

The Important Part That Education Plays In Co-Operative Marketing

Dr. Campbell's Figures on Rural Depreciation is Appalling, and His Comparison of Education in the Rural Communities and Manufacturing Centers Gives You an Idea of the Situation with Out Giving a Thought as to a Remedy. Making Co-operative Marketing a Required Subject in Rural Schools is One Solution to the Problem

Abstract of an address to be delivered by Dr. Macy Campbell, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, chairman of the department of Rural Education, National Education Association, before the fourth national conference of the National Council of Farmers' Co-operative Marketing Associations, at the Lee House, Washington, D. C. To be released when Dr. Campbell begins speaking, probably the morning of January 13, 1926.

WASHINGTON, January 13.—American rural life is being blighted by hookworms. The hookworm of absentee landlords taken approximately 19 per cent of the product of the farms out of the rural communities as rent. The hookworm of mortgaged indebtedness takes approximately 15 per cent of the farms out of the rural communities as interest. The hookworm of the depreciated farm dollar takes about 20 per cent. This leaves less than one-half the annual production of the farms to maintain rural life.

These are the reasons, Dr. Macy Campbell, head of the department of rural education of the National Education Association, told the fourth national conference of the National Council of Farmers' Co-operative Marketing Associations, in session here today, why the education association looks on the co-operative marketing movement as the most important movement of the twentieth century for the improvement of rural life.

"We are driven to co-operative marketing by the obvious decay of rural life," Dr. Campbell told the delegates to the conference, who came from all parts of the country, "by the unmistakable signs of approaching pauperism. We sought for a remedy potent enough to check the increasing landlessness among farmers, the declining buying power of the farm and the loss of the best brains of the land. You, in the co-operative marketing movement, have approached it from another angle. We in rural education have approached it from another. But we both have reached identical conclusions. You have approached it from the angle of a fair profit to the farmer; we have approached it from the angle of a fair chance at life in the rural community. We have both found that a fair profit to the farmer is absolutely essential before the rural community can give its people a fair chance at life. The co-operative marketing of farm products at the only hope of securing these ends."

Dr. Campbell quoted records of the United States census bureau showing the steady increase in the percentage of landless tenant farmers. In 1880 the percentage was 26; in 1900 it had increased to 35 and in 1920 to 38. Seven states, he said, now have reached the 50 per cent mark, while in two states more than 50 per cent of the farmers are landless. Landlessness by the mortgage route also is steadily increasing. Dr. Campbell asserted, quoting statistics showing that in 1890, 28 per cent of the farms were encumbered by mortgage; by 1920, 40 per cent were so encumbered and now totals \$7,000,000,000. While mortgage indebtedness has been increasing the farmers' equity in these mortgaged farms has been decreasing, with the result that while in 1910 72 per cent of the farms had dropped to 70.9 per cent and in 1925 to an estimated 60 per cent, according to Dr. Campbell's figures.

"As the farmer loses the ownership of his land the equity held by others increases," Dr. Campbell said. "With the average interest rate on farm mortgages standing at 6 per cent and the average income on farm land at about 3 per cent there seems little hope of paying off the \$7,000,000,000 of farm mortgage. The ownership of mortgaged farm land is passing out of the hands of those who toil upon the land and into the hands of persons who live largely in towns and cities. Truly the fruits of the farms are eaten by strangers. No wonder rural life is pale and weak and staggering. No wonder it cannot care for its own. It is blighted white. It is not the direct road to pauperism."

"We who are engaged in education judge of the attractiveness of life in the rural communities as compared with life in the cities by the conditions we find in the homes and the schools. Recently, my work brought me into close contact with the homes and schools in the South, in the Dakotas and in the city of Detroit. I saw barefooted white mothers and children at work in the cotton fields beside the men trying to make cotton enough to carry them through the year. I found a white school operating but two months during the entire year, in a bare shack with two windows. The teacher had no preparation above the rural school. Children sixteen years old were in the third grade; they had no more months of schooling than many children have in the cities by the time they are eight. In reply to my several queries, received the answer: 'We get so little for our cotton that we can't get shoes for the women or a better school for the children.' In Detroit, I found a feast of the best things

the top down, can quickly put into effect measures which check production at home and thus remove the cause of the surplus. Then such surplus as has arisen can be dumped abroad by the management without destroying the price maintained at home. With a farm co-operative the process is much more complex and difficult. The individual producers must first of their own initiative and because of their own intelligent comprehension of the whole problem act willingly to check over-production on their own farms before the surplus can be dumped abroad with good effect. Any dumping of surplus abroad which acts to increase the production of surplus at home must presently lead to disaster. To complicate the situation further the vagaries of nature make it necessary to carry a safety surplus over from year to year. Under these conditions the intelligent checking of over-production of a commodity on millions of widely scattered farms will be very difficult to accomplish by any means until the individual producers are thoroughly enlightened as to the economic principles involved and have a lively comprehension of their own self interest in the matter and of the duty of each farm producer to the others in his group. This again is the task of education.

The co-operatives, the general farm organizations, the agricultural press, the agricultural colleges and the United States Department of Agriculture are all hard at work attempting to educate farmers in these matters. But these educational efforts are being made with adults. Many of these adults have worked and thought and lived for years as individualists. It is hard for them to change their mode of business life; many of them will never be able to do it.

"We know that loyalty is an ideal, faith in ones fellows, obedience to group action and indomitable courage in economic affairs are qualities of slow growth through the years. They cannot be put on quickly like a new coat. They must grow slowly from within, this growth should begin in childhood. The largest and most permanent success lies in beginning with the boy; teaching the man must remain at best an uncertain risk."

"The Department of Rural Education of the National Education Association, through its committee on the teaching of co-operative marketing in public schools, calls upon the rising generation of farmers in America to educate themselves for co-operative marketing and stand up as business men and farmers."

"The co-operative marketing organizations may well turn their attention at this time to developing in rural America a system of schools which will do for co-operative marketing what the public schools have done for general education. There the schools prepare the farmers for more successful co-operation. More successful co-operation in turn brings better profits. Better profits enable the farmer to give better support to the school. Better support to the school enables it to make a larger contribution to the improvement of rural life. So the cycle runs."

"In America we have paid much attention in the schools to the boys and girls, but we have paid little attention to education for efficient marketing. It may well be questioned at present if increased production without improved marketing does not do the farmer more harm than good. Co-operative marketing which should be taught in public schools to prepare for school children, to secure the introduction of this subject into the curriculum of the schools throughout the land and to find means for properly preparing teachers in the same, this is our task—the task of those who work in rural education. We have already put our hands to the plow, and we shall not turn back. The Department of Rural Education of the National Education Association about six months ago provided for the appointment of a committee, to be composed of two groups, one versed in the practical affairs of co-operatives and the other a group of public educators. It is a surprising fact that all these busy persons accepted places on the committee, expressing their concern about the importance of the problems involved and making the committee a most notable one. The committee has been working every angle of research and of practical experience. The members of the first group have done a most unusual piece of work in preparing the material on co-operative marketing to be used in the basic text book for the public schools.

"These committees need the active continued support of all of the co-operative marketing associations, of the farm press, of the agricultural colleges, of all educators and public spirited citizens everywhere who feel that it would promote the welfare of the whole people to raise the buying power of the farm up on a par with that of the city. We urge, therefore, that organized industry, check the decay of agriculture, stop the decline of intelligence in farming communities and provide a prosperous and permanent agriculture to form a sound foundation on which to build an enduring nation."

NOTICE OF MEETING

The Second Annual District Stockholders' Meetings of the Farmers Union Co-operative Produce Association are to be held as follows:

District No. 1
Meeting Date—January 21, 1926.
Miami County, Johnson County.

Meeting place—Court House, Paola, Kansas.

District No. 2
Anderson County, Linn County, Woodson County, Allen County, Bourbon County. Meeting place—Court House, Garnett, Kansas.

District No. 4
Douglas County, Wabaunsee County, Shawnee County, Morris County. Meeting place—Office of the Secretary of Agriculture, State House, Topeka, Kansas.

District No. 5
Pottawatomie County, Riley County, Clay County, Cloud County, Brown County. Meeting place—L. O. O. F. Hall, Leonardville, Kansas.

District No. 3
Meeting Date—January 22, 1926.
Osage County, Franklin County. Meeting place—Court House, Lyndon, Kansas.

District No. 6
Coffey County, Greenwood County, Marion County, Chase County, Cowley County, Butler County, Lyon County. Meeting place—L. O. O. F. Hall, Madison, Kansas.

District No. 7
Trego County, Saline County, Ellis County, Norton County, Ness County, Graham County, Rooks County, Decatur County. Meeting place—Court House, Wakeeney, Kansas.

The territory represented by the sign-up has been divided in accordance with Section Two, Article Six of the By-laws of this Association. The reason for the variation in the number of counties included in the various districts is that several of the counties represented have a comparatively small sign-up.

All members of the Association are requested to attend the meeting in their respective district which is to be held for the purpose of:

Nominating one individual as a member of the Board of Directors representing the district.

Electing one delegate for each county and one delegate for each twenty contract signers or major portion thereof in the county.

Those chosen are to attend the Annual Stockholders' Meeting to be held in Kansas City, Kansas, at 10:00 A. M., Wednesday, February 3, in accordance with Section One, Article Four of the By-laws of this Association.

If any members find it impossible to attend the district meeting in person, they may authorize by proxy their proxy some member of the Association in their district whom they know will attend the meeting to vote in their stead.

Members of the Board of Directors will attend their respective district meetings during the year 1926. The Association will further advise the membership concerning the activities of the Association to date.

A. W. SEAMANS, Secretary.

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION HELD NON-TAXABLE IN KANSAS

On December 28th the Supreme Court of Kansas Wheat Growers' Association was not liable to taxation as a merchant under a statute providing that "every person, company or corporation who shall own or hold in fee simple, or for any period of time, any real estate, or any interest therein, within this state, which shall have been purchased with a view of being sold at an advanced price for profit, or which shall have been sold at an advanced price for profit, shall be liable to taxation as a merchant under the statute." The court answered this question in the negative. The following quotation from the opinion in the case shows the basis thereof:

The relation of the association and its members, looked at broadly, seeking the real intention of the parties to the arrangement, is that of the contract as a whole, considered in connection with the statute, is a contract of buyer and seller. The association has indeed a legal entity of its own; it is a corporation, but not a corporation for gain; it may make and enforce contracts with its own members and with others; it may buy, sell, sue and be sued. But it seeks no profit for itself. It is a mere instrument through which the members undertake by concerted action to market their own crops. The members do not bargain with it over prices. The bond of membership binds each to the others to sell only through it, for in no other way can co-operation be enforced. The members are the association in a fuller sense than the stockholders of a corporation having more than 150 lectures, addresses, and discussions planned primarily for the farmer and farm wife.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

Of the Stockholders of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission, Kansas City, will be held in the Elks Building, Kansas City, Kansas, on Thursday, February 4, 1926, at 10 A. M.

All stockholders should participate in this meeting. We urge that the stockholders of each community send as many representatives as possible. It is impossible for you to be present, then a proxy authorizing someone to act in your stead and send it to the Secretary, Room 410 Live Stock Exchange Building, Kansas City, Missouri, not later than February 1, 1926, for registration.

JOHN TROMBLE, President.
E. E. WOODMAN, Secretary.

for the benefit of its members. They sell, control, and the power of sale, exclusive and irrevocable. Moreover, the association is not a merchant within the language of the statutory definition, for the merchant there described must have possession of personal property either purchased by it for sale at an advanced price or profit, or consigned to it to be sold in that manner—that is, at an advanced price or profit. Here no advanced price can be in contemplation, for no price is made as between the member and the association. He gets all it receives, less present and future expenses. And if the sale by the association can be said to be made at a profit at all, the profit is that of the member, while the price referred to in the statute must clearly be that of the merchant.

Broadly speaking, a co-operative association is the joint "hired man" of its members and as such it acts pursuant to certain "instructions" which are given to it by the members to have been adopted by the court.

L. S. HULBERT.

THE BATTLE OF LYNDON

The battle of Lyndon, which was really fought in the State House at Topeka, was a fierce struggle while it lasted, and it resulted in the defeat of two hundred and fifty farmers at the hands of the State Charter Board supported by fifteen bankers.

These two hundred and fifty farmers had signed a charter petition for a farmers bank at Lyndon, Kansas, and had raised thirty-seven thousand dollars to start this bank. They sent one hundred picked farmers up to Topeka to meet with the Charter Board and ask for their charter. These men were all American citizens; they believed they were as intelligent and as honest as the average banker; they believed they had the same rights as other American citizens to engage in honest business. They went up to Topeka and there they found the Charter Board entrenched behind fifteen bankers who were armed with all the latest weapons of political warfare, including poison gas and financial influence, and although the farmers had an overwhelming majority, they went down to defeat.

Now, while these farmers were defeated, they were not routed; they are still fighting, and they should be reinforced with every organized farmer in Kansas. I do not know the exact ratio of bankers to farmers in Kansas but it is not more than one banker to ten farmers. The ratio of bankers' influence to farmers' influence in Kansas as shown by this battle of Lyndon is more than "Sixteen to one."

The farmers of Kansas must feel proud of their influence with the State House crowd whom they elect, and whom they support with their taxes. Here were two hundred and fifty farmers who wanted to use their own money to establish their own financial institution, and fifteen bankers who wanted to use the same money in order to make a profit for themselves said, "No," and the State Charter Board, composed of the Secretary of State, and Attorney General, and the Bank Commissioner, who are elected by these same farmers, said "No," and as the one hundred farmers were booted out of their office I imagine these gentlemen's thoughts ran something like this: "You rubes go back to your farms and shuck your corn and feed your hogs, and let the business men run the banking business."

FOURTEEN YEAR PRESIDENT RESIGNS

Brother Joe Erbert, Sr., President of Excelsior Local 606 resigned at our last meeting held Dec. 28, 1925. The ex-president of said local, held office for fourteen years. Age and continuous service and induced him to let a younger member have a try-out at it therefore we unanimously elected Brother John Erbert to take his place. The entire local wishes him success and hopes he will follow the footsteps of our ex-president.

We, the members of local 606, thru the columns of this paper extend our heartfelt thanks to our ex-president for his many years of excellent service.

Our local was organized in the year 1911 and has been a prosperous one ever since. Hoping it will hold this reputation in the future.

At our last meeting to put on the membership drive. The losing side is to buy the cigars for the entire local.

At our next meeting we will have a card party, with prizes of \$1.00, \$2.50 and 50c, accordingly.

The members of our local also requested our Treasurer to deposit all the local money in the Farmers Union State Bank at Kansas City.

FRANK G. ERBERT, Secretary.

Farm and Home week, to be held February 8 to 13 at Kansas Agricultural college, Manhattan, offers more than 150 lectures, addresses, and discussions planned primarily for the farmer and farm wife.

The Assistance That America and Russia Could be to One Another Agriculturally

The Technical Achievements of America Will be of Great Benefit to Russia in the Way of Furnishing the Much Needed Modern Implements With Which to Till the Soil While Russian Scientific Knowledge Will be a Great Deal of Assistance to American Agriculture, as this Has Been Heretofore Neglected in Our Country

An interview with the members of the Soviet Agricultural Commissariat by Amos Murray.

That the technical achievements of America, allied with the purely scientific achievements of Russia, promise a future scientific alliance which should prove invulnerable in agricultural fields, is the belief of Michel Perferkovich and Prof. Ivanov, members of the Soviet Commissariat of Agriculture, who have recently been in America to make a preliminary purchase of \$250,000 worth of livestock, and who will return shortly for further purchases in America.

The barometer of Russo-American relations was undoubtedly raised during the last few months by the trip through America of these two experts, and their reception was demonstrative of the cordiality for industrial relations, as the commission received one of the most unique receptions from the population of this country.

The Commission journeyed from New York to Ohio, then to Wyoming and Illinois, thence to Denver and Utah, California and Oregon, finally returning to New York. It is significant that during the course of its journey, local industrial men acquainted the commission, banquets claimed the commission, banquets claimed the commission in the press, that they strongly advocated the introduction of Russian and American industrial intercourse.

Several outstanding points were evident in the trip through the country, according to an interview given to the writer by Mr. Perferkovich and Prof. Ivanov, in the office of Dr. D. N. Borodin, President of the Russian Agricultural Agency in America, and himself one of the outstanding figures in agricultural science whose achievements have won nation-wide attention.

"Our trip was marked by a unique hospitality from every community which we visited. The press, as well as the farmers, and industrial associations extended to us the utmost cordiality, and time and time again we voiced our desire to have industrial intercourse with Russia. Several notable conditions were apparent, however, first being the almost complete ignorance of the people as to the contemporary conditions in Russia. Everyone seemed to feel that Russia was on the verge of perishing and in a state of desperation, which of course is entirely a fallacy. From all sides there came a demand for more authoritative material about the actual conditions in Russia, at present. We also found that scientists were more eager to know of agrarian conditions in Russia, able to learn in what measure and in what aspects Russian science has progressed along agrarian lines, and that it might be possible to establish some measures of scientific interchange between the two countries.

"For instance, the lack of information, manifested in the title was shown by an incident in Mount Pleasant. After a banquet which was given to us, the bookshelves of the city were availed by those present with a demand for literature on Russia. To the consternation of everyone, however, there was not a book to be found. In spite of this lack of information, we discovered an astonishing desire for friendship and, if I may say so, a genuine interest in the things of the world.

"In Colorado, we found conditions almost identical with those in Russia—though it was in the high passes of Utah that we found most of the breeds of stock which seemed best fitted for Russian assimilation.

"From my studies of the American agricultural system, as well as from my experience I feel that Russia and America have remarkable possibilities of supplementing each other agriculturally. For one thing, in Russia there is a crying need for American farm machines and implements. No country has so progressed in the development of applied science, relative to agriculture, and it is the great technical improvements which will be the American contribution to Russia's agrarian system.

"In the second place—the agrarian life of Russia has undergone a great change. Recent years have marked a new industrialization of our agricultural life in Russia, which previously was unknown. This is evident in the building up of factories for manufacture. New industries in the way of canning, packing, cheese making, etc., are now beginning to be felt in our industrial life. On the other hand, we have not built up those technical appliances for industrial life, which you have perfected in America. We need machines for our industries, for our factories—for all these new forms of endeavor which are making themselves felt in new Russia. America is the market we shall turn to for the acquisition of this machinery.

"As a matter of fact, the native Russian who has already been able to acquire American machinery on his farm, has adapted himself to these new methods with astonishing ability. You see, the last years have witnessed

almost a complete revolution in our agrarian life—the former great estates have been subdivided into small farms and divided among individual landowners—thus in many cases, making a former farm-laborer an owner himself. In the introduction of American machinery for farms, the small landowners, have derived the benefit of the large machines by a system of co-operative operation and buying—in this way making it a highly practicable innovation. You see, a community of farmers will acquire the machinery co-operatively and devise a system of co-operative usage—thus getting all benefits from the communal system.

There is a tremendous debt which Russia owes to America in just this field—the applied technical methods. On the other hand, there are ways in which Russia may contribute her share to America's creative life. Russia's animal products, especially her furs, are a great asset. Besides America may find Russia one of her greatest markets for her overproduction. Here too she may find a rich field for the investment of her capital—which may eventually serve towards solving her own economic question. The Russians are eager to welcome Americans into their industrial life—and there are many opportunities for concessions open to enterprising Americans.

"In addition to this, Russia has also made her contribution to the agricultural life of America—in certain species which have been introduced, such for instance as the red wheat of Kansas and other species of wheats and fruits.

"I feel, however, that our greatest contributions to the agricultural life will lie in the contribution of pure science. Though we have developed not so far in the applied sciences as has America—in pure science we have made important strides—and these we feel we can add to America's life. We cite for instance, the remarkable work, in experimentation into plant life, of Prof. Vaviloff, founder of this bureau, who made the tremendous discovery of locating the origin of cultivated wheat. We also mention Prof. Stanuloff's outstanding achievement in discovering the means of telling from the seed as well as from the flour whether the product was winter or spring wheat—a tremendous aid to agriculture just as it has been unable to tell from a drop of blood the actual sex and even national characteristics of a person. These are striking examples of what Russia can offer to America. Also there is the work of Prof. Vinogradoff, whose fields of bacteria and fertilization, as well as other great experts working in this country.

"Summed up, I believe that Russia and America, agriculturally, are strong affiliates—on the one hand have the contribution of pure science to the work on the other you have equally necessary technical appliances. On such a co-operative basis, the two countries cannot fail to work together in a strong community of industrial, agrarian and scientific interest."

The remarkable attainments of Prof. Ivanov and Mr. Perferkovich in their work, have been commented upon throughout the United States and have aroused such comment from the experts that Mr. King, one of America's most important agricultural figures, has recently written an open letter to the U. S. Department of Agriculture praising the knowledge and the attitude of this commission in its dealings with the American farmers.

The Commission is planning to return to America in the spring for further purchases.

TEMPERATURE RUNNING HIGH

Dellvale, Kan., Jan. 9.

Farmers Union—

Dear Sir—Square Deal has a fever of 102 degrees. This New Year we are having some interesting meetings and a good crowd out each time. Our dues are being collected each day up to date more than half are collected. We are striving for the "Honor Roll." We are busy taking in new members. Here's hoping for a "Good Year" for the Union.

MAGGIE STANLEY,
Sec. No. 923.

IT'S UP TO YOU

It's natural enough, I guess, When some gits more and some gits less.

For them us on the slimmest side And I claim it ain't a fair divide, And I've known some to lay and wait, And git up soon, and set up late, To ketch some feller they could hate Fer goin' at a faster gate.

I've allus noticed grate success, Is mixed with troubles, more or less, And it's the man who does the best, That gits more kicks than all the rest.

N. J. KAISER.

The farmers who raise certified potatoes are cashing in on a good market at present prices, now offered in Louisiana and other southern states for seed from certified stock. Several train loads of these potatoes have been coming south from Minnesota, North Dakota, and Nebraska during the past week.

The Country woman

THE FARM HOME
By Grace E. Fryse
Molder of national destiny am I.
Lowly I sit, uncrowned,
Unheralded, amidst the
Glories of the open fields
Where growing leaves, and friendly
beasts,
Soft sunrise, hues, clear meadow
brooks,
Rare vistas long, and blossom sweet
All aid me in my mission to our race.

I raise and feed and clothe
And bring to man's estate
Five sons and daughters,
And teach them noble traits
Of right and wrong and Galilean
Love!
Four keep I home to till the acres
broad
And give unto the world that com-
mon need
Of all—the nation's food supply for
man
And beast. One send I forth unto the
cities gates
To help in mart and trade, to build
Great towers, legislate.
And give virility to urban family life.

Thus has it ever been and more shall
be.
I build the open road of country life
And also keep the city vigor great.
My sons and daughters must be
And true, and noble in their purpose.
They must wisely plan the future of
The nation of the free.
Thus shall it come to pass
That time will make it so.
The nation is dependent on my child!

I am the spirit of the rural home.
I mold the nation's future destiny.

FOR THE CAKE EATERS

In looking over old magazines, many smiles one has at the clothes and hair dressing of women fifteen or twenty years ago. But how the expression changes when one looks over the cook books published about that time. One wonders at the stuff that went into cakes when eggs sold for a penny apiece instead of five, and butter—good butter—could be bought for fifteen cents a pound. It would bankrupt the average pocketbook to try to follow any of the recipes used then, so women got their nimble wits to work with the result that today, we eat as good cake as they did twenty years ago and at a cost relatively no greater. Here are some good cake recipes that are not the least prohibitive in cost, yet taste as good as any we can remember. Notice that the very first one calls for neither milk, butter nor eggs. On that score we hesitated awhile before presenting it on a dairywoman's page.

Fruit Cake
Two cups brown sugar, 2 cups water, 2 tablespoons lard, 1 package seeded raisins. Boil five minutes. When cool, add 3 cups pastry flour, 1 pinch salt, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1 teaspoon nutmeg, 1-2 teaspoon ginger, pinch of cloves. Bake about forty-five minutes in a moderate oven. This cake will keep for weeks. Nutmeats chopped add a great deal.

Spice Cake
Two cups brown sugar, 1-2 cup butter and lard, mixed, 1-2 cup milk, 1 teaspoon soda, dissolved in milk, 2-1/2 cups flour, 1 teaspoon allspice, 2 teaspoons cinnamon, 1-2 teaspoon cloves, 1-2 teaspoon nutmeg, 2 tablespoons (liquid) coffee. Bake in moderate oven thirty to forty minutes.
Three Eggs Angel Cake
One cup granulated sugar, 1-1/3 cups flour, 1-2 teaspoon cream tartar. Mix above and sift five times, 2-3 cup scalded milk, 3 teaspoons baking powder, 1-2 teaspoon salt. Pour on 1-2 teaspoon flaxseed oil. Mix well and fold in the well beaten whites of three eggs. Bake forty-five minutes like angel food.

WET SHOES
When boots or shoes have been wet through try this method of caring for them. As soon as removed they should be placed on their sides and allowed to dry, pulling the uppers as flat as possible. This exposes the soles to the air and gives them a better chance to dry. If one does not possess shoe trees it is a good idea to crowd them full of soft crumpled paper so that they will keep their shape, or oats may be used for that purpose. Shoes that have been hardened by being dried too fast after being wet may be made soft and pliable by being rubbed with kerosene. And while on the subject of shoes it might be well to mention the fact that the popular shade shoes may be cleaned at home by rubbing them with a very fine grade of sandpaper. Grease or stains should be removed by some of the uncolored cleansers on the market for other articles. The trouble with most of the shoe cleaners for suede shoes is that the color rubs off on the hose and if one is wearing light colored hose they are soiled at once.

Cut Flowers and House Plants
A teaspoonful of powdered charcoal dropped into the water in which flowers are placed will help to keep them fresh and fragrant for several days. Another way is to clip the stems daily, placing them for a moment in hot water. This will often help to revive them when they are getting quite passe. Still another way is to drop in aspirin tablet which will work wonders. Who would dream that flowers would be so feminine as to respond to aspirin?
In watering house plants a teaspoon of ammonia to a quart of water will stimulate their growth, though this should not be done oftener than once a week. It is a good plan to let house plants dry out occasionally as the ground gets sour if they are kept too wet. Should house plants droop from no apparent cause, try watering them every day by pouring quite warm water in the saucers. They love bottom heat and will often respond to this treatment by renewed growth.

SOME NOVEL WAYS OF USING SACKS

The question is often asked, "What use can I make of sugar, flour or grain sacks?" This question can be

answered in a variety of ways.

Attractive pillow tops and rugs can be made from gunny sacks, say extension specialists in clothing at South Dakota State College. Since these sacks are a very open weave, designs in cross stitch with yarn can easily be made. Patterns of plain stitch can also be worked in bright colors. If the sack is very flimsy, a piece of material can be stitched to the sack to help keep it in place.

When grain sacks are laundered they lose some of their stiffness and can be used in a number of ways. An excellent heavy laundry bag can be made from a grain sack by simply running a draw string in the top. A larger hem may be turned or eyelets made about three inches down from the top.

A good serviceable roller towel can be made from a grain sack. Cut off or open the hem at the top. Cut down each side lengthwise; do not cut double lower end of sack; stitch the two top edges of sack together. Flat felled seams are best to use. Hem the two long edges.

Sugar sacks and flour sacks are perhaps the most common used in the household. Small salt sacks may also be used to advantage. Here is a list of clothing and household articles that might be made from flour, sugar or salt sacks.

Wearing apparel, dresses, aprons, night gowns, slips, men's shirts, boy's shirts, baby dresses and petticoats, handkerchiefs, rompers or boy's blouses.

Household furnishings and kitchen supplies; dresses, scarf or set, lunch cloth and napkins, table cloths, dollies, towels, wash cloths, porch pillow covers, tea towels, holders, pads, and dish cloths.

HOME HINTS

By Aunt Maggie K. S. A. C.

Shortenings
The troubled bride to the pantry hied, and then I heard her mutter, "I'd make a cake, for my husband's sake, if I had a bit of butter."
Being young and inexperienced, she did not know that she could have used some of the chicken fat left over from yesterday's dinner, or part of the thick cream in the refrigerator.

Butter and oleomargarine are preferred for cakes and like mixtures because of their flavor and texture, but poultry fat is excellent in all recipes where butter is commonly used.

Bacon fat is especially good for sautéed—commonly mislabeled fried—potatoes, eggs, and all other foods where the flavor is pleasing. It may also be used for molasses cookies, gingerbread, and other strong flavored foods where the taste is disguised.

The oils—olive, corn, cottonseed, and peanut—are well adapted for frying purposes. They may be used in cakes with fair success and they make a tender pastry, although a pastry made with lard is more flaky.

It is well to remember, in baking, that one cup of butter or oleomargarine is equal to:
Seven-eighths cup chicken fat.
Seven-eighths cup oil.
Three-fourths cup lard or lard substitute.
Four cups thin cream (18.5 per cent fat).
Two to three cups heavy cream (30 to 40 per cent fat).

The shortening power of cream is proportional to the amount of butter fat it contains. Allowance should be made for the liquid accordingly in such cases as the design of homes for the future. In one cup of thin cream there is approximately three-fourths cup water and one-fifth cup butter fat.

AMERICAN FARM HOMES TO BE DISSECTED FOR IMPROVEMENT STUDY

How to Bring Urban Conveniences to Rural Home to be Subject of Conference

When labor saving devices were first designed the needs of the rural home were not considered. Sanitation has nearly always been considered the city first. Heating, plumbing, lighting and housekeeping facilities have heretofore been designed with the city user pictured as the main sales prospect. So also the work of most of our architects has been largely confined to the design of homes for the man in town.
This concentration upon the urban dweller has brought about a neglect of the rural home. How to overcome this resulting backwardness and bring to the rural home the conveniences of the average city home owner will be the subject of a meeting of the Better Farm Homes Conference to be held in the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, February 18 and 19, 1926.

The object of this conference will be a general discussion of rural home conditions and discussion of ways and means of bringing more architects into the rural building field, thus insuring more comfortable, better planned homes. Labor saving devices for lessening the work of the woman on the farm will be studied and changes necessary to adapt them to the farm recommended.

This conference is the outgrowth of years of effort on the part of the Division of Farm Structures of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers of which F. A. Wirt of Racine, Wis., is president and Professor D. G. Carter of the University of Arkansas, chairman of the Division of Farm Structures.

Wm. Draper of Brincklee, of Easton, Md., one of America's most prominent architects and himself a farmer will attend the conference and will present the results of his years of study in planning better farm homes.

Another subject which will be discussed at the meeting will be: "What the farm women want her rural home to be." The point of view of the woman on the farm will be presented by a prominent farm woman. It is stated that more than 60 organizations are behind this movement which is heralded as the greatest forward advance in farm living conditions yet made. The Architects Small House Service Bureau, the Sears-Robuck Agricultural Foundation, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, American Federation of Women's Clubs, and the American Public Health Association are only a few of the many associations which will take part in the conference.

For the benefit of the hundreds of thousands of interested rural folk who will be unable to attend the conference, the banquet program and many of the discussions occurring in the meetings will be broadcast over the radio. It is stated that the conference hopes to make the meeting an annual gathering to promote the general betterment of conditions on America's farms.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Some Problems and Remedies
In a recent address W. M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, gave the results of studies which have been made by representatives of his department.

"Agriculture represents one of the largest uses of power in the United States. Studies made by the Department of Agriculture show that at the present time almost as much primary power is available on the farms of this country as is available to the manufacturing and the electric light and power industries combined.

"Unfortunately, however, agriculture is seriously handicapped in the efficient utilization of this power. Seasonal timeliness of doing work is a much more important factor with most agricultural operations than is the case with any other industry. Moreover, the greater part of the operations are such, that the power used cannot be centralized into large units as is the case in most other industries. Consequently, it has been necessary for agriculture to keep relatively a much greater amount of primary power available, in proportion to the total work accomplished, in order to take care of the peak loads within the necessary time limits. This has resulted in a very low power load factor and a relatively high cost per unit of power utilized. The small size of the power units use also results in reduced efficiency and adds materially to the cost of the power developed.

"The adoption by agriculture of electrical distribution of its power would appear to be one means of overcoming some of these difficulties if certain other difficulties connected with the distribution of electrical energy can first be overcome. The relatively high cost of transmission line construction, coupled with the load factor obtained, the mobile nature of many of the farm operations, and the lack of fundamental information on which to base the charges for the service companies in the past have been able to reduce operating costs materially through increased efficiency of power production, and no doubt they will be able to continue this service in efficiency to some extent in the future. They should also make (as I understand you are doing a thorough study of the transmission problem as applied to rural service and adopt the most economical type or types of construction consistent with good service and proper safeguards to the public. They should make a thorough study of their rates and so adjust them as to encourage more extensive use of electricity for power.

"The manufacturers of electrical apparatus can also do much in making the use of electric power more profitable to the farmer by designing equipment to fit agricultural conditions. Many of the operations to be performed on the farm are so complex or difficult that those found in many manufacturing processes and it seems reasonable to expect that with the increased availability of electric current to farmers there will come much automatic or semi-automatic machinery, which once it has begun operation, will require but little attention from the farmer and will enable him to perform these operations more rapidly and more economically than has ever been possible before.

"Other opportunities for increasing the value of electricity by agriculture exist in the development of new methods for its application. Electricity is already being used in a commercial way for the stimulation of winter egg production while other uses capable of being developed would seem to be the curing of food and field crops, the combatting of insect pests, and the stimulation of, both plant and animal growth. Fundamental information in many cases lacking in regard to these processes but sufficient is already known to indicate that agriculture may eventually benefit by their application."

Pruning can be done to advantage before deep snow.

PRICE LIST OF LOCAL SUPPLIES

Application cards 20 for 5c
Credentialed blanks 10 for 5c
Dime blanks 15 for 10c
Ode cards 12 for 20c
Constitutions 5c
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.

Watson's Best Berries are just what the Brand Indicates—They Are the

BEST

WATSON WHOLESALE GROCERY
SALINA, KANSAS

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

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

POULTRY

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED Cockerels \$2.00, 48" high, \$1.75. Mrs. W. L. Boethin, Logan, Kansas.

WHITE CHINA GANDERS \$3.00 EACH. C. Clifford Swank, Sedgewick, Kansas.

SHINN CHICKS ARE BETTER. Leading breeds, \$3.40 per 100. Free book. Shinn Farms, Box 153, Greenport, Missouri.

BETTER CHICKS: ALL KINDS. Our low prices will surprise you. Pictorial catalog free. Comfort Hatchery, North 11th, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

FOR SALE SWEET CLOVER SEED \$5.00 per bushel. Chas. F. Redding, Waverly, Kansas.

FOR SALE—PURE, CERTIFIED, RE-cleaned, and tested Pink Kafir, Dawn and Clover \$3.50. Merit Grain Company, Yellow Mito seed. Write for samples and quotations. Port Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kansas.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE AND ONION Plants. Grown in open field, strong, well-rooted. Cabbage, damp moist packed roots. Each bundle fifty plants, labeled separately with variety name. Cabbage: Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston, and Copenhagen. Onions: Copenhagen Market, Early and Late Flat-dutch. Parcel Post Prepaid, 100, 500, 1,000, 2,500, 5,000, 10,000, 25,000, 50,000, 100,000, 250,000, 500,000, 1,000,000. Express Collect, 5,000 \$6.25, 10,000 \$10.00, 25,000 \$25.00, 50,000 \$50.00, 100,000 \$100.00, 250,000 \$250.00, 500,000 \$500.00. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS.

SUDAN \$2.50. ALFALFA \$7.00. SWEET Clover \$5.00. Red Top \$4.50. Timothy \$3.15. Blue Grass \$4.50 sacks free. Red Clover \$17.50. Red Top \$4.50. Timothy \$3.15. Blue Grass \$4.50. Sacks free. Salina, Kansas. If you have any kind of seed to sell in any quantity send sample and price for list.

ALFALFA SEED, \$10. bushel, two bushels delivered in Kansas. J. F. Baum, Salina, Kansas.

NEW CROP SUDAN SEED \$3.50 PER cwt. Smaller quantities 4 cents lb. Can be had by mail. Lee Greenwald, Oronoke, Kansas.

HEDGE POSTS

ATTENTION MR. FARMER: HEDGE posts for sale. If interested write H. R. Goodman, Pomona, Kansas, R. 4.

JACKS FOR SALE

FOR SALE THREE EXCEPTIONALLY good young Jacks of serviceable age. Act now to this ad. appears but twice. Give you the best, and mean business. Archie Myers, Osborne, Kansas. Phone 1521 Downs.

TOBACCO

KENTUCKY'S BEST LEAF TOBACCO Sold under money back guarantee. 3 lbs. cheap for 100 cents. The smoking tobacco for tobacco and postage when received. Co-operative Tobacco Growers, Hawesville, Ky.

SALESMAN WANTED FOR LUBRICATING OILS, greases and paints. Excellent opportunity. Salary commensurate. The Jed Oil and Paint Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

WE PAY \$200 MONTHLY SALARY, for man or woman to introduce our guaranteed poultry and stock powders, cleaners, etc. Bigger Company, 703, Springfield, Illinois.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Osburg, Kan., Jan. 14, 1926.
Whereas: It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst the beloved wife of our brother member Reuben F. Larson.
Be it resolved: that we, the members of Osburg Local 1254 extend our heartfelt sympathy to the entire family and the sorrowing husband especially.
Be it further resolved: that one copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved wife, one copy to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication and one copy spread on the minutes of our Local.
Elmer Christensen, Geo. P. Hanson, Sam Curi, Committee on Resolutions.

Whereas: It has pleased the Ruler of all things to remove from our midst our neighbor and brother member Frank O. Sutherland.
Be it resolved: that we, the members of Osburg Local No. 1254 extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved wife and family.
Be it further resolved: that a copy of these resolutions be sent the bereaved wife, one copy to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication and one copy spread on the minutes of our Local.
Elmer Christensen, Geo. P. Hanson, John Curi, Committee.

Whereas: It has pleased the Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst Brother Wm. Drebing.
Therefore be it resolved: that we, the members of Sunny Slope Local No. 1861 extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved wife, one copy to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication and one copy spread on the minutes of our meeting.
One be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer and one to the stricken widow.
Joe Richmond, Geo. Thiermer, Adam Degenhardt, Committee.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY
Whereas: It has pleased the Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst John Ringel, son of Brother Henry Ringel.
Therefore be it resolved: that we, the members of Sunny Slope Local No. 1861 extend our sincere sympathy to the stricken family and be it further resolved: that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this meeting, one be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer and one to the stricken widow.
Joe Richmond, Geo. Thiermer, Adam Degenhardt, Committee.

Free for Rupture
W. S. Rice, Inc., 394 E. Main St., Adams, N. Y.
You may send me entirely free a Sample Treatment of your stimulating application for Rupture.
Name _____
Address _____
State _____

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A. C. Davis, Sec., Springfield, Mo.
W. C. Landon, Lecturer, Salina, Kan.

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Farmers Union Cooperative Produce Assn.
650 Board of Trade Bldg.
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Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission
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Farmers' Union State Bank
Kansas City, Kansas

Kansas Union Farmer
Salina, Kansas

Farmers' Union Managers Association
A. M. Kinney, President, Huron, Kansas
Jack Stevens Secretary, Kansas City, Kas.

Union Farmer and one to the stricken family.
Joe Richmond
Geo. Thiermer
Adam Degenhardt,
Committee.

Whereas it has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove by death Mr. G. S. Rice to leave behind a wife and child. Be it therefore resolved that we the members of Dist. No. 10 local 1036 extend to our bereaved sister Mrs. G. S. Rice, our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow, and be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to sister Grace, a copy be spread on the minutes of this meeting and a copy sent to the Kansas Union Farmer.
(Signed)
M. L. Kingo,
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Department of Practical Co-Operation

ARBOR LOCAL NO. 1136.
Meets second Tuesday of the month.
R. Hennings, Sec'y, Runtz County.

ADVANCE LOCAL NO. 1889****
Meets the first Monday of each month at 8 o'clock. F. F. Svoboda, Sec'y, Ellsworth County.

AMION LOCAL NO. 2130.
Meets the first and third Friday. J. M. Swartz, Sec. Anderson County.

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

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

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

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

BETHLEHEM LOCAL NO. 1969.
Meets first and third Friday. Roy E. Osburn, Sec. Cowley County.

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

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

BROGAN LOCAL NO. 226.
Second and fourth Thursdays. I. L. Venneman, Sec.

BURNHAM LOCAL NO. 405.
First and third Friday. O. J. Lamertson, Sec. Ottawa County.

BUCKEYE LOCAL NO. 1031.
First and third Wednesday. J. J. Maske, Sec. Ellis County.

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

BOARDMAN LOCAL NO. 922.
Meets first and third Wednesday. G. W. Cashman, Sec. Nemaha County.

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

BELLEVILLE LOCAL NO. 1192.
Meets the first and third Fridays. J. Sloan, Sec. Miami County.

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

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

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

COTTONWOOD VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1832.
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Lee Graham, Sec. Chase County.

CLAY BANK LOCAL NO. 2085.
Meets every two weeks beginning with Jan. 6th, 1925. Margaret C. Safrite, Sec'y Woodstock County.

COOK LOCAL NO. 1645.
Meets second and fourth Thursdays. Mrs. A. M. Lee, Sec. Douglas County.

CENTER LOCAL NO. 2143.
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Mrs. Grace Redding, Sec'y Coffey County.

COTTONWOOD LOCAL NO. 1985.
Meets first and third Friday of each month. Mammie E. Johnson, Sec. McPherson County.

CHASE MOUND LOCAL NO. 2145.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Sec. Joe Van Hercke, Anderson County.

CENTER LOCAL NO. 2143.
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Mrs. Grace Redding, Secretary Coffey County.

CARGY LOCAL NO. 2135.
Meets first and third Friday. Fred Steele, Sec. Douglas County.

COLUMBIA LOCAL NO. 1232.
Second and fourth Fridays. Lee Bonar, Sec. Franklin County.

COUNCIL CORNERS LOCAL NO. 1783.
First and third Monday. Ethel Roberts, Sec. Cherokee County.

CRESCO LOCAL NO. 377.
Meets first and third Thursday. John Wolf, Sec. Sheridan County.

CLEVELAND LOCAL NO. 364.
Third Tuesday. Geo. J. Schoenhofar, Sec. Neosho County.

CARLTON LOCAL NO. 1911.
Second and fourth Wednesday. R. J. Logan, Sec. Dickinson County.

COLLINS LOCAL NO. 630.
Fourth Wednesday. Winifred Crispin, Sec. Jewell County.

CENTER LOCAL NO. 2142.
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Mrs. Jennie Hughes, Sec'y Coffey County.

CRESCENT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1912.
Meets first and third Tuesday. Mabel Sayles, Sec. Jefferson County.

DANE LOCAL NO. 456.
Meets the first and third Wednesday. Leslie Nelson, Sec. Washington County.

DEER CREEK LOCAL NO. 534.
Meets the fourth Friday night of each month. M. C. Bothwell, Sec. Marshall County.

DISTRICT 66 LOCAL NO. 1907.
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Charles L. Simmons, Secretary Chase County.

DIAMOND LOCAL NO. 2081.
Meets every second and fourth Friday. Mrs. J. W. Ryan, Sec. Allen County.

DISTRICT 10 LOCAL NO. 1056.
Meets the first and third Thursday.

DIST. 67 LOCAL NO. 1222.
Last Friday in each month. Mrs. Ernest Brauch, Sec. Marshall County.

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

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

EAST CREEK LOCAL NO. 1466.
First Tuesday of each month. Phillip Stenzel, Sec'y.

ELBOW LOCAL NO. 1758.
Meets the second Friday of each month. M. Joy Hammett, Sec. Pottawatomie County.

ERIE LOCAL NO. 562.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Walter J. Schumlich, Sec. Neosho County.

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 964.
Meets the third week in each month. Mrs. Delbert Burton, Sec. Marshall County.

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 682.
Meets every Tuesday of the month. Jimmie Cunningham, Sec. Crawford County.

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

FRANKLIN LOCAL NO. 1532.
Meets the first and third Monday. Mrs. P. F. White, Sec., Douglas County.

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 2025.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. D. J. Detwiler, Sec. Harvey County.

FREMONT LOCAL NO. 2014.
Meets the first and third Monday. A. W. Elmenegger, Sec. Wabasha County.

GRACE HILL LOCAL NO. 1212.
First and third Friday. W. H. Slyter, Sec. Miami County.

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

GIRARD LOCAL NO. 494.
Meets the first and third Tuesday. Roy W. Holland, Sec. Crawford County.

GOOSE CREEK LOCAL NO. 1921.
Meets second and fourth Friday. Alfred P. Hotten, Sec. Geary County.

GALLIA LOCAL NO. 2044.
Meets every second and fourth Friday evening. Deane L. Smith, Sec'y Anderson County.

HAPPY LOCAL NO. 1006.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of every month. G. A. Dorman, Sec., DeWitt County.

BLUE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 781.
Meets second and fourth Monday. Chas. Musel, Sec. Marshall County.

HACKBERRY LOCAL NO. 1332.
Meets the first and third Wednesday. J. M. Tuttle, Sec. Geary County.

HERYK LOCAL NO. 1427.
Second and third Tuesday. Henry Eden, Sec. Washington County.

HERKIMER LOCAL NO. 1002.
Second and fourth Wednesday. Karl Rohde, Sec. Marshall County.

HAWKINS LOCAL NO. 1615.
Every two weeks on Tuesday. Mrs. L. C. Rice, Sec'y Franklin County.

HEADLIGHT LOCAL NO. 378.
Meets first and third Wednesday. Rosa Claire, Sec. Sheridan County.

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

HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 1632.
First and third Wednesday. W. E. Fuhrman, Sec. Atchison County.

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

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

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

INDIANAPOLIS LOCAL NO. 1677.
Meets the first and third Friday. Mrs. Vedder, Sec. Miami County.

I. X. L. LOCAL NO. 1199.
Second and fourth Tuesday. C. O. Taubee, Sec. Sumner County.

JUNCTION LOCAL NO. 1468.
Meets second and fourth Friday of each month. Geo. F. Warren, Sec. Osage County.

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

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

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

LENA VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1538.
Meets the first and third Tuesday. H. F. Horton, Sec. Greenwood County.

LIZTOWN LOCAL NO. 2064.
Meets every second and fourth Friday. Mrs. Edgar Williams, Sec'y. Anderson County.

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

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

LIVINGSTON LOCAL NO. 1984.
First and third Fridays. R. B. Jordan, Sec. Stafford County.

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

LOST SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 385.
Second Saturday of each month. H. D. Bevans, Sec. Marion County.

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

LILY CREEK LOCAL NO. 2138.
Meets the first and third Fridays. Florence Koppes, Sec. Marshall County.

MAPLE GROVE LOCAL NO. 2197.
Meets on Tuesday night every two weeks. Roy Workman, Sec. Cowley County.

MERCER LOCAL NO. 1462.
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday of each month. W. M. Schmidt, Sec'y Cowley County.

MT. VERNON LOCAL NO. 459.
Meets the first and third Tuesday. J. F. Griebel, Sec'y Rooks County.

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

MILLER LOCAL NO. 1929.
Meets the second and fourth Thursday of each month. H. H. McCordless, Sec'y Chase County.

MT. ZION LOCAL NO. 2072.
Meets every two weeks on Tuesday. Maude Carnes, Sec'y Anderson County.

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

MT. PLEASANT LOCAL NO. 956.
Meets first and third Tuesday. Mrs. Grace Mustoe, Sec'y Norton County.

NEW HOPE LOCAL NO. 2020.
First and third Thursday. Fred Hahn, Sec'y Stafford County.

ODESSA LOCAL NO. 1571.
Every other Tuesday night. R. A. Reynolds, Sec'y Cowley County.

OSAGE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1632.
Meets second and fourth Friday. Jacob Smith, Sec'y Miami County.

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

PACICO LOCAL NO. 1922.
First and third Monday. R. J. Muckenthaler, Sec'y Dickinson County.

PHIELON LOCAL NO. 2139.
Meets second and fourth Fridays. Mrs. A. R. Phielon, Sec'y Osage County.

PRAIRIE BELLE LOCAL NO. 1305.
Meets every Thursday evening. E. B. Werner, Sec'y Thomas County.

PLEASANT RIDGE LOCAL NO. 960.
Meets the first and third Mondays of each month. Frank Sedlacek, Sec'y, Enthal, Sec'y Wabasha County.

PRAIRIE VIEW LOCAL NO. 2105.
First Tuesday of each month. J. H. Scott, Sec'y Miami County.

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

PRETTY CREEK LOCAL NO. 1652.
First and third Wednesday. H. C. Mathias, Sec'y Wabasha County.

PLEASANT HOME NO. 5055.
Meets first and third Monday. Minnie Carrio, Sec'y Anderson County.

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

PARK LOCAL NO. 909****
Meets last Saturday of each month. Jos. Hein, Sec'y Geary County.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1309.
First and third Wednesday. W. T. Flinn, Sec'y Jewell County.

PLUM CREEK LOCAL NO. 1674.
Second and fourth Wednesday. Orth O. Miller, Sec'y Miami County.

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

RYDALL LOCAL NO. 763.
Meets every Wednesday. Henry Eden, Sec. Duncan, Sec'y Republic County.

RIVERSIDE LOCAL NO. 2025.
Second Wednesday of each month. Mrs. Frank McClelland, Sec'y Wabasha County.

RICHLAND LOCAL NO. 968.
Meets first and third Fridays of each month. Mrs. J. C. Chase, Sec'y Marshall County.

RICHVIEW LOCAL NO. 2037.
Meets the second Friday of each month. Chas. Bagli, Sec'y Osage County.

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

ROCK CREEK LOCAL NO. 1810.
First and third Friday. S. J. Lohr, Sec'y Miami County.

RURAL REST LOCAL NO. 2132.
Meets the first and third Friday. Pauline Cowger, Sec'y Saline County.

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

SOLOMON VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1953.
Meets the first and third Friday. H. M. Schrock, Sec'y Sheridan County.

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

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

SUNFLOWER LOCAL NO. 1051.
Meets first and third Tuesday of each month. Wm. W. Fincham, Secretary Marshall County.

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

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

SCIENCE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1946.
Meets every other Friday. J. D. Keasling, Sec'y Cowley County.

SILVERDALE LOCAL NO. 2051.
Second and fourth Wednesday. F. Lewis, Sec'y Cowley County.

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

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

STONE LOCAL NO. 792.
Meets the last Friday of each month. D. O. Marcotte, Sec'y Rooks County.

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

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

SPRING CREEK LOCAL NO. 1174.
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. C. W. Wetzberger, Sec'y Wabasha County.

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

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

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 559.
Second and fourth Wednesday. Mrs. E. H. Warner, Sec'y Marshall County.

SUNNY SLOPE LOCAL NO. 1561.
First and third Wednesday. Roy Stacker, Sec'y Douglas County.

SPENCE LOCAL NO. 991.
Meets every two weeks on Friday night. John A. Martin, Sec. Marshall County.

STATE CENTER LOCAL NO. 273.
Second and fourth Thursday. Chas. Grossardt, Sec'y Barton County.

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

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

UTLYSSIS LOCAL NO. 2134.
Meets the first and third Saturday of each month. G. A. Johnson, Secretary Grant County.

VASSAR LOCAL NO. 1779.
First and third Thursday. Herman Wiegner, Sec'y Osage County.

VICKERS LOCAL NO. 1667.
Meets the first and third Friday. G. W. Kaiser, Sec'y Miami County.

VODA LOCAL NO. 742.
Meets every fourth Friday. J. C. Stradal, Sec'y Trego County.

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

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

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

WALNUT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1368.
Meets first and third Tuesday. Robert E. Meyer, Sec'y Crawford County.

WOODBINE LOCAL NO. 1880.
First and third Friday. B. H. Westrich, Sec'y Dickinson County.

WHEELER LOCAL NO. 1082.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Ernest Small, Sec'y Clay County.

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

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

ELLIS COUNTY.
The Ellis County Farmers Union at their last meeting elected the following officers: President, Fred John R. Chittler; Vice-President, Fred Rand; Secretary-Treasurer, Frank G. Erbert; Executive Committee as follows: Joe P. Rupp, M. Herman, and Frank Reimyer.

NEMAH COUNTY NOTICE.
At our annual meeting at Seneca, a resolution was adopted. That the Nemaha County Farmers Union put a membership drive. Accordingly the committee in charge has procured M. O. Glessner, the state lecturer to help us in this work. Mr. Glessner will call on each of the locals to advise them of the need of organization and the need of agriculture as it exists today. These local meetings will all be open meetings to everybody. Local members are respectfully asked to invite their farmer friends and one and all to come out to these meetings to hear this eminent speaker point out the truth in agriculture. Each of the locals will be notified in advance as to the date and meeting place which will be some time between now and Feb. 15.

JOEL STRAHM.
County Sec.-Treas.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.
A County Union of the F. E. C. U. of A. No. 72 was organized Dec. 19, 1925, by O. M. Lippert, with seven locals in the county represented.

The following officers were elected: President, R. E. Nesbit, vice-president, Elton Thayer, Sec.-Treas. Mrs. L. C. Rice, Lecturer. Organizers, S. W. Mitchell, conductor H. L. Carpenter, dgkkeeper, W. A. Brown. Meetings to be held first Saturday of each month.

Our first meeting was held Saturday, Jan. 2. An executive committee was elected as follows: D. E. Beck, Hawkins local No. 1615, H. L. Carpenter, Salem Hall local No. 1824, E. Shull, Rock Creek local No. 2149. We are hoping in a short time every local in the county will be represented with their delegates and be one big family.

Next meeting will be February 6. Mrs. L. C. Rice, Sec.-Treas.

NORTON COUNTY.
President, Clara Kinn, vice-president, N. E. McMullen; sec-treas. Lee Reed, John Kinn, conductor, David Foley; dgkkeeper, Otto Mustoe.

Executive committee: Harry Robinson, John Ankerman, Mrs. Fred Kinnham.

NORTON COUNTY.
The following resolutions were adopted by the Norton County Farmers Union, at their annual meeting held at Norton, Jan. 8, 1926.

1. Resolved: That the county secretary of the county union be inducted by vote of county union to place the county funds he holds in the Farmers Union Bank at Kansas City, Kan.

2. Resolved: That we go