

Either Co-operation On Ruin

The Wheat Farmers Salvation Lies Only in a United Front In the Army of Co-operative Marketing.
(The Producer)

The Producer which was discontinued some time ago, is now back in the hands of those who first gave it life. With dazzling swiftness the co-operative idea in wheat moved eastward, taking deep root as it passed through the chief producing areas of the country. The Producer helped sow the seeds. Now it is back in the family. Its chief purpose from now will be to discuss more intimately the many problems that lie close to home.

Another marketing season has just closed and final returns have been sent out to the members. These returns are unsatisfactory. No one will admit this more readily than those who have been in charge of selling the pool. Opponents of co-operation lay the blame to co-operative marketing. However, numerous letters received by the associations indicate that while the association price was a disappointment, it compares favorably with the outside price. But this does not alter the simple fact that the association returns are a disappointment.

Why is this true? In justice to the marketing associations it must be pointed out that the level of prices for wheat prevailing throughout the country has been below the average cost of production. Even when the farmers secured a price higher than the association average it was scarcely sufficient to make wheat raising a paying proposition. Where dealers did pay this higher price they lost money in most cases. This is borne out by the admitted fact that nearly every wheat dealer in the Pacific Northwest finished last season with a loss. To attempt to make up these losses may be responsible for the present disastrous wheat prices.

Another thing to be remembered in connection with the season's wheat prices is that the unorganized farmer is still setting the pace. A comparatively small portion of the wheat was put through co-operative channels. It was the violent competition between the farmers in the selling of their wheat that was chiefly responsible for the course of prices throughout the year. But this also will be nothing new. Just what course of action is open? In what direction does the solution lie?

Four distinct remedies have been offered. One proposal that has received considerable attention recently is that of restriction of acreage sown to wheat. Theoretically this proposal is unassailable. If there is too much of a commodity to express itself in reasonable price offers, why the only thing to do is to reduce the supply. But that's easier said than done. At least three difficulties are in the way. First the difficulty of getting united action and the possibility even that some farmers will increase their acreage in the hope that others will reduce theirs. This is precisely what is said to have happened in a recent attempt to reduce the corn acreage of the country. Everyone talked reduction; the actual result was a total increase. Another difficulty is with the land. Some land is said to be fit only for wheat, or similarly low-priced grain. If such land is allowed to lie idle, not only its usefulness would be destroyed, but by the spreading of weeds would threaten the productiveness of neighboring land. A third difficulty is even more important. How about the farmers who cease raising wheat? Should they be allowed to drift until the bitter sting of circumstance drives them into another pursuit? This involves untold suffering and hardship. It is precisely such blind cruelty that constitutes one of the severest charges against the present economic system.

There is no immediate prospect of acreage reduction. Farmers in debt are driven to still greater effort and are forced even to increase their acreage in the hope that the total returns will be sufficient to keep afloat. The proposal to reduce acreage offers no aid unless a method can be worked out that will remove some of the burden of readjustment from the shoulders of the growers.

Another suggestion has come from the millers and bakers in their "Eat More Wheat" campaign. The campaign has now been on for several months and the results so far are not apparent. Results may come later. There is no question that if the merits of wheat consumption are persuasively presented for a sufficient length of time some increase should result. It will take years, however, to change the dietary habits of a nation.

A third proposal is to secure some form of government aid. The form most generally specified is a guaranteed price, with or without a government marketing corporation. For the government to engage permanently in the grain business or to

guarantee a satisfactory price, or both of these projects combined, is about as near an impossible thing to look forward to as can well be imagined. To end all doubt on this point it is necessary only to recall what happened in Canada when the question of a government wheat board was brought up. The plan was to create a government organization to sell all the wheat raised in the three big producing provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. There was to be a guaranteed price—merely a selling organization which would get the best prices obtainable on the world market, and pool all the wheat. What happened when this proposition was presented in the provincial parliaments? Alberta and Saskatchewan are overwhelmingly rural in population. In Manitoba, however, where there is a large urban population, the project was defeated. This result was so discouraging that the other two provinces abandoned the idea of a compulsory government pool and all three are now working toward a voluntary co-operative organization similar to our own. In the face of this bit of history it is pure folly to expect this country, in which the city population has the decisive voice in political matters to support a guaranteed price on agricultural commodities or government buying organizations.

The utmost that can be expected in this direction is temporary assistance to enable farmers to adjust themselves. The trustees of the Northwest Wheat Growers Association are on record as favoring temporary government aid in the form of a guaranteed price on wheat to stave off bankruptcy to countless growers, and enable some to enter other work. This puts justice into economic adjustment. While this is aimed by the wheat growers it is doubtful whether it can be achieved. It is certain that nothing can be secured without a powerful economic organization, speaking fearlessly and without exaggeration of claims.

The three proposals for the solution of wheat problem so far discussed—reduction of acreage, increased consumption, government aid—carry little promise. The only immediately available help is co-operative marketing. And it is precisely here where the farmers have failed most, and they are now paying the full toll for chasing after false gods. Organization among wheat growers has been painfully slow. The city man, knows the value of organization and is reaping the benefit of it has only contempt for the farmer who refuses to organize. And it is largely this indifference of the city man to the woes of the farmer. Why indeed should he go out of his way to help someone who refuses to help himself?

Co-operative marketing is beyond the experimental stage. It has been demonstrated beyond question that even with a small control it is possible, through organized marketing, to raise the level of wheat prices. What can be done with 60 per cent or 75 per cent control?

This is the next step in co-operative wheat marketing—extension of control. The Nebraska Wheat Growers' association is putting across a plan which will place 60 per cent of the state's wheat in the pool. The contract will not be valid until that amount is secured. Over 75 per cent of the wheat growers in Columbia county, Washington, recently signed a contract which will not be binding until 75 per cent of the country's wheat is signed on a similar contract. The directors of the Washington Wheat Growers' association are behind this contract and recommend to the members in each county that action be taken similar to that taken in Columbia county.

The road is clear. All other paths are closed. To turn back would be fatal. A well-trained organization is now functioning. The power of the contract to secure united action has been thoroughly demonstrated in the courts. This will be made still more emphatic in the future. Many wheat growers have hesitated long on the threshold of co-operative marketing. But the trend of recent markets has created new interest. The tickers on the boards of trade, announcing stroke after stroke, the ruthless hammering of prices, carry but one message to the wheat growers, and that is—Unite! Unite! Unite!

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STATE OFFICERS DISREGARD THE LAW?

When the Legislature provided for the issue and sale of bonds, with which to pay a bonus to the Kansas soldiers, it provided that the Compensation Fund should be deposited in the State treasury and then deposited in a corporation both national and state doing business in Kansas, (Chapter 208 Session Laws 1923) to be designated by the board of treasury examiners, composed of the Governor, Secretary of State and the State Auditor. This law also provides that the board of treasury examiners shall publish a list of the

banks awarded deposits, the amount of the paid up capital of each bank, and the amount so awarded with the interest rate the bank is to pay on daily balances.

On June 21st, 1923, the board met and made awards. To banks in Kansas, 94 in all, the board awarded \$9,460,000.00, and the passed the following resolution:

"Motion made by N. A. Turner, State Auditor, that the Commerce Trust Company, of Kansas City, Mo., be made the depository of Funds belonging to the 'Soldiers Compensation Fund,' not otherwise deposited in banks designated under House Bill 487. Laws of 1923, and to pay two and one-quarter per cent on daily balances, and to act as a clearing house for soldiers' compensation warrants." The board then deposited with the Commerce Trust Company more than \$15,000,000—more than three-fifths of the fund. The board was advised by the Attorney General's office that the law did not authorize them to deposit the money outside of Kansas, but notwithstanding that advice the deposit was made.

For the deposit made to them, the banks are required by the law to "deposit with the state treasurer as security, bonds of the United States or of the State of Kansas or of any county, township, city, school district or board of education of the state of Kansas." The Kansas banks, receiving deposits, have turned over to the state treasurer bonds to the amount of the deposits, but the Commerce Trust Company did not. Instead the bonds to the state treasurer, the Commerce Trust Company has the Federal Reserve Bank, of Kansas City, Missouri, give the state treasurer a receipt for \$16,000,000 of United States Bonds. In short the money and the security are both in Missouri and outside of the jurisdiction of the State of Kansas and outside of the jurisdiction of the courts of this state.

It is the resolution just quoted, under the resolution just quoted, to transfer to the Commerce Trust Company, the deposits now in Kansas banks, as the boys are paid. So that, in due course of time all of the money will have been passed through the Commerce Trust Company, and the remainder of the fund will be in Missouri and the people of this state will be deprived of the use thereof. The boys will not all be paid at once. More than \$4,000 claims, only 90,000 have been filed at this time. The remainder will come in slowly. Many will never be filed. Some of the warrants will be lost or destroyed, some will never be cashed. And the money to pay those claims will be gone. It is precisely here where the boys are being deceived, and they are now paying the full toll for chasing after false gods. Organization among wheat growers has been painfully slow. The city man, knows the value of organization and is reaping the benefit of it has only contempt for the farmer who refuses to organize. And it is largely this indifference of the city man to the woes of the farmer. Why indeed should he go out of his way to help someone who refuses to help himself?

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A Far Reaching Proposal

Missouri Farmers' Ass'n. Applies Producers' Contract to Grain, Live Stock and Produce.

When in its seventh Annual convention at Sedalia on August 23, 29 and 30th the Missouri Farmers' Ass'n. unanimously decided to apply the Producers' Contract through its 400 Grain Elevators and Produce Exchanges and 300 Livestock Shipping Associations to grain, livestock and produce, it made a move that promises to become a new milestone in the history of American Agriculture and the operation of which will unquestionably be watched with very keen interest throughout the country. And that the adoption of this Contract was not a mere "flash in the pan" may be judged from the fact that over 6,000 farmers, including nearly 1300 regularly selected delegates from all over Missouri were in attendance. In other words it was the greatest and most representative gathering in the history of Missouri and therefore the decision of the convention in these premises should be of tremendous interest to every farmer in the state.

The Producers' Contract provides that the member of the M. F. A. will sell all their "merchandise grain, livestock and produce through the local and terminal marketing agencies of the organization and will carry a substantial penalty for the member who seeks to avoid its provisions. It will also apply at least morally to the buying of flour, feed fertilizers, binder twine, etc., and will not be put into effect until at least 75 per cent of the farmers of a community have "signed up." In substance, the contract is the same as that adopted by the Orange Growers of California some years ago and since that time it has made the growing of oranges one of the most profitable industries on the Pacific coast; later it was adopted with equal success by the Sun Maid Raisin Growers, while during the last two years it is estimated that it has put at least \$75,000,000 into the pockets of the Tobacco growers of Kentucky, Ohio and Tennessee; only recently the Tobacco growers of Missouri signed up almost solidly, while during the last two years nearly 300,000 cotton growers and 75,000 wheat growers have joined the procession.

The Sedalia Convention was addressed by the National Presidents of the Tobacco, Cotton and Wheat Growers' Associations, who urged this course without reservation and insisted that it is the only way to "pull the farmer's ox out of the ditch" and place him in position to demand "Production cost, together with a reasonable profit." "Before our Association was formed," said Judge Stone of Kentucky, head of the Tobacco growers, "we had to take what the big tobacco manufacturers offered us—but now since more than 75 per cent of the growers are signed up and banded together behind a great central Selling Agency, we are able to have something to say about what we receive for the fruits of our toil. And even so if today American grain, livestock and produce were sold through similar great central Selling Agencies the farmer would be able to have something to say about the

price—he would be able to compel the rest of society to pay him a dollar as of great purchasing power as the dollar he is forced to pay for merchandise, interests, taxes, etc."

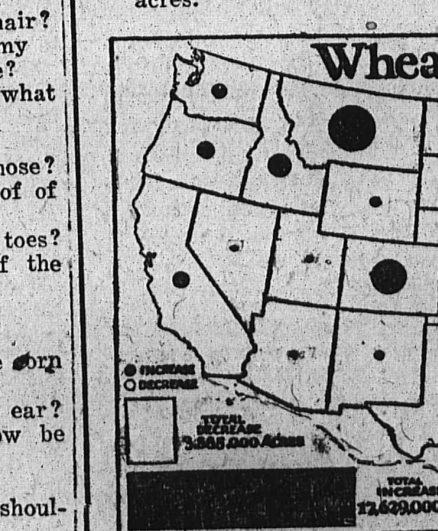
And thus when the matter was finally put up to the big convention, every delegate arose to his feet and the shout which came from their throats could be heard for blocks.

A movement is now on foot to form a working arrangement between the above organizations and the M. F. A. in order to insure the best possible team work all down the line. Aside from the 400 Elevators and Produce Exchanges and 300 Livestock Shipping Associations controlled by the M. F. A., in Missouri, it operates Co-Operative Livestock Commission companies at East St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph and it is estimated that these three companies will carry a substantial amount in commission charges \$250,000 in commission charges during 1923. It also operates nine Central Cold Storage plants which shipped nearly 2,000 carloads of eggs and poultry to the central markets last year—and the extra profits to its members amounted to many thousands of dollars. Its cream purchases during 1923 ran close to \$8,000,000 and recently the directors of the State Association appointed a committee which will shortly make an investigation of Co-Operative Creameries in Minnesota and Wisconsin with the view of financing similar enterprises in this state. In short the M. F. A. which has a membership of approximately 70,000 is considered the most powerful "farmers' machine" that can be found in the United States. The association's annual dues are \$2.50 and the association supplies literature free of charge which tells farmers how to organize a school house Farm Club and thus place themselves in line for the benefits of the organization. The Secretary is Howard A. Cowden of Columbia, Missouri. The adoption of the Producers' Contract by the M. F. A. means that the farmer will no longer meekly ask the buyers, "How much will you give me?" On the contrary, it means that through great central farmer controlled Selling Agencies he is getting ready to say, "My price is this and so." As Judge W. L. Steiner of Franklin county, President of the association said, when the convention was over, "For years the other fellow has told us how much he will pay for the products of our toil, but before long we intend to tell him how much we will take, just as the merchant does when we want to buy an article of merchandise."

BANKS BACK CO-OP SELLING
Reports from New York indicate that after three years of study several large financial institutions have reached the conclusion that co-operative marketing of farm products is a sound and practical and that they are willing to give the movement their support in a financial way. It is noteworthy that many banks throughout the country now are making it a condition of their loans to farmers that they be "sold" on co-operative marketing. This fact is the best sort of assurance to the farmer that if he will enter a co-operative marketing enterprise in the right spirit and with a view to improve his situation and that he will receive powerful and needed assistance.

WHEAT ACREAGE INCREASED
13,000,000 ACRES SINCE 1914

The 42 important wheat growing states have increased their wheat acreage 13,744,000 acres since 1913, according to reports of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. While 14 states, mostly in the East, reduced wheat acreage a total of 3,885,000 acres the others have planted wheat on 17,629,000 acres in excess of the 1913 acreage. Minnesota, with a reduction of 2,302,000 acres and the two Dakotas with a combined reduction of 929,000 acres are the only big wheat growing states to cut down their acreage. Illinois increased wheat acreage 1,013,000 acres since 1913. Kansas, Texas, Oklahoma, Montana and Colorado increased their wheat acreage 12,561,000 acres. Kansas leads the nation with an increase of 5,408,000 acres.



Wheat acreage increase of 13,744,000 acres in this country since 1913 is shown in the above map issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Farmers organizations are working to reduce wheat acreage to the amount required by the normal needs of America.

Overproduction of wheat and the financial hazard to the farmer of being on a "one crop" basis have led to the combined efforts of the Wheat Council of the United States and other farmers organizations for wheat acreage adjustment and diversification of crops.

War Debt And Reparation Problem

Tentative Plan Offered as Relief for Farmer in Address Before Farmer Banker Conference at Fargo, N. D.
(By Geo. H. Stevenson)

The Farmers' isolation, the necessity for independent or family unit production, the wide variety of products grown upon the average farm, the seasonal production and marketing of staple crops, resulting in market glut and uncertainty of income, are the underlying factors which constitute the inherent weakness of agriculture.

The average citizen, uninited by direct contact with agriculture, may be inclined to treat lightly the universal murmurings of our farmers at this time. To the contrary, however, those citizens whose duties have brought them into the intimate association with the farmers, and who have taken the time and trouble to directly through an adjustment of the Allied debt question contemplated under this plan.

First, it may be assumed that Europe will, in the future as in the past absorb our surplus agricultural products at the World price. Second, all nations will profit directly through an adjustment of the Allied debt question contemplated under this plan. Further, in the conclusion, it is well to keep in mind that purchases under the above arrangement would be made at the world price plus tariff differential and that transactions would be consummated behind closed doors, thus obviating any appreciable disturbance of the world markets.

When it comes to pass that under our democratic form of government one group of society prospers while another group representing an essential and nationwide industry such as agriculture fails to prosper, as evidenced by the ever-increasing burden of farm mortgage debt, which stood in 1910 around \$3,000,000,000 and in 1920 at \$8,500,000,000, an increase in 10 years of 183 per cent, it is the plain duty of our government and of all citizens to take cognizance of that fact.

In short, agriculture as an industry has reached that stage of economic distress where there appears to be but two courses left open. The first, is to continue along present lines, which shall lead soon to the syndicated method of farm operations, where the present farm mortgage holders and loaners of short time credit shall have title in fee to the farms, pooling their interests in syndicate operation of the land itself.

The second course open to us calls for "about face" under a dynamic, constructive leadership, capable of leading, first to temporary relief, and upon such temporary relief to build permanently along lines which shall recognize the "inherent weakness" of agriculture, and to the end that the farmers of America shall be saved their heritage which is to own in fact the land they till.

Whereas, the following of such philosophy does not make for rural progress, more than tramping in a tread mill, and since the farmer in the past has absorbed so much of this false philosophy that he resembles Mark Twain's frog, with his belly full of shot, simply pressing him to earth with what he has swallowed, and since the willingness of some of our professional and business men to serve as wet nurses for the International Harvester Company propaganda to speed up production, proves them to be an unadulterated bunch of blind asses, oblivious to their own interests, afflicted with the pernicious "meddler's itch" and whereas an old proverb sets forth the generally accepted axiom "that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander," though said in commercial meddlers might resent having a short course put on for them by the farmers, and

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Therefore it is resolved that not only the trespass upon our dignity by these more production agents, demands our severest criticism but also in that natural fitness of things, for their redundant aggregation of gall, that their meddling be marked "Exhibit A" for as a public nuisance and a menace to rural prosperity, which is basic to all prosperity, their case is on trial in the highest court, with a preponderance of evidence against them.

Nothing but the organization of the farmer can eradicate this abominable meddling in the farmer's business and place agriculture like other business where it can set its own pace, choose its own instructors and the kind of information desired. (Signed)

FARMERS' UNION,
Oak Hollow Local No. 155.
Lake Region Local No. 125.
German Local No. 123.
—South Dakota Union Farmer.

Mexico
Has Been Recognized
By the United States as having a stable and democratic form of government. This was an act of justice and of international good will much too long delayed. The Oregon administration has brought peace to Mexico with security for life and property. It is the strongest and the most popular government that the country has ever had. In a few years it will restore prosperity and re-establish liberty.

The only reason for the long delay of our country in recognizing the right of the Mexicans to run their own affairs was because oil speculators in the United States objected to the control of natural resources by the land and kept there for years by the influence of powerful American groups and individuals who were much more interested in profits than in the right of free people to govern themselves.

Further, this plan might well be extended to Germany as a basis of credit upon the Allies debt to us for all purchases of agricultural products by Germany, in consideration of a credit for like amount being made upon the German reparation debt by the Allies. Such a plan should

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The second course open to us calls for "about face" under a dynamic, constructive leadership, capable of leading, first to temporary relief, and upon such temporary relief to build permanently along lines which shall recognize the "inherent weakness" of agriculture, and to the end that the farmers of America shall be saved their heritage which is to own in fact the land they till.

Whereas, the following of such philosophy does not make for rural progress, more than tramping in a tread mill, and since the farmer in the past has absorbed so much of this false philosophy that he resembles Mark Twain's frog, with his belly full of shot, simply pressing him to earth with what he has swallowed, and since the willingness of some of our professional and business men to serve as wet nurses for the International Harvester Company propaganda to speed up production, proves them to be an unadulterated bunch of blind asses, oblivious to their own interests, afflicted with the pernicious "meddler's itch" and whereas an old proverb sets forth the generally accepted axiom "that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander," though said in commercial meddlers might resent having a short course put on for them by the farmers, and

Whereas, to place the wolf to guard the lamb, and the International Harvester Company to act as the "Moses" of agriculture, proves that we are entering the realm of pervert, where the order is upside down and progress advances backward.

Therefore it is resolved that not only the trespass upon our dignity by these more production agents, demands our severest criticism but also in that natural fitness of things, for their redundant aggregation of gall, that their meddling be marked "Exhibit A" for as a public nuisance and a menace to rural prosperity, which is basic to all prosperity, their case is on trial in the highest court, with a preponderance of evidence against them.

Nothing but the organization of the farmer can eradicate this abominable meddling in the farmer's business and place agriculture like other business where it can set its own pace, choose its own instructors and the kind of information desired. (Signed)

FARMERS' UNION,
Oak Hollow Local No. 155.
Lake Region Local No. 125.
German Local No. 123.
—South Dakota Union Farmer.

Mexico
Has Been Recognized
By the United States as having a stable and democratic form of government. This was an act of justice and of international good will much too long delayed. The Oregon administration has brought peace to Mexico with security for life and property. It is the strongest and the most popular government that the country has ever had. In a few years it will restore prosperity and re-establish liberty.

The only reason for the long delay of our country in recognizing the right of the Mexicans to run their own affairs was because oil speculators in the United States objected to the control of natural resources by the land and kept there for years by the influence of powerful American groups and individuals who were much more interested in profits than in the right of free people to govern themselves.

Further, this plan might well be extended to Germany as a basis of credit upon the Allies debt to us for all purchases of agricultural products by Germany, in consideration of a credit for like amount being made upon the German reparation debt by the Allies. Such a plan should

The Kansas Union Farmer

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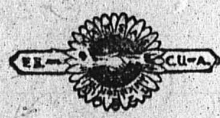
Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION



THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER, 27, 1923

CITY CONFIDENCE IN THE FARMER

It speaks well for the disposition of the American farmer that his customers in the city have absolute faith that no matter what happens he will stick to his job of feeding the world. Most folks who live in the industrial centers and in the great cities of this country are only a jump or two ahead of starvation. There are many millions of American homes in which there is never enough food on hands to last for twenty-four hours. There is scarcely a city in the United States that has food reserves equal to a seven days supply for its people. Any interruption of the steady and continuous flow of farm products from the country to the cities would result in almost immediate hunger among millions who are living in what they believe is absolute safety because they have confidence in the farmer and are certain that he will not desert his post.

The following short extract from an editorial recently printed in the Savannah Daily News is a tribute that the farmers of this country should appreciate. Thus the News:

"The coal mines may suspend operations on account of the quitting of thousands of miners, the mills may close down because the hands refuse to work or the employees refuse to pay, the railroads may stop their trains on account of labor troubles—the farmers go on standing by their calling, staying on the job. They may have bad seasons and a discouraging outlook in the prospects for their crops, they may find that the markets are such that the return for their sweat and skill and management is meager and their net profits may shrink to an exceedingly slim thinness—still they stay on the job. This and that class and the other group of workers may lay down on the job and engage in indefinite lengths of vacation—the farmer remains at his post. He is the original worker, the primal man of toil, the man who feeds us all, the only real creator of additional wealth—and he stays on the job."

That is certainly a fine tribute to the farmer as fine as could possibly be paid to a group whose only function is to labor and serve regardless of conditions or of rewards. It calls attention to his qualities as a workman, as a toiler and as a stickler in the face of all difficulties. Nothing is said about his use of his brains or the absence of such use. The farmer accepts his obligation to feed and clothe the world but those from whom he engages in "primal" toil should not expect him to discharge all his heavy responsibilities at his own expense. He may go broke on the job. In fact in existing conditions he is certain to go broke. In that emergency in spite of the faith that the city man has in the farmer he is apt not to desert but to be driven from his post of duty.

EGGS AND BUTTER

Nearly all the staple farm crops are annual turn over business propositions. This is absolutely true of wheat, cotton, tobacco and most of the fruits that are produced in commercial quantities. Farming that rests on one turn over a year calls for the highest type of business management. Dumping reduces prices. Orderly marketing based on proper storage and adequate financing is absolutely essential to prevent ruinous fluctuation in prices and to secure anything like a fair average return.

Nor is marketing the only business problem connected with farming based on a single annual turn over. If the total farm income for the year is received at one time it is very likely to be used in the same way. This leaves the producer without money for most of the year and makes credit necessary and interest an unavoidable expense. Good business men on the farms get around these obstacles by marketing their cash crops in several lots and by saving their income and allocating it to specific farm and home needs.

Necessity not within the control the average farmer perverts a business like use of an annual income that is received in a single payment. It is not strange therefore that many farmers are taking thought of some sort of reorganization

tion of their business that will result in marketable production every week in the year. So far eggs and cream are the two commodities most relied on to keep the farm on a regular pay roll. It is well to inquire whether there is any danger of saturating or glutting the markets for these products available to American farmers.

The Department of Agriculture reports that on August first of this year there were 10,503,900 cases of eggs in cold storage in the United States. This was an increase of 462,000 cases over the same date a year ago and was 2,682,000 cases more than the five year average. Does this large increase indicate an over production or is it only some first class evidence that the egg business is being handled better than it ever was before?

There are about 75,000,000 consumers of eggs living in the cities, towns and villages of this country. If they use two eggs a day each, not a very generous allowance, that means a daily consumption of 417,000 cases which would take up the present supply in storage in about twenty-five days if current production is excluded. During the next few months the hens will not be very busy and it is altogether likely that the entire reserve now in storage as well as the current receipts will be consumed by the first of January. The prices which are considerably above any five year average except in war times indicate that dealers are not alarmed over any possible over supply. The great increase in the quantity of eggs in storage appears to be due to the fact that the business is being better handled than in previous years. Instead of being dumped on the market and sacrificed at losing prices more eggs are being stored and delivered to consumers in an orderly way.

As yet it does not appear that egg production has out run consumption. In making plans for the future it should not be forgotten however that flocks of laying hens can be almost indefinitely increased in numbers in a single year and that it will never take more than twelve months to increase egg production far beyond the needs of consumers if too many people go into that business.

On the same date, August first, the stocks of creamery butter in storage amounted to 101,714,000 pounds which was 1,439,000 pounds less than a year ago but 1,855,000 more than the five year average. There is nothing in these figures to alarm the dairy farmers of the country. The butter reserve on August the first was sufficient to last the consumers of this country less than two weeks. The figures show that the growth of butter reserves has been slow for five years. The prices also indicate that there is no fear of the market being glutted.

There is no immediate danger of any considerable over supply of either eggs or butter. As long as there is plenty of employment for labor at good wages the present volume of production can be continued and even considerably increased without any serious danger of glutting the markets. These two commodities are therefore the farmers best hope and basis for a year round income.

It is quite evident that egg production is increasing more rapidly than that of cream. This is easy enough to understand. Poultry flocks can be accumulated much more quickly and cheaply than dairy herds. There is less labor in caring for hens than for cows and the penalties for ignorance and bad management are also considerably less. Hens can be kept anywhere but profitable cream production is possible only on farms where there is plenty of labor and feed available without hiring or buying.

Farmer folks looking for a short and comparatively cheap and easy road to an all the year round income will continue to go into the chicken business until that industry is over done. Men who look to the future will keep cows both for income and as the best possible aid in maintaining the fertility of their farms.

JULIUS IS ON THE JOB

President Coolidge now knows all about the business situation. President Julius Barnes of the United States Chamber of Commerce, A. C. Bedford who is vice president of the same body and at the same time is chairman of the Board of Directors of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and a hand picked delegation of similar birds called at the White House one day last week and gave up the straight dope about what the government should do in the interest of big business. Barnes never loses a chance to advise the servants of the people about their duty to the great commercial interests of the country.

About the same date word came out from Washington that the president is convinced that nothing in the shape of price stabilization can be of any real benefit to the farmers. That was the opinion that Barnes expressed at the alleged wheat conference held in Chicago in June. Anything like a guaranteed return for the capital and labor employed in agriculture is fundamentally unsound according to the president of the United States Chamber of Commerce and it now appears that the president of the United States is in perfect agreement with Mr. Barnes.

Perhaps these great men are right. At any rate they are safe. The interests that Mr. Barnes represents are doing quite well in existing conditions and Mr. Coolidge no doubt believes that such a majority of the American people are confirmed in the habit of voting party tickets that he is also sitting pretty. Still neither Barnes, Coolidge nor any of the other super-intellects have tried to show why it is economically sound for the government to guarantee income on the capital invested in railroads and to stabilize the wages of the labor so employed.

TARIFF AND FARM MARKETS

Mr. George M. Reynolds of Chicago is one of the big men of the republican party. He declined an invitation from Mr. Taft to act as secretary of the treasury during the administration of the present chief justice. He is a banker, a

director in many great industrial enterprises and is an outstanding leader of his party. Here is what he thinks of the McCumber-Fordney tariff law:

"The present high tariff is a big mistake. We cannot do business with the rest of the world so long as they must pay us with gold. If they cannot pay in goods, imports of which tariff laws prohibit or make too expensive, the export market will be killed. Remove the tariff barriers and one step will have been taken in the right direction. Europe formerly took most of our surplus farm products but can do so no longer. We can sell Europe only what she can pay for."

As this statement was made by one of the big republican leaders it is reprinted here without fear of criticism from those good members of the Union who are afraid that it will do great harm to the organization to discuss political questions in these columns.

PROFITS OF THE GRAIN CORPORATION

Under the management of Mr. Julius Barnes who is now president of the United States Chamber of Commerce the Federal Grain Corporation made a profit of \$58,000,000 on its operations during the war. There are a good many people who would like to know what disposition has been made of that money. The other day Senator Borah telegraphed to some one in Washington to find out for him what has been done with the proceeds of the government's venture into the wheat business during the war.

It seems that congress has authorized the loan of most of that \$58,000,000 to certain hard up European countries who used it in buying bread for their people. It is not likely that any of it will ever be repaid. If that money were in the treasury where it belongs it would go a long ways towards providing the funds necessary to stabilize the price of wheat at profit making prices.

In this matter the federal government appears to have done two things that are unsound economically. It fixed the price of wheat and made money in doing so. It then loaned the profits made from handling grain to foreign nations that are so poor that they cannot pay either the principal or the interest.

WHAT ARE YOU DOING FOR THE UNION?

Every member of the Farmers Union can do several things for the organization and keep doing them all the time. Here is a list of a few of the things that every member has an opportunity to do for the organization.

1. Pay all dues and assessments up to the end of this year. The organization cannot serve its members without income.
2. Attend every meeting of your Local and be one of the members to insist that the Local shall meet regularly at least twice a month and do something every time it meets.
3. Support every Union business enterprise with one hundred per cent of your patronage than can be given to that agency.
4. Read every word of every issue of this paper even if for no other purpose than to find fault with the editors. They might do much better if they had the benefit of your advice.
5. Accept all opportunities for service offered you on committees of either the Local or the County Union.
6. Talk over the weaknesses and failures of the organization only with your fellow members. Outsiders are interested in such matters only as they verify prophecies of failures made by those who are not well wishers of the Union.
7. Get your wife and children interested in Union activities and get your wives name on the roster of the Local.
8. Get a new member at every possible opportunity. Always have an application card in your pocket and a bunch of good reasons for your neighbors joining with you in this work.

These are just a few of the things that every member can do not only without any expense to himself but with the certainty that he is helping himself, his fellow farmers and the business of agriculture.

STRENGTHEN THE COUNTY UNIONS

During September the third series of the quarterly County Union Conventions for this year will be held throughout the state. Every County Union that has not already done so should adopt the system of by-laws that has been prepared by the National Union and that provide a complete program for regular and special meetings. In order that this matter may not be neglected it is necessary that every Local be represented at the coming county meetings and that the delegates go there determined to map out a program for the next year that will mean something for agriculture.

In view of the fact that more matters of importance to agriculture are coming up now than ever before in the history of our organization it would be well to have monthly meetings of all County Unions during the coming winter and spring. At the very outside there should not be more than two months between county conventions.

Before the next County Conventions meet it would be well for all secretaries who have not done so to secure several copies of the Manual of Procedure from Secretary Brasted who still has a supply in his office and can get more when they are needed. That booklet is a complete guide for Local and County Unions. If it is accepted and used there will be no more dull meetings.

The farm that produces something for market every day in the year is not apt to be mortgaged.

The farmers who board where they live are not so well off as they deserve but they are in much better shape than their neighbors who buy condensed milk, loaf bread, Swifts Premium Bacon, and canned vegetables and fruits.

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

Spain Has the High Fever

Of Revolution of a malignant type. It is not the people, suffering from the results of centuries of oppression, but the army that has revolted against the authority of the constitutional government. The king has acted with what many persons consider remarkable good judgment. Instead of trying to suppress the insurrection of the military swashbucklers and thereby creating a civil war he has joined the revolt and has made the general who stirred up the discontent the responsible prime minister or head of the government.

One of the curious results of the World War is that neutral European nations are recovering from its effects more slowly even those nations that engaged in the conflict. Where the results of the war have been accepted and the people have gone to work there is rapid recovery as in Finland and other Baltic states. Where the profiteers who made great fortunes out of the madness and the necessities of mankind have tried to perpetuate their power and their profits at the expense of the farmers and the wage workers there is continued and threatening evidence of revolutions in the making.

The only way to settle all the problems of government in all the countries is to establish the rule of justice for all classes.

Pinchot Settled the Coal Strike

And thereby became the most prominent man in his party. The senators from Pennsylvania and Secretary Mellon, also from that state, called at the White House last week and after a long talk with President Coolidge told the newspapers that inasmuch as it is very likely that Pinchot will be a candidate for the presidency they cannot at this time endorse the aspirations of the president.

The object of good politics is to win elections. Neither Coolidge nor any man of his type can be elected to the presidency next year. His nomination would mean the loss of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, the two Dakotas, Montana, Washington, Oregon, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas to the republican party. Without that group of states no republican candidate can be elected. The only way that the republican party can succeed next year is to nominate some man with enough progressiveness in his makeup to secure the support of the great northwestern states. Pinchot is such a man and is probably the only such man in the country.

Crops Are Mighty Good

In Colorado and Western Nebraska. Corn is better than in any previous year in that territory. All the way across eastern Colorado there are fine fields of corn in the dry farming country. Cheyenne county, Nebraska, will have a yield of more than 4,000,000 bushels. Many of the irrigated counties along the foot hills of the Rocky Mountains in Colorado have great areas of corn that will make from forty to eighty bushels per acre.

The farmers of the plains and the irrigated valleys will have an unusual income from their sugar beets, corn and alfalfa but, as for several years past will be forced to sell their wheat far below the cost of production. The proceeds of this years fine crops will not be any thing like enough to take up the debts that have been piled up by the losses of the four preceding years so that agricultural purchasing power even in that favored locality is far from being restored. The farmers will be able to buy only the absolute necessities and even then will be compelled to renew many of their notes at the banks.

Stages Carry Local Passengers

Between all the Colorado points that are connected with good roads. The railroads have greatly reduced the number of local passenger trains operated and the few that are still in service have very little business. The stages are big, handsomely built cars weighing as much as twenty tons when loaded and what they do to the roads is better imagined than described.

The big motor buses that are taking all the local business away from the railroads and are destroying good roads almost as soon as they are built pay nothing for the use of the highways that belong to the people and were paid for by taxation not a little of which is contributed by the

TO AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATORS IN EUROPE

Fellow Co-operators: The Members of the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America (National Farmers Union) send to you their fraternal greetings through the bearer of this letter, Mr. Charles A. Lyman, of Washington, D. C.

We firmly believe that close bonds of understanding and sympathy should exist between Co-operators of the world over, and, therefore we for many years have represented agricultural co-operators at the National Capital of the United States, to present to you our deep convictions of the desirability of working out a closer relationship between the organized Co-operators of the Old and the New World.

My most earnest hope is that there

railroads that are losing all their local business. Justice demands some sort of legislation requiring private parties that use public roads for commercial purposes to pay adequately for the privilege.

Automobile Railway Crossing Accidents

Continue to increase. The annual number of killings runs around 10,000. This is a greater loss of life than both federal and confederate armies combined suffered at Gettysburg in the greatest battle of the Civil war. Something must be done to protect the fools who drive motor cars from the effects of their own folly and to save the lives of thousands of men, women and children who are so unfortunate as to be riding in automobiles driven by persons who lack the sense to avoid obvious dangers.

There are two ways to prevent this horrible loss of life. In some states there are laws requiring every automobile or other motor vehicle to come to a full stop before crossing a railway track. Hardly any of these laws are far enough. In addition to stopping the driver or some one else in the car should be required to get out walk onto the crossing and after looking both ways flag the automobile across. Violation of such regulations should be punished not by a small fine but by an unobtainable sentence to the county jail for not less than thirty days.

The other plan to prevent killings at crossing is to require all highways to be elevated or depressed so that there can be no grade crossings in the country. This would cost the railroads or the taxpayers a tremendous amount of money that it is not fair to have to spend in order to secure the safety of half wits who are in a hurry.

Safety

For the General Public

For those unfortunate who are often compelled against their will to ride in automobiles driven by fools might be secured by a legal requirement for licensing drivers motor driven vehicles. No person should be permitted to drive a car until fitness has been demonstrated before a board of responsible examiners. Licenses should not be issued to any one under sixteen years of age.

Failure to observe the traffic regulations should be punished by the withdrawal of the driver's license for the remainder of the year for which it is issued and a second offender should be barred from driving a car for the balance of his life. To supplement these regulations the operating license of cars driven by persons without certificates of proficiency from examining boards or by those whose certificates have been forfeited and cancelled should be revoked for the remainder of the year for which they are issued and new licenses should be refused to all car owners who are known to be second violators of any of the traffic regulations.

Such a system might be costly and cumbersome but the disregard of the law and the loss of life in existing conditions are all but unendurable. Rightly used by men and women of ordinary intelligence the automobile is the safest vehicle ever designed for human transportation. Driven by the type of imbecile so common on the highways and streets of the country it has become a deadly threat to the lives of its users and to the safety of all those poor or old fashioned folks who must walk or ride in buggies and wagons.

Governor Walton Of the State of Oklahoma

May love a peaceful and quiet life but if he does he gets very little of that sort of living. He is convinced that the Ku Klux Klan, which is reported to have beaten more than two hundred people in a single Oklahoma county is a menace to society and has county is a menace to society and has about the work of destroying the "invisible Empire" in his state. To this end he has declared the entire commonwealth of Oklahoma under martial law and will undertake to do through military tribunals what he asserts that the courts and the elected officers the state refuse to do, that is to enforce the law.

In the mean time it is reported by the spec Star that the great majority of the people of Oklahoma are going on with their business and other affairs much as usual. It may be just possible that therein lies the reason for so many things that are wrong in this country. Too many citizens attend only to their own private concerns and take no part in public matters.

can be held during the coming year if possible, an international gathering of delegates of agricultural co-operatives, where the exchange of information and ideas may take place freely and fully, and where the seeds of lasting personal friendships may be planted. The world has become too small for us to remain permanently separated in the pursuit of those practical objects and cherished ideals which agricultural Co-operators hold in common.

Let us, therefore, begin now to consider these questions:

1. Can an International Meeting be held?
2. Will the City of Washington, D. C. be acceptable as a place of meeting?

I assure you that every courtesy and consideration would be shown to our friends across the Seas should we have the honor to have the meeting in the United States.

Kansas City Has a Lot of Law Breakers

Who live on the proceeds of burglary, highway robbery, porch climbing, automobile stealing and other forms of thievery, vice and crime. A few weeks ago a prominent lawyer who had served in the Missouri state senate was killed by thugs in his own house. After considerable delay the murderers have been arrested and have confessed. When they are brought to trial they will not plead guilty but will have a chance to get away and escape punishment if they can raise the money to hire lawyers sufficiently skilled to thwart the ends of justice.

It turns out that the man who did the actual shooting was a member of the police force up to a very few days before the killing. He had served a term in a state prison for a felony committed in another state and had been dismissed from the Kansas City police force for violation of the laws and regulations governing that body. The general public would like to know just how a man who had been in prison for felony secured an appointment as an officer of the law and whether there are many such men on the police force of Kansas City.

Germany Has Completely Abandoned

The policy of passive resistance to the French occupation of the Ruhr and is now ready to discuss reparations payments and methods of discharging her debts to the allied nations. It is reported that this change in policy has been forced on the politicians by the leaders of big business who have become convinced that they must take charge of the government if prosperity is ever to be restored.

French business interests will work with industrial leaders of Germany to restore production, re-employ labor and develop the resources of both countries. Germany not being under the necessity of supporting either an army or a navy can speedily rebuild her own prosperity but neither German sagacity nor French business ability can do very much for France until that country reduces the army, dismantles the navy, and ceases to waste the resources of her people in a wild orgy of armship building. Militarism and commercial prosperity cannot exist in the same country at the same time.

Co-operative For Farm Producers

Appears to be having its own way with the courts. Judicial decisions in Mississippi, Texas, North Carolina and Washington recently handed down have sustained the commodity contract and especially the clauses providing for the collection of liquidate damages from members who deliver their crops outside of their own organization.

The president, Congress, the courts the banks, and Mr. Barney Harnuch all being convinced that co-operative marketing is the only way out all that remains to get out, if they are right, and to make it unanimous is for the farmers themselves to accept this means of salvation and put their names on the dotted lines. They are doing that very thing with a good deal of enthusiasm right now. The Colorado sugar beet producers are signing up almost 100 per cent strong and the Colorado Wheat Growers Association has more than 3,000 members as against the 300 who had signed contracts on the first of January of this year.

The Navy Is Supposed to Develop

Experts in navigation but the recent disaster to the Pacific destroyer squadron is like to raise doubts as to the skill and ability of a good many commanding officers. Nine war ships steaming from San Francisco to Los Angeles with the whole two thousand miles of ocean between California and the Sandwich Islands for their passage were piled upon the rocks in about thirty seconds only a few days ago. Fog is blamed for this unparalleled disaster but the weather is not to blame for the speed of thirty miles an hour that was being maintained during a night so black that an electric search light could not be seen at a distance of a hundred yards.

Some one, doubtless a naval officer of high rank, is blamable for that disaster and the heavy loss of ships and lives. The people who pay the bills are entitled to the truth. The man or men responsible should be court martialled and dismissed from the service.

I propose this Congress in the interest of agricultural Co-operation per se, and, furthermore, as a practical step towards the advancement of permanent peace among the nations of the world.

My organizations will await with keenest anticipation the report which Mr. Lyman will bring back to us. With deep assurances of regard,

Yours sincerely,
C. S. BARRETT,
President Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America.

Why send your insurance money to Wall street. Insure your farm property in the Farmers Union Insurance Company and keep the difference in your pocket.

Why support so many cream stations, stores, and marketing agencies? Concentrate on the co-operative and watch your savings grow.

Boys' and Girls' Club News

HIGH SCHOOL HEREFORDS

(By J. C. Burleton)

They graduated the first class of Hereford baby beavers from a Kansas high school at Wakefield last spring. The class was organized all because a Government inspector from vocational agriculture came along and told Louis Vinke, the instructor, that the school was getting too much federal money for the amount of equipment supplied to teach the rudiments of better farm methods. Vinke relayed the message to Eugene Elkins, farmer-president of the school board, and added that something would have to be done about it. Vinke had been in the community a little more than a year and his opinion was beginning to be considerably respected.

A Plan That Succeeded
He told Elkins that he had a plan in mind which would "knock the inspector cold" or words to that effect, if he only had the use of some money to carry it out. The president of the school board inquired how much it would take. Vinke said if Elkins would provide the money for buying a carload of calves, he would buy the feed necessary to make them baby beavers if the class in livestock production would do the work and keep records.

Elkins thought that would be a mighty convincing way to teach vocational agriculture and agreed to supply the money for buying steers. Vinke went to the American Royal Livestock Show at Kansas City last fall and bought 65 head of Hereford calves that were shown by the Highland Breeders' Association of Texas. They were bid in at \$6.35 a hundred-weight and cost \$19.50 a head laid down in the feed yard at Wakefield. They averaged over 300 pounds at that time.

Cost of the Project
Cost of the project was \$1,287.50; Original cost of calves, \$1,287.50; freight, \$39.15; cost of marketing, \$182.35; interest on initial investment \$46.23; 2,075 bushels of corn at 67 cents, \$1,380.25; 3/4 tons of cottonseed meal, \$165.50; 3 tons of prairie hay, \$15; 3 1/2 tons of alfalfa hay, \$42.25. The total receipts were \$4,323.45 for 45,510 pounds of cattle at \$9.50. The steers made a net profit of \$732.16 and this with a profit of \$124.15 on the hogs which followed them brought the total returns on the project to \$916.37. Each steer brought an average profit of just \$14.09.

The calves were started on a pound of corn a head daily and increased a pound a week until they were receiving a full feed. Their average daily ration for the period was 10 pounds of shelled corn and 2 pounds of hay. During the last 100 days they had a pound of cottonseed cake a day. The average daily gain based on Kansas City weights was 2.04 pounds a head. The estimated daily gains in the feed lot were 2.25 pounds a head. The 14 students in vocational agriculture who studied livestock production this year took all care of the steers. They worked in shifts of three a week. Assignments were so arranged that one boy from the previous shift held over the next week to help the two new ones. One calf was lost during the winter so that only 64 went to market. Half of the profits from the steers will be devoted to purchasing equipment for the school and the other half has been distributed to the 14 boys who fed them.

In addition to this class project, nine students each fed a calf during the winter to fulfill home project requirements in livestock production. How the Work is Arranged
Under the vocational plan each student must have a home project, in livestock one year and in crops the next year. The state and government recommend class projects, similar to the one which carried out this year with the baby beavers. The crop class is growing a 20-acre field of Black Hull White flint this year. The project was suggested by the agronomy department of Kansas State Agricultural College, from which pure seed was obtained. The grain will be sold for seed and the fodder kept for feed.

Members of the crops class are doing all the work. The land was plowed early in spring. Eleven plow outfits and two stalk cutters were brought by students and they made the field ready in 5 1/2 hours. Profits from the project will be equally divided between the school and the boys when finished.
Time Given Shop Work
The class project work is done by committee. Vinke announces that there will be a plowing bee, a feed or manure hauling bee and members are appointed to see that teams, wagons, plows and other equipment are available. About 40 per cent of the class time is devoted to shop work. The boys make hay racks, wagon boxes, poultry houses, self feeders, repair gas engines, overhaul tractors and automobiles, lay concrete, study blacksmithing and rope splicing. The other 60 per cent of their time is spent in class, laboratory and field work. They test milk, fat, and seed corn, spray and prune orchards, make farm visits to study weed and insect pests, select seed corn and judge livestock.

Yes, the inspector of vocational agricultural schools is satisfied and says Wakefield Rural High School is up close to the highest possible notch. —Kansas Farmer.

COLORADO FORESTRY CLUB

What is claimed to be the only and only Forestry Club under Extension auspices was organized in Saguache county Colorado, last June with 12 members. In the direction of the

club the county Agent has been assisted by former Forest Ranger J. A. Sharp and Postmaster Perkins.

Two of the members, Norman Meenan, 13, and Billy Roberts, 15, gave demonstrations at the state fair of what they had learned and were able in this way to impart information to others.

The things they brought out were the means of identification of trees found in the timber stands and the importance of cleaning camps and preventing fire in the forests. They brought with them from the hills sprigs of quaking aspen, alder, willow, mountain maple, wild cherry and spruce. Each was taken up in turn and its characteristics and habits of growth explained. The part that the willow and alder play in flood times was brought out by the boys making it clear that these trees overhanging the edges of streams frequently are the source of trouble, inasmuch as they gather up dead timber and other debris to such an extent that the bed of the stream is choked and higher water causes disastrous flooding.

The boys quoted statistics on timber stands and cutting in the United States, stating that five times as much timber is used in this country now as is cut each year, that the country which thirty years ago had the densest growth of timber is now unable to supply its own need. They predicted that in another fifty years, at the present rate of consumption the United States would have no forests.

One Shorthorn cow for which the youthful purchaser gave this personal note three years ago so that he might feed and care for the animal as a part of his club work, was the means of an Idaho club boy, Frank Hankins, developing marked ability as a stockman. For three years he has cared for and managed his live stock according to the improved methods advocated by his agricultural extension agent, adding to his herd until he now owns eleven head of exceptionally fine pure-bred Shorthorn cattle. His profits for the year 1922 according to reports to the United States Department of Agriculture, were \$1,843.

THE CITY BOY IN THE COUNTRY
A certain city boy who is spending his vacation with country cousins is astonished to find that these country boys and girls are looking forward with eagerness to the opening of school in the fall. He thinks it is because they all belong to corn, pig and calf club, bread-making, poultry and canning clubs, and want to make reports to the teacher about all the things they have raised and then get ready to show some of the things at the county fair and win prizes. Here is the conclusion of a letter which they city boy wrote to his mother the other day:

"I don't want to go back to that old city school next year. I think it would be lots more fun to go to school here in the country where you have lots of time in the summer to raise things and belong to boy and girls' clubs. I belong to a Turkey Club, just Aunt Mary and I—and I just got to stay out here and tend to the turkeys. Aunt Mary gave me four young turkeys and she kept four and we are running a race to see which can raise the finest before Christmas."

BOYS AND GIRLS LIVESTOCK CLUBS AT THE AMERICAN ROYAL LIVESTOCK SHOW

Over \$2000 in cash, trophies, gold watches and gold medals will be offered on cattle, sheep and swine in the Boys and Girls Live Stock Club Department at the American Royal Livestock Show at Kansas City, Missouri, November 17-24, 1923.

The Kansas City Live Stock Exchange which is vitally interested in the promotion of more and better live stock in Kansas City's trade territory, is offering \$1000 on the Club classification.

The American Shorthorn Cattle Breeders' Association is offering \$400 in this department to be paid to boys and girls, whose calves show a preponderance of Shorthorn blood. The American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association is offering \$150 in the Club Department, in order to get the boys and girls interested in better methods of breeding and feeding of live stock.

The Aberdeen-Angus Association will offer \$25 in cash for best-bred Argus heifer and \$25 in cash and a valuable gold watch on fat steers, spayed or martin heifers of the Angus type.

A carlot class has been made for Boys and Girls Clubs at the coming American Royal this being the first Show to offer a class of this kind. Prizes of \$75, \$50 and \$25 will be offered on carloads of not less than 15 head of fat steers, spayed or martin heifers, shown by Club members from one county.

The Kansas and Missouri Shorthorn Breeders Associations, each will give a trophy to the boy or girl who shows the best junior yearling Shorthorn steers from his or her state. The Kansas Hereford Breeders' Association will give a trophy to the boy or girl who shows the best Hereford junior yearling steers from Kansas.

The National-Duroc-Jersey Record Association will give a gold watch to the boy or girl who wins the fat barrow show, provided the winning barrow shows a preponderance of Duroc blood, and \$25, if the first prize pen of fat barrows all show

Duroc-Jersey breeding.

As a reward to the State Institutions who are promoting Club work, the Kansas City Stock Yards Company will give a silver trophy for the best state exhibit of three fat steers, three fat barrows and three fat lambs, this trophy to be the property of the Boys and Girls Department of the state winning same.

COMMUNITY CO-OPERATION OR ORGANIZATION

Farmers Unions or meetings are no doubt the foundation of co-operation. If we are to keep up with the times we must meet and discuss our business affairs and try and educate ourselves so as to apply the best methods to our business. While the farmer is the main support for the whole country he is ridiculed or downed most every way by the lawmakers and the scientific pooling of crops and the handling of them by high-priced men is the safe and sane method of bucking the high-priced men on terminal markets. A stable market and an equal opportunity for all should be the farmer's aim, not a chance to gamble with professional men in the marketing game. There is plenty of chance for the farmer to gamble with the vagaries of the climate and the insect and disease pest which farm crops are open to should give the normal man all the sporting chances he really needs, without final gamble on the price after he has run the gamut of other chance and produced a crop.

Co-operation is the keynote to successful farming or marketing. There are numbers of ways that co-operation will work to great advantage if we would just make the effort. In fact, these days without it no great progress can be made or expected in any line of business. Stop and consider for a moment—It's through co-operation that our railroads, factories, ship lines and many other great achievements were established and through co-operation they are making success daily.

So in the same way, if not on so large a scale, we farmers can and must co-operate if we wish to make much progress or success in our line of business.

First, we must study our needs, then strive to supply them, which among we Eastern and Southern farmers is a big problem or proposition. To tackle the job by one's self or single handed, is almost impossible, as our needs are so varied and require such an outlay of means. It would be utterly impossible for the average farmer of the present day to think of supplying his needs in the way of actual farm equipment. This makes organization and co-operation more so important, as due to scarcity of labor and high prices to be paid for same we are bound to have gain in time place in the Farmers Control bill, moving machines, hay rakes, threshing machines, and other useful implements too numerous to mention.

We can buy co-operatively and use the same way. If each farmer owned his own machine, with no shelter, which would often be the case, the loss by rust and decay would be heavy on many machines, where several persons owned machines jointly the chances would be better for proper sheltering for them; and then even if they did have to stay out exposed to the elements, the loss would not be so heavy on one individual.

Then again, the community co-operation doesn't by any means stop here, for it has a great tendency to make us more sociable as our interests are made more in common and the more interest we have in our neighbors, far better community we will have.

The bankers have their associations, the manufacturers, the merchants meet regularly to discuss the best plans for their interest. So then, why not the farmer, as the ruler of the whole world in a way? So let's wake up and be doing our part as well.

Without co-operation farm life is hampered in many ways, not only in farm machinery, but to relieve the monotony of a continuous scramble for labor, then nine times out of ten what we get is almost worthless.

Attend the county and state fairs when possible, and also state farmers conventions. Let's get interested in our line of business; that is, in something more than simply the work past. Let's use our brains some as well as our muscles. Let's get the co-operative spirit and see after our end of the business as well as others are doing, we will then command the respect of other business associations or business people. We must remember that "we" are a business people from which the whole world depends, and we are capable of doing business if we will only just get about it. So let's get busy and show the world just what we can do. By so doing we will accomplish much.

Of course, farmers unions and institutes have increased rapidly in the past few years, yet, there is still considerable room for more.—W. H. W. in Southern Planter.

THE LUCKY FARMER

After the last few years' experience in organization work one would suppose that farmers would not hesitate to join together in an effort to better their marketing system. But this is not the case.

The reason seems to be that the idea still persists in the minds of many farmers that they will be lucky while their neighbors will be unlucky. Occasionally a potato raiser, or a wheat raiser, or a hog raiser hits a high market. Not all the time, but often enough to keep him gambling—just as a boob poker player is led along by a bunch of sharks until he digs up his roll, and loses it. The stockmen of the Middle West could control the market easily if they were willing to co-operate. The potato men could do the same, and the wheat raisers could get a better price by national co-operation. But they are not doing it. They don't like the idea of pooling their produce and taking orders from headquarters as to when to ship. They figure they know how to pick a market and get a high price.

The joker in this deck is that the men at the terminal markets have the edge on the farmer, because they

know far more than he does about daily supply and demand; they have more information at hand, and they can outguess the farmer right along. For one big "killing" that one farmer makes on the market, the insiders make a dozen.

The scientific pooling of crops and the handling of them by high-priced men is the safe and sane method of bucking the high-priced men on terminal markets. A stable market and an equal opportunity for all should be the farmer's aim, not a chance to gamble with professional men in the marketing game. There is plenty of chance for the farmer to gamble with the vagaries of the climate and the insect and disease pest which farm crops are open to should give the normal man all the sporting chances he really needs, without final gamble on the price after he has run the gamut of other chance and produced a crop.

The conditions are as follows:

1. Each county traversed by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway having a full time Extension Agent may enter this contest.

2. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway will make a contribution equal to the cost of one round-trip ticket from a point in each county to Chicago and return during the period of the International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago, December 1st-8th, 1923.

3. Such ticket will be furnished to one Boy or one Girl in each county as a reward for successful work in Club Contest projects.

4. This offer includes the cost of Railroad transportation only and not other incidental expenses of the journey.

5. The State Agricultural College of each state through the proper official having charge of the proper official will notify Mr. L. M. Allen, Vice President and Passenger Traffic Manager, Rock Island Lines, Chicago, Illinois, the full name and address of the winners in each county.

6. In his state, and from what station trip will be made and the Ticket Agent at that point will then be notified and instructed to furnish such transportation to Chicago and return, good for going and returning on the same dates as apply for the special rates to the International Live Stock Exposition.

7. It is the desire of the management of the Rock Island Lines that these trips be awarded as nearly as possible equally between the Boys and Girls Clubs.

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ROCK ISLAND TO GIVE FREE TRIP TO CHICAGO TO CLUB WINNERS

The Rock Island Lines will donate cost of trips to Chicago, to the winners of Farm Boys and Girls Club Contests, according to an official announcement made by Mr. L. M. Allen, vice president and Passenger Traffic Manager, in recognition of the splendid constructive work being done by the 600,000 rural boys and girls enrolled in these clubs, and the Agricultural College and County Agricultural Agents under whose supervision this Club work is conducted.

The motto of these Clubs is the 4-H's, leading for education in matters of head, health, heart and hand working for the solution of the agricultural problem on the sound economic basis of more efficient and profitable production.

The conditions are as follows:

1. Each county traversed by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway having a full time Extension Agent may enter this contest.

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KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

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

POULTRY

FOR SALE—BUFF ORPINGTON, White Wyandotte pullets (10); cockerels \$1.00. Daisy Swaney, Stockton, Kansas.

FOR SALE—S. C. WHITE LEGHORN cockerels and pullets, English strains. March hatch, \$1.00 each. Adolph Zalk, Holyrood, Kansas.

TOBACCO FOR SALE

LEAF TOBACCO—3 YEARS OLD. NATURAL Cured. Every Ready safety razor and six blades, or imported briar pipe, free with 10 lb. order. 10 lb. package, select chewing \$3.50; select smoking \$3.00; medium smoking \$1.75. Pay for tobacco and postage when received. FARMERS' UNION, Haverhill, Ky.

YOU ARE READING this classified advertisement. Which is just what thousands of other folks are doing. It's a grand way to carry your wares to sell, or buy, or exchange. Only four cents per word if ad runs 4 or more times. To tell the story and certain to bring results. If you try it you'll be sure of it.

STOCK

COLLIE AND SHEPHERD PUPPIES—E. A. Ricketts, Kincaid, Kansas.

SEEDS

ALFAL

Department of Practical Co-Operation

ATTENTION! FARMERS UNION MEMBERS

If you have not paid your 1928 dues, your Kansas Union Farmer will stop coming in a few days.

If you have paid your 1928 dues to your secretary, and he has not handed you your card, ask him why? It may be that he has failed to send the dues in to this office.

You can avoid missing two or three issues of your paper if you give this your attention.

C. E. BRASTED, Sec'y.

SPEAKING DATES.

State speakers will be present and address as indicated below. Requests for speakers within this date list should take into consideration the schedules already made.

JOHN TROMBLE.

October 10-11-12 — Kansas City, Mo., International Farm Congress.

M. O. GLESSNER

October 4—Axtell.

To Local Secretaries And The Membership In General

We have the State Constitutions for 1922, "containing the Amendments as adopted," ready for distribution at 5c per copy.

C. E. Brasted, Secretary.

The regular meeting of the Crawford County Farmers' Union will be held on the last Tuesday of each month throughout the year except when this date falls on a Legal Holiday.

A. C. BROWN, Co. Pres.

CRAWFORD COUNTY MEETINGS

At Girard, Kansas. Girard Local No. 494 of the Farmers Union meets in Union Hall the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 7:30 p. m.

L. E. Roof, Pres.

Roy W. Holland, Sec.

UNION LOCAL NO. 2019

Blaine O'Connor, Sec'y. Regular meetings on the first and third Thursdays of each month, at 7:30 p. m.

J. R. Horton, Pres.

ORDER PRESIDENT BARRETT'S BOOK

We now have a supply of the book "Uncle Reuben's Activities in Washington," on hand and can fill orders direct from this office.

Make remittance of \$2.00 to C. E. Brasted, Salina.

C. E. Brasted, Secretary.

AT STRONG CITY OCTOBER 6TH

The Quarterly meeting of the Chase County Farmers Union No. 62, will be held on Saturday, October 6, 1928, at 2 o'clock p. m. at Strong City, Kansas.

All locals are urged to send full delegations as all the officers for the ensuing year will be elected at this meeting.

J. E. STOUT, Sec.-Treas.

DOUGLAS COUNTY MEETING

Douglas County Farmers Union held their quarterly meeting September 15th at Franklin school house. The delegates were slow gathering so the meeting was postponed until the 16th. A beautiful dinner consisting of mashed potatoes, fried chicken, gravy and everything else that goes to make a delicious picnic dinner served cafeteria style.

Meeting convened about 1 p. m. On account of car trouble the secretary came in rather late so Mr. Fox was appointed secretary pro-tem. There was considerable discussion by the different delegates how to make the meeting more interesting and beneficial.

The president and secretary were instructed to select some subject for discussion at next meeting, and also name the delegates that are to give a ten minute talk. W. R. Stubbs gave a talk of about three quarters of an hour and left immediately after his talk.

One of our county commissioners, Mr. Cretzinger, he is also a Farmers Union member was with us, was called upon to make a talk. If he had known that he would be called upon he could have been prepared to have given a much better speech. Our next meeting will be held on December 15th at Blue Mound schoolhouse and I am hoping that there will be a better attendance. Adjourned.

MRS. G. W. HARDTARPER.

REPUBLIC COUNTY FARMERS UNION PICNIC

The Republic County Farmers Union picnic, which was held at the Kuhn Grove Saturday, September 15 was a real success. In spite of the threatening weather a very large attendance enjoyed themselves for the day.

M. O. Glessner, state lecturer, gave the address which was very interesting and beneficial to all present. The Grace Hill band furnished the music which kept everybody in a cheerful mood.

The program which consisted of ball games, musical numbers, dash race, sack race, horse race and ball throwing contest by the ladies was

enjoyed by all. The loyal members of the Grace Hill local deserve most of the credit for the success of the picnic, as they had charge of the program.

BUSH CITY PICNIC

The Bush City local entertained the county meeting of the Farmers Union Saturday, September 1st.

A picnic was held in the park in connection with the meeting. Despite the rain of the previous evening a good crowd assembled although the delegates did not get there.

The athletic stunts were given before dinner, which was of the old fashioned basket kind in the park. About one o'clock the people gathered into the auditorium until there was no longer room, many of which could not get in. A short business meeting was held after which a literary and musical program was rendered by the Bush City local.

The program was of the best the audience seemed delighted with it, and Mr. Lansdon requested that some of the best numbers be brought to Salina and put on for Booster week at that place.

Owing to the crowded condition of the auditorium it was decided to adjourn to the park for the address by Mr. Lansdon.

He being a national lecturer we felt that we were fortunate in being able to procure such an able speaker. His address was good and was well appreciated by us.

During the business meeting it was voted to hold the next county meeting with the Sunnyside local in Mr. Keiser's grove. Mr. Keiser being present suggested one more outdoor meeting and invited them to his grove near Colony.

BERTHA L. BAKER, Reporter.

TOO MUCH "GOING IT ALONE"

On the part of the farmers themselves there is dawning a realization that a goodly portion of their difficulties have been the natural result of their going it alone, each man running his own job with a superb disregard of what other farmers were doing. They have now seen it forcibly demonstrated that while other lines of industry suffered severely from deflation of prices, recovery has been quickly brought about in most lines, as the effect, chiefly, of organization. The result today is that the prices of farm products are still relatively much lower than the prices of practically everything the farmer has to buy. The farmer is justly disgruntled at this state of affairs, but in his present unorganized condition there is hope, he is little that he, as an individual, could do to bring about a readjustment.

The fact is that farming, as a business, is out of step with modern business methods, and this is reflected clearly and unfortunately in the present status of farming communities. The day of individualistic, non-co-operative methods in any line is drawing to a close, for it has proved wasteful and unprofitable as a system of production. Report of Agricultural Committee, Oregon Bankers Convention.

A REPRESENTATIVE FARM GATHERING

The official call for the Seventeenth Annual Sessions of the International Farm Congress, which will be held at Kansas City, Missouri, October 10, 11, and 12, provides for official representation as follows:

Nations, States and Provinces, 25 delegates each.

National agricultural organizations or societies, ten delegates each.

State agricultural organizations or societies, Agricultural Colleges, and State Boards of Agriculture, five delegates each.

County agricultural organizations or societies, Boards of County Commissioners, and commercial organizations having agricultural bureaus, three delegates each.

Members of the Congress in good standing are considered accredited delegates without appointment.

Delegates Get Reduced Rates. A special rate, on the certificate plan, of one and one-half fares for round trip over all the railroads in the United States and Canada, has been granted for this occasion.

An Economic Program. The program of the Farm Congress this year will be devoted to the economic problems of agriculture, although questions pertaining to the best farming practices and to constructive agricultural education in general will receive attention as here tofore.

Co-operative Marketing, Crop Diversification, Transportation, Dry Farming, Reclamation, Highway and Natural resources will be featured.

International factors bearing upon the agricultural industry will receive comprehensive analysis. For this reason it is expected that those countries whose trade relationship with America involves farm products will send strong delegations. The President, under authority conferred by the United States Senate and House of Representatives, has extended the International invitations.

THE FABLE OF THE FARMER AND THE BANKER

The Farmer had long been raising only wheat, wheat, wheat, with the price going down, down, down, until he could no longer pay the Banker even the interest on his mortgage.

The Banker, now showing much interest in the Farmer, told him the advantages of diversified farming, and that he should raise as much corn as wheat.

The Farmer followed the advice of the Banker, well knowing the country was not suited to corn, and next year, he delivered only the usual amount of wheat to the Banker; but the Banker said nothing, expecting to receive the corn later; yet, as this never came, he made inquiry of the Farmer, whereupon the Farmer told him he had become more prosperous under his advice, and had thereby saved himself much work and great loss.

The Banker, here suspecting some fraud, was about to turn furiously upon the Farmer; but the Farmer soon quieted him by telling him that he had indeed planted corn, as the Banker had advised but that the hot winds had killed it when yet small, so that he had saved himself the work and expense of cultivating, harvesting and delivering to the Banker, as well as some taxes.

"Next year," the Farmer continued, "I am going to plant all my farm in corn, and grow rich saving that money I would otherwise lose raising wheat."

A. A. GRAHAM.

OUT WHERE THE WEST BEGINS

Out where the sun beats down a little stronger;

Out where they work about four hours longer;

Out where they raise the corn and clover;

But have nothing to show when the year is over—

That's Where the West Begins.

Out where the mavericks bellow and bawl;

The farmer weeps at the long freight haul;

For he knows that the railroads will get it all;

Where the risks are great and the profits small—

That's Where the West Begins.

Out where the farmers rave and cuss But do not strike and raise a fuss.

As they pay for goods sold Pittsburgh Plus!

Where things are in a gosh-awful mess—

That's Where the West Begins.

—J. Clemens Erlander in the Grant (Neb.) Tribune.

IOWA WOULD CUT 28 PER CENT

Des Moines, Ia.—Should the farmers of all the state curtail their winter wheat sowing as sharply as Iowa farmers have indicated they would this fall, the country's winter wheat acreage would be reduced to the pre-war average, according to the United States bureau of agricultural economics here.

The bureau just has completed a survey of plans of its farmer correspondents who grow winter wheat, the result indicating that only 72 per cent of last year's acreage will be sown to winter wheat this fall. Last fall's estimate of this acreage was 773,000 acres. The indicated curtailment would give Iowa a winter wheat acreage this year of only 557,000 acres.

This survey, also carried on in other states, shows that Iowa's wheat acreage will be reduced to a greater extent than any other state.

WASHINGTON-IDAHO FRUIT VIA JOBBING ASSOCIATION

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 25, 1923. Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas.

The Washington State Farmers Union is just opening up a fruit department for the handling of apples for our Washington growers, direct from producer to consumer. The opening of this department is a very important expansion of the services of the Farmers Union.

In the first place our apples are as good as are produced anywhere (not to say the best).

Second: The producer pledges his honor to make the grade and pack strictly in accord with the state grade and packing rules, which are very strict.

Third: The Farmers Union label will be on each box and will be a guarantee of the content of each box and the integrity of the shipper.

Fourth: The Farmers Union label will contain valuable information for prospective consumers as to the time the different varieties of apples will be ready for use and the significance of the standard grade names that have been adopted for apples.

This label will be copyrighted and no one permitted to use it except members of the Farmers Union.

When the consumer has an opportunity to purchase the best quality of fruit direct from producers who have had years of experience in growing, packing and shipping at the same price f. o. b. Wenatchee, the jobbers and brokers pay for it, a new era in fruit marketing will have seen its rising sun.

We urge all who are desirous of securing your requirements of the choicest apples under this plan of direct from producer to consumer to write your state exchange. If you do not have a state exchange or a state jobbing association and are in position to handle a car, write J. L. Youm, Secretary of Local Farmers Union No. 228, Wenatchee, Washington, for prices. Under this plan you will get just what you want and just what you pay for and any time there is any complaint that this fruit was not properly packed and graded or not true to the variety stamped on the box, notify the state headquarters of the Farmers Union, Spokane, Washington. No one will be permitted to use the Farmers Union label

ing states have joined the American Wheat Growers Association, and are counting their contracts by the sack full.

Canada is pooling by convention, thousands sign up at a time, big, little, fat, lean, homely ones, crippled, deaf, blind and all but the dumb ones and they do like the ones in Kansas.

The Progressive State Bank of Winfield run by Senator King and the boys was the first bank in the state to help the pool in moving the first wheat. Three thousand dollars was loaned the Association. This loan run from July 7th to September 12th. When the Association paid off the loan not one cent of interest was charged. Can any bank in the state show a more co-operative spirit? Senator King is one of the old timers. He has been connected with the farmers movement for almost a century, one would judge by the looks of his snowy white hair. As a Farmers Alliance member many years, Senator King, (Star) and the Farmers Union find him still sticking to the farmers. The pool has the endorsement of the Senator. You have got to get together and then stick together" was a remark the writer heard the Senator make last year at Hackney. Do you believe he is sincere in what he says and does? His actions in support of your movement ought to put to shame every young man that has not signed up.

M. O. GLESSNER.

The attitude of the Kansas City Star (Weekly) toward the Kansas Wheat Grower.

The writer hereof has been a reader of the Kansas City Weekly Star for many years. Before taking the Star in order to get the views of the other fellow. The fellow that lives off of the farmer not for the farmer.

Am still a reader of the Star and for the same reason, for I am able to get the views of the other fellow, the bunch that live off of the farmer, stated more clearly, and concisely, perhaps, than in most other so-called farm publications.

The particular, insidious attack that is now being made on the Kansas Wheat Grower, is certainly unbefitting to the great ability of the editor of the Weekly Star.

The Editor of the Weekly Star is continually jibbing the wheat grower, with such advice as to go to work all the year Mr. Wheat Farmer, and even in the last issue editorially informed the Wheat Grower that all other people worked the entire year, and to be sure the wheat farmer should not expect to live off of the public much longer.

As I said in the beginning have been a careful reader of the Weekly Star for many years and can form a somewhat imperfect perspective of the tremendous amount of work performed by its editor.

There is usually about one column on page (4) on ordinary farm subjects edited somewhat above the average of editorials along this line. Then there is the usual round of Golf Links the Country Clubs, the morning auto drives, the frequent dinners and Tea-ances, occasional speeches, making at farmers' gatherings, spreading oil on the troubled waters of the farmers condition, etc., etc., etc.

To be sure Mr. Wheat Grower, you should be ashamed of yourself; you do nothing but get up early in the morning do the same thing the next day. How can you expect the editorial and business world to permit you to encumber this mundane sphere longer?

It might be said as a matter of history that when this same editorial page was placed on a National Committee a few years ago to set the price on the farmers wheat. It became necessary to call in some of these lazy farmers to enlighten him on just how much it did cost to produce a bushel of wheat. Perhaps the editor of the Star discovered the laziness of the Wheat Farmer at that time, and has just now been able to tell the wheat farmer what "ails him."

Such advice from "time killing" editorials is an insult to the industrious wheat grower and farmer, and should be resented entirely. There is not a wheat grower in Kansas, but what each year of his life performs more useful labor, and gives to society a greater blessing than will the busy Editor of the Star if he lives through out the endless cycles of eternity.

U. S. ALEXANDER

STATE POOLS WOOL

New York farmers who pooled their wool this year will get the highest possible prices, F. E. Robertson, manager of the New York State Sheep Growers' Cooperative Association, believes. While there is a slight sag in the wool market at present, fundamental conditions are such that it is believed only temporary and prices will strengthen soon when buying begins again.

Practically all the wool consigned to the pool is now stored in the big warehouse at Syracuse and grading is rapidly nearly completed. From present indications it is apparent, Mr. Robertson says, that the amount pooled this year will be about the same as last year, or approximately 500,000 pounds. Wool is regarded as in a splendid condition.

CREAMERY ASSOCIATION SETS SHIPMENT RECORD

The New York office of the Minnesota Co-operative Creameries' association in July, handled 247 cars of butter for member creameries. This is 28 cars more than had been handled in any previous 30-day period. In addition to these cars, which contain

ed over 7,000,000 pounds of butter, the office handled 5600 cases of eggs. The new Chicago office of the association handled its first car late in August.

The Houston Post's theory about evolution: When they were corn doctors, it was 50 cents; when chiropodists, \$1.50. When they become pediatricists, it will be \$2.50.

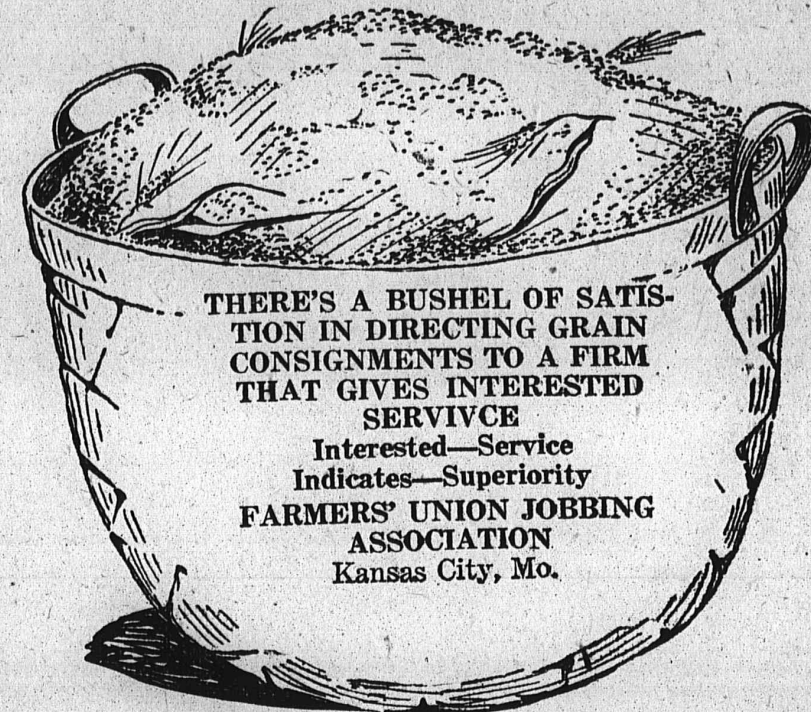
It skims 99.99 per cent clean. The Renfrew Cream Separator costs less, lasts longer. FAIRBANKS MORSE & CO., Kansas City, Mo.

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HOTEL RASBACH

12th and Wyandotte, Kansas City, Mo.

NEWLY DECORATED THROUGHOUT. EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. NO ADVANCE IN PRICES. WHERE YOU MAY BRING YOUR MOTHER, SISTER—DAUGHTER. CONVENIENTLY LOCATED TO ALL BUSINESSES. DIRECT CAR LINE TO STOCK YARDS.



THERE'S A BUSHEL OF SATISFACTION IN DIRECTING GRAIN CONSIGNMENTS TO A FIRM THAT GIVES INTERESTED SERVICE

Interested—Service
Indicates—Superiority
FARMERS' UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION
Kansas City, Mo.

INSURANCE

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

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

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

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