THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization :-: :-: Co-operation:-: :-: Education

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What Others Say About The Missouri Farmers

A Number of Letters that Prove Without A Doubt that Co-operative Marketing and the Other Co-operative Enterprises Are Being Watched from Every Corner from the Highest in Office to Some that are Not so Well Known, but Each Story is the Same that at Last the Farmer Has Something Worth While. The Key is Co-operation

President Harding's Endorsement.

"I know no single movement that promises more help toward the present relief and the permanent betterment of agricultural conditions, co-operative farm marketing. In the long run, government aid cannot be made effective unless the farmers shall be organized and alive to their own responsibility to establish and use practical instruments for the distribution of credits and the assurance of the most economical marketing methods."

President Coolidge Says:

"The final solution of the farmers' problems will be cooperative marketing organizations."

Late U. S. Secretary of Agriculture Endorses Use of Contracts.

"To the men on the six million farms of the United States, co-operative marketing is not an abstract theory, but a practical method of securing better marketing of their products with the improvements in grading, handling methods and production practices that the term, better marketing, implies. * * * The organizness to enable it to operate efficientation should have sufficient busily, and should control this business through definite legal contracts with its members."

Henry C. Wallace.

Endorsement of Co-Operative Creamery Manager

"We have 600 co-operative creameries here in Minnesota and a great many other farmers' cooperative orga zations. Practically all of them were organized on a non-contract basis. Most of them were organized, however, over twenty years ago when there was not the need for a producers' contract that there is at the present time.

The Cooperative Creameries Association and other cooperative associations that have organized within the past few years have practically all used a producers' contract running from three to five years.

Cooperation has grown to be a business requiring large capital. Cooperative Creameries organizing today require from $15,000.00 to $50,000.oo capital in proportion to the size of their business. This surely is not a "go-as-you-please" business, and we feel that there is justification in every farmer being required to assume a definite obligation in the business which is provided through a producers' contract. I do not know of any successful cooperative association anywhere today but that is using a producers' contract.

In our own business, we are selling over four million pounds of butter a month, and we are selling this butter largely under contract. For example, we had a contract with the United States Government for half a million pounds of butter which had to be filled in June and July. We could not think of entering into contracts of this nature unless we were protected by contracts with our members."

A. J. McGuire, General Manager.
Minnesota Co-Operative Creameries Association, Inc.

FARMERS ORGANIZATION LEADERS ENDORSE PRODUCERS' CONTRACT

Gov. Gunderson's Endorsement.

"Since returning to South Dakota, after attending your Annual Convention, I have had occasion at several meetings to refer to the splendid work done by the Missouri Farmers' Association. Our farmers are especially impressed with the fact that the Producers' Contract has been so generally signed by your farmers and are being marketed successfully through the Association.

Our farmers also realize that the secret of your success is due to the remarkable sincerity of purpose and the exceptional executive ability which your leaders have brought to the Association. And I have tried, in my feeble manner, to picture to our people that never-to-be-forgotten scene where ten thousand enthusiastic members greeted their officers in Annual Convention and thus pledged their loyal support.

In view of the remarkable success attained by your Association in Missouri, it is my opinion that the Producers' Contract will supplant the Commodity Contract in states where farming is generally diversified. The Producers' Contract reduces the farmers' problem to one single transaction. The Missouri Farmers' Association can market all the products of the farm much more economically than can be done by several associations, each marketing one single commodity.

I sincerely hope that the Producers' Contract will be signed up 100 % strong in Missouri and that the work will then be carried into other states."

Governor South Dakota.
Carl Gunderson,

Iowa for Producers' Contract.

"As to the Producers' Contract, I believe it is the solution of the co-operative marketing, but so far we have only tried out one commodity at a time. This method is perhaps all right in regions where only one commodity is produced, but in the middle-west where the production of our farms is varied it seems to me that one contract should cover all. The contract system is the only way a sales agency can determine, with any degree of accuracy, the amount of business it will be able to do. And as the success or failure of cooperative marketing will ultimately depend upon the volume of business we can readily see how vital it is to the entire structure that the volume be assured. This Contract is not signing the title of our property away to some big business concern, as we now do, but is simply agreeing to sell with our brother farmers through our own selling agency, owned, controlled and managed by ourselves. I believe that we will all endorse the contract system in the near future and I am sure we will not solve the problems of cooperative marketing, which ultimately means price control, until we do."

Milo Reno, President
Iowa Farmers' Union.

Governor Lowden's Endorsement.

"Agriculture finds itself with its millions of members freely competing among themselves, while it is obliged to sell its products in a highly organized industrial and commercial World. Now if the farmers are to put themselves upon terms of equality with the great industries, they must find some way to restore the proper relationship between the prices they receive for their products and the prices they pay for other commodities."

Ex-Governor Frank O. Lowden of Illinois. Governor Lowden signed a Cotton Growers' Contract two years ago.

Farmers 'Union President Wants Missouri to Sign 100 Percent.

"Replying to your request for my views in regard to the M. F. A. Producers' Contract, I will say that I certainly endorse your contract system of doing business.

I think it is the safest and soundest way to organize a co-operative association and any man that wants to join a cooperative association, in my mind, could have no objections to signing the Contract for the reason that he is going into it to better his condition and if he is going into it in good faith, he certainly would have no objections to signing the Contract to faithfully perform his part as a member. It is the producer and his neighbors who constitute the cooperative association and it is himself who is contracting his business with his fellow farmers, so he should have no hesitancy in signing the Contract to fulfill his obligations in part with his neghbors.

If all the states would take up your plan, in my mind, we would assist co-operative marketing and make it more substantial than it is at the present time in most cases. I certainly hope you will meet with 100 percent success."

John Tromble, President,
Kansas Farmers' Union.

Mr. Hulen's Comment on the Contract

"The farmer who signs the Producers' Contract thereby becomes a member of the Missouri Farmers' Association. The law under which the Association is incorporated excludes from membership therein all persons except those engaged in the production of agricultural products. It is an Association composed exclusively of producers of agricultural commodities. Party of the first part in the Producers' Contract is a single producer, the other party to the Contract is a single producer, the other party to the Contract is the organized body of producers. The Producers' Contract will succeed in its object if the producers, (whether of first or second party) are loyal to their obligation; no outside power can block their efforts or that result. The Producers' Contract, written with the assistance of trained experts of the United States Department of Agriculture, is sound in principle and grounded upon precedents of other successful cooperative enterprises. For the first time it is offered to the farmers of the State of Missouri. Unless they shirk their responsibility break faith with their fellowmen, five years hence our sister states of the Corn Belt, can point to the Missouri Farmers' Association, as well as the Burley Tobacco Growers, California Fruit Growers. New York Dairymen's League and other co-operative enterprises, as concrete examples of what farmers can do by organization based upon approved principles.

Ruby M. Hullen, Attorney
Missouri Farmers' Association.

ARE YOU ELIGIBLE?

The FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION will soon be ready to distribute its 1924 profits among its customers of this year.

It requires a great deal of work to put the stockholder record in order, as it must be before the dividend checks may be issued. Every man who expects to receive a dividend check from the FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION this year must own at least one dollar's worth of stock in this company.

IF YOU DO NOT ALRADY OWN STOCK make application at once. Your application must be in before December 31st, or you will not be eligible to receive a dividend check. The earlier your application is in the sooner we will be ready to start writing the checks. Do not hold up this work by delaying the buying of stock. Do not lose out on the dividend by waiting too long.

The FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION will soon be ready to divide this year's profit. Make sure you are in line to receive your share.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION.

Stock Yards. Kansas City, Mo.

BANKERS FAVOR COOPERATIVE MARKETING.

Resolutions on Agriculture by the American Bankers' Association

"We are glad to note a steady improvement in the conditions of the farmer, and we congratulate the agricultural community upon having organizations generally led by men who are showing marked breadth of vision and soundness of judgment in respect to the problems confronting this most important of our industries.

We can assure the farmers and livestock producers of the Country that the bankers will continue to lend their best aid in the solution of the manifold problems, which solution should be sought through private enterprises and not through government aid. We, therefore, approve of the various endeavors being made by the farmers themselves to increase the facilities for the orderly marketing of their products."

Orderly Marketing.

"I am glad to say that the relations of the War Finance Corporation with the associations to which it has made loans have been satisfactory. They have met the requirements and regulations of the Corporation in a whole-hearted way and have conducted their operations in a thoroughly business-like manner in almost every case. They have not only made considerable progress in bringing about more uniform grading and classification, furnishing a better basis for credit and insuring the more efficient handling of the product, but they have erected machinery which will greatly facilitate the gradual, orderly distribution of the products of their members."

Managing Director of the
Eugene Meyer, Jr.
War Finance Corp.

Sound in Principle.

"The question of cooperative marketing is beginning to attract a good deal of attention among farmers, business men and bankers. This new economic development impresses us as being thoroughly sound in principle, but its ultimate success will depend entirely on the business ability which those who are charged with its administration may display.

So long as they live up to the true object of their organizations, which is to market their products gradually as the demand for them will absorb them, nothing but good can come from their operations. I can think of no worthier movement to attract the interest of bankers."

Rudolf S. Hecht, President
Hibernia Bank and Trust
Company of New Orleans.

MISSOURI BANKERS ENDORSE PRODUCERS' CONTRACT

"This is to state that I have familiarized myself thoroughly with the Producers' Contract now being offered to the farmers of Missouri by the M. F. A. I have made a very careful study of same and wish to say that I consider it the best thing possible for the solution of the agricultural problem of the day. If every producer in the Country will sign the Contract and then live up to its covenants, allowing nothing to cause him to violate is provisions the day is not far distant when the farmer will have a much deserving voice in the marketing of his products and the buying of his necessary supplies. Every other busines is organized, why not the farmers organize? "In union there is strength" and the Producers' Contract offers the opportunity for that union now. Future developments may reveal better plans but this is undoubtedly the best thing in sight for the present. Every farmer should take advantage of this Contract and by so doing help himself as well as others.

I wish to lend the Producers' Contract my hearty approval."

Jesse A. Mitchell, Cashier
Citizens Bank of Ava.

Farmers' Only Salvation.

"I have had twenty-four years' experience in a country bank where over 90 percent of the business done is with the farmer * * * and as I see it, the only permanent salvation for the farmers, in the great Central States at least, is to organize so that he will have absolute control of his products. I believe the Missouri Farmers' Association Contract when in force will solve what I have recited in this letter."

George W. Cole, Cashier,
The Barnard State Bank.

Dr. Nelson Signs Contract.

Recently Dr. Nelson who is the owner of a fine 3,000 acre Cooper county farm and who is a big producer of grain and livestock made the following statement in The Missouri Farmer:

"A few weeks ago an opportunity was offorded me of signing the Producers' Contract, which I gladly embraced and I desire to say that in my opinion the Contract places in our hands an effective means by which we will be able to compel the balance of society to pay us 'Production cost and a reasonable profit' and I therefore commend it to the farmers of Missouri without reservation. For long, weary years we have competed against each other in selling our grain, live stock and produce. From now on let's do real team work—let's quit the hit and miss methods."

Dr. Arthur W. Nelson.

WHAT THE NEWSPAPERS SAY

Makes Cooperation 100 Percent Efficient.

"All men who are thoroughly ecquainted with farming conditions in the United States, including our President and the Department of Agriculture, realize that the best plan this far tried by the agriculturist as a remedy for some of his ills is cooperative marketing of farm products. Cooperative marketing eliminates those stations in the old marketing plan that have been earning a big portion of the farmers' profits—the middlemen. Cooperative marketing gives this profit back to the farmer. However, in order to market cooperatively, farmers must be organized. They must not only be organized in word but in action as well. Cooperative marketing cannot be a success until farmers really practice cooperation in the fullest sense by sticking with their organization.

That is the purpose of the M. F. A. Producers' Contract. This contract makes cooperative marketing 100 per cent efficient, because each farmer agrees and pledges to patronize his own marketing firm. This guarantees that the volume of business that makes possible the success the farmer is seeking. Success means more farm prosperity, and more farm prosperity means better business for the banker, merchant, professional man, manufacturer and many others. For these simple but serious reasons the Washington Citizen endorsed the Producers' Contract in Franklin county and is devoting a page to the cause every week."

Rusche & Krumsick, Publishers,
Washington Citizen.

Sound Principle.

"In my opinion, the Producers' Contract is the best thing for the farmer that could be evolved. It is sound and practical.

While its operation for the first few months of the Contract may not be satisfactory to all, yet the principle is sound and will work to the advantage of all producers after the machinery of the Contract has been put in gear.

I heartily endorse the Contract and am using my newspaper to tell about it and to influence the farmers in this vicinity to sign."

John E. Rush, Publisher
The Barnard Bulletin.

Will Shorten the Road to the Consumer.

"I believe that the farmer and his family should enjoy economic prosperity as much as any other class of American people. I believe that the past marketing system has robbed him of much that rightfully belonged to him because the road his products had to travel, before reaching the ultimate consumer, has been too long The Producers' Contract, in that it promises to shorten this road and give the farmer a greater return for produce without necessarily increasing the cost to the ultimate consumer, I believe is a step in the right direction.

I endorse the Contract, but I would not be responsible for leading anyone to believe that no difficulty will be met with in its operation.

I wish you and your organization the highest prosperity and success."

J. B. Denton, Junior Editor,

BUSINESS MEN ENDORSE PRODUCERS' CONTRACT.

Resolutions endorsing the Producers' Contract have been adopted by the business men of Mansfield, Grant City, Weaubleau, Mountain Grove, Ava, Hermann, Chillcothe, Dawn, Odessa, Maysville and Union.

The following resolutions were signed by every business man of Flemington, Missouri:

Whereas, the agricultural interests of the State are of the utmost importance to the people of this State and immediate community, and

Whereas, the State faces a demoralized condition of the farming interests, injuriously affecting all other business, and

Whereas, the highest interest of the State generally demand prompt and immediate relief therefrom, and

Whereas, the "Producers' Contract" of the Missouri Farmers' Association, Inc., is designed and intended to afford such relief and to prevent a repetition of such undesirable conditions, and

Whereas, we desire to assure the farmers of the Flemington trade territory that we will aid as best we can in the soluion of their manifold problems under the "Prducers' Contract" which seeks to improve the financial conditions of the farmers, not through government aid, but through their own enterprises,

Therefore, we the undersigned business men of Flemington, Missouri, do hereby endorse the Missouri Farmers' Association, Inc., and the endeavors of the farmers to perfect and improve the facilities for orderly marketing of their products under the "Producers' Contract."

Will Influence Grain Markets.

"I read with pleasure of the progress which has been made in the Contract drive. From my twenty-five years' experience in the grain business on the terminal markets I know that the farmers of the Corn Belt will never be able to have the influence on the central markets they deserve until the Producers' Contract, which I heartily endorse, is signed by a very large majority of them."

H. J. Fehr, Manager
Producers' Grain Commission Co.
St. Louis, Missouri.

Better Quality Will Be Assured.

"In going over the results obtained to date by the Selling Agencies, I can see where great progress has been made. I have heard nothing but praise for M. F. A. eggs during the recent conventions of the Produce-Dealers Associations. We have recently sold M. F. A. eggs at from one to four cents per dozen over regular quotations. If the Producers' Contract is signed by 75 percent of the farmers in Missouri, much more rapid strides can be made in the selling of farm products, for we then can be in position to assure our large buyers that we can supply high quality eggs in the large volume they demand. I, therefore, heartily endorse the Producers' Contract and hope every producer in Missouri will sign it."

John M. Shawhan, Manager
M. F. A. Egg and Poultry Selling Agency.

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1925 Dues

Local secretaries are hereby notified to collect 1925 dues as follows:

Yearly Dues	$2.25
County Dues	.20
TOTAL	$2.45

Of this amount $1.45 is to be sent to the State Secretary

C. E. BRASTED
Salina, Kansas

That "Jewish Conspiracy" In Agriculture

Carl Williams Tells About It in This Special Dispatch to the Kansas Union Farmer. He is the Editor of the Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman and Honorary President of the American Cotton Growers Exchange. He Says that A Movement as Successful as Co-operative Marketing, is Bound to Arouse the Wrath of Some Whose Profits Are Chopped Off. He Shows Some of the Ways that They Fight.

Five years ago the idea of commodity cooperative marketing was practically unknown outside of California. Today there are more than 100 associations of farmers with more than 1,000,000 members, and with a business in cotton, wheat, broomcorn, tobacco, potatoes or other crops which amounts to about $1,200,000,000 a year.

In the cotton south alone there are 15 cotton associations with nearly 300,000 members whose business in the last four years has totalled nearly $500,000,000.

It is not at all surprising that such a tremendous attempt on the part of farmers to take charge of the business of selling their own crops should arouse the wrath of many types of private businessmen. It would be much more surprising if these private business men failed to fight with every weapon they have.

At first they fought the business side of the cooperatives. They tried to block loans at the banks. They tried to block sales and to discredit the associations with buyers. Failing completely in these attempts they began to try to discredit the cooperative associations among the farmers themselves by criticizing methods of management and by making false statements about leaders in the cooperative movement.

The latest thing of this sort is the charge originated by The Dearborn Independent, which is being spread by private handlers of farm products everywhere that the whole commodity cooperative movement—cotton, wheat, broomcorn, tobacco, peanuts, melons, truck, prunes, raisins and all the rest—is nothing but a conspiracy among Jews to enslave the American farmers.

The cooperatives are alleged to be led by Jews, to be financed by Jews, to be selling their crops to Jews, and to be controlled generally by a small group of Jews for their own private and personal benefit. Aaron Sapiro is named as the head and front of this conspiracy.

Now, Aaron Sapiro is a Jew, and Sapiro has been connected with the cotton cooperative movement from the beginning. For the benefit of the tens of thousands of cotton association members who have some small confidence in the fact that it tries to tell the truth it might be well, therefore, to inquire whether these charges of Jewish conspiracy are true, and whether the cooperating farmers of Oklahoma and surrounding states are really being exploited for the benefit of Jews.

How much did Jews have to do with starting the cotton co-operative movement? To what degree do they control it?. Is the cotton of the co-operatives sold to Jews? Is there any group of Jews mixed up in the farmers' fight with the middlemen?

To get the answers to these questions we will have to go back some years, and the article will also have to become personal in order that the facts may be told.

It so happens that I am responsible, more than any other man, for Sapiro's connection with the cotton cooperative movement. For years previous to 1920, I had been hunting for a plan of cooperative marketing which would get for southern farmers a decent proportion of the consumer's dollar. I had not found the plan.

I first met Sapiro at the annual meeting of the American Cotton Association at Montgomery, Alabama, in April, 1920, when about 20 of us, including Walter Colbert, E. C. Orbison, J. N. Kirk and others, went there to see whether there was anything in the plans of that association which would help the cotton farmers of Oklahoma.

Sapiro was a California lawyer who had worked with some of the California cooperatives, and he had been invited to Montgomery by President J. S. Wannamaker of the American Cotton Association to tell what he knew about cooperative marketing.

Sapiro had a real plan. He had put into words with expert legal knowledge, the successful things which had been learned by cooperating farmers themselves through generations of trial and experience in California, Denmark and elsewhere.

The whole 20 of us from Oklahoma were charmed with Sapiro's knowledge of his subject and with the soundness of the plan, and we unanimously agreed that it was worth trying in Oklahoma. So I invited him to come to Oklahoma and tell us more about it.

Out of that invitation came the Oklahoma Cotton Growers Association with its more than 54,000 members. Out of it, also, came indirectly all of the other cotton association in the south. Other cotton farmers in other states heard of the Oklahoma movement, and they sent for Sapiro to tell them about it. But you may run down the complete list of the cotton marketing leaders in Texas, Arizona, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, North Carolina and Oklahoma, and you will not find a single Jew listed anywhere. Except, of course, the inevitable Sapiro, and he was there because the cotton farmers of the south wanted him to be there.

Oh, yes, there is one temporary exception. Another Jew comes into the picture for a moment only. When the organization campaign in South Carolina was well along the committee was confronted with failure for lack of money. I personally asked B. M. Baruch, a Jewish financier of New York who was born in South Carolina, to lend $15,000 to the organization committtee of his home state to keep the campaign from failure. He did so. The money was later repaid, and Baruch's connection with the cotton cooperative movement ended with the repayment. But his act was one of kindness which will not be forgotten by the South Carolina planters and farmers.

During the entire organization period of the cotton marketing movement, herefore, it does not appear that there was any sign of Jewish conspiracy to enslave the American farmer.

But how about finance? Do Jews control the purse strings of the cotton cooperatives?

Maybe so; but if so I haven't learned it. Sapiro once led me into a Jewish brokerage firm in New York, when in 1921 we were moving heaven and earth to borrow money to enable the Texas and Oklahoma associations to make advances to growers. But the Jew financial firm turned us both down cold.

The financial life of the then existing cotton cooperatives was saved that fall by government money loaned to us by the War Finance Corporation, which is a branch of the United States government and certainly not controlled by Jews. Much money has also been borrowed since then from the federal intermediate credit banks, which also are government institutions.

But from the beginning until now no money has been borrowed by any cotton cooperative from any Jewish bank, and none through any Jewish brokerage firm except last year for the Texas association, which got some money from Gentile banks through a Jew financial syndicate.

The sales of cotton show about the same thing. The actual records of all the cotton cooperatives show that in the four years of business, about two per cent have sold none to Jews. Considerating the fact that Jewish cotton firms are rather numerous in the world the surprising thing is that they did not buy more cotton, rather than less, from the cooperatives. The associations are looking for the high dollar for cotton, and they have no business to inquire into the color, race or religion of any man who is willing to pay it.

There is only one more question. Do the Jews control the cotton marketing movement, either directly or indirectly? As everybody knows, every cotton cooperative is governed by a board of directors elected by the farmers from among themselves. Complete control of the association rests in this board, who hire and fire and make association policies, subject to the will of the members as expressed in the annual meeting and elsewhere.

None of these directors in any of the 15 cotton associations have been Jews, and no association has ever had Jews in its employ with the exception of three or four young women stenographers who have at one time or another been on the payroll.

Excepting, of course, Sapiro, who is retained as legal counsel by the American Cotton Growers Exchange and by all of the state associations except the Staple Growers, the Mississippi short staple association, and the South Carolina, Alabama and Arizona associations. He holds the job of legal counsel and advisor because he knows his business. He is hired and fired just as any other employee is hired and fired, and he is the servant of the cotton associations and not their masters.

I know Sapiro pretty well, having worked with him under all sorts of conditions for almost five years. I have yet to discover in him a single dishonest thought, and I have proved to my own satisfaction that his fundamental motive in spreading the gospel of cooperative marketing has been his desire to be of service to "the under dog."

Some people charge that he is getting rich out of his legal fees from the cooperatives. I know what his fees from the cotton cooperatives have been, and I can cheerfully testify that they havee been less than any one of a dozen attorneys in Ok-

(Continued on page 3)

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

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

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.

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

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

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1924.

PUSHING PRODUCE ASSOCIATION.

The annual value of the poultry and dairy products made on Kansas farms is in the neighborhood of $60,000,000. Only wheat, corn and live stock are more important sources of income to Kansas farmers. The middlemen's rake-off on this SIXTY MILLION dollar business makes great fortunes every year for those who have made it their business to do the great marketing job that the farmers of Kansas have neglected or feared to tackle.

The Farmers Union of this state is now organizing a Produce Association. The contract is offered only to members of the organization. The plan is so sound and workable that success is certain if the farmers themselves will loyally cooperate in this enterprise. The possibilities of saving are greater even than in cooperative wheat marketing because under existing marketing conditions there is a much greater spread between the farmers price for dairy and poultry products than between the wheat growers and the miller's price of wheat.

The Organization Committee of the Farmers Union Produce Association now reports great interest in the movement. The sign-up, sufficient for profitable operation will go over the top within the next three weeks and the Association will be ready for incorporation when the Annual Convention of the Kansas Farmers Union meets in Salina in the second Wednesday in January.

The Committee is working in counties naturally tributary to Kansas City but will push organization in every part of the state just as soon as the minimum sign up required by the contract is secured. All who are interested are urged to write to Secretary A. L. Seamans, 106 New England Building, Kansas City, Mo., for information and literature. Localities not visited by the organizers should take steps to sign up the contracts in their Locals and so save the Association as much expenses as posible.

Brethren if you believe in the cooperation and in the Farmers Union be sure that your names are on the Marketing Contracts of the Farmers Union Produce Association before December 31st.

If your dues are paid for 1924 you are a good Union man and the next thing for you to do is to pay up for 1925. If all members would pay in advance each year the Board of Directors of the State Union could budget its program, save thousands of dollars and do better work than ever before.

TOPICS FOR LOCAL MEETINGS.

The National Farmers Union, recently in session at Oklahoma City, conformed to its usual custom and appointed a "Committee on Topics." M. O. Glessner, State Lecturer of the Kansas Farmers Union was chairman and made the report which the Convention adopted unanimously and without debate. It should be understood, of course, that the adoption of the report discussion did not carry with it any endorsement or approval of either the negative or affirmative side of any of the questions included. The only purpose of the Convention in this matter was to suggest a number of questions suitable for study and consideration by members of the organization throughout the country.

Locals may use the report in any one of several ways. Many of the topics are controversial matters which may be debated in the usual way. It is suggested that about half a dozen such questions be selected for formal debates with the speakers in the opposing sides assigned in advance. In all such debates it may be well to provide for a decision if it is understood that the verdict shall not be binding on the local organization or its members. There may be a board of judges or the verdict may be left to a vote of the audience. In no case should the speakers undertake to argue any of these subjects without careful, previous preparation.

It is likely that several of the topics can be most profitably used as subjects for essays or papers to be prepared by members selected for that purpose. If assignments are made far enough in advance it will be possible for the members selected to make a careful study of the topics and to make reports or addresses of very great value to the organization.

Some of the topics may be selected for extemporaneous discussion by the entire membership of Locals. This is especially true of those that have been considered from time to time in meetings or that have been previously discussed in the Kansas Union Farmer or in other papers that are read by the membership. Even here there should be an opportunity for study, for consulting references, and for careful consideration of all that is involved in the subject to be discussed by the whole meeting. To this end it may be well to announce topics for a general consideration one or two meetings in advance.

The report of the Committee follows:

"Should the organization of juvenile clubs similar to those in Kentucky and Colorado be undertaken."

"Shall woman's auxillary work be made a separate part of the Union."

"Can Live Stock Commission Companies organized by the Farmers Union get as good prices and operate as economically as old line firms."

"Is the organization of Insurance Companies by the Farmers Union desirable and profitable."

"Shall all Farmers Union business Associations be placed on a cash basis."

"Resolved that the chain store system is the best method of operating stores."

"Shall the Farmers Union constitution be so amended as to allow a free discussion of politics."

"Is a law compelling all citizens to vote at primary and general elections or pay a fine desirable."

"Shall local business associations confine its business to stockholding members only."

"Shall Congres have the power to veto a decision of the Supreme Court."

"Should Henry Ford or any other citizen be limited by law in the amount of wealth owned."

"Is commodity marketing on a contract basis preferable to the present system of marketing."

"Shall the common schools teach cooperative buying and selling."

"Are Credit Associations necessary in states where there is no cooperative banking law."

"Shall the Eighteenth Amendment be amended so as to make the user of tobacco in any form subject to a fine."

"Shall all state Union publications be merged into a national paper."

"In what way can the membership best demonstrate its loyalty to its organization."

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM.

The Committee on Legislation appointed by President Barrett to serve through the Twentieth Annual Session of the National Farmers Union was made up of the following delegates and officers: W. C. Lansdon, Delegate from Kansas; George H. Bowles, Secretary of the Virginia Farmers Union and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Union; J. W. Batcheller, President of the South Dakota Farmers Union and Secretary of the Board of Directors of the National Union; John A. Smoot, Delegate from Oklahoma; and Dr. George L. Sands, President of the Arkansas Farmers Union and Delegate from his state.

After some discussion and following a joint meeting with the Committee on Resolutions the Committee on Legislation decided to make a very short report, to endorse no pending or proposed legislation either by the name or number of any bill now under consideration in congress, to outline the immediate requirements of agriculture in the matter of national legislation, [illegible] to recommend that the President and Board of Directors of the National Farmers Union be designated as a Legislative Committee with authority to favor or oppose propositions in congress as in their judgment seemed wise. Following is the complete report of the Committee which was adopted unanimously by the Convention without debate:

"The exisiting conditions of American agriculture require the readjustment of freight rates on farm products; A revision of the tariff schedules covering imports in competition with commodities produced on our farms and on necessities used by farmers; the continuation of federal taxes on incomes, estates and gifts; our participation with representatives of employers and labor on all boards and commissions clothed with authority to determine wages and wage schedules which must finally be paid by production; the encouragement and assitance of the federal government in the formation of cooperative marketing agencies for farm products; a substantial reduction of public expenditures through economies in administration, and if possible in concord with other nations, the ultimate abandonment of all military and naval armaments and establishments not necessary for the protection of our sea borne commerce from piracy and our lives and property from lawlessness within national boundaries; and the continuing assurance of peaceful relations with all the nations of the world."

"The President and the Board of Directors of the National Farmers Union are here by appointment to act as the National legislative Committee of our organization and are authorized to support all legislative proposals that in their judgment are in conformity with the purposes herein set forth and to oppose the enactment of any and all measures in conflict with such requirements or that may in any way prevent or interfere with the establishment of the equality of agriculture with commerce and industry."

In adopting this short, compact program the National Union did not commit itself or its officers to the support of any particular piece of legislation. It was the opinion of the Committee, unanimously approved by the Convention, that our representatives at Washington should be left free to support any measure likely to advance our purposes and to oppose inimical propositions entirely regardless of their origin, the interests supporting them, or the individual senators and congressmen urging their passage. It was believed that this legislative plan would prevent our organization and its representatives from wasting their influence and efforts on measures specifically endorsed but hopeless of enactment.

Members of the Union throughout the state are asked to make a careful study of this legislative program and to hold themselves ready when called upon through this paper to use their influence with the members of congress and senators from Kansas. More can be done by individual letters to senators and congressmen than by any set of resolutions that could possibly be contructed. All the indications now point to the appearance of a considerable number of agricultural relief bills in congress early in the session. Such measures as are in harmony with our program should receive the support of all members of the Union.

COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES.

Everyone who knows anything at all about the history of the Farmers Union knows that it has done more than all other agencies combined to establish and develope cooperative agencies for farmers. Only a few, even of the best informed members, have any idea of the extent of Union cooperative agencies and of their immense annual business turn-over. It is important that every good Union man should be able to answer the question so often asked, "What has the Farmers Union ever done for agriculture?"

With the hope of securing more detailed information from the several states concerning the volume and results of Union cooperative enterprises the National Union:

"Resolved, That not less than thirty days prior to the meeting of the Convention of the National Farmers Union, the Secretary of the State Union of each organized state shall report to the Secretary of the National Union the volume and value of business done cooperatively during the preceding twelve months by agencies representing the Farmers Union; that cooperative activities engaged in interstate business shall report to the Secretary of State Union of each state in which it operates giving as nearly as possible the value and volume of business in that state; that the officials of each State Union shall require all cooperative enterprises operating in their respective states to make annual reports of the volumes and value of their business transactions; and that all cooperative activities failing or refusing to make such reports shall be required to refrain from using the name of the Farmers Union."

To make this resolution effective it is necessary that every secretary of a State Union should prepare an annual report of the results of Union cooperative business within his state. To make such a report a state secretary must have the assistance of the other state officers and the cooperation of directors and managers of Union cooperative business enterprises. There should be no difficulty in securing such assistance and cooperation since the ole purpose of this resolution is to enable the members of our organization to get complete and reliable information concerning the activities of entreprises. Such information widely distributed through the agencies of the State and National Unions will be of great help to our organization

Of course it will be impossible to get reports clear down to within four weeks of the National Convention. It is easily possible, however, for every properly managed cooperative association to furnish the Secretary of the State Union in which it operates with the volume and value of its business during its last fiscal year preceding each National Convention. If the spirit and purpose of this resolution are carried out the results will be helpful beyond measure. The annual report on cooperation compiled by the Secretary of the National Union will educate members and non-members alike and will soon convince the most skeptical that we have been too modest and conservative in our claims as to the value and importance of the work that the Farmers Union is doing for the farmers of this country.

QUESTIONS FOR DEBATE.

It costs too much to conduct a political campaign and hold elections in this country. In the present conditions politics is a rich man's game because it is so expensive to get an office and because in most cases the legitimate pay for public office holding is too small to tempt men who must earn a living and amass a competence to assure safety for themselves in their old age. Here are a few suggestions for debate:

Resolved, that no candidate for public office shall be allowed to spend any money for campaign services except his necessary personal expenses in presenting his claims for support to the voters;

Resolved, that amendment should be made to the Kansas constitution permitting the state to pay members of the legislature their living and travelling expenses and a fair per diem for their services;

Resolved, that the official ballots for primary and general elections should be printed in the state printing office at Topeka and distributed to the various counties as actual cost;

Resolved, that all general party campaign expenses should be paid from a fund created by the collection of a party membership fee and that to secure this result no one should be allowed to vote who cannot supply evidence that his party dues have been paid;

Resolved, that every voter should be required to register and to pay a registration fee and that with the fund so created the state shall publish and distribute an official bulletin for the purpose of disseminating all the information essential to intelligent voting;

Resolved, that newspapers should be regarded as public utilities and that neither an individual nor a corporation should be allowed to engage in the publishing of any periodical for general circulation except on registration and the securing of a franchise for that purpose.

Resolved, that the primary election has been a failure and has resulted in increased expenses for candidates and for the state and municipalities and at the same time enabled large numbers of incompetent or dishonest ment to get offices that otherwise they would never have secured.

LEGISLATION THIS WINTER.

Every farmers local organization in Kansas should devote time during the next few weeks to the consideration of necessary laws. The Union has declared in favor of:

Cooperative Banks and Credit Unions;
Considerable changes in the Kansas roads laws;
Better plan for raising country school revenues;
A production tax on natural resources;
A substantial reduction in public exependitures.
A reasonable tax on gasoline to be used for road construction;

All these things and any more that are necessary can be secured if the organized farmers will work together during the next few months.

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

Bonds
Of European Nations

Are now selling in large volumes to credulous American investors. Such securities with face values running into the hundreds of millions of dollars, all now absolutely worthless, repose peacefully in the safe deposit boxes of citizens of the United States who once had more money than sense, but who now have much less money and with the experience that they have bought so dearly should have a lot more sense.

During the past few weeks there has been a big revival in this sort of business. For this the Dawes Plan, assumed by many folks to have magically restored the ability of bankrupt nations to pay their debts, is largely responsible. American bankers go through a sort of ritual or hocus pocus which they call underwriting the bond issues of European countries. Many otherwise prudent people assume that such underwriting guarantees the payment of the bonds. They are wrong. The banks assume no other obligation than to sell the bonds and accept for their commission the difference between what they get and what they are willing to turn over to the issuing nations. The banks are guaranteed against loss and they assume no responsibility for the payment of either the principal or interest of the bonds that they sell.

Not a single European country is in a financial condition that makes its bonds an attractive investment. American bankers are growing richer from their rake off but American investors are quite likely to be left holding the sack. Folks with money available for speculation had much better buy oil stocks or play poker.

Arkansas
Is Advertising

The marvelous resources of that remarkable state throughout the east A special train of Pullman coaches loaded with 110 boosters and other natural products is now visiting many large and wealthy cities for the purpose of telling interested strangers all about the wonders of the Ozark commonwealth.

The finest thing about this whole program is that Arkansas has so much that it is really worth while to advertise. No other state has such number and variety of natural resources. The only commercially worked diamond mines in North America are within a short day's drive of Little Rock. Every Arkansas river outside of the Delta country is a pearl fishing ground. Gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, manganese, marble, granite, potters clay, bauxite, oil, gas, phosphate rock and coal are just a few of the minerals produced within the state.

Soil and climate unite to give Arkansas the greatest possible agricultural possibilities. Rice, cotton, sweet potatoes, hay, oats, tobacco and all fruits except citrus flourish in abundance. Benton county leads the whole country in the production of apples as superior in quality as they are in quantity. Pike county, in addition to its famous diamond mine, has the biggest, most profitable and most valuable peach orchard in the world from which its owners frequently sell as much as two millions of dollars worth of lucious fruit in a single year. Strawberries are now marketed in cah lots from dozens of towns made prosperous by that crop. The Ozark region produces the finest tomatoes grown in the world and annually sells thousands of car loads of that product in tin cans.

In the past Arkansas has had much evil notoriety, all underserved, and very little of that sort of publicity that is valuable in making friends, attracting settlers and increasing trade. If the booster train spreads the truth the state will soon become more famous for what it has and is and much less notorious for the things that do not exist within its boundaries.

Labor
Will Back No

New third political party. So the Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor in its recent annual convention at El Paso decided with only one dissenting vote. In existing conditions this was a wise determination.

Assuming that all union wage workers could be persauded or bull-dozed into voting together, which is an impossibility, the resulting political party would be only as strong numerically as the membership of the combined trade unions. The voting strength would fall far short of that of either the republican or democratic groups. It could not elect a president, a governor or any considerable number of senators or congressmen. Having wasted its strength and influence in unavailing partisan conflicts it would be powerless to secure recognition or legislation from the parties that it had fought at the polls.

Labor and agriculture, both great but minority classes, have their best chance to secure legislative relief by assuming and maintaining independent positions and reserving their right to throw their strength to whatever party is likely to do the most for them.

Either is strong enough to hold the balance of power between the two existing great political organizations. Neither has the strength to form an effective party of its own.

Banks
Organized by Labor

Have already become a very important factor in our financial system. Since the first such institution was established by the Locomotive Engineers' Brotherhood at Cleveland only about five years they have accumulated resources by the centralizing of workingmen's savings and business that make them exceedingly powerful and highly serviceable. Their financial strength and their numbers increase constantly and so far there has not been a single failure.

A labor bank can do many things for its shareholders and patrons that are outside the field and foreign to the purposes of regular commercial banking carried on primarily for the benefit of small groups of stockholders. It assembles savings where they can be used to serve the interests of the depositors. It encourages wage workers to exercise the self denial and sacrifices necessary to the accumulation of financial resources. It provides a body of trained advisers to direct the safe investment or the rational use of savings from wages. It is able to protect its customers from the shares of promoters who make great fortunes by selling financial ducks and drakes to the unwary and inexperienced.

Agriculture with far greater resources than labor should also have its own banking system for the service and profit of farmers.

Values
Of Stocks and Bonds

Traded in on the New York Exchange are reported to have increased more than $3,000,000,000 during the first week after the presidential election. In the same time there was a decline in the value of farm products now in the hands of the farmers. If the rise in securities had increased the purchasing power of the consumers of the country there would now be a better market not only for the merchant's goods but also for the farmers' crops.

There is no increased purchasing power for the very reason that no new wealth has been created by the great advance in the prices of securities. All the gains are paper profits. The gambles cannot cash their chips and the owners of stocks for investment purposes do not care to do so. Rockefeller is said to have made more than $100,000,000 by the rise in price of various Standard Oil stocks that he owns. He has made no such sum. In fact he has not made a cent because there is not a single company in which he is interested that can make a dollar of additional income by reason of increase in the value of its shares. It is neither book value based on assets nor par value based on investment that has increased.

As for the gamblers they simply have more chips than they had before but there is no more real value in their stocks of whites and blues than there was before election day.

Farm Products
Have Incrased in Value.

Only twenty per cent since 1913. Non agricultural products have risen 71 per cent; railroad wages 202 per cent; organized building trades union earnings 111 per cent; and the cost of transportation 80 per cent. Without any further search here is the reason for agricultural depression.

The investigations made by Senator Howell of Nebraska disclose these facts but do not explain them. There is only one explanation. Manufacturers who sell goods and union workmen who sell labor are effectively organized and are able to price their stuff to buyers.

Congress is sincerely anxious to do something for the relief of agriculture. So is the president. So are millions of other good citizens of the country. With the best intentions in the world the friends of the farmer can do little for agriculture through legislation. The farmer gets too little for his products. He will never get very much more until he is in a position to fix his own prices. Congress cannot do that for him because such a policy would be opposed by the non agricultural population of the country whose voting strength exceeds that of the farms in a ratio of more than two to one.

The farmers must help themselves and can do it in only one way and that is the way that it has been done by labor and industry—price fixing and output regulation through organization. Such a method requires courage, intelligence and determination. If the farmers have these qualities and will use them through organization rather than as individuals they can solve their own problems without any assistance from congress, the president or agricultural commissions.

Tobacco
Growers Are Planning

A reduction of their crop acreage for the next planting season. It is reported that three-fourth of the Burley favor cutting out the 1925 crop altogether. There is now enough tobacco on hands in the United Sttates to supply all demands for two years. This condition is neither so dangerous nor so abnormal as it seems. The tobacco manufacturers cannot use the leaf until it has matured for about three years during which it must be stored properly. So that instead of being a surplus there is really only a little if any more than the usual requirements on hand.

The abnormality of the present situation has to do with the agencies that now hold the unmatured leaf tobacco and that must hold a good deal of it for at least two more years. Under the old marketing system the manufacturers bought the unseasoned leaf from the growers and themselves stored and matured it and provided for all the carrying charges. Under the cooperative system there is an inclination to leave the crops in the hands of grower agencies until it is ready for manufacture. This requires that the cooperatives finance not a single crop but two and even three crops at the same time. From this situation the growers can relieve themselves if they have the courage to stand together and reduce production. Once the trade is convinced that the farmers will not make crops unless they can sell within a year from planting buyers will soon empty all the cooperative warehouses at fair prices. The fear of a short crop very often increases prices; the certainty of no crop at all would mighty soon bring the manufacturers to terms.

Wheat
Should be Able

To learn much from the tobacco situation although the two crops are handled by very different methods. As long as a fair price is regarded as an invitation to increase seeding wheat farmers may expect good returns only when God intervenes and does the thing that they seem to lack the spirit and good sense to do for themselves.

If the wheat area seeded had been reduced fifty per cent this year the price of wheat would now be two dollars a bushel and it would reach still higher figures before harvest. It is no guess or exaggeration to say that wheat growers next year could have received treble this year's price for their grain if they had just the wisdom and the courage to cut their acreage in two.

It is urged that a reduced acreage in a short crop year would result in a shortage of bread that might even amount to famine. This is nonsense. No one would starve or go hungry if no wheat were produced in the United States for two years. There are too many other sorts of good food produced in this country. But after all that is not a matter that should alarm or concern the farmer. His first duty, like that of every other business man is to his family and himself. It is his duty not only to his own class but to his country to put the world on notice that he must have a fair price for his wheat or he must quit making wheat for sale.

Why should farmers any more than railway owners be called on to break themselves in the service of the public?

The Farmers and Waterway Transportation

Gray Silver, Legislative Councelor of American Farm Bureau Federation in an address before Waterway Convention at Evansville, Ind. points out the great value of Inland Waterway Navigation to the Western farmer.

Mr. Gray said among other things that "The American Farm Bureau Federation has been profoundly interested in the question of cheaper transportation and especially of water transportation, ever since its organization.

The farmers are at this very moment up against the problem of water transportation in a most practical and concrete form."

"When we of the American Farm Bureau Federation consider what has been accomplished by the Federal Barge Line operating on the Mississippi between St. Louis and New Orleans in reducing the rate on iron ore, both rail and water, from $6.00 to $3.00 a ton between the Gulf and St. Louis and what it has done in reducing the rate on grain from Kansas and Nebraska to New Orleans for export we foresee comparable tariffs on farm products and purchases, moving in a huge volume on the bosom of our Great Rivers. The farmers are the great exporters of the United States. Our products have to cross the ocean and we are well aware of the smallness of the ocean rates as compared with those of the rail rates. We long for like cheap water rates on farm products on our inland rivers so that our grain and other products can move all water, to our great ports for export. "We gladly join with the friends of inland waterways in their program for improved waterways and the American Farm Bureau Federation may be counted upon to put behind the program the fullest cooperation and all its strength."

"In all his cooperative efforts the farmers faces the problem of excessive transportaiton costs. Transportation must be made cheaper. We find that transportation is warp and woof of the marketing problem."

"In the case of crops of which we have a surplus, such as wheat, for export we find that the farmer must pay transportation charges to the foreign market on every bushel even though three-quarters of the crop are consumed at home. The surplus makes the price for all, and that price on the farm in the case of wheat and other grain, is the Liverpool price less transportation and other charges. Thus the lowest possible freight charges from farm to foreign countries becomes imperative."

"The Great Lakes must be connected with the Mississippi. "The Great Lakes must be opened for ocean going vessels. The Railways and Waterways must be interlinked and correlated and the highways developed as we shall need all of them."

"There is no real competition between rail and water transportation."

"The full development of our Waterways is the indispensable means of agriculture meeting the tremendous burden that will soon be placed upon it by our expanding population."

"In view of the transportation situation as it confronts the farmer at the present time we believe that we speak for the farmer when we recommend that Congress immediately provide the fund for the completion of the improvements of our Waterways so that the farmers' grain and other products can flow out to the market at the least possible cost to the farmer who must pay the freight. The interest of the American farmer demands the immediate navigation of our inland Waterways."

The Countrywoman

Do you get tired of doing things the same old way? A change, as the old saying goes, is as good as a rest. Here are three cake recipes, tried by experienced cooks and recommended by the home economics department at State College. Try them and see how interesting it is to follow new recipes and to watch their results on the family.

Sour Cream Cake.

Break two eggs into a measuring cup and fill the cup with sour cream. Pour this into a bowl and beat into the mixture 1 cup of sugar. Sift together 1½ cups flour, 1 teaspoon cream tartar, ½ teaspoon soda, ⅛ teaspoon salt and beat with the first mixture. Add 1 teaspoon of vanilla and divide mixture in two round layer cake tins. Bake in a moderate oven 20 to 30 minutes. When cool bind together with a cream filling.

Cream Filling: Scald ¾ cup of milk. Mix 4 tablespoons flour and ⅛ teaspoon salt with ¼ cup of cold milk. Beat 1 egg, and add to this 6 tablespoons sugar. Combine egg and flour mixture and add to hot milk. Cook in a double boiler until thick, from 12 to 15 minutes. When cool add ½ teaspoon vanilla.

Potato Chocolate Cake (½ recipe)

2 cups sugar
⅔ cup butter
1 cup hot riced potato
½ cup sweet milk.
½ cup chopped nuts
4 eggs.
½ teaspoon nutmeg
2 cups flour
3½ teaspoons Baking Powder,
2 squares melted chocolate
½ teaspoon cinnamon
¼ teaspoon cloves

Cream butter and sugar. Add yolk of eggs well beaten. Add flour mixed with baking powder. Add the milk potatoes and melted chocolate. Fold into the mixture the beaten egg whites. Bake in layer tins.

Camp Cake.

1 cup brown sugar
1 cup water
1 cup seeded raisins
⅓ cup lard,
¼ teaspoon nutmeg
1 teaspoon cinnamon
¼ teaspoon cloves
⅛ teaspoon salt

Combine all ingredients and boil three minutes. When cold add 1 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon baking powder and 2 cups flour sifted together. Bake in a moderate oven slowly one hour.

Cake made with pastry flour is more delicate and fluffy than cake made with bread flour.

A substitute may be made if one cannot buy pure pastry flour. From 1 cup of bread flour take three or four tablespoons of the material and replace with three or four tablespoons of cornstarch or Richelieu Pastry Flour.

VEGETABLES AFFECTED BY COOKING METHODS

That various methods in the preparation and cooking of vegetables change their food value is the statement of Miss B. Eloise Huskins of the home economics department at South Dakota State College. Studies conducted at Columbia University on the effect of cooking on the mineral and fuel content of vegetables shows the following results:

Boiled vegetables lose from 15 to 60 percent of their fuel value, depending on the method of preparation and on their chemical composition. The loss in mineral matter usually exceeds the loss in fuel value. Peeling and slicing vegetables crosswise instead of lengthwise, or cutting them into small pieces instead of large pieces, doubles the losses in fuel value during the boiling process. The loss will depend on the length of time of cooking, the amount of water in proportion to the mass cooked, and the amount of surface of the vegetable exposed to the water,

If it is desired to retain color and produce a mild flavor, use a large amount of water. If cooking to retain nutritive value, use a small amount of water and the vegetable will be darker in color and stronger in flavor. Salting the water decreases the loss in fuel value due to boiling.

Whenever material extracted cannot be used, a large proportion of loss of mineral salts from green vegetables and of soluble carbohydrates from roots can be prevented by cooking in steam. Steaming usually cuts caloric losses and losses of salts down to zero except in the case of leafy vegetables such as cabbage and spinach. If however, water washes down over the vegetables very large losses may result. This is especially true of the pressure steamer.

In an experiment, spinach, cabbage and carrots were boiled and steamed. There was a mineral loss in each case but much greater when vegetables were boiled. Boiling has also been found highly wasteful of the important iron constituent. Kale, turnips and spinach have been found to be high in iron content.

HOSPITALITY—THE EMERGENCY SHELF

Much of the dread of unexpected guests can be avoided by equipping an emergency shelf, on which are kept a few extras to round out a meal to which numbers are added without warning. In addition to some choice things of one's own canning there should be canned soups, canned corn beef, crab meat and shrimps, and even canned clams and oysters. A bottle of salad dressing, junket and pudding powders should be there, to say nothing of olives, jellies and conserves. With a good cream sauce as a basis there are many appetizing dishes that can be evolved which are a great addition to any meal. A little whipped cream will dress up cake that might be considered too stale to serve otherwise, or dessert can simply be omitted. No one ever died yet from the lack of it. It is not a bad idea to keep handy a list of dishes that can be made at a few minutes notice, for the sake of suggestion, for after it is over one can often recall additions that might have been made to the meal.

And with the advent of the automobile, the need of planning for unexpected guests seems multiplied a hundred fold. And this brings us to the other side of the subject—the abuse of hospitality. That there is such a thing no one will deny, whether it arise from pure planned selfishness or from the heedlessness of a light heart and a desire to go somewhere. Let me relate what happened about a month ago to a woman of the middle sixties living just outside a good sized city. She had just settled her house which had been torn up for the making of some improvements, and thoroughly tired out, was planning a rest over Sunday. Beginning on Saturday, about noon, car load after car load drove up, until by Tuesday, she had fed thirty five different people, some staying for more than one meal. Incredible as this sounds it is absolutedy true, and was told to me by her daughter, a minister's wife. Can you imagine the horror of the city dweller should the tables be turned and all the country cousins arrive in like fashion? And can one blame women, who though naturally of a most hospitable nature, feel like pulling down the shades and locking the door every fine Sunday. To have a reputation for always being prepared is to bring about one crowd of people who must have somewhere to go when the weather and freedom from duty permit and it is just such things that have caused the lack of the whole souled hospitality that used to prevail.—Holstein Breeder & Dairyman.

That Jewish Conspiracy in Agriculiure

(Continued from page 1

lahoma City would have asked for the same kind of legal service.

And so the alleged Jewish conspiracy when only one Jew appears in the picture and he in the capacity of a hired man?

There is a conspiracy in the cotton cooperative movement, however, which all of the enemies of the movement will do well to keep in mind. It is the conspiracy among nearly 300,000 cotton farmers themselves to regain for themselves the right to distribute their own crops to the markets of the world. They allowed the middleman to take away these rights generations ago, and the result was poverty and a low standard of living for the cotton south.

If there is any Jewish conspiracy in existance, it is a conspiracy of the Jewish city cotton speculators, of whom there are many, to ruin the cooperatives and thus win the war which southern farmers are waging against them.

What Others Say About Mo. Farmers

(Continued from page one)

Can Do What Denmark Has Done.

"The M. F. A. has rendered a great service to the farmers of Missouri, yet has never had more than 25% of the farmers of the State on its membership roll at any time. It is unreasonable to believe, therefore, that its ability to be of service will be materially increased when 75% of Missouri's farmers sign the Producers' Contract. In Denmark where cooperative marketing has reached its highest stage of efficiency, it was not successful until the contract plan was adopted. Approximately 90% of the farmers of Denmark are marketing their products under the contract plan. As a result of this, during the last fifty years, the Danish farmer has risen from a peasant to the most prosperous farmer in the World. Through the Producers' Contract the M. F. A. is offering the farmers of Missouri an opportunity to duplicate what has been done in Denmark. I ar, therefore, highly in favor of it, and I hope that we will not stop with 75% but will sign at least 90% of the farmers of the entire State."

Howard A. Cowden, Secretary
Missouri Farmers' Association.

Can Accomplish More With Contract

"We wish to advise that our experience in handling stock from counties signed up on the Producers' Contract has been very satisfactory and we find there is more enthusiasm, a better feeling and a larger percentage of stock handled through the Associations in counties signed up than previous to their signing. It will be a great day for the livestock producers when the entire St. Louis trade territory is signed up, for it will mean they will then be in position to accomplish more than they could possibly accomplish without the Producers' Contract."

Frank B. Young, Manager.
Farmers' Live Stock Commission Co.
East St. Louis, Ill.

True Co-operation.

"I am continuously being advised by live wire members of the Missouri Farmers' Association of the fact that the Producers' Contract is being 'put over' in splendid shape, and I thought you might appreciate knowing that I rejoice with you in its wonderful success, and believe it true cooperation, and the most successful manner of hastening the day when the farmer will come into his own."

C. F. Emmert, Manager
Farmers' Union Live Stock Com.
St. Joseph, Mo.

Will Give An Assured Volume.

"I am heartily in favor of the Producers' Contract. If the farmer stockman desires to get in position where he can only do so by combining with other producers. with the idea of concentrating sufficient volume thru selling agencies controlled directly by the producers, to such an extent that his selling agencies, by reason of their great volume of business, can have the influence on market conditions that belong to them as agents of the producers.

The cooperative selling agencies have proven that they can be masters of the situation whenever they are given a sufficient volume of business, and it is only by having an assured volume that will come through the adoption of the Producers' Contract that they can get the results that the leaders of the movement are striving for.

If I were back in the cattle game on the farm, I most certainly would join my fellow stockmen in signing this Contract, as there is nothing to lose in any way, and everything to be gained by taking advantage of these Contracts."

E. E. Woodman, Manager
Farmers' Union Live Stock Com
Kansas City, Missouri.

SOME FIGURES

Showing number of cows, hogs, etc. owned by the first 16,264 farmers who signed the Producers' Contract as compared with the total for the State.

	Number Signed Under Producers' Contract
Dairy cows	82,325
Other cattle	179,599
Hogs	294,596
Hens	2,048,438
Acres	2,563,991

Approximate	Total No. in State
$ 3,786,950.00	793,000
5,244,290.80	2,063,000
3,535,152.00	4,463,000
1,433,906.60	23,713,930
167,659,415.00	34,896,230

Total Capital investment of Contract signers..... $181,659,714.40

HORTICULTURE.

During some falls, such as this, late apples ripen slowly and the grower wishes to leave them on the trees as long as the hazard due to freezing will permit. Apples frozen on the trees are not ruined unless the frost penetrates to the core. Proper treatment will bring most of them back nearly as good as before the frost. The precaution to observe with such apples is that they must not be touched until the frost is completely out of them. Whenever they are so touched, as by the hand in picking, the flesh will die.

The spriit binds; the contract reminds. — Mississippi Cotton Ass'n. News.

SAVING SERMONETTS

NUMBER TWENTY.

The Source of Fortunes

If most people stopped to realize how money grows there would be much more saving and consequently much more prosperity in the world.

Regardless of the fact that the most universal of all desires is perhaps, the accumulation of money, here is less system employed in conserving it than almost anything else. A very common fallacy among people who do not save is the belief that to make money it is necessary to have a considerable sum with which to start. This is a costly mistake. The keynote of all savings, and, incidentally, of all investment was sounded by Benjamin Franklin when he said: "Money makes money and the money that makes makes more money." This maxim applies to all sums of money. When you come to trace some of the great self-made fortunes to their sources you will find that the men who have amassed them realized a very early age that small sums were worth saving. This habit stuck to them when the dollars came, and this is the one reason why they kept their fortunes.

FARMERS UNION STATE BANK
Elks' Building
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS

CORN STALK DISEASE KILLS MANY CATTLE

A large number of cattle in South Dakota die every fall from corn stalk disease. It acts very quickly and the animal dies very suddenly. Post-mortem examinations reveal a large number of hemorrhages in the internal organs.

Authorities disagree as to the direct cause of this disease. Some claim that it is caused by a germ and that the germ is identical with the hemorrhagic septicemia germ. Later research seems to show that the diease is not infectious bue due to a poison, potassium nitrate, in the stalks.

Various kinds of treatment have been tried without material results. The only absolute preventive is to keep the cattle out of the corn stalks, according to Dr. G. S. Weaver, extension specialist in animal diseases at State College.

"If cattle are overly hungry when turned into the corn stalks they become affected quicker," he says. "Many farmers have reported results from feeding the animals hay every morning before turning them into the stalks. When the stalks are cut and hauled in they do not affect the cattle. A veterinarian should be called when the disease is suspicioned as it is difficult to tell the difference between this disease and some others that are contagious. Hemorrhagic septicema, blackleg and anthrax are qiute similar."

We have more in common than in difference! Let's cooperate! — Ark. Rice News.

KANSAS CITY HAY MARKET REPORT.

December 5, 1924.

A total of 460 cars of hay arrived on the Kansas City market the past week: 149 cars of Prairie, 269 cars of Alfalfa, 36 cars of Timothy, 1 car of Clover Mixed and 5 cars of Straw. Receipts last week were 483 cars and a year ago 879 cars.

Prairie hay was quoted unchanged to fifty cents higher this week. Alfalfa was from fifty cents to $1.50 higher, while Straw advanced about $2.50. There is not enough dairy quality Alfalfa being offered to supply the demand. Low grades and damaged Alfalfa are slow to move.

Nominal Quotations, Dec. 5, 1924.

Prairie:
No. 1—$12.00-13.00.
No. 2—$10.00-11.50.
No. 3—$7.00-9.50.

Alfalfa:
Sel. Dairy—$25.50-27.00.
Choice—$23.50-25.00.
No. 1—$22.00-23.00.
Standard—$18.50-21.50.
No. 2—$16.00-18.00.
No. 3—$13.00-15.50.

Timothy:
No. 1—$16.00-17.00.
Standard—$15.00-15.50.
No. 2—$13.50-14.50.
No. 3—$12.00-13.00.

Clover Mixed:
Light—$16.00-16.50.
No. 1—$14.50-15.50.
No. 2—$11.50-14.00.

Clover:
No. 1—$15.00-16.00.
No. 2—$11.00-14.50.

Straw—$9.00-9.50.

THE RURAL SCHOOLS NOT A NURSERY

"I don't know whether they expect to teach school or to take care of babies!" This is what a beginning rural teacher said, whose lot fell in a district in which some of the mothers had the habit of sending preschool children to school on wash days, town days, and other busy days.

This practice is common in many rural communities. It would not be tolerated in most city school systems. It is unfair to the teacher for it adds to her burdens and makes it difficult for her effectively to follow her day's program. It is unfair to the pupils because for their attention is distracted from their work. It is unfair to pre-school children because they are too young to be held to the restrictions of the schoolroom. Such children need bodily freedom and afternoon naps. The whole practice amounts to a shifting of responsibility on the part of the parents and robbing of the pupils of the best results of their school duties.

It is difficult for young teachers to handle the situation. School trustees usually follow a policy of silence for fear of arousing neighborhood animosities. Would it not be well for granges, school improvement associations, and other rural organizations that have at heart the welfare of the school, tactfully to bring the matter up for discussion? A sympathetic understanding of the extent to which the practice is detrimental to the best interests of teacher, pupils, and pre-school children will do much to create a corrective public opinion.

If you believe that cooperation and organization is a good thing, do not go to those whose business will be interferred with by the association to find out how it works in practice.—Nulaid News.

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

ould 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.

FARM LAND

GROW COTTON AND ALFALFA in the heart of the Pecos Valley. Make $75 to $150 per acre. Long, white and other staple cotton and four to five crops of alfalfa. No Boll Weevil. Irrigation by artesian wells or individually owned canals. Assurance of good crops. Responsible organization supervises land values. Special terms to home builders. Ideal farming climate. Altitude 3200 feet; longest growing season in State. Fruits, vegetables, wide diversification of crops. Ideal for poultry and dairying. Government records show consistent high production. All lands under plow immediately productive. Accredited schools, congenial people, good roads, no lost time from weather; fishing, hunting, superb mountain scenery. Artesia's new oil field, refinery and natural gas insures cheap fuel. Pecos Valley Association, P. O. Box 5, Artesia, New Mexico. 33*

PET STOCK

FOR SALE—Shepherd Pups, natural heelers, males five dollars, females four dollars. Carl Elliott, Viola, Kansas.

THE WORLD'S LARGEST DOG KENNELS offer for sale Oorang Airedale watch dogs, automobile dogs, children's companions, farm dogs, stock drivers, hunters and retrievers. Also Big game Hound and Coonhounds, Foxhounds, Rabbit Hounds and thoroughbred Hound and Airedale puppies. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed to any point in the United States. Large illustrated descriptive catalog mailed free.
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RAILWAY POSTAL CLERKS start $133 month. Railroad pass, express paid; questions free. Columbus Institute. V 41, Columbus, Ohio

WANTED—A good, steady, gentlemanly salesman to handle a Ward's Wagon in Saline County. No experience needed. For full particulars write promptly to Dr. Ward's Medical Company, Winona, Minnesota. Established 1856."

FEMALE HELP WANTED

GIRLS—WOMEN. Learn Gown Making at home. Earn $25.00 week. Sample lessons free. Franklin Institute, Dept. W. 559, Rochester, N. Y.

POULTRY

FOR SALE FULL BLOOD BRONZE Turkeys. Gobblers $7.00 Hens $3.50. Mrs. Spencer Gilbert, Lebanon, Kansas. Route 5.

CHOICE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS: Cockerels $1.00 each. Mrs. Vergie Butts, Norton, Kansas.

BAND AND ORCHESTRA INSTRUMENTS—Buescher, Vega Ludwig, Penzel other best makes, new and used. We buy, sell, exchange, repair. Send for catalogs. CRAWFORD-RUTAN CO. 1011 Grand Ave., KansasCity, Missouri.

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Farmers' Union Jobbing Association, 106, New England Bldg., K. C., Mo. 602 Grain Exchange Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.

Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission 408-8-10 Live Stock Exchg. Bldg. Kansas City, Mo. Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

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Farmers' Union Auditing Association Thomas B. Dunn, Salina.

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THREE YEAR OLD LEAF 8 lbs. chewing $2.60; 8 smoking $2.20; 8 second smoking $1.40. Pay for tobacco and postage when received Old Homespun Co., Hawesville, Ky.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY.

Whereas, Death has entered the home of our Dear Brother, Jacob Flax, a faithful member of Pleasant Valley Local No. 1504, of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America and taken therefrom the beloved husband leaving his widow and eight children.

Therefore be it resolved by our organization, that the heartfelt sympathy of our entire membership be extended to his widow and family.

Fred G. Rand.
Secretary.

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UNION MEETING NOTICES

Notices of Farmers' Union meetings will be printed under this head without charge. Secretaries should send in their copy at least two weeks before the date of the meeting.

CRAWFORD COUNTY

The regular meeting of the Crawford County. Farmers' Union will be held on the last Tuesday of each month throughout the year except when this date falls on a Legal Holiday.

A. C. BROWN, Co. Pres.

SILVERDALE LOCAL NO. 2051.

Silverdale Local No. 2051 meets every second and fourth Wednesday in the month at the Silverdale School House.

J. F. LEWIS, Sec.

NEWBERRY LOCAL NO. 1922.

Newberry Local No. 1922 meets regularly, the first and third Monday nights of each month. The members make the union what it is You help make it a success in every way by doing more than your part and attending these meetings.

R. J. Muckenthaler,
Sec'y-Treas.

UNION LOCAL NO. 2919.

Regular meetings on the second and fourth Fridays of each month, at 7:30 p. m.

Geo. Speed, Pres.
Alice Kendall, Sec.

CARLTON LOCAL NO. 1911

Regular meetings on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month.

J. Humbarger, Pres.
R. J. Logan, Sec.

CLEVELAND LOCAL NO. 364.

Cleveland Local No. 364, Neosho County, will hold their regular meetings on the third Tuesday of every month. Come out and boost. Don't stay home and kick.

George J. Schoenhofer, Sec.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL

Pleasant Valley Local Union No 1309 meets every first and third Wednesday evening of each month.

E. J. Kissinger, Pres.
W. T. Flinn, Sec.-Treas.

NEOSHO COUNTY QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

The regular quarterly meetings of the Neosha County Farmers Union will be held in the I. O. O. F. hall in Erie, Kansas on the second Saturday of the following months: March, June, September and December.

E. G. Clark, Pres.
J. O. Foust, Sec.

GIRARD LOCAL NO. 494

Girard Local No. 494 meets in Union Hall over the Crawford County State Bank in Girard, Kansas on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 7:30 p. m.

W. D. McClaskey, Pres.
Roy W. Holland, Sec.

LIVINGSTON LOCAL NO. 1984.

Livingston Local No. 1984 meets regularly on the first and third Friday nights of each month at Livingston School House A short program is prepared for each night.

Clyde B. Wells, Sec.

BROGAN LOCAL NO. 226.

Brogan Local No. 226 meets on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. Visitors are always welcome.

George Baumgartner, Sec.

PRETTY CREEK LOCAL 1652.

Pretty Creek Local No. 1652 meets every first and third Wednesday of each month at the Hinerville School house. Come out. Don't stay home and kick.

H. C. Mathies, Sec.-Treas.

FONTANA LOCAL 1789.

Meet the first and third Friday nights regularly

All members should be present.

W. A. Booze, Sec.-Treas.
W. H. Slyter, Pres.

UNION LOCAL NO. 273.

Regular meetings on second and fourth Thursday each month.

Charles Crossardt, Sec.

UNION VALLEY LOCAL 1679.

We meet every two weeks on Tuesday. All Farmer Unions members welcome.

Owen Hunsparger, Pres.
I. M. Wagner(Sec.

LOST SPRINGS LOCAL 385.

Regular meetings every 2nd Saturday of each month.

A. J. Pospisil, Pres.

RURAL REST LOCAL 2133.

Rural Rest Local 2133, Salina, Kas. meets the first and third Saturday evenings of each month. At the first meeting of the month eats are served. The other meeting is a program meeting.

Any Farmers Union members in Salina over Saturday night will be welcome at these meetings. Call at the State Secretary's office and learn the meeting place.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS.

Herynk Local 1427 meets every first and third Tuesday evening of every month.

Come out and boost. Don't stay at home and kick.

Harry Eden, Secy.

VASSAR LOCAL NO. 1779

Regular Union meetings held the first and third Tuesday in every month. All members are urged to attend and help make it a success.

Herman A. Wigger,
Sec'y-Treas.

NEW BASIL LOCAL 1787

Local meeting second Monday of every month. Come out let us see if you are alive. Visitors welcome.

J. P. Baier, Pres.
Henry Hoffman, Sec.
Elmo, Kans.

NOTICE OF COUNTY MEETING OF MIAMI COUNTY

The Farmers Union County meeting will be held in Paola at the City Hall on December 13, 1924 at 10 a. m. Each Local Secretary will receive notice of this meeting in time to appoint delegates for this meeting as several business propositions will b brought up at this time and it being the election of officers for the ensuing year a full list of delegates will be expected as it is the duty of every local to send its quota of delegates and participate in Election of officers for the next year.

Now lets get down and get under and show those "Doubting Thomases" that there is a real live bunch of Cooperators left in Miami County. We would like to see every member of any local in Miami county present at our next county meeting. Better come or you may miss something.

W. Slyter, Pres.
W. J. Prescott, Secy-Treas.

WABAUNSEE COUNTY.

The next bi-monthly meeting of the Wabaunsee county Farmers Union No. 61 will be held in the court house at Alma on Saturday, December the 27th at 1:30 o'clock p. m.

This is the most important meeting of the year. Officers will be elected for the year of 1925.

The secretary will make his financial report and a delegate to the state convention will also be elected.

Turn out and let us have a good meeting.

Joe Richmond,
County Sec.-Treas.

BROWN COUNTY.

Brown County Union No. 42 will hold their regular quarterly meeting in Straham's Hall in Hiawatha, Dec-16th at 1 o'clock. Hope all locals will send delegates as there will be election of officers and other important business.

G. N. Gephart, Pres.,
Clyde Roger, Secy.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

The Douglas County Farmers Union will hold its fourth quarterly meeting Saturday, Dec. 13th at Hopewell school house, commencing at 10 a. m. to elect officers for the ensuing year and to transact all other business which may properly come before the meeting.

A large representative attendance is desired to help make this winter a profitable one.

C. C. Gustenberger, Co. Pres.
G. W. Pitts, Co. Sec.-Treas.

ELLIS COUNTY.

The Ellis County Union will hold its fourth Quarterly meeting on Dec. 13, at Hays, Kans. at 1 P. M. sharp. All locals are requested to send full delegations.

Jos. P. Rupp,
County President.

Be-njSht

PHILLIPS COUNTY.

The 4th quarterly meeting of the Phillips County F. E. & C. U. of A. No. 27 will be held at Phillipsburg on Thursday, Dec. 18. Address by State Lecturer, M. O. Glessner. Dinner served at noon. Morning session at 10:30 sharp. All locals urged to send full delegations.

J. P. Johnson,
County Secretary-Treas.

ELK CREEK 1117.

On Dec. 8, 1924 Local No. 1117 in spite of threatening rain a large number present, having 10 applications to ballot on and 7 new members to initiate. After initiation election was held The officers were as follws:

President—S. O. Watson.
Vice President—Frank Steen.
Sec.-Treas.—Will Lobingier.
Conductor—Frank Lobingier.
Doorkeeper—Mr. Underwood.
Lecturers— J. A. Liggett, A. Frank Kerns.
Cor. Sec.—Arthur Kalb.

After election refreshments were served by the ladies in the last half of the year we have almost doubled our membership. Hoping every member will be present at next meeting to help boost the Farmers Union.

Cor. Secretary,
Mrs. Nell Lobingier.

REPUBLIC COUNTY FARMERS UNION.

The fourth quarterly meeting of the Republic County Farmers Union was held in the I. O. O. F. Hall in Belleville, Wednesday, December 3, and in spite of the extremely inclement weather was quite well attended by delegates from a number of Locals from over the county.

Dinner was served at noon to all present and everyone enjoyed this part of the program. The regular routine business of the County Union was attended to and some little discussion was participated in by the delegates in regard to the agricultural census now being taken.

Officers for 1925 were elected as follows: Geo. R. Bundy, president. R. H. Boyes, vice president; Chas. Hanzlick, secretary-treasurer; Ada Burandt, conductor; E. E. Bowersox, doorkeeper; Ed. Kipper, R. M. Glenn and Geo. Bushby, executive committee. R. M. Glenn delegate to State meeting to be held in Salina in January.

There was some disappointment because President John Tromble was unable to be present but this was mitigated somewhat when he sent State Secretary C. E. Brasted and Chas. Simpson, Field Man for the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Co. to take his place. Mr. Simpson in one of his characteristic talks entertained and at the same time told his hearers the many good points of the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company. Mr. Brasted made an excellent talk on the activities of the Union in the state and brought the cheering message that all Union institutions sponsored by the state Union were in a most excellent condition, having enjoyed a most prosperous year and are in a better condition than ever to serve the members of the Union in their particular field.

It was indeed a very good meeting and all present felt amply repaid for going out on such a dreary disagreeable day.

R. M. Glenn.

HOG MANGE SERIOUS IN SOUTH DAKOTA

That South Dakota hogs are probably more heavily infested with hog mange than those of any other state in the northwest is the statement of Dr. G. S. Weaver, extension veterinarian at South Dakota State College. Forty percent of the 'porkers" that reach the packing houses from this state are more or less affected and 10 percent are so badly infested with mange that they have to be skinned.

"This means a great loss to the farmers," Weaver declares. "Mange is caused by a mange mite which attacks the most important parts of the hog from the packer's standpoint —the hams, bacons, and shoulders. The packers can't make number one hams, bacons, and shoulder meat out of a mangy hog and so they must cut the price to the farmers."

Another loss to the farmer comes from the failure of hogs infested with mange to put on economical gains, the veterinarian points out. The mite digs into the skin and causes the formation of a pimple. A rough hide and loss of hair results and the hog is likely to spend most of its time scratching instead of gaining in weight. The mite spreads from one hog to another by contact and multiplies very rapidly. A new crop is raised every ten days.

For control, Weaver advises the application of crude petroleum. This may be done by using a dipping tank filled two-thirds full of water with eight or ten inches of oil on top. The hogs should be dipped twice ten days apart. Where a dipping tank is available, the petroleum may be applied with a sprinkling can. The hogs can be shut up in a small pen with plenty of bedding and thoroughly sprinkled. This should be repeated in 10 days.

Weaver states that a rubbing post or hog oiler is not satifactory in the control of mange because the oil does not get over all the hogs at one time. However, he believes that both of these help to some extent.

COLLEGE DAIRY EXPERT FAVORS WINTER MILKING

That the slight depression being experienced in the dairy business at the present time is due to a combination of unavoidable circumstances, and that these temporary disturbances will not materially affect the permanence of the dairy business, is the opinion expressed by H. M. Jones, dairy extension specialist at South Dakota State College. The industry, he says, is on a sound footing and with careful attention to details will maintain its place in the front rank of profitable farm enterprises.

"Details of the dairy business are numerous," Jones declares. "A great many factors will contribute to the gradual improvement of the dairy industry in South Dakota. More efficient production by the elimination of the scrub cow is one factor. Greater profits by selecting cows which make high returns on the money invested in products by careful handling of milk feed is another. Improved quality of and cream on the farm is still another. All of these are methods which if carried out would be of great benefit to those engaged in the dairy business, and in fact everyone in an agricultural state like South Dakota.

Calling attention to the importance of the use of dairy products in the home, the dairy specialist stated that the greatest value of milk, cream, butter and other dairy products is the health and happiness which they bring to the family making liberal use of them. The degree of health and vitality, particularly of children, almost coincides with the degree to which they make use of genuine dairy products—not substitutes. No city family, and certainly no farm family should be without a plentiful supply of milk, cream, butter, cheese, ice cream and other products furnished by the dairy cow.

"But the dairyman should not have to depend entirely upon the good will of his customers" he continued "There is ample opportunity for him to improve the methods and increase the returns from dairying. He can do this by changing certain practices on his farm such as having more cows freshen in the fall of the year and fewer in the spring.

"Authorities now say without fear of contradiction that there is more money in winter dairying than there is in summer dairying. The farmer has more spare time during the winter months and can give his cows the care they ought to have. Butterfat is higher in price during the winter months. Better calves are the rule when they come in the fall. They are milk fed during the winter months when there is time for careful supervision and they are all ready to go on grass in the spring. The cow that freshens in the fall usually produces well all winter. With the coming of the pasture season, she naturally increases her yield during the spring and early summer. She may then be turned dry and remain so during harvest, hot weather and fly season ready for another full year's work commencing the following fall."

As proof of this fact, Jones cites data on more than 18,000 cows in 64 cow testing associations representing nearly every part of the United States which have been gathered by the Bureau of Dairying, Washington, D. C. They show that fall freshened cows are unquestionably in the lead from the standpoint of milk production, butterfat production and income over cost of feed. Cows freshening during October, November and December ranked higher as a class than the cows freshening during any other three months of the year.

"A great many South Dakota farmers are not equipped to carry on dairying during the winter months to any great extent. They do not have the barn facilities. It may be that under their present conditions there is no choice for them but to continue with their summer dairying and make what they can from it. It behooves them, however, to equip themselves just as rapidly as possible with barns which will put them in line for more profitable dairying. This will come when they do more of their milking during the winter and thus distribute their work evenly throughout the year.

Statistics on file in the office of A. P. Ryger, State Dairy Expert, show that there has been an increase in winter dairying in South Dakota during the past few years. Four years ago, the state as a whole was producing 73 percent of its butter during the summer and only 27 percent during the winter. In 1923, 66.5 percent was produced during the summer and 33.5 percent during the winter. This shows that there has been some gain in favor of winter dairying during the six months, April to September inclusive.

The most successful dairyman, according to Jones, is the one who plans to have the majority of his cows drop calves in the fall of the year. He makes careful plans a year in advance for the cows that he has freshening this fall. More fall freshening and more winter milking will go a long way toward making the dairy business of South Dakota the same permanent profitable business that it has become in certain sections of the east. The dairy business is not in need of expansion, but does need careful attention to details.

CONSERVATION OF FUR BEARERS IS APPROVED BY FUR TRADE

Possibilities of co-operation in insuring the future fur supply was discussed at a conference held at Washington early in Oceober between representatives of the raw fur industry and offcials of the United States Department of Agriculture. Conferees fro mEngland and Canada, as well as from all part sof the United States, attended. It was the general opinion of those present that the available supply of raw furs canbe materially increased through proper legislation. Fur dealers are anxious to prevent illegal trapping and to bring about standardization of grading of skins, so as to eliminate unfair practices between traders and trappers.

The fur trade als oindorses the policy of the department with regard to the conservation of wild life by preventing the indiscriminate draining of swamps and lowlands by promoting forest preservation.

Most trappers are farmers and their sons, who derive their income in the winter from trapping fur-bearing animals at a time when the farm duties are light, and there is little cash income from the farm. It has been estimated that from fifty to sixey million dollars is earned annually by farmers through trapping activities. This sum, according to the Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture, can be greatly nicreased by proper conservation of furbearers, and especially by preventing the taking of animals at seasons when their skins are unfit for commercial use.



NEIGHBORS

When Ephraim Crosby made a clearing far out on Valley Road and built his house, he had no neighbors. He lived an independent life, producing on the farm practically all that his family ate and wore. Emergencies—sickness and fire and protection of his homestead from prowlers—he met for himself. Later he had neighbors, one five and another eight miles away. Sometimes he helped them with their planting and harvesting, and they helped him in turn. Produce was marketed in the town, twenty miles along the cart-road.

Today Ephraim Crosby's grandchildren still live in the homestead, farming its many acres. The next house is a good mile away. But the Crosbys of today are not isolated. They neighbor with a nation. They buy and sell in the far city as well as in the county-seat. They have at their call the assistance and services of men in Chicago or New York, as well as men on the next farm.

Stretching from the Crosbys' farm living-room are telephone wires that lead to every part of the nation. Though they live in the distant countryside, the Crosbys enjoy the benefits of national telephone service as wholly as does the city dweller. The plan and organization of the Bell System has extended the facilities of the telephone to all types of people. By producing a telephone service superior to any in the world at a cost within the reach of all to pay, the Bell System has made America a nation of neighbors.

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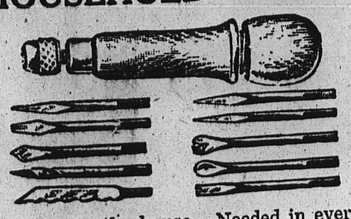
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