.
Meets first and third Friday. Albert Spooner, Sec. Riley County.

MOSS SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 1901.
Meets first Tuesday of each month. Clarence Brown, Sec. Geary County.

NEW BASIL LOCAL NO. 1787.
Meets second Monday of each month. Henry Hoffman, Sec. Dickinson County.

NORTH SIDE LOCAL NO. 1061.
Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. Fred Sundberg, Sec. McPherson County.

NEW HOME LOCAL NO. 1540.
Meets the last Monday of each month. Harold Mooney, Sec. Linn County.

NEW HOPE LOCAL NO. 2020.
Meets first and third Monday. Fred Hahn, Sec. Stafford County.

ODESSA LOCAL NO. 1571.
Meets every other Tuesday night. R. A. Reynolds, Sec. Cowley County.

OSAGE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1633.
Meets second and fourth Friday. Jacob Smith, Sec. Miami County.

OWSLEY LOCAL NO. 2004.
Meets the first and third Thursday. Joe Farmer, Sec. Crawford County.

ODIN LOCAL NO. 223.
Meets every two weeks on Wednesday. Fred M. Beran, Sec. Barton County.

PACIFIC LOCAL NO. 1922.
Meets first and third Tuesday. J. M. Muckenthaler, Sec. Dickinson County.

PLEASANT RUN LOCAL NO. 2017.
Meets every first and third Tuesday at District No. 93 school house three miles west of Union. John Reis, Sec. Franklin County.

PRAIRIE DOG LOCAL NO. 1565.
Meets every second and fourth Tuesday at North Valley School House. Bruce Moore, Sec. Decatur County.

PHILSON LOCAL NO. 2139.
Meets second and third Friday. Mrs. A. R. Phelon, Sec. Osage County.

PRAIRIE BELL LOCAL NO. 1205.
Meets second Thursday of every month. E. B. Werner, Sec. Thomas County.

PLEASANT RIDGE LOCAL NO. 960.
Meets the first and third Mondays of each month. Frank Morris, Sec. Wabunsee County.

PRAIRIE VIEW LOCAL NO. 2105.
Meets first Tuesday of each month. J. H. Scott, Sec. Martin County.

PROSPECT LOCAL NO. 1684.
Meets every second and fourth Thursday. Martin Rohde, Sec. Douglas County.

PRETTY CREEK LOCAL NO. 1652.
Meets first and third Wednesday. E. C. Matlack, Sec. Wabunsee County.

PLEASANT HOME LOCAL NO. 945.
Meets first and third Monday. Minnie Carrico, Sec. Anderson County.

PLEASANT RIDGE LOCAL NO. 1902.
Meets first and third Friday. Frank Friend, Sec. Morris County.

PARK LOCAL NO. 999.
Meets last Saturday of each month. Joe Helm, Sec. Geary County.

PLEASANT RUN LOCAL NO. 2016.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Sec. three miles west of Lyndon, meets every first and third Tuesday of each month. John Reis, Sec. Franklin County.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1309.
Meets first and third Wednesday. W. T. Flinn, Sec. Jewell County.

PLUM CREEK LOCAL NO. 1674.
Meets second and fourth Wednesday. Orth O. Miller, Sec. Miami County.

PUNKIN KOLIG LOCAL NO. 2084.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Mrs. Elizabeth Dutton, Woodson County.

RYDALD LOCAL NO. 763.
Meets every second Wednesday of each month. Geo. Duncan, Sec. Republic County.

RIVERSIDE LOCAL NO. 2025.
Meets second Wednesday of each month. Mrs. Frank McClelland, Sec. Wabunsee County.

RICHLAND LOCAL NO. 988.
Meets first and third Friday of each month. Mrs. J. C. Chase, Sec. Marshall County.

RICHVIEW LOCAL NO. 2027.
Meets the second Friday of each month. Chas. Basil, Sec. Osage County.

REDMAN LOCAL NO. 1624.
Meets every Thursday night at the elevator at Cicero. E. N. Burrows, Sec. Sumner County.

ROUND HOUSE LOCAL NO. 646.
Meets the first, third and fifth Tuesday night of each month. R. H. Yoder, Sec. Washington County.

ROCK CREEK LOCAL NO. 1819.
Meets first and third Friday. S. J. Lohr, Sec. Miami County.

RURAL LOCAL NO. 2133.
Meets first and third Saturday. Pauline Cowger, Sec. Saline County.

SALEM HILL LOCAL NO. 1824.
Meets the first Monday. A. F. Lidaky, Sec. Franklin County.

SOLOMON VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1963.
Meets the first and third Tuesday. H. M. Schrock, Sec. Sheridan County.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 1574.
Meets each first and third Wednesday. Alice Ames, Sec. Greenwood County.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 2111.
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Wm. J. Whitmer, Sec. Nemaha County.

SUNFLOWER LOCAL NO. 1061.
Meets first and third Tuesday of each month. C. W. Fincham, Secretary Marshall County.

SUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 2144.
Meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. A. H. Cellar, Sec. Coffey County.

SPRING VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1725.
Meets the first Friday in every month. A. C. Barricklow, Sec. Miami County.

SPENCE LOCAL NO. 991.
Meets the last Wednesday of each month at Limstone. John A. Martin, Sec. Washington County.

SILVERDALE LOCAL NO. 2051.
Meets second and fourth Wednesday. F. Lewis, Sec. Cowley County.

SAND CREEK LOCAL NO. 804.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. R. Wilson, Sec. Rush County.

SNIPER CREEK LOCAL NO. 924.
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. George W. Thier, Sec. Pottawatomie County.

STONE LOCAL NO. 732.
Meets the last Friday of each month. Other meetings called. D. O. Marcotte, Sec. Rocky County.

SLEEPY HOLLOW LOCAL NO. 462.
Meets the second and third Friday night of each month. Harry Watts, Sec. Ottawa County.

SUMNERVILLE LOCAL NO. 1402.
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Edith S. Hubbard, Sec. Ottawa County.

SPRING CREEK LOCAL NO. 1174.
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. C. W. Wertheberger, Sec. Wabunsee County.

SHILOH LOCAL NO. 1573.
Meets the first and third Friday nights of each month. J. C. Hankins, Sec. Cowley County.

SUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 1100.
Meets every first Monday in the month. Fred Hindebrandt, Sec. Washington County.

SUNRISE LOCAL NO. 1238.
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Hel Saathoff, Sec. Marshall County.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 1574.
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Mrs. F. M. Hemphill, Sec. Greenwood County.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 859.
Meets the first and third Tuesday. Mrs. E. H. Warner, Sec. Marshall County.

SUNNY SLOPE LOCAL NO. 1861.
Meets first and third Wednesday. Roy Stacker, Sec. Douglas County.

SPENCE LOCAL NO. 991.
Meets every second and fourth Friday. John A. Martin, Sec. Marshall County.

STATE CENTER LOCAL NO. 273.
Meets second and fourth Tuesday. Chas. Grosvont, Sec. Barton County.

STILLWELL LOCAL NO. 2060.
Meets the first and third Friday. H. Eggers, Sec. Crawford County.

SCANDIA LOCAL NO. 1152.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. McPherson County.

SQUARE DEAL NO. 923.
Meets first and third Thursday of each month. Maggie Stanley, Sec. Norton County.

TEMPLE LOCAL NO. 1391.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. E. Kietmann, Sec. Geary County.

TRIANGLE LOCAL NO. 2124.
Meets every second and fourth Thursday. E. L. Osterholt, Sec. Anderson County.

UNION VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1679.
Meets first and third Tuesday. J. M. Wagner, Sec. Miami County.

UNION LOCAL NO. 2019.
Meets second and fourth Friday. E. F. Lutz, Sec. Jefferson County.

UNION LOCAL NO. 970.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Will Atkinson, Sec. Norton County.

ULYSSES LOCAL NO. 2124.
Meets the first and third Saturday of each month. G. A. Johnson, Secretary Grant County.

VASSAR LOCAL NO. 1779.
Meets first and third Tuesday. Herman Weger, Sec. Osage County.

VICKERS LOCAL NO. 1687.
Meets twice a month. G. W. Kaiser, Sec. Miami County.

VODA LOCAL NO. 742.
Meets every second Friday. J. C. Strada, Sec. Trege County.

VALLEY BROOK LOCAL NO. 1370.
Meets the first Friday night of each month. Iva Fishburn, Sec. Osage County.

WORDEN LOCAL NO. 842.
Meets second and fourth Thursday of each month. Mrs. Lucas Flier, Sec. Douglas County.

WALNUT GROVE LOCAL NO. 973.
Meets the first and third Monday of each month. H. H. Huseman, Sec. Ellsworth County.

WALNUT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1308.
Meets first and third Tuesday. Robert J. Meyer, Sec. Crawford County.

WOODBINE LOCAL NO. 1380.
Meets the first and third Monday. R. H. Osterdich, Sec. Dickinson County.

WHEELER LOCAL NO. 1083.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Ernest Small, Sec. Clay County.

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, Kan.

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

NOTICE 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.

**Wholesale
Prices**

FARCO CORDS

**12,000 Miles
Guaranteed**

**Full
Oversize CORD TIRES, \$10.80**
12,000 Miles Guaranteed

More Miles Per Dollar

Farco Cords have a definite mileage guarantee, backed by a million dollar concern. Ask your dealer for prices on tires he will guarantee for 12,000 miles. Compare with ours. Many of our customers receive from 15,000 to 25,000 miles on Farco Cords

A CALIFORNIA CUSTOMER WRITES

Kerrville, Calif.,
January 25, 1925.
U. S. FARM SALES CO.,
Salina, Kansas.

GENTLEMEN:—
My tire came today. I am using these tires, 30x3 1/2, Oversize on a Buick Four which as you know takes 31x4, but the Oversize fits O. K. When they begin to show wear on the Buick, I change them to my Ford Delivery and still get about as much service as from the regular Ford tires sold here.

One of your tires after being on the rear wheel just eleven months does not look half worn and I am in the mountains and do a lot of trouble shooting on telephone lines over all kinds of roads. I have a lot of chain work over frozen and slippery grades and as long as you put the service in your tires for the money, I am a "Booster."

I am showing this tire to my customers daily and giving them your address.

G. W. BANDY.

GILLETTE HEAVY DUTY TRUCK CORDS

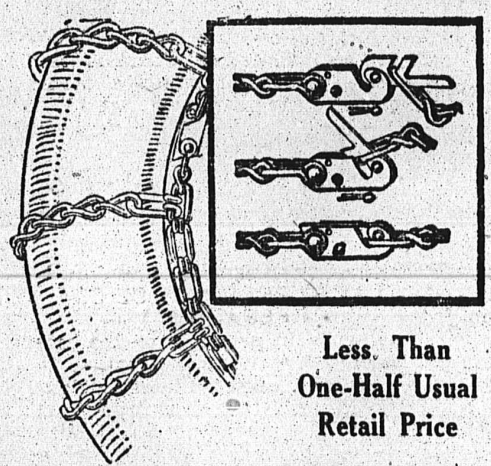
12,000 Miles Guaranteed

This is an extra heavy special heavy duty tire, no better material or workmanship used in any tire regardless of price. You can reduce the operating cost of your truck by buying your tires at these prices.

Size	Price	Ship	Tube	Ship
		Wt.	Wt.	Wt.
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
32x4 1/2	\$7.06	32	\$4.34	4 1/2
30x3 1/2	33.25	35	4.78	5
33x5	34.76	42	5.06	6
34x5	36.24	43	5.22	6
32x6	51.79	52	8.74	7
33x5	37.23	44	5.33	6
36x6	58.69	57	9.57	8
38x7	72.89	66	11.11	10
40x8	116.00	105	14.00	12

Net Wholesale Prices On

Heavy Tire Chains
30x3 1/2 For Cord or Fabric, \$1.88
Weight 14 lbs., pair



Less Than
One-Half Usual
Retail Price

Special Sale On OVERALLS AND JUMPERS

A Two Dollar
Value For
\$1.29
Each Garment

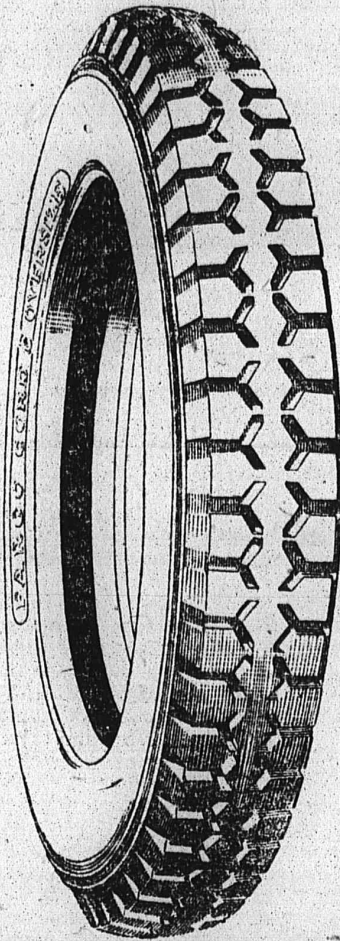


No. 10C-193 Jumper (state chest measurement) each \$1.29
I was well pleased with the Overalls I had bought them here they would have cost \$3.25 per pair, so I am glad to have found a good place to buy from.

RALPH BAKER, Rt. 2, Box 27, Smith Center, Kan.

The Tire "Perfect"

The full ply cords of FARCO OVERSIZE CORD TIRES insure the maximum of tire wear. Each tire is deeply imbedded in a soft elastic cushion of pure rubber. Cushion and breaker fabric have been designed and placed between the tread and carcass of the tire to protect it from road shock and the shattering blows of high speeds over rough roadways with less air pressure. The jet black, tough, pliant tread is made of the finest rubber into which there has been compounded the fine particles of carbon, the hardest substance known to nature, making the FARCO OVERSIZE TIRE, the "TIRE PERFECT" of cord tire construction.



GUARANTEE

We protect you with a definite mileage guarantee and if for reason of defective material or workmanship, the tires fail to give you the specified mileage, we will make adjustment with you on the mileage basis. (Not on a 90-day basis.)

FARCO OVERSIZE CORDS

12,000 Miles Guaranteed

Size	Price	Ship	Pure	Ship
		Wt.	Gum	Wt.
		Lbs.	Red Tube	Lbs.
30x3 1/2 CL	\$10.80	16	\$2.36	3
30x3 1/2 SS	11.99	16	2.36	3
32x3 1/2 SS	15.18	20	2.61	3
31x4 SS	17.54	24	3.41	4
32x4 SS	18.20	25	3.57	4
33x4 SS	19.25	26	3.74	4
34x4 SS	20.13	27	3.85	4
32x4 1/2 SS	22.66	29	4.34	5
33x4 1/2 SS	23.43	30	4.51	5
34x4 1/2 SS	24.03	31	4.62	5
35x4 1/2 SS	25.02	32	4.78	5
36x4 1/2 SS	26.56	33	4.95	5
33x5 SS	30.19	33	5.06	5
34x5 SS	32.67	36	5.23	6
35x5 SS	32.94	37	5.33	6
37x5 SS	35.83	40	5.44	6

REAL SERVICE

I bought two (2) Farco Cord Tires of you in April. I have now run them 10,000 miles, which includes a trip through Colorado. These tires are in exceptionally good shape and do not look as if they are more than half worn out.

HAROLD BECK.

SERVICE

Please ship me two more 30x3 1/2 Farco Cord Tires at price quoted. I am glad to tell you I have one of your Farco Cord casings on the rear wheel of my Ford Sedan, that has now run 15,000 miles. When it has run 20,000 miles I am going to make you a present of it.

Cloy Hodges, 112 N. Hancock
Colorado Springs, Colo.

BUY AT THESE LOW PRICES

This is a good heavy chain (30x3 1/2, weight, 14 lbs. Compare this weight with others) and will give you as much service as any chain you can buy, regardless of the price. It is impossible to lose the chains with the self locking device. Prices on all sizes are less than one-half usual retail price. A car load purchase made the following prices possible:

For Cord or Fabric	Size	Price	For Balloons	Size	Price
30x3 1/2	-----	\$1.88	29x4.40	-----	\$2.00
32x3 1/2	-----	2.10	30x4.95	-----	2.60
31x4	-----	2.30	31x4.95	-----	2.60
32x4	-----	2.30	33x4.95	-----	3.20
33x4	-----	2.40	30x5.25	-----	3.30
34x4	-----	2.50	31x5.25	-----	3.45
32x4 1/2	-----	2.55	30x5.77	-----	3.35
33x4 1/2	-----	2.70	32x5.77	-----	3.65
34x4 1/2	-----	2.75	32x6.20	-----	3.90
35x5	-----	2.80	33x6.00	-----	3.90

A CLOSE OUT

Genuine wool nap double bed blankets, large size, 66x80 inches. Our price is less than wholesale. Buy at these low prices. Weight 4 lbs. **\$2.80**

FARCO STANDARD CORDS

10,000 Miles Guaranteed

Size	Price	Ship	Pure	Ship
		Wt.	Gum	Wt.
		Lbs.	Gray Tube	Lbs.
30x3 CL	\$8.96	12	\$1.59	2
30x3 1/2 CL	9.23	14	1.70	2
32x3 1/2 SS	None	-----	1.82	2
31x4 SS	14.41	17	2.31	3
32x4 SS	14.79	18	2.42	3
33x4 SS	15.23	19	2.53	3
34x4 SS	15.89	20	2.64	3

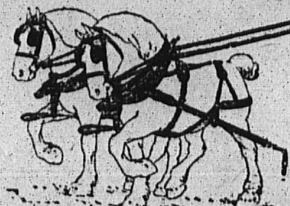
FROM FACTORY TO FARMER HARNESS AND COLLARS

Direct to You at Wholesale Prices

Our Leader, \$39.75

Catalog
Send For

We have the best collar money
can buy
for **\$3.75**
Full Face or Half Sweeney
Style



REMEMBER THIS

Should any part of our harness show a defect within one year's service we will replace that part free of charge.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Order a set of harness, work it a week, and if you are not more satisfied with it, ship it back to us via freight and we will refund you all your money, together with carrying charges both ways. That's the best guarantee we can give you. If you know of any other concessions we can extend you, write us.

ORDER
FROM
THIS
AD

100,000 CUSTOMERS IN FORTY-EIGHT STATES ARE NOW
BUYING FROM US
SEND FOR COMPLETE CATALOG

U. S. FARM SALES CO.

SALINA, KANSAS
O. W. LAMER, President

Tires and Tubes 30% Below Wholesale

**TIRES AND TUBES
30% BELOW WHOLE-
SALE**

Special February Sale

You wonder how we do it! Get this reason! We contracted for our tires when rubber was half the price it is today, and we are passing our lucky purchase on to you. We can't maintain these prices long. Buy where only one small profit is added from the factory. I would rather sell ten farmers two tires each at wholesale for cash, than to sell one dealer twenty tires on time.

SOME SYSTEM

Received my order and must say you have some system. It was only four days from the time I sent in the order.

Walter T. Trullitt,
Route 2, Fulton, Mo.

EVERY DAY SERVICE

I ordered two 30x3 1/2 Junior Cord Tires from you on January 14 and 20, 1925. They still are in good conditions. They are in service every day.

W. L. Dolecek, Kanopolis, Kan.

30x3 1/2 CL. \$7.95

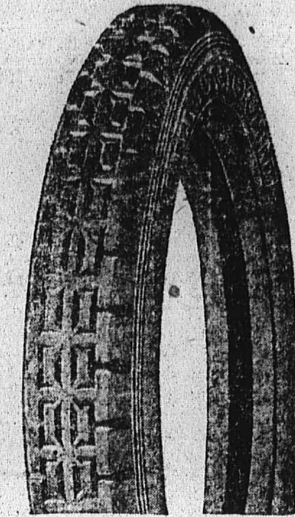
JUNIOR CORD

7,000 Miles Guaranteed

LOWER IN PRICE

IT IS LOWER IN PRICE, not because of any inferiority of the material used, but because being of smaller size than our larger Standard and Oversize Farco Cord Tires, its material cost is lower. It provides for the light car such as Fords, Chevrolts, etc., a cord tire of all the finer qualities of cord tire construction. Junior Farco Cords may be used on wheels opposite to Fabric or Standard Cord size tires without changing the alignment of the car. Shipping weight, 14 lbs.

30x3 1/2 Junior Cord, Clincher Rim
only **\$7.95**

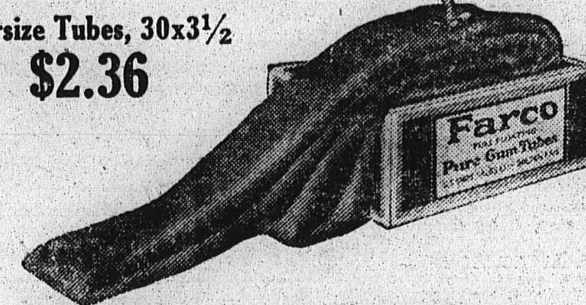


Farco Pure Gum Tubes

Every Tube Guaranteed

Standard Gray,
30x3 1/2 **\$1.70**

Oversize Tubes, 30x3 1/2
\$2.36



Farco Tubes Last Indefinitely

All Farco tubes whether Oversize Red, Standard Gray or Balloon tubes are made from pure gum rubber, FULL FLOATING STOCK. This means the rubber that goes into Farco tubes is so pure and free from other ingredients, a piece may be cut from the tube and thrown in water and will float. Try this with some of your old tubes. If they sink they are highly compounded. Sulphur and other compounds cause deterioration rapidly. Farco Tubes last indefinitely. Use Farco Oversize Tubes with Oversize Cords.

A GREAT VALUE

I have received my 30x3 1/2 tire and tube. I am well pleased with them. They are a great value for the money. A tire like that here would cost \$18.75 without any guarantee. I will give you another order soon.

J. L. Brown,
San Antonio, Fla.

JUST ONE LOOK

I am very pleased with all the goods you sent me. I have showed the goods to my neighbors and some of them have ordered from you already.

Max Osthoff, Sr.,
Route 2, Box 51,
Mitchell, Nebr.

Farco Standard Cords

10,000 Miles Guaranteed

DURABLE-FLEXIBLE

A cushion of the softest, toughest rubber between the tread and carcass of the tire protects the carcass from the sharp blows of the road. The effect of road shocks is spread and balanced over the surface of the tire with a loosely woven breaker fabric that absorbs the shocks between the carcass and the tread, insuring durability as well as flexibility.

WEAR RESISTING

While the Standard Farco Cord is smaller than our Oversize Cord, it compares favorably with the so-called Oversize tires of other makes. It is a big, husky, upstanding cord tire with a black, tough tread that is almost wear resisting and gives mileage far in excess of its price indication.

Three Close Out

A few square shovels with "D" handle, new but rusty. A big value, each **60c**

240 Spades with "D" handle. These are a little rusty, but have never been used. A close out, **40c**

Pure Gum Rubber Boots. Most of these are the "Firestone" brand. Sizes 9, 10, 11, while they last, pair **\$2.00**

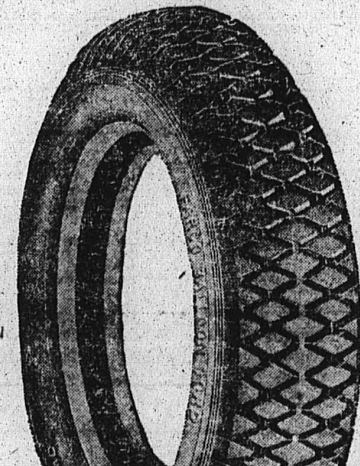
FARCO BALLOON CORDS

10,000 Miles Guaranteed

STILL LIKE NEW

We have had perfect service from the tires we bought last year. They look like new after last summer's usage.

Fred Hart, Iark, Mont.



REGULAR OVERSIZE BALLOON CORDS

10,000 Miles Guaranteed

Size	Price	Ship	Pure	Ship
		Wt.	Gum	Wt.
		Lbs.	Gray Tube	Lbs.
29x4.40	\$13.42	16	\$2.97	3
29x4.95	17.00	19	3.30	3
30x4.95	17.21	20	3.41	3
31x4.95	17.82	20	3.74	3
30x5.25	19.25	21	3.85	3
31x5.25	19.96	22	4.01	4
30x5.77	22.87	28	4.34	4
32x5.77	26.40	29	4.51	5
33x6.00	28.32	31	4.63	5
32x6.20	28.63	32	4.82	5
33x6.20	30.30	33	4.93	6
33x6.75	31.33	34	5.06	6
34x7.30	35.88	36	5.23	6

REFER TO US

The tires and tubes we got are fine. You can refer all the people to us. Jeff Palmer, 1109 H. Avenue, Grundy Center, Iowa.

SERVICE

Received the tire and tube this p.m. in good condition. Will say your service is excellent. I have used the same make of tires for five years and some ran me 20,000 miles. I do not believe there is a better tire made than your Farco tires.

C. Logan, Route 4
Dover, Okla.

OUR COMFORT SHOES

A Good, Flexible
Comfort Shoe built
especially for Farm
Work.

You choose of
Leather or Composi-
tion Rubber Outer
Soles.

We not only guarantee this Shoe to please you when you receive it, but we guarantee you as much service as any other shoe you can buy at twice our price. You can't go wrong on a pair of these shoes—order a pair today. If they don't suit you, send them back. Remember our guarantee. State size and kind of sole wanted. D last only. No. 10C-106. **\$3.68**

HORSEHIDE GLOVES

We cannot give you a better value than these Horshide Gauntlet Gloves, inside seams. Soft pliable and first quality horsehide. We purchased a large quantity direct from the factory, eliminating the middlemen's profit, which enables us to make an attractive price. Shipping weight, 1 lb. State size wanted. No. 10C-112—Price, per pair **\$8c**



Men's "SPECIAL" WORK SHIRTS

69c
One Dollar
Value

These shirts are cut full size and well made. Comfortable and durable. We are now selling many merchants this same shirt in 6 dozen lots at the same price we are quoting you. Don't forget that we are giving you a wholesale price on Blue Work Shirts and that this shirt would ordinarily cost you \$1.00 in local stores. Buy a shirt, compare it with others bought elsewhere. You will then realize what a bargain this is. State size. Shipping weight, 12 ounces. No. 10C-89. Price, each **69c**

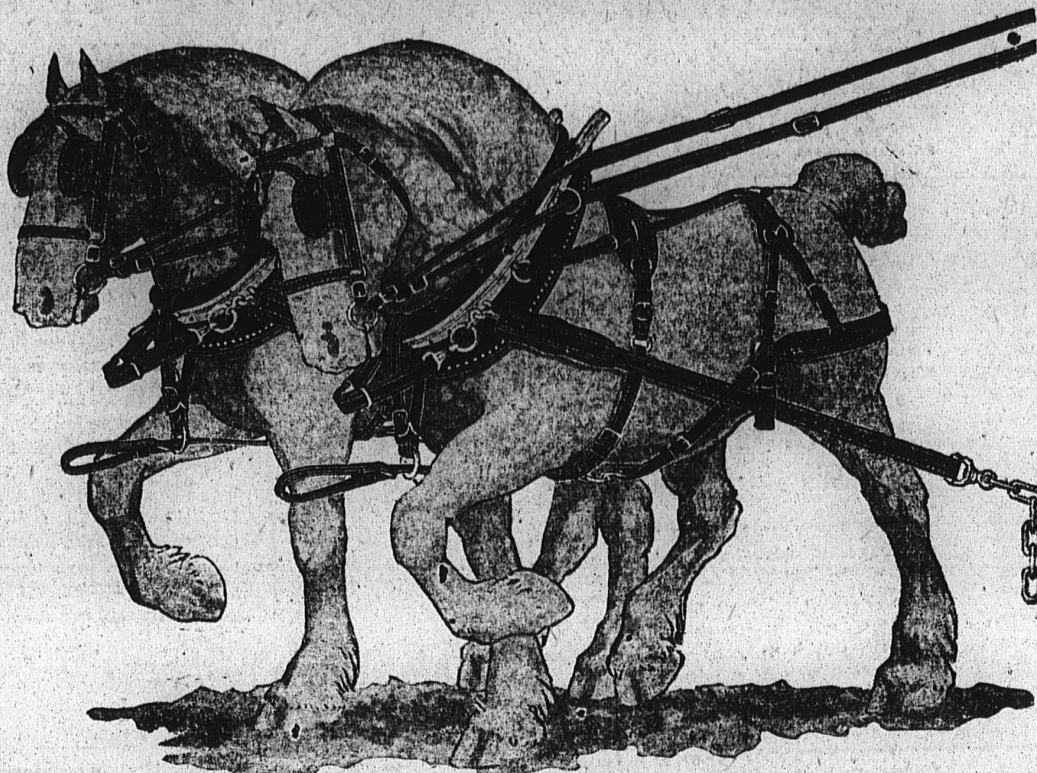
I have been very pleased with the other articles and also with the Blue Shirts. J. D. SCHYAB,
Route A, Grover, Colo.

OUR
CATALOG
IS WORTH
\$100.00 A YEAR
TO EVERY
FARMER

FROM FACTORY TO FARMER

MEANS---You Buy Direct From The Factory At Wholesale Prices

"OUR LEADER" No. 10c-3—\$39.75



Buy Any of Our Harness—Work It a Week, If You Don't Like It, Ship It Back—We Pay Freight Both Ways and Refund Your Money

IDEAL FARM HARNESS
No. 10c-6
\$36.75

A good substantial set of farm harness without breechings. 1 1/2 inch traces, 6 feet long, ring crown bridles. Truly a good harness.

We sold more harness in three years than any other concern in these United States. We make a set of harness every twelve minutes. Come see how we do it. You are always welcome! We use select Packer Steer hides, the best hardware and the finest Irish linen thread. Workmanship and Material GUARANTEED

PRACTICAL FARM HARNESS
No. 10c-4
\$46.75

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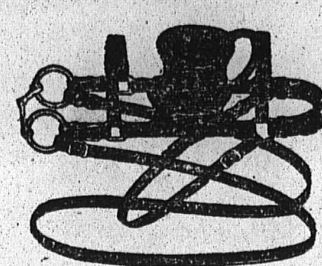
Ben J. Schenckelberg, Wilmet, Minn.	3.10	Bennett, Ponca City, Oklahoma	48.75
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Ben J. Schenckelberg, Wilmet, Minn.	3.10	E. L. Hapell, Orchard, Neb., Route 1	4.15
Ben J. Schenckelberg, Wilmet, Minn.	3.10	Martin H. Heescher, Hay Springs, Neb.	35.57
Ben J. Schenckelberg, Wilmet, Minn.	3.10	H. M. Budette, Uhrichsville, Ohio	.65
Ben J. Schenckelberg, Wilmet, Minn.	3.10	Joseph F. Tappan, Port, Austin, Mich.	62.79
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Ben J. Schenckelberg, Wilmet, Minn.	3.10	Grover Frost, Yreka, Ill., Route 1	1.37
Ben J. Schenckelberg, Wilmet, Minn.	3.10	Earl Branaman, Sterling, Kan.	7.61
Ben J. Schenckelberg, Wilmet, Minn.	3.10	John W. Gorbey, Shelby, Indiana	1.00
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Ben J. Schenckelberg, Wilmet, Minn.	3.10	George E. McGonigal, Kesawaydin, Penn.	11.80
Ben J. Schenckelberg, Wilmet, Minn.	3.10	Conrad E. Wiegman, Sr., Allison, Iowa	22.00
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Ben J. Schenckelberg, Wilmet, Minn.	3.10	George Heckel, Alden, Kan., Box 52	31.85
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Ben J. Schenckelberg, Wilmet, Minn.	3.10	Frank Baxter, Truro, Iowa	49.21
Ben J. Schenckelberg, Wilmet, Minn.	3.10	G. A. Beman, Dela, Iowa, Box 165	6.20
Ben J. Schenckelberg, Wilmet, Minn.	3.10	Mike Welter, East Dubuque, Ill.	43.63
Ben J. Schenckelberg, Wilmet, Minn.	3.10	J. W. McElfresh, Allen, Kan.	39.75
Ben J. Schenckelberg, Wilmet, Minn.	3.10	Ed Z. Handley, Annapolis, Md., Box 6	3.20
Ben J. Schenckelberg, Wilmet, Minn.	3.10	R. Armstrong, Seitz, Wyoming	1.37
Ben J. Schenckelberg, Wilmet, Minn.	3.10	E. Ray Kimball, Gusher, Utah	1.30
Ben J. Schenckelberg, Wilmet, Minn.	3.10	Rost Bros., Waukena, Kan., Route 1	8.10
Ben J. Schenckelberg, Wilmet, Minn.	3.10	M. W. Rohrer, Miller, Okla.	47.75
Ben J. Schenckelberg, Wilmet, Minn.	3.10	H. J. Riordan, Tuscarora, Nevada	5.38
Ben J. Schenckelberg, Wilmet, Minn.	3.10	H. W. Knox, Glens Ferry, Idaho	10.24
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Ben J. Schenckelberg, Wilmet, Minn.	3.10	Walter L. Fish, Havana, Ill., Route 4	20.68
Ben J. Schenckelberg, Wilmet, Minn.	3.10	W. S. Lee, La Jara, Colo.	3.75
Ben J. Schenckelberg, Wilmet, Minn.	3.10	Gno. Cook, Sasquak, Okla., Route 2	6.90
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Ben J. Schenckelberg, Wilmet, Minn.	3.10	Carl Melnhart, Lovell, Wyoming	38.79
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Ben J. Schenckelberg, Wilmet, Minn.	3.10	James Chief, Pine Ridge, South Dakota	3.29
Ben J. Schenckelberg, Wilmet, Minn.	3.10	W. D. Wolfe, Butler, Okla., Route 2	9.14
Ben J. Schenckelberg, Wilmet, Minn.	3.10	Jess Christian, Supply, Oklahoma	1.63
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Ben J. Schenckelberg, Wilmet, Minn.	3.10	Daniel L. Hayes, Bluff, Utah	30.40
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These Japanned Steel Hames are the bolt type with 1 1/2 inch brass ball knob. We selected this type as standard for our best harness. Fits collars from 17 to 24 inches. Shipping weight, per pair, 7 pounds.

No. 10c-15—Price, per pair.....\$2.30

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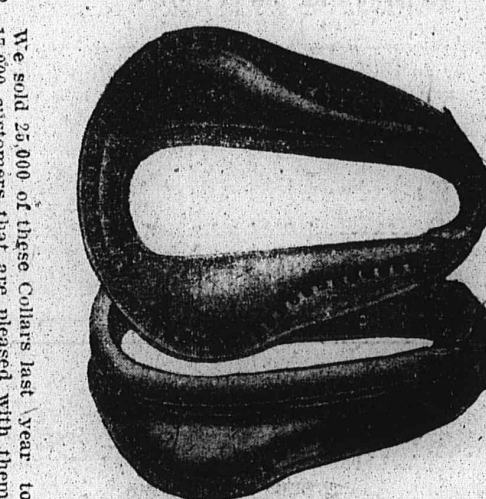


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No. 10c-22—Same bridle with long rein, round side cheeks and gag loops. Price, per set for two horses.....\$7.35



TEN REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD BUY THIS COLLAR
FIRST: 1 1/4 inch wide and built, padded and riveted on, extra wide and built, padded and riveted on, extra wide and built, padded and riveted on.
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THIRD: It has oversize rim and hames will not slip off.
FOURTH: Entire collar made from full stock 6 oz. weight fine grain Tan Leather, no split leather in this collar.
FIFTH: Because you can save \$2.00 on every collar you buy.
SIXTH: Double reinforced throat.
SEVENTH: About 17 inch draft, cushion face.
EIGHTH: Double reinforced to protect collar against wear from hame attachment.
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TENTH: It is sold to you cheaper than your present collar. It is sold to you cheaper than your present collar. It is sold to you cheaper than your present collar.



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Never sold 25,000 of these collars last year to 17,000 customers that are pleased with them and if 17,000 people like this collar you will like it too. No. 10c-20 Full Price or No. 10c-20 1/2 Half Price. Shipping weight 7 to 10 pounds. Sizes 16, 17, 18 and 19. Price, each.....\$5.95
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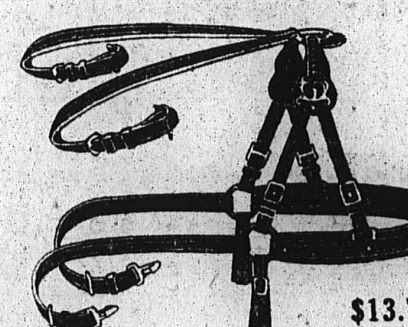
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No. 10c-22 Size 17 to 20 inch, Each.....\$5.00
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Received the harness and other goods and can say I am satisfied with them. I cannot express what I would like to say but the fact is that the harness far exceeded all my expectations, but no one can believe it unless they try a set.

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Extra strong heavy harness leather. 1 1/2 inches wide, ring in back end, ring for collar strap. Japanned rings. Japanned metal loops and roller buckle, no collar straps. Shipping weight 1 1/2 lbs.

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