



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-Operation



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TABLE AND EXPLANATION OF AVERAGE COST OF PRODUCTION FOR TEN YEARS ON A KANSAS FARM

The Cost of Production Sheet Made up From the Department of Agriculture Figures—Explanation by the Author, Mr. Kennedy of Iowa—Comment and Earnest Request That This Table be Studied, Sec. Brasted

In presenting the cost of production table I do so with the hope that the members will read it, take it up and discuss it at their local meetings, take it to their neighbors who are not members, take it to their grocer and their banker, then take it to their local newspaper and see if he has the nerve to print it. You read in the Kansas Union Farmer of Aug. 19th an article under the heading "Return from Farming and Comments on the Same." And no doubt you, like the writer, are wondering where the department of agriculture found 15,300 farms of an average of 304 acres with an average investment of only \$17,149, especially when we find the farm in Kansas in the 78 counties used in the report contain an average of 231 acres with an average investment for land, work, fences and machinery of \$27,162.93. In considering this report, I want to call your attention to the fact that the figures are all taken from state and governmental reports that the taxpayers have paid to have secured and compiled. So we think we have the right to use them with the full presumption that they are correct and if correct the only criticism of the report that can be sustained is in the methods used in making up the report. Write us, tell us if you think that \$1,800.00 is too much to allow the farmer, his wife and children for their work for a year, when you consider that on the credit side of this report everything the farm produces is credited to the farm, and by so doing out of the \$1,800.00 the farmer credits the farm for all meat, poultry, milk and grain products he produces in addition to that he credits to the farm house rent. I apprehend that many will ask how can the farmer continue if he has an annual net loss of \$2,430.60. Answer: You will note

231 acres @ \$90.00	\$20,790.00	Interest @ 5.42 per cent.	\$1,127.28
Dwelling	1,434.45	depreciation @ 4 per cent.	45.37
Other buildings	1,267.48	depreciation @ 5 per cent.	37.80
Fences	578.00	depreciation @ 10 per cent.	25.00
Water system	500.00	depreciation @ 5 per cent.	25.00
Taxes—Personal and Real	92.22	per A.	213.02
Insurance—Hail, fire and windstorm	1,894.00	depreciation @ 10 int. 8%	257.35
Machinery and equip.	540.00	depreciation @ 8% int. 8%	340.92
7 horses and mules	500.00	depreciation @ 8% int. 8%	26.40
4 milk cows	50.00	interest 8%	32.00
3 brood sows	150.00	per month	4.30
Operator's salary	1,800.00	per month	1,800.00
Hired labor	150.00	per mo. and board	360.00
Automobile	600.00	depreciation @ 20% int. @	120.00
Fuel, oil, etc.			45.00
Seeds purchased:			204.15
Wheat, corn, oats, grass, etc.			102.70
Twine and threshing:	169 lbs.	twine @ 10c (965.48@9c)	20.00
Veterinary:		Estimated	25.00
Blacksmith:			10.00
Machine work:			10.00
Fees:			176.00
Hog Feed: 100 bu. oats, 100 bu. corn, 5 tons hay			312.81
Hog Feed: 3,485 lbs.			12.50
Cow Feed: 100 bu. corn and 5 tons hay			135.80
120 hens, feed, 10 bu. corn			7.00
			\$5,567.81

* Note: 75% of auto expense only charged to farm.

TABLE SHOWING APPORTIONMENT OF FARM TO EACH CROP			
Division	% in.	No. of	10 Yr. Ave.
of Land	Each	Acres	Yield
Wheat	25.4	58.8	12.94
Corn	14.9	34.4	18.41
Oats	3.3	7.6	24.12
Barley6	1.4	21.3
Sorghum	2.5	5.7	15.
Hay	6.5	15.	2.5 T.
Pasture	35.4	81.8	
Waste Land	3.4	7.9	
Wood Land8	1.8	
Idle Land or Crop	7.2	16.1	
(Failure)	100%	231 Acres	

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER AND KIND OF LIVESTOCK ON FARM			
7 head horses and mules.			
4 head milk cows, beef and dairy type.			
12 head breeding ewes.			
20 hens.			

SCHEDULE OF GROSS INCOME FROM AVERAGE "231" ACRE KANSAS FARM			
Crop	% in.	No. of Acres	10 Yr. Ave. Value
Wheat	25.4	58.8	12.94
Corn	14.9	34.4	18.41
Oats	3.3	7.6	24.12
Barley	2.5	1.4	21.3
Sorghum	2.5	5.7	15.
Hay	6.5	15.	2.5 T.
Pasture	35.4	7.9	
Waste Land	3.4	1.8	
Wood Land	7.2		
Idle Land or Crop	8.2		
(Failure)	100%	231 Acres	

LIVESTOCK INCOME			
Kind	No. Prod.	10 Yr. Wt. Total Wt.	10 Yr. Ave. Value
Hogs	17	205	\$485
Veal	4	140	560
Wool	2	7 1/2	15
Lambs	2	70	140
Chickens	250	4	1,000

PRODUCE INCOME			
Ave. Prod.	Total 10 Yr.	B. F. 10 Yr.	Value
4 cows	2,900	11,600	3.60
120 hens	65	650 dz	2.27
Total produce income			\$328.17

* Note: Less 30 doz. for incubation.

OTHER FARM INCOME			
House Rent 10% of value of dwelling			\$114.34
Total Farm Income			\$3,235.21
Net Operating Less Per Annum			\$2,430.60
TABLE SHOWING ACTUAL "COST OF PRODUCTION" 1915 to 1924			
10 yr. ave. farm price	25%	8 de.	1ce83.CG.o m...Ve...fi al
10-yr. ave. farm price		% Cost is % Income	Act. "Cost" of Production
1915 to 1924			
Wheat	1.36	175.1%	\$ 2.38
Corn	.748	175.1%	1.31
Oats	.41	175.1%	.71
Barley	.60	175.1%	1.05
Sorghum	1.24	175.1%	2.13
Hay	12.20	175.1%	17.07
Hogs	9.75	175.1%	17.15
Veal	9.80	175.1%	17.15
Wool	.36	175.1%	.63
Lambs	9.00	175.1%	15.75
Chickens	.14	175.1%	.24
Butterfat	.385	175.1%	.67
Eggs	.27	175.1%	.47

The problem of ascertaining the cost of production of the major enterprises produced in Kansas as shown by the accompanying schedule of the gross cost of the total farm income, also the table showing the division and percentage of land occupied by each crop, the waste land, woodland and the average number of acres of idle land or land that is subject to annual crop failures. There is a part, however, of the waste land as shown in the table that is occupied by buildings, feed lots and public highways. The table showing the number and kind of livestock with which the average farm is stocked and the table showing the actual cost of production for each of the major farm products produced in Kansas represents a problem that has heretofore been regarded as a complex and unsolvable one made into a simple and understandable proposition.

First: It was necessary to find a proposition that would accurately portray the actual cash and income from an average farm in Kansas. So, for the purpose of this analysis the total number of farms in the seventy-eight counties in the wheat belt, corn belt and the general farming area was used as the basis of the cost of production schedule. And hereafter referring to the state of Kansas only the seventy-eight counties referred to above are meant by that term. Therefore, the average farm in Kansas, for the purpose of this analysis was regarded as a factory or unit and the cost and income were determined upon that basis. The farm is accredited with each and everything that this farm produced over a ten year period and likewise was charged with each and every expense that was necessarily a cost of the operation of the farm.

In the table showing the apportionment of the acres in the farm under consideration the percentage of wheat, corn, oats, barley, sorghum, hay and pasture was placed upon this farm that the acreage of each division bears to the total farm acreage in Kansas. For example, there is 25.4 per cent of the total farm acreage in Kansas in wheat. Applying the 25.4 per cent to the average size farm of 231 acres we have 58.8 acres. The same method was used to arrive at the number of acres of each crop as shown by the cost schedule. The table showing the number and kind of livestock on this farm represents a similar method to arrive at the average number and kind of livestock on an average farm. For example: There are 7 head of horses and mules shown as a part of the inventory. The 7 head of horses and mules represents a total number of horses and mules in the state of Kansas divided by the total number of farms which is 124,262, giving an average of 7 head of horses and mules on this farm. The same method was used as outlined to determine the number of milk cows, brood sows, breeding ewes and poultry. The following is an analysis of the cost schedule:

The first item as it appears in the cost schedule is 231 acres valued at \$90.00 per acre or \$20,790.00. Interest at the average rate of 5.42 per cent or \$1,127.28. The 231 acres represent the total farm acreage in the seventy-eight counties in Kansas divided by the total number of farms which is 124,262. The value of \$90.00 was according to the average value of Kansas farm land in the year 1920. The basis of valuation was used in this case because it was upon that level of price that the obligations were contracted that the farm is now trying to pay with his gross cost 175.1 per cent of his average income. Likewise it is also the level of values upon which the taxes that are rapidly increasing were levied and have since 1920 increased 126.4 per cent.

The average rate as shown here of 5.42 per cent represents an average of the 6.5 per cent that the average farmer has used or paid out for borrowed capital and an average of 5 per cent upon the owner's investment in this farm.

The value of the dwelling and other buildings as shown in the second and third items were shown only for the purpose of depreciation. The value of the dwelling for example is \$1,434.45 and represents the same relative proportion of the total investment in this farm that the value of all farm dwellings in Kansas bears to the total investment in all farm lands. Depreciation on this item was shown at the rate of 4 per cent or \$45.37. The item of other buildings, fences and water systems were determined in like manner and depreciation shown for the purpose of depreciation.

The item of taxes of 92.22 cents represents an increase of 136.4 per cent over 1920. This item represents both the real estate and personal taxes that the farmers over the state

PRES. TROMBLE'S REPLY TO KANS. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Kansas Chamber of Commerce, 727 Minnesota Ave., Kansas City, Kansas.
My dear sirs:
I have received several circulars from you in regard to road building. It appears to me that the business men and the Chambers of Commerce, road boosters and engineers seem to think money grows on trees and there is no limit to the farmers' ability to build roads and other improvements.

Now, the fact is the farmers are broke and they are not able to pay more taxes or build more roads. It seems to me if the Chambers of Commerce and the business men of this country care anything about the welfare of their country they would postpone a lot of these expenses until the country gets back on its feet and can be able to pay for these things instead of putting them in debt further until the interest and taxes takes the balance of their resources.

You talk about the great benefits to the country and helping the farmer get his products to market. There is nothing to it. If you want to help the farmer get his products to market he has to have good roads from his home instead of a boulevard running across the country, for that boulevard is the benefit one-half of 1 per cent of the people of that community.

The farmers are getting mighty tired of the Chambers of Commerce trying to put over the great expense on them when the farmers of the state don't want them. Now, in Kansas, we are willing to let the road law stand as it is at the present time, although we don't like it. We are opposed to any change at this time.

The farmers are also getting tired of the road boosters putting out propaganda that the farmers are all in favor of this good road boosting program, because it is not true. If you persist in your road building and lavish expenditure of money you will finish bankrupting the farmers of this country.

It would seem it is time you took this into consideration and put off some of these schemes for spending money.

Very truly yours,
JOHN TROMBLE

WHAT ABOUT THE STATE CONVENTION?

Arrangements Being Made for the Best Convention Ever Held.

At the meeting of the State Farmers' Union Board of Directors held in Salina Saturday, August 7, plans were discussed regarding the forthcoming state convention and the writer was instructed by Mr. Tromble to meet with the Arkansas City Chamber of Commerce and work out the suggested plans. Accordingly I got in touch with F. M. Giltner, county president of Cowley County Farmers Union and together with Mr. Frank Yoile, Clara Seifer, Mr. Allard, manager at A. C. and Robt. J. Murray, representing the Farmers' Union, met today (Aug. 11th) in Arkansas City with Mr. C. G. Rosenberry, president of A. C. Chamber of Commerce, Mr. R. C. Howard, mayor of A. C., Mr. R. H. Rhoads, secretary of A. C. Chamber of Commerce, and others and discussed plans.

The forthcoming convention will be held in the Fifth Avenue opera house one block east of Summit avenue. This building is being gladly furnished by Arkansas City, also arrangements were made for tailoring, carpentry, electricians and visitors through the various hotels of the city and parking space and camp facilities arranged for those who drive in and wish to make it an outing for the family.

The tourist camp has camp kitchen, free gas for cooking and convenient toilets. We were also assured of twenty-four hour police protection. This park is on West Fifth avenue, only six blocks from the center of the city where the meetings will be held. Announcements will follow later regarding rates on tents that may be secured by writing Mr. Rhoads. Watch for this announcement and get in your order for tents and cots and be on hand to enjoy the whole convention at a minimum of expense.

For those who wish to camp but take their meals at cafes and eating houses up town an ideal place has been arranged for on the city lots adjoining the city buildings with every convenience close at hand in the city administration building.

The people of Arkansas City and the Cowley County Farmers' Union all are determined that you will be shown every courtesy and will enjoy your trip and the convention so well that you will want to come again. Begin planning right now for that week of outing and we know you won't regret it.

We also visited the city jail (got out again, however) and made the acquaintance of Mr. Chadwick, chief of police, who assured us that if we came to Salina we would be treated as guests. He wanted him to be would go to bed at 8 o'clock during convention week. (?) Taken all in all it bids fair to be a great week for farmers' Union members. Don't miss it. Entertainment will be furnished by the Chillico Indian school, the A. C. Municipal band, the A. C. high school, the Winfield, the Southwestern College and St. John's Lutheran College of Winfield. This entertainment in the way of various numbers will be inter-

LETTER FROM SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE ANSWERED BY INDIANA FARM BUREAU HEAD

Arguments of Both Parties Have to Do With Activities in Behalf of Farm Measures and the Operation of The Grain Marketing Company

In the issue of The National Farm News under date of July 17, was published a letter from Secretary Agriculture to W. H. Settle, president of the Indiana Farm Bureau Federation, in which Mr. Jardine set forth the reason for his attitude toward farm legislation during the last session of congress. He also took Mr. Settle to task for some statements relative to same which had been read into the Congressional Record.

The Hoosier Farm Bureau head has replied to Secretary Jardine and the text of his letter is being reproduced in The National Farm News, as it is only fair to both parties that our readers be given an opportunity to read the arguments on both sides of the case.

Mr. Settle's letter follows:
The Hon. William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
My Dear Mr. Secretary:
I have your letter of July 6th, purporting to be a reply to a statement I gave out during the closing week of the last session of the congress in which I pointed out the close connection between the Tinner and Fess "Farm Relief" bills and the late Grain Marketing Company. I have given your letter very careful consideration and the result of which I am forced to the conclusion that you have devoted the greater part of it to a denial of a charge that, to my knowledge, never has been made against you, namely, that you certified incorrectly as to the status of the Grain Marketing Company as a cooperative association, under the Capper-Volstead law. My statement did not refer in even the remotest way to that matter, and even had it done so the mere fact that you refused to certify to a state of facts that did not exist would not seem to me to justify a conclusion that you were not interested in the success of the Grain Marketing Company.

The statement I made, and which was read in the Congressional Record by Senator Wheeler, was, briefly, "that the brains that promoted the Grain Marketing Company are the brains that are promoting the Fess-Tinner legislation." Your lengthy letter denying that you ever had anything to do with the Grain Marketing Company is beside the point. I did not say you had—what I said was that the same people that had conceived the Grain Marketing Company also had conceived the Fess and Tinner bills, and I might add, possibly without your knowledge.

No Apologies to Make.
I said further in my statement that "Secretary Jardine and Secretary Hoover would have to originate something far more clever than the one before the American farmer would be deceived." I have no apologies to make for that statement. The men named were the leaders, with others, in the fight against legislation demanded by the organized farmers, and as such they also assumed the leadership in the attempt to put over the Fess and Tinner bills. There is no evidence in my hands that either you or Mr. Hoover had anything to do with originating the Fess and Tinner bills, although the printed record of your testimony before the House Agricultural Committee sets out, that the Tinner bill embodied a statement you previously had released, but, at will appear later in this letter, administration leaders, lacking a farm bill of their own, simply picked up a scheme that was hatched and developed in the interests of the Grain Marketing Company. I did not question the sincerity of the administration leaders, but that does not excuse you and the

value of \$141,133,000, an increase of over \$20,000,000. The value of the production of creamery butter in Canada last year was the largest in the history of the industry, amounting to 179,932,993 pounds, valued at \$66,933,456. These figures show an increase over 1924 of more than one million pounds in quantity and over six million dollars in value. Increases of nearly 30 million pounds in quantity and over twelve millions dollars in value are also shown in last year's production of factory cheese, as compared with 1924. The quantity made in 1925 totaled 178,350,346 pounds, valued at \$36,781,343.

The prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, famous mainly as great grain growing areas, are now among the leading producers of dairy products.

(To Be Continued)

BETHEL LOCAL NO. 1969

In the paper a few weeks ago you saw where we had a contest for new members. It was agreed upon that the side that lost was to feed the side that won. So last Tuesday evening, August 10th, the losing side put up the treats of watermelons to the winning side which was enjoyed by a large crowd.

Mr. Bullard and Mr. Pruitt were present. Mr. Bullard gave a short talk on the putting over of the Farmers' Union bank at Lyndon, Kansas, in Osage county.—HAROLD F. OZBUN, Sec'y.

MANY COUNTRIES BUY PRODUCTS

Canadian dairy products, like Canadian wheat and produce from the farms of the Dominion, are being purchased in increasing quantities by housewife in the United States and 24 other countries of the world, according to a recent statement issued by the Canadian government. The principal purchases of dairy products from Canada by American buyers is in the form of cream and milk. The latest compilation showing exports to Uncle Sam totalling \$7,500,000 in value for the 12 months ended June 30, 1926. The annual production of the dairy factories of Canada now has a total

TODAY

Today is ours, and the only way we can enjoy it is to aim, if we may, to use it as we may. To use each moment wisely and well. To think that each person we meet brings a message we need. Or perhaps a word or a deed is sent to them through us, in God's stead.

When we look and listen, Work and pray not forgetting. Then our days and months, well spent Seem all to short and fleeting. —Ethel Whitney, J

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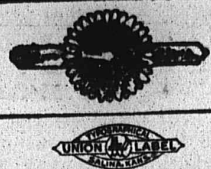
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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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

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

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



THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1926

THE RAILROADS STILL PROSPER

During the first half of this year the great railway systems of the United States earned profits one-half per cent higher than for the same period in 1925 and higher than ever before in their history. The following information given out by the Bureau of Railway Economics is mighty interesting reading for the owner of railway stocks and the speculators in such securities:

"Net railway operating income of class I railroads for the first six months of 1926 totaled \$494,866,776, which was at annual rate return of 4.94 per cent on their property investment, reports filed by the carriers with the Bureau of Railway Economics which they maintain show. For the first six months of 1925 their net operating income was \$493,398,410 or 4.49 per cent on their property investment."

"The compilation as to earnings was based on reports from 185 railroads representing 236,938 miles of railroad."

"Gross operating revenues for June first half of this year were placed at \$2,028,560,861 compared with \$2,896,616,605 for the same period in 1925; operating expenses at \$2,299,851,388 compared with \$2,239,959,256; expenditures for maintenance, \$1,054,005,103, and increase of \$36,361,831 over the first six months of last year."

"Twenty-two class I railroads were reported to have operated at a loss for the first half of 1926, eight of them in the eastern district, one in the Southern and 13 in the western."

"For June class I railroads had a net railway operating income of \$107,335,654, a 5.49 per cent return on their property investment, compared with \$92,148,575 or a 4.82 per cent return for June 1925."

"Gross operating revenues for June totaled \$529,864,683 as against \$507,034,436 for June last year. Operating expenses increased from \$376,077,689 to \$390,190,450."

As might be expected of information coming from such a source the facts that are left out are far more significant than the figures that are printed. The base upon which the percentage of earnings to investment is computed is determined solely by the railroads. It is not cost to date, cost of reproduction, the par value of stocks, or the assessed valuation of the properties but is the book value that has emerged from a system of accounting that has no other purpose than to support the demand for retaining the present high rates for service.

The Interstate Commerce Commission will continue to fall far below its obligations to the public and its opportunities of usefulness unless it stops the issue of securities based on earning capacity and requires the roads to establish sinking fund for the retirement of bonds. Railway transportation is the only business in this country that makes no provision for paying off the mortgages on its property.

RAILROADS ADMIT THEY ARE GOOD

One thing about the men who manage the transportation business of this country is that they are neither shy nor modest. When they need more money they get the privilege of charging higher rates. When they render good service they go out on the house-tops of publicity and tell us all just how efficient they are. Everyone knows that we are getting the best freight service in the history of American transportation. Why not? The railroads are collecting more money from the public than ever before and the managers have the sense to know that they must not kill the goose that lays the golden egg by stinting on service facilities.

Just to know how much the roads think of themselves it will pay all you customers of this paper to read the following editorial recently printed in the Railway Age:

"What is the most important change which has occurred in the United States since the war affecting all industry and business? If that question were put to all the leaders of industry, business and finance, practically all would answer that it is the improvement in railway freight service. Car shortages have been so far eliminated that, excepting in occasional sporadic instances, shippers are being furnished 100 per cent of the cars for which they ask when and where they want them. Cars loaded with freight are being moved from origin to destination in two-thirds of the time taken six years ago. Regularity and dependability of freight deliveries have been phenomenally increased."

"Various estimates that have been made by business leaders and economists point to the conclusion that the improvement in freight service which has occurred since 1920, and especially since 1922, is now worth to the people of the country at least \$1,300,000,000 annually. In other words, it is probably worth to the public several hundred million dollars more annually than the total net operating income of the railways, and three or four times as much as the entire increase in their net operating income since it declined to its lowest level in 1921."

"One of the estimates quoted in support of this view is that of Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover, that each of the periodic transportation shortages, the last of which occurred in 1922, caused a loss to the American people of \$1,000,000,000. Another is that Charles H. Keith, a leading lumber manufacturer, to the effect that improved railway service has made possible a reduction in the inventories carried in the lumber industry alone of \$602,000,000 and that if the reduction of inventories in other lines of business has been in proportion, it has totaled \$7,000,000,000."

"The cost of carrying inventories includes much more than interest on the investment. R. M. Hudson, of the United States department of commerce, has estimated it at 25 per cent of their value. If the total reduction in all inventories in the country has been seven billion dollars, which business men and economists who have studied the subject probably would consider a conservative estimate, and the resulting saving to be calculated at 15 per cent annually, the total saving to business due to it is in excess of one billion dollars a year."

"The improvement in freight service being the most important development affecting the economic welfare of the country that has occurred since the war, it is a question of supreme moment whether the present service can and probably will be maintained. Although in the spring months of this year many predicted a decline in business activity, the freight traffic of the railways in the first half of the year not only exceeded that in the first half of 1925 by 6 or 7 per cent, but even exceeded that in the first half of 1923, when an abnormally large coal business was being moved, as the aftermath of the coal strike of 1922."

"In spite of the big traffic they are handling the railways still have a large surplus of equipment. But in the week ended July 23, after loadings had exceeded one million cars weekly for some weeks, the car surplus was 78,000 cars less than in the corresponding week of 1925. There is apparently no reason for believing that traffic will not increase as much from July to October. The car surplus was reduced to 100,000 cars. It seems not improbable, therefore, that, despite the large increase in their capacity that has occurred within recent years, the railways will soon find it necessary to make great exertion to handle the growing business."

THE FARMER AND THE TARIFF

The unrest in the west and the assaults on the tariff as the friend of the farmer have stirred up the high protectionists. It is realized that something must be done to overcome the anti-tariff propaganda that threatens the destruction of the high protection party in the west. Secretary Hoover has taken the job in hand and has compiled some figures calculated to prove that the farmer is the pampered pet of the protective tariff system. Like all argument in support of one side of a controversy Hoover's figures are quite as remarkable for what they omit as for what they include. It will pay all farmers to read this analysis of the Hoover defense of the agricultural tariff as it was analyzed by the Washington correspondent of that well-known friend of the farmer, the Kansas City Daily Star:

Figures, as the old saying goes, never lie; but liars will figure.

At any rate, without attempting to draw any deductions or conclusions—evidently leaving that to be done by the politicians as they please—the department of commerce made public this week a table of cold statistics that is particularly pertinent to the middle West just now.

These figures, a detailed analysis of imports to the United States for the last year, show that instead of the farmer getting no "protection" from the present tariff, as has been the burden of the plaint from the Middle West, 45.3 per cent of all the custom duties collected in the last twelve months were on farm products, as compared to 18.2 per cent on luxuries and semi-luxuries, and only 36.4 per cent on competitive manufactured and non-farm products.

Basis of Corn Belt Cry.

Out in Iowa and the corn belt, the whole foundation of the drive for the Haugen-McNary bill has been the cry that the farmer sold what he raised in a world market and bought in a protected market and generally got the short end of the tariff deal all around.

That the farmer, as a rule, has to sell his wheat or cotton on a world market basis, of course, has never been seriously challenged, but the extent to which the tariff figures in giving the farmer protection on other commodities, as well as giving him the possible benefit of a prosperous domestic market to sell in, probably has not generally been recognized out West. Two items, sugar and wool, in a monetary sense, make up nearly half the customs collections on farm commodities, and sugar planting and sheep raising are not Missouri Valley industries, which accounts for the lack of tariff interest. But the tariff on foreign butter and eggs rolls up the tidy sum of 40 million dollars alone as one other item, indicating that the tariff is partly effective, at least on these products, as well as some others.

Total Imports 4 1/2 Billion.

In the last calendar year, according to the commerce department, statement, which was printed in figure form alone, without comment, in its weekly report of commerce of the world, there was imported into the United States goods to the amount of \$4,226,589,000. That would seem, in itself, to answer the cry from Europe that the United States had raised its tariff walls so high nothing could be sold to this country with which to pay its Debt. Of course, the bulk of these imports were raw materials or tropical products not raised in the United States. But there was

more than 1/4 billion dollars on manufactured goods, mostly from Europe.

Of the more than four billion dollars of imports, \$2,689,704,000, or 63 per cent came in duty free; \$1,536,885,000 or 36 per cent came in under custom duties. Raw materials, such as 400 million dollars of rubber; nearly that same amount of silk; foodstuffs, such as \$286 million dollars of coffee, 70 million dollars of tea and certain manufactured articles on the free list, such as newsprint and wood pulp, to the amount of 200 million dollars, made up the bulk of the imports of a non-dutiable character. There is no controversy over the free list, however, or imports on which there are no tariff duties, so they can be dismissed with the above high points, although the table gives detailed figures showing just what came in.

Biggest Tariff Year.

The tariff fight turns on the imports on the dutiable list and how they may have effected living costs in this country and who may have got the benefits from the tariff. As pointed out, only 36 per cent of \$1,536,885,000 of imports, paid a duty last year and it might be remarked it was the biggest year for tariff collections in the history of the country. This total of dutiable imports divided into the following categories:

Agricultural products	\$696,698,000
Luxury products	280,949,000
Manufactures and non-farm prod.	560,140,000
Meats	7,253,000
Eggs and dairy products	39,097,000
Grain	36,000,000
Fruits and nuts	55,000,000
Vegetables	30,000,000
Oil seeds and vegetable oils	66,468,000
Wool	114,650,000
Tobacco, leaf	71,000,000
Sugar	202,996,000

Aids Industry, Too.

Over the 28 million dollars of luxury or semi-luxury goods on which a tariff duty was levied, with precious stores representing an item of 73 million dollars alone, there is no particular quarrel. For they do not enter into the average cost of living and those who buy can afford to pay the toll. The next big item of the imports on which a tariff is levied is on manufactured goods and there the farmer thinks he has a quarrel, on the theory that the industrial East gets more benefits out of the tariff than the agricultural West.

Here are some of the major items making up the \$560,140,000 of competitive manufactured goods that came in paying a tariff duty:

Cotton cloths	\$38,000,000
Yarn, linen and towels	26,000,000
Jute, burlaps and bagging	95,461,000
Clothing (wool)	40,661,000
Glass and pottery	22,642,000
Iron and steel	35,119,000

Where the "Guessing" Begins.

Here, however, is where the figures leave off and the "lying" of the politicians can begin. While the statistics show that the farmer is getting a larger percentage share of protection than had been recognized generally, the statistics do not and cannot show the toll he has to pay to the industrial East in the cost of living. For the import tables show just what came in over the tariff wall—not what was kept out by the tariff, thus allowing the American manufacturer to charge higher prices. There is no way of estimating that.

Hence the tariff is such a grand subject for political debate.

WHERE WHEAT INCOME GOES

Judge Clyde M. Reed, chairman of the Trans-Missouri-Kansas Shippers Advisory Board, a service division, has been figuring out the income that Kansas railroads will realize from the movement of this year's wheat crop. After a careful study of production and of the grain situation he concludes that the roads will get at least \$75,000,000 for their services in moving this year's wheat crop. The total may exceed that very respectable amount but cannot be less.

No one wants poor railway service. All men with sense know that the wheat crops of the west would not be produced unless there were adequate facilities for hauling them to market. What a good many people do not know is that the charges of the railroads and other agencies that aid in marketing wheat are so high that the farmer fails to get back the actual cost of production.

Railroad rates are based on the cost of the service plus a reasonable return of 6 per cent on the capital invested in transportation enterprises and facilities. That is fair enough and would be all right except for the fact government through act of congress and the regulation of the Interstate Commerce Commission virtually guarantees this return on capital. On the other hand the wheat growers engaged in an industry fully as essential as transportation has no assistance from government and is not in a position to demand and obtain fair treatment from the other great basic industries.

Admitting that the present rates for railway service, money and labor are just as necessary it follows, of course, that agricultural prices must be advanced in proportion before farmers can ever be prosperous. Of course this would advance the cost of living but that did not deter government from authorizing higher rates for railway service or industry from conceding higher wages to labor.

Unless farming is to be done entirely either by syndicates or peasants the country must reconcile itself to higher price for farm commodities just as it has conceded higher rates for railway transportation and higher wages for labor. There are two alternatives—justice to agriculture through equality with other industries or the total disappearance of the home-owning independent farmer. History warns all sensible men of the fate that must eventually overtake a nation without prosperous farmers. On the other hand greed, ignorance and indifference ignore the warnings of the past and persist in the selfish and suicidal policies that must destroy agriculture and replace self-respecting farmers with a want driven peasantry—raw materials or tropical products not raised in the United States. But there was

Comment On World's News For Week

Depew Has Been Observing

His 93rd birthday. The papers referred to it as a celebration but that of course is a flagrant misuse of a perfectly good word. No one over 21 years of age ever celebrates a birthday. The old gentleman, several years older than John D. Rockefeller, has been living on borrowed time for 73 years and still seems to have a lot of life left in him. He has never retired from business and is chairman of the board of directors of the New York Central railroad. Had he retired from active life at 70 he would probably have died before reaching the age of 75.

Looking back over the longest active business career in the world Depew now admits that he has made three serious mistakes in planning and ordering his life. In his youth he made up his mind that he would not marry until he had saved up \$50,000. That took him until he was 38 years old and he lost his \$50,000 less than a year after his marriage because he was good enough to endorse his father-in-law's note for that amount. He does not regard the endorsement as a mistake. Where he was wrong was in not marrying at 21, which he says he would do if he could live his youth over.

The second mistake was the serious consideration of being a candidate for an important office. He did not run and now confesses error not for deciding to do so but for even considering such a thing. His third mistake was made when he declined to invest \$10,000 in the original Bell Telephone Company. Had he done so he would now have a fortune of at least \$200,000,000.

Irrigation Will Make or Save

Many crops all along the Arkansas river from the Colorado state line to the boundary of Oklahoma. Not very much water visibly flows down the Arkansas after the spring rains are over but underground a noble and inexhaustible stream many miles wide. Tapping this underflow has made many millions of dollars for Kansas farmers this year.

Kansas should do more irrigating. We have the soil and climate that enable us to produce the finest of crops when we get enough moisture. This year and in a good many preceding years we did not get the moisture. Of course we had plenty of precipitation to make good crops, but the rains did not fall in season and surplus water was worse than wasted by being allowed to run off and carry a lot of soil with it into the Gulf of Mexico where neither dirt nor moisture is needed.

Government should abandon the hopeless attempt to reclaim the deserts of the Rocky mountain region and devote the money to the development of irrigation works in states like Kansas and Nebraska for crop insurance. It is not impossible to impound every gallon of flood water that runs out of Kansas during the spring months. A very large proportion of cultivated farms in this state and all the best lands could be protected from reservoirs of impounded flood waters or by irrigation ditches for the use of the surplus flow of such rivers as the Republican and the Kaw.

Covey's conservation commission should give some attention to the conservation of water. We are said to be a wasteful people but our greatest extravagance is in permitting our water and soil to be carried out of the state with spring freshets. The science of engineering should prove its value by working out plans to save Kansas waters.

Wheat Prices Go Up and Down

Every day but on the whole have been fairly stable in spite of the biggest dumping show ever put on by

CROP YIELDS VITAL TO FUTURE GENERATIONS

Department of Agricultural economists who have been studying the question of the nation's future food supply have been making an analysis to determine how much the crop yields per acre in this country can be increased with modern agricultural methods.

Despite common belief to the contrary, they say, crop yields per acre have been rising slowly in the United States during the past forty years. In fact, not an inconsiderable part of the increase in the volume of production of important food and feed crops during that period has been due to the gradual rise in acre yields.

Since the population is growing steadily and the lands of good quality, which are easily available for use without reclamation are already employed, the problem of productivity and soil fertility in their relation to the future food supply is becoming of greater importance, the economists point out.

In considering the future trend of acre yields, the economists review past performances. The average yield per acre of corn in the United States increased 18 per cent since 1885; wheat 17 per cent; oats 14 per cent, and potatoes 39 per cent. During the past four decades the combined acreage of corn, wheat, oats and potatoes has been expanded about 52 per cent, whereas the total production of these crops increased 72 per cent.

The rise in the yield per acre of these crops during the past forty years has not been due to any one cause, but to a combination of factors. During the 5-year period 1920-24 about 440,000,000 bushels more of corn, 120,000,000 of wheat, 165,000,000 of oats, and 115,000,000 of potatoes, or in all over 800,000,000 bushels of the farm feed crops more than would have been realized under the yield level prevailing at the beginning of the period.

The economists' study shows that part of the increases in acre yields have occurred in the older farming regions east of the Mississippi river, thus disproving another erroneous theory that farms in the older areas of the United States in general have become worn out. The record of the past four decades indicates that the

Kansas growers. Undoubtedly the

American production indicates a domestic shortage and higher prices. Equally without doubt there is a very strong interest at work to keep the price as low as possible until the farmers have sold their crops. Something like 60 per cent of Kansas wheat has already been sold at prices that will net huge profits for the grain trade when the advance begins.

Perhaps we produced a few millions of bushels more wheat than last year, but that is already more than accounted for by the fact there is not a bushel of export wheat in the United States today but we are still exporting and every bushel now sent abroad is taken from the limited supply required for domestic consumption. In a short time this condition will begin to affect the market and the wheat now in the hands of dealers will be sold to millers at prices not affected by the world market. There will be an American price approximating the Liverpool basis plus freight and tariff and the American consumers will pay but without any profit to the American growers who have sold their wheat to speculators at prices fixed abroad.

Kansas wheat growers will see the crops that have been sold for less than the cost of production resold to millers at almost or quite double the average returns received by them at the local elevators. It is conservative to say that Kansas farmers have lost or will lose more than \$50,000,000 this year because they have not had the courage to organize for orderly marketing.

Corn Is a Failure

In Kansas this year. A few scattered localities will have a fair crop but the state as a whole will not produce enough to feed its chickens. Nebraska is in little better condition. Iowa, Minnesota and the Dakotas will have a good deal of corn but it will be soft and unfit for shipping. There will be no corn surplus this year and the production may be so small that farmers cannot afford to feed grain to hogs and cattle unless there is a big advance in the value of meat animals.

The conditions of both wheat and corn this year show how easy it would be through organization to control the price of these staple crops. A little careful study before planting or seeding time would enable the farmer to produce corn and wheat in quantities sufficient for home consumption only and organize to enable them to get the world price plus the tariff.

In demanding justice for agriculture the farmer should never forget that they have not yet given a fair trial to the remedial agencies over which they have absolute control.

Belgium Has Discovered

A new source of revenue that should yield substantial returns. She proposes to tax the money spent by foreign tourists at Belgian resorts. The toll will be graduated on the basis of the solvency or prosperity of the counties represented. America being on an absolute gold basis will pay the highest rate and presumably France, Italy and Germany will pay much less. England and Japan rank next to the United States in financial stability and will be required to pay correspondingly for their soundness and sanity in handling their fiscal and business affairs.

It is not unlikely that France and Italy may decide on some suitable plan for taking tribute from foreigners. Unless greed kills the goose that is expected to lay the golden eggs of revenue both countries should be able to balance their budgets with the contribution of the tourists.

outstanding increases in yields have

been in the north and south Atlantic states, with lesser increases in the east north central states.

Similar changes have occurred in many portions of the west north central states where pioneer agricultural methods have disappeared. In the case of corn yields, especially, a marked rise has taken place in the northern portion of the south Atlantic states. In a general way these sections comprise the oldest farming regions in the United States. The soils in these regions have already entered or are now entering the period of permanent use, the pioneer methods of the past century being largely memories only.

Corn yields in the north Atlantic states have increased from 6 to 10 bushels per acre during the past forty years, varying with the state, in the east central group from 6 to 12 bushels, and in the northern section of the south Atlantic states, comprising Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina, the increase varies from 9 to 14 bushels per acre. The averages of the quinquennial period 1885-1889 compared with the averages during the half decade 1920-24 in Iowa and Minnesota show, respectively, increases of 8 bushels and 6 bushels per acre.

The record of wheat yields for the several states shows a rise during the period of 5 to 6 bushels per acre in the northeastern portions of the United States. In Ohio and other states in the Ohio valley there was a marked decrease in the average wheat yields for the period 1920-24, largely the result of unfavorable weather during the first three years of that period.

Despite the expansion of the wheat area in Kansas into the semi-arid portions of the state, yields have remained practically stationary for the entire forty years. Yields in Missouri on a considerably expanded wheat area have remained low and practically stationary. Statistics of yield per acre seem to suggest that the southern part of the corn belt, as represented by Missouri and eastern Kansas, has lagged behind the northern portions, as represented by Iowa and Illinois, in the development of agricultural practices and soil management methods that tend to raise the acre-yields of important crops.

tributions taken from travelers. Even-

tually some payments might even be made on the amounts due the United States.

This paper has always maintained that none of our debtor allies in Europe are essentially dishonest. Their apparent repudiation of their obligations has been only temporary. They always intended to pay us as soon as and whenever they could work out a plan to collect the money from Americans. England took advantage of the rubber situation. Why should Belgium, France and Italy be denied the right to tax the rich Americans who frequent their dream-making shops, gambling houses and bathing resorts?

Failing To Swim the Channel

That separates France and England has all at once become a very popular outdoor sport. Scores of women and many men are camped on the French coast with their eager eyes fixed on the chalk cliffs at Dover and on the state of the weather. Whenever the prospects of publicity and the weather reports indicate success and profit from the swim, they take the water in long ranks and many of them do not give up before they are at least a couple of miles from the French coast.

Swimming the English channel is a feat that has been accomplished by only six persons—five men beginning with Captain Webb about a generation ago and "Trudy" Ederle who made the grade this summer. "Trudy" is a butcher's daughter and has always carried so much fat that swimming was easy for her. If you are going for long distance swimming in cold water you need plenty of fat under your hide to reduce specific gravity and ward off the cold and plenty of good adhesive grease on the outside to reduce friction, retain bodily heat and smooth out the waves. Being skinny has its advantages in hot weather but it is a dreadful handicap for long distance swimmers.

Napoleon almost died of a broken heart when he was unable to get his army across the channel. He should have followed up his men and taken to the water. He might have failed to conquer perditional Albion but he would have made a lot of material for the "movies."

Kansas Legislators

Overlooked one very important restriction when they framed the rules for taking fish from our ponds and streams. No one should be allowed to take any fish from the pools of a stream that has stopped running. There are never very many fish in any particular "hole." After the river ceases running all the fish settle down into the deepest water that is found in the pools in which they are marooned so to speak.

Any pool just below a dam or natural waterfall is a fine fishing hole while the stream is running in the spring. It is usually fished out in a few days after flowage ceases. Of course the fish taken from such dead water are neither game nor safely for one day's eating. The legislature makes a common-sense rule that no fishing shall be permitted in any Kansas stream after the water has stopped running.

We might as well make up our minds that at the best the open season for Kansas fishing should be short. It is folly to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars in restoring our streams if we are not to have regulations that will permit the fish to live in peace for the greater part of the year and to replenish their kind in nature's old reliable way. The taking of fish from Kansas streams should be limited to April, May and June and to one or two fall months but the fall fishing should be in running streams only.

The way to conserve is to conserve.

158,300 HEAR WHEAT TRAIN

In their three weeks' tour of Kansas the wheat festival train speakers were heard by 158,300 persons at 60 stops made in 50 counties according to H. R. Sumner, extension agronomist at the Kansas State Agricultural college, in charge of the train.

This year's wheat festival train was pronounced much more successful than last year's. More farmers attended the meetings. They were more deeply interested in the five-year program for wheat improvement, and the total number who visited the train contained fewer curiosity seekers than last year's crowds.

Horticulture R. J. Barnett

One of the principal items in the care of grape vines is the close observation of all parts of the plants to observe the first attack of any enemy insect or disease. If such is found, control measures should be started at once. These are outlined in the spray circular obtainable from the Agricultural Experiment Station, KSAC.

The Country Woman

HOW DO I KNOW?
By Rose C. Kamper.
How do I know that the things you do,
Or even the things you say,
Are not the very things you need
To help you along the way?

How do I know, if I never hark
To the still small voice within,
How can I ever dare to say
That your way is the way of sin?

How do I know in days gone by
When the soul was young and blind,
That it wasn't the touch of a Mighty
Hand

To waken a higher mind?

How can I know if I never give
You a life along the way,
How often your heart is steeped in
sin

How often you kneel to pray?

How do I know when this life is o'er
And we meet on another plane,
How do I know I won't have to face
Those unkind words again?

How do I know? So why should I say
Those words that make you sad,
When there's so many beautiful, beau-
tiful words

To help you and make you glad!

PSYCHOLOGY

(Ethel Whitney)

No one should have a bad opinion of himself or feel that he is a "poor weak worm groveling in the dust." Each is endowed with a body that is a masterpiece of perfection and a mind, divided into the conscious and unconscious, which in the words of the prophet of old makes "man a little lower than the angels."

Mans body, the most wonderful gave the basic ideas from which and intricate machine know to science many of the great inventions have been patterned, was built and perfected by the unconscious mind and shows its intelligence by the way it responded to the necessity. You know the saying "necessity is the mother of invention."

The body has a chemical laboratory a complete telephone, irrigation and sewer systems, among other systems, and carries on its work in such a way that no one has ever been able to fully understand. This work performed just as proficiently in the savage as in the college professor.

The unconscious mind is at least ninety per cent of all the mind, it never sleeps or rests and its work is perfect and complete when not arrested or interfered with.

The unconscious mind connects us to the source of all wisdom and power.

All wisdom comes from within or from the world about us through observation but the understanding and application of this information comes from within. All writers and inventors get their ideas from realm. They would explain it in various ways, perhaps, but the truth of it is that they filled their thoughts so full of the subject of their search that it crowded out all other thoughts so that they had "fixation of attention" and the unconscious mind received the suggestion of desire for this knowledge and it "tuned in" as we say in radio, and supplied the bit of wisdom sought. Edison understands and works his principle and said when speaking of his success, "he uses his unconscious mind."

Conscious mind gives us the ability to govern and control our actions and reactions, our thoughts, hopes, and desires. A well trained conscious mind enables us to be the "architects of our fate and masters of our souls."

Thought is the only creator and unpleasant thought creates just as surely as does the right kind of thought.

This does not mean that action does not follow thought but that thought gives desire; desire gives action. Therefore we think of something worthwhile, we then desire it; thought and desire cause us to make the necessary effort to obtain it.

HOME HINTS

(By Aunt Aggie of K. S. A. C.)

Refrigerator Knowledge

The refrigerator is one piece of household equipment which needs special care. Only clean ice, and clean food in clean containers should be placed in it, and any food spilled should be wiped up immediately with a clean, damp cloth.

The linings of the refrigerator should be water-tight, and the drain always open. At least once a week empty the refrigerator and clean as follows: Wash the racks thoroughly in hot soapsuds to which a small amount of washing soda has been added, rinse in boiling water, dry and place in the sun and air. All parts of the refrigerator should be washed in the same way, especially any grooves or crevices where food or dirt may lodge. The drain-pipe should be flushed, the whole interior rinsed again with plain, hot water, thoroughly dried with a clean cloth, and left to air for at least an hour. The drainage pan should be washed and scalded frequently. Food showing the slightest evidence of spoiling should be taken from the refrigerator at once.

Do not wrap the ice in paper or cloth, because such a covering retards the circulation of air and insulates the ice from the rest of the refrigerator.

Each article placed in the refrigerator contains a definite amount of heat that will melt a definite amount of ice. Hot foods, therefore, should be cooled to room temperature before being put in the refrigerator. Do not waste ice on thick paper sacks or paper coverings, outside leaves of lettuce, or fruits and vegetables which are to be prepared for the table almost immediately.

MAKE CLOTHING EXHIBITS

EDUCATIONAL SAYS SPECIALIST

Clothing exhibits at a community or county fair should be educational and the purpose of exhibiting should be to create, stimulate and maintain a standard in the selection, construction and decoration of clothing, according to Miss May Kiehl, extension specialist at South Dakota State College.

"Exhibitors of clothing at a fair should remember that workmanship, buyability, suitability and general appearance are the three most important factors."

"The hem should be perfectly smooth and stitched as near the edge as possible. It should be of the same width all around. All basting threads should be removed and no knots should show. Machine threads should be tied to prevent ripping. Fastenings should be firm and even; snaps or hooks and eyes or buttons should be sewed on neatly."

"Work dresses should be made of durable materials while a party dress which is worn only occasionally may be of sheer materials. Trimming should correspond in quality to the material in the garment. The garment should be both suitable to purpose and material. For example, a baby's dress made of heavy wool material would be unsuitable in both these respects."

"There must be harmony throughout the entire garment. If two colors are used they must be colors that harmonize. If two materials are combin-

ed, the quality should be about the same. Do not use a square pocket and pointed collar or round collar and pointed cuff. A work dress should not have lace trimming, panels or flaring sleeves. The garments should be clean and well pressed and will look better if they are exhibited on hangers."

BOOST

Boost and the world Boosts you. Knock and you are on the shelf. For the world gets sick of the one who kicks. And wishes he'd kick himself.

The man who farms with his head wastes no time shouting "hard times." He doesn't have any.

This is the season when hens go on trial—many will be found "guilty" of non-production.

Free to Asthma and Hay Fever Sufferers

Free Trial of Method That Anyone Can Use Without Discomfort or Loss of Time

We have a method for the control of Asthma, and we want you to try it at our expense. No matter whether your case is of long standing or recent development, whether it is present as Chronic Asthma or Hay Fever, you should send for a Free Trial of our method. No matter in what climate you live, no matter what your age or occupation, if you are troubled with Asthma or Hay Fever, our method should relieve you promptly.

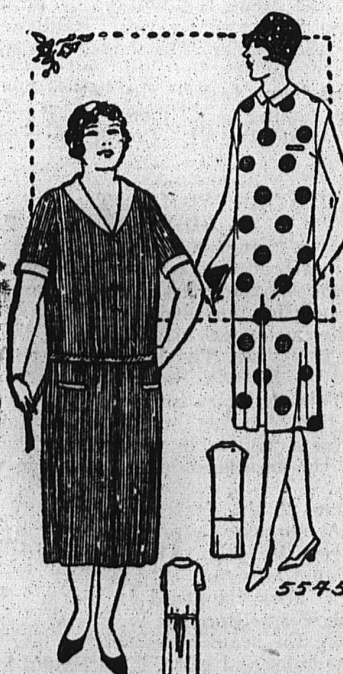
We especially want to send it to those apparently hopeless cases, where all forms of inhalers, douches, opium preparations, tinctures, patent medicines, etc., have failed. We want to show everyone at our expense, that our method is designed to end all difficult breathing, all wheezing, and all those terrible paroxysms.

This free offer is too important to neglect a single day. Write now and begin the method at once. Send no money. Simply mail coupon below. Do it Today—you can do it now.

FREE TRIAL COUPON

FRONTIER ASTHMA CO., Room 1922-D, Niagara and Hyndson Sts., Buffalo, N. Y.

Send free trial of your method to:



5144. Ladies' House Dress
Cut in 7 Sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 4 1/2 yards of 36 inch material with 1/4 yard of 27 inch material for collar, cuffs and pocket facings. The width of the skirt at the foot is 2 1/2 yards. Price 15c.

5545. Ladies' Dress.
Cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 3 1/2 yards of 40 inch material with 1/4 yard of contrasting material. The width of the skirt with plaits extended is 2 1/2 yards. Price 15c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE
Send 12c in silver or stamps for our Up-to-Date Fall and Winter 1925-27 Book of Fashions, showing color plates, and containing 500 designs of Ladies' Mises and Children's Patterns. A Complete and Comprehensive Article on Dressmaking, also some Points for the Needle (illustrating 10 of the various simple stitches) and valuable hints to the home dressmaker. Pattern Dept. Kansas Union Farmer Box 48 Salina, Kansas

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

No. 38
(L. 1925, ch. 192)

A proposition to amend section 3, article II, of the constitution of the state of Kansas, relating to the compensation of members of the legislature.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of the members concurring therein:

SECTION 1. That there is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the state of Kansas for their approval or rejection a proposal to amend section 3, article II, of the constitution of the state of Kansas so as to read as follows: Sec. 3.

The members of the legislature shall receive as compensation for their services the sum of eight dollars per day for each day's actual service during any regular or special session and five cents per mile for each mile traveled by the usual route in going to and returning from the place of meeting; but such compensation shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum of our hundred and eighty dollars for any regular session, nor more than two hundred and forty dollars for any special session; and such sums shall constitute all of the compensation of members of the legislature for actual services rendered.

Sec. 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of the state of Kansas at the general election in 1926. The amendment hereby proposed shall be known on the official ballot by the title "The Legislative Compensation Amendment to the Constitution," and a vote for or against such proposition shall be taken as provided by law.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute books.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of original House Concurrent Resolution No. 38, now on file in my office.

FRANK J. RYAN,
Secretary of State
52-137

(Seal)

tant considerations," she says.

"The garment exhibited must be cut accurately, and stripes, checks and designs should be matched in seams. The seams on wash garments generally should not be over one-fourth inch wide. No raw edges should show in the seams or any other place on the garment. All stitching should be straight and stitches should not be too long.

"The hem should be perfectly smooth and stitched as near the edge as possible. It should be of the same width all around. All basting threads should be removed and no knots should show. Machine threads should be tied to prevent ripping. Fastenings should be firm and even; snaps or hooks and eyes or buttons should be sewed on neatly."

"Work dresses should be made of durable materials while a party dress which is worn only occasionally may be of sheer materials. Trimming should correspond in quality to the material in the garment. The garment should be both suitable to purpose and material. For example, a baby's dress made of heavy wool material would be unsuitable in both these respects."

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Send free trial of your method to:

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

If members of the Union have anything to Sell or Exchange, they should advertise it in this department. Rate: 8 cents a word per issue. Count words in heading, 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.

ALFALFA SEED

FOR SALE—Alfalfa seed, cleaned, \$15 per hundred delivered Kansas stations. Frank Baum, Salina, Kansas.

FARM FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Very cheap, quarter north-east of Hays 10 miles, ready for wheat or will raise fine feed, \$4,500 will get it. R. D. Eaton, Hays, Kansas.

FILMS DEVELOPED

KODAK FILMS—Trial offer: one film developed, 6 prints, 1 enlargement 2 1/2 silver. Superior Photo Finishing Co., Dept. X, Waterloo, Iowa.

POULTRY

CO-OPERATIVE CHICKS—HIGHEST quality, to up. Prepaid, live delivery. Write for prices. Co-operative Hatchery, Chillicothe, Mo.

SHINN CHICKS ARE BETTER. Leading breeds, \$7.40 per 100. Free book. Shinn Farms, Box 153, Greenport, Missouri.

TOBACCO

LOOK HERE! Five pounds extra good mild smoking tobacco, 15c. Pipe free! Chewing, 5c. 100c. Quality guaranteed. Farmers' Club, 80, Hazel, Kentucky.

MISCELLANEOUS

DR. ATKINSON'S SURESHOT POULTRY Remedies. No. 1. For cholera, diarrhea, blackhead and diseases originating in liver and intestines. No. 2. For roup and colds. No. 3. Worm remover. \$1 each, enough for 100 hens. \$2.50 for one of each. Money back if dissatisfied. Agents wanted. Sureshot Co., St. Paul, Kansas.

WANTED—COMPETENT MAN FOR Manager for the Farmers Union Co-operative Grain and Coal Association. Address: J. E. Maxwell, Pres. Wheaton Syster, Secretary, Fontana, Kansas.

ed, the quality should be about the same. Do not use a square pocket and pointed collar or round collar and pointed cuff. A work dress should not have lace trimming, panels or flaring sleeves. The garments should be clean and well pressed and will look better if they are exhibited on hangers."

BOOST

Boost and the world Boosts you. Knock and you are on the shelf. For the world gets sick of the one who kicks. And wishes he'd kick himself.

The man who farms with his head wastes no time shouting "hard times." He doesn't have any.

This is the season when hens go on trial—many will be found "guilty" of non-production.

Free to Asthma and Hay Fever Sufferers

Free Trial of Method That Anyone Can Use Without Discomfort or Loss of Time

We have a method for the control of Asthma, and we want you to try it at our expense. No matter whether your case is of long standing or recent development, whether it is present as Chronic Asthma or Hay Fever, you should send for a Free Trial of our method. No matter in what climate you live, no matter what your age or occupation, if you are troubled with Asthma or Hay Fever, our method should relieve you promptly.

We especially want to send it to those apparently hopeless cases, where all forms of inhalers, douches, opium preparations, tinctures, patent medicines, etc., have failed. We want to show everyone at our expense, that our method is designed to end all difficult breathing, all wheezing, and all those terrible paroxysms.

This free offer is too important to neglect a single day. Write now and begin the method at once. Send no money. Simply mail coupon below. Do it Today—you can do it now.

FREE TRIAL COUPON

FRONTIER ASTHMA CO., Room 1922-D, Niagara and Hyndson Sts., Buffalo, N. Y.

Send free trial of your method to:

FARMERS' UNION DIRECTORY

NATIONAL OFFICERS

C. S. Barrett, Pres., Union City, Ga.
John A. Simpson, V. P., Oklahoma City, Ok.
A. C. Davis, Sec., Springfield, Mo.
C. C. Landson, Lecturer, Salina, Kan.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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GENERAL ATTORNEY

Jerome S. Koehler
814-13 Ellis Bldg.,
Kansas City, Kansas.

Farmers Union Jobbing Association

643 Board of Trade Building
Kansas City, Missouri
246 F. U. Insurance Bldg., Salina, Kan.

Farmers Union Cooperative Produce Assn.

650 Board of Trade Bldg.,
Kansas City, Missouri
Farmers Union Live Stock Commission
406-8-10 Live Stock Exch. Bldg.,
Kansas City, Mo.
Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Co.

Salina, Kansas
Farmers Union Auditing Association
Thomas B. Dunn, Salina
Farmers Union State Bank
Kansas City, Kansas
Kansas Union Farmer
Salina, Kansas.

Farmers Union Managerial Association

A. M. Kinney, President, Huron, Kansas
Jack Stevens, Secretary, Kansas City, Mo.
Anderson county will hold their quarterly meeting at Bennet's Grove 3 miles northwest of Weld.

It will be an all day meeting. Milo Reno will deliver the main address. The Club Ladies will have charge of the lunch at noon.—J. O. Glascock, Sec'y.

This is the season when hens go on trial—many will be found "guilty" of non-production.

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FREE TRIAL COUPON

FRONTIER ASTHMA CO., Room 1922-D, Niagara and Hyndson Sts., Buffalo, N. Y.

Send free trial of your method to:

Farming with only the hands leads to overdrafts at the bank. Using both head and the hands keeps the account out of the red.

Latest Farm News Direct from the Nation's Capital

KNOW the latest FACTS right from Washington, the center of farm news. The National Farm News is an independent weekly newspaper edited for farmers and rural folks by men who know agriculture. Prints truthful, "first hand" news and information not found in other newspapers. NOTHING ELSE LIKE IT.

Special trial subscription offer 10c 10 weeks for

Free

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TILE SILOS and BUILDING TILE

Glazed or Unglazed
Permanence
Great Strength
Fine Appearance
Low First Cost
And the first cost the only cost.

Your advantage to buy early.

Write today
THE FARMERS SILO COMPANY
Main Street Bank Bldg.,
Kansas City, Mo.

This is the season when hens go on trial—many will be found "guilty" of non-production.

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FRONTIER ASTHMA CO., Room 1922-D, Niagara and Hyndson Sts., Buffalo, N. Y.

Send free trial of your method to:

USE UNION WANT ADS

CAPABLE
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CAREFUL
CO-OPERATIVE

SERVICE

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

Stock Yards

Kansas City, Mo.

Farco Cord Tires and Tubes

Announcing New Low Prices

8,000 MILES GUARANTEED	12,000 MILES GUARANTEED
30x3 1/2 Reg. CL	30x3 1/2 Com. CL
\$7.95	\$8.45
Grey Tube 30x3 1/2	Grey Tube 30x3 1/2
\$1.45	\$1.45

FARCO OVERSIZE CORDS				FARCO BALLOONS			
14,000 Miles Guaranteed				12,000 Miles Guaranteed			
Size	Price	Pure Gum Brown Tubes	Special Offer Tire with Tube	Size	Price	Heavy Tube	Special Offer Tire with Tube
30x3	CI -- \$ 7.65	*\$11.25	9.75	29x4.40	\$10.70	\$1.98	\$12.95
30x3½	CI -- 9.17	1.98	11.00	30x4.85	15.35	2.55	17.75
30x3½	SS -- 10.30	1.98	12.35	30x4.95	15.70	2.65	18.15
32x3½	-- 12.50	* 1.75	14.10	31x4.95	15.90	2.75	18.50
31x4	-- 15.30	2.85	19.00	30x5.25	16.50	2.90	19.45
32x4	-- 16.95	3.00	19.80	31x5.25	17.50	2.95	20.15
33x4	-- 17.90	3.15	20.95	30x5.77	21.05	2.85	23.65
34x4	-- 18.25	3.25	21.35	32x5.77	21.95	2.90	24.45
32x4½	-- 21.75	3.50	25.10	33x6.00	23.95	3.50	27.10
33x4½	-- 22.05	3.60	25.35	FARCO HEAVY DUTY TRUCK TIRES			
34x4½	-- 22.75	3.70	26.25	14,000 Miles Guaranteed			
33x5	-- 19.00	4.30	33.10	Size	Price	Heavy Tube	Special Offer Tire with Tube
				32x4½	\$27.90	\$3.50	\$31.20
				30x5	30.25	4.20	34.25
				33x5	35.75	4.30	39.75
NOTE—Tube marked with * are Heavy Grey.							

PAGE FOUR

Department of Practical Co-Operation

1909

ANDERSON COUNTY
AMIOI LOCAL NO. 2130. Sec.
Meets the first Friday night of each month. H. O. Snodgrass, Sec.

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

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

CENTENNIAL LOCAL NO. 2098.
Meets every second and fourth Monday. Sec'y Anderson County.

DEER CREEK LOCAL NO. 2052.
Meets the first and third Friday night of each month. Mrs. F. H. Carter, Sec.

EMERALD LOCAL NO. 2137.
The third Tuesday of each month. Mrs. J. S. McIndlen, Sec. Anderson County.

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 2088.
Meets the first and third Friday night of each month. Mrs. Martha B. Myers, Secretary.

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

INDIAN CREEK LOCAL NO. 2080.
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday of each month. C. C. Ward, Sec.

IANTHE LOCAL NO. 2140.
Meets every second Friday. A. F. Thowe, Sec'y Anderson County.

LIFTOWN LOCAL NO. 2064.
Meets every second and fourth Friday. Mrs. R. W. Williams, Sec.

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

MT. ZION LOCAL NO. 2072.
Meets every third week on Tuesday. each month. Sec.

PLEASANT HOMB NO. 2055.
Meets first and third Monday. Minnie Carrioco, Sec.

SPRINGFIELD LOCAL NO. 2052.
Meets on the first and third Friday of each month. Frank White, Sec.

BUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 2116.
Meets every two weeks on Friday night. Carl Henry, Sec.

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

ALLEN COUNTY
DIAMOND LOCAL NO. 2081.
Meets every second and fourth Friday. Mrs. J. W. R. Williams, Sec.

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

ATCHISON COUNTY
HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 1858.
Meets on the first and third Wednesday night of each month. W. R. Fuhrman, Sec.

BARTON COUNTY
ODIN LOCAL NO. 283.
Meets every two weeks on Wednesday. Fred M. Boran, Sec'y Barton County.

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

CHASE COUNTY
COTTONWOOD VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1833.
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Lee Graham, Sec. Chase County.

DISTRICT #6 LOCAL NO. 1907.
Meets the second Wednesday and fourth Friday. Mrs. Charles L. Zimmerman, Secretary Chase County.

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

PRAIRIE HILL LOCAL NO. 1944****
Meets every two weeks on Saturday night. Next meeting August 21, 1929. Emily B. Duke, Sec.

CLAY COUNTY
FACT LOCAL NO. 156.
Meets every two weeks on Tuesday evening. Walter Knitter, Sec.

FOUR MILE LOCAL NO. 1128.
Meets the first Tuesday of each month. John H. Muzier, Secretary.

MARINE LOCAL NO. 643.
Meets the first and third Tuesday night of each month. Jas. Vittori, Secretary.

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

COFFEY COUNTY
CENTER LOCAL NO. 2143.
Meets the second Tuesday of each month. Nellie C. Hughes, Secretary.

BUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 2144****
Meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. A. H. Cellar, Sec.

CHEROKEE COUNTY
NEUTRAL LOCAL NO. 2108****
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. C. A. Ackerson, Secretary.

COUNCIL CORNERS LOCAL NO. 1.
First and third Monday. Ethel Berds, Sec. Cherokee County.

COWLEY COUNTY
BETHLE LOCAL NO. 1917.
Meets on Friday night every two weeks. Harold F. Ozburn, Sec.

BEAVER LOCAL NO. 1558.
Meets first and third Monday. W. P. Kent, Sec'y Cowley Co.

FLOHAL LOCAL NO. 2084.
Meets the second and fourth Friday. Sherman Nichols, Sec'y, Cowley Co.

GIRARD LOCAL NO. 494.
Second and fourth Tuesday. R. Holland, Sec. Girard County.

KELLOGG LOCAL NO. 1899.
Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. Chester

LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 1469.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Mr. J. O. Rambo, Sec'y.

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

MAPLE GROVE LOCAL NO. 2107.
Meets on Tuesday night every two weeks. Rol Workman, Sec. Cowley Co.

ODESSA LOCAL NO. 1874.
Every other Tuesday. Burdett, Sec'y Cowley County.

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

SHILOH LOCAL NO. 1573.
Meets the first Wednesday night of each month. Loyd W. Peck, Sec.

TISDALE LOCAL NO. 1986.
Meets every first Monday night of each month. Fred Crawford, Sec.

CRAWFORD COUNTY
DUMB BELL LOCAL NO. 581****
Meets the first and third Tuesday night in each month. C. W. McCracken, Sec.

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 662.
Meets every Tuesday of the month. Jimmie Cunningham, Sec. C. County.

MONMOUTH LOCAL NO. 1714.
Meets the last Thursday of each month. Abram Boore, Secretary.

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

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

WALNUT GROVE LOCAL NO. 2001.
Meets first and third Tuesday of each month. Sec'y Crawford

CLOUD COUNTY

UPPER VALLEY LOCAL NO. 597****
Meets the first and fourth Tuesday
of each month. R. A. Hanson, Secretary.

DIST. NO. 103 LOCAL NO. 853****
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday
of each month. H. A. Coate, Sec.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1768.
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday
of each month. J. H. Kirk, Sec'y.

CARMEL LOCAL NO. 1056****
Meets the first and fourth Monday
in the month. E. J. Regnier, Sec.

DECATUR COUNTY

DIORRA LOCAL NO. 651
Meets every last Thursday of each
month. Al. Bruggeman, Sec.

PRAIRIE DOG LOCAL NO. 1868.
Meets every first and fourth Tues-
day at North Valley School House.
Bruce Moore, Sec'y Decatur County.

DICKINSON COUNTY

WOODBINE LOCAL NO. 1980.
Meets the first Thursday of each month.
Harvey Shipley, Sec'y.

CARLTON LOCAL NO. 1911.
Meets the fourth Wednesday. R. A.
Logan, Sec.

NAVARRE LOCAL NO. 1853.
Meets every first Tuesday of the
month. H. C. Kijzing, Secretary.

DOUGLAS COUNTY

CARGO LOCAL NO. 2158.
Meets the first and Thursday of each
month. R. E. Titcher, Sec.

DISTRICT NO. 10 LOCAL NO. 1036.
Meets the first and third Thursday.
Geo. Buttel, Sec'y Douglas County.

EIGHT MILE LOCAL NO. 1211.
Meets the first Saturday night of each
month. Mrs. W. Winter, Sec'y.

EUDORA LOCAL NO. 1851.
Meets every third Friday of the month.
W. W. Gerstenberger, Sec.

FRANKLIN LOCAL NO. 1532.
Meets the first Friday of each month.
Mrs. S. C. White, Sec'y.

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

LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 1882.
Meets the fourth Wednesday night
of each month. F. J. C. Sec'y.

PROSPECT LOCAL NO. 1684.
Meets on alternate Thursday.
A. McPheeters, Sec.

SIGEL LOCAL NO. 1689****
Meets the second
Monday of each month. C. Cox, Sec.

SUNNY SLOPE LOCAL NO. 1861.
Meets first and third Wednesday.
J. Stacker, Sec.

WORDEN LOCAL NO. 842.
Meets the second and fourth evening
of each month. Mrs. Lucia Fleer, Sec.

ELLIS COUNTY

BUCKEYE LOCAL NO. 1031.
First and Third Wednesday. J. J. N.
Ka, Sec'y.

KENNESAW LOCAL NO. 606****
Meets first and third Monday of
month. Frank G. Erburt, Sec.

HAYS LOCAL NO. 854****
Meets first Friday of each month.
C. C. Court, Sec'y. Frank B. F.
er, Sec., Ellis County.

MINJOUR LOCAL NO. 831.
Meets every first and third Thurs-
day of each month. J. L. Lalker,
Sec'y.

SUNNY DEATH LOCAL NO. 2121.
Meets first and second Tuesday
of each month at some members' homes.
F. C. Herman, Sec.

ELLSWORTH COUNTY

ADVANCE LOCAL NO. 1839****
Meets the first Monday of each month
at 8 o'clock. F. F. Svoboda, Sec'y.

ATLANTA LOCAL NO. 2029.
First and third Thursday.
Hooper, Sec'y. Ellis County.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 825****
Meets every first and third Mon-
day each month. Ed Moser, Sec'y.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 928.
Meets every
Monday of each month. L. E. Schults,
Sec'y.

TRIVOLI LOCAL NO. 1001 ****
Meets the first Monday evening of
month. W. H. Fleming, Sec'y.

WALNUT GROVE LOCAL NO. 91.
Meets the first and third Thurs-
day of each month. E. A. Huseman,
Sec'y.

FRANKLIN COUNTY

COLUMBIA LOCAL NO. 1233.
Second and fourth Fridays.
Ar, Sec'y. Franklin County.

HAWKINS LOCAL NO. 1615.
Meets the second and fourth Tues-
day evening of each month. Mrs.
Rice, Sec'y.

PLEASANT RUN LOCAL NO. 80.
Meets the first and third Tues-
day at District No. 93 school house
miles west of Lynch. J. H. Johnson,
Sec'y.

SALEM HALL LOCAL NO. 1324.
Meets the first and third Mon-
day each month. H. L. Carpenter,
Sec'y.

WILLIAMSBURG LOCAL NO. 2.
Meets first and third Thurs-
day each month. M. R. Wren, Sec'y.

GEARY COUNTY

GOOSE CREEK LOCAL NO. 18.
Meets second and fourth Tues-
day of each month. J. C. Wren, Sec'y.

LYONSDALE LOCAL NO. 1415
Meets every last Thursday
month. Oscar Latzke, Sec'y.

MOSS SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 19.
First Tuesday. Sec'y. Geary County.
hance Brown, Sec'y Geary County.

GOVE COUNTY

HACKBERRY LOCAL NO. 1328.
Meets the first and third Thurs-
day night of each month. J. M.
Sec'y Gove County.

PARK LOCAL NO. 808****
Meets last Saturday of each
month. Joe Hein. Sec'y Gove County.

GREENWOOD COUNTY

LENA VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1.
Meets the first and third Thurs-
day. F. Horton, Sec'y Greenwood County.

NEAL LOCAL NO. 1318****
Meets the second and fourth
Monday of each month. C. C. Graves, Sec'y.

SOUTH VERDIGRIS LOCAL NO. 14.
Meets every two weeks on Fri-
day. L. Soule, Secretary.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 1574
Meets the first and third Thurs-
day of each month. Mrs. F. M.
Sec'y Greenwood County.

GRANT COUNTY

OLYSSIES LOCAL NO. 1118.
Meets the first and third Thurs-
day each month. G. A. Johnson,
Sec'y.

HARVEY COUNTY

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 2081.
Meets the first and third Thurs-
day of each month. J. C. Dettler,
Sec'y.

JEFFERSON COUNTY

CRESCENT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1.
Meets the first and third Tues-
day of each month. J. C. Stuyless,
Sec'y. Jefferson County.

JEWELL COUNTY

COLLINS LOCAL NO. 828.
Fourth Wednesday. J. W. Winter,
Sec'y Jewell County.

LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 1913.
Meets the first Thursday
of each month. J. W. Widrig, Sec'y.

ROSE HILL LOCAL NO. 601****
Meets the last Thursday of each month.
Dolley Cansey, Sec.

JOHNSON COUNTY

SHARON LOCAL NO. 1744
Meets the first Friday evening of each month.
Mrs. Guslie K. Devault, Sec'y.

LINX COUNTY

NINETY-SIX LOCAL NO. 1707.
Meets the second and fourth Fridays of each month.
Hazel Cline, Sec'y Linx County.

NEW HOME LOCAL NO. 1840.
Meets the last Monday of each month.
Harold County, Sec'y Linx County.

PLEASANT HOME LOCAL NO. 2955.
Meets the first and third Monday night of each month.
Mrs. H. C. Conrad, Sec'y Linx Co.

LOGAN COUNTY

MT. VERNON LOCAL NO. 1661.
Meets the first Tuesday of each month.
C. E. Bedrange, Sec.

MARSHALL COUNTY

ANTIOCH LOCAL NO. 1121.
Meets first and third Wednesdays.
Fincham Sec. Marshall County.

BLANCHIE VILLE LOCAL NO. 7562
Meets the first Tuesday of each month.
Mrs. Irene Iles, Sec.

BLUE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 781.
Meets second and third Thursdays.
Chas. Musel, Sec., Marshall County.

BREMEN LOCAL NO. 2139
Meets every first and Wednesday of each month.
F. C. Fralls, sec., Marshall County.

DIST. 67 LOCAL NO. 1232.
Last Friday in each month.
Ernest Brauch, Sec. Marshall County.

DEER CREEK LOCAL NO. 854
Meets second Friday in each month.
M. C. Bothwell, Sec.

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 964.
Meets the third week in each month.
Mrs. Delpha Hutson, Sec.

HERKIMER LOCAL NO. 1002****
Meets second and third Wednesdays.
Rohde, Sec. Marshall County.

LILY CREEK LOCAL NO. 2138
Meets the first and third Fridays of each month.
Florence Koppas, Sec. Marshall Co.

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

RICHLAND LOCAL NO. 988.
Meets first and third Thursdays of each month.
Mrs. C. M. Chase, Sec'y C.

SNIPE CREEK LOCAL NO. 934.
Meets every other Friday night.
I. L. Cassidy, Sec.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 459.
Second and fourth Wednesdays.
F. Farmer, Sec'y Marshall County.

SUNRISE LOCAL NO. 1238
Meets the first and third Thursdays of each month.
Hal Saathoff, Sec.

MARION COUNTY

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

STAMENY LOCAL NO. 198
Meets every first Friday night of each month.
J. E. Schell, Sec'y Secretary.

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

PRAIRIE VIEW LOCAL NO. 2108
First Tuesday of each month.
Scott, Sec'y Marion County.

MIAMI COUNTY

BLOCK LOCAL NO. 1768.
Meets second Friday of each month.
Wm. D. Block, Sec.

BELLEVIEW LOCAL NO. 1192****
Meets second and third Fridays of each month.
Sloan, Sec., Miami County.

BEAGLE LOCAL NO. 1678
Meets the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.
W. L. O. Kaitz, Sec'y Miami Co.

FONTANA LOCAL NO. 1789
Meets the first Friday.
W. H. Sec. Miami County.

HIGHLAND LOCAL NO. 1689.
Meets the first and third Fridays of each month.
W. Fort, Sec. Miami County.

HILLSDALE LOCAL NO. 1605.
Meets the first and third Thursdays of each month.
W. Sullivan, Sec.

INDIANAPOLIS LOCAL NO. 1671
Meets the first and third Fridays of each month.
Miller, Sec'y Miami County.

OSAGE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1671
Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month.
Smith, Sec'y Miami County.

PLUM CREEK LOCAL NO. 1674
Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.
Rock, Sec'y Miami County.

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

SPRING VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1671
Meets the first Friday of each month.
A. C. Barickio, Sec'y Miami Co.

UNION VALLEY LOCAL 1675
Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month.
Wagner, Sec'y Miami County.

VICKERS LOCAL NO. 1667.
Meets the second and fourth Fridays of each month.
Dick J. Johan, Sec'y Miami County.

MORRIS COUNTY

LATIMER LOCAL NO. 1721
Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month.
Wm. Tatlow, Sec.

PLEASANT RIDGE LOCAL NO. 1671
Meets first and third Fridays of each month.
Friend, Sec'y Morris County.

MCPHERSON COUNTY

CENTENIAL LOCAL NO. 189
Meets the first and third Fridays of each month.
H. D. Garst, Sec.

COTTONWOOD LOCAL NO. 1671
Meets first and third Fridays of each month.
Eddie M. Johnson, Sec'y McPherson County.

JOHNSTOWN LOCAL NO. 1749
Meets the second and fourth Fridays of each month.
Adel Peterson, Sec'y McPherson County.

NORTH UNION NO. 716
Meets the second and fourth Fridays of each month.
S. B. Cline, Sec'y McPherson County.

NORTH SIDE LOCAL NO. 104
Meets the first Wednesday of each month.
H. Sundberg, Sec'y McPherson County.

PIONEER LOCAL NO. 656
Meets four Mondays of each month.
Monday, second and fourth Monday, third Monday, social day, open meeting, C. O. Jol.

SCANDIA LOCAL NO. 832
Meets the first and third Fridays of each month.
Melford Nelson, Sec'y McPherson Co.

MITCHELL COUNTY

CARR CREEK LOCAL NO. 1671
Meets every other Thursday of each month.
Hitz, Sec'y Mitchell County.

EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 2388
Meets every other Wednesday of each month.
E. Hauptli, Sec. Mitchell Co.

LABON CREEK LOCAL NO. 1671
Meets the first and third Fridays of each month.
P. E. Hoy, Sec. Washington Co.

NEMORA COUNTY

BOARDMAN LOCAL NO. 92
Meets first and third Thursdays of each month.
W. Chahman, Sec. Nemaha Co.

EAULE STAR LOCAL NO. 938
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday
of each month. Fred H. Lehman, Sec'y.
Nemaha County.

HUNT LOCAL NO. 1107.
Meets the second Tuesday of each
month. Ray Korte, Sec'y, Nemaha
County.

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

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 888****
Meets every second and fourth Wednes-
day. Robert Steele, Nemaha County.

PRAIRIE GEM LOCAL NO. 540.
Meets the first Wednesday evening of
each month. Mrs. Chas. Oplinger, Sec'y,
Nemaha County.

ROCK LOCAL NO. 919****
Meets first and third Friday of
each month. Mrs. J. M. Amos, Sec'y,
Nemaha County.

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

NEOSHO COUNTY

BARNEY LOCAL NO. 868.
Meets the second Tuesday of each
month. T. H. Roberts, Sec'y,
Nemaha County.

BROGAN LOCAL NO. 226.
Second and fourth Thursdays. L.
Venneman, Sec'y, Nemaha County.

CLEVELAND LOCAL NO. 864.
Meets first and third Thursday.
Sec. Neosho County.

ERIE LOCAL NO. 569.
Meets on the first and third Tuesday
of each month. Walter J. Schum-
mer, Sec'y, Neosho County.

NORTON COUNTY

FARMINGDALE LOCAL NO. 1047.
Meets the first and third Friday night
in the Union Hall, Almena, Kansas.

MT. PLEASANT LOCAL NO. 856.
Meets first and third Tuesday. A.
Grace Mutoe, Sec'y, Norton County.

PLEASANT VALLEY LO. NO. 1025****
Meets the first Tuesday of each month.
J. H. Norris, Sec'y, Norton County.

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

UNION LOCAL NO. 870.
Meets the first and third Friday
of each month. Will Atkinson, Sec'y,
Norton County.

NESS COUNTY

PRIDE LOCAL NO. 1780.
Meets every second Thursday of
month. Sam Most, Sec'y,
Neosho County.

OSAGE COUNTY

COOK LOCAL NO. 1618****
Meets second and fourth Thurs-
day. Mrs. A. S. Lee, Sec. Osage County.

JUNCTION LOCAL NO. 1458****
Meets second and fourth Friday
of each month. Geo. F. Warren,
Osage County.

SUNFLOWER LOCAL NO. 1051.
Meets first and third Tuesday of
month. C. W. Fincham, Sec'y,
Osage County.

PHELON LOCAL NO. 2130.
Meets second and fourth Fridays.
A. R. Phelon, Sec'y, Osage County.

PLUM CREEK LOCAL NO. 1484
Meets the first Thursday of
month. Mary W. Yarn, sec'y,
Osage County.

PLEASANT RUN LOCAL NO. 2011
District No. 93 School house
miles west of Neosho. Meets every
third Tuesday of each month.
Reis, Sec'y.

RICHVIEW LOCAL NO. 2037****
Meets the second and fourth Fri-
day of each month. Elmer
Wells, Sec'y, Osage County.

VALLEY BROOK LOCAL NO. 137.
Meets the first Friday night of
month. Iva Fishburn, Sec'y, Osage
County.

VISSAR LOCAL NO. 1779.
First and third Thursday. H.
Wells, Sec'y, Osage County.

SNIPPE CREEK LOCAL NO. 924.
Meets the first and third Thurs-
day of each month. George W. Thier-
mer, Potawatomi County.

OTTAWA COUNTY

BATTLE CREEK LOCAL NO. 12.
Meets each Tuesday of the week
o'clock. Mrs. Anna C. Ehrivier,
Sec'y, Ottawa County.

BURNHAM LOCAL NO. 408.
Meets the third Thursday. F. E.
son, Sec'y, Ottawa County.

MINNEOLA LOCAL NO. 1228.
Meets at call of the President.
Nelson.

SUMNERVILLE LOCAL NO. 146.
Meets the first and third Thurs-
day of each month. Edith S. Hubbard,
Ottawa County.

SLEEPY HOLLOW LOCAL NO. 10.
Meets the second and last Friday
of each month. Harry Watts, Sec'y,
Ottawa County.

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY

ELBOW LOCAL NO. 1746.
Meets the second Friday of each
month. M. Joy Hammett, Sec'y, Potta-
watomie County.

OLSBURG LOCAL NO. 1254
Meets every other Monday night.
Nelson, Sec'y.

PHILIPS COUNTY

PLEASANT HILL LOCAL NO. 10.
Meets every first Monday of each
month. Pleasant Hill, Carl M. Best,
retary.

TOWNEVILLE LOCAL NO. 569.
Meets the second and fourth
Monday of each month. W. F. Knies,
Willis County.

WALNUT LOCAL NO. 871****
Meets every second Tuesday
of each month. Frank Walker, Sec'y,
Willis County.

REPUBLIC COUNTY

BEAUCHAMPE LOCAL NO. 120.
Meets first and third Fridays.
month. Horace Stephenson, Sec'y,
Republic County.

ENTERPRISE LOCAL NO. 687.
Meets every second Tuesday
of each month. John Inneson, Sec'y,
Republic County.

GRACE HILL LOCAL 1211.
First and third Friday. Hom-
er, Sec'y, Republic County.

LINCOLN LOCAL NO. 858.
Meets Friday on or before
of each month. R. M. Glenn,
public County.

ODELL LOCAL NO. 786.
Meets every first and third
Monday of each month. Wilkes. Sec'y,
Republic County.

RYDALE LOCAL NO. 783.
Meets every second Wednesday
of each month. Geo. Duncan, Sec'y,
Republic County.

RILEY COUNTY

ARBOR LOCAL NO. 1196.
Meets second Tuesday of each
month. R. B. Bannett, Sec'y, Riley
County.

ASHLAND LOCAL NO. 1680.
Meets the second and fourth
Monday of each month. John Linn, Sec'y,
Riley County.

BALDWIN CREEK LOCAL NO. 10.
Meets every other Tuesday.
Mrs. Carrie Potts, Secretary
Riley County.

DEEP CREEK LOCAL NO. 10.
Meets the first and third
Monday of each month. Harry Ryan,
Riley County.

GRAND VIEW LOCAL NO. 10.
Meets every other Friday
of each month. D. Buss, Sec'y,
Riley County.

man, Sec.
RICE COUNTY
WALKER LOCAL NO. 1473.
Meets the second and fourth Fridays.
H. E. Janzen, Sec.
ROCKS COUNTY
MT. VERNON LOCAL NO. 483.
Meets the first and third Tuesday. J.
P. Griebel, Sec'y Rocks County.
SLATE LOCAL NO. 538.
Meets the first and third Wednesday of
each month. Virgil McMahon, Sec.
STONE LOCAL NO. 792.
Meets the last Friday of each month.
D. O. Marcotte,
Sec'y Rocks County.
SAND CREEK LOCAL NO. 733****
Meets the first and third Friday of
month in each month. J. B. Seneca,
Sec.
RUSH COUNTY
BANNER LOCAL NO. 1015.
Meets the second Wednesday of each
month and fourth Saturday afternoon of
each month. C. G. Lewis, Sec.
SAND CREEK LOCAL NO. 804****
D Meets the first and third Friday
of each month. A. A. Wilson, Sec.
SALINE COUNTY
BAVARIA LOCAL NO. 1978.
Meets at the call of the president.
A. Olson, Secretary.
RURAL STAR LOCAL NO. 2132.
First and third Saturday. Paul
Cower, Sec'y Saline County.
SCOTT COUNTY
MODOC LOCAL NO. 1013.
Meets the first Wednesday in each
month. Mrs. E. C. Johnson, Sec.
SHERIDAN COUNTY
CRESCO LOCAL NO. 877.
First and third Thursday. John W.
Sec. Sheridan county.
HEADLIGHT LOCAL NO. 378.
Meets the first and third Wednesday.
Claire, Sec. Sheridan County.
SOLOMON VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1913.
Meets the first and third Tuesday.
M. Schick, Sec'y Solomon County.
STAFFORD COUNTY
LIVINGSTONE LOCAL NO. 1984.
First and third Friday, R. B. Jor
Sec. Stafford County.
LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 1988.
First and third Friday, R. L.
Wright, Sec. Stafford County.
NEW HOPE LOCAL NO. 2020.
First and third Thursday. Fred H.
Sec'y Stafford County.
UNION LOCAL NO. 2019.
Meets the first and third fourth Fri
G. B. Brenn, Secretary.
SUMNER COUNTY
L. K. L. LOCAL NO. 1193.
Second and Fourth Tuesday. C.
Taubles, Sec. Sumner County.
REDMAN LOCAL NO. 1624.
Meets every Thursday night at
elevator at Cleero, E. N. Bur
Sec'y Sumner County.
TREGO COUNTY
HAPPY LOCAL NO. 1006****
Meets the first and third Tuesda
every month. G. A. Dorman,
Trego County.
OGALLALA LOCAL NO. 2046
Meets the first and third Thurs
days of each month. W. A. Ta
Sec.
VODA LOCAL NO. 742.
Meets the first and third Friday.
Stradal, Sec'y Trego County.
THOMAS COUNTY
PRAIRIE BEEL LOCAL NO. 1305****
Meets second Thursday of every
month. E. B. Warr, Sec'y Thomas Co.
WABAUNSEE COUNTY
FREEMONT LOCAL NO. 2014.
First Friday in each month.
Eisenmenger, Sec.
LONE CEDAR LOCAL NO. 138.
Meets the first and third Thurs
each month. Arnold Nehring, Sec.
MILL CREEK VALLEY LOCAL
1873.
Meets the first Tuesday of each
month. Albert TenEyck, Sec.
PAXICO LOCAL NO. 1922.
Meets the first and third Mon
each month. Wm. C. Wilson, Sec.
PRETTY CREEK LOCAL NO. 1.
Meets the first and third Wednesday.
Mathias, Sec'y Wabaunsee Co.
PLEASANT RIDGE LOCAL NO. 193.
Meets the first and third Mon
each month. E. F. Black, Sec.
enthauser, Sec'y Wabaunsee County.
RIVERSIDE LOCAL NO. 2025.
Second Wednesday of each month.
Wm. McClelland, Sec'y Wabaunsee
County.
SUNNY SLOPE LOCAL NO. 188.
Meets the first and third Thurs
each month. C. W. Wettabaugh,
Sec'y Wabaunsee County.
SPRING GLEN LOCAL NO. 197.
Meets on the third Wednesday of
each month. Mrs. J. R. Christia
Sec.
TEMPLE LOCAL NO. 1931.
Meets the first and third Thurs
each month. H. E. Kietzman,
Sec'y Wabaunsee County.
WASHINGTON COUNTY
BANNER LOCAL NO. 512.
Meets the first and third Thurs
each month at 8 o'clock P. M.
Wray, Sec. Washington County.
BLUE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 517.
Meets every first and third Thurs
each month. Christena S.
Sec'y Washington County.
DANE LOCAL NO. 456.
Meets the first and third Mon
each month. Nelson, Sec. Washington
County.
EMMONS LOCAL NO. 783.
Meets second Friday of each
month. C. E. Wilson, Washington Co.
HERYNG LOCAL NO. 1427****
Meets the first and third Thurs
each month. Henry Eden, Sec.
Washington County.
HORSE SHOE LOCAL NO. 1011.
Meets every first and third Thurs
each month. Henry Zumbach,
Washington County.
PLEASANT RIDGE LOCAL NO. 1011.
Meets the first and third Thurs
each month. Frank J. Sedlak,
Washington County.
ROUND HOUSE LOCAL NO. 1011.
Meets the first, third and f
day night of each month. Wm.
Sec'y Washington County.
SCRUBY LOCAL NO. 1021****
Meets the first and third Thurs
each month. B. F. Bollinger, Secretary.
SUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 110.
Meets every first Monday in
each month. Fred Hindebrandt, Sec'y
Washington County.
SPENCE LOCAL NO. 991.
Meets the last Wednesday
month at Linnane, Sec.
Sec'y Washington County.
WOODSON COUNTY
BURT LOCAL NO. 2089.
Meets the fourth Tuesday night
each month. Wm. H. Suber, Sec.
CLAY BANK LOCAL NO. 207.
Meets every first and third Wedn
Jan. 6th, 1926. Margaret C.
Sec.
MT. PISQUA LOCAL NO. 2111.
Meets the first Friday night
month. C. C. Gunnels, Sec.
PUNKIN KOIG LOCAL NO. 1011.
Meets the first and third Thurs
each month. Mrs. Elizabeth
Woodson County.
PIQUA LOCAL NO. 2111****
Meets the second and fourth
each month. Wm. H. E.

the quantity and the basis of determining the value. The first item as it appears on the income schedule is wheat. There is 25.4 per cent of this farm in wheat or 58.8 acres. The ten-year average yield was 94 bushels or a total production of 760.8 bushels a year. The average price for wheat for the average 1915 to 1924 averaged a wheat farm price of \$1.36 per bushel or \$1,034.78. The other items on the crop income schedule are corn, soybeans, alfalfa, clover, timothy, with the exception of the pasture. There was 35.4 per cent of this farm in pasture land or 81.8 acres. Forty acres of this pasture was rented to ten head of cattle for five months at the rate of \$1.75 per month or \$75.00. The balance of mowing at the cash income from \$1.8 per cent in pasture was used because it would be next to impossible to determine whether this should be bought out for the year or whether to rent for one or two years and then as stockers or feeders or whether he should buy feeding cattle in the late summer or fall and graze them on the balance of the pasture in the winter and feed them out as fat cattle or whether he should maintain stock cows and calves over from year to year for the purpose of reproduction in the herd. Since there is a wide variation in the value of the various stock that he might buy and the various uses of which pasture is usually put we have used the method as outlined here, making a total crop income of \$2,240.04.

In the livestock income schedule the first item that it appears is hogs. There were three brood sows produced an average of six pigs per sow with an average mortality or loss rate of 5 per cent leaving seven pigs to be grown out to weigh 205 pounds which is the average weight of all hogs on the market time in the state of Kansas from 1915 to 1924 or a total weight of 3,485 pounds at the average farm price of \$1.75 per pig or \$6,098.75. The other items on the livestock income schedule were determined in like manner. It might be well, at this point to explain the reason for using the ten-year average farm price to determine the value of the items from the livestock income schedule. In the first place the average income of a normal year of years and likewise to establish a relation between the value of the farm products produced and the value of the absolute percentage of loss or gain obtained in everything that this farm produced.

You will notice in the cost schedule the item hog feed at the rate of 100 bushels to the hundred pounds of pork carried at the ten-year average price of 7.8 cents makes a feed cost of \$312.81 and the income from the hogs at the ten-year average farm price of \$1.75 makes a net income of \$5,785.94. This is the average net profit marketing corn as a hog. That basis of cost and income of \$269.97. This slight variation is counted for in the difference in freight cost. In marketing the amount of corn required for the freight on 125x60 or 672 pounds of corn as compared with 100 pounds of pork.

The produce income from the cows shows an annual milk production of 2,900 pounds or a total of 11,600 from the four cows at the ten-year average butter fat test of 20.1 per cent of 417.6 pounds or a total of the ten-year average price of 16.5 cents or \$3,000.77.

The 120 hens produced 65 eggs per hen per year or 650 dozen eggs or 78 dozen for incubation leaving 572 dozen to be sold at the average farm price of \$1.10 per dozen or \$629.20. The total farm produce income of \$2,240.04.

The items of other farm income in this instance represents house rent paid by the operator on the farm of 10 per cent of the net income of \$1,100 or \$110.00. The total farm income of \$3,235.21 or a net profit of \$2,430.60. It is not, however, the purpose of this schedule to determine the net profit of this farmer loses so much as to determine what it cost to each of the major enterprises on the average farm in Kansas per bushel. Therefore, the gross income of the farm shown, divided by the total farm income of \$3,235.25 to determine the percentage that the cost is of the income which is 175.1 per cent or 75 per cent more than the cost.

The table showing the actual production at the bottom of the cost schedule, in explaining the item as it appears, wheat at the average farm price of \$1.36 per bushel, give the cost of production of wheat at 175.1 per cent makes an actual cost of production of wheat in the Kansas \$2.38 per bushel. The items as they appear in the table were determined in like manner.

WASHINGTON COUNTY
Washington County Farmers Union will meet at the Pleasant Hill house, about five south and west of the city of Hanover, August 31 at 10 o'clock a. m., for a business session. Basket dinner at Pacenka noon. Everybody is to enjoy. Bring your babies in to enjoy with us. President Trombley, secretary.

J. T. Poland, Co. Sec.

CRAWFORD COUNTY
Crawford County F. E. will hold of A. meets on the last Tuesday of each month at the Hotel in Clinton the A. H. H. Hall. If you intend these meetings. It is to interest.

Geo. W. Hamlin
G. W. Thompson, Sec.

NOTICE NESHO CO
Nesho County F. E. C. County will meet on the following Tuesday, August 29, at 8 o'clock Saturday in business. The meeting will be at the Nesho Hotel. Called by the President Executive Committee.

Sanford Miller
J. O. Foust, Sec.

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