



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER



Organization

Education

Co-operation

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A Radio Talk to Food Consumers Production Costs and Other Figures

B. F. Yoakum Has Made An Intensive Study of the Cost of Food Also Making Conditions All Over the United States. Although He Confines His Figures to New York Alone in This Article the Same Outrageous Burden of Food Cost to the Consumer is Felt Everywhere. His Remedy Is Sensible and Plausible.

B. F. YOAKUM
(Broadcasted in New York City, Monday, Nov. 3, 1924)

During three years I have devoted much time in studying the cause of the enormous spread between the prices paid to the producers of food and the prices paid by the consumers. I have conclusively shown that the food articles for which the producers receive 7 1/2 billion dollars are sold to the consumers for 22 1/2 billion dollars. A liberal allowance for distribution service, including transportation, profits, commissions, etc., would be 7 1/2 billion dollars.

Under a National Marketing System with the producers in close co-operation with the consumers, farming would be relieved of its financial distress and the cost of kitchen food to the housewife, reduced approximately 25 cents of each dollar now paid. I will briefly give a few illustrations which apply to 27 standard articles of food:

Recently, newspapers published that in a talk before a Civic Organization, Commissioner of Markets, Mr. O'Malley, referred to a case where a Texas farmer had shipped ten carloads of onions to New York; at the then prevailing prices, these onions were worth \$10,000. From the sale of these onions the farmer hoped to relieve his financial embarrassment, but instead the onions were dumped in the Jersey meadows and all the farmer received was a freight bill for his investment and labor.

The retail market price of onions is 6 cents a pound. A carload of 30,000 pounds sell at retail for \$1,800.

From a producer in northern New York, on October 22nd, 1924, the following offer for cabbage was quoted to Joe Botton:

"We offer you large cabbage at \$4 per ton, loaded on cars at station."

Hauling and loading costs \$1.00 per ton, leaving \$3.00 net to the farmer. I purchased cabbage in different parts of New York City today and paid 4 cents per pound, or at the rate of \$80.00 per ton, equal to 2,000 per cent. profit on a ten-day turn over.

The farmers of New York State are selling their potatoes at \$2.22 to \$2.75 per barrel (200 pounds) or approximately \$2.50 a barrel delivered.

I purchased potatoes today in different parts of the city and paid from 3 to 4 cents a pound, or \$8.00 to \$8.00 a barrel retail, 150 per cent. profit on a ten-day turn over.

These prices apply to Maine and New York grown potatoes. The potato growers of the two States are competing and cutting the throats of each other because there is no National Marketing System under which prices can be regulated and farmers receive a fair price and the consumer is relieved of his burden of food cost by cutting out the middle man.

With Maine producing 21 million bushels of potatoes, Pennsylvania 28 million, New Jersey 16 million and Ohio 11 million bushels, all selling in New York, no law now enacted, whether or not, the Bureau of Markets is supervised by the Chief Executive or by any department of the State of New York, can maintain a fair price to the farmers of New York under the existing marketing system.

It is all idle talk and political bumble to discuss a theory that agriculture can be restored to prosperity and its products sold at less cost to the consumer than the principles laid down by the enormous middle man who cuts out the farmer and wastes now incurred through useless multiplied commissions and profits taken out between the farm and the kitchen.

The only permanent relief must come through national co-operative organization.

That you may appreciate the enormous sum that the consumers of New York City are paying daily for their food supply:

If New York's six million people enjoy their three meals a day, it means 18 million meals daily.

Estimating the low average of 50 cents for the three meals a day, or 17 cents a meal, means that the women of New York, to supply their kitchens, are paying 90 million dollars a month, or an annual food bill of more than one billion dollars.

Of this large sum of money the farmers receive approximately 350 million dollars, the 650 million dollars going for transportation, commissions, profits, etc.

Therefore, after deducting 325 million dollars for legitimate distribution cost, the remainder should be divided equitably between the producer and the consumer.

The first impression that is made upon the mind of anyone not familiar with the food problem of New York City is that it is outrageous. The second thought is, how can it be remedied?

All kinds of political talk, devices and schemes suggested through honest or ulterior motives will not benefit either producer or consumer, un-

less based upon sound and economic laws. The only hope for substantial and permanent relief to the producer and the consumer is found in the sound and emphatic message to Congress last December by President Coolidge:

"No complicated scheme of relief, no plan for government fixing of prices, and no resort to the Public Treasury will be of any permanent value in establishing agriculture. Simple and direct methods put into operation by the farmer himself are the only real sources of restoration."

This principle as laid down by President Coolidge was supplemented by the direct, and specific agricultural plan adopted at the Republican National Convention held at Cleveland, Ohio.

"We favor, without putting the government into business, the establishment of a Federal system of organization for co-operative marketing of food products."

The policy laid down by President Coolidge and the Republican Party was augmented by Colonel Roosevelt, who in his speech of acceptance on October 1st, said:

"I believe that intelligent co-operation instituted by the farmer himself, and facilitated by permissive legislation, is one of the ultimate and sound solutions of the agricultural problems which so gravely affect our country. Farming is a basic industry of the country, and when the farmers fail, the country fails, and the people of the cities suffer equally with those in the rural districts."

Under present exorbitant food prices it may interest you to know that the cost to distribute to you farm foodstuffs including transportation, foodstuffs, commissions, etc., is 150 million dollars more than the total income tax paid this year by accumulated wealth in all of lower New York City and upper New York City, which was \$492,173,000.

The remedy—Co-operative Marketing and Centralized Distribution.

Instead of four food stores on one city block, with four rents, four overhead charges, four families to support, reverse it and make one food store to four city blocks.

Production Costs and Other Figures

Not so many years ago the farmer was charged with being a poor accountant. It was said that he was a "thumb nail bookkeeper" and that his undetected losses ran him into ruin. He was exhorting, cursed and pitted because of his slipshod methods and lack of business ability and as an object lesson, his attention was called to the progressive and up-to-date methods of the food products of the distributed food products of the nation; utilized everything but the head of the pig and whose turnover and overhead were figured to a fraction of a cent.

The farmer yielded to outrage public opinion. He became a bookkeeper and a statistician. He studied at the state college and was enabled to compute costs scientifically and, at last, he was able to see the light.

He discovered that most of his staple crops were being produced at a loss. The more wheat, potatoes and corn he raised, the nearer he approached insolvency and the more he was forced to practice economy and self-denial.

Inadvertently he discovered the worst leak of all. He found that while mounting interest and invested charges and high priced labor were not reflected in the prices he received for his products, the consumer was paying the full toll and then some.

The illuminating fact was discovered that two-thirds of the consumers' dollar went to the middleman. Out of twenty-two and a half billion dollars which the consumer paid for his foodstuffs in 1922, fifteen billion went to the distributors and only seven and a half billions to the farmers.

Being now an efficiency expert himself, the farmer naturally seeks to solve the problem of his own profits and losses and seeks to trade this information to the interests for some of their inside facts and figures.

But lo, such figures are not available. The touted and acclaimed efficiency of the food distributors does not include such a thing as a balance sheet and neither the two-thirds of the public can trace the two-thirds of the consumer's dollar to its mysterious lair. A celebrated Congressional investigating committee succeeds little better and retires in practical defeat.

A group of interests which takes from the farmer and the consumer per cent which have running water in public two-thirds of every dollar spent at the house?

for farm products appear to be unable to tell where the money goes or what profits accrue from the business.

It is as a result of bad management and inefficiency, the food distributors of the country are unable to handle the farmers' product for less than two-thirds of its selling price, the farmers themselves should be permitted to correct such enormous waste by establishing a sound marketing system of their own.

If, on the other hand, the distribution of the farmers' product is efficient, if products are being carried from the farm to the consumers' table at a minimum cost, then both the farmers and the public are entitled to know what becomes of the other two-thirds of the dollar.

It is quite apparent that the food distributors are in the hands of a few. If the charges of fifteen billion dollars for distributing twenty-two and a half billions of food products is honest and actual, then the system is stupidly wasteful and should not be permitted to exist another day. If it actually costs twice as much to market the farmer's crop as it does to plan and produce it, the less we talk of efficiency, the better.

But if, on the other hand, the system is efficient and the actual costs of distribution are submerged under a tremendous flood of private profit then the situation is charged with selfishness and criminality and no lobbying or political jockeying can justify its continuation as a factor in the economic life of the American farmer or the American consumer.

A REVIEW OF THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY IN COMPARISON TO THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.

I noticed in the papers recently that Senator Borah of Idaho, after an interview with the President, stated that the President was in full sympathy with an expanded reclamation policy and that in all probability a large number of new government projects would be started next year.

With little later I read an interview with the President in which domestic agricultural production would exceed domestic demand for agricultural products and that we should turn now to considering means whereby our future demand for agricultural products could be properly met. This evidence could be read as a reference to increased governmental expenditure for reclamation.

As I see it, there is no policy which could be pursued that would be detrimental under present conditions to the welfare of the average farmer of this country. Such a farmer now owns his own land, pays taxes upon it and his stock and equipment and is now laboring under the disadvantageous situation produced by a tariff which on account of over-production does not protect the price of his products while it increases the price of what he buys. Are all the economists of the Department of Agriculture who have gone through the country in recent years telling the farmers that over production is the source of their distress entirely wrong? Is the statement not well founded that the price of the surplus product subject to export fixed the price of the entire production? The condition during the war evidenced extreme rapidity with which agricultural production could be increased on lands now privately owned and already in cultivation. This production has been diminished since the war but the great cost to the farmers of the country—the price depression that resulted—caused not only financial loss but actual suffering on the part of thousands of farmers and their families. How anyone could believe, after considering the variations in the total agricultural production for the last ten years, that the domestic demand would soon reach the level of the potential production of lands now already privately owned and operated is hard to understand.

After the war, when the factory production of the country was largely in excess of the demand, by force of competition and natural economic law, a large number of manufacturing plants were closed down and forced out of business. Thereby the surplus of manufactured products was reduced and the plants remaining in operation again became profitable.

Consider the situation that would exist in the manufacturing industry if the Government had stopped in and reopened, at its own expense, those closed factories or established new factories to make up the loss in production. Would not such action have created chaos in the manufacturing industry? Yet this is apparently exactly the course now suggested with reference to agriculture. Does not the same rue apply to the agricultural situation? Here in this section of the country where the farmer owns his own land, we would marvel rather at the Government's waste of money in reclaiming forest lands for forest purposes. This would have the double effect, first, of reducing production of agricultural products in the present to a certain limited extent; second, future generations would be benefitted by an increased supply of lumber and thus sound public policy would be served.

Is your farm included in the 10 from the farmer and the consumer per cent which have running water in public two-thirds of every dollar spent at the house?

FROM THE FIELD MAN.

On Monday, the 17th of November we left Salina in company with Dr. N. L. Book and wife, bound for Oklahoma City to attend the National Convention of the Farmers Union. We found the roads very good and the wheat conditions good by way of Wellington and Caldwell. On leaving Caldwell we drove across the State line into Oklahoma finding ourselves in a beautiful country, the land laying nice and level. The roads began to get a little rough from the fact that they had had heavy rains four days before. We continued our journey down to within about ten miles of Enid, Okla., where we wrecked our car and had to be hauled in. After having a good night's rest and arrangements made to have our car repaired, we concluded to continue our trip by way of the Santa Fe railroad through Edmond, Guthrie and the Oklahoma City. We were very much interested on our road down as we were on a slow train which gave us plenty of time to observe the country. Their fall wheat all looked fine. They appeared to have plenty of feed for their stock. Cotton fields were numerous and everyone seemed to be busy picking and marketing their cotton.

Every town we went through had their elevators as well as cotton gins, making an added income that we in Kansas do not have. On arriving in Oklahoma City we found ourselves in a very beautiful city of 135,000 population. As we looked at this city and went around block after block we thought it something wonderful to have all been built in a period of less than 35 years.

We stopped at the Huckins Hotel, where we met many of the delegates and visitors that we were acquainted with. Had a very good meeting on the 18th. The afternoon being taken up with some misunderstandings that existed in Alabama. The details of which would be entirely too long to explain in this article. The program put on in the evening by one of the Oklahoma locals was very interesting.

We called up our old friend Fred Welton and informed him that we were there. They met us in a few minutes, at the hotel and invited us to their beautiful home, where they seemed to be prosperous and happy.

On the morning of the 19th we called at the office of the State Pres. J. A. Simpson and the Insurance Co., as well where we had a very enjoyable visit talking over the welfare of the Farmers Union in Oklahoma and Kansas and especially the two different insurance companies doing business in Kansas and Oklahoma. We found that the Insurance Co. in Oklahoma had gained \$1,000,000.00, they thought that they had made a good showing and we agreed with them. And of course we told them what the gains in the insurance had been for 1924 which is about \$8,000,000.00.

In the afternoon of the 18th we had the election of the national officers which took a good deal of discussion. Since our day was almost spent, we concluded that we had seen the biggest part of the convention so we put in our time visiting with the delegates and visitor in the fine big parlors of the Elks Hotel.

We found by changing our route back to Enid that we could take the Rock Island train by the way of El Reno. There was a very heavy fog and we could not observe the country as well but could see enough to observe the country back to Enid. Finding our car repaired we drove back to Wellington. After a very nice night's rest which we all needed, we got up finding the sun shining brightly. After looking after a little business that the field man had to attend to we started back by way of Wichita. On take in the city going out to visit the Masonic Home. It is useless to say that we found a very nice place. There were 97 children all nicely cared for and about 100 old men and women with everything comfortable. With all conveniences that were possible to provide for them which is the best to be had.

After eating our dinner we decided that we were ready to return home, arriving home all safe and sound we found everything well. We voted that we were well paid for our trip.

Respectfully,
Field Man.

FARMERS FIND CO-OPERATION BEST "GAS SAVER"

Minnesota farmers rattle along, impelled by co-op gasoline nowadays. The progressive farmers of the great bread and butter state, tired of the holdup of consumers at "gas" stations, have taken over and run a co-op gasoline plant in Minneapolis and gone into the refining business for themselves. Stations for retailing the product have been established at Litchfield, Marshall, Odessa, Redwood Falls, Owatonna, Sherburne, Trough and other rural centers in addition to Minneapolis. The Farmers Union of Minnesota has organized an strictly Rochdale principles of one vote to a shareholder, no proxy voting, interest on capital stock limited to 8 per cent and distribution of the surplus according to patronage.

Keep pullets separate from the old hens so that they may be fed and handled separately.

DEFEAT THE MELLON TAX PLAN

Designed to Rob Wage Earners and Farmers
Present Surtaxes Leave Fortunes to Rich.

The Mellon tax plan to reduce taxes on large incomes one half is to be pushed by the Administration at the short session, or in the New Congress. If the government doesn't get its revenue from large incomes it will come, directly or indirectly from those with small incomes.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue gives some interesting figures. In 1922, 51,509 persons reported net incomes of \$25,000 or over. Their aggregate net income was \$2,908,245,466. This was nearly two-fifths of the total wages, 6,946,570 factory workers received in 1921, and nearly one-third of the gross income of 6,400,000 farmers in 1921-22. After paying their highest income surtaxes for 1922, these 51,509 persons had left an average of \$45,807.

The 2,171 persons with net incomes of \$10,000 to \$25,000 after paying their highest surtaxes had left on the average \$38,995; the 309 persons with net incomes of \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 had an average left of \$236,841, while the 161 persons with net incomes of half a million to a million had left on the average \$429,263.

The sixty-seven beneficiaries of special privilege each of whom received a net income of one million dollars and over in 1922, and who said the surtaxes were driving them all to the poorhouse—had left after paying their surtaxes an average of over one and a third million dollars apiece—\$1,371,184.

The Department of Agriculture reported August 25th, 1924, that while the capital invested in Agriculture was paying an average of more than 6.7 per cent on mortgage and other indebtedness, the return for 1921-22 was only 1.4 per cent, and commented—"Even this meagre showing was only made by valuing the labor of farm operators and their families at no more than the current rate for common labor."

Treasury Department Plays Trick to Conceal Property Income.

The Treasury Department has changed its classification of the sources of income so as to make it appear that the proportion of large incomes derived from property is smaller than the actual fact. For 1921, incomes were divided into three classes: 1. Income from personal services and business, and 2. Income from property. Under that classification the fact was revealed that most of the income of the 21 persons each of whom received in 1921 a net income of \$1,000,000 or over—about nine-tenths of the income derived from property. The average net income of these 21 persons, derived from property was \$2,631,322. That looked bad, because the people demand higher taxation of unearned income. Even Secretary Mellon knew it would be much harder to put across the Mellon plan to cut the taxes on the income of the rich kept on coming in even when they were going crazy from their wealth.

So in 1922, income from "capital net gain" was lumped with income from personal services and business and the average income from property of the 67 persons each of whom in 1922 had a net income of \$1,000,000 and over fell to \$1,409,410. This seems part of the program of trickery to try to put the Mellon Tax Plan across. In 1921, from one third to three-fifths of the net incomes of \$10,000 to \$150,000 and from three-fifths to 94.19 per cent of incomes of \$150,000 and over, was derived from property, that is was unearned—and that is approximately true now.

State and Local Taxes to Increase.
The National Industrial Conference of New York City, commenting on the fact that the total taxes raised in 1923 were close to \$5,000,000,000, in a recent report: "Because the recession (reduction) of national income in 1923, is likely to be appreciable as compared with 1922, and in view of the continued rise of State and local taxation, it is highly probable that the ratio of taxes to income will be higher in 1924 than in the preceding years. It was higher and it will probably continue to be. States, counties, and municipalities have gone heavily in debt, the carrying charges on which are bound to increase. Taxes will probably amount to one-sixth to one-seventh of the national income for some time to come. The Federal Government collected over one billion dollars in taxes in the fiscal year 1924, from people with very small incomes or who actually ran behind and had to borrow money to pay their taxes, Secretary Mellon wants to increase the tax burden on these people, and reduce it on the rich. That's the Mellon Tax Plan. Secretary Mellon Misrepresents Facts About Large Incomes to Try to Put Through His Plan to Cut Taxes on Rich in Half."

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon in his annual report for 1923, pleading for his Mellon Plan to cut taxes on the rich one half said: "High surtaxes drive capital from productive business to tax-exempt securities, or other lawful methods of avoiding a taxable profit equally desirable of business advancement." Instead of this being true, while for 1921 only 1,367 persons reported net incomes of \$100,000 to \$500,000 for 1922 2,171 persons reported such incomes; for 1921 only 783 persons reported incomes of \$150,000 to \$300,000 and 1,323 for 1922, for 1921 only 162

Agricultural Commission to Recess After Calling for Specific Report

The Agricultural Commission That Was Recently Appointed by President Coolidge Will Not Be Ready with a Complete Report for the Short Session of Congress, but Will Try to Have Some Phases Ready Before Congress Adjourns. They Will Investigate Co-operative Marketing, Foreign Competition and Many Other Farm Interests.

After calling upon several branches of the Federal Government for a digest of information of their functions on specific subjects coming under the scope of the investigation now under way, the Agricultural commission appointed by President Coolidge made plans to recess Wednesday evening until such time as these reports have been submitted and members of the Commission have had an opportunity to study them closely.

It was specifically stated, by Robert D. Carey, chairman of the commission, that the scope of the investigation was such that it would be impossible for the Commission to complete its work before Congress convened in December but that some phases undoubtedly would be ready before Congress adjourns. It was not definitely stated when the next meeting of the Commission would be held as a great deal depends on the time the information asked for its ready but it is expected that it will be three or four weeks hence.

Recognizing the depressed condition of the cattle industry the Commission early determined to arrive at some immediate recommendation looking to the stabilization of this phase of agriculture. An early decision on this matter is anticipated.

Among other things the Commission has asked for information on the government structure of finance as it relates to agriculture, particularly from the Federal Farm Loan Board, the Federal Reserve Board, and the War Finance Corporation. Close study also will be made of government statistics, including those collected for agriculture, what purposes are served in each case and what government department is responsible for the collection and dissemination of the different classes of statistics.

One of the first requests of the Commission was for a digest of the large number of agricultural bills introduced in the last session of Congress and still pending. In this connection cooperative marketing of agricultural products will come in for special attention. The present laws bearing upon cooperative marketing will be closely studied and the cooperative bills now pending in Congress will be considered.

Information has been requested by the Commission on all phases of the tariff including protection afforded agriculture under the present law and upon what basis the tariff in each case was determined.

The whole structure of transportation, involving highways, water transportation, freight rates and freight service, will be investigated by the persons reported net incomes of \$30,000 to \$500,000 and 209 for 1922, for 1921 only 68 persons reported net incomes of half a million to a million dollars and 161 for 1922, while the number of persons with net incomes of one million dollars and over increased from 81 for 1921 to 87 for 1922. Can anyone take Secretary of the Treasury Mellon seriously, or fail to see that he is trying to use his job to soak the poor and spare the rich their fair taxes through the "Mellon Tax Plan?"

IMMEDIATE ATTENTION TO BE GIVEN TO CO-OPERATION AND CATTLE INDUSTRY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Before recessing Wednesday evening the Agricultural Commission appointed by President Coolidge had progressed sufficiently far in its investigation of cooperative marketing and the cattle industry and hopes to have definite recommendations to present during the coming short session of Congress on these subjects and as many more as possible.

Realizing that cooperative marketing is probably as important as any-

commission in order that definite action might be recommended on this important subject. A report has been made to its general policy with reference to the development of agriculture. Attention also will be given to present reclamation projects under process of construction and projects yet to be undertaken and approved.

Present powers of the Federal government with respect to quarantine regulations for the protection of different branches of agriculture will be considered. This subject will be taken up in its entire scope, including regulations between the United States and foreign countries, as between various states, and between the Federal Government and the various states.

One of the most important studies to be undertaken by the Commission will have to do with foreign competition of America agricultural products. This will involve an investigation of the costs of foreign products with which major American products compete and a study of the main obstacles with reference to exporting surplus products from this country.

Other phases of agriculture to come under the scope of the Commission as announced after its preliminary include: Public land policies as they affect American agriculture, including forestry, conservation of resources, and grazing; water as it affects agriculture development; standardization of agricultural products and the scope of present laws governing standardization; Federal aid to agricultural education and research; and regulatory legislation.

Among those who were called into brief consultation today on matters before the Commission were: H. C. Taylor, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture; M. L. Corey, member of the Federal Farm Loan Board; E. G. Montgomery, Department of Commerce; E. L. Marshall, chief of the Federal Horticultural Board; S. H. McCrory, agricultural engineer, Bureau of Public Roads; W. G. Campbell, Director of Regulatory Work, Department of Agriculture; A. W. Miller, Bureau of Animal Industry; Elwood Mead, Bureau of Reclamation, Department of Interior; and three officials of the Treasury Department designated by Secretary Mellon to discuss the tariff in each case was determined.

Frank Sterling, administrative assistant in the Department of Agriculture will serve as Secretary pro tem to the commission.

thing in the agricultural field at the present time, the commission decided to give this subject immediate attention and have a decision to be presented to Congress at the winter session. Of equal importance is the emergency in the cattle industry and early recommendations will be made looking to stabilizing this branch of American agriculture.

Direction was given before the recess for the preparation of material on several branches of governmental activities connected with agriculture. These reports when ready will be sent to members of the commission and receive their immediate attention. In addition the members will give attention to special problems. As soon as this information is available the commission will reconvene in Washington.

Among those who were before the commission Wednesday for consultation were: Eugene Meyer, Chairman of the War Finance Corporation; Henry C. Hall, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission; and O. C. Merrill, Executive Secretary of the Federal Power Commission.

Salina, Kansas, November 17, 1924

Mr. Fred J. Fraley, Salina, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

In 1920 your policy No. 4546 in the amount of \$750.00 was terminated by a loss. The time has now come when this policy would expire in the regular course of events and we find that you are entitled to a refund of \$6.25 for which we are enclosing our check.

Yours truly,

THE FARMERS UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF KANSAS.

(signed)

F. D. BECKER

I received the above letter and do you know that I was agreeably surprised, while on the other hand it reminded me of the most disastrous financial loss that I ever sustained. But here is what this means: After getting my insurance for less than any old line rate, receiving my loss promptly. Now I receive a pro-rate of \$6.25, this only shows what genuine co-operation will do. When we learn to co-operate politically and economically as we should we will no longer need to worry about the wolf.

By Fred J. Fraley in the Kansas Leader.

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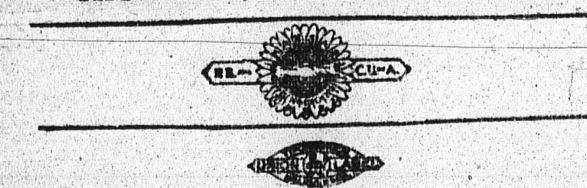
Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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

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. O. of A., are at liberty to ask questions on any phase of farm work. Answers will be either published or mailed.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1924.



THE WORLD'S GREAT MEN.

This is the last issue of the Kansas Union Farmer in which the ballot for voting for the ten greatest men of all times will be printed. If you are interested in selecting the names of ten of this earth's immortals fill out the blank form printed on another page and send it in. No ballots received after December 15th will be counted.

While the response to this contest or balloting has not been as large as was expected it has been general. The votes have come in from every part of the state, from men and women, from boys and girls, from old and young. The selections made really give a cross section view of the knowledge, the thought and the wisdom of the readers of this paper. The present age is as it is because of the work that has been done in ages past by the men they named as great.

The composite list to be decided by counting all the votes will be printed in the issue of December 25th and the voter whose ballot contains the greatest number of those finally selected for our Union Hall of Fame will receive a check in time for him to buy himself or herself a New Year's present. In the same issue of the paper there will be a biography of the great man whose name heads the list and in succeeding issues there will be similar sketches of the nine others selected. It is also possible that quite a number of the second place men will be written up and the story of their lives printed. The whole collection of biographies, if it could be gathered into a booklet, would be interesting and valuable reading. This, perhaps, can be done if there is sufficient demand for such a work.

NOW THAT THE TUMULT IS OVER.

The election is over and the country is safe. Also it would have been safe had either Davis or La Follette been elected to the presidency. This paper has offered no political advice to its readers, who are among the most intelligent and patriotic men and women in the country. They know their own minds and would have voted their convictions in any event.

The country is safe with Coolidge. It will always be safe with any man elected to the presidency by the votes of his fellow citizens. The country is safe whether democrats, republicans or progressives control the administrative and legislative branches of our government because each of the great parties is made up of patriotic American citizens all of whom want to do what is best for the republic and realize that nothing can be accomplished except in conformity with the constitution.

The next four years should be devoted to such effort on the part of congress and the president as may be necessary to restore national unity and patriotic concord among all the citizens of the republic of every race, color, party and religious belief. Our country is in no slightest danger from foreign enemies. The only menace to the continued growth of the republic and its continued service to liberty lies within the ranks of our own citizenship. With all our people working in harmony with each other and with the principles and institutions peculiar to our genius as a race and nation there is nothing that can shatter or shake the foundations of our freedom.

The members of organization nearly all read this paper. As the days go by there is multiplied evidence that our people rely on the Kansas Union Farmer for truth that they can get from no other source. But reading and using may be two different matters.

The columns of this paper supply a lot of information that can be profitably assimilated by its readers. They suggest a lot of questions that should be thoughtfully discussed in the homes and locals of the members. It is not the least of the benefits of our organization that it enables so many thousands of Kansas farmers to receive and read a weekly publication that lives only to serve their best interests, that is concerned only with their welfare and that devotes itself entirely to their service.

It is not what the Union does for you but what you do for the Union that will be worth the most in the long run.

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

THE JOBBING ASSOCIATION.

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association wandered a long time in the wilderness of distrust, disloyalty and "lame warm support" but it is now out of the woods. Last year it closed its books without the use of red ink and this year it will have a surplus of a good many thousands of dollars after all dividend charges for the preferred stock are paid. In fact, if nothing unfortunate occurs between now and January 1st the Association will pay a dividend on its common stock and so justify the faith of all those loyal supporters who have waited so long for any return on their capital.

This is not the first dividend that the Association has paid. From the very first it has rendered services annually worth many times the whole amount of capital invested. It is easily demonstrated that it has saved more than \$5,000,000 for the wheat farmers of Kansas on binder twine alone. This is fifty times the whole invested capital and is an average return of 500 per cent a year. The Ford corporation is probably the only other business enterprise in the United States or in the world that has done as much for its patrons and supporters.

Comparing the car lot business for its first ten months of this year with the whole of the year 1923 shows the results that are now being obtained by this cooperative agency that was organized and is operated wholly by Kansas farmers. Here are the figures:

Commodity	First 10 Mo. 1924	Entire Year 1923
Wheat Consigned	3,022 cars	2,907 cars
Coarse Grain	1,340 "	None.
Hay	547 "	477 "
Coal	562 "	273 "
Tankage	88 "	67 "
Mill Feed	112 "	15 "
Flax Seed	7 "	None.
Fruit and Vegetables	77 "	65 "
Cotton and Linseed cake	98 "	18 "
Salt	82 "	61 "
Twine	2,408,360 lbs.	2,454,000 lbs.

This fine increase in business is due to the untiring work of Manager De Voss and his assistants and to the growing appreciation of the Kansas farmers of the value of the services that can secure for themselves through their own organized efforts. If the Union members of this state will get solidly behind their own association during the year 1925 the volume of business has been doubled again and the profits increased three-fold, because additional volume can be handled without greatly increasing operating expenses after an organization of this kind is once on its feet and earning returns for its members.

THE PRODUCE PROBLEM.

Cream and eggs bring Kansas farmers as much income as any other crop except wheat and are far more reliable producers than the wheat. The market for these products is now wholly in the hands of converters and speculators who fix the prices to their own very great profit.

Denmark came up out of agricultural failure and despair through cooperative selling associations for these very things. Wherever American farmers have organized to handle milk and dairy products cooperatively they have realized large advantages. The recent development of cooperative egg marketing in Minnesota is one of the most satisfactory results recently achieved through farm organization. Although instituted only a few months ago its monthly sales for farmers is now running into millions of dollars. The speculator has been put out of business and the farmer is coming into his own.

The biggest work for the Farmers Union of Kansas in the near future is to complete and incorporate its own produce association. So many things have interfered that the organizers are a little behind their schedule. It will take a lot of hard work from all that are interested to secure the minimum number of contracts before January first, 1925 but it can be done and it must be done. Several counties are already up to their quota and some neighborhoods are signed up a hundred per cent strong. The final success of this movement for justice and self protection depends on the good sense of the farmers and farmers wives who are members of the Union.

Every Local east of Salina should take part in this work. The western part of the state will be taken care of later after the Association has been formed and is actually engaged in marketing eggs, poultry and dairy products. All who are interested in this exceedingly important movement should write to Secretary A. C. Seamans, 106 New England Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Work for the Kansas Farmers Union is work for yourself. No other farm organization in this country has made good in so many highly important fields of cooperative effort.

BARN BURNERS IN COOPERATION

Not so many years ago a political group convinced that their purposes all of which were of minor importance were vital declared that the only way to effect necessary reforms in government was to set aside all existing constitutions and laws and start anew. They were called Barn Burners because they reminded all thoughtful men of the farmer who was said to have burned his barn and contents thereof in order to get rid of a few rats.

The farmers who are attempting to destroy cooperative marketing in this country are typical Barn Burners. They have not secured all the results that they expected from cooperation. They have personal animosities against some of the directors or employees of their agencies. They have not received as much money as they believed they would when they delivered their wheat, tobacco, cotton, sirup, peanuts, melons or fruit as the case may be. They do not believe that the organized volume of the commodity in which they are interested is sufficient to make sales operations efficient and profitable. Therefore they have set about the business of destroying the agencies that they themselves have been active in building.

Instead of cooperating as members and cooperators to effect the few necessary changes, to

secure increased volume and reduced operating expenses to eliminate such small abuses as may have developed they have banded together to destroy the only type of marketing agency that offers any hope for the producers of this country. They are burning their barns to get rid of a few rats that they might easily destroy by investing a little time, money and thought in planning to get rid of the vermin.

In their program of destruction the Barn Burners have the assistance of powerful interests anxious to stop the growth of the cooperative movement. Every organized grain exchange in the United States hopes that the dissatisfied farmers in the cooperative wheat groups will succeed. The organs of publicity and all the forces that can be marshalled by the grain trade are united with the discontented farmers who have been persuaded to abandon cooperation before it has a chance to prove its value. There is not the slightest doubt that a great part of the funds being used to fight the Tobacco Growers, the Cotton Associations, the Wheat Growers and the other cooperative groups is supplied by the speculative agencies that must be put out of business if the farmers self-help movement succeeds. Such groups cannot be criticized very fairly for their position and activities in opposition to cooperation. They are protecting their own interest. It is a matter of life and death with the organized traders. They are obeying the first law of nature which is self preservation.

It is much more difficult, however, to excuse or condone the position of the producers who are lending their influence to the movement to destroy cooperation. Their agencies were organized in obedience to the law of self preservation. They are essential to the security, the safety and the prosperity of agriculture. For farmers to join in a movement for the destruction of essential self-help agencies is not to conform to nature's first law but to participate in suicidal destruction. The farmers of this country must realize that there is a better way to destroy rats than by burning their infested barns.

THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

Taxation and roads are the two matters that should receive the bulk of the attention of the new legislature. With the tax amendment adopted it is now possible to work out a law that will remove some of the burden of the support of government from tangible property to the intangible evidences of wealth that have heretofore escaped taxation.

Roads will receive much attention and should. All Kansas realizes the need for better highways. Up to this time the costs of highway construction and maintenance have fallen with crushing weight on the farmers. Public sentiment is now ready for a gasoline tax which will shift these burdens to the users of the roads. There will be sharp controversies over the methods of using this money but with good judgment on the part of the members of the house and senate all of them can be justly and equitably settled.

Governor-elect Paulsen should make it clear that he expects the legislature to devote most of its time to constructive effort for the readjustment of taxes.

OUR FARMERS UNION BANK.

The Farmers Union State Bank of Kansas City, Kansas which opened its doors for business on July first is already on a paying basis with its deposits and discounts increasing rapidly. It may be able to make a million dollar statement by the first of the year and after only six months of operation.

The Kansas farmers need this financial institution located in the district that furnishes the market for their own products. They should support it with their business and their good will. Within five years, with the patronage of the men in whose interest it is organized, this bank should be one of the strongest in Kansas.

DIVIDENDS OF SERVICE.

Not all cooperative benefits can be measured and paid out in the shape of cash dividends. Mutual insurance has forced a reduction in fire risk premiums in Kansas that gives the farmers of this state a rate for protection only about one-fourth as high as the regular charge where there is no cooperative competition.

Cooperation reduces the cost of supplies and increases the price of farm products. The dividends so earned are paid in dollars but the average man is unable to identify the exact coin that comes to him because groups of his fellow farmers have the courage and the good sense to work with each other.

The intangible or service dividends of cooperation are great beyond calculation. They have been made possible by the Farmers Union.

STATE TAXPAYER ORGANIZATION WILL DELIBERATE ON NEW TAX AMENDMENT

The fourth annual convention of the Kansas State Taxpayer Organization will meet in Memorial Hall, Topeka, Thursday, 2 p. m., December 18 and will be in session two days.

The purpose of the convention is to adopt a program of legislative action for the coming winter. The ablest men in the State will be on the program to lead in the discussion of the new tax amendment, highway policies and other economic subjects. Every local and state farm, business, labor and taxpayer organization in Kansas is entitled to one voting delegate, according to J. M. Kessler, State Secretary, and should meet at once to elect and instruct delegates to represent them at this convention.

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

La Follette Carried Wisconsin

For the presidency. In his own state the only one to give him a majority or even a plurality, he received 366,603 votes as against 284,444 for Coolidge and 60,579 for Davis. He was second man in the voting in California, Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington and Wyoming. Had he carried all the states in which he ran ahead of the democratic candidate Senator La Follette would still have had less than 100 electoral votes and the republican candidate would have had considerably more than the 266 votes necessary to a choice. The combined vote cast for Senator La Follette and Mr. Davis exceeded that of that received by the president in Maryland, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Utah and of course Wisconsin. If the republicans had lost all the states in which La Follette ran second and in which his vote combined with that of Davis was a majority he would still have been elected by a comfortable margin over the required 266 electoral votes necessary to keep the choice of the presidency out of the House of Representatives.

Davis Carried All the Cox

States of 1920 and reclaimed Tennessee and Oklahoma from the republicans. When all the returns are in it will be found that the Davis vote was about a million below that cast for Governor Cox and that the president's vote was about two million below the high mark set by Harding in 1920. Senator La Follette received 426,092 votes which was almost exactly the strength of the Roosevelt progressives in 1912. The president received 14,754,340 votes against 7,724,181 for Mr. Davis.

As forecast in this column some time ago the total vote cast was less by at least two millions than in 1920 although the voting population increased about eight millions, four millions during the same period. Kansas was not the worst offender in the country but at that we made a rather sorry showing in this state by polling only about 621,000 out of a possible million votes.

Slackerism At the Polls Constantly

Increases. The stay at home vote was a majority of about ten millions in the whole country and exceeded the active vote at the polls in far more than half the states. The result of the election was determined by the voters exceeded 400,000. Had two-thirds of the stay-at-homes voted for Davis he would have carried the state by a good safe majority. If all the Kansas slackers had voted for La Follette his majority in this state would have been more than 100,000. It is probable, however, that there would have been only slight changes in general results if every citizen had voted. It is fair to assume that the slackers belong to the three parties in about the proportion indicated by the actual vote. As numbers controlled the election, but it strains matters of probability a good deal to assume that they all belong to the defeated parties.

Slackerism On Election Day

Is made up of many different elements. Quite a large number of voters are actually unable to get to the polls. They are sick, absent from home or engaged necessary labors that prevent them from voting. Probably two or three millions of the non voters have acceptable excuses for their apparent lack of patriotism. As a whole never wanted the franchise and up to this time it is certain that less than one-third of the whole number have accepted it as an obligation of good citizenship sufficient binding to take them away from home on election day. Instead of their

EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS SIMILAR IN DIFFERENT STATES

Similarity among States in the educational problems they must meet and in the methods they use in solving them are more numerous and emphatic than differences. This is illustrated anew by the State of Rhode Island and the topics for discussion at the annual meeting of the teachers of the State just ended. Rhode Island is not alone the smallest of the States, yet it, too, is confronted with the difficulty of supplying educational facilities to its rural children equivalent in quality to those furnished in urban communities. Its school system is organized on an administrative plan favorable in many ways to equalization of opportunity and to school centralization; yet a State education official is responsible for the statement that certain communities in that State are confronted with the most acute and stubborn problem concerned with school centralization in his experience. Apparently not all the difficult problems concerned with rural education, particularly with school centralization, are concentrated in those States usually considered "rural" and having one-teacher schools in large numbers, as New York, Pennsylvania, Iowa and Kansas. It will be a surprise to many persons to learn that a large, active, interested group of teachers and superintendents constitute the rural and village section of the Rhode Island State Institute of Instruction and that among the subjects of lively interest and animated discussion at a State meeting just closed were those of school consolidation and the transportation of children.

interest in politics increasing the reverse is true. Fewer women voted in the last election than four years ago and it is fairly safe to predict that there will be another big decrease in their vote in 1928.

Young men are not very enthusiastic voters. Quite a large proportion of what politicians call first voters as a matter of fact are non voters in each election. Many thoughtful students of vote slackerism believe that the public schools should devote more time to civics. That might do some good except for the fact that the great majority of young men who do not vote leave school when they are around fifteen years of age and have a long time for forgetting school lessons before they are old enough to vote.

Farmers Of Inyo County, California.

Recently took possession of the aqueduct that supplies the city of Los Angeles with water. It seems that when the big water supply project was initiated the acquired title to fifty-one per cent of the stock of eleven irrigation projects in the Owens river valley and proceeded to carry on in complete disregard of the rights of the minority shareholders of the several corporations all of whom were dependent on the canals taken over for water for irrigation purposes. Perhaps the city of Los Angeles was within its legal rights but simple justice and a fair regard for the decencies that customarily obtain among men required that all of the shareholders should be paid for their losses due to the diversion of their entire water supply for the use of a city about 200 miles away. The whole affair is an illustration of the origin of many of the animosities between towns and country. The city was wrong in fact and in equity even though it was right in law and could afford to commit such an act of injustice.

The whole controversy is now on the way to final settlement recognizing the right of the farmers but hatreds have been engendered that will continue for a generation. The city was a fool in this matter and was doubtlessly directed in its folly by lawyers who care more for legalism and money than they do for equity and justice.

Barrett Was Re-elected President

Of the National Farmers Union for his nineteenth successive term in that office. He has been the responsible head of a nation wide farmers organization longer than any other man who ever lived in these United States. He has made a record that is creditable alike to himself and to the members of the organization who have supported and worked with him during all these years.

President Barrett is now in a position to serve agriculture more efficiently than ever before. He has the confidence of the president of the republic and of a great majority of the membership of the two houses of congress. He has just been named by President Coolidge to act with other leaders of agriculture and authorities on economics in farm legislation needed by the farmers.

The Farmers Union has made good its enterprises as almost uniformly successful. Its influence on public affairs and matters of governmental policy was never greater. It has only one great and imperative need at this time. The Union should have more members and all members new and old should cooperate a little more freely and loyally with the officers and institutions of the organization.

Oklahoma Is a Wonder Among

The states. Only thirty-five years removed from the primeval prairie it now ranks second in the production of cotton, exceeded in that respect only by Texas which is nearly five times as large, second in production of xine, oil and gas; and away up to

Farm Children Not Different.

Facts involving 20,000 high school pupils representing every State in the Union show that farm children make better progress than other children through high school. The facts show also that a higher percentage of farm girls than of other girls are enrolled and that the percentage of elimination from high school is lower. Unless we concede remarkable sex differences of ability between farm boys and girls, therefore, we must abandon the ancient myth that the farm stock is decaying and that all the brains have migrated to the cities.

Sentimentalists who have sought to improve rural education by raising the bogey of decay of the farm stock and have advanced a program designed to keep the most intelligent on the farm must seek another leg to stand on. The farm stock is still viable and intelligent. It is yet educable. We need not encourage, those so minded and fitted to seek opportunity wherever it beckons whether it be upon the farm or in the professions or trades.

A REMARKABLE SUPREME COURT DECISION

The burden of education rests on the State. Appropriations for State aid to weak districts are a part of the fulfillment of the obligation to maintain a system of public schools placed upon the State by its constitution. District tax levies are somewhat in the nature of aid to the State. The limit of district school tax having been reached, the State must "carry on" to the point where a school system of some degree of uniformity and equality of opportunity is maintained.

wards the head of the list in many other things.

The population of Oklahoma comes from every other state in the Union and from many countries across the seas and is now considerably in excess of two millions. The farmers of the Sooner State are very progressive. Their cotton, wheat, broom corn and other commodity marketing associations are successful and profitable to their members. The Farmers Union is the dominating agricultural organization and was active in the formation of most of the state wide and local cooperative marketing and other enterprises.

Like western Kansas a considerable part of Oklahoma is a little short on moisture but the farmers are masters of methods for getting good crops on small rainfall and the so-called semi-arid sections are the most prosperous agricultural districts of the state. Some of these days farmers in all parts of the country will learn how to conserve moisture and make crops without much rain.

Davis Was Unanimously

Re-elected Secretary-Treasurer of the National Farmers Union for the sixth or seventh term. He has been on the job so long that most of the members have forgotten that he ever had a predecessor. He has served so well that none of the members ever speculate on the name of his successor.

Than A. C. Davis, there is no other farmer in this country more familiar with the problems of agriculture. He is equally at home among the locals of the Union in all the states, the great state conventions and in Washington where he has an enviable reputation as a level headed farm leader whose counsel is always valued by congress and the heads of administrative department.

E. L. Harrison, president of the Kentucky Farmers Union was re-elected vice president of the National Farmers Union although he was kept away from the convention by serious illness. Harrison's absence was a disappointment to many of the delegates who were hoping to have a report from him on his observations during his recent tour of cooperative Europe and attendance at the sessions of the International Institute of Agriculture which was held in Rome last May.

John Tromble of Kansas, C. J. Osborne of Nebraska, J. W. Batcheller of South Dakota, J. M. Collins of Colorado—each president of his own state union and George H. Bowles of Virginia, secretary of the organization in that state were unanimously re-elected members of the Board of Directors of the National Union and designated as the legislative committee of that body.

Legislation For Agriculture

Received a good deal of attention. The legislative Committee made the shortest report in the history of the convention but covered plenty of ground to keep the National President and Board of Directors from getting much rest during the short session of congress. No specific measures were endorsed or denounced but the officers were given a compact and workable program dealing with matters of vital interest to farmers and told to do their best. All agreed to do exactly that.

The Committee on resolutions branched out and took in a good deal more territory. Their report constitutes the Union program and purposes as to many matters. Both reports will be printed in this paper in full. Tromble headed the Resolutions Committee and Lansdon was Chairman of the Committee on Legislation.

Kansas cast twenty-one votes in the election of officers, as usual more than any other Union state but only half the number that our state should have.

These are the main points of a remarkable decision rendered by the supreme court of Oklahoma on September 9. It was brought about by an attempt of \$850,000 made by the legislature last spring to aid weak districts to hold an 8-month term. Depending on the good faith of the State, about 5,200 teachers stayed at their work, lengthened the terms in 1925 work, and helped about 17,000 children. The greater part of this good was done in rural districts where the small weak schools are.

The decision greatly strengthens the position of rural education in an efficient free-school system will be unexpected in those weak school districts.

"The sovereign State and we as citizens are as much interested in the education of a youth in a remote part of our State as one who lives in our capital city, because this interest is based upon the child's relation to society generally, of which we form a part."

DAIRYING

J. B. Fitch

General good crops this year may have a tendency to decrease interest in milk cows. On the other hand the wise man will arrange to safeguard himself while he has money, by planning some system of farming which will make him less dependent upon wheat. A western Kansas farmer recently visited K. S. A. C. looking for dairy cattle. This man had just harvested 30,000 bushels of wheat. He is now satisfying a long cherished desire to have a herd of dairy cows while he has the money.

The Countrywoman

USE SOAP BARK TO CLEAN DARK WOOLS

Winter is here and with it will come the washing of wools. Members of the home economics department at State College state that a soap bark solution is more satisfactory than soap or soap flakes for washing dark wools. It is easy to use and has good cleaning qualities. The material retains that soft feel and new appearance. There is no danger of the streaking or spotting which frequently results when soap is used and when the rinsing is insufficient.

Purchase a ten cent package of about one ounce of soap tree bark from the drugist. Place the bark in a kettle, pour one quart of boiling water over it and allow it to simmer one half to three quarters of an hour. Strain through cheese cloth. Use this liquid as a soap solution.

Prepare the luke warm soft water for washing and proceed in the usual way. The soap bark solution will give a good suds but will not feel soapy. Rinse in water of the same temperature. Squeeze the water out of the material but do not twist in wringing as this mats the wool fiber. Extremes of temperature in drying are to be avoided, the college specialists say. Freezing or extreme heat shrinks the material and makes it harsh. Press on the wrong side before entirely dry.

CURTAIN MATERIAL NOT DETERMINED BY STYLE

The beauty of a window decoration does not depend on "style" but upon the observance of certain fundamental principles. These are outlined by Miss Susan E. Wilder, home economics extension specialist at State College as follows:

Do the window draperies harmonize in color and line with the furnishings of the room?

Are they in good proportion as compared to the window structure and size of the room?

Do the draperies in texture, color or arrangement soften the glare of the light, shut out any ugly view, frame an attractive outlook, admit sunlight and add a pleasing bit of color?

Is the material suited to its use? Silk curtains are out of place in a kitchen.

"In selecting curtains it is necessary to consider the whole decorative scheme," she adds. "Figured curtains can be used with a plain wall and plain curtains with a figured wall. In general, yellow, browns and reds are used for north rooms and blue, greens and greys for south rooms. However, this rule cannot be followed blindly. White glass curtains are difficult to fit into a color scheme. Cream, light yellow and ecru give a softer light. There must not be too great a contrast between the color of the walls and curtains."

Although little Johnnie and Mary are ordinarily blamed for having more than a passing fondness for the cookie jar, here are some recipes recommended by the home economics department at South Dakota State College that will tempt the entire family if followed carefully.

Rocks.
1 1/2 cups brown sugar
3 eggs

1 teaspoon cinnamon
2 cups raisins cut.
1 cup butter or substitute
1/4 teaspoon cloves
3 cups flour
1 1/2 cups walnuts.
1/2 cup soda
Mix as cake. Drop in spoonfuls on a greased tin, allowing room to expand and bake in a moderate oven.
Oatmeal Cookies.
1/4 cup fat
1 cup brown sugar
1 egg
2 tablespoons coffee
1 1/4 cups rolled oats
1/2 cup flour
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/2 teaspoon cinnamon
1/2 teaspoon cloves
2 teaspoons baking powder
Cream fat and sugar, add beaten egg, liquid, flour in which are the other dry ingredients and rolled oats. Drop by spoonfuls on greased tin, allowing room to spread. One-half cup raisins, currants or nuts may be added to this recipe. One tablespoon cooked chopped lemon or orange peel gives a change of flavor.

Chocolate Cookies.
6 teaspoons crisco or lard
1 cup sugar
1/2 teaspoon cinnamon
1 cup baking powder
1 cup cocoa
1 egg
4-6 teaspoons water
2 cups flour
Mix as cake making a batter stiff enough to be pushed from spoon cookie. Drop about two inches apart. Bake in a moderate oven, 12 to 18 minutes.

Molasses Drop Cookies.
1 cup lard
1 cup brown sugar
2 eggs
1 cup molasses
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon ginger
1/4 cup water
5 cups flour
Mix as cake and drop by spoonfuls two inches apart on a greased tin. Bake in a moderate oven.

Sandwich Filling.
My favorite sandwich is made by chopping 1 cup English walnut meats, 8 stalks of celery, and cutting fine salad dressing to make the mixture spread easily.

Kansas. GENEVIEVE STEVENS Baked Cheese.
This makes a fine meat substitute dish:
Six slices bread, 1/2 pound cheese, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1/4 teaspoon pepper, milk. Grate cheese or cut in tiny dice. Cut crusts from bread. Butter baking dish and cover bottom with bread. Sprinkle thickly with cheese. Cover with a layer of bread and another layer of cheese. Cover with bread. Put salt and pepper in milk and pour over bread and cheese. It will take about 1 1/2 cups milk, depending on the thickness of the bread. Bake half an hour in a moderate oven.

Roll Jelly Sponge Cake.
Try this. You are sure to like it: Use 2 eggs beaten light, 1 cup granulated sugar, 1 cup flour sifted 3 times with 1 teaspoon baking powder, 1 teaspoon vinegar and 1/2 cup boiling water. Flavor to taste with lemon. The mixture will be thin. Put in pan and bake. While warm spread with jelly and roll. Wrap in a cloth. O when cold, serve with whipped cream.

MRS. ALBERT C. DUDLEY Gifford, Mo.

Ginger Snaps.
This recipe makes dandy snaps: Mix 1 cup each of sugar, molasses and butter; 1 tablespoon ginger, and 1 tablespoon soda dissolved in a little hot water. Add as much flour as can possibly be stirred in with a spoon. Pinch off pieces the size of a walnut, and roll in the hands the shape of a ball. Leave plenty of room in pan for them to spread.

MRS. CHESTER DOROTHY. Stockport, Ia.

HEALTHY HAIR
If you are shedding your hair, finding and alarming amount of it in the brush or comb, any of several reasons may be the cause. Perhaps you are not washing it frequently enough and some germs may be growing at the roots. Are you using your very own and nobody else's comb and brush? Be as personal with these as with your tooth brush. Perhaps you are not brushing your head enough and your glands are getting lazy. A good hair brushing will make them do their job for the hair. The general condition of the body has something to do with hair health. Plenty of fruits and vegetables in the diet, fresh air, lots of sleep and exercise, and a happy state of mind, all conduce to a beautiful "crown of glory."

THE HOME HEALTHFUL.
It is the man's job "to keep the wolf from the door," but it is the woman's to keep germs away. In the summer it is necessary to keep the house cleaner than ever. Soap, water and "strong arm methods" are the best means. Sunshine is a valued ally. Open the doors and windows—let the fresh breezes blow through. Fight flies and roaches, and other insects. Keep the sinks clean, the garbage buckets covered, and burn all trash. If you must have cats and dogs or other pets, keep them clean—a difficult task. Germs, hiding in their fur, may bring dangerous throat germs to your little children. Since you can't boil the pets, sterilize their fur with frequent carboic acid baths.

Teach the children to wash before each meal, to gargle with a mouth wash of salt and water daily, to use a tooth brush of their own, to keep away from crowds, to avoid a common drinking cup, to eat simple food, drink plenty of water and of milk, and keep long hours in the open air. So shall the home be healthful, the family healthy, and life "one grand, sweet song."

ENTOMOLOGY
Wherever the chinch bugs caused injury to crops during the past season, 98 per cent of them will be found this fall hibernating in the clump-forming grasses such as bunch grass and bluestem, in meadows, pastures, ravines, waste places, and along roadsides. Cooperative experiments with farmers in many localities have shown that where these bug infested areas have been systematically burned during November and early December the chinch bug problem has been solved for the ensuing year.

SAVING SERMONETTS

NUMBER NINETEEN

THE RIGHT START

The young man who starts his business career and his savings account at the same time, starts right. He undoubtedly has hopes of being "his own boss" some day; and to do this he has two things to do—he must learn his business thoroughly and save up his capital at the same time. If he will commence his account early in life and deposit regularly thereafter, his money will be increasing of itself and at the same time take none of his time to look after it; and when he is ready to start for himself his own savings account will furnish the capital.

The difficulty is not so much in getting a start as in resolving to START and ADHERE MANFULLY to the resolution. Too many young men have not the patience—the self-denial—the disposition to sow and wait for the harvest. They lack the courage to make the start—to come down to hard pan—live within their means. Let every young man remember that for every dollar he saves now he will have \$30.00 in his pocket when he reaches seventy-five years.

FARMERS UNION STATE BANK
Elks Building
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS

LABOR SAVING IN THE FARMHOUSE

Well Finished Walls and Floors Lessen the Housewife's Drudgery

If the average farm kitchen is fitted by eighteen feet square it contains a surface of 270 square feet, which requires about thirty minutes scrubbing every week. This means that one woman spends 26 hours a year scrubbing one floor. There are over 6,000,000 women in the United States doing housework on the farms, which brings the total number of hours spent scrubbing kitchen floors well over 156,000,000. It has been estimated that the saving in time alone cleaning floors which have been painted or varnished, and over which a mop slides easily, is 25 per cent. This would mean a saving in hours alone of 39,000,000 for more important matters.

The hours of drudgery thus saved give no hint of the improvement in health the saving of such labor would mean. And further, there is the added attractiveness and the sanitary conditions, which paint and varnish bring, to be taken into account.

Considering the fact that every housewife must take into account the cleaning of walls and ceilings as well as floors, and that there is a total inside surface of 39,659,940.492 square feet in farm houses in the United States, a fair idea may be gained of the hours wasted cleaning rough badly finished surfaces.

Paint and varnish are among the foremost in the ranks of man's labor saving inventions. A great many people think of paint and varnish solely in terms of beauty. They consider

them luxuries, not necessities. While paint and varnish are beautifiers of great importance, they save more than they cost in preventing repairs and in safe guarding health. They do even more. They reduce house cleaning labor. Freshly painted surfaces—walls, floors, woodwork—are easily cleaned. They show that they have been cleaned and are a source of satisfaction to the housewife.

Farm women are finding how much easier it is to clean painted or varnished floors than carpets. Only a comparatively small proportion of farms are equipped with electricity, so that electric vacuum cleaners are of no use. Hand-vacuum cleaners and the good old carpet sweeper are helpful, but not so thorough, and they are very tiring to use. A mop slides quickly and easily over a painted or varnished floor, leaving a clean surface behind it, whereas, a rough floor requires the hardest kind of scrubbing and never shows the effort expended on it.

Shabby spots, the outcome of time and wear. Their presence means extra labor. They make cleaning harder. A housewife feels irritation when after cleaning she sees the scratched spots on the baseboard, the worn spots in the doorway, or the mark on the window sill where potted plants have stood. Such things reflect on her zeal and ability as a housekeeper. The cure for these marring spots may be found in a paint can. Furthermore, in well painted surroundings there is not the tendency to allow cast-offs and rubbish to collect. Fresh paint is an incentive to keep surroundings clean.

Painted ceilings and walls are clean because they are washable. They can be quickly wiped down with a moist cloth. Painted or varnished woodwork and furniture can be kept glistening with a dustcloth. A pot of paint transforms a shabby, hard-to-keep house into a bright and cheerful one.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

Whereas Our Heavenly Father has seen fit to call from this earth the infant child of Brother Ray George; Be it Resolved that the members of Local No. 2226 of F. E. C. U. of A. extend their sincere sympathy to Bro. Ray George in his bereavement. Resolved that a copy of the resolution be spread on the minutes; one inserted in the St. Paul Journal and one in our official State paper.

Signed: Henry E. Sevart, Committee.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God the Father and Creator of all mankind in His Infinite Wisdom to call from our midst "Mother" of our Brother Corwin Ballard; Therefore Be it Resolved, That we the members of Boardman Local 922 Centralia, Kansas, extend our heartfelt sympathy to him; Be it further Resolved that we send him a copy of these resolutions, and a copy sent to the Union paper for publication, and also a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local.

Percy Danavik, O. W. Newman, C. C. Meyers, Committee.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

Whereas Death has once again come into our midst and claimed for its own our Friend and "Father" of Sister Ball; Be it Resolved that we, the members of Boardman Local 922 Centralia, Kansas, extend to our sister our heartfelt sympathy to him; Be it further Resolved that we send him a copy of these resolutions, and a copy sent to the Union paper for publication, and also a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local.

Mrs. G. W. Cashman, Mrs. Will Wohlford, Mrs. Mary Danavik, Committee.

If your boys are leaving the farm, chances are the farm isn't radio equipped.

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

could advertise it in this Department. Rate: 3 cents a word per line. 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.

FARM LAND

GROW COTTON AND ALFALFA in the heart of the Pecos Valley. Make \$75 to \$100 per acre. Long, white and other staple cotton and four to five crops of alfalfa. No Boll Weevil irrigation by artesian wells or individually owned canals. Assurance of good crops. Responsible organization supervises land values. Special terms to home buyers. Ideal farming climate. Altitude 2200 feet; longest growing season in State. Fruits, vegetables, wide diversification of crops. Ideal for poultry and dairying. Government records show consistent high production. All lands under plow immediately productive. Accredited schools, congenial people, good roads, no lost time from weather; fishing, hunting, superb mountain scenery. Artesian's new oil field, refinery and natural gas insures cheap fuel. Pecos Valley Association, P. O. Box 4, Artesian, New Mexico.

LAND FOR SALE—640 acres smooth land best of soil; price \$20 an acre, located but three miles from Artesian. Has complete branch of \$8000. Will take a good closed car and machinery for the equity of \$3000.00. Or will sell with small down payment and balance crop payment to their information write. A. N. Mitchell, Artesian, Colo.

PET STOCK

THE WORLD'S LARGEST DOG KENNEL offers for sale a large number of watch dogs, automobile dogs, children's companions, farm dogs, stock drivers, hunters and retrievers. Also Big game Hounds and Coonhounds, Foxhounds, Rabbit Hounds and thoroughbred Hound and Airedale puppies. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed to any point in the United States. Large illustrated descriptive catalogues mailed free.

ORANG KENNELS
Box 105, LaRue, Ohio

MALE HELP WANTED

WANTED—A good, steady, gentlemanly salesman to handle Orange Wagon in Saline County. No experience needed. For full particulars write promptly to Dr. Ward's Medical Company, Winona, Minnesota. Established 1850.

FEMALE HELP WANTED

GRLES—WOMEN Learn Gown Making at home. Earn \$25.00 week. Sample lessons free. Franklin Institute, Dept. W. 359, Rochester, N. Y.

CATTLE FOR SALE
TERED Jersey Bull Stockwell's Monarch Prince, W. B. THURSTON, Blue Mound, Kansas.

POULTRY

FOR SALE FULL BLOOD BRONZE TURKEYS. Gobblers \$7.00 Hens \$3.50. Mrs. Spencer Gilbert, Lebanon, Kansas. Route 4.

CHOICE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEG HORNS. Cockerels \$1.00 each. Mrs. Vergie Butts, Norton, Kansas.

BAND AND ORCHESTRA INSTRUMENTS—Buescher, Vega Ludwig, Penzel other best makes, new and used. We buy, sell, exchange. Send for catalog. CRAWFORD-RUTAN CO. 1011 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Missouri.

WANTED TO HEAR from owner having farm or unimproved land for sale. John J. Wick, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin 1914

CHOICE SINGLE COMB LEGHORNS Cockerels \$1.00 each. Mrs. Vergie Butts, Norton, Kansas.

A crop of legumes is the farmer's Muscle Shoals nitrogen production factory.

"Hordes of gullies now behind us, We should build our land to stay And departing leave behind us, Fields that do not wash away."

FARMERS' UNION DIRECTORY

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Farmers' Union Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Co., Salina.
Farmers' Union Auditing Association, Thomas B. Dunn, Salina.

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Farmers' Union State Bank, Kansas City, Kansas.

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\$5 A THOUSAND LETTER HEADS OR ENVELOPES
Printed and Mailed You the Same Day as Order is Received

CENTRAL KAN PUBLISHING CO., Salina, Kansas

SALINA SANITARIUM
J. M. Gamme, M. D.
Specialist rectal and colon diseases. Also Sulphur Baths for Rheumatism. Piles cured without the knife. Little or no detention from business. Phone 2000, Salina, Kansas. Call or write for further information.

Heavy mulching of strawberries in the early fall is not a good practice. The correct method is to wait until the ground freezes and then apply the mulch. This allows the frost to get into the ground and keeps it there, thus preventing buckling out of plants.

Pigs, turned in a cornfield, should have some skim milk or tankage if they do not have access to clover or alfalfa pasture. Experiments at State College show that this will reduce the cost per hundred pounds of gain.

HAY WANTED

BUY RED FEATHER FEEDS
MANUFACTURED IN HEART OF CORN BELT
WHERE MOLASSES AND SUGAR FACTORIES ABOUND
"Red Feather" Poultry Feed
"Arab" Horse Feed — Molasses Feed
Dairy Feeds
BACKED BY 21 YEARS' MILLING EXPERIENCE

HAY WANTED

FARMERS UNION BINDER TWINE
IS A KANSAS PRODUCT.
— SELLS FOR LESS —
— AND STANDS THE TEST OF COMPARISON —
EVER TRY IT?

GRAIN GRAIN
GRAIN CONSIGNMENTS OUR SPECIALTY
ARE WE GETTING YOURS?
GRAIN GRAIN

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS
FINE GROUND MEAL NUT SIZE CAKE
COLD PRESSED CAKE PEA SIZE CAKE
Prime 43 per cent Protein.
43 per cent Protein
PURCHASE NOW
FOR DECEMBER — JANUARY — FEBRUARY DELIVERY
SHIPPED DIRECT FROM OKLAHOMA AND TEXAS MILLS
GET OUR PRICES

"SUCCESS"
MEAT SCRAPS
"SUCCESS"
50% Protein
MAKES HEALTHY CHICKENS

FLOUR USE "KFU"
ITS NOTHING NEW
A Fancy Patent Hard Wheat Product
From KANSAS WHEAT
By A Kansas Mill.
Request Delivered Prices

"SUCCESS"
TANKAGE
"SUCCESS"
60% Protein
MAKES HEALTHY HOGS

WE ARE SALT CELLARS
WE ARE
Can Furnish Any Brand

OYSTER SHELLS
BECAUSE THEY'RE "REE"
THEY'RE GENUINE
COARSE MEDIUM FINE
Essential to Producers of Poultry

POTATOES
GENUINE RED RIVER
EARLY OHIOS
EVEN WEIGHT TWO-BUSHEL SACKS
DIRECT FROM GROWER
WRITE FOR PRICES.

HAY WANTED

Farmers Union Jobbing Association
106 NEW ENGLAND BUILDING
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

LINSEED OIL MEAL
THE "TIGER" BRAND
A GOOD BUILDER
OLD PROCESS — 34% PROTEIN
HAY WANTED

Department of Practical Co-Operation

UNION MEETING NOTICES
Notices of Farmers' Union meetings will be printed under this head without charge. Secretaries should send in their copy at least two weeks before the date of the meeting.

CRAWFORD COUNTY
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.

SILVERDALE LOCAL NO. 2051.
Silverdale Local No. 2051 meets every second and fourth Wednesday in the month at the Silverdale School House.

J. F. Lewis, Sec.

NEWBERRY LOCAL NO. 1922.
Newberry Local No. 1922 meets regularly, the first and third Monday nights of each month. The members make the union what is. You help make it a success in every way by doing more than your part and attending these meetings.

R. J. Muckenthaler, Sec'y-Treas.

UNION LOCAL NO. 2019.
Regular meetings on the second and fourth Fridays of each month, at 7:30 p. m.

Geo. Speed, Pres.
Alice Kendall, Sec.

CARLTON LOCAL NO. 1911
Regular meetings on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month.

J. Humbarger, Pres.
R. J. Logan, Sec.

CLEVELAND LOCAL NO. 364.
Cleveland Local No. 364, Neosho County, will hold their regular meetings on the third Tuesday of every month. Come out and boost. Don't stay home and kick.

George J. Schoenhofer, Sec.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL
Pleasant Valley Local Union No. 1309 meets every first and third Wednesday evening of each month.

E. Kistinger, Pres.
W. T. Finn, Sec.-Treas.

NEOSHO COUNTY QUARTERLY MEETINGS
The regular quarterly meetings of the Neosho County Farmers' Union will be held in the L. O. O. F. hall in Erie, Kansas on the second Saturday of the following months: March, June, September and December.

E. G. Clark, Pres.
J. O. Foust, Sec.

GIRARD LOCAL NO. 494.
Girard Local No. 494 meets in Union Hall over the Crawford County State Bank in Girard, Kansas on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 7:30 p. m.

W. D. McClaskey, Pres.
Roy W. Holland, Sec.

LIVINGSTON LOCAL NO. 1984.
Livingston Local No. 1984 meets regularly on the first and third Friday nights of each month at Livingston School House. A short program is prepared for each night.

Clyde B. Wells, Sec.

BROGAN LOCAL NO. 226.
Brogan Local No. 226 meets on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. Visitors are always welcome.

George Baumgartner, Sec.

PRETTY CREEK LOCAL 1652.
Pretty Creek Local No. 1652 meets every first and third Wednesday of each month at the Hinerville School house. Come out. Don't stay home and kick.

H. C. Mathies, Sec.-Treas.

FONTANA LOCAL 1789.
Fontana Local No. 1789 will meet the first and third Friday nights regularly.

All members should be present.
W. A. Booz, Sec.-Treas.
W. H. Slyter, Pres.

UNION VALLEY LOCAL 1679.
We meet every two weeks on Tuesday. All Farmer Union members welcome.

Owen Hunsperger, Pres.
I. M. Wagner, Sec.

UNION LOCAL NO. 273.
Regular meetings on second and fourth Thursday each month.

Charles Grossardt, Sec.

LOST SPRINGS LOCAL 385.
Regular meetings every 2nd Saturday of each month.

A. J. Possil, Pres.

RURAL REST LOCAL 2133.
Rural Rest Local 2133, Salina, Kas. meets the first and third Saturday evenings of each month. At the first meeting of the month eats are served. The other meeting is a program meeting.

Any Farmers Union members in Salina over Saturday night will be welcome at these meetings. Call at the State Secretary's office and learn the meeting place.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS.

Herynk Local 1427 meets every first and third Tuesday evening of every month.

Come out and boost. Don't stay at home and kick.

Harry Eden, Secy.

VASSAR LOCAL NO. 1779
Regular Union meetings held the first and third Tuesday in every month. All members are urged to attend and help make it a success.

Herman A. Wigger, Sec'y-Treas.

NEW BASIL LOCAL 1787
Local meeting second Monday of every month. Come out let us see if you are alive.

Visitors welcome.
J. P. Baker, Pres.
Henry Hoffman, Sec.
Elmo, Kans.

NOTICE OF COUNTY MEETING OF MIAMI COUNTY

The Farmers Union County meeting will be held in Paola at the City Hall on December 13, 1924 at 10 a. m. Each Local Secretary will receive notice of this meeting in time to appoint delegates for this meeting as several business propositions will be brought up at this time and it being the election of officers for the ensuing year a full list of delegates will be expected as it is the duty of every local to send its quota of delegates and participate in election of officers for the next year.

Now lets get down and get under and show those "Doubting Thomases" that there is a real live bunch of Co-operators left in Miami County. We would like to see every member of any local in Miami county present at our next county meeting. Better come or you may miss something.

W. J. Prescott, Secy-Treas.

WARAUNSEE COUNTY.
The next bi-monthly meeting of the Wabaunsee county Farmers Union No. 61 will be held in the court house at Alma on Saturday, December 27th at 1:30 o'clock p. m.

This is the most important meeting of the year. Officers will be elected for the year of 1925.

The secretary will make his financial report and a delegate to the state convention will also be elected.

Turn out and let us have a good meeting.

Joe Richmond, County Sec.-Treas.

BROWN COUNTY.
Brown County Union No. 42 will hold their regular quarterly meeting in Strahan's Hall in Hiawatha, Dec. 16th at 1 o'clock. Hope all locals will send delegates as there will be election of officers and other important business.

G. N. Gephart, Pres.
Clyde Roger, Secy.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.
The Douglas County Farmers Union will hold its fourth quarterly meeting Saturday, Dec. 13th at Hopewell school house, commencing at 10 a. m. to elect officers for the ensuing year and to transact all other business which may properly come before the meeting.

A large representative attendance is desired to help make this winter a profitable one.

C. C. Gustenberger, Co. Pres.
G. W. Pitts, Co. Sec.-Treas.

OSAGE COUNTY MEETING.

On December 11, 1924, the Osage County Quarterly meeting will be held in the Community Hall at Overbrook, Kansas. This meeting will start at 10 o'clock Thursday forenoon. As the officers for the coming year will be elected at this time all Locals should have the full number of delegates present. Send in your credentials before the meeting so that the Secretary will have them the day of meeting. Basket dinner will be furnished by the Overbrook Locals.

E. L. Bullard, Roscoe E. Hey, Secy.

HURRAH FOR NEMAH COUNTY

A free moving picture show given at the 11th annual meeting of the Nemaha County Farmers Union, to be held at the City Hall at Seneca, Kansas, on Wednesday, Dec. 10th at 10 o'clock sharp.

The morning and afternoon will be devoted to electing the officers for the incoming year, and such other business as may come before the meeting. Local secretaries are requested to select three delegates to attend this meeting.

Mr. Wm. G. Swanson who has been working in the Southern States for the past two years will be with us and will give addresses. All members are urged to be present, for Mr. Swanson has something good in store for us.

The evening meeting will be an open meeting, taking place at the City Hall at 7:30 p. m. Mr. M. O. Gleason and others will give addresses on the subjects, "The Problems of Agricultural Communities," immediately after the speaking a three reel moving picture will be shown.

Everybody is invited to come and hear these great speakers and enjoy the pictures, which are exceptionally interesting, and amusing for both old and young.

Don't forget the date.
Joel Strahm, Co. Sec. Treas.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 652.

On Thursday evening, Nov. 20th, the members of Pleasant Valley Local had a real good meeting. Owing to the absence of our secretary, the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting had to be omitted. Elmer Brown was appointed secretary pro tem. The general line of business was also omitted.

Bros. Marley and Trull from the Farmers Union State Bank at Kansas City were present, and you may be sure there was not any chance for anyone to take a nap, as they were so full of good news for the members and others that were present, and until they had relieved themselves of what the Union is doing there was no chance to sleep.

Bo. Anderson and wife of Lone Star Local, Bro. Geo. Pitts and wife of Union Local, also County President E. E. Grestenberger of Eudora were present. Each of them had something to say, so you can see that we were not short on hot air. There is a move being made to organize some new locals on the Northwest corner of the county and Pres. Grestenberger, County Lecturer and County Organizer talked some along that line.

Now to finish up our meeting, after all the good things the Union is doing had been told, and of all the good things it can do if only the members will practice what they preach and be a Union man or woman in the true sense of the word. Bro. Trull says "If you don't want to be a Union man take off the sign." Well anyhow after all was said and done, the Ladies retired to the basement and prepared a nice, or I will say a Premium lunch consisting of home-made pies and doughnuts and Farmers Union Coffee with plenty of rich Jersey Cream to go with it. "Yum Yum."

Our next regular meeting will be the third Thursday in December. But there will be a called meeting the first Thursday evening in December to elect delegates to the County meeting, which will be the second Saturday in December, at Hopewell School House.

Yours truly,
A. L. HOLCOMB.

STACK COVERS PAY HIM.

By George R. Harrison.
Stack covers for alfalfa, to be used during haying, and also until the hay is ready to sell will pay for themselves in a year, according to Tom Spanwick of Harrison county, Iowa. Spanwick last year covered one stack with a cover of lapped boards held down by old wagon wheels hung over it. When he sold the hay this stack was practically all salable while those without covers were badly damaged, without covers 50 per cent. He plans to buy covers for all of the stacks, either chicken proof canvas or lapped boards.

Thirty-six states in the union have pure seed laws. Kansas is not among the 36.

A CO-OPERATIVE CHURCH AT BLUE MOUND, KAS. A LONG STEP TOWARD PERFECTION

Nov. 24, 1924.

Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kas.

Sunday evening, Nov. 23 was Farmer's Union night at the Federated church. Rev. J. S. Bunch preached a sermon on "Co-operation." Harmony local and Buckeye local each had a double quartette which furnished a splendid music and harmony local also had a young lady soloist, Miss Eileen Hagan. Prayer was offered by Farmers Union members.

The minister's text was Matt 5:41. He said in part, "The 'first mile' is our ordinary daily work, cultivating corn, making hay, raising a family and educating our children. Our daily work we receive some returns from but the 'second mile' is what we do for our fellowman, and for others to make this a better world to live in and for this second mile we seldom receive any financial reward but we have done something worthy of a future reward in the City Beautiful. No one can do anything worth while without the cooperation of others. The presidents of the local unions cannot accomplish much without the support of all the members and the pastor cannot gain results in his church without the cooperation of his congregation.

This community has done much with cooperative work but it can do more, it must be a center for religious, social and educational activities and to do this our present school with eight teachers must be enlarged and expanded until it can accommodate all the children within a radius of 4 to 8 miles. The farmer has been sympathized with with pity and sympathy and by then becomes a knocker for his own business instead of a booster.

We owe it to the community to make some sacrifice. "No man liveth to himself, no man dieth to himself." Human effort is the dynamic force that makes the wheels of progress go forward. It is only by working with and for each other that we can accomplish the great things of life. This is illustrated by the following quotation from Kipling:

"Now this the law of the jungle,
As old and as true as the sky,
And the wolf that shall keep it
may prosper
But the wolf that shall break it
shall die.
As the creeper engirdles the tree
The law runneth forward and back,
For the strength of the pack is
the wolf
And the strength of the wolf is
the pack."

In this town of 700 people there were about 300 in attendance at this one church and it appears to the writer that when more ministers realize the force and influence of the Farmers Union, not only will the Union prosper but the churches as well. Our pastor has called upon practically every person living within seven miles of town and to say that he is well liked and popular is a mild statement.

Yours,
FARMERS UNION PRODUCE CO.,
W. B. Thurston.

STABLE MANURE IS BEST FERTILIZER FOR GARDEN

Stable manure is the best garden fertilizer. It carries nitrogen, phosphorus and potash, the trinity of fertility. It contains also decaying plant material and bacteria already at work to make this material available to crops.

Use plenty of manure, 20 tons to the acre, if you can get it. This would be roughly a two-horse load for a garden 30 by 60 feet. Partly decayed manure is best.

Yet, with all its virtues, stable manure needs balancing. It is relatively low in phosphorus. Use 40 to 50 pounds of acid phosphate to every ton of manure and you have an ideal combination.

It is safer to have too much pasture for your hogs than not enough. Why not plant a little more if you are not certain that you are well supplied?

It takes about 6 pounds of seed corn to plant an acre. This means about 16 ears for each acre to be planted.

PRICE LIST OF LOCAL SUPPLIES

Application cards	20 for 5c	Farmers' Union Song Leaflets, per dozen	10c
Credential blanks	10 for 5c	Business Manuals, now used instead of Ritual, each.....	5c
Dime blanks	15 for 10c	Farmers' Union Song Books published by Jobbing Assn. 20c	
Order cards	12 for 20c	published by Hackney..... 25c	
Constitutions	5c	published by Texas..... 30c	
Local Sec'y's Receipt Books 25c			
Secretary's Minute Books.....	50c		
Farmers Union Buttons	25c		

Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expense in Postage and Labor

WRITE C. E. Brasted, Box 51, Salina, Kas.

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

The Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Company of Kansas

FRANK D. BECKER, Secretary
SALINA, KANSAS

C. E. BRASTED, President
W. C. WHITNEY, Vice President

GRANT BLISS, Treasurer,
CHAS. SIMPSON, Field Rep.

KANSAS CITY HAY MARKET REPORT

November 28, 1924.

Hay receipts for past week have been as follows: 211 cars Prairie, 226 cars Alfalfa, 48 cars Timothy, 3 cars Clover Mixed and 2 cars Clover. This makes a total of 488 cars compared with 334 cars last week and 517 cars one year ago.

The hay market has been steady throughout the week with a good demand for Alfalfa of dairy quality. Prices have been generally unchanged from last week with the exception of a decline of fifty cents in the upper grades of Prairie.

Notional Quotations, Nov. 28, 1924

Prairie:
No. 1—\$12.00-12.50.
No. 2—\$10.00-11.50.
No. 3—\$7.00-9.00.
Alfalfa:
Sel. Dairy—\$25.00-26.00.
Choice—\$23.00-24.50.
No. 1—\$20.50-22.50.
Standard—\$17.50-20.00.
No. 2—\$14.50-20.00.
No. 3—\$12.00-14.00.
Timothy:
No. 1—\$16.00-17.00.
Standard—\$15.00-16.50.
No. 2—\$13.50-14.50.
No. 3—\$12.00-13.00.
Clover Mixed:
Light—\$16.00-16.50.
No. 1—\$14.50-15.50.
No. 2—\$11.50-14.00.
Clover:
No. 1—\$15.00-16.00.
No. 2—\$11.00-14.50.
Straw—\$6.50-7.00.

NATION-WIDE STANDARDIZATION OF FARM PRODUCTS SOUGHT

Standardization of farm products is rapidly attaining national and international importance, declares the United States Department of Agriculture. Federal grades are now available for 30 kinds of fruits and vegetables, one or more of which grades have been adopted by 25 States for use in intrastate as well as in interstate commerce.

The department's standardization program was started in 1915 with the establishment of a telegraphic market news service covering most of the country. Federal grades were prepared for Bermuda onions and potatoes, use of the latter being made compulsory by the Food Administration. The value of the potato grades was found to be such that with the termination of the Food Administration the trade continued the voluntary use of the grades, and it is estimated that at least 80 per cent of the total shipments of potatoes in the United States are now quoted on the basis of the Federal grades.

Further stimulus was given the standardization program when the United States Food Products Inspection Service was started in 1917. This service provided for Federal inspection of shipments at receiving points when such inspection should be requested by any of the persons interested in the shipments. Grading laws that had been long dormant were brought out and shaken to life. By 1921, Federal grades had been recommended for 13 different fruits and vegetables, and had been widely adopted by the States.

The following year the inspection service was extended to shipping points, and a tremendous demand developed for additional standards for fruits and vegetables. The grades now cover 30 commodities and the end is not yet, say department officials in charge of the work. Growers of artichokes, romaine, raspberries, rutabagas, escarole, garlic and other commodities are requesting Federal grades for their products. The grades are also now being recognized abroad as evidenced by the trade preference given American products that have been officially inspected and for which inspection certificates as to quality and condition have been issued.

The recent accession of interest in standard grades on the part of eastern producers is pointed out as a notable development in the standardization program. In Virginia, for example, 500 apple growers this year have organized standardization rings and are collectively advertising their brand in connection with the Federal grades. The Georgia peach crop this year for the first time was packed on the United States grades, approximately 8,000 cars being inspected and certified at shipping point on this basis.

consumption of dairy products in this country has increased 17 per cent in the last seven years.

Good cream is essentially a farm problem. In most instances if cream is properly cared for until the time it leaves the farm it will arrive at the creamery in a satisfactory condition. Clean cream if kept cool will finally sour with a clean acid flavor. If delivered frequently enough it will not contain the undesirable flavors often noticed in carelessly produced cream. At present the premium for first over second grade is three cents per pound.

Pigs full fed on pasture will make more profitable gains when fed tankage in addition to the grain ration. The older the pig the less tankage it needs per 100 pounds of live weight. One-fourth of a pound of tankage per head per day will do the job for hogs of different ages. Skimmilk, buttermilk, linseed oil meal, or soybean meal could be substituted for tankage but it should be remembered that one pound of tankage is equal to two pounds of linseed oil meal or soybean meal and to two gallons of skimmilk or buttermilk.

Walter G. Kard

In the planning of new buildings, or remodeling old ones, for the use of poultry or livestock, provision should be made for winter ventilation. Successful ventilation consists of the admission of an adequate supply of fresh air at the front of the stalls, and foul air ducts at the rear. The foul air ducts should be connected with roof ventilators.

Don't count your pigs before they're weaned unless you have them on clean ground. After they are weaned it only takes sow sense to keep them growing.

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First	Sixth
Second	Seventh
Third	Eighth
Fourth	Ninth
Fifth	Tenth

Signed

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