

The Kansas Union Farmer

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

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, JUNE 18, 1925



THE FARMER AND HIS FRIEND

The Kansas Cooperative Wheat Marketing Association has just begun a suit against Brother Smiley of the Kansas Grain Dealers Association. Slander, misrepresentation, malicious mischief and various other offenses are charged against that great and good friend of the farmer who has endured so much in the interest of Uncle Reuben during the past life time or two. It was only a few years ago that this same Smiley, no doubt willingly and cheerfully, served a term of several months in the Rush county jail because he sought in connection with other benefactors of agriculture to confer benefits on the wheat growers of Kansas by relieving them from all necessity of figuring on the price of their own product.

Smiley served his term and doubtless regarded himself as a martyr. He knows two things about wheat and agriculture that most folks interested in the welfare of the farmer have overlooked. Smiley knows, or thinks he knows that farmers have neither the right to organize for self protection or the ability to secure their purposes after organization.

As a result of his knowledge, Smiley feels competent and is always willing to help his former friends by relieving them of either necessity or obligation to think for themselves. So he has been fighting cooperative marketing since the movement started in Kansas. Smiley fights the cooperative with misrepresentations, with downright falsehood and with whole hearted bitterness and hatred not because they are likely to succeed and kill his business but because they are certain to fail and injure his friend the farmer.

May God deliver the farmers of Kansas from friends like Smiley. May God give the farmers of Kansas the vision to see that the best evidence in favor of cooperative marketing is the enemies that it has made. Smiley is against cooperation. The Boards of Trade are all unanimously opposed to cooperation. The bankers who finance the local grain buyers are against cooperation. The grain dealers are all enemies of cooperation. These folks hate the self help plan not because it is likely to fail and hurt the farmers but because it is likely to succeed and put the gamblers and traders out of business.

DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT

The world will have a short wheat crop this year. Prices should go up. The chances are, however, that all the high prices will make profits for dealers only. If the history of previous years is repeated the bulk of the wheat will be threshed as harvested by combines or threshed from the shock and in either case sold from the machine. The result will be a glutted market for the first two or three months of a year of scarcity.

The traders and speculators in grain, as is their right and privilege, will buy up all the cheap wheat dumped on the glutted market during the first three months of the marketing season, and that will be more than two thirds of the entire crop. Of course it will take a lot of money but bankers have never been unwilling to finance dealers in wheat. The wise boys will get the money and they will get the wheat. Then all they have to do to make the biggest killing in the history of the grain trade is just to do nothing for a few months, stand pat and wait for the world to use up the wheat in the mills. Many hundreds of millions of dollars will be made out of this years wheat crop but the farmers will make none of it. The producers, as usual, will not get back the cost of production.

Of course such a situation is a reflection on somebodys good sense. It may even be called a crime. But who are the criminals, who are the men to blame and what is going to be done about it and who is going to do it? To begin with it is dead certain that the dealers cannot make any money out of wheat held by the farmers. They can never cash out if they never get a chance to cash in. All that is necessary to stop the whole thing is for the farmers to refuse to sell any of their wheat except through their own agencies directly to mills and exporters. The farmers who grow wheat can put the Chicago Board of Trade and every gambling house in this country that

bets on the prices of farm products clear out of business in a year's time.

Government is not going to do anything about this situation. Long before congress meets four fifths of the wheat crop will be in the hands of the speculators to do with as they will. If anything is to be done the farmers must do it for themselves. Get into an organization and hold your wheat collectively.

WHAT A LOCAL CAN ACCOMPLISH

A Farmers Union Local that includes half or two-thirds of the farmers of a township in its membership can do just about what it will in connection with local matters. It is high time for farmers to learn that they must act together if they are to act with any effect. It is often a very easy matter for a shrewd minority to defeat the wishes of an unorganized majority; on the other hand a compact, disciplined and trained minority can have its own way against tremendous odds.

Farmers complain too much and act too little. Of course we are suffering from oppression but as long as we content ourselves by crying, swearing, or even just praying about it we will get no relief. Prayer is answered through agents provided by Divine wisdom and in most cases the agents of relief are made up of the brains and the purposes of those who pray for Divine intervention. In plain words as has been said several million times already, God will help those who help themselves.

Now a Farmers Union Local can soon get it into the heads and hearts of its membership that organization means power, that the only worth while help acceptable by self respecting men and women is self help, and that all of us must make up our minds that we are Gods agents through which our prayers for help will be answered.

It will not be easy to hold meetings during the summer but all good live Locals should get together once in a while even in hot weather and do their part in doing something about the situation of agriculture.

THE STRENGTH OF AGRICULTURE

Farmers are no win a numerical minority in this country but they make and sell the stuff that keeps the majority alive. If a minority with that sort of an advantage cannot lick the majority there must be something seriously wrong with minds and hearts of the men who are in such a superior position and get such inferior results from their natural advantages. All that farmers need is the courage to get together and take what is theirs by right, not by force of arms but by the compulsions of equity which are always unconquerable when asserted by organized men aware of their rights and powers.

If the farmers of this country will get together in effective organizations and prove their strength, courage and purposes they will win without a battle. The balance of the world knows that agriculture must be kept going and will take almost any measure to avoid starvation if once it is proved that the farmer is awake and in dead earnest about his wrongs and rights.

THERE IS NO SAPIRO PLAN

One of the best writers in the service of the Farmers Union wastes a lot of good time and valuable space denouncing what he calls the "Sapiro Plan." What he is really talking about is the contract system of cooperative marketing that is based on the unassailable sound principles that the farmer should control the movement of his crops and the agencies through which they are transmitted all the way from the farm to the converter of the exporter. Sapiro has had much to do with the development of this system of cooperative marketing but he did not invent it and would be the last man in this country to think of it or refer to it as the "Sapiro Plan."

But what if it were really the Sapiro Plan? Shall it be judged by what we know or by what we do not about a man or shall it be discussed and tested on its merits? Long before Sapiro was born the farmers of Denmark were organizing commodity marketing associations and providing for support and success by requiring all members to join with their fellow producers in obligations to market their produce through their own agency and nowhere else. While Sapiro was still a poor Jewish boy in San Francisco the fruit growers of California were working out a system of marketing that adapted Danish methods to American necessities and had won through to success before the country ever heard of Aaron Sapiro.

Since the fruit growers of California blazed the way the producers of more than a hundred other American agricultural commodities have organized for cooperative marketing. There are now around one thousand contract bound marketing associations in the United States with much more than a million farmer members. Annually these self help marketing associations sell more than a billion dollars, probably more than two billions of dollars worth of the products of their own members through their own organizations.

Some of these associations were organized either directly or indirectly by Sapiro. Many of them were organized by the California lawyer. Some of the work of the California lawyer. Some of the Sapiro associations have not done as well as their founders hoped they would but honest requires the admission that most of the failures have resulted from disregard of the principles that Sapiro has always insisted are basic. But this article is not written in defense of Aaron Sapiro. He is able to take care of himself. To defend such a man, known every where by the results of his work, would be only a little less foolish than to fill columns with stories about the failure of the "Sapiro Plan" and with denunciations of the man. All that we have in mind is to ask that the merits of cooperative marketing on the commodity plan shall be considered without the preliminary assumption that the whole conception is wrong because one certain man has been more or less active in its development.

Commodity marketing is the hope of more

than a million of the agricultural producers of this country. The best thought of this age supports the plan. Its partial success in some instances and fine achievements in others have already raised up a fine assortment of bitter enemies. Every speculator in produce, cotton, tobacco and scores of other farm products is a bitter foe of commodity marketing. Why should any farmers paper or farmers organization join with the gamblers and the crop exploiters in denouncing a marketing plan that has, in spite of opposition both from dealers and farmers, already made some very gratifying progress? Why, even if it were true, assist in advertising to the world that a million farmers have been bamboozled and have failed or are about to fail in their efforts to make themselves independent?

SOMEBODY HAS BLUNDERED

Word comes that the Farm Bureau forces have undertaken a campaign to organize the state of Oklahoma. If this is true it is a pity. Oklahoma needs no additional farm organization. It has a very healthy and growing Farmers Union. It has a very serviceable and healthful State Grange. Surely two such organizations are enough for one state.

Still and all, if there are a few thousand farmers in Oklahoma who will not join the Union or the Grange it may be worth while to get them into the Bureau. There are a lot of folks in Oklahoma as well as Kansas who will never appreciate what a good thing agriculture has in the Farmers Union until they have learned from actual experience how little some other organization is worth.

ORGANIZING LIVE STOCK MARKETING

The cooperative live stock marketing and commission houses represented at Des Moines at the big get together meeting in April took a step in the right direction when they organized a national association. The houses there represented and that will be charter members of the organization sold live stock worth \$85,000,000 last year and distributed savings considerably in excess of half a million dollars.

It is unfortunate that the new national association finds itself, in some measure at least, in conflict with the National Live Stock Producers Association. There never should have been but one federal organization of this sort but the Farmers Union Commission houses have been excluded from the producers organization because the men who are at the head of that movement would cooperate with the older houses, the real pioneers in live stock selling on the central markets only on terms that completely overlooked the importance, the success, and the strength of the older houses.

The next step in the development of cooperative live stock marketing must be in the direction of regulating the flow of animals to the market in order that prices may be stabilized. This sort of work must be done by an overhead organization and can only be retarded by a conflict between two such organizations. It is very desirable that the two national groups work out plans to cooperate with each other.

GRAIN MERGER STOCK SALES

The big grain merger about which we hear so much may be and probably is a perfectly legitimate and perfectly honest movement. It is a sincere and wholly interested effort to save the property and the business of a lot of old line and old time grain dealers who are frightened to death over the growth of the farmers self help movement. But whatever else the big merger is and however honest and sincere its managers may be it is not cooperative in any sense that farmers can understand.

The whole project depends on the sale of stock to the amount of something like \$26,000,000 within the next four years. All that investment is asked from the farmer for a plan which will be controlled and directed by the big men on the inside. Even if farmers take all the stock now being offered to the public they are likely to find that agriculture can never be anything more than a minority interest in the organization.

Rumor has it that Merger stock is not selling very rapidly. The Farm Bureau Federations of Indiana and Illinois have stopped stock sales in their states. The same thing is likely to happen elsewhere. The Blue Sky authorities at Topeka should be looking into this matter. Kansas farmers of a certain type will buy anything from wild cat oil shares to stock schemes for securing deep water navigation in the Solomon river. Within the past ten years they staked Dr. Ball to something like a million and donated three or four times that amount to the Consolidated Mill and Elevator. Apparently the best talking point in selling shares to a Kansas farmer is to assure him that he will not be called on to take any part in the management of the concern to be organized.

But we doubt whether the merger salesmen will gather much fruit in this state. The Kansas farmer is a free, two handed spender but he has learned that the plan must likely to succeed is the one in which he has a vote because he is a cooperator, a producer and a man, rather than one in which money only talks in the election of directors. With so many sound and successful local and state wide enterprises there are ample opportunities for Kansas farmers to invest in projects which they can control for their own use and profit.

Illinois farmers have organized a mutual cooperative automobile insurance company to protect themselves against the foolishness of their neighbors and their own carelessness in driving. There is no reason why the Kansas Farmers Union should not have its own automobile insurance company.

Thirty seven states now have laws authorizing the organization and operation of commodity marketing associations on the cooperative basis.

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

Caillaux

Insists that France will pay her debts but declares that two conditions must be met before any start can be made toward liquidation. The French budget must first be balanced and of course that is no job at all. France is supporting a standing army greater than that of any other country, greater than she maintained before the Great War and greater than England, Germany, Spain and Italy combined. Another thing that interferes with all the plans made by French statesmen for balancing the budget is the Frenchmans natural disinclination to pay taxes.

It is reported that the average tax rate in France for all purposes is only about half as high as in the United States. The second of the Caillaux conditions that he thinks must be met before debt paying even starts is to obtain from the United States. In other words France will pay her debt to the government of the United States as soon as she is able to borrow the necessary money from the people of the United States. This column has heretofore remarked that it may be possible to collect the debts that European nations owe the treasury of the United States but in the long run the money will come out of the pockets of the people of the United States.

Federal Courts are Jammed

With business so much an extent that many cases now in the calendars and dockets cannot be reached for several years. This is especially true of the Federal District courts. As a result of the more or less effective enforcement of the prohibition amendment and laws many of our United States Tribunals have become little more than police courts. Litigation over taxes has converted quite a few other federal courts into mere collection agencies for the government. Congress will be called on to authorize a considerable addition to the number of federal judges and congress will respond to the call. It is as easy as ever to get into court but the rush of business makes it very difficult to get out again whether innocent or guilty.

Base Ball

Is As Popular As Ever in our well known capital of the United States. The Washington base ball team won the championship of the universe last year in spite of the expert opinion that it was only a second class outfit at the best. When the campaign started this spring the sport writers could not see Washington repeating last years record. Notwithstanding the prophecies of failure Washington is still in the running and within three games of the top. Philadelphia, once a championship team but for many years out of the running, is in first place and may stick around that station for quite awhile.

China Appears To Be Waking

Up in these days. Either as a result of stimulating forces within or of the activities of certain soviet missionaries there are indications that something may happen in the Flowery Kingdom within the next two or three hundred years. China is said to be potentially powerful as an international factor. Just at present and for many years, perhaps many years to come, no indication is all there will be to China. There is no yellow peril. China is poor. Almost every year there is a scarcity of food that approaches real famine in areas that are inhabited by millions. China has no unity, is just a place on the map. Within the republic of China something like thirty languages are spoken. There are millions of Chinese who never heard the name of the man who is nominally president. So far as the rest of the world is concerned about our only Chinese

INDUSTRY PASSES

The following editorial in Farm and Fireside for May should be read and pondered by every farmer, and especially by farm leaders. The matters discussed in this editorial are receiving the serious attention of many of the strongest men in the Nation and of this thinking and discussion is going to come new national policies of far-reaching importance to agriculture. Farm and Fireside says: "Farmers no longer constitute a majority of population. The last census revealed also that industry has finally exceeded agriculture in wealth. For this reason agriculture is going to have to fight harder and more ably in the future than in the past to maintain its rightful position in the scheme of things in this country. A century ago England decided to be an industrial nation, and has since maintained a national policy of the interest of industry rather than of agriculture. If the American farmer wants to be merely a convenience to American industry he can achieve that desire by letting events take their probable course. Unless we preserve and enhance the power of our own farm organizations, agriculture is in serious danger of being forced into an uncomfortable position. Three years ago the membership of the American Farm Bureau Federation was far greater than it is now. What we then thought might be a permanent determination for a united agriculture appears now not to have been a tide in that direction. It was only a wave. Fifty years ago a great farm organization movement sprang up as a protest against railroad and commercial abuses of farmers. It subsided almost as quickly as

buzzle will be over the best method of feeding the starving people of that country during famine periods.

Amundsen Has Been Lost

For more than three weeks. It will be at least three months before any relief party can have the slightest chance of locating the explorer and his men. In the mean time what are the chances that any of the party are alive or if alive now will survive until relief is possible? It is quite certain that every man in the party is still alive. Aeroplanes are able to make forced lands almost anywhere and under almost any sort of conditions. Getting away again is the trouble. If Amundsen and his companions reached the pole the temptation to land would be too strong for mortal men to resist. They would have to take a chance of getting away again.

It may as well be assumed that once landed the planes could not take off and that the men would then be forced to make their way back on foot. They would have to travel less than a thousand miles. Looks like a big job. The average able bodied man can walk twenty five miles a day when he is in condition and has a good road. Amundsen and his men were in good condition when they landed but the road from the north pole to the nearest neighbors house has never been improved. Without accident and with food it would take the party at least six months to return over land to any point from which they could communicate with the world.

Food will be something of a problem for the party. If the planes were not destroyed there was a supply of rations, of sorts, sufficient to last for only thirty days. But there is food in the arctic. The waters team with fish. There are bear, seals and wild fowl. Stefansson calls that country the "Friendly Arctic" and declares that men who understand conditions may live there as long as anywhere else. It may be taken for granted that the party will not starve to death. If living now, as is more probable, the polar flyers have much more than an even chance of being found and brought back to civilization to write books and thrill the patrons of the moving picture shows.

Thaw Is Again Enjoying

Himself on Broadway. It is nearly a generation since the heir to the millions of one of the Pittsburgh steel crowd shot Stanford White in New York. Nearly one half the living world has been born since that time. Thaw was adjudged insane and was sent to an asylum. After a twenty year struggle he is again at liberty. The first thing that Thaw did after he got out of jail was to go over into the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia and buy him a farm near Winchester. There is a difference of opinion as to whether buying a farm is an indication of sanity or lunacy. It depends a good deal on circumstances. The man who has plenty of money and is able to support a farm regardless of the price of crops should not be called crazy if he wants a quiet place in which he can be sure from prowling chorus girls. The Valley of Virginia is a good place and a farm there can be made almost self supporting but it requires a lot of care and attention. Thaw does not start out well. Before he had a roof on his new barn or his corn gathered in he had been shot in New York. On the whole it is doubtful if the lunatic, millionaire murderer will make much of a killing on the farm.

Canada Will Have a Fair

Wheat crop, probably a little more than the average for the past two years. On the acreage sown the condition is reported at 102 on June 10. Of course spring wheat, which makes up most of the Canadian crop is not very far along as

yet. Lots of things may happen to it before harvest but it is not hurried to the number of killings that the Kansas crop suffers every year. The present outlook is that Canada will produce about 50,000,000 more wheat than last year.

An estimated increase in the Canadian crop sent the price down four cents in spite of the known, not speculative fact, that Kansas will produce a crop at least 60,000,000 bushels below last years yield. The new wheat crop should sell at profit making prices and will do so unless it is all dumped on the market at one time.

Credits Harm More People

Than it helps. A credit mens-organization that has just been holding a meeting in Washington will raise a million dollars to fight the rascals who get in debt with out any intention of ever getting out. That is a bad situation of course but not half as bad as results from honest folks getting into debt and then working their hearts and lives out of their bodies to pay for dead horses.

Doubtless business loses a considerable amount of money each year because rascals beat their bills. The easiest way to stop that is to abolish credit. It would be good for all the honest customers if none of them could get credit. The folks who pay cash or pay their bills when due always pays enough more to make up for the losses from rascals who never pay at all. But of course business will not abolish credit for the very simple reason that it gives merchants an excuse for pricing their goods above actual value. Also the abolition of credit would not be good for the bankers.

Still and all it is possible for any of us who think it best to be out of debt to abolish his own credit at the first place where should any American care to plant the flag so close to the north pole and in the second place why should Canada care a cents worth about it.

If Canada wants all the land between the Lakes and the north pole, always of course excepting Alaska, the United States should hand over a quit claim deed and let her have it. The people of this country do not take kindly to icy climate. We grumble a good deal over 100 degree weather in Kansas but we like it a lot better than the climate around the north pole.

Alaska Is a Treasure House Of riches but it does not interest the average American. A lot of people rushed up there to dig gold. A few made fortunes and came back but most of them made nothing and came back anyway. Having demonstrated that there is no gold in Alaska the folks cared nothing about the possibilities of getting gold out of lumber, oil, farming, fur farming or any of the other numerous sources of wealth in which Alaska is reported to abound.

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During the session of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce here May 20, 21 and 22, Dr. Meyers of Cornell University read a paper on corporation farming which received a great deal of interest. A summary of this paper will be presented later to our members.

In the New York Times of May 19, there is an interview with Sir Daniel Hall, England's foremost authority on agricultural economics, in which he expresses the opinion that huge business units to conduct farming will replace the one-man farms, and that the resulting change in the social life of the rural communities which will entail is the solution for the world-wide bread-and-butter problem. This re-organization of society will begin within our generation, according to Sir Daniel. "When the small, independent farmers generally fail to make a go of it," he said, "then capital will take its opportunity and will step in with its advantages of large organization and economical operation. Since 1900 there has been—excepting in the war years—a steady upward trend of food prices. This is likely to increase to a point where capital will not be able to keep its hands off, and then will come the new era of agriculture."

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The Countrywoman

THE KIND WE WANT

A man may be rough and the may have lots of faults. And do things distasteful to you. But you can overlook these and like him a lot. If you know he's unselfish and true.

If you'd find you a fellow who'll stand by the right. And work for a cause that is just. Don't overlook him who is faithful to friends.

And his neighbors all know they can trust.

When hunting a leader, pick one from the ranks. Who also has learned to obey. The fellow who works only out in the front. Is working alone for the pay!

Just "old-fashioned honest" is the best recommendation I can give of a fellow to you. The smarter he is, if the fellow's a crook. The greater the harm he can do!

Then here's to the folks that are true to the farm. May their tribe grow bigger each day!

If our "Union" succeeds its because they get in the fight once they stay!

A CALL TO FARM MOTHERS

The organization of the Federated Farm Women of America means more to the country and its future than its name would ordinarily indicate to its casual reader. The object of this newly organized force is set forth in a resolution adopted by its members in its organization which appears in this issue of the paper.

All who are interested in rescuing agriculture from its present depression and placing it in a prosperous condition should fully consider what the farm women of the country are going to undertake in their splendid work.

In the minds of the general public, farming is considered a production proposition. The importance of marketing the products of the farm does not occur to the public as the essential part of farming. American farmers lead the world in production, but when their crops are gathered, they are unable to pay their debts, their taxes and interest upon their mortgages. They are unable to prevent foreclosure proceedings under which they are losing thousands of their homes every year.

The Department of Agriculture and all of the agricultural colleges of the country are teaching the farmers how to produce, but they can not teach them how to market. Many millions of dollars of the taxpayers' money is spent every year teaching the farmers the production end of a bankrupt business.

The principles for marketing lie in procuring sound legislation that will permit the farmers to market their products under a National Marketing System. The boys and girls of the farm should have the knowledge and benefit of such a marketing system. Then their parents and become productive and prosperous citizens. Thus will the farming business become as satisfactory and as attractive as any other line of business.

It is to the women who will appeal and join in building up a great force that may successfully demand that Congress give attention to the marketing business in a manner that will enable the farmers to join others in the enjoyment of the country's prosperity.—Farmers Magazine.

DECLARATION OF PURPOSE

The farm home is the foundation and the bulwark of American life and liberty. The distress which has overtaken the agricultural life of the country has seriously reacted against the farm home. Its restoration to hope, comfort and happiness is the most patriotic service that can be rendered. With farm homes restored to comfort and happiness, the rural life of America will again become the proud boast and source of national strength, without which our republic cannot exist in safety.

The distress of American agriculture has hit the farm home disastrously. It is driving our young men and women away from the farm into the towns and cities, and has resolved the farm home life as well as the food production problem into a grave national issue.

The farm women of America respond in this time of crisis as they have always done in the past, to put their shoulders to the wheel of their influence in a practical way to aid in the restoration of American farm life on the basis of peace, prosperity and happiness. A contented rural America means a strong and impregnable nation.

Adequate marketing to eliminate the waste between producers and consumers and stop profiteering has become mandatory. The farm women of America united in their work, influence and support in this movement is essential for its success. The federation of the farm women of America for effective action, is of grave importance and will be a forceful power.

The farm women of America, organized for the expression of their interests, desires and service for their homes, will bring about a more rapid solution of the farm problem which now puzzles the great leaders and thinkers of the country. Farm women with their lives of sacrifice, their inspiration of unselfishness, their devotion to moral progress, confronted

as they are now, with increased responsibility of service, responding in faithfulness, devotion and loyalty to our homes and country, must prepare for great influence and effectiveness. Therefore, be it resolved:

That a general federation of the farm women of the country will aid in this time of emergency.

That its purpose is to re-establish the peace, happiness and prosperity of the farm homes.

That the name of the organization shall be Federated Farm Women of America.

That the membership shall be composed of farm women of America. This may be accomplished by groups, associations, or individual memberships.

That undersigned women shall constitute the Foundation Committee who shall develop final plans for accomplishing this organization.

That the Federated Farm Women of America shall be strictly non-partisan and essentially educational and economic in character. Farm women are commencing to train themselves to be logical, accurate and practical. One of their greatest fields of activity and usefulness, not only to agriculture, but to the whole country, is found in the advancement of farm life, improvement of farm conditions which rest around a big marketing system for farm products, so as to get better prices for the farmers by elimination of speculators and middlemen through an adequate farmer-owned and controlled marketing system.

That we present this message of organization to our sister farm women throughout the United States with the invitation to them to join in this great cause now being put under way.

Signed:

Mrs. Florence Bye, Ahlo.
Miss May Kimble, Md.
Mrs. Jane A. Harris, Miss.
Mrs. J. W. Batcheller, S. Dak.
Mrs. Caroline A. Wilson, Va.
Mrs. Lucy H. Deak, Va.
Mrs. A. E. House, S. Dak.
Miss Fannie B. Howland, Pa.
Mrs. A. C. Barrow, Ky.
Mrs. Jessie B. Parham, Neb.
Mrs. Evelyn Harris, Neb.
Mrs. Janet Parkins, Va.
Mrs. Ruth Sumner, Pa.
Mrs. Aida Mayo, Wash. D. C.

MUSTARD PICKLES

2 qts. of sliced cucumbers.
1 qt. of sliced green tomatoes.
1 qt. of onions.
1 qt. of cabbage.
4 pints of water and 1 of salt, pour over and soak 24 hours.

1 cup of vinegar of ground mustard.
1 tablespoon of Tumeric powder.
3 cups of sugar, mix this with enough cold vinegar to make 2 pints, then boil until thick, drain pickles and pour this over and heat.

Mrs. Viva Mathes.

Mt. Pleasant Local 958.

BURNED SUGAR PIE FILLING

(This will fill two pies)
Yolks of 4 eggs.
2 scant cups of sugar.
2 cups of cream.
1/4 cup of milk.

Put in double boiler and bring to a boil, thicken with corn starch, pour into pie crusts and cover with beaten egg whites, put in oven to brown if desired.

Mrs. Viva Mathes.

Mt. Pleasant Local 958.

ICE CREAM AND ICES

FOR WARM WEATHER

Warm weather reminds the housewife of cold desserts in the form of ice creams and ices are enjoyed by the family. With the arrival of strawberries in the market again, the attention of the cook is called to the delicious, delicate colored, cream which is so much liked by the children.

In freezing ice creams and ices, it has been found that eight parts of ice to one part of salt, if the ice is chipped very fine, will give excellent results. The mixture of 34 or 36 should be cooled to about 34 or 36 degrees before being frozen to give fine texture. The freezer should be turned slowly and regularly at first about forty revolutions per minute for five to eight minutes. One may then turn faster but regularity should be maintained.

A freezer should never be filled more than two-thirds full because if expansion is not allowed the mixture will be coarse and crystalline. Binders such as gelatin, junket tablets or cornstarch may be used to give body.

The following suggested recipes are offered by the home economics department of State College.

Strawberry Ice Cream I

4 cups crushed strawberries.
2 1/2-3 cups sugar.
Mix fruit and juice with the sugar, stir until dissolved, add the cream very slowly, stirring during addition. Turn into the can of freezer and freeze at once. If seeds are objectionable the pulp may be pressed through a sieve.

Peach Sherbet

1 qt. water.
2 c. sugar.
1 ph. each pulp and juice.
Juice of two lemons.
Boil water and sugar 20 minutes. Cool and add peach pulp and juice.

Strawberry Ice Cream II

1 quart cream.
1 cup sugar.
Juice of 1/2 lemon.
1 pint strawberry juice.
1-1 1/2 cups sugar.

Mix cream and cup of sugar. Place in freezer and freeze until mixture is a mush. Add fruit juice, mixed with 1-1 1/2 cups of sugar and finish freezing. Let stand an hour or two before serving to ripen.

Boil water and sugar 20 minutes. Cool and add peach pulp and juice.

Add lemon juice and grocers.

Lemon Ice

4 cups water.
2 cups sugar.
1/2 cup lemon juice.
Make a syrup by boiling water and sugar 15 minutes; add lemon juice, cool, strain, and freeze.

SANE, BALANCED MEALS

BEST FOR HARVEST TIME

(K. S. A. C. News Service)
Traditional neighborhood rivalry rather than deliberate calculation regarding ample, wholesome, well-prepared, and balanced meals usually results in a great array of food on the table during harvest and unduly tired farm women, according to the home economics workers at the agricultural college.

The following menus are a type to illustrate food combinations and can readily be changed to suit season or locality. The menus are planned to concentrate the work of the housewife. They should be carefully studied and the day's work systematically marked out.

Breakfast

Fruit.

Cereal.

Meat—bacon and eggs.

Vegetable—creamed potatoes.

Bread—hot biscuits, jelly.

Drinks—coffee, milk.

Dinner

Meat—pot roast of beef, gravy.

Salad.

Vegetables—browned potatoes, creamed corn, sliced tomatoes.

Bread—corn bread, jelly.

Resort—fresh apple pie.

Drinks—iced tea, milk.

Supper

Meat—cold sliced beef.

Vegetables—browned potatoes, heated gravy, buttered beets, southern slaw.

Bread—bread, preserves.

Dessert—canned or fresh fruit.

Drinks—tea or milk.

FACTORS THAT REDUCE SUMMER MILK PRODUCTION

Drying pastures and weather and flies combine to decrease milk production. It is well known that these conditions must be faced during the latter part of the average summer season. As a rule too much time passes before steps are taken by the dairyman to remedy the situation.

The ordinary pasture which always submit to the first dry spell is being replaced by sweet clover, which is proving to be of great value as a pasture crop. Sweet clover will continue to grow after most other pastures have dried up. The use of the summer silo is each year becoming more general, and is of great assistance as a summer source of feed.

Cows forced to be out in the sun during the hot days decrease their production. Day stabling, which prevents exposure to the hot sun, would undoubtedly be more generally practiced if the supply of good labor was more plentiful. Until day stabling becomes more general the importance of providing shade for pastures cannot be overemphasized.

The proper sort of hen house is an important factor in determining the degree of success which is attained with poultry. Temperature, ventilation, sun light, sanitation and exercise must be considered. A hen house must be kept dry. Eggs must be kept in good physical condition and hatched. If she is kept under conditions which allow her comb to freeze in winter, good results from egg production cannot be expected. Proper ventilation prevents the air and birds in a moderately warm hen house from becoming too moist. Sunlight and sanitation are important considerations for any class of live stock, and plenty of room for exercise is necessary for best results.

It has been demonstrated that the feeding of farm alone do not give the best results. The growing chicks as well as the laying hens need green feed in their rations. Do not forget to set aside some nicely cured clover or alfalfa hay this summer to be offered to the flocks during the winter months.

One of the essentials in making club work of any kind a success is to have a good leader or organizer at the head of it. The leader may be an agricultural county agent, a teacher, a cowtender, or anyone else in a community who knows about live stock and who is interested in the welfare of the young people.

In organizing a calf club the leader prepares an interesting project which includes plans for each member to take complete charge of the feeding and development of a calf. Blanks are furnished, on which each member records the amounts and kinds of feed fed, and an account of the costs are kept. Where it is possible to do so, each club member weighs his or her calf at regular intervals in order to know definitely about the gains being made.

The keeping of records gives a boy or girl a very definite idea of the amount of feed and the cost of raising a calf. It also teaches them to be systematic and careful, a training which is valuable wherever applied. Members look forward to the time in late summer or early fall, when all of the calves of a club will be assembled for inspection at a roundup or fair. It is important that each member make a good exhibit of his animal at this time, when the calves are judged by a person competent to do so.

A calf to be in condition for inspection must be in good flesh, but not necessarily fat. The hide should be pliable, and in this blanketing is of assistance. Blanketing also helps to keep the hair in good condition. In the case of dairy calves, it is advisable to clip them all over a month to six weeks before they are exhibited. This will allow a nice, even growth of hair to develop, which will add greatly to the animal's appearance.

It is very important that a calf be

taught to lead and to stand. If the animal shows the lack of proper training its good points will not be shown to an advantage.

Members of sheep and pig clubs receive a training equally as interesting and instructive as that enjoyed by members of a calf club. It all helps to develop a liking for farm animals and an appreciation of the good results that are possible when good care and treatment are given.

PROFIT IN POULTRY

There is an increased interest in poultry on the average farm. The care of farm poultry used to be left to the housewife, who received little, if any, encouragement from the farmer himself. As a result of this the wife usually found it necessary to go along with inefficient equipment and feed, and the returns were in proportion.

The state agricultural colleges and the farm papers have established departments for gaining and spreading poultry information. They have made steady progress in these undertakings and deserve much credit for the work they are doing. They have succeeded in working out and establishing methods by which the farm poultry flock can be made profitable.

To appreciate the important place which poultry now commands, we have only to note the large amount of space devoted to poultry advertising in the farm press. This space at some seasons of the year exceeds that devoted to all other live stock combined. Many of the manufacturers of farm barn equipment in order to take care of the demand for poultry equipment.

The poultry equipment business has grown until it is of real importance. These developments are the result of the increasing general interest in poultry as a profitable source of income.

Winter egg production is a good flock property cared for nets a nice profit. If egg production is to be emphasized, a breed that has been developed for that purpose should be kept. If more emphasis is to be put on raising chickens for the early fall market, select a breed that is larger than the strictly laying strains.

For the early fall market, select a breed that is larger than the strictly laying strains. For the early fall market, select a breed that is larger than the strictly laying strains.

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KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

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

FARMS FOR SALE

2720 acre ranch, fair improvements, 250 acres cultivated. Price \$45,000. Will take some trade.
240 acre Raw Valley corn and alfalfa farm, close to High School town. \$125. Write for full description. Don. Webster, Wamego, Kansas.

MALE HELP WANTED

WANTED—Vacancy now offered to handle Ward's Reliable Products in McPherson County. Gentlemen, steady hustler desired. Previous experience not necessary. Particulars forwarded on request. Dr. Ward's Medical Co., Winona, Minn. Established 1859.

MAN WANTED in every district immediately. Remarkable value Men's, Women's, Children's Shoes and Hosiery at 50% off. Experience unnecessary. Permanent, steadily increasing income. Write today. J. J. Flanders, Shoe Mfg. Co., 9-154 C. Street, Boston, Mass.

CORN HARVESTERS

RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER POOR man's price—only \$25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing picture of harvester. P. U. Box 528, Kansas, Kan.

ELEVATOR FOR LEASE

TO LEASE: CO-OPERATIVE ELEVATOR doing a \$50,000 dollar business annually to be leased on a profit sharing basis. Can give possession immediately. If interested write: Chas. Steenson, Sec., Waterville, Kansas.

ELECTRICITY

For Sale One Three Horse Engine and Generator Cheap. The Aeroletric makes electricity for the wind for lights, washing, ironing, vacuum cleaning, etc. Let me install one for you. Landon J. Fort, Quinter, Kansas.

CATTLE FOR SALE

Holsteins For Sale—High Grade cows and heifers, some fresh and heavy springers. One or a carload. C. J. Austin, Blue Bonnet, Kansas.

RESOLUTION

Whereas God in His Infinite Wisdom has taken from our brother, Peter Matson, therefore be it resolved that this Local No. 1729 of the Farmers Union express our heartfelt sympathy to his relatives and friends in their bereavement and be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family and be it further resolved that a copy of this meeting spread be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication.

A. R. Terry
Paul J. England
J. Y. Hudson
Committee.

RESOLUTION

Whereas: God in His Infinite Wisdom has seen fit to remove from among us Brother Chas. J. Johnson, therefore be it resolved: That we the members of the Farm Local No. 1729 of the Farmers Union express our heartfelt sympathy to his relatives and friends in their bereavement and be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family and be it further resolved that a copy of this meeting spread be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication.

A. R. Terry
Paul J. England
J. Y. Hudson
Committee.

RESOLUTION

Whereas: God in His Infinite Wisdom has seen fit to remove from among us Brother Chas. J. Johnson, therefore be it resolved: That we the members of the Farm Local No. 1729 of the Farmers Union express our heartfelt sympathy to his relatives and friends in their bereavement and be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family and be it further resolved that a copy of this meeting spread be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication.

A. R. Terry
Paul J. England
J. Y. Hudson
Committee.

Powdered pumice stone and a good machine oil mixed together to form a paste will remove the rough spots on top of a kitchen range.

Guard rails in the pig pen keep the sow from mashing her young.

SALINA SANITARIUM

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

\$6 A THOUSAND LETTER HEADS

\$5 A THOUSAND FOR ENVELOPES

Printed and Mailed You the Same Day as Order is Received
CENTRAL KAN. PUBLISHING COMPANY
Salina, Kansas

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USE THIS FORM—IT SAVES DELAY

Fill This Please!

Your Count of _____ Words
No. Times to run _____
Amount Enclosed \$ _____
Place under heading of _____

(Your Name)

(Town) _____ (Route) _____ (State) _____

NOTE: Count your name and address as part of advertisement

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408-410 Live Stock Exch. Bldg.
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Kansas City, Kansas

Kansas Union Farmer

Salina, Kansas

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 notice of every active local in this space in the near future.

ANTIOCH LOCAL NO. 131
Meets first and third Monday, Wm. Fincham, Sec.

BATTLE CREEK LOCAL NO. 122
Meets each Tuesday at 8 p. m. I. B. Sewell, Sec.

BETHLEHEM LOCAL NO. 1009
Meets first and third Friday, Roy E. Osburn, Sec.

BELLEVUE LOCAL NO. 1012
First and third Thursday, John T. Anderson, Sec.

BROGAN LOCAL NO. 223
Second and fourth Thursdays, L. L. Veneman, Sec.

BURNHAM LOCAL NO. 405
First and third Thursday, O. J. Lamberson, Sec.

BUCKEYE LOCAL NO. 1031
First and third Wednesday, J. J. Alaska, Sec.

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

BOARDMAN LOCAL NO. 822
Meets first and third Wednesday, G. W. Cashman, Sec.

COOK LOCAL NO. 1048
Meets second and fourth Thursdays, Mrs. A. S. Lea, Sec.

CARGY LOCAL NO. 2138
Meets first and third Friday, Fred Steel, Sec.

COLUMBIA LOCAL NO. 1233
Second and fourth Fridays, Lee Mount, Sec.

COUNCIL CORNERS LOCAL NO. 1783
First and third Monday, Ethel M. Berds, Sec.

CRESCO LOCAL NO. 837
First and third Thursday, John Wolf, Sec.

CLEVELAND LOCAL NO. 894
First and third Tuesday, Geo. J. Schoenhofer, Sec.

CARLTON LOCAL NO. 1011
Second and fourth Wednesdays, R. J. Leaga, Sec.

COLLINS LOCAL NO. 653
Fourth Wednesdays, Winifred Crispin, Sec.

CRESCENT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1017
Meets first and third Tuesday, Mabel Scales, Sec.

DIST. 57 LOCAL NO. 1232
Meets first and third Friday, Mrs. Ernest Brauch, Sec.

EAST CREEK LOCAL NO. 1460
First Tuesday of each month, Philip Stenzel, Sec.

ELBOW LOCAL NO. 1789
Meets the second Friday of each month, M. Joy Hammett, Sec.

ELLSWORTH LOCAL NO. 2009
First and third Thursday, Brad Hooper, Sec.

EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 853
First and third Wednesday, Ralph E. Hauptli, Sec.

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

EUROPA LOCAL NO. 1851
Meets every Friday of the month, W. W. Gertelberger, Sec.

FREMONT LOCAL NO. 2014
First Friday in each month, A. W. Eisenmeier, Sec.

FONTANA LOCAL NO. 1759
First and third Friday, W. H. Sitzer, Sec.

GRACE HILL LOCAL 1212
First and third Friday, Homer Alshire, Sec.

GRAND VIEW LOCAL NO. 1214
Meets every other Friday evening, L. D. Burs, Sec.

GIRARD LOCAL NO. 404
Second and fourth Tuesday, Roy W. Holland, Sec.

HERYNE LOCAL NO. 1427
Second and third Tuesday, Henry Egan, Sec.

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

HEADLIGHT LOCAL NO. 878
Meets first and third Wednesday, Ross Clair, Sec.

HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 1058
First and third Wednesday, W. H. Fuhrman, Sec.

I. L. LOCAL NO. 1460
Second and fourth Tuesday, C. O. Taubler, Sec.

KORBER LOCAL NO. 614
Meets first and third Tuesday, F. A. Korber, Sec.

LABON CREEK LOCAL NO. 478
Meets second and fourth Wednesday, F. E. Hoy, Sec.

LENA VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1353
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month, H. F. Horton, Sec.

LINCOLN LOCAL NO. 684
Meets Friday on or before full moon of each month, H. M. Glenn, Sec.

LIVINGSTON LOCAL NO. 1064
First and third Fridays, Clyde B. Wells, Sec.

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

LOST SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 858
Second Saturday of each month, H. D. Bevans, Sec.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 1363
First and third Fridays, R. Lawrence Wright, Sec.

LULY CREEK LOCAL NO. 2138
Meets the first and third Fridays, Florence Koppes, Sec.

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

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

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

NEW BASIL LOCAL NO. 1781
Second Monday of each month, Henry Hoffman, Sec.

NEWBERRY LOCAL NO. 1722
First and third Monday, R. J. Muckenthaler, Sec.

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

ODESSA LOCAL NO. 1571
Every other Tuesday night, B. A. Reynolds, Sec.

OSAGE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1888
Meets second and fourth Friday, Jacob Smith, Sec.

PRAIRIE BUTTE LOCAL NO. 1305
Meets second Thursday of every month, B. H. Werner, Sec.

PRAIRIE VIEW LOCAL NO. 2103
First and third Friday, J. H. Scott, Sec.

PRETTE CREEK LOCAL NO. 1052
First and third Wednesday, H. C. Mathias, Sec.

PLEASANT HOME NO. 2035
Meets first and third Monday, Minnie Carls, Sec.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1300
First and third Wednesday, W. T. Flinn, Sec.

PLUM CREEK LOCAL NO. 1074
Second and fourth Wednesday, Orth O. Miller, Sec.

POPULAR GROVE LOCAL NO. 703
Meets every second Wednesday of each month, Geo. Duncan, Sec.

RIVERSIDE LOCAL NO. 2020
Second Wednesday of each month, Mrs. Frank McClelland, Sec.

ROCK CREEK LOCAL NO. 1350
First and third Friday, M. J. Lohn, Sec.

RURAL REST LOCAL NO. 2183
First and third Saturday, Pauline Cowser, Sec.

SOLOMON VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1383
Meets the first and third Tuesday, H. M. Schrock, Sec.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 1574
Meets first and third Wednesday, Alice Jones, Sec.

SCIENCE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1048
Meets every other Friday night, J. D. Keasling, Sec.

SILVERDALE LOCAL NO. 2091
Second and fourth Wednesday, J. F. Lewis, Sec.

SPENCER LOCAL NO. 601
Last Wednesday of each month, John A. Martin, Sec.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 830
Meets each first and third Wednesday, Mrs. E. H. Warner, Sec.

SPRING CREEK LOCAL NO. 1174
First and third Wednesday, Neil Lobengier, Sec.

SQUARE DEAL NO. 623
Each first and third Thursday of each month, Maggie Stanley, Sec.

UNION VALLEY LOCAL 1073
Second and fourth Tuesday, J. M. Wagner, Sec.

UNION LOCAL NO. 273
Second and fourth Thursday, Chas. Grossardt, Sec.

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

VASSAR LOCAL NO. 1779
First and third Thursday, Herman Wisner, Sec.

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

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

WOODBINE LOCAL NO. 1050
First Tuesday of each month, B. H. Osterlich, Sec.

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.

WAKEENY KANSAS
It is sure getting dry here. Wheat is about ruined and pastures are very short and dry. Yours truly,
Nick Dickendorfer,
Blue Ribbon Local 737.

REPUBLIC COUNTY
Republic County Farmers Union held its 2nd quarterly meeting on Wednesday, June 3 at Scandia, Kansas.

Nine Locals of the county were represented with a good delegation. The members voted to hold the annual County Picnic at the Riverside Park near Scandia, the time and arrangements were left to the County officers.

County Lecturer, E. H. West, gives a short talk on Farmers Organizations.

H. A. Childs, director of the 20th district of the Kansas Wheat Pool gave a very favorable report of the Pools work during the past season. A very interesting discussion of several subjects was next on the program. The meeting decided that each Local in the County should respond with a number for our County Picnic program. All Locals should inform the County Secretary-Treasurer what the number will be, so a program can be arranged for.

The meeting wishes to extend a vote of thanks to the Masonic and I. O. O. F. lodges for the use of their hall.

The next meeting will be held on Wednesday, Sept. 9 at Belleville, at this meeting the delegate to the state meeting will be elected. The state meeting will be held in October at Hays, Kansas this year and a large delegation is expected.

Seattle, Kans.
June 8, 1923.

Dear Bro. and Editor:
I see you gave me a little enlightenment of the defeated amendment. Am sorry that none of our good Brothers did not answer Bro. W. H. Reynolds' recent communication of two weeks ago that the editor had taken it upon himself and answer it for him and did not want to take all the time and space. I am glad to see all these other Locals tell us they are still alive. And that the correspondence for the Locals is picking up a great deal and as you say there is still room for improvement. This goes to show the activities of the Locals but to get back to Bro. Reynolds' letter, I or we all up here thought Bro. Reynolds did not quite get the drift or understand. The dues were to be just the same, just raise the initiation fee from \$2 to \$5 would save hurt any of us old members and if any farmer ever intended to become a member of the Union he had until Sept. 1st to join at \$2 and all the old members to be reinstated. Now I will tell you I have asked lots of good farmers to join and they are not too cheap. Why you can't buck the Board of Trade on \$2.00. Also another thought as you say, Mr. Reynolds letter gave the outsider the idea that we were a poor helpless class asking for aid. Outsiders may pity we poor farmers but they are not likely to join a Union that its members can't afford to pay \$2.00, why that's only two bushels of corn, 1 bushel and a half of millet. If you can't boost for the Union, don't knock. I see lots of offices with the placard, "Come in without knocking and go out the same way." That's what we want to do with our Union. Well the amendment was defeated, now let us put our shoulder to the wheel and see how many new and old members each and every one of us can get by Sept. 1st just the same, at the old initiation fee.

Yours respectfully,
J. D. Stosz,
Local 859.

CATTLE ON PASTURE IN THE FLINT HILLS OF KANSAS.
A survey of the Flint Hills-Osage pasture territory in Kansas and Oklahoma, conducted by the Kansas and United States Departments of Agriculture, indicates that 25 per cent more cattle are on pasture than last year. The cattle are in excellent condition of health and flesh and pastures afford abundant feed. The early movement of cattle from this territory will begin late in June but heavy shipments will not start until about July 1st.

Flint Hills of Kansas.
There are 10 per cent more cattle grazing in the Kansas Flint Hills this year than there were a year ago according to estimates released today by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. A survey of April and May movements to the principal receiving stations shows that receipts in these two months this year amounted to 204,000 head, as compared with 185,000 in 1922; 170,000 in 1921; and 211,000 in 1920. The March receipts at most stations were unusually heavy in 1923 and the number of wintered cattle normally large. Cattle went on the Flint Hills pastures earlier than last year; 88 per cent of the 1923 spring movement was in April, as compared with 66 per cent in April of 1922.

Many of the cattle moved in this spring from the southwest were thin in flesh and there were larger numbers of young stuff and light cows and heifers. On the average this year's holdings are in 100 per cent condition of healthfulness and flesh. The unusually good condition of wintered stock and native cattle offsets the thinness of the Texas stock. The blue stem pastures are especially good this season, being rated by correspondents at 103 per cent of normal, with cattle already registering good gains. Present indications are that a few early shipments of grass fat natives and wintered stuff can be expected on the market by July 1. The real movement of cattle from these pastures cannot be expected in volume before July 15th. At least 350,000 head of grass fat cattle can be expected from the Flint Hills between July 1 and January 1. The later portion of this movement will include considerable numbers that will be finished on dry roughage and corn if the late summer proves favorable for crops. The market movement from the 15 counties comprising the Flint Hills district from July to December inclusive 1924 amounted to 339,000 head; in 1923, 371,000 head; in 1922, 336,000 head.

Osage Country of Oklahoma.
The number of cattle grazing on the Osage pastures of Oklahoma this year

is 40 per cent larger than the number on pastures there last year, according to a report being released by Carl H. Robinson, Station Chief, United States Department of Agriculture. A survey made on June 1 indicates that there are 190,000 head this year as compared with 130,000 head in 1922 and 160,000 head in 1923. The Osage country is fully stocked, but if pasture deteriorates very much it will be slightly overstocked. Late shipments from the drought stricken areas of the Southwest were generally in this condition, but early shipments and the carry-over are in excellent condition. On an average Osage cattle condition is 100 per cent of a normal.

Pastures are in excellent condition, being rated at 98 per cent of a normal, but in order to maintain this high condition, frequent rains will be needed. Surface moisture is needed at present, but lack of moisture has not retarded pasture growth. Present indications are that a few early shipments of grass fat cattle can be expected on the market about June 20, and the general movement will start about July 5.

So far the weather has been cool and there has been no dry damage. Rains have been sufficient to keep the grass in good condition without being "washy".

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Through the intercession of the National Council, the Post Office Department has granted second class mail privilege to the official organ of the Grain Sorghum Growers Association. Previous efforts by the cooperative had not been successful. This means a saving of nearly 500 a year for the sorghum association.

In another similar case we are virtually assured of success. The co-op involved made its application for second class entry two years ago; this and also a second application were refused. In the meanwhile the association has paid nearly \$1,000 in postage, which would have been unnecessary had the Council been able to aid at the time of the first publication.

Two copyright cases have been referred to the Council this month. Eligibility to entry and method of procedure are the two favorite matters on which the cooperatives consult the Council. In these cases we have reported on the conflicting copyrights were entered on the Patent Office digest and whether all qualifications for entry could be met. We have also furnished the forms required for the applications and advised regarding their filing.

J. T. Orr of Dallas, Texas, C. L. Stanley of Oklahoma City, J. E. Conwell of Atlanta, Georgia and C. B. Howard of Memphis, a committee representing the cotton pools, sailed for Europe May 23 to visit six or eight countries an inform trade contracts as well as to study their own sales offices and to observe farmer cooperation in Denmark. Letters of introduction from high government officials together with travel information supplied through our office were of material assistance.

OUR RELATIONS IN WASHINGTON.
The situation in Washington, in so far as it relates to cooperative marketing and the standing and policies of the National Council has been

much clarified by a visit of our Committee on National Policy May 20 and 21.

This Committee consisted of Chairman R. W. Bingham of Louisville, Vice-Chairman Carl Williams of Oklahoma City, Mr. A. R. Rule of the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers of New York City, Mr. Dan Wallace of the Minnesota Potato Growers Exchange of St. Paul, and Secretary Walton Petet, Mr. C. V. Gregory, editor of the Prairie Farmer, Chicago, and one of our staunch friends, met with the Committee several times and gave up valuable assistance.

The Committee spent several hours with Secretary Jardine of the Department of Agriculture and presented to him many of our national plans and policies with which we found him in sympathetic agreement. We also discussed at some length definite plans for cooperation between the cooperatives and the Department of Agriculture, and arrived at a mutual and satisfactory understanding for cordial and helpful relations in the future. Upon the return of Secretary Jardine from the Prairie Farmer, Chicago, and one of our staunch friends, met with the Committee several times and gave up valuable assistance.

On the evening of May 20, the Committee had dinner with Secretary Hoover of the Department of Commerce and went over with him the plans and policies of the National Council and the cooperative marketing movement generally. We found the Secretary a firm believer in cooperative marketing and entirely sympathetic towards our program. We were assured of the utmost cooperation on the part of his Department in all matters relating to the commercial, and especially the foreign, marketing, problems of cooperatives.

In addition to these formal conferences with the two secretaries, members of the Committee made helpful contacts with many other important officials of the Government while here.

The net results of the visit of the Committee is the entire removal of misapprehensions concerning the National Council and the cooperative marketing movement, and the substitution of complete and friendly understanding and relationships. The National Council is now solidly established in the National Capital as a representative of the cooperative marketing movement and our opportunities for useful service here have been greatly increased.

RURAL SUPERVISION AND NEW IDEAS.
An excellent leaflet from the Division of Rural Schools of the Department of Education exemplifies what is now expected from supervisors of rural schools. The leaflet discusses the principles involved in lesson planning and gives directions to teachers concerning their preparation for the various school subjects and concerning accepted practice in making and following a good lesson plan.

Time was when the rural schools were visited or inspected rather than supervised. The superintendent visited the school once or at most, twice a year, offered a word or two of encouragement, or, as sometimes happened, of discouragement to the teachers and pupils, signed the register and was off for a visit to the school trustee. This kind of supervision implies improvement of class room instruction. The real supervisor works with the teacher for improvement of school organization, of class room management, and specially of methods of instruction.

He does not inspect or criticize merely; he talks the situation over with the teacher and offers constructive suggestions for improvement. The Louisiana pamphlet is a sample of one of the many methods used to modern rural school supervisors. State, county, or district, to promote the professional growth of teachers in their charge and to insure a high quality of class room instruction.

HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION OF THE FARM POPULATION.
The farm boy today is getting less education than any other group of children. A study just published by the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Education, Bulletin 1923, No. 6, High School Education of the Farm Population, makes known for the first time the comparative extent to which farm and non-farm children are enrolled in high schools. Farm children as a whole are reached to a less extent than non-farm children and farm boys are reached to a much less extent than farm girls or either boys or girls of the non-farm group. It is good that the next generation of farm men should be decidedly less well educated than the farm women? Is it good that the next generation of farm men should be the most ignorant group in the nation?

This condition is not necessarily so for some States are now enrolling higher percentages of farm children in high school than of non-farm children, and one State, Oregon, enrolls a higher percentage of farm boys than farm girls. Some of the factors affecting the situation are: (1) Where rural schools are poor as compared with city schools in the same state, a lower percentage of farm children are reached in high schools. (2) Where highest percentages of farm boys of high school age are profitably employed, enrollment percentages are lowest. (3) Where farm tenancy percentages are highest, enrollment percentages are lowest.

MAN WITH THE HOE PAYS A TRIBUTE TO GAS.
The debt owed by a potato to city gas goes much farther than adequate boiling, baking or frying. For it is largely owing to modern industrial gas burning appliances that tillage implements, such as gang ploughs, harrows, potato diggers and even tractors can be turned out in enormous quantities, each one fashioned and tempered exactly like the others.

First of all, the shop tools are kept in condition by gas. They must be heated in a very precise manner to give the required hardness to meet the heavy stresses demanded put upon them. A question of temperature control in these furnaces means thousands of dollars saved each year by the International Harvester Company on the exact hardening and annealing of these valuable tool sections.

The die blocks used in the large drop forging hammer of the forge shop in the Harvester Company also receive their heating process in a large gas-fired furnace. In this work rapid cooling must be just as uniform and complete as the heating process. It is the care required in treating metals, in order to give the proper physical properties necessary for tools and steel sections used in manufacturing processes, that gives city gas the preeminence in all steel heating processes.

RAISIN COOPERATIVE INTRODUCES A NEW PRODUCT.
"Puffed Raisins" is a new product being offered to the trade by the Sun-Maid Raisin Growers of California. The product was put in the market in April of 1923. It consists of seeded Muscat raisins with the original form, color and bloom of the raisin as it comes from the drying sheds. The method of extracting the seeds without mutilating the fruit is a Sun-Maid secret which is covered by patents. The new product is being packed in 25-pound boxes for bakery use. Before announcement was made of the new product, scores of demonstrations were conducted under every conceivable condition in plants in various parts of the United States. It is said that these raisins because of their appearance are as easy to identify as a Sun-Maid product as if each was stamped with the trade mark of the association.

Young married couples take notice. Another anniversary has been added to the long list of paper, tin, crystal, wooden, silver, gold and diamond wedding anniversaries. The fourth wedding anniversary from now on is to be the electric anniversary, at which time everything from curling irons to washing machines will be appropriate as a gift.

The chief enjoyment of life comes from work.

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