



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Co-operation

Education

NUMBER 35.

VOLUME XVII

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1925.

No Use Getting Excited About the Evils of Farm Tenancy

Andrew S. Wing Asks the Question "Is Renting Wrong?" Then Answers the Question Himself, by Giving Some Mighty Fine Examples and Some Statistics, that Shows It Isn't Always the Tenant Who Ruins the Farm. Also Renting Is A Fine Thing for the Young Man Just Getting Started. The Right Road to Farm Ownership.

BY ANDREW S. WING
Managing Editor of Farm and Fire-side.

Somewhat I have never agreed with the people who get excited about the "evils of farm tenancy" and the "dangers of absentee landlordism." I know that there are disadvantages and even evils in our tenancy system, but they have never seemed to me serious enough or common enough to justify "viewing with alarm."

When I think of farm statistics for the whole country, rather, I think of the tenant farmers and landlords I have known personally, and of their influence on the community in central Ohio, where I grew up. There are plenty of figures available, and I am going to quote some of them later, but basically the problem is a human one. And since human beings are so much alike everywhere I feel that what was true in my community must be pretty generally true of tenants and landlords everywhere in the United States.

If there is anything in tenancy to be alarmed about it is not the amount of it but the quality of it.

Better that 60 per cent of our farms should be operated by intelligent, high grade tenant farmers than that 90 per cent should be farmed by owners who are shiftless and unprogressive.

And the quality of the land-owners justly deserves a good farm that is well improved, and often you will find such a farm occupied by a good tenant. The three good hands in hand. There is little shifting around when the right tenant and the right landlord get together on the right farm. At least there will be no shifting until the tenant is ready to move to a farm of his own.

Some of the best farmers I have ever known have farmed other men's land—and some of the poorest. I always think of Brown when I think of a good tenant because he represents to me the highest peak of tenancy in this country.

Brown spent all the years I knew him on one fertile Ohio farm. He may still be there for all I know. You didn't think of Brown as a renter, so closely had he woven his person into the farm he occupied. He had one of the finest thoroughbred herds in the state; so fine were his cattle that students from the Ohio College of Agriculture were taken out there each year to see them and to hear Brown tell about them.

Brown had a comfortable home, good buildings, the whole place was a model of efficiency. In appearance it was far above the average. He must have prospered financially, and yet he continued to be a tenant. I never knew who owned the farm—we always called it Brown's place—but whoever it was must have been a very unusual landlord. Doubtless the whole arrangement was highly satisfactory all around, otherwise it would not have continued so long.

Not over ten miles away on an equally fertile farm lived Jones. He was the exact opposite of Brown; always behind, always in trouble, always falling short of making good for himself and his landlord. I knew Jones when he was just a farmhand, and I watched him for a number of years after he became a tenant.

Jones was given real opportunities by his landlord, with whom he farmed on a share basis. His chief fault was laziness—he wanted to be boss and hire all his work done. Then he was not entirely honest; he didn't think straight; and he found it convenient to lie to cover up his shortcomings. He kept getting deeper in debt, and finally when he and his landlord parted company he was worse off than when they started out. The landlord was partly to blame—he was too trusting and too easy-going. But it is doubtful if Jones will ever make a success of farming—or anything else.

These two men represent the two extremes. There are probably about as many Joneses as Browns. In between are thousands of ambitious farmers who are using tenancy as a step to farm ownership. Some of them never arrive, many of them do.

Some of the best farmers I have ever known started out as farmhands, then became renters, and finally bought farms of their own. I believe this is true in every section of the country.

The most difficult step in the ladder of farm ownership, investigations point out, is that from tenant to mortgaged owner. The average age of attaining farm ownership in the United States is thirty-eight years, preceded by an average farm experience of about fifteen years as wage-earner and tenant. This does not consider years spent on a farm as a child or as a non-wage-earner.

I have taken these figures from a study of farm tenancy made by experts in the United States Department of Agriculture. Anyone interested can read this report in full in

the 1923 Department of Agriculture yearbook. Believing that you might be interested in some of the other facts about tenancy gleaned from this report I will briefly touch some of the high spots below.

Tenant farming is more common in the United States than it is in Germany, Canada, or Denmark. It is less prevalent than in England, Australia, New Zealand, or Belgium and about the same as in Japan. France or the same as in China. Most of us would, I believe, choose England, and yet 88.9 per cent of all English farms are operated by tenants as compared with 38.1 per cent in this country and 26.1 per cent in France.

That tenancy is not increasing at an alarming rate is shown by the fact that of the people engaged in agriculture 37.5 per cent were farm owners in 1920 as compared with 2.4 per cent in 1910. This showing is partly due to the fact that it takes fewer men to operate a farm than it did ten years ago.

In 1880, 25.6 per cent of all farmers were renters; in 1900, 34.3 per cent; in 1910, 37 per cent; and in 1920, 38.1 per cent. It is seen from these figures that the great increase in farm tenancy took place between 1880 and 1900, and that it has been relatively slow since 1910. Not much to worry about here.

More than half the farms in the United States are operated by full owners, but somewhat less than half of the land. The percentage of farmers who live in their own homes is considerably higher than in the city. Tenancy is less common in New England than in the Corn Belt, and commoner in the South than in any other section. Cropping systems have much to do with this.

In 1920 Georgia had the highest percentage of tenant farmers, 66.6 per cent; and Maine the lowest, 4.2 per cent. New York had 19.2 per cent; Pennsylvania, 21.1 per cent; Illinois, 22.7 per cent; Iowa, 41.7 per cent; Montana, 11.3 per cent; and California, 29.4 per cent.

The price of farm land does not seem to have much effect on the amount of tenancy. It often is easier for a renter to buy and pay higher prices for land, if it is fertile, than to pay for a lower priced farm. Tenancy is not due to lack of homesteading opportunities. Although Oklahoma was rather recently opened for settlement, 50 per cent of the farmers there are now operated by tenants. This is because many homesteaders do not intend to farm the land they take up.

The absentee landlord bugaboo has given a severe jolt by the fact that about 80 per cent of the landowners live in the same county as their farm, 11 per cent live in adjoining counties, and only 9 per cent at great distances. In the South, most of the plantation owners live on their land.

One third of all landlords are retired farmers, one third have lived on the land, and 15 per cent are women, mostly widows or daughters of deceased farmers. Doesn't look so bad, does it?

In Iowa the value of machinery and livestock on the average rented farm (usually owned by the tenant) in 1920 was \$4,212. This is more than the average value of land, livestock and equipment in certain other states.

The average value of farms operated by owners in 1920 was \$10,156, and of rented farms \$9,690. If a tenant is to accumulate enough to make the initial payment on a farm, the Department points out, he must do so in one of the following ways:

1. Make his farm earn a higher income than the average.
2. Obtain the use of his farm at rental rate lower than the prevailing mortgage rate.
3. Own part or all of his operating capital when he becomes a tenant.
4. Live on less than \$600 a year.
5. Reduce the costs of production by employing members of his family without wages.

Everything considered, tenants seem to produce just about as good crops as farmers who own their land. In the good farming sections of the North tenant farmers practice diversification quite as much as landowning farmers do. This is not true of the country as a whole, however. Share renting prevails in most sections of the country. Cash renting prevails in New England, in parts of the Middle West, and on the Pacific coast. The share-crop method is most common in the Cotton States.

Cash renters remain on one farm longer than do share renters. The average number of years for a tenant to stay on a farm is 3.8 for cash renters and 2.6 for share renters. Renters in New England and the Middle Atlantic States stick to one farm longer than in any other section. In the South colored tenants stick longer than white tenants.

The shiftings of a tenant population are not so great as is sometimes believed. In most cases when a tenant

family moves it does not change schools, churches, or trading centers. When owners move it more often causes a break in their community relations. The commonest reason for moving is to obtain a farm that is better suited in size, quality of land, or improvements.

The above survey shows us that tenancy is a many-sided problem. It is not a menace and yet it deserves serious thought. As it is an outgrowth of the economic life of the nation, tenancy will doubtless continue indefinitely, or until other methods of handling property become popular. It is primarily a problem for individual landlords and tenants to work out together.

I am a great believer in the share lease, because the best landlords and the best tenants I know mostly operate on this plan. It makes for a fair deal of the way round, closer partnership, and an even division of responsibility. The losses of bad years are divided, and likewise the profits of good years. Aside from the matter of convenience, I can see little excuse for cash renting. I have known many tenants, and some landlords, to be ruined by cash renting. And yet the right man, under favorable conditions, can forge ahead as a cash renter. Too often, however, both tenant and owner suffer, and the farm suffers most of all.

Landowners must learn that money invested in improving their farm is a good investment. Tenants must learn that they lose nearly as much as the landowner when they practice soil-robbing.

It should be written into every farm lease that a tenant upon leaving shall be reimbursed for any unexpired improvements which he has made during his stay on a farm. When this is done, tenants will have no fear about the advisability of using manure, applying limestone, building fences, laying the drains, or making other improvements on the farm.

I feel very strongly about this, for I think it is one of the best ways to have for putting farming on a better basis. There are farmers in nearly every farming section who are using scientific methods of leasing land. Your state college or your county agent would doubtless know about them.

STATEMENT SHOWING GROWTH IN KANSAS.

Calling your attention to Mr. W. C. Landons Editorial entitled the "Growth in Iowa and Nebraska and asking what is being done in Kansas." We are ready with the information that since the First of January we have had 1,000 new members and more than 1,300 have been re-instated. One County has more than one hundred new members, if every county would do that well, we might come close to Mr. Landons goal.

State Secretary.

A CALL FOR NATIONAL BOARD MEETING.

President C. S. Barrett has issued a call for a Board Meeting of the National Officers in Kansas City April 16th, 1925. It is an invitation to every one to come.

The last week's issue of this paper stated the meeting would be April 16th. Note the Correction.

John Tromble.

SOME STARTLING FIGURES ON BIRDS AND INSECTS

HAYS, Kans., April 1.—The insects which the birds of Kansas eat in one summer, May to September inclusive, if heaped in one great pile, would form a mountain of insects so large that its bulk would fill Sheridan Coliseum at Hays State Teachers College twenty-nine times over.

That is the estimate of Prof. L. D. Wooster, head of the biology department at K. S. T. C. of Hays. In connection with the celebration of March 29 to April 4 as bird week all over the state, Professor Wooster has compiled a number of startling figures concerning the birds of Kansas.

Stating the foregoing figure in terms of bushels, Mr. Wooster estimates that Kansas birds destroy 32 million bushels of insects in one summer, or 384 million pounds. In numbers of individual insects the estimate is even more amazing—25 billion insects every day from May to September. These figures are not mere guess work, according to Mr. Wooster. The estimate is based on two birds per acre, which is very conservative, and scientists have determined accurately that the average bird eats not less than one ounce of insects every day.

Of course, birds do destroy a little something in the way of crops, but that is a mere drop in the bucket as compared with the crops they save. "If we had no birds to eat a little of our fruit and crops," said Mr. Wooster, "we probably would have no fruit and crops to eat."

NEMAH COUNTY

The first quarterly meeting of the Nemah Co. Farmers Union will be held at Barn, Kansas, April 18, 1925, 10 a. m. Sharp. Local Secretaries will please select their delegates to attend this meeting. M. O. Glessner, State Secretary will be with us and at that time there is no oats nor corn to be planted. So let's all turn out and have a genuine good gathering.

Yours Truly
Joel Strahm,
Co. Sec-Treas.

MONEY TALKS!

A few weeks ago we sent out a call for the County and District Secretaries to send in their name and address so that we might be sure that the check for the County and District dues would fall into the proper hands. We received about a dozen of the faithful, of those we already knew more than half.

Now we have a check for County Dues waiting for the Counties listed below, when the name of the Secretary is sent in. Otherwise the Money will be kept in the State Treasury, and used for Organization purposes.

Counties for which we have no record of the Secretary:
TREGO
LINN
LABETTE
HARPER
GREENWOOD
ELLIS

If there are other Counties and Districts that are organized and have not already received a check and will write us giving the officer's names, we will immediately make remittance for the County Dues now coming to you.

C. E. BRASTED, Sec.

That You May Know

Inasmuch as our time and attention for the past three months has been confined to getting out 1924 refund to members of the FARMERS UNION organizations combined in the ownership and operation of the FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION at SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI, we have been unable to follow up a line of circulars which will from this time be issued occasionally from this office.

At this time, we want to call the attention of the producer-cooperative farmer to a number of efforts on the part of the Live Stock Exchange to kill co-operative marketing, all of which, have fallen flat, and the unwarranted propaganda. In 1923, the Exchange made an effort to have the Department of Agriculture annul the privilege of co-operative marketing at South St. Joseph; one of the contentions being that we were not a co-operative association of producers; and that we had not been properly registered, and that we had issued rebates erroneously, and that we had "cut and reduced the scale of commissions" on this market. These complaints were dismissed by the Secretary of Agriculture. Then, the Live Stock Exchange covered the entire live stock producing territory with circulars, setting forth the most unjustifiable propaganda, to the effect that we were liable to heavy penalties assessed by the government, and that unpaid income taxes would probably consume all the savings of this house, both of which, were in error; also, that the state of Iowa had a suit for over \$250,000.00 pending against us, concerning which there was not a shadow of truth, nor was there ever the least hint of such a suit. Their latest spasm was an effort to tie up the refund for 1924. This effort was also futile, and there was never any intention of doing farmers to join different farm organizations, of which this marketing agency is composed of any other one thing which they have done.

A review of these matters proves that they have lost out in every effort, but what their next move will be to avail themselves of the savings that are going to the farmers, "deponent saith not."

This self-styled "saviour" of the farmer, insists that plans for the marketing of livestock agreed upon forty years ago, were so perfect that in the length of time no improvements could be made, in spite of the fact that the "world do move," and this attitude led to the establishing of co-operative selling agencies and their most phenomenal success.

Marketing co-operation is now being endorsed by President Coolidge, and by the Secretary of Agriculture, and is being advocated by more of the nation's leading men than ever before, and the farmer is nearer to "coming into his own" at this time than ever before in his history.

This Marketing Agency is at the present time composed of the following state wide farm organizations:
Farmers Union of Colorado
Farm Bureau of Iowa
Farm Bureau of Missouri
National Farmers Equity Union
Farmers Union of Nebraska
Farmers Union of Iowa
Farmers Union of Missouri
Farmers Union of Kansas

Covering all states tributary to this market, composed of members aggregating hundreds of thousands, and membership increasing as never before, and true co-operative marketing.

Our record for selling stock at top market prices is unexcelled by any of the old-line firms. The following are a few of our sales during the past week:

SOLD FOR	Avg. Wt.	Price
Pattonsburg Gr. & Pro. Co., Pattonsburg, Mo.	900 lbs. Yearlings	\$9.00
Chas. C. Carter, Barnard, Mo.	863 lbs. Mixed Yearlings	10.50
A. H. Hahn, Graf, Nebr.	843 lbs. Mixed Yearlings	9.50
W. H. Little, Coin, Iowa.	1289 lbs. Steers	10.50
C. A. Warlick, Amity, Mo.	640 lbs. Mixed Yearlings	9.50
Julius Hilt, Bern, Kans.	997 lbs. Yearlings	10.00
C. G. Ukena, Leona, Kans.	923 lbs. Yearlings	9.25
Christian Dubach, Rushville, Mo.	943 lbs. Yearlings	9.50
L. E. McCauley, Leona, Kans.	666 lbs. Heifers	8.75
T. H. Hensley, Hopkins, Mo.	1210 lbs. Steers	10.25
Adolf Wusk, Smartville, Nebr.	637 lbs. Mixed Yearlings	9.50
H. H. Brockman, Page Center, Iowa.	834 lbs. Heifers	7.25
	1016 lbs. Cows	6.25
	747 lbs. Mixed Yearlings	10.00

HOGS Avg. Wt. Price

March Twentieth—	56 hogs	801 lbs.	\$14.05
(Only load at the top of the market)			
March Twentieth—	61 hogs	833 lbs.	13.85
(Only load at the top of the market)			
March Twenty-first—	59 hogs	230 lbs.	13.90
(Only load at the top of the market)			
March Twenty-third—	71 hogs	274 lbs.	13.85
(Only load at the top of the market)			
March Twenty-fourth—	Two loads	273 lbs.	13.65
(All three loads at the top of the market)			
March Twenty-fifth—	63 hogs	300 lbs.	13.65
(All three loads at the top of the market)			
March Twenty-sixth—	65 hogs	301 lbs.	13.50
(All three loads at the top of the market)			
March Twenty-seventh—	69 hogs	267 lbs.	13.40
(All three loads at the top of the market)			
March Twenty-eighth—	74 hogs	249 lbs.	13.40
(All three loads at the top of the market)			
March Twenty-ninth—	64 hogs	288 lbs.	13.40
(All three loads at the top of the market)			
March Thirtieth—	68 hogs	249 lbs.	13.40
(All three loads at the top of the market)			
March Thirty-first—	53 hogs	257 lbs.	13.40
(All three loads at the top of the market)			
March First—	40 hogs	280 lbs.	13.40
(All three loads at the top of the market)			
March Second—	55 hogs	238 lbs.	13.40
(All three loads at the top of the market)			
March Third—	64 hogs	255 lbs.	13.25
(All three loads at the top of the market)			
March Fourth—	23 hogs	236 lbs.	13.25
(All three loads at the top of the market)			
March Fifth—	50 hogs	220 lbs.	13.25
(All three loads at the top of the market)			

Not having space to quote all of our sales, we are simply giving you these tops and high prices for the reason that old-line companies are still spreading the propaganda that "the Farmers Union cannot get the prices." What say you!

Yours very truly,
C. F. EMMERT, Manager.

Do You Brag About Your Local? If You Do Not, Who Will?

John T. Anderson, Secretary of Bellview 2042 Has A Local of Which He Can Justly Be Proud. He Has Some Members of Which the Whole State Is Proud. Anderson County Is One of the Best Organized Counties in the State, Although It Is Among the Youngest, in Co-operation. We Will Allow Mr. Anderson to Brag A Little Bit.

Your Local is just what the members make it. We have two reasons for not bragging on our local. The first is: It does not need it; the second is: I do not want to say a few things about our local. We have two members who are continually working in the Farmers Union field. They are H. B. Whitaker, and C. E. Henderson.

H. B. Whitaker was a delegate to the National Convention last year and was honored for the same place again this year. C. E. Henderson is a state director and was reelected again this year. He is also Sec-Treasurer of Anderson county and has been ever since our county was organized. The rest of our local has been working at and around home. We have been out looking for the Union as many as six nights in one week. Jesse Glasgow is our main speaker. He stepped from behind the plow as Billy Sunday did from the ball team and he bids fair to surpass him in his work for the Union.

When we attend a local where the bases are all full with a doubt for success Jesse picks up the bat and not only makes a home run but brings every body in as signers for the produce pool. Our stock shipper L. O. Gretten; well we think he is all right but the opposition says he has a crowbar under their business and is gradually tilting it from them. They say he is gradually shortening the bit and putting more weight on the handle. Our president R. C. Donald, when it comes to the Farmers Union is true blue and getting brighter with each washing; if he ever sleeps, it is just a slumber with his head on the ground. Our Farmers Union which he puts into effect when he wakes up, Mr. W. F.

A Statement by Jardine

Statement of Secretary of Agriculture W. M. Jardine, given at his first newspaper conference on March 26.

In taking up my work in Washington I want to distinctly understood that I have no magic wand to wave over American agriculture to cure it of its ills. I have no panacea for the ills of agriculture. My aim will be to pick out a number of practical and constructive things which farmers can put into practice to get their business on a more satisfactory basis, and to push them hard.

During the past several years we have heard a great deal about the condition existing among farmers. There is no dodging the fact that the situation has been severe. Due to a complexity of conditions the price of farm products during this period have been low while the farmer has had to pay high taxes and relatively high prices for the things he had to buy. Many a farmer has been saddled with debt and has had difficulty in meeting expenses.

The most painful period of readjustment is now over and prospects look much brighter for the farmer. There is real encouragement in the progress that has been made during the past two or three years in correcting the maladjustments between agriculture and other prices. Good yields in the main and higher prices for some of the major crops have gradually improved farm incomes.

Although still below prewar levels the purchasing power of agricultural products has gradually risen. We can look to the future with confidence, but we must recognize that there are many phases of the agricultural situation that still challenge the thought of the Nation.

We have heard a lot of talk about what Congress could or should do in the way of legislative assistance to agriculture. During the past few years several hundred agricultural bills have been considered by Congress and not a few important measures have been enacted into law. No one takes issue with the thought that Congress can and should help smooth the way for farmers as well as for other groups.

But too few people stop to consider that legislation can not accomplish everything. There is not a veritable pot of gold at the end of the legislative rainbow. There is no magic power in legislation as a panacea for agricultural difficulties. Laws and public agencies can help farmers make the most of their opportunities. They can help farmers to help themselves. But legislation must be sound and must not contain the germ of more ultimate harm than positive good.

Just as there is a limit to what the legislative branch of the Federal Government can do for the farmer, so also is there a limit to what the administrative departments and agencies can do in restoring and maintaining agricultural prosperity. The Department of Agriculture has done immeasurable good in the past and it is my desire that during my administration it shall be made even more useful to farmers generally.

In the administration of the department I am going to keep the farmer back home in mind. This will call

Varnan of our local has produced Contract No. 1 in this state. Our women add the life of our local. They lead with songs entertainments and eats. They think any local who has not the help of the women is about ready for the undertaker. We meet each 1st and 3rd Thursday night in each month and each night of our meeting you will find.

Our members all harnessed And rearing to go The dad and grand-dad, And the girl with her beau.

The mothers, the grand mothers, Their daughters and sons All aim to be there When the meeting's begun.

The most interesting night For each local member, Is from the first day of Jan. Until the last of December.

If there's any doubting Thomas, Who thinks this untrue, We will send you a challenge Come out to Bellview.

We haven't any beer That has on it a foam But we'll give you a welcome You will not get at home.

And you will say when you leave us As all other do There's no place on the map, That will equal Bellview.

Our women's real women And our men are real men Guess I'd better ring off Before I'm bragging on them. (Written by John T. Anderson, Kincaid, Kans. Sec-Treas., Bellview, Local No. 2042.)

for close and effective co-operation of this department with other Federal and State departments. State agricultural colleges, experiment stations, and other agencies interested in promoting a sound and prosperous agriculture. I will promote this co-operation because it is the interest of the farmer demand it.

Even though the government extends every legitimate assistance to agriculture, the fact yet remains that the success of farmers will hinge on the main upon their own individual and collective effort. It is imperative that farmers have been making important adjustments to meet the situation, but there is much more they must do to help themselves.

We can have a prosperous agriculture only if the basis upon which it is built is sound. While it is true that production in agriculture is not as fully under control as in industry, yet it is clear that the policies and methods followed by farmers will profoundly influence their earnings.

Like the manufacturer, the farmer must study his market and adjust his production to the demands of the consumer. He must adopt the most efficient methods of farming which yield him maximum net returns for his capital and labor. He must improve and standardize the quality of his product in order to command the best market prices. And he must market his products in the most efficient way.

The spread between prices paid to producers and prices paid by consumers has become excessively wide and should be reduced for the benefit of both producer and consumer. Co-operative marketing associations, efficiently operated, will be helpful in eliminating waste in the marketing process and in adjusting and standardizing agricultural production.

Farming is a highly competitive business. The efficient farmer will succeed; the inefficient farmer will ultimately fail. Sound business methods applied to farming will increase and stabilize the farm income and elevate the standard of living on the farm. A well-balanced and efficient agriculture which supplies an even and dependable flow of products for which there is an effective demand will benefit both producer and consumer.

A Peculiar Man
There was once a man who declared himself in favor of the law but against its enforcement. His example seems to be followed by Senators and Representatives who declare themselves members of the Republican party and for the sake of committee places and other advantages—but against its policies, its candidates and its success in a national campaign. A man's place in a party is determined, so far as public and official recognition goes, not alone by his own cognition, dictated by self-interest, but also by the party's judgment of his acts. For men to try openly and persistently to defeat the party in a supremely important campaign, and then seek to share in the fruits of the victory which it has won in spite of their treason, is an impertinence not easy to describe in polite language.

Mrs. Solomon Says:
Step along—but be sure you are stepping in the right direction.

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. LANDSON, Associate Editor

Subscription Price, per Year, \$1.00

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

THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1925.

MISSOURI MARKETING CONTRACT.

The Missouri Farmers' Association is going further than has ever before been attempted by any organization interested in cooperative marketing. For more than a year that organization has been promoting a contract that includes practically all merchantable commodities produced by the farmers of that state. The folks over there are quite conservative. The movement was a long time in getting anywhere. It was so slow that many observers thought that it had become tangled up in the starting machine and was defeated before it was begun.

Not so. The leaders kept plugging away first in one county and then in another and now Brother William Hirth announced thirty counties have completed the minimum sign up of 75 per cent of their production and that many others are well on the way to the goal. There is now every reason to hope that the movement will succeed in the very large way in which it was conceived by the men who had the courage to undertake what all the wise boys declared could not be done.

Cooperation as a system never fails by reason of its own faults. When it breaks down in any community or fails to market any commodity successfully it is not because the principles are not sound and workable but because the cooperators themselves fail to cooperate when it comes to the pinch. The type of man who will not stand hitched, and there are several dozen of them in every agricultural state, must be converted to the movement for self help through cooperation and then bound to the practice of the only relief methods which farmers can operate for themselves by legally enforceable contracts.

The Missouri Farmers' Association literally took its life in its hands when it promulgated the comprehensive contract that covers almost the entire output of the agriculture of that state. Failure meant disaster but the men back of the movement are not easily discouraged and cannot be defeated. When other farmers in other states adopt the same plan agriculture will be well on the way to that prosperity that can be assured only through profit making prices.

The 3,300,000 acres of Missouri farm crops now signed up for marketing through a single farmer agency is conclusive proof that the cooperative marketing movement still lives.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Brethren you have now had one installment of Questions and Answers, a new department of this paper that has resulted from a suggestion made by a delegate to the Salina Convention. What do you think of it? Is it worth while? Does it deserve a permanent place in the columns of our paper?

If the members believe that Questions and Answers is any good the best evidence of their belief that they can possibly offer is a letter asking for answers to questions from one to a dozen questions. Do not confine yourselves to inquiries about cooperative business but ask for information on any subject in which you are interested.

The writer offers but one suggestion. The new department is not a debating society but is supposed to be a repository of facts. The writer is certain that there are many things that he does not know but for his sins he has been condemned and sentenced to live in Washington for a year or so. If he does not know the answers to every question that you send in he knows where to get the answers.

The whole point to this article is that the members of the Union want the Department of Questions and Answers maintained they must furnish the questions. The editor will furnish the answers. Unless a considerable number of questions is sent to W. C. Landson, Room 422, Investment Building, Washington, D. C. the writer will be forced to the conclusion our members are not looking for facts and that it would be foolish and useless to continue a column that has no interest for the readers of the paper.

LOCAL MEETING PLACES.

The Grange is the oldest and numerically the strongest of all the self help farmers' associations.

It lives, increases in membership and grows in the esteem and confidence of its members and the public generally because it has worked out a system of community organization and activities that attracts and retains the interest of farmers and their families.

A recent number of the National Grange Monthly contains news reports of the dedication of Grange Halls in several states. A Grange Hall is very much more than a mere meeting place for a Local. It is a community center that serves all within convenient distance. In addition to the room in which meetings of all kinds in which farmers are interested are held such a hall is generally equipped with a kitchen and all the necessary furniture, fixtures and utensils for serving neighborhood dinners or suppers. Also in almost every instance it has a reading room and library in which there is a steadily growing accumulation of books and magazines devoted to the discussion of rural life problems.

A few Kansas Farmers Union Locals have followed the sensible and helpful example of the Grange and have either built or bought homes of their own. Most people say at once that such a plan requires more money than farmers can afford to invest in any enterprise that does not hold out any hope of profits payable in cash. They are mistaken in several different ways. In the first place the required money can be raised by the farmers of any township in Kansas without serious sacrifice. The amount necessary is only a little more than the cost of a high class automobile or of a combine machine for harvesting wheat. If there were only one Local in each township it would be easily possible for a considerable majority of such organizations to raise the money and build a home.

The assumption that the hall or home would have no useful value cannot be sustained. More than anything else the farmers need community organizations devoted to the single purpose of fostering activities peculiar to rural life. The man who never invests a dollar without looking forward to dividends in cash will not often get the satisfactions from life that accrue to all who set value on things of the spirit. There should be a hundred Union halls erected in Kansas during the next twelve months. Such buildings can do more to perpetuate our organization than any other investment of equal amount. Why not try it out?

UNION GROWTH IN IOWA.

There is good news from the great Hawkeye state. Between the first of the year and the first of March the Farmers Union of Iowa initiated 925 new members and re-initiated 361 brothers who had quit paying dues and had dropped out. That is a good record, perhaps the best that has been made so far this year although Nebraska is close behind.

What is being done in Iowa should be done in Kansas. Before the next state convention is held we should have 40,000 members in Kansas.

TEN THOUSAND AT HAYS.

The good people at Hays declare that they hope to have the pleasure and the privilege of entertaining ten thousand members of the Kansas Farmers Union at the Annual Convention that will be held there next October. Of course they do not really believe that any such number of farmers will attend, but at that, they may be fooled. October is a beautiful Kansas month. Of course they have October in other states but not to compare with ours. Farmers and their wives deserve a few days off each year. They can drive to Hays. The young folks can run the farms for a week. Why not put over the biggest and the most important agricultural meeting ever held in the state.

It can be done. Even now the Local and County Unions should be preparing for the convention in western Kansas that is planned for next October. The writer does not speak with authority but he believes that it would be a fine thing if the Executive Committee of the State Union would offer a few prizes to stimulate efforts to secure a big turnout. How would it do to give three banners to the three counties that make the best showing. If awarded the banners should evidence both membership and attendance. This could be done by adding the number of paid-up members in a competing county to the number attending the convention from that county and average it up by dividing by two?

Already some doubting Thomas have said that they do not believe that Hays can furnish accommodations for such a big crowd. Perhaps not in the hotels but there is a lot of available out-doors for camping space in Ellis county. If the Hays folks will furnish tents and water there should be a lot of joy derivable from a week in the open air in October, especially in Western Kansas. No matter how scarce hotel rooms are in Hays there is always plenty of air in that part of the state.

Come on my brethren. Let's have a big caravan from every county in Kansas and make our Hays convention the biggest thing of its kind that ever happened between the two oceans.

CONSTRUCTIVE RADICALISM.

Farmers organizations are very generally either excessively conservative or excessively radical. The growth of an organization is most rapid when appeal is made to radical instincts. Its perpetuity as a useful agency for the service of its members depends on the amount of constructive work involved in its program.

The Farmers Union is both radical and conservative. At one and the same time it destroys and builds. The things that it demolishes are the abuses that have been imposed on unorganized farmers by the organized forces that profit from the exploitation of agriculture. The institutions that it builds grow out of the farmers needs. In the long run, if it is to survive the enmity and antagonism of those who fatten from the products of the farm-

ers toll, it must build some agency or institution of its own in place of those that it destroys.

Here in Kansas, the Union has done more than in almost any other state in building a complete and well rounded system of cooperative business and service. There is no other cooperative in the United States that fills the unique field that the Jobbing Association has developed for itself. There are only a few cooperative agencies of any sort that have done as much in their way as has been accomplished by the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company of Kansas City. The Farmers Union State Bank has been organized and operates as a financial agency friendly and helpful to cooperation. Our insurance companies have forced a reduction in the expense for protection from fire and tornado that saves the farmers of Kansas several millions of dollars a year. The local cooperatives, each in its own field, serve the communities in which they operate and should serve the farmers generally by cooperating in all possible ways with our state wide institutions.

There was a very interesting and significant letter from an Anderson county delegate to our state convention that was printed in this paper a couple of weeks ago. That farmer joined the Union with some misgivings and mental reservations. The organizers who secured his application were doubtless somewhat radical. No other sort of man can go out and secure new members and set up new locals. Not long in organization and a little afraid that he had been talked into bad company that farmer went to the state convention in the belief and expectation that he would meet a body of wild reformers more given to complaining and critical oratory than to real constructive work.

Like an honest man our Anderson county friend now concedes that he was unduly fearful. Instead of the noisy declaimers that he expected to meet it was his privilege to cooperate through the three days session with serious, thoughtful and courageous men in the discussion of sane and helpful plans for the reconstruction of agriculture. He is now satisfied that the Union will live and constantly grow in strength and usefulness because its program, based on the necessities of the farming business, is being worked out by men who know what they are about and have the brains and insides to do the big job that they have taken.

Appeals to the passions, resentments and prejudices of farmers could be so constructed that they would result in a one hundred per cent increase in membership in a twelve months campaign. Now it is certain that the Union needs more members but it is equally certain that it needs members who have a true conception of its mission. It might easily continue to be the most numerous agricultural association in Kansas but numbers without purpose, plan or constructive thought and action are always futile and helpless. Just now our organization deserves support not so much because of its professions and criticisms but because of the big things that it is doing. The Farmers Union of Kansas Has Made Good as a Self Help Agricultural organization. Have You Made Good as a Member?

A BIG STATE CONVENTION.

The members of the Union should begin right now to plan the next state convention which will be held at Hays and in October if the Locals approve the constitutional amendment which seems to be meeting with few objections and which should be adopted for the good of the order. The organized counties should compete with each other in making up the large caravans of members to attend the meeting at Hays.

Take Anderson county for example. There are many members in that county and a large proportion of them should be able to arrange for a week away from their farms during next October. It is not too much to hope that one hundred automobile loads of Union folks will go to Hays from that one county. The cars will be decorated. The members themselves will be decorative. The caravan will be more than a half mile long. It will pass through many cities and towns including the capital of the state and the city of Salina. It will be one fine company of the great army with banners that should assemble on the camping grounds at Hays with units from all parts of the state.

There are fifty or sixty counties that can organize caravans from a quarter of a mile to a mile in length. Do it and the people of Kansas will realize as never before that the farmers of this state are in dead earnest and that they are together as never before.

The only proper place for discussing the short comings of the Union is at the meeting of your Local. It does not pay to share all our secrets and purposes with the public.

THE PRODUCE ASSOCIATION.

The preliminary sign up and all the steps necessary to the incorporation of the Kansas Farmers Union Produce Association have been completed. The members have selected their own directors. A set of by-laws has been adopted. Within a very short time this new Union enterprise will be a fact accomplished ready to begin business.

The Produce Association supplies a very real need in this state. It will succeed if the producers themselves give it the support that is necessary. It must have members and it must have the cooperation of all its members with all their products. There never was a finer opportunity for real service. Success however, does not depend on the manager, the officers, or the directors but on the whole-hearted and harmonious efforts of the members in securing more contracts and in spreading information as to the purposes and methods of the association.

During the year every producer of dairy and poultry products in Kansas should enlist in this new division of the great army of cooperation.

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

Germany

Appears to be

Well started on the road to stable

democratic government. The first

president worked himself to death

trying to solve impossibilities and in

some way or other the imperfect

machinery of the new republic succe-

ded in electing a second one without

stirring up a revolution.

Such old time Junkers as Luden-

dort and Hindenburg hoped and may

have believed that the malady of re-

actionarism had sufficiently devel-

oped to permit them to start a move-

ment for the return of the ex-kaiser

or one of his intellectually feeble sons

to power. They and all their kind got

little satisfaction out of the election.

The Germans may not be the wis-

est folks in Europe but they have too

much sense to restore the Hohenzol-

erns to power.

Less fortunate lovers of the great

out doors and of dancing partners

must content themselves with bass and

trout fishing near their homes and

with the dancing companionship of

bobbed haired flappers of all ages

who frequent summer hotels during

the heated season. It looks slightly

unfair but it is quite likely that a

lot of us who stay at home and fish

only on Saturdays will have as much

fun as their royal highnesses.

The Roosevelt boys are making

their trip in the interest of science.

That sort of an expedition can always

be financed without expense to the

hunters, who have all the fun and at

the proper time write all the books

and collect the royalties on the same.

America

Is About to Invade

England. The Army Polo Team that

so gloriously walloped the British

invaders last summer is sailing in a

few days for a series of matches.

Quite a party will make the trip.

First there will be ten or twelve play-

ers, all officers of the army. Polo is

played on horseback and that calls

for at least two ponies for each play-

er. Then the ponies must be well

caared for which makes it necessary

to have one groom or should we say

valet, for about every two "mounts."

Then of course the entire settle-

ment of American nobocracy that

lives on Long Island for horseabout

will accompany the team. All of them

assisted in the entertainment of the

"dear prince" while he was attending

the matches last summer and are

therefore assured of free quarters

and food when they get to the other

side. England always pays her debts.

social as well as financial. What a

time will be had by the lads and gals!

Dreadnaughts

Got An Awful Black Eye

In the tests that they were had to de-

termine whether General Mitchell

knew what he was talking about

when he declared that the day of the

battleship is over and the day of the

flying ship is at hand. Air targets,

the size of aeroplanes, were fired at

by some hundreds of anti aircraft

guns all at the same time and for as

long as the target was in range. Not

a single hit was scored out of hun-

dreds, perhaps thousands of shots.

Then the test was reversed. A

target the size of a battleship was

marked out on the ground and the

airmen were told to hit it. They did.

Almost every bomb dropped from

varying heights made a bulls eye. If

the target had been a real battleship

out in deep water it would have been

sent to the bottom at once. If the tar-

get had been a fleet of a dozen bat-

tleships they would all be peacefully

sleeping along with McGinty at the

bottom of the sea at this very mome-

nt. The tests prove that any aer-

oplane properly handled can hit any

battleship and that no gun from a

battleship may hope to make even a

single hit against a fleet of air ships.

If we should get into war with any

nation well equipped with aero-

planes it would be necessary to hide

all our FIFTY MILLION DOLLAR

discussed.

The next meeting will be held at

Frankfort in June.

Those present at this meeting from

the different Locals or towns were:

Snipe Creek Local No. 924: Mr.

and Mrs. Charles Breuninger, Mr.

and Mrs. B. F. Kooser, Mr. and

Mr. R. H. Farrar, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Cas-

sidy, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Harry,

John Ekstrum, Dell Olson, Mr. and

Mrs. D. Cassidy, Mrs. Charles

Studer, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Spiller,

Wade Temple, Carl Anderson, Mr.

and Mrs. B. W. Graham, Miss Ruby

Graham, John Harris, Mr. and Mrs.

George Tuttle, Mr. and Mrs. A. Nie-

berding, Mr. and Mrs. Marion Wolf-

gang, Mr. and Mrs. Lysie Cassidy,

Uhl Totten, Mrs. C. M. Spiller, Rus-

sell Cassidy and H. L. Feldhausen.

Hatten Local: Mr. and Mrs. J. G.

Chase, Miss Julia Wendel, Thomas

Wondel, Fred Bauer, Mrs. Mary A.

McKibbin, Mrs. Robert Giles, A. L.

Jones and Wm. McKibbin.

Hopewell Local: Mr. and Mrs. D.

Richard Mackey, Mr. and Mrs. A. D.

Fitch, D. O. Dexter.

Frankfort Local: A. J. Wempe.

Summit Local: Mr. and Mrs. Ed

Warner, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Waters,

Miss Anna VanLew, Mr. and Mrs.

Roy Miller, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Stosz.

Mina Local: Amos Barklow, Mrs.

Ida Carney.

Various matters were then freely

Georgia, Louisiana, South Carolina

and North Carolina.

It requires only the slightest know-

ledge of politics to see that every

one of the democratic senators whose

term will expire in two years is from

a state that is certainly democratic.

On the other hand the republican

senators from Arizona, Indiana, Ken-

tucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Ne-

vada, New York, Oklahoma, Washing-

ton and Wisconsin will be forced to

fight like gladiators if they hope to be

returned to Washington.

In addition to all its old time dig-</

The Countrywoman

If you smile a little more
And I would kinder be
If you would stop to think before
You speak of faults you see;
If I would show more patience, too,
With all with whom I'm hurried,
Then I would help—and so would you
To make a better world.

WON'T YOU HELP?

And here is a practical way to help a great many in the near future, and in a very definite way. No one person has a monopoly of knowledge or ability but almost everyone has had some bright idea which would help others, if passed along. If you have worked out some particular labor saving device or have a recipe peculiar to your own kitchen or locality, won't you show the spirit of helpfulness by passing it along and letting our page be the medium? The things that are learned by experience are so much more worth while than those we own. And there must be capable efficient housewives among the readers of this magazine, who would be willing to send for publication some one helpful item out of their own domestic experience. It is really a duty we owe to others to pass along any idea that might lighten the burden of the everyday worker. Don't wait for further urging but send us at once your favorite recipe or household expedient.

SUGGESTION FOR HAT SELECTION

Master will soon be here and with it will come the annual "Easter bonnet."

In selecting the spring hat, it will pay to study one's general proportions, one's wardrobe, and the occasions on which it is to be worn, in order to make a wise choice. Home economics extension specialists give the following suggestions as guides in the purchase or making of a hat. No matter how beautiful is a hat, if it does not harmonize with the rest of the costume, it has failed to fulfill its function. When a woman is clever enough to design her own hats or the budget allows several hats for each season of the year, the problem is not a difficult one to solve; but when only one new hat may be had in two or three years, much more careful thought is required. That hat selected should not be a picture hat because this would not look well on the street; nor should it be a strictly tailored type because this mannish effect would be too severe to wear with a costume of many dainty occasions. Neither should it be a conspicuous style or color because both the owner and her friends would soon tire of it.

The hat for general wear should be durable, not only in material but in style so that it may be worn for more than one season without appearing shabby. To be durable in style means that it must be conservative in every way, so that it will buy the best and it possible, make it herself. To be safe it is best to have the hat and suit or dress of the same color. To give variety the hat may be darker or lighter in color and may be of different material. The design carried out in the dress may be repeated in the hat. Sport hats are often made of the same material as the dress. Some part of the costume should always be included in the hat in order to make it a part of the whole design. This may be done in color, line or material.

A carefully designed hat must be suited to the figure. It is always best in selecting a hat to choose it before the figure has been taken into consideration. The hat may not be in good proportion to the shoulders, hips or posture. The woman of average slender weight does not have the problems which confront her tall slender sister or her short, stout one. No matter how much beauty a hat may possess as a hat, a dressy hat of lace, brocade and feathers will never look well if worn on the street. A hat of brilliant color, red, yellow or green looks just as much out of place at church.

As a place to guide in hat selection, the home economics extension specialists suggest answering the following questions: Is the kind of hat you need? Is it fitted to the purpose in line, texture and color? Does it harmonize with the garments with which it is to be worn? Is it suitable to your individual type and personality? Does it serve as the kind of frame you need for your face? Do the lines, texture and color bring out the best qualities of your face? Is the quality of the material and workmanship such that they add to the beauty of the hat? Is it artistic or merely fashionable?

GREENS

People who like green cans never get enough from the early spring wild dandelions to the last of whatever varieties are grown in the garden. We know one husband, who feels much abused if at least half a dozen messes of dandelion greens do not find their way to the family table every spring—and by "messes" we mean enough to be served at a second meal at least. So—garden dandelions, kale (not the pocket book variety!) Swiss chard, and mustard have always been regulars in our garden. Kale is hardly above zero, and is much improved by frost, so may be used even in early winter. The dwarf green curled Scotch is the best variety to sow. The men folks may be horrified at the idea of sowing seed for such weeds as dandelions, but if you like them at all there is no danger of their going to seed. Swiss chard belongs to the beet family, and the Lucullus Crumpled Leaved is the best sort of plant. The leaves are cut close to the base of the plant leaving the roots to keep on bearing more.

Perhaps the best of the lot is the "Fordhook Fanny" or "Ostrich Plume" mustard. The long plume like leaves

are cut like the spinach, and it may be cooked by itself or makes a grand addition to other greens, giving a sort of zip to their flavor. As soon as blossoms show themselves they should be picked off to prevent going to seed.

FARM PROSPERITY AND SCHOOL SUPPORT

Improved methods of marketing farm products are among the essentials to more liberal school support and consequently to good schools for country children, according to address and discussions at the Department of Rural Education which held its annual meeting in Cincinnati, on February 23-26. The trend of the three-day discussions centered around the idea of conservation. This must be conservation of the products and resources of the farm itself in order that sufficient revenue may be forthcoming to enable the farm family to participate in the world's accumulation of culture as well as in realization of higher ideals of comfort and happiness. Conservation of the combined resources of the farm communities which make up the unit of school support is necessary in order that these may be tapped and distributed to the best advantage. Last but not least, there must be conservation of the children's educational interests through a professionally administered school or school system as represented by intelligent centralization of the units of taxation as well as the consolidation of school units.

LONGER TERMS FOR COUNTRY SCHOOLS

The gradual lengthening of the term for rural schools in nearly all the states is one of the encouraging facts of the past few years. In 1912 the average length of the school year for all the state school systems, including city and country schools, was 155 days. Apparently the average length of term in the cities, large and small, was 132 days, leaving 134 days as the average for the rural schools, including country villages. In 1920 the average length of term had increased to 162 days for the United States, or approximately 133 days for city and 141 days for rural schools. In 1922 the average for all the states had increased to 164 days. 183 days for city schools and 145 for rural, and in country village schools. Special reports made to the Rural School Division of the U. S. Bureau of Education from about 60 per cent of the county superintendents for the year 1924 indicate that the rural school term is now about 148 days. This increase is largely due to the growth of consolidated schools and the strengthening of the schools in country villages which serve a good percentage of the rural population. However, even the states are receiving the benefits of the somewhat longer term. In 21 states the one-room schools are open 160 days or longer. In 14 states 140 days but less than 160 in 8 states 120 but less than 140. In 11 states the one-room schools have terms of less than 120 days.

CONSOLIDATION OF SCHOOLS A GROWING TENDENCY

County schools in the United States are being centralized with increasing intelligence and forethought. According to estimates recently made in the Bureau of Education of the Department of the Interior, approximately 9 million children of the farm population and 3 million additional rural children living in small villages and other farm communities, in all 12 million children, are enrolled in schools which may properly be called rural. These schools are classified as follows: One-teacher schools of which there were at the close of 1924 about 168,000 enrolling approximately four and three-fourths million children; two, three and four-teacher schools in the open country enrolling on the same date approximately one and one-half million children; schools in villages of 500 and under enrolling approximately two and one-fourth million children, and three-fourths of a million rural children enrolled in schools of the larger towns and in others not included in above classification. It is also estimated that there are approximately 150,000 teachers now employed in 14,000 consolidated schools in the United States. That these children are receiving educational advantages superior in quality to those generally afforded by the small isolated schools of the one, two, and three teacher type is generally acknowledged. Wherever feasible, there is a tendency, growing in strength and extent to consolidate small rural schools.

WHAT BOOKS DO CHILDREN LIKE

Now that there are many more libraries books to put into children's hands than there were a few years ago increasing interest has developed in giving children the books for which they will care so much that they will not only enjoy them but form a taste for reading many others. Superintendent Carlton W. Washburn of Winnetka, Illinois, is making a study which will offer much necessary information contributed chiefly by the children themselves. By means of a standard test the reading ability of each child is first determined. With the results of this test as a guide, books are allotted by research experts to the children according to their reading ability. The books are selected from the American Library Association list or other lists compiled by experts in the selection of children's reading. These books are then graded on the basis of ballots cast by the children as follows: Each child is asked to write the title, author and publisher of the book and place a cross before one of the following captions: One of the

best books I have read; a good book, like it; not so very interesting; I do not like it. In addition, each child marks one of the four following captions: Too easy; just about right; a little hard; too hard.

From the 4050 ballots required for each book the Winnetka research office determines the reading ability which appears to be necessary to result in enjoyment of any particular book. It is hoped that by September, 1925, it will be possible to publish a carefully graded, carefully selected list of from 500 to 1,000 books for children. This list should prove valuable to supervisors, teachers, and children.

NOVELTIES IN THE GARDEN

It is monotony that makes work seem drudgery. Very often greater muscular effort is put forth in all tasks than is ever called upon in the course of a day's work. Inconveniences are endured on pleasure trips that would call forth all sorts of expostulations if inflicted at home. It is not the toll, nor the long hours of labor that cause the every day tasks of life to become burdensome—it is the lack of novelty, the dreary monotony. Work becomes interesting enough when done with a new piece of farm machinery, or with a new labor saving device, or under any new conditions. And no work of any kind is so successful as that done by one who enjoys doing it. And so, what might seem drudgery to some the cultivation of the family garden may become a most interesting experiment if novelties are added to the list of vegetables usually grown, and many, toothsome additions may be made to the family menu.

So, having plenty of garden room, and being of a somewhat experimental turn of mind, we have planted pretty nearly everything that grows except peanuts. Somehow, we never got around to trying peanuts, mainly because they need to be planted early in order to mature, and like most farmers' gardens, ours was seldom plowed until the rush of spring work was over. So the peanuts still remain one of the "might have beens." Nor have all our attempts been successful, for various reasons. The artichokes, which are perennials, were planted in one corner where they should have been sown, but when the hired man went out to plough the garden the next spring they came. The mushrooms experiment was also far from a success. They were planted in a box in the cellar, according to directions, and some came up, but good taste forbids telling what they tasted like. In fact, it took quite some time to live down the jokes made by the family because of the mushroom experiment.

Nevertheless, undaunted by these failures we have continued planting such things as took the fancy, some times just curious to see what they would turn out to be. And like many others, went ordering seeds in the early spring, our ideas were often very much bigger than our ability to carry so much garden stuff. The which would do fair to stamp us along in the hot days of August, so that we had to call for help. Year after year we have grown more and more needed for our own family use, but the garden has been a great pride and pleasure to share with so fortunate friends, with their tiny town gardens.

HONOR ROLL

Custer Local 693—Geo. Kaad, Jr., Randall, 6 paid. Schoenchen, 1619—J. P. Kramer, St. Marys, 12 paid. Brownville 1109—W. R. McVean, Brewster, Kans. 13 paid. Mt. Lebanon Local No. 526—H. L. Hulse, Stockton, 7 paid. Barrett Local 107—Sidney Johnson, Frankfort, 7 paid. Volunteer 1488—E. C. Timmons, Geneseo, 9 paid. Odell 730—W. F. McCullough, Belle ville, 35 paid. Blue Valley 781—Chas. Musil, Home Rapids, 12 paid. Midway 857—C. S. Schwartz, Blue 16 members paid. Summit 1574—Mrs. Alice Ames Madison, 35 members paid. Franklin 1301—L. C. Heitschmidt, Geneseo, 13 paid. College Hill 1641—Mrs. J. M. Kimball, Manhattan, 6 paid. Lily Creek 2138—Florence Koppes, Marysville, 21 paid. Prairie College 1227—I. L. Bruning, Quila, 12 paid. Cass Ridge, 1038—Chas. Valenta, Lorraine, 16 paid. Liberty 883—Robt. Steels, Centerville, 25 paid. Everest 966—M. E. Sherbondy, Hunter, 5 paid. Pleasant View 7243—Fred Peterson, St. Marys, 31 paid. Robbers Roost 491—V. L. Maddy, Stockton, 18 paid. Obendorf 1275—Frank J. Braun, Centerville, 34 paid. Bavaria, 1978—C. A. Olson, Ba-

HONOR ROLL

varia, 7 members. Trivoli 1,001—W. H. Fleming, Geneseo, 14 members. Emmons 788—C. E. Wilson, Washington, 27 members. Three Corners 769—Geo. Crissman, Russell, 6 members. Sunflower 1745—Geo. Peirano, Wilson, 9 members. Prairie Dale, 370—Thos. Hamp, Luray, 8 paid. 2130, J. M. Harris, 12 members. Prairie Star 944—Anton F. Kepka, Wilson, 18 paid 1925. Morland Elevator No. 1822—W. P. Baird, Moreland, 84 all paid 1925. Liberty Local 925—Ed Mog, Wilson, 42, all paid, 1925. Point Lookout No. 1072—John Hoffmann, Ebon, 12 members. Rose Hill No. 1293—P. L. Dodd, Esbon, 8 paid. Excelsior 975—W. A. Shaffer, Wilson, Kans. 39 members. Dew Drop Local No. 454—Louis Tracewell, Lincoln, 5 paid. Admire No. 1256, J. F. Martin, Secretary—8 paid for 1925. Washington No. 1680, Geo. J. Meade, Secretary, Draxel, Mo.—17 paid. Sunrise Local No. 738, Chas. Radina Luray, 5 paid.

Herynk Local No. 1427—Heny Eden, Hanover, 19 paid. Pleasant Ridge 880, J. H. Crain, Greenleaf, 19 members paid. Amiot Local 432—Guy Reader, Stockton, 12 members paid. Round Grove Local 1213, R. M. Boyd, McLouth, 6 members paid. Hillside Local 1314, G. A. Clouse, Alma, 8 members paid. Butler Local 598, J. B. Joerg, Fort-mo, 12 members paid. Neutral Local 21068, Hobart Heffley Baxter Springs, 29 paid. Sunny Knoll Local 1377, Walter Thieme, Goff, 8 paid.

Walrus, 1966—Mrs. E. A. Wassaw, Horton, 18 members paid. Elm Creek 432—Guy Reader, Stockton, 12 members paid. Sylvan 1555—J. A. Reichard, Minneapolis, 10 members. Prairie Ridge 887—F. L. Robinson, Pawnee, Neb. 11 paid members. Stanwood 1330—G. V. Dunlap, Tongue, Kans. 8 paid members. West Hyatt 571—P. N. Dreiling, Ellis, 11 paid members. Udall 2013—H. E. Weeks, Udall, 95 paid members.

Deaver Flats Local 2117—H. Krebs Scott City, 10 members paid. Crestview Hill 1190—Gorhard Lefer, Wakarusa, 11 members paid. Lime 1625—W. M. Price, Wamego, 6 members paid. Healy 1400—C. M. Jensen, Healy, 71 members.

Advance Local No. 1889—F. F. Swenda, Ellsworth, 14 paid. Prairie Bell Local No. 1305—E. R. Werner, Colby, 22 paid. Burmeister Local No. 943—Roy Hunter, Ellsworth, 23 paid. Caldwell Local No. 2100—Chas. Dave Parsons, 7 paid. Mt. Vernon Local No. 489—J. P. Greibel, Stockton, 17 members. Twelve Mile Local No. 2002—C. H. Allen, Portis, 22 paid. Otis 16 paid. Bell Local 1565—H. A. Darrson, Lancaster, 27 paid. Sunnyside Local 1118—F. A. Moore, Wells, 5 members paid. Excelsior 17 Local—E. E. Hess, Grapeland, 16 members paid. Prairie Gem Local 540—Mrs. Chas. Oplinger, Jewell, 15 members paid. Horse Shoe Local 1010—Eddie Lesberg, Hanover, 48 members paid. Muldrow Local 1004—G. A. O'Neal, Brewster, 8 members paid. Silver Lake Local 679—Wm. Lutz, O'gallah, 12 members paid. Sand Creek Local 1220—W. A. Brown, Pomona, 9 members paid. Beach Glen Local 1148—G. W. Hauserman, Longford, 13 members paid.

Freemont Local 2014—A. W. Eisenmenger, Belvue, 14 members paid. Moss Springs Local 1901—C. C. Brown, Alta Vista, Kans. 41 members paid. Ogallah Local 2046—W. A. Tawney, Ogallah, 16 members paid.

BLACKBURN FARMERS ELEVATOR CO.

Grain, Seeds, Flour, Feed, Coal

Blackburn, Mo., March 20, 1925.

Mr. H. Garrison,
Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Sir:

The nine owners of hogs in the last car you sold us are more than pleased with the sale and insist that I write you their thanks and appreciations. You sell two thirds of the hogs that go on the K. C. market from this territory and should sell them all.

Yours very truly,

W. VANDERLINDEN

"This is the kind of service the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission, Kansas City, Missouri gives."

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.

LAND FOR SALE

184 ACRES NEAR FREE CATHOLIC High School. Splendid Buildings. \$14,000 Mortgage. Equity for sale or trade. Wm. Graves, St. Paul, Kansas.

Barns and Town Property Wanted. J. P. Commissioner. Write for blank. Smith Farm Agency, 1407 W. York St., Philadelphia.

AGENTS WANTED.

WE PAY \$200 Monthly Salary, furnish car and expenses to introduce our guaranteed poultry and stock powders. Rigley Company, 2175 Springfield, Illinois.

MALE HELP WANTED

SALESMAN WANTED for lubricating oils, greases and paints. Excellent opportunity. Write today. Franklin Institute, Dept. D 530, Rochester, N. H.

FEMALE HELP WANTED

WANTED—Girls—Women. Earn \$25.00 week. Learn Sewing Making. Sample Lesson FREE. Write today. Franklin Institute, Dept. D 530, Rochester, N. H.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE Collards, Tomato & Onion plant 40c 100; \$1.00, 500; \$1.50, 1000. Pepper & Eggplant 25c, 500; \$1.00, 1000. STAR PLANT CO., Ponto Texas

NANCY HALL and Porto Rico Potato Plants—packed in basket, roots protected. Also, new variety, early and late. Proof Cabbage plants—Early and late 50c 100; \$1.00, 200; \$1.50, 300. Postpaid. Tomato plants—leading varieties 25c, 50c, 100c. Postpaid. CLEMENT & WETZELIN, Chambers, Ky.

BOY BEANS—MORSE EARLY YELLOW Variety Redcleaned. \$2.00 F. R. Harris, J. McGilchey, Harris, Kansas.

FOR SALE SUDAN SEED—New Recleaned. Extra Good, 5c per lb. Sacks Free. Clyde Ramsey, Mayfield, Kansas.

WANTED TO HEAR from owner having farm or unimproved land for sale. John Bick, Chilpeaua Falls, Wisconsin.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKES 3 lbs. for \$1.00 prepaid. Fred Tacey, Milwaukee, Kansas.

FOR SALE SUDAN SEED Fine quality, recleaned \$3.75 per cwt. 1000 lbs. lot. Smaller lots \$2.00 per cwt. Assaria Hardware Co., Assaria, Kans.

CABBAGE AND ONION PLANTS. Hardy open field grown stock. Flat Dutch, Jersey and Charleston Wakefield. Cabbage Plants 50c-\$1.00. 500-\$1.25. 1000-\$2.00. Prepaid. Crystal Wax Bermuda Onion plants 50c-\$1.00. 1000-\$1.50. Prepaid. Prompt shipment, safe arrival guaranteed. Dealers wanted. L. T. Little, Jefferson, Texas.

DAHLIAS: DOZEN FINE MIXED \$1.00 Postpaid. L. G. Brown, Wilson, Kansas.

"PURE," CERTIFIED, EARLY SUMAC CAYENNE. Pink leaf, Dwarf habit. Seed of high germination for sale by the Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kansas.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE AND ONION PLANTS. Grown in open field, strong, well-rooted plants packed after to bundle, damp moss to roots, each bundle labeled separately with variety name. Cabbage: Early Jersey and Charleston Wakefield. Cabbage Succession, Copenhagen Market, Early and Late Flat Dutch, Parcel Post, prepaid, 30c; 50c; 100c; \$1.25; 1,000, \$2; 5,000, \$9.50; express collect, 5,000, \$8.25; 10,000, \$10.00. Onions, Crystal Wax, 50c; 100c; 500c, 1000c, 5000c, \$8.50; 10,000, \$12.50. Full cost, prompt shipment. Safe arrival; satisfaction guaranteed. UNION PLANT COMPANY, Texas-kans, Ark.

POULTRY.

CHOICE SINGLE COMB Dark Brown Leghorn Eggs \$4.00 per 100. Virgo Butts, Norton, Kansas.

FOR SALE WHITE WYANDOTT EGGS Farm Eggs \$1.00—15, \$4.00—100 Progressive everlasting Strawberry plants 100c—\$1.00, for season. Mrs. Burle Parss, Norton, Kansas.

IMPERIAL RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS \$3.00 per 100 Pen \$3.50 per 100. Clara Phillips, Carlton, Kansas.

WINTER LAY SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorn Eggs, \$4.50 per 100 prepaid. J. M. O'Connell, Logan, Kansas.

EMMETT FARM WHITE ROCKS eggs \$3.00-100. Samuel Teaford, Norton, Kansas.

S. C. W. LEHIGH EGGS From high producing hens. Range flock, High fertility. Prol and culled to lay Mrs. J. E. Burns, Bazaar, Kansas, Star Route.

CHICKS—All breeds Hundred per cent live delivery. Guaranteed to please. SEBES' HATCHERY, Leavenworth, Kans.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND WHITE EGGS \$5.00 per hundred Pen \$5.50 per 15. R. M. White, Canton, Kansas.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE

WILL RECEIVE SEALED BIDS UP TO One O'clock, April 15, 1925. On the following: Concrete Elevator 20,000 bu. Capacity, Warehouse 23 by 40, Full Basement, Furniture and Fixtures, Coal Bin. Reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Farmers Union Co-Operative Ass'n, Olathe, Kansas; Henry Rothe, Sec., Bison, Kans.

FARMERS' UNION DIRECTORY

NATIONAL OFFICERS

C. E. Barrett, Pres., Union City, Ga.
E. L. Harrison, Vice Pres., Lexington, Ky.
A. C. Davis, Secretary, Springfield, Mo.
W. C. Landers, Lecturer, Salina, Kans.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

John Tromble, Salina, Kansas
C. J. Caborne, Omaha, Neb.
Geo. M. Bowles, Lynchburg, Va.
J. M. Cellis, Denver, Colo.
J. W. Hatcheller, Mission Hill, S. D.

KANSAS OFFICERS

John Tromble, Pres., Salina
W. C. Landers, Vice Pres., Salina
C. E. Barrett, State Secretary, Salina
Grant Buss, Treasurer, Weadeston
J. A. Sobel, Conductor, Emporia
M. O. Glesner, Lecturer, Salina

DIRECTORS

W. P. Lamberton, Fairview
O. M. Lippert, Salina
C. E. Huff, Oronoke
A. E. Henderson, Kincaid
Carl Clark, McFarlane

LECTURE BUREAU

M. O. Glesner, State Lecturer
W. C. Landers, Salina
Hon. John Tromble, Salina

GENERAL ATTORNEY

Jerome S. Koehler
405-10 Live Stock Bldg.
Kansas City, Kansas

Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission

405-10 Live Stock Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo.
Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Co.

Salina, Kansas
Farmers' Union Auditing Association
Thomas E. Dunn, Salina, Kansas

Farmers' Union State Bank

Kansas City, Kansas
Kansas Union Farmer,
Salina, Kansas

LIVESTOCK.

Bluestem grass should be burned in order that the pasture will be clean thus insuring even grazing throughout. But it must be burned early so as not to damage the young grass. Stockmen should not be in too great a hurry to pasture bluestem grass in the spring. They should wait until the grass has had a good start. Green damage has been done Kansas bluestem pastures by grazing too early.

MISCELLANEOUS

VEIL MATERNITY HOSPITAL AND BABY HOME caring for unfortunate young women before and during confinement. PRIVATE, ETHICAL, HONORABLE. 3223 East 11th St. Kansas City, Mo.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY.

Whereas our Heavenly Father has entered the home of our Brother Willis Gifford and borne away the precious gem of wife and mother, be it resolved that we, the members of Beiler Local No. 2088 extend to the sorrowing family and relatives our sincere and heartfelt sympathy. Furthermore, we resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and to the Garnett Review and Kansas Farmers Union for publication.

SALINA SANITARIUM

J. M. Gaume, M. D.
Specialist rectal and colon diseases. Also Sulphur Baths for Rheumatism. Files cured without the knife. Little or no detention from business. Phone 2006, Salina, Kansas. Call or write for further information.

\$5 A THOUSAND LETTER HEADS OR ENVELOPES

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

ORDER ROSES NOW.

Field grown 3 year-old Plants. All the Favorites. 50 ots. each. 12 for \$5.00. 2 year old. Same varieties. 5 for \$2.00; 12 for \$3.50.

Gladiali, Dahlias, Peonies and other Flowers. Send for Full List.

All orders Prepaid. C. O. D. if desired.

R. J. GIBBONS, Mt. Holly, N. J.

KANSAS CITY HAY MARKET REPORT.

Receipts of hay this week were: Prairie, 106 cars; Alfalfa, 264 cars; Timothy, 85 cars; Clover Mixed, 9 cars; Clover, 1 car; Straw, 4; total 419 cars.

Receipts are light this week, owing to the fact that there was no hay market either yesterday or today, on account of rain.

Alfalfa was quoted generally one dollar down this week. Prices on other hay were unchanged. The demand is good for upper grades of hay, but low grades and damaged hay are not wanted.

Nominal Quotations, April 3, 1925.

No. 1—\$10.50-11.50.
No. 2—\$9.50-10.00.
No. 3—\$6.50-9.00.

Alfalfa:

Sel. fair—\$23.00-27.00.
Choice—\$20.00-22.50.
No. 1—\$17.00-20.00.
Standard—\$13.50-16.50.
No. 2—\$10.00-13.00.
No. 3—\$6.00-9.50.

Timothy:

No. 1—\$12.00-15.50.
Standard—\$14.00-14.50.
No. 2—\$12.50-13.50.
No. 3—\$10.00-12.00.

Clover Mixed:

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 the state in this space in the near future.

BELVIEW LOCAL NO. 2042.
First and Third Thursday, John T. Anderson, Sec.

BROGAN LOCAL NO. 226.
Second and Fourth Thursday, L. L. Venneman, Sec.

BURNHAM LOCAL NO. 408.
First and Third Thursday, O. J. Lam. Nelson, Sec.

BUCKEYE LOCAL NO. 1081.
First and Third Wednesday, J. J. Maska, Sec.

COLUMBIA LOCAL NO. 1228.
Second and Fourth Friday, Lee Bonar, Sec.

COUNCIL CORNERS LOCAL NO. 1788.
First and Third Monday, Ethel Roberts, Sec.

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

CLEVELAND LOCAL NO. 864.
Third Tuesday, Geo. J. Schoenhof, Sec.

CARLTON LOCAL NO. 1911.
Second and Fourth Wednesday, R. J. Logan, Sec.

COLLINS LOCAL NO. 684.
Fourth Wednesday, Winifred Crispin, Sec.

DIST. 57 LOCAL NO. 1232.
Last Friday in Each Month, Mrs. Ernest Brauch, Sec.

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

ELLSWORTH LOCAL NO. 2079.
First and Third Thursday, Brad Hooper, Sec.

FREMONT LOCAL NO. 2014.
First Friday in Each Month, A. W. Eisenmeyer, Sec.

FONTANA LOCAL NO. 1739.
First and Third Friday, W. H. Sylvester, Sec.

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

HERYNE LOCAL NO. 1427.
Second and Third Tuesday, Henry Eden, Sec.

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

HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 1558.
First and Third Wednesday, W. R. Fuhrman, Sec.

I. N. L. LOCAL NO. 1499.
Second and Fourth Tuesday, C. O. Taubbe, Sec.

LIVINGSTON LOCAL NO. 1264.
First and Third Friday, Clyde B. Wells, Sec.

LOST SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 885.
Second Saturday of each month, H. D. Bevas, Sec.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 1888.
First and Third Friday, R. Lawrence Wright, Sec.

MARINE LOCAL NO. 648.
First and Third Friday, Albert Spoonman, Sec.

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

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

NEWBERRY LOCAL NO. 1022.
First and Third Monday, R. J. Mockenhauer, Sec.

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

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

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

PLEASANT HARBOR LOCAL NO. 2035.
First and Third Friday, Minnie Carico, Sec.

PRETTY CREEK LOCAL NO. 1832.
First and Third Wednesday, H. C. Mathias, Sec.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1306.
First and Third Wednesday, W. T. Flinn, Sec.

RIVERSIDE LOCAL NO. 2028.
Second Wednesday of each month, Mrs. Frank McClelland, Sec.

ROCK CREEK LOCAL NO. 1810.
First and Third Friday, S. J. Lohr, Sec.

RURAL REST LOCAL NO. 2123.
First and Third Saturday, Pauline Cowser, Sec.

SILVERDALE LOCAL NO. 2061.
Second and Fourth Wednesday, J. F. Lewis, Sec.

SPENCE LOCAL NO. 961.
Last Wednesday of each month, John A. Martin, Sec.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 859.
Second and Fourth Wednesday, Mrs. E. H. Warner, Sec.

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

UNION VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1679.
Second and Fourth Tuesday, J. M. Wagner, Sec.

UNION LOCAL NO. 273.
Second and Fourth Thursday, Chas. Grossgrat, Sec.

UNION LOCAL NO. 2014.
Second and Fourth Friday, E. F. Luiz, Sec.

VASSAR LOCAL NO. 1779.
First and Third Thursday, Herman Wigger, Sec.

WOODBINE LOCAL NO. 1880.
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 number 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 NEGOSHO COUNTY.

Negosh 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,
Secy-Treas. J. O. Foust.

WABAUNSEE COUNTY.

The next regular meeting of the Wabaunsee County Farmers Union will be held at Paxico in the High School building on Saturday, April 11th, commencing promptly at 1:30 o'clock p. m. Local secretaries please send your credentials to the Secretary before this meeting and see that your local is represented.
State Lecturer, M. O. Glessner will address the meeting.
Joe Richmond, Co. Sec.

CHASE COUNTY.

Chase County Farmers Union will hold its second quarterly meeting in the Clement Union Hall at 10:00 o'clock, Saturday, April 11th.
M. W. Green, Co. Sec.

DIST. 57 LOCAL 1232.

Our Local meet at the school house Friday evening, March 27, with a full house. The meeting was called to order by President Frank Hafner. Thirty-three members answering roll call. After the business meeting a real enjoyable program was given. After which a pie supper was given. The next meeting will be held April 24th with a program and supper.
Mrs. E. Brauch, Sec.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 859.

Beattie, Kansas,
Mar. 28, 1925.

Dear Sir and Brother:
I am writing you a few lines. I notice all the other locals except the Summit Local No. 859. Well, I always did believe in using our own paper and our meeting notices are free, so why not use them?
The Summit Local No. 859 meets the second and fourth Wednesday in the month at the Frost School House. R. Miller, president.

I hope to see this in our paper in the next issue. Also the first quarterly meeting was held at Beattie, Mar. 20th. I will send you a clipping from the Beattie paper that I think will be of interest to the readers of our paper, to see what a good meeting that we farmers had at Beattie. One of the old Delegates of Blue Rapids said, "This is not ONE of the best county meetings that I have attended, but the BEST." HURRAH for Beattie. Let's keep the spirit up. Please note the attendance and it was a busy season of the year for the Farmer, just at Oat sowing time. Here's hoping that we have just as good a meeting at Frankfort in June.

Yours respectfully,
J. H. STOSZ, Beattie, Kan.
P. S. Also we will appear in the Honor Roll Soon.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

In a previous issue of this paper a letter from E. L. Bullard of Vassar, Kans. gave convincing reasons why the amendments should be passed. The following letter gives just as convincing reasons why they should not be passed.

HAWKINS LOCAL 1615.
The Hawkins Local 1615 met Tuesday evening, Mar. 24. Business of the evening was voting on the referendum ballot, and each article was very thoroughly discussed. We voted unanimously against the first amendment. Each and every one feels that the farmers' burden is as heavy as can be carried.

We belong to the Farmers Union for the benefits we may derive from it. If the initiation fee is raised to \$5 no more new members will join, and if the charter fee is raised to \$75 that will stop the organization of new locals.

According to the present ruling, our locals are left with simply nothing to work on, and at present our local treasury is almost depleted. How can you expect a local to do business on eighty cents from each member? You cut us down to nothing, while the state officers whom we have to scratch and dig to pay, draw high salaries and do nothing but perpetrate the work. Yet you think we ought to pay more. At last meeting I, as secretary, was instructed to voice the sentiment of this local in that if there is need for economy anywhere it had better start with some of the high salaried state officers. It surely could not have been better farmers who drew up such an amendment at the state meeting, as we have known nothing but economy for several years.

The second amendment we approve very much. The change may bring more to the state meeting.
Without something is done to encourage new members, our local will not be in a position to send a delegate next year. We were promised speakers to talk up the cooperative marketing plan, but none have appeared. However, we are trying very hard to keep our local alive the best we can with what little means is left us.

We hope for better prospects in the future.

Respectfully,
Mrs. L. C. Rice,
Ottawa, Kas.,
Sec. Hawkins,
Union No. 1615.

HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL 752

The Farmers Union members and their families were entertained to a free oyster supper and trimmings at Hopewell School House Wednesday night March 26th.

This local has 45 paid up members and about seventy five folks were in attendance at this meeting.
During a short business session presided over by President B. A. Hammond several items of interest were brought up and discussed, but lay on the table until the next meeting. Refreshment committee appointed for the following three months will be Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Ulrich, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Heaton and Mr. and Mrs. Everett Pence.

Short program was given and enjoyed as usual.

We are always glad to have visitors.

Mrs. W. S. Black, Cor. Secy.

J. C. Mohler, Secretary,

State Board of Agriculture
Kansas has achieved a new distinction and attained to a new conception of the value of its crops. For the first time, Kansas is rated as fourth in the value of all crops, in 1924, according to the official report of the United States Department of Agriculture just received by the State Board of Agriculture. Texas is first as usual, Illinois second, and Iowa third.

Here are the official figures:

1. Texas \$920,081,000
2. Illinois 554,018,000
3. Iowa 531,136,000
4. Kansas 459,924,000

This is just like Uncle Sam greeting Kansas on her birthday with "Many Happy Returns." "The knowledge that Kansas has moved up a notch from the State's best previous record, to fourth place in agricultural wealth ought to impart fresh enthusiasm to Kansas Day celebrations all over the country tomorrow," commented Secretary J. C. Mohler, of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, as he scanned the government report, "and justify increased pride in the richness of the state's natural resources. This advancement more firmly than ever establishes the prestige of Kansas as an agricultural empire that is growing fast, and enhances the respect in which the state is held as a foremost contributor to the nation's storehouse. By consistently following the policy of systematic development, Kansas is likely to land at the head of the procession some of these days, for we are making constant progress."

"Last year Kansas was first in wheat, producing between one-fifth and one-sixth of the total wheat crop of the United States, third in alfalfa, fifth in corn and fifth in prairie hay. The wheat crop of Kansas alone was worth \$198,784,000, according to the government report.
"Doubtless many former Kansans, when they learn that the value of the Kansas crops of 1924, amounted to \$247 for every man, woman and child within our borders, will yearn to return and share in the wealth that is yielded up annually by the fertile soil of this 'parallelogram of plenty.' Anyway, they can rejoice with us that the old home state is forging ahead."

Japan's Allen Law
Japan purports to permit aliens to own real estate only when they belong to nations which grant the same privilege to her people. That is a fair and reasonable scheme of reciprocity to which exception cannot well be made. The awkward feature of the case, however, so far as we are concerned, lies in the fact that the American law as practiced in the matter of the individual states, does not permit aliens to acquire and hold land on equal terms with their own citizens, while others prohibit them from doing so. We have no national law on the subject, and the states which apply to the District of Columbia and the outlying Territories. Yet Japan must deal with us as a Nation and regard Americans as citizens of the United States and not of the individual states. She can permit aliens to acquire and hold land on equal terms with their own citizens, while others prohibit them from doing so. We have no national law on the subject, and the states which apply to the District of Columbia and the outlying Territories. Yet Japan must deal with us as a Nation and regard Americans as citizens of the United States and not of the individual states. She can permit aliens to acquire and hold land on equal terms with their own citizens, while others prohibit them from doing so.

WHY POTATOES RUN OUT

Seed-potato improvement is largely a matter of disease control, says the United States Department of Agriculture, according to the evidence at hand. Recent experimental findings with the group of so-called virus or degeneration diseases of potatoes, including mosaic, leaf-roll, spindle-tuber, streak, and curly dwarf, show that the so-called running-out, deterioration, senility, etc., of the potato is caused very largely if not entirely by these virus diseases. Reductions in yield ranging from 15 to 70 per cent are practically total loss in severe cases may result from these maladies.

The growers of seed potatoes should know, among other things, that certain potato maladies are carried by insects, that degeneration of potatoes is largely a result of insect-borne diseases, that it is not wise to develop and maintain healthy stock by planting it adjacent to diseased lots, that tubers from diseased plants propagate the disease, that bin selection of tubers without field inspection will not lead to the production of disease-free stock, and that certain practices of isolation of seed fields or plots coupled with special field inspection and the removal of diseased plants have been helpful in reducing the percentage of disease.

These factors in the improvement of seed potatoes are discussed in the United States Bulletin 1486, Why Potatoes Run Out, just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. A copy may be secured free of charge while the supply lasts by writing to the department at Washington, D. C.

MORE WORKERS NEEDED IN A BOARDSIDE FIELD

Six times as many boys and girls will be graduated from the public high schools this year as were a quarter of a century ago. Then what? Forty-six per cent will continue their education; 112,000 will enter college and 50,000 will enter other institutions. Guidance should be given them to assist in choosing and preparing for that vocation for which they are best adapted and in which they can render their greatest service to society.

Education offers one of the greatest fields of service. The teacher is entrusted with (1) preserving and passing on those experiences of the past most worth while, and (2) directing and developing, of the latest ability of each child in order that he may make his fullest contribution to society.

Women are becoming better prepared for and are entering more and more the fields of administration and research. Men are entering the ranks as teachers in increasing numbers. The number of men students colleges during the last biennial for which statistics have been compiled increased over 71 per cent. The percentage of men teachers increased in the past four years from 18 1/2 to 23 1/2 per cent of the total number employed.

The field of education is not a one track affair; it offers a variety of types of occupation. (1) Administration has added new fields for specialization. (2) Research is of growing importance. (3) Teaching itself offers numerous new fields for specialization.

Protein controls price of hard wheat.

"Until recent years, the price of wheat has been controlled almost entirely by its test weight and grade, but at present the percentage of protein has more to do with its value than anything else," says H. M. Bain, wheat director. The Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association. Con- taining he says: "The present value of high protein in hard wheat is clearly shown in the prices that have been paid on the Kansas City market during the past few weeks. During this time, the average premium paid for high protein, based on sales of No. 2 hard winter wheat, show that for 12 per cent protein the market paid 7 cents a bushel above the price of ordinary No. 2 wheat; for 12 1/2 percent protein it paid 10 1/2 cents above; for 13 percent protein it paid 14 cents above and for 14 percent protein it paid 18 cents above. This wide margin paid for the same grade of wheat on the same day and on the same market is, therefore, accounted for almost entirely by the difference in protein.

"The protein content of hard wheat may run as low as 8 to 9 percent and as high as 16 to 18 percent, but 12 percent is a high average. Wheat containing less than 12 percent seldom commands any premium.

"To considerable extent, the farmer can control the percentage of protein in his wheat. It is generally known that climate and soil have almost everything to do with protein. Low protein is caused, by wet seasons, sandy soil, lack of nitrogen in the soil and early preparation of the seedbed. A practical way to insure an adequate supply of soil nitrogen is to grow wheat in rotation with legumes, such as alfalfa, cow peas, soy beans and sweet clover. To prepare the seedbed in July or early August, will insure much more protein than later preparation. A top dressing of bone supply, if applied judiciously and not too much at a time."

CO-OPERATION CAN SAVE SMALL FARMERS

Is the typical American farmer, with his thin whiskers, high boots and other stage properties of the metropolitan cartoonist, to pass from the American scene because the tractor age of farming will have no use for him and his small holdings? A confident affirmative is the answer of many economists, who foresee farming industrialized with absentee owners, hired managers and hordes of farm laborers taking the farmers places.

That there is another way, and that even proud America should not hesitate to take lessons from smaller nations seems adequately proved by the remarkable achievements by the farmers of Denmark through their co-operative societies, published in our last issue. Additional evidence has just reached the All American Co-operative Commission from the Turkistan, a small country lying in the middle of Asia. Fifty tractors were introduced in 1924 to help cultivate the small holdings of cotton growers, the machines being owned in common through the co-operation. So successful has been this new method of obtaining the advantages of big scale production without abandoning individual ownership of the land that 2,000 tractors, purchased and operated co-operatively by the Turkistan farmers, are to be put in commission within the next two years.

DIARRHEA IN CHICKENS IS PREVENTABLE DISEASE

White diarrhea in chickens, a very infectious disease which may be transmitted from chick to chick by contact, is caused by a germ which multiplies rapidly in the body of the chick, causing a severe diarrhea that proves fatal in a large majority of the infected flocks. It has been definitely proved that hens which appear healthy may carry in their organs of reproduction the germ which causes this disease and which manifests itself in the young chicks within two or three days after hatching. Healthy chicks in the same incubators or brooders may become infected by contact, or by eating food or drinking from vessels that have become contaminated with the droppings of these sick chicks.

White diarrhea usually develops quickly, causing a heavy loss in chicks that are a few days to a week or more of age. The chicks huddle together, appear sleepy or stupid, and have no appetite. The droppings are white in color and thin causing a condition called "pated up behind." The chicks die within a few hours or days after the disease is noticed.

All sick chicks should be killed and, along with all litter, refuse, and feed that is found in the brooder house, burned. All utensils used in and about the brooder house, and the house itself should be thoroughly cleaned, scalded with boiling water, and disinfected. Only healthy chicks should be put in the disinfected brooder house. It is best if possible to move them to entirely new quarters.

No satisfactory medical treatment for infected chicks has been found. The disease may be prevented by hatching eggs from disease free flocks.

Certain drugs used in the drinking water aid in preventing the spread of disease in chicks. Bichloride of mercury in the proportion of 20 grams to every gallon of water is recommended. To save a good part of the ration, form a good part of the ration has once started requires constant care and untiring efforts.

FARMERS OUTLINE 1925 CO-OP PROGRAM

The Saskatchewan Farmers' Parliament, following closely on the heels of its Alberta counterpart, has just concluded its annual session at Regina with accomplishments recorded seed cake is a cheap ration,

States Department of Agriculture. A copy may be secured free of charge while the supply lasts by writing to the department at Washington, D. C.

SWINE PRODUCTION, NEW BULLETIN ISSUED BY

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
In utilizing farm wastes and in converting the concentrates raised on the farm into a marketable product, the hog is by far the most valuable farm animal, points out the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, in its new Farmers' Bulletin 1437, Swine Production. All regions of the United States may be considered suitable for raising hogs. The feeds used to grow and fatten hogs can be produced to a greater or less extent in practically every part of the country. Without the hog, profits in the big cattle-fattening industry of the Central West would be jeopardized.

The feeds necessary to grow and fatten hogs should be given first consideration when the question of location of a farm for hog raising is being contemplated. Feeds can be produced more abundantly in some localities than in others. Other factors, such as markets, climate, and quality of soil, also should be studied. It is best to start with but a few sows. As the herd increases in numbers a careful study of the farm should be made to determine what crops it will produce most successfully and how and to what extent hogs can be raised on the particular farm.

It is always advisable to use purebred animals in founding a herd. Much time and money are lost by starting with low-grade sows and building up the quality of the herd by the use of purebred boars. Copies of the bulletin may be had free, as long as the supply lasts, from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

OLD AUTO OIL GOOD FOR POULTRY PESTS

Farmers can well afford to get up before sunrise and paint the underside of the roosting poles of their poultry houses with worn out, crankcase oil mixed with kerosene, to rid their flocks of mites, according to tests made by the poultry department at South Dakota State College.

Wood preserver for treating fence posts, kerosene, sheep dip and kerosene and worn out crank case oil mixed half and half, were all tried at State College as means of ridding poultry of mites. According to G. L. Stevenson, poultryman at the college, the wood preserver killed the mites off the best and was the most lasting, but it costs about \$1.50 per gallon; so he advises the use of worn out, crankcase oil and kerosene. The crank case oil was secured at any garage very easily. Stevenson says that "if this hits the mite it gets them."

As the mites are on the under side of the roosts just before daylight, this is the time to give them their bath. The roosts should be smeared with a section of a time with a big brush, he well painted on the under side with the oil mixture.

Have you a little queen in your bee hive? If the beehive is queenless, it will soon be valueless, unless a new queen is ordered or unless the hive is united with some queenright colony.

A new queen may be purchased from the South, but the better way is to unite the queenless hive with a normal hive. This latter method will save time. However, the hive without a queen should never be united with a weak colony, according to H. C. Severin, state entomologist at South Dakota State College. Various methods may be followed in uniting colonies.

One good way is to put about three thicknesses of newspapers over the frames of the queenright colony and then put on the brood chamber of the queenless colony. In a few days the bees will have made holes through the paper and in two or three weeks it can be removed by the beekeeper.

WHY POTATOES RUN OUT

Seed-potato improvement is largely a matter of disease control, says the United States Department of Agriculture, according to the evidence at hand. Recent experimental findings with the group of so-called virus or degeneration diseases of potatoes, including mosaic, leaf-roll, spindle-tuber, streak, and curly dwarf, show that the so-called running-out, deterioration, senility, etc., of the potato is caused very largely if not entirely by these virus diseases. Reductions in yield ranging from 15 to 70 per cent are practically total loss in severe cases may result from these maladies.

The growers of seed potatoes should know, among other things, that certain potato maladies are carried by insects, that degeneration of potatoes is largely a result of insect-borne diseases, that it is not wise to develop and maintain healthy stock by planting it adjacent to diseased lots, that tubers from diseased plants propagate the disease, that bin selection of tubers without field inspection will not lead to the production of disease-free stock, and that certain practices of isolation of seed fields or plots coupled with special field inspection and the removal of diseased plants have been helpful in reducing the percentage of disease.

These factors in the improvement of seed potatoes are discussed in the United States Bulletin 1486, Why Potatoes Run Out, just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. A copy may be secured free of charge while the supply lasts by writing to the department at Washington, D. C.

States Department of Agriculture. A copy may be secured free of charge while the supply lasts by writing to the department at Washington, D. C.

States Department of Agriculture. A copy may be secured free of charge while the supply lasts by writing to the department at Washington, D. C.

States Department of Agriculture. A copy may be secured free of charge while the supply lasts by writing to the department at Washington, D. C.

States Department of Agriculture. A copy may be secured free of charge while the supply lasts by writing to the department at Washington, D. C.

States Department of Agriculture. A copy may be secured free of charge while the supply lasts by writing to the department at Washington, D. C.

States Department of Agriculture. A copy may be secured free of charge while the supply lasts by writing to the department at Washington, D. C.

States Department of Agriculture. A copy may be secured free of charge while the supply lasts by writing to the department at Washington, D. C.

States Department of Agriculture. A copy may be secured free of charge while the supply lasts by writing to the department at Washington, D. C.

States Department of Agriculture. A copy may be secured free of charge while the supply lasts by writing to the department at Washington, D. C.

States Department of Agriculture. A copy may be secured free of charge while the supply lasts by writing to the department at Washington, D. C.

States Department of Agriculture. A copy may be secured free of charge while the supply lasts by writing to the department at Washington, D. C.

States Department of Agriculture. A copy may be secured free of charge while the supply lasts by writing to the department at Washington, D. C.

States Department of Agriculture. A copy may be secured free of charge while the supply lasts by writing to the department at Washington, D. C.

States Department of Agriculture. A copy may be secured free of charge while the supply lasts by writing to the department at Washington, D. C.

States Department of Agriculture. A copy may be secured free of charge while the supply lasts by writing to the department at Washington, D. C.

States Department of Agriculture. A copy may be secured free of charge while the supply lasts by writing to the department at Washington, D. C.

States Department of Agriculture. A copy may be secured free of charge while the supply lasts by writing to the department at Washington, D. C.

FUJA
GRAIN AND HAY CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED
FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSN.,
Kansas City, Mo.
<