

1925 wool clip to R. Nathaniel
kins, wool merchant, 263 S
Street, Boston, thus paying tri
the leading wool market of the
try.

The wool, which is of medium
ity, sound and of good staple
suited for making good, durable
shows that the owner has taken
care of his flock of Shropshire

The Kansas Union Farmer

Published Every Thursday at Salina, Kansas By THE KANSAS BRANCH OF THE FARMERS EDUCATIONAL & CO-OPERATIVE UNION

Entered as Second-Class Matter August 24, 1912 at Salina, Kansas, Under Act of March 3, 1879.

Acceptance for Mailing at Special Rate of Postage Provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917. Authorized July 30, 1918.

JOHN TROMBLE, Editor and Manager
W. C. LANSDON, Associate Editor

Subscription Price, per Year \$1.00

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

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1925



KANSAS PIONEER DAYS

Henry Baden was born in Germany in 1844, emigrated to America in 1868 and settled down in life as a merchant at Independence, in 1871. He is 81 years old and still a merchant and within the last month he has for the first time had the privilege of seeing his picture printed in a newspaper of general circulation together with a short sketch of his career. Few men now living in our state have had a busier or a more useful career.

Together with his brothers, J. P. and John W. Baden, established the house of Baden Brothers which at one time had stores in Winfield, Independence, Columbus and perhaps other places in southeastern Kansas. The firm is still in business at Independence and Winfield and has a longer continuous history than almost any other similar concern in the state.

One of the earlier and more substantial services rendered by Baden Brothers to the pioneers of southern Kansas was the creation of a shipping market for prairie chickens. Along in 1874 and 1875 the people of Cherokee, Labette, Montgomery and Cowley counties were having a tough time. Few had any money and the sources of income were extremely limited. In 1874 the grasshoppers came in from the west and in a single day ate up all the green stuff growing in the fields of that section of Kansas. Liking the country they established their homes there and propagated a very numerous and hungry progeny that emerged from the earth in the following spring fully equipped with an appetite that made their parents look like delicate and bashful performers. The crops that year were blasted and the young hoppers had done their worst and migrated to other fields and the yields were small.

The settlers found themselves without food or money in the fall of 1875 and the natural resources of the country. So far as income was concerned at that time southeastern Kansas had only one principal natural resource, the wild prairie chicken which there abounded in almost countless numbers. A prairie chicken more than six months old is a hardy and tough bird not especially desirable for food and seldom used for table by those who are acquainted with the tooth resisting qualities of its flesh. But the Baden's discovered that the effete east might be induced to buy game birds and so created a market for the pot hunters who went after the chickens with guns, traps and dogs.

A chicken shooting outfit in Cherokee county consisted of a team, a wagon, two well trained pointer or setter dogs, a couple of good shot guns, a couple of more or less expert wing shots and a boy of ten or twelve years old to drive. This writer was such a driver and his father was a good wing shot. The outfit, in good weather would bag around six dozen chickens a day. Baden Brothers paid three dollars a dozen for the birds. The only expense was for powder and shot and little ammunition was wasted. The bird that got up within a hundred yards of the wagon was not likely, thereafter, to take very much interest in life. Then and there it became an article of commerce.

The shooting was done during the winter. The days kill was divided between the two guns of the outfit and the birds were stored in the smokehouse until Saturday when the accumulated results of the weeks work were hauled to town and sold to Baden and other buyers who had followed their example. When a car load was assembled it was shipped to New York or other eastern cities and there sold to lovers of game. Usually about three weeks must have elapsed between the death of the bird and its appearance, at a very high price, on the tables of Delmonico, Sherry and other select restaurants in the big cities. The chicken was no longer tough and was reputed to have a rich and gamy flavor much enjoyed when consumed with abundant supplies of champagne and other joy producing beverages.

The small boys of that day also did their part in supplying the east with birds of high and gamy flavor. Guns were scarce but it required only a few corn stalks and a half dozen pieces of smooth fencing wire for the construction of a very effective trap from which it was not un-

usual to take as many as half a dozen birds at one time. Also many chickens wounded by the guns died in the grass and the boys, cutting across the prairie from school, often picked up a half dozen or so of shot dead birds which they sold along with those that had been trapped or killed by the hunters. Some of these finds must have been a little "high" even before they were shipped to the eastern markets but no complaints were ever received from the customers who probably considered such game as a superior sort of a chicken.

The only other winter income available to boys was from the trapping of fur bearing animals. Many pioneer lads had trap lines along the creeks. There were minks, muskrats and skunks. A milk skin, in prime condition, in those days was worth a half dollar, a good muskrat hide was easily sold for a quarter and skunk skins were worth from ten to twenty five cents. Baden Brothers bought the pelts and doubtless made a fair profit, which they deserved, as a reward for their enterprise in developing market for the only products that the settlers had for sale in those days. And so from the proceeds of the sales of chickens, quails and furs the pioneers were able to get through the winters and eventually to convert all that section of Kansas into a country good to live in.

Henry Baden and his brothers deserve a monument in commemoration of their early services to this state and they will always be held in grateful memory as long as any of the pioneers survive.

FORESTS, FISH AND GAME

The last legislature may have had its faults. Possibly it enacted some laws that will never be worth anything to the state and failed to pass some bills that may have been useful had they gotten into the statute books. For one particular piece of legislation the people should be grateful but many of the thoughtful will long consider it a joke. The act creating a Forestry, Game and Fish Commission for this state had been too long delayed. It is now the law of the land and the first commissioners are Governor Ben Paulen, J. B. Doze of Wichita who has been Game and Fish Warden for several years, George Clark of Topeka, long known as one of the most hopeful and incurable angling addicts of our capital city; Lee Larrabee of Liberal who is supposed to know all about prairie chickens; and Giles R. Atherton of Eureka who is reputed to know every bird and fish in the Flint Hills country by its first name.

The purpose of the Commission is to work out some plan that will enable Kansas folks to go camping and fishing without making long trips to Colorado, Canada or the lake states of the north. It is stated that we spend \$20,000,000 a year on vacation trips outside the state. We are a very rich people here in Kansas. Any eastern newspaper man will tell the world so and give the figures but even to us wealthy citizens of the most blessed of all the commonwealths twenty millions of dollars is important money and if possible should be spent at home.

Under the new program it is proposed to build at least two lakes a year, not mere ponds but considerable bodies of water covering a minimum of 160 acres each. It can be done. It is exactly the sort of thing that this writer has advocated for years. There is plenty of dry land available for conversion into lakes. The state has long needed a policy for conserving the water that falls in Kansas and runs away to the Gulf of Mexico carrying with it very considerable tonnage of the fertile soil that is much needed right at home. There is a place on almost every farm in Kansas which is more suitable for a pond or lake than it is for any other purpose. There are scores of locations in every county for the construction of lakes covering areas running from 100 to 1000 acres.

No man can measure the fine possibilities of this plan. The creation of a thousand square miles of lakes in Kansas, easily and cheaply possible, would conserve moisture and soil, would regulate and stabilize rain fall, would result in the development of fish, and would provide wholesome and desirable outdoor recreation not only for the thousands who now spend their money in the north or in the mountains but for tens of thousands more who are deprived of the pleasures of camping and fishing because they lack the money for long trips to the lakes and woods of other states.

Not are the possibilities of forestry to be overlooked. Every stream in Kansas is now fringed with the beginnings of timber growth. Of course little can be done in a year or two but this state is to be the home of our children and their children not for years but for generations. It should be forested and can be with little expense. By adopting a consistent policy of tree planting and reservation of land for forests we can have ten thousand square miles of timber in Kansas within thirty years. The Forest, Fish and Game Commission is not a joke. The law creating it is in fact the best piece of constructive and progressive legislation that has been passed during the last thirty years.

FOUR STAR LOCALS NEEDED

This paper should contain a directory of the names, names of officers and meeting places of all the live Farmers Union Locals in the state. We have made a pretty good beginning. On the fourth page there are now nearly two columns of such list. Pursuant to the notice printed some time ago the Honor Roll and the Directory of Locals have been consolidated. This is to save space and at the same time to build up a service more helpful than either of the two previous columns ever could be if run separately.

Many of the Locals that are one hundred percent paid up are not yet included in the Directory because their officers have failed to send in the dates of their regular meetings. It is only a little trouble to do this and it will surely help a lot. Our officers visit every part of the state. The Directory not only gives the meeting date and the name of the secretary of each local re-

porting but by starring the fully paid up Locals informs all who are interested that in many sections of Kansas the farmers are in earnest about their organization and give time and thought to its meetings and their possibilities.

Send in the name of your Local and of the Secretary together with the dates for holding stated meetings. If all your members are fully paid to the end of this year let us know about it so that the FOUR STARS may be added to the notice.

THE FIFTY-FIFTY FAKE

The protest against the game of matching dollars that the federal government has been playing with the states grows and spreads as the meaning and results of the policy become known to thoughtful people. The Farmers Union has a long and consistent record on this question. For years it has resolved against the fifty fifty policy for promoting enterprises, services, and projects that are of purely local concern. Our long agitation has at last had some result.

The foremost opponent of the dollar matching policy is the president of the United States who declares that if continued it must eventually destroy all real initiative, self reliance and independence in the states. In short he believes that the final net result must be to convert what should be self respecting and self sustaining states into beggars and mendicants willing to surrender all initiative in return for a few dollars from the federal treasury.

At a meeting of governors at Bar Harbor, Maine, Governor Ritchie of Maryland endorsed the position taken by the president. Newspapers throughout the east are discussing the whole matter in the light of the statement made by President Coolidge and Governor Ritchie. There is every reason to believe that fifty-fifty projects will have much more trouble in congress in the future than they have ever had in the past. It is time.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL BOOKS

The supply of books for the use of pupils in the public schools has long been a fruitful field for the operations of grafters, demagogues and reformers. Kansas has a good school book system, perhaps on the whole the best in the country, but it has not yet reached perfection as to the style and content of the books or cost to the users. It is impossible to get a perfect series of school books because teachable knowledge as well as the methods of imparting it to children changes from year to year. From the very nature of education and of the work of the schools it is extremely unwise to have much rigidity in the provisions for the adoption of text books.

The cost of school books cannot be eliminated. If they are furnished free to pupils the whole body of taxpayers must bear the burden and all the school children are deprived of the ownership and the pride that follows the ownership of books of their own. If adopted books are published by the state there is a constant accumulation of copyrights and plates that cost so much money that it is difficult to scrap them even after their continued use is detrimental to educational progress and results. It is also doubtful if there is much real economy in state publication. We have never had nor may we ever hope to have a comprehensive cost analysis covering the production of school books at the state printing plant. It is of course, well known that the actual cash cost of books at the time of purchase is considerably below the average price of such books in other states. What we do not know is whether the state gets cost on its sales of books. If it does not the remainder must be paid by general taxation.

Just now we have a tempest in a teapot over the alleged irregular adoption of a primer. There are exaggeration, misrepresentation, indignation, amazement and honest criticism of the action of the Text Book Commission in adopting the Winston Primer. The book selected is the worst primer in the world. That information we have on the authority of well known experts in primary school work. The book is the best primer in the world. That information we have on the authority of equally well known experts in primary education. You buy your primer and take your choice. You have either the best or the worst book in the world of its kind or you have a book neither very good nor very bad, just an average attempt of some one to write a book for money.

The matter is of very little importance after all. The schools could struggle along for awhile even without an adopted primer which after all is a sort of fifth wheel in a series of reading book. Or on the other hand it is just possible that so serious financial or educational injury to the state or any of its people would follow if each school district and city in the state was permitted to use any old primer that looks good to the teacher or the county superintendent. Might cost a nickel or a dime more but few folks are ever called on to buy more than two or three primers in a life time and most of the ladies and gentlemen that are kicking up so much dust over the Winston primer never did have nor never will have any use for any sort of a primer in their own families.

If we must quarrel we should contend over issues that have some real meaning in our lives and in the lives of our children.

The miners of Pittsburg, Kansas, are against the introduction of cooperative coal mining in that section. Nevertheless cooperation is probably the best possible solution of the coal mining problem.

The Texas Wheat Growers Association has more than 4,000 members. The Oklahoma association has more than 12,000. The wheat handled this year will exceed that of any other since organization in both quantity and price.

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

Doctors Are Becoming

Scarce in this country, especially the old fashioned country practitioner who was always ready to respond to calls no matter what time people got sick. This very apparent decrease in the relative number of physicians is worrying many people. There are many fairly well settled counties in the United States in which there is not a single doctor. Millions of the country population live ten to twenty miles away from the nearest well filled set of pill bags.

The situation may not be as serious as many folks believe. It has been a good while since it was tried but it is just possible to live a long time and enjoy good health without the ministrations of a doctor. This is more true now than it ever was before because most of us know better how to take care of ourselves than we ever did before. In fact the average intelligent man or woman of this good day is a much better doctor for all practical purposes, than there was in general practice a few generations ago.

The Sick

Dangerous time of it in this country only a little more than 100 years. George Washington, a hale and hearty man at the age of 68, caught cold while riding over his plantation and that cold settled in his throat and resulted in a well developed case of laryngitis. Now that is never a very pleasant disease but there is no particular reason why it should be deadly to a man otherwise in good health. The doctor that treated Washington for his sore throat was old fashioned even for that day. His cure all for all diseases was bleeding. The only surgical instrument with which he was familiar and adept was the lancet. He used his favorite tool on General Washington about 100 times during the first twenty four hours of his treatment. At the end of that time or shortly thereafter the patient was without blood or bodily strength and quite naturally enough died—bled to death by the man of science called in to save his life.

Washington Has Been Dead

For more than a century and a quarter. Also all the other thirty odd statesmen that followed him in the presidency, except Taft and Coolidge, have likewise been gathered to their fathers. Three of them, William Henry Harrison, Zachary Taylor and Warren G. Harding sickened and died in office. The best that medical science could do was unable to save them. Three others, Abraham Lincoln, James A. Garfield and William McKinley died from gunshot wounds inflicted by assassins. There is no reason to believe that either of the martyred presidents had a chance to survive.

Most of the earlier president lived to be old men. John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Thomas Jefferson and Martin Van Buren lived beyond eighty years. In modern times no president has survived his White House experiences for more than ten years, with the single exception of Judge Taft. Now those old timers were without the aid of modern medicine. Quite in contrast is the short life expectancy of our later presidents although they have all the advantages of the new medical arts and sciences.

Physicians Can Not Always

Save the lives of their patients because all men must die but it is the crown of modern medical practice that it is able to prevent disease and prolong life. Any man, once dead, because of lack of resisting force, because of his resisting force, because of his biblical expectancy if he is protected from contagions and infections by modern sanitary science.

Another thing that medical science has done for the public health is to prove that it is impossible to safeguard any human being against exposure to the germs that produce deadly diseases but that it is possible to strengthen and develop the powers of disease resistance that such germs will fall of their deadly work in a great majority of cases.

Surgery Sanitation

And preventive medicine constitute a trio of health preserving agencies almost unknown in the life of the many old fellows who survived the dangers and perils of a youth and manhood without the ministrations of doctors of the latest type. Second only to the value of the work done by these three comparatively modern arts is the function of the dietician. We have had a successful revolt against the use of alcohol. The mutterings of a similar up-rising against tobacco are heard even now in the haunts of the reformers. It is only a question of time until cigars, pipe and eating tobacco and snuff for dipping must all be obtained from boot leggers along with the liquid death dealt in by those gentry.

Doubtless ruin slew its thousands and equally true it is that tobacco is very repugnant to tens of thousands of non users of the weed but neither timely graves nor compelled with over eating or gluttony.

Doctoring Is a Closed Shop

Profession to a greater degree than any other calling now practiced here in these United States. The older physicians of Kansas, some of whom have attained considerable eminence in the practice of medicine, had no difficulty in getting their diplomas. A common school education, supplemented by a year or two of teaching

in the country, was all the preparation required for admission to even the best medical schools less than fifty years ago.

In those dear old days, now dead and gone forever and accursed of progress and science, a medical course consisted of two series of lectures of five months each, supplemented by no unreasonable requirements as to laboratory and dissecting room work. Within two years from the celebration of his last day as country school teacher the young life saver could hang out his shingle and begin the sanctities and safeguards of the law. Many doctors began practice when they were barely twenty one years old and in time became reasonably proficient in their profession although they had little original equipment except confidence and a helpful bedside manner.

Candidates Must Now Serve

A much longer apprenticeship to the calling of Hippocrates. The best medical schools, in fact all such institutions as are members of the American Association of Medical Colleges, admit only such students as have taken degrees in regular colleges. That means that the boy of eighteen who elects medicine as a profession must spend four years in high school, four years in college and four years in medical school before he is permitted to write the letters M. D. after his name. Nor is that all. It is considered the proper and almost the necessary thing to put in at least two more years as an assistant doctor or interne in some city hospital before venturing on an independent career as a healer of the sick.

If he does his very best all through the various schools the young doctor of these days is thirty two or three years of age before he can select his location and settle down to work and in fact is almost an old man before he becomes a young doctor. He has spent about fourteen years and not less than \$20,000 in preparation for his profession. Naturally he must make money and therefore he picks out a location where there is money. All of which explains why the rural districts are almost without doctors.

Doctors Decrease in Numbers

In proportion to population and shun the sparsely settled sections where money is scarce, but there is no need for alarm over this condition. Although there are fewer physicians there is much more general hygiene. One thing the medical profession has done credit for and that is the diffusion of knowledge of health and the tendency and results of it. Most of its investigations work has been to reduce its own income by decreasing the number of sick people in the world.

Cleanliness, pure and fresh air, good water and plenty of it, diet made up largely of fruits and vegetables, sufficient but not too much exercise or manual labor, wholesome thinking and right living, and above everything else the avoidance of fat making gluttony at the table will eventually make us practically independent of the medical profession. In other words the doctors will put themselves out of their jobs by putting their patients the simple rules for the preservation of health.

Speed Is Something

That no one is willing to forego in these days. We have it in our fast trains and our automobiles but we pay an awful price for being in a hurry. Deaths from railway and automobile accidents annually outnumber the total casualties of the greatest battles that were fought during the Civil war. Every method except the one being tried by states and cities anxious to save lives but unwilling to interfere with the modern mania for speed.

Just two simple changes in traffic laws would immediately and practically all automobile accidents. The first should be an absolute requirement that every automobile shall come to a full stop before entering the right of way of any railroad. The second is a reduction of speed limits to twelve miles in cities and to not more than thirty in the best country roads. Enforcement of such relief laws no one should be allowed to operate any motor vehicle without first securing a drivers license from the proper authorities, and every unlicensed driver should be dealt with harshly by the law.

Impossible To Enforce Such

Laws and regulations? Not at all. Easiest matter in the world. In the first place make it unlawful to manufacture and sell any automobile gear and so stop speed at its source as it were. In the second place pull the license of every driver guilty of a second violation of the traffic regulations, and in extreme cases add to the punishment by the confiscation of the car used in defying the rules of law and decency.

It is urged that lack of speed would result in serious congestion of traffic. Why so? Twelve miles speed limit would not increase the number of cars on the roads and streets. There would be just the same amount of would be just the same amount of every one would get to his destination and work at about the same time start a minute or two earlier. And after all getting to the end of the journey in a hurry is hardly as important as arriving there all in one piece.

Pennsylvania Was Founded in 1662

And in the course of four or five generations the settlers and their descendants destroyed all wild life, the game and fish, and most of the song birds of that state. About forty years ago the first advocates of conservation began a campaign for the restoration of wild life to the woods and mountains and fish to the lakes, brooks and rivers of the Keystone commonwealth.

That campaign has succeeded not only in restocking the waters and forests of Pennsylvania with wild life but in teaching the people of other states how they may do the same thing for themselves. Pennsylvania probably has more deer than any other state. It has wild turkeys, pheasants, quails and other game birds in abundance. Its rivers and brooks are thickly inhabited by trout, black bass and other edible and game fish. The state protects its wild life, provides reserves where there is no hunting or fishing, and makes it lively for game and fish hogs who violate the laws.

Not every state has the same natural advantages that are enjoyed by Pennsylvania but there are at least twenty commonwealths that have better rivers, more mountains, and more woods. If it is worth while, and here is one who believes that it is, the wild life of the whole country with a few exceptional areas and types could be restored within a generation.

Kansas Can Never Again

Have the buffalo, the antelope and the red deer that were once so numerous in this state. Such animals cannot live and if they could there is no place for them in the type of community we must have here. Nor should there be any attempt to secure the return of the timber wolf, the wild cat, the panther, the chicken hawk and the other predatory beasts and birds that have been extirpated for the good of society.

But there are others. We have some fine fishing streams and a lot of creeks and rivers in which the water is neither pure nor clear. The right sort of streams should be stocked with game fish suitable to this climate. For the others there are catfish and carp. For the latter about the best that can be said about it is that it is a hardy creature and a good multiplier and after all is a man ingenuity has accomplished many wonders in the past and may yet devise some method of cooking the carp so that its consumption will be enjoyed by those who want fish once in a while.

With the catfish it is different. That critter will live in just any kind of water and although frequently lightly spoken of as a pan fish it is really the favorite food fish of a majority of the folks of this state. All our waters that have not been ruined by the sewage of the cities and the poison of the gas and oil wells are suitable for catfish. We should have more of them.

Base Ball Is the Best Managed

Business in this country. For several years the rival teams located in New York won the championships of the two leagues and divided the World Series money between them. Finally that situation became an old story not only to patrons of the alleged sport in other parts of the country but also to the paying customers in New York.

Last year one of the New York clubs failed to finish in first place and the other one, the Giants, fought out the World's Championship Series with Washington and lost. Result was a general revival in interest and to this year is the most profitable season that the game has ever enjoyed. Both leagues are in a tight race. Washington and Philadelphia lead all their opponents in the American league by such a percentage that it is now practically certain that one or the other will finish first but the man who is wise enough to pick the winner will earn immortal fame to say nothing of opportunity to make much money.

In the National League there is a neck and neck contest that may yet be won by any one of five or six clubs. New York and Pittsburgh are practically neck and neck for the first place with Cincinnati, Brooklyn and St. Louis all coming strong and liable to put on a winning streak and nab first place at any time. The sum total of it all is that the owners of the ball teams are making a lot of money and the customers think they are having a lot of fun.

Fishing Is Not So Good

In the Potomac river this year if any one is interested in that sort of news. The Kansas fishermen of Washington have not done much for Pettijohn has not yet tried his luck and Lansdon has only landed a couple of so called head heads or croakers. The croaker is a fish that talks to its capturer after it is hooked and uses a language somewhere between the croaking of a bull frog and the purring of a big catfish.

There never will be any good fishing in the lower Potomac river because that splendid stream has been converted into a contaminated sewer reeking with the filthy drainage of the city of Washington. As has been observed in this column, man is the only animal that fouls its own water and food supply. The sewage dumped into the water of a fine river, if properly utilized would reclaim and restore the fertility of thousands of Virginia and Maryland farms now worn out and unproductive.

Department of Practical Co-Operation

MEETING NOTICES.

It has been necessary for us to change the form of the meeting notices, making them uniform and set in six point type, in order to conserve space. We are glad to do this, and hope to see the notices of every active local in the state in this space in the near future.

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

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

BETHEL LOCAL NO. 1093
Meets first and third Friday, Roy E. Odom Sec. Cowley Co.

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

BROGAN LOCAL NO. 226
Second and fourth Thursday, L. L. Veneman Sec.

BURNHAM LOCAL NO. 405
First and third Thursday, O. J. Lamertson Sec. Ottawa Co.

BUCKEYE LOCAL NO. 1031
First and third Wednesday, J. J. Maska Sec. Ellis Co.

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

BOARDMAN LOCAL NO. 622
Meets first and third Wednesday, G. W. Cashman Sec. Neosho Co.

BLOCK LOCAL NO. 1768
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday, Aug. Kolsch Sec. Miami Co.

BELLEVIEW LOCAL 1192
Meets the first and third Tuesday, J. Sloan Sec. Miami Co.

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

CARGY LOCAL NO. 2186
Meets first and third Friday, Fred Steele Sec. Douglas Co.

COLUMBIA LOCAL NO. 1233
Second and fourth Friday, Leo Bonar Sec. Franklin Co.

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

CRESCO LOCAL NO. 877
First and third Thursday, John Wolf Sec. Sheridan Co.

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

CLEVELAND LOCAL NO. 364
Third Tuesday, Geo. J. Schoenhof Sec. Neosho Co.

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

COLLINS LOCAL NO. 635
Fourth Wednesday, Winfred Crispin Sec. Jewell Co.

CRESCENT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1917
Meets first and third Tuesday, Mabel Sayles Sec. Jefferson Co.

DANE LOCAL NO. 543
Meets the first and third Wednesday, Leslie Nelson Sec. Washington Co.

DIST. 57 LOCAL NO. 1232
Last Friday in each month, Mrs. Ernest Brauch Sec. Marshall Co.

EAST CREEK LOCAL NO. 1469
First Tuesday of each month, Philip Stenzel Sec. Sumner Co.

ELBOW LOCAL NO. 1788
Meets the second Friday of each month, N. Joy Hammett Sec. Pottawatomie Co.

ELLSWORTH LOCAL NO. 2029
First and third Thursday, Brad Hooper Sec. Ellsworth Co.

EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 388
First and third Wednesday, Ralph E. Hauert Sec. Mitchell Co.

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

EMERALD LOCAL NO. 2137
Meets the third Tuesday of each month, Mrs. J. S. McWhalen Sec. Anderson Co.

EUDORA LOCAL NO. 1811
Meets every third Friday of the month, W. W. Gerstenberger Sec. Douglas Co.

FREEMONT LOCAL NO. 2014
First Friday in each month, A. W. Eisenmenger Sec. Wabasha Co.

FONTANA LOCAL NO. 1789
First and third Friday, N. H. Syster Sec. Miami Co.

GRACE HILL LOCAL 1212
First and third Friday, Homer Alkire Sec. Republic Co.

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

GIRARD LOCAL NO. 494
Second and fourth Tuesday, Roy W. Holland Sec. Crawford Co.

HELYNK LOCAL NO. 1427
Second and third Tuesday, Henry Eden Sec. Washington Co.

HERKIMER LOCAL NO. 1062
Second and fourth Wednesday, Karl Rohde Sec. Marshall Co.

HEADLIGHT LOCAL NO. 378
Meets first and third Wednesday, Hras Clifre Sec. Sheridan Co.

HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 1658
First and third Wednesday, W. R. Fuhrman Sec. Atchison Co.

HIGHLAND LOCAL NO. 1069
Meets the first and third Friday, G. W. Fort Sec. Miami Co.

HILLSDALE LOCAL NO. 1907
Meets first and third Thursday, R. W. Sullivan Sec. Miami Co.

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

I. X. L. LOCAL NO. 1869
Second and fourth Tuesday, C. O. Taubee Sec. Sumner Co.

KORBER LOCAL NO. 914
Meets first and third Tuesday, F. A. Korber Sec. Neosho Co.

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

LENA VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1338
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month, H. F. Horton Sec. Greenwood Co.

LINCOLN LOCAL NO. 688
Meets Friday or before full moon of each month, B. M. Glenn Sec. Republic Co.

LIVINGSTON LOCAL NO. 1964
First and third Tuesday, Clyde B. Walls Sec. Stafford Co.

LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 1882
Meets the fourth Wednesday night of each month, Roy Flory Sec. Douglas Co.

LOST SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 383
Second Saturday of each month, H. B. Eayns Sec. Marion Co.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 1988
First and third Friday, R. Lawrence Wright Sec. Stafford Co.

LILY CREEK LOCAL NO. 2188
Meets the first and third Friday, Florence Koppe Sec. Marshall Co.

MT. ZION LOCAL NO. 2072
Meets every two weeks on Tuesday, Maude Cranes Sec. Anderson Co.

MT. JOY LOCAL NO. 2123
Meets the first and third Wednesday, Lulu Shilling Sec. Anderson Co.

MARINE LOCAL NO. 643
First and third Friday, Albert Spoonman Sec. Riley Co.

MOSS SPRINGS NO. 1901
First Tuesday of each month, Clarence C. Brown Sec. Pottawatomie Co.

NEW BASIL LOCAL NO. 1787
Second Monday of each month, Henry Hoffman Sec. Dickinson Co.

NEWBERRY LOCAL NO. 1922
First and third Monday, R. J. Muchenthaler Sec. Dickinson Co.

NEW HOPE LOCAL NO. 2020
First and third Thursday, Fred Hahn Sec. Stafford Co.

ODESSA LOCAL NO. 1871
Every other Tuesday night, R. A. Reynolds Sec. Cowley Co.

OSAGE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1683
Meets second and fourth Friday, Jacob Smith Sec. Miami Co.

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

PRAIRIE BELL LOCAL NO. 1303
Meets second Thursday of every month, E. B. Werner Sec. Thomas Co.

PRAIRIE VIEW LOCAL NO. 2105
First Tuesday of each month, J. H. Scott Sec. Marshall Co.

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

PLEASANT HOME NO. 2335
Meets first and third Monday, Minnie Carlock Sec. Anderson Co.

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

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1309
First and third Wednesday, W. T. Flinn Sec. Jewell Co.

PLUM CREEK LOCAL NO. 1674
Second and fourth Wednesday, Orin O. Miller Sec. Miami Co.

RYDAL LOCAL NO. 793
Meets every second Wednesday of month, Geo. Duncan Sec. Republic Co.

RIVERSIDE LOCAL NO. 2026
Meets the first and third Wednesday, Mrs. Frank McClelland Sec. Wabasha Co.

ROCK CREEK LOCAL NO. 1819
First and third Friday, S. J. Lohr Sec. Miami Co.

RURAL REST LOCAL NO. 2133
First and third Saturday, Pauline Covey Sec. Saline Co.

SALEM HALL LOCAL NO. 1824
Meets the first Monday, A. F. Lasky Sec. Franklin Co.

SOLOMON VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1953
Meets the first and third Tuesday, H. M. Schrock Sec. Sheridan Co.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 2111
Meets the second and fourth Thursday, Alice Ames Sec. Greenwood Co.

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

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 1874
Meets each first and third Wednesday, Alice Ames Sec.

SCIENCE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1946
Meets every other Friday night, J. D. Keasling Sec. Cowley Co.

SILVERDALE LOCAL NO. 2031
Second and fourth Wednesday, J. F. Lewis Sec. Cowley Co.

SNIPER CREEK LOCAL NO. 924
Meets every two weeks on Friday night, H. M. Cope Sec. Marshall Co.

SPENCE LOCAL NO. 931
Last Wednesday of each month, John A. Martin Sec. Washington Co.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 839
Second and fourth Wednesday, Mrs. E. H. Warner Sec. Marshall Co.

SPRING CREEK LOCAL NO. 1174
First and third Wednesday, Neil Lobengler Sec. Douglas Co.

STILLWELL LOCAL NO. 2000
Meets the first and third Friday, H. Eggers Sec. Crawford Co.

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

UNION VALLEY LOCAL 1679
Second and fourth Tuesday, J. M. Wagner Sec. Miami Co.

STATE CENTER LOCAL NO. 273
Second and fourth Thursday, Chas. Grossardt Sec. Barton Co.

UNION LOCAL NO. 2019
Second and fourth Friday, E. F. Lutz Sec. Jefferson Co.

VASSAR LOCAL NO. 1779
Second and third Thursday, Herman Wigger Sec. Osage Co.

VICKERS LOCAL NO. 1967
Meets twice a month, G. W. Kaiser Sec. Miami Co.

VODA LOCAL NO. 742
Meets every fourth Friday, J. C. Stradal Sec. Trego Co.

WORDEN LOCAL NO. 842
Meets second and fourth Thursday each month, Mrs. Lucas Fleer Sec. Douglas Co.

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

WOODBINE LOCAL NO. 1989
First Tuesday of each month, B. H. Osterlich Sec. Dickinson Co.

OTTAWA COUNTY.
The regular monthly meeting of the Ottawa County Farmers' Union will be held in the I. O. O. F. Banquet room at Minneapolis on the first Friday night in each month at 8:00 p. m. All Locals are requested to send a full delegation, and all members are invited to attend. Each Local is requested to furnish one member for a program.

A. W. Watts, President,
Robert Bruce, Secy-Treas.

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

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

NOTICE NEOSHO COUNTY.
Neosho County F. E. C. U. of A. will meet on the following dates to

transact all business. The second Saturday in March, June, September and December and at any special meeting called by the President or Executive Com.

Pres. Sanford Miller,
Sec.-Treas. J. O. Foust.

SALEM HALL 1824
Local 1824 meets the first Monday of each month. We have never failed to have a meeting if it is a bad night call it off till next night, but we always meet.

Respectfully,
R. F. Lindshay,
Sec. and Treas.

REPUBLIC COUNTY FARMERS UNION PICNIC
will be held at Riverside Park near Scandia on August 12th. Make arrangements to come.

Chas. Hanzlick, Co. Secy.

NEMOHA COUNTY
The Nemaha County Farmers Union will hold their quarterly meeting at Oneida, Kansas, on the 18th day of July at ten o'clock at the city hall, and we would request all Locals to see that a full delegation be present.

We would ask all secretaries to see that the members appointed to go to this meeting be present, there will be good speaking, also a short program so all come. Let's make this the best meeting ever held in the county, you can if you will, but try and come.

F. A. Korber, Sec.-Treas.
Geo. Mohringer, President.

ZURICH PICNIC
The Farmers Union is going to have a County Picnic at Polemburg's Grove south of Zurich, July 15. There will be speaking, program and the other amusements. Music by Steeles band, Nonatony & Sons stand on the grounds. Everybody come have a good time with us. You may learn something that will start you thinking.

UNION VALLEY NO. 1679
Union Valley No. 1679 of Miami County held its regular meeting on Tuesday, June 30 at which time Indianapolis Local visited with us. This was one of the best meetings of the year and a large crowd greeted us. After the usual business meeting the president called Mrs. Frank Jacobs, chairman of entertainment committee to the chair and a fine program was rendered. Indianapolis furnished some fine music and rendered a number of songs and a paper was read roasting a few of us but was enjoyed by all. Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs furnished some good pieces, Mr. and Mrs. Hunsperger also furnished some good numbers, especially Mr. Hunsperger whose piece was short but to the point. Mrs. Deichker and children gave a few numbers and were well rendered. After the program Mr. Hunsperger, chairman of refreshment committee was called and ice cream and cake was enjoyed by all. Quite a few from other Locals were present and Union Valley always welcomes visitors. Two new candidates were voted in. Come out and see us grow. Everybody bring in a new candidate.

PACKING THE BOX LUNCHEON
The words, "Box Luncheon", may bring to your mind an enjoyable picnic, a long line of industrial workers with various shaped containers in their hands, or a group of children on their way to school. Every housewife has experienced the packing of a luncheon for one of these three purposes.

The luncheon is not a means of serving refreshment between meals, but is for the purpose of supplying one of the regular daily meals. For this reason, it should be well planned and should be attractive and palatable.

The selection of food is very important, home economics specialists at South Dakota State College point out. One should consider the importance of fresh fruit and vegetables—apples, lettuce, tomatoes, spinach, oranges, etc.; the place of meat substitutes as cheese, fish, eggs, etc.; advantage of cereal products, whole wheat bread, etc.; the wise use of sweets, especially for children.

Some difficulties in planning meals are as follows: many foods are inconvenient to pack or do not taste good when cold; the box should contain the necessary amount and not an over abundance; the meal will be eaten away from the merry family group so such foods as will stimulate the appetite by means of daintiness and variety should be chosen.

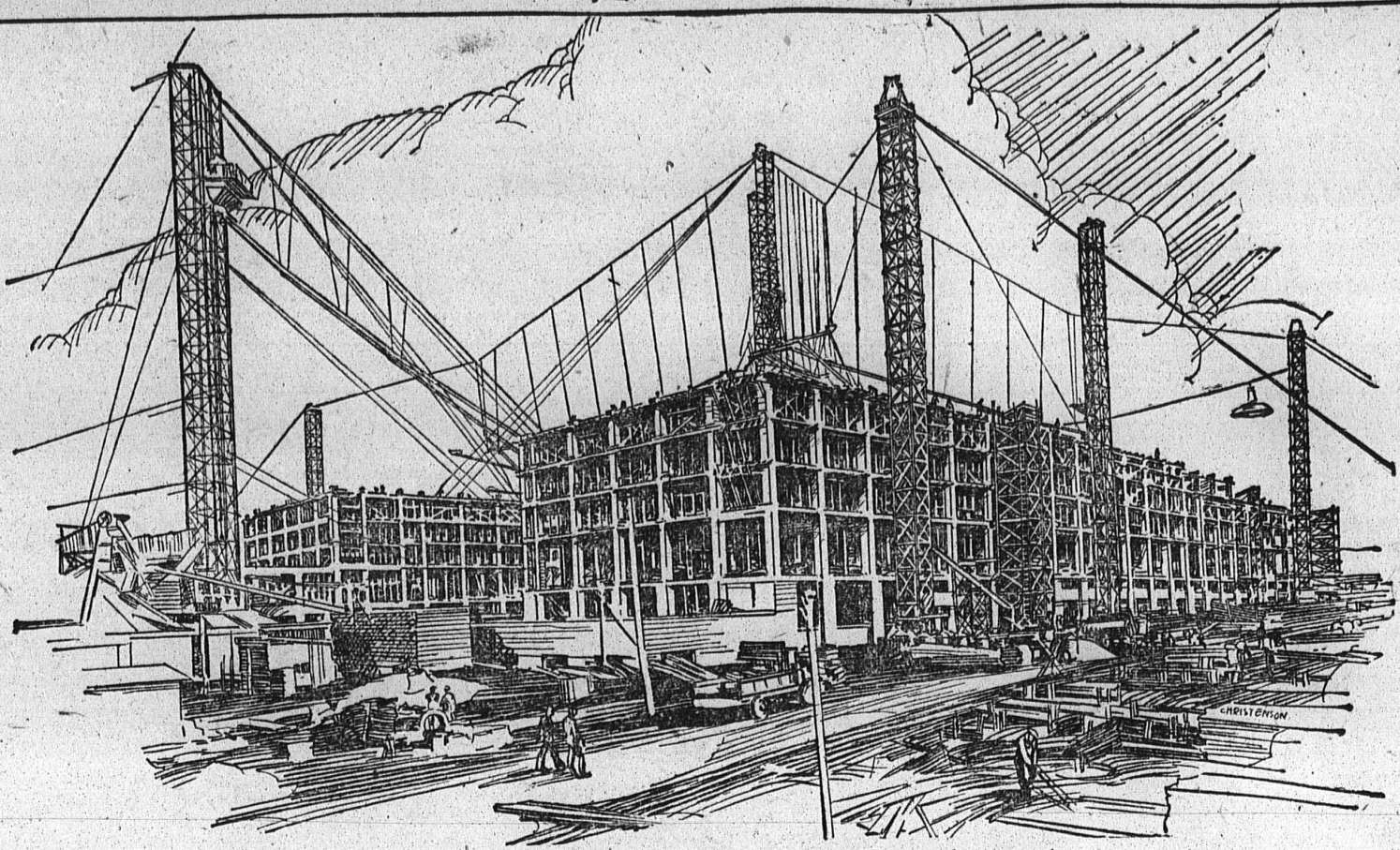
Possibilities for sandwiches are numerous. For bread, there is graham, brown with raisins, and nut. Materials for filling include the following: Fruit—raisins, figs, prunes, ginger, marmalades, preserves. Vegetables—lettuce and tomato, water, eggs—hard cooked, chopped or sliced mixed with salad dressing or cream, seasoned. Cheese, soft or firm, cheese and green pepper, cheese and lettuce, cheese and nut, cheese and olives, cheese and pineapple or dates, cottage cheese. Fish—salmon, tuna, sardines, shrimps, crab meat made into paste, seasoned, or mixed with salad dressing. Meat—any meat sliced thin, chopped or ground.

After food selection and preparation, careful packing demands attention. The box should be an example of convenience, neatness, and attractiveness. Wax paper, paper napkins, a paper wrapper, bag, box, basket or dinner pail assists in meeting this

problem. Tin boxes prevent drying out of food and they are easily cleaned. Paper cups, tight jars or containers, a thermos food jar or bottle are conveniences. The foods should be wrapped in wax paper before being placed in the box and insofar as possible packed in the order in which the food is eaten.

To keep linens from turning yellow paint the inside of linen closets or drawers with blue enamel. This is much less trouble than wrapping the linens in blue paper—Cecile.

The Amen! of Nature is always a flower—Holmes.



Our Kansas City Store as it is being built. Drawn from an actual photograph

The World's Largest Store Is Building in Kansas City

HUNDREDS of men are busy building a new store for us in Kansas City, the very heart of America! Unless we had the complete confidence of our customers the World's Largest Store would not be growing! Here in Kansas City, we are investing over \$6,000,000 in a new home for the World's Largest Store.

We have confidence in the West and the Southwest. We prove that confidence by bringing this great enterprise to your neighborhood. Our customers have

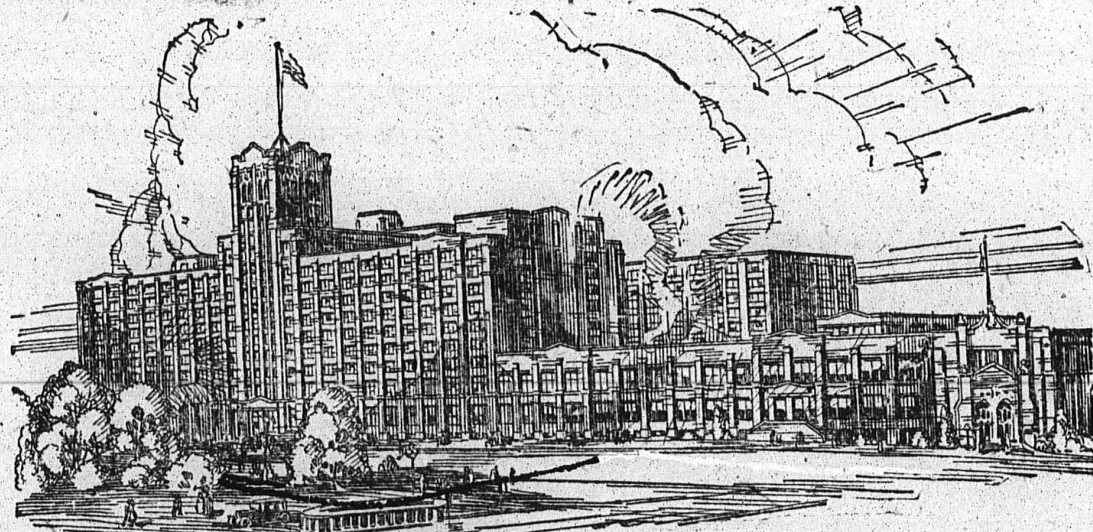
confidence in us! They make it possible for us to build this great store.

Remember, we guarantee the best service. Remember, we guarantee a saving. Remember, we guarantee complete satisfaction.

Our New Store at Kansas City will be ready this fall. In the meantime, you are assured the utmost saving and twenty-four-hour service from our Chicago store. Send your orders to Chicago.

Sears, Roebuck and Co.

CHICAGO • PHILADELPHIA • DALLAS • SEATTLE • KANSAS CITY



Our Kansas City Store as it will look completed. Drawn from architect's plans

GRAIN Storage Consignment

Grain consigned to your own Institution will bring its true value on the Kansas City market. Try it.

If interested in storing grain this year, request information from

Farmers Union Jobbing Assn.
643 Board of Trade Bldg.

Kansas City Missouri

Provide Song Books for Union Meetings

Save Money by Purchasing in Lots of One Dozen at Fifteen Cents per Book. Single Books, Twenty Cents.

Buy From
KANSAS FARMERS UNION, Salina, Kansas

or
FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASS'N., Kansas City, Mo.

USE UNION WANT ADS

PRICE LIST OF LOCAL SUPPLIES

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

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

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

INSURANCE

Farmers' Union Member—Your own Insurance Company gives you absolute protection at lowest cost. Your own Company has greater resources, in proportion to insurance in force, than any other state-wide mutual company in Kansas. Your Hail Insurance Company is the biggest and strongest Mutual Hail Company in Kansas, and the lowest in actual cost. Get in line.

The Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Company of Kansas

FRANK D. BECKER, Secretary

SALINA, KANSAS

C. E. BRASTED, President GRANT BLISS, Treasurer
W. C. WHITNEY, Vice President CHAS. SIMPSON, Field Rep.

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

BEST

WATSON WHOLESALE GROCERY
SALINA, KANSAS