

Whether the farmers actually hold ownership in these 'agricenters' is of no consequence; they must, however,

The system such as has been described must come from a willingness on the part of the farmers themselves. The co-operative marketing agencies now springing up in America will undoubtedly serve to convince our agriculturists of the need of larger and more powerful organizations.

At this point it will be necessary call attention to a few staples to note their possible uses. Oats is used primarily as a feed for livestock and for the manufacture of cereals. Fro

(Continued on Page 4)

September, 22, 1926.

WASHINGTON, November 17.

The professional politician who has promised ready and rapid relief to the farmer in so many campaigns, is now facing a new election and is like the man who was hauling a load of potatoes up a steep hill. His engine came out, losing all his potatoes. A moment later his team stalled and he was heard to cry out—"Stall and Nothing to Unload."

However, as time has rolled on, two classes of people have sprung up who are known as the farming and the other.

J. J. Doyle, president of the Farmers' Union at Apache, Oklahoma states: "In 1924 I sold 5,200 bushels of wheat at 92 cents per bushel. The I signed the contract and delivered the same amount to the pool. The netted me \$1.19 per bushel, or a gain of 27 cents."

The place is Arkansas City. Arkansas City is just north of Newkirk, Oklahoma, and Newkirk is just north of Ponca City, both in the same county. The State Executive Committee of the Farmers' Union will leave Oklahoma City in two cars, Tuesday morning.

lando, Perry, Ponca City, Newkirk a
Arkansas City. Everybody that c
spend a day or two with our brothe
in Kansas in their State Conventio
we guarantee will have both a pleas
ant and profitable time.—Oklahom
Union Farmer.

The Kansas Union Farmer

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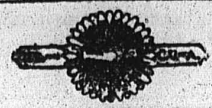
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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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

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

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



THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1926

WHY NOT STICK IT OUT?

If every Kansas farmer who has been initiated into the Farmers Union was in good standing our organization would be so powerful in this state that we could do any reasonable and proper thing necessary to relieve the distress of Agriculture. In round numbers there are 170,000 farmers in Kansas. First and last more than that number has been initiated into our organization but the great majority have lacked in what the Arkansas brethren call "stickability."

A vast number of our farmers have never realized either the necessity or the possibilities of agricultural organization. In spite of the tremendous success of our state wide co-operatives and many of our local organizations there are still a lot of people, some of whom are members, who know little or nothing of the work that we are doing in Kansas. Our insurance companies have made and saved money not only for their own policy holders but for every farmer in the state who carries protection on his property against the hazards of storm and fire. Our Jobbing Association is forced justice from the exploiters on the grain markets. Our bank is a growing concern that can, if properly supported, serve every farmer in the state. Our auditing association has introduced system order and safety into the management and accounting of our business enterprises. Our Produce Association, breaking all records for the first year of operations of such a concern has proved that we can successfully deal with the problems of produce marketing. The state wide live stock marketing houses at Kansas City and Wichita have handled our shipments in the interest of farmers and by their presence and example have protected all farmer shippers to our markets.

For more than fifteen years the Union has been a great force for sound progressive legislation during the sessions of the legislature. We have secured the enactment of scores of good laws, none calling for appropriations, and have blocked the passage of vicious bills proposed by the representatives of privilege and monopoly.

In the face of the greatest record ever made by any state wide farmers organization there are members who do not stick. Get them back in before the state convention.

Sales of fertilizer by the Aroostook Federation of Farmers, Caribou, Maine, for the year ending June 30, 1926, amounted to \$363,191, on which the federation made a trading profit of \$17,281. Profits on merchandise sales came to 608, and interest to \$370, bringing the income figures for the year to \$18,260. Expenses came to \$16,478, leaving a net margin for the year of \$1,781.

TOO MUCH FARM TENANTRY

There are far too many renting farmers in this country. It is bad business both for the tenant and the owner. The renter lacks the incentives that make the farmer owner progressive and successful. The owner gets but a small return on his investment. The rented farms carry the signs of tenancy for all who pass by read. They are not well kept. The buildings are too often unpainted. The fences are in disrepair. There is a general air of depression about a tenant farm that is never seen around a place that is operated by an owner who takes a proper pride in his calling and his property. The worst of this situation is that tenancy is growing. It is like an ulcer that is eating at the very vitals of the country's security and welfare. It is time to consider whether it is not the duty of the national and state governments to adopt some constructive program that will restore the lands of the republic to owners with pride in the work. The following extract from a report issued by the National Industrial Conference carries information that is interesting and at the same time might discourage to all good Americans who love their country:

In 1880, 25.6 per cent of the farmers were operated by tenants. In 1920, 38.1 per cent of the farmers were tenants. Between 1910 and 1920 the number of farms operated by owners decreased about 23,000; the number operated by tenants increased by about 100,000. It is especially significant that the number of share tenants increased about 278,000 while the number of cash and unspecified tenants decreased by about 178,000. The percentage of tenant farms increased in more than half of the states. Of the states showing an increase of more than 40 per cent, the following showed the largest percentages of growth: Montana, 177.6 per cent; Wyoming, 119.4 per cent; Idaho, 110.2; Arizona, 100.2; North Dakota, 86.8; New Mexico, 86.8; Colo-

rado, 64; Utah, 62; Washington, 60.7. At present it is estimated that the only states where the percentage of tenant farms is less than 20 per cent are the New England and mountain states.

In some of the leading agricultural states like Illinois, Kansas and Texas, more than 40 per cent of the farmers are tenants. It is not easy to evaluate correctly the significance of the growing prevalence of tenancy. Much depends upon the character of the tenant farmer class, and upon the circumstances under which the tenure is held. A tenancy system that affords a progressive step to ownership on the part of young farmers without capital, and that assures the conservation of soil resources, is probably in accord with sound agricultural policy. But where tenancy is the result of a regression from ownership and involves haphazard and opportunistic cultivation without responsibility, as appears to be the tendency in many parts of the United States, it involves serious dangers.

The growth of tenancy in the United States is probably to be considered as a form of economic adjustment to unstable and unfavorable agricultural conditions. While it is not in itself bad, it indicates a disadvantageous situation for farm ownership and investment. It suggests that there is taking place a transition to a different form of agricultural organization in the country, a form characterized by a greater distribution of the risk that is, a more distinctly business and less a personal and family form of industry, and one that may lead to deterioration both of the quality of our farm population and of our land resources.

At a recent meeting of the central sales agency for the three Canadian wheat pools, a director of one of the pools was commissioned to go to Argentina to investigate the possibilities of organizing co-operative wheat pools in that country.

SOME DEBATING QUESTIONS

Are you at all interested in foreign affairs? Here are some good questions for debate this winter:

Resolved, that the Italian dictatorship is a better form of government than the French Republic.

Resolved, that Denmark has set an example in disarmament that should be imitated by all the rest of the countries in the world.

Resolved, that English policy of doing money out of the treasury for support of the unemployed is uneconomic and should be abandoned.

Resolved, that the nation of the world should resume commercial relations with Soviet Russia?

Perhaps it might be as well to discuss a few American questions. How would these do?

Resolved, that Kansas should abandon all taxes on tangible property for the support of the state government.

Resolved, that all the elective county officers in Kansas should be discontinued with the exception of the Board of county commissioners.

Resolved, that there should be no further reduction of federal taxation during the existing period of national prosperity.

Resolved, that no more concrete roads should be built in Kansas until road construction engineers are able to develop a road better than will stand up for twenty years.

Resolved, that no man should be elected to the legislature of Kansas who will not pledge himself to vote for the abandonment of all direct property taxes for state and county purposes.

These questions out on your several and respective Victorias.

Grain and beans to the amount of more than eight million dollars were handled by the Michigan Elevator Exchange, Lansing, during the past year, and to the amount of more than twenty-five millions in the past five years. July 21 marked the sixth birthday of this farmer-owned organization.

OUR ANNUAL CONVENTION

The time for the yearly gathering of the brethren and sisters is almost here. Every member of the Union, every Local organization and all the co-operative should be making plans for what should be in every way the greatest and the most important agricultural meeting ever held in Kansas. There are quite a few things that we must all do if the annual convention is to have the value that will make it worth something to Kansas farmers.

In the first place there should be a large convention. Every Local in Kansas is entitled to send one delegate. Ordinarily a great many Locals fail to be represented. Some lack the money to pay expenses. Others neglect to hold a meeting for the selection of a delegate. Still others are unable to find any one who can spare the time to go to the convention. After all these difficulties are excuses rather than reasons for not being represented. The time is short but there is plenty of it for every wide awake Local in Kansas to select a delegate and arrange for the payment of expenses of the trip.

Second thing important is that the Local delegates should represent a growing membership and go to the convention with some definite idea about what is to be done and learned at such a gathering. The secretaries all over the state should clean up their reports to headquarters in plenty of time for Brother Brasted and his assistants to be able to report good results for the year. If a Local has in mind something special that should be done by the convention it should instruct its delegate to work for that very thing and when he comes back should insist on a full report.

Locals are not the only units of our organization that are entitled to membership in the state convention. Every Farmers Union Co-operative enterprise should be represented by a delegate selected by the directors. This should be easy. These association delegates should make up the very backbone of the convention. They stand for something and they have something to do. The best investment that any business association can possibly make is an appropriation for paying the expenses of a delegate to the convention.

The membership pools of the Southern Illinois Milk Producers' Association, East St. Louis, Ill., have been augmented by more than 3,000 names since the first of the year, through the efforts of solicitors.

THE FRIEND OF AGRICULTURE

The farmer has too many friends and the result is that he is mighty nigh ruined. Friends of the tobacco growers in the dark districts persuaded a few of the not very large membership of that organization to violate their contracts and deliver to the world in general. Here is a description of what happened within a year after the friends had persuaded these men to violate their contractual obligations. Here is what was actually said by one co-operative journal in discussing the present market for tobacco in the dark districts of Virginia and Kentucky:

It may be a mere coincidence that commercial banks in Lyndon, Kan., and adjacent territory reduced their rates of interest from eight to seven per cent immediately preceding the opening of the Farmers Union bank at that place, but the fact remains that it was done. It may be another coincidence that the price of wheat in Canada has seldom fluctuated more than 10 cents a bushel in a month, since the Canadian pools gained control, but such is the case.

The average price of Kentucky burley tobacco in 1920 was 12 cents a pound. When the Burley Tobacco Growers Co-operative Association started to operate in that state in 1921, the average net price of tobacco went from 12 cents a pound of the year before to 21 cents. However, the burley pool may not have had anything to do with the higher price. It may have been due to workings of the law of supply and demand. It may be that failure of the Dark Tobacco Growers Co-operative Association had nothing to do with growers getting the lowest price since that time in history, but the fact remains that producers of that type of tobacco are facing utter ruin under the old auction warehouse system.

It may be possible that old-line tobacco dealers will pay growers as much for their tobacco when there is no co-operative marketing association competing with them as when there is, but no evidence is obtainable to show where such a thing ever was done. In fact, there is a well-defined belief among even casual observers that co-operatives have accomplished many things which were declared impossible before they began to operate. One or two instances might not suffice to show where they had been a factor for good, but the multiplication of instances endorses the feeling that they have been worth while to members in innumerable ways. The man who says co-operative marketing does not raise price levels and does not give the grower a better deal than he's ever had before, is either uninformed or is willfully misrepresenting the movement. And most of the misrepresentation one hears is from the lips of those who would continue to feed and fatten on producing enterprises!

It may be possible that agriculture will be saved by some plan proposed by "friends of the Farmer" but this writer is one who believes that the farmer is his own best friend and that if he ever gets anywhere he must organize with his fellow farmers and then help himself to whatever is necessary to restore his independence and self respect. One thing is dead certain farmers afflicted with an inferiority complex will never get anywhere.

Checks for final settlement to members of the North Carolina Cotton Growers' Co-operative Association, Raleigh, were sent out early in July. The fiscal year closes August 1 and complete information will be published at that time. The cotton received by the association was handled in 70 pools on which the net prices ranged from 8.72 cents for Middlings 7/8 to 1 inch, gin out, to 23.95 for Strict Middling, 1-5-16 white, while the price for Middling 7/8 to 1 inch, white, was 17.56.

THE FARMERS UNION CREAMERY

Our Produce Association has just closed the first year of its operations. The writer has not yet seen the annual report but he knows enough about what has been done to feel sure that our creamery is the most successful yearling that ever happened in Kansas co-operation. It has done a big piece of work and a good one. A year ago the idea of a produce association on the contract plan in Kansas was an experiment looked on askance by many of the farmers who should have been first to walk up and pay their initiation fees. Today it stands at the top or almost at the top of co-operative creameries with a record of having made nearly two and one-half millions of pounds of butter in the first year.

But the creamery has done more than make 2,500,000 pounds of butter. It has sold its entire output for prices that netted a fine profit. It has educated its members into better methods of caring for and shipping their cream. It has re-inspired the people of Kansas to co-operative effort. But much as the Association has done in the first year it still has the bulk of its mission to fulfill. As the Irish might say its future is still all before it. In the first place there should be at least 10,000 members of the Produce Association. We have a butter factory, we have one of the best butter makers in the world, we have a manager who knows how to sell. But we need more volume. Every additional member means a lowering of the percentage of overhead to total sales. If we had 10,000 members the charge for management distributed among that number would be trifling. To make any higher rate of profit we must reduce per pound cost of churning by churning for more people.

Then again we should be handling eggs and poultry and the only reason that we have not gone into that business is because we lack the money. If even 2,000 farmers would join the Produce Association, pay in their fee and each subscribe for a single share of stock we would have enough money for operating expenses and could thing funds without borrowing a cent. If you want to sell your chickens and eggs through your own association, hustle out and join with all who are in now in a campaign to secure operating funds from new members.

The Association should have a SLOGAN. This one is respectfully suggested:

"TEN THOUSAND MEMBERS OF THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION PRODUCE ASSOCIATION BEFORE CHRISTMAS."

Comment On World's News For Week

Florida Has Suffered

Almost unparalleled losses from the storm and floods that overwhelmed the southern part of that state a week ago. The city of Miami, the most colorful of all American towns, was almost literally washed and blown away by the wind and waves. It is said that the loss of lives will run into thousands and the destruction of property into millions.

Cities built on low beaches, especially in the storm belt, are always subject to the moods of the sea and air. A strong wind from the ocean for several hours in succession will nearly always pile up the water and overwhelm the most pretentious works of men. At Miami land speculators not only utilized all the natural beach for miles but pushed into the sea and erected a lot of made land that the Atlantic proceeded to unmake in a very few minutes.

It will take Florida a long time to recover from the effects of the storm but at that her newspapers are already utilizing it for advertising purposes in describing a perfectly normal disturbance in that latitude as a "tropical hurricane."

The observant student of history has not failed to observe that about all the big wars are brought about by quarrels among alleged statesmen who have passed the draft age and are immune from the dangers of battle.

Champions Are Having Hard Sledding this year. Helen Wills' got sick and resigned her tennis crown to whatever lady was good enough to take it away from the crowd into which it was tossed. Big Bill Tilden and the other tennis players of this country have just been ignominiously wallowed by a bunch of Freshmen who came over here and proved athletics is something that can be done outside of the United States and England.

Then to make it more than ever certain that it is a bad year for the belt and crown wearers a yellow haired lad from San Francisco travelled down from New York and knocked Bonny by Jones, the pride of Atlanta, off the perch upon which he had been roosting in apparent security for several years. Golf is not much more exciting than horse shoe pitching but it must have been quite a thrilling sight to observe Von Elm take the last match by a score of 2 and 1, whatever that may mean.

Also we are going to have two new baseball champions this year. Pittsburgh as we write, is out of the race in the National League with St. Louis and Cincinnati, teams that have always been reliable tail enders struggling for first place with the odds rather than in favor of St. Louis. Washington, the two time leader of the American League, has been out of the running since along in June and New York is slipping so fast right now that Cleveland may win an eleventh hour victory.

All of which leads to a little speculation as to whether the Honorable Jack Dempsey may not be through. But you will know all about the base ball race and the prize fight long before this paper gets to the customers. So it is just as well not to guess about things now that will be settled within a week.

The reported restoration of friendly relations between France and Germany is the best news that has come out of Europe since 1914. The rest of the world has had too much grief of the international hatred of the French and Germans.

The President Is In The White House

After his summer in the mountains of New York. It is safe to say that his vacation this year made him a healthier, a happier and a wiser man. If our chief magistrate has any faults, and he probably has a few along with the rest of us, one of the biggest is or rather was that he never learned to fish, play in the water and otherwise have a good time.

It is different now. He has caught fish of several varieties and is reported to have become very fond of the sport. Almost every one who gives himself a chance likes to fish. Then while fishing Mr. Coolidge had time to consider the waters, the woods and the mountains, the sky and all the other wonders of nature, least of which is much more marvelous than anything that man has ever done, and to realize that there is something in the world worth while outside of the ambitious quarrels of politicians.

A summer in the mountains is good for the disposition, the soul and the body of any man.

Mrs. Aime Semple MacPherson, long one of the boasted achievements of Los Angeles seems never to have learned how to hide the shells.

Railways Throughout The Country

Are getting ready for the biggest

fall business in the history of transportation. It is predicted that a million tons of freight will be loaded daily between now and the first of January. No other business has a brighter outlook. The tonnage is at hand. There are cars and men to handle it. The rates for hauling are higher than ever.

Already the roads have broken all previous records for this season of the year. They are certain to do much better during the next three months. The country cannot get along without the railways but useful as they are it is hardly good manners for them to hog all the gravy out of this year's business operations and that is what they seem likely to do.

In fact, although the train men, the section hands and the freight handlers will all have plenty of work for the winter the busiest little bunch of railroad toilers during the next six months will be the bookkeepers who will have an awful time writing up the accounts in such shape that the roads will still be able to evade their obligations under the recapture clause of the Esch-Cummings Act.

Education has a hard name with men who never got any of it but a careful reading of the record of mankind indicates that the work of this world that survives was done by educated men although of course many of them did not go to college to get their knowledge.

Democrats Are Perking Up

Quite a bit over their prospects for making a good showing in the elections. It is certain that the seven democratic senators who are candidates for re-election will all win. They are from states that always vote that way. Then there are hopes in the democratic heart, that Arizona, Nevada, Colorado, Oklahoma, Missouri, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Oregon, New York, Ohio, Maryland and Massachusetts may all return to the party fold from which they have been absent for a good many years.

As we have heretofore observed in this column and elsewhere it is wise to rotate parties in office but there is no sense in splitting the thing all up. A party charged with the responsibilities of administration should have control of the legislative department of government. Neither the democratic party nor the country at large can be much benefited by the control of the senate after the fourth of next March.

But why worry? The democratic party, as per usual, may have its real awakening right after election day.

It is reliably reported that the Interstate Commerce Commission has just completed the valuation of another short line of railway. The way those boys work at that job which they began nearly twenty years ago is positively and absolutely embarrassing to a leisurely and lazy citizen who hates to rush things.

Channel Swimming as a Sport

Is likely to be more popular than ever next season. It took Matthew Webb, the man who first made the grade away back in the late sixties of the last century something like twenty-two hours. Gertrude Ederle cut that time to a little more than fourteen hours and a few weeks later a Frenchman beat her time about two hours.

All told five swimmers have crossed the channel this year which is just exactly as many as accomplished that feat between the creation of the world and the day that Trudy landed on the chalky shores of Albion near the ancient city of Dover. There is a suspicion that some one has learned something new about swimming in salt water. Perhaps a new sort of grease for keeping out the cold and increasing the buoyancy of the body has been invented. Or perhaps the boys and girls of this day are just naturally better athletes than they have ever been before.

Anyhow swimming will be so popular next year that automobile drivers will be forced to do their best if they kill as many people as drown them by themselves trying to break salt water swimming records.

Unlike Mrs. McPherson of California Harry Daugherty of Ohio no longer thinks it is necessary to hide the shells.

Lending American Dollars

To foreigners, both nations and folks, has become a leading industry of the banks of New York and other financial centers of this republic. Those who keep track of such things say that more than a billion of our money crossed the borders last year and is now more or less probably employed in enterprises that may enrich other countries but at the best will return only a moderate rate of interest for the owners.

It is very strange that the same interests that are afraid every business proposition to finance American co-operative marketing are perfectly

willing to use our cash and credit to bolster up the business and industries of other countries. It is reported, with what truth this writer cannot say, that the money that enables Brazilian coffee planters to valorize the price of their product is all loaned by New York bankers. Of course that increases the cost of living to every one in this country but on the other hand it does not enrich any one here and therefore is not economically unsound.

If the United States is the financial capitol of the world it would seem that there should be enough money and credit in this country to stabilize our most important industry.

The fish thirteen feet long that was recently caught in western Kansas has been dead about thirteen million years but the streams and ponds out there might supply a lot of thirteen inch catfish if they were properly stocked.

England Is Making a Slow Recovery

From the effects of the war. Although she lost several million working men on the field of battle she still has an army of more than a million unemployed who are living on doles from the public treasury. Since the war ended the British government has paid more than a billion and quarter dollars in gratuities to workmen without jobs.

One trouble with British industry is that America and other countries grabbed the market for English products while that country was busy with the war. The United States, Japan and the South American countries are likely to hold on to the trade that has become so profitable. England can not regain her old markets and customers while existing conditions continue.

The Englishman is honest, industrious and trustworthy but he is so conservative that it generally takes him a generation or two to change his ways and his ideas.

Des Moines wants the next national democratic convention. It would be a fine thing for the hotels of that city to be assured of a capacity crowd throughout the summer of 1928.

Illinois Republicans Want a New Candidate for United States Senator

Smith, the man who beat McKinley out of the nomination accepted campaign expense money in the amount of \$100,000 or more from Samuel Insull who is president of the public utilities combine or trust of the sucker state. As Smith is chairman of the state board that determines the rates that Insull may charge for services rendered by his public utility corporations there is some question as to whether the \$100,000 was a payment for past favors or a retainer for the future.

There are lots of voters in Illinois who cannot stand for Smith and do not care for Brennan who is a fine type of democratic ward politician elevated to the control of his party in the state. Julius Rosenwald and a few other good citizens are trying to get an independent candidate out but so far without success.

The voters who must choose between Smith and Brennan in November are in the middle of a bad fix but they deserve all they will get. If they had turned out to the primaries they might easily have nominated a man fit to sit in succession to the great and patriotic statesmen who represented Illinois in the senate in other days.

The Nebraska bootleggers who have been sentenced to jail on bread and water are mighty lucky. Suppose the judge had forced them to drink some of their own booze.

Hindenburg Has Fooled the Prophets

Who predicted that he would throw Germany back to the Kaiser as soon as became president. The general has been president for a couple of years and Wilhelm II is just as far away from a return to power as he was the day he skedaddled over the Dutch frontier and left his people to bear the consequences of the war for which he was more responsible than any other man in the world.

The admirers of President Hindenburg recently raised money enough to buy him a sizable farm in Silesia, to which he might retire after the expiration of his term of office. He declines the gift and requests that the money be used for the relief of the needy. Perhaps he has heard about the house and lot that was presented to Admiral Dewey by his admirers in Washington. No man so long remains an idol of the public after he begins to accept gifts.

Von Hindenburg is now 78 years old and in the closing years of his life is rendering his greatest service to the Fatherland.

A woman has never spoiled anything through silence.

August, 1926.

From F. C. Henderschott, Room 1907, 303 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

The National Farm News is authority for the statement that during the coming fall and winter a systematic plan of program discussion in Granges throughout the country will take up the question of the use of electricity for lightening farm work indoors and out, and all the influence of the Grange command will be thrown into an effort to secure an extension of electric privileges to the rural communities of the nation.

There are so many farm uses to which the electric current can be put in practical ways that no class of people in the United States are more eager for the extension of such privileges or would use them more generally, if a moderate rate could be obtained, than the dwellers in rural localities. The Grange women especially are eager for electric service and are making this a lively topic of discussion in Grange meetings everywhere.

with the condensary furnishing the can and the transportation. The condensary bought 70,000 pounds of surplus milk from the co-operatives the next day, but at the price set by the co-operatives.

President Schilling stated that they had paid their members \$6,000,000.00 more for their milk than they could have gotten any other way. Since they have been selling on their own weights and tests, the price of fluid milk has advanced ten cents per hundred. The stability of this organization is shown by the fact that they are free from indebtedness, have a million dollar capital, a million dollars worth of buildings and equipment and have \$450,000.00 loaned to banks. He stated that because of their effective organization in Minnesota, that their members were receiving from 10c to 13 1/2c more per pound for their butter fat than the farmers of Missouri were receiving.

In conclusion, he said "If you want to take the right step in the dairy business, put up a good respectable creamery somewhere, and then patronize it."

DAIRY CO-OPERATIVE SETS THE PRICE

"We have an iron bound contract in Minnesota and our farmers live up to it," stated W. F. Schilling, President of the Twin City Milk Producers' Association, in his address at the Tenth Annual Convention of the Missouri Farmers' Association.

In speaking of contracts, he told the members of the M. F. A. that there was no danger in a contract, which was signed by brothers in trade, because it is between brothers in business. The worst that could come of it, if it proved to be economically unsound, was to die of its own ineffectiveness. He spoke of a condensary that was organized in Minnesota, for the purpose of breaking down the morale of the contract signers by paying more for the milk than the co-operatives could pay. The farmers stayed by their contract and the condensary had no milk. After a period of several weeks, the condensary people asked the co-operatives if they would sell them milk. The co-operatives replied that they would sell them milk on their own tests and weights,

The Country Woman

SPORTSMANSHIP

Play the game
But play it fairly
Fight to win
But meet men squarely.
Tackle hard
And hit the line
Do your best
But don't you whine.

Play to win
But every inning
Keep in mind there's
More than winning.
Victory's sweet
But good or ill
An honest name
Is sweeter still.

Reach your goal
By hard endeavor
But by trick
And cunning never.
Win or lose
Though bruised and lamed
Let him find you
Unashamed.

—Edgar A. Guest.

THESE SIMPLE RULES MEAN HEALTH AND BEAUTY

Every normal girl admires beauty and so does every man. Every normal girl has the right, has the desire to be good looking; that is to be healthy, vigorous and full of overflowing with the sheer joy of living.

"Every girl can be good looking," say home economists extension specialists at State College. The bright eyes, rosy cheeks, smooth skin and glossy hair, the lithe body with strength and grace in every movement and the vitality, energy, enthusiasm and ambition that win and keep friends—all of these things depend upon health.

Since health depends largely upon right food and clothing, and upon a few simple habits of right living, any girl who has the right stuff in her will be eager to study herself. She will be anxious to study herself and to learn how to bring about the changes in food and health habits that are necessary to make her beauty dreams come true.

Simple rules for beauty and health, given by the extension specialists follow:

Use one quart of milk in some form every day.
Clean teeth morning and night.
Eat two vegetables besides potatoes every day and such as lettuce, cabbage, spinach, and other greens, at least twice a week.
Eat fruit twice a day. Tomatoes are considered a fruit.
Eat some whole cereals every day.
Drink four to six glasses of water a day.
Eat no sweets between meals.
Take a full bath at least twice a week, often if possible.

Sleep with windows open at night.
Keep bowels active by regular movement at regular hours without laxative.
Play or exercise out doors every day.
Stand, walk and sit erect and breathe deeply.
Wear low heeled, comfortable shoes.
Wash the hands before each meal.

FORTY-BUSHEL WHEAT ON WORN-OUT LAND

Depleted Pennsylvania Farm Quickly Rebuilt Without Manure

That it is possible and profitable to rebuild worn-out farm land without the use of livestock manure has been indicated in a number of field tests but it remained for the Pennsylvania State College to fully demonstrate the plan on a practical-sized farm. The net result of this work to date is that a badly depleted tract of land has very quickly been brought into a high state of fertility as shown by wheat yields of 25 to 43 bushels and clover hay yields of 2½ tons per acre.

The plan followed on this farm is based on the results obtained on the old fertilizer plots in the 45th year. It consists, briefly, in a corn-wheat-clover and timothy rotation; second crop of clover and timothy plowed under; commercial fertilizers applied for corn and wheat; lime used as needed to secure stands of clover.

The demonstration was started 14 years ago in order to give definite answer to the question, Can worn-out soil be built-up without manure? The first wheat crop after the inauguration of the plan made 17 bushels, or just the state average for Pennsylvania at that time. The clover and timothy crop seeded in the wheat made a 2½-ton crop which was plowed

under. The second crop of wheat made 43 bushels and the 1925 crop 41 bushels per acre. No wheat crop, since the first one after starting the fertilization, has yielded less than 25 bushels, clover and timothy regularly making 2 to 2½-ton yields.

The farm superintendent, Mr. C. L. Gooding, who has charge of this farm believes that it demonstrates the only way in which thousands of depleted fields can ever be made profitably productive in localities where livestock manure is scarce and its cost prohibitive for general farm crops.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE SAYS COOPS. HAVE PAID

Although F. L. Thomsen, of the College of Agriculture, of the University of Missouri was unable to give his address at the M. F. A. convention in Sedalia, because of illness, his manuscript contained many points of interest to the farmers of Missouri.

"Experience has shown that co-operatives can get better prices for their members," according to Prof. Thomsen, "but they do it by winning in competition. This means, very largely, the rendering of better marketing service. By careful grading and standardizing, in which co-operatives are much more interested than private business; by paying on the basis of grade in order to stimulate higher quality; by intelligent merchandising of these graded quality products, which includes advertising, market feeding and similar methods, co-operatives in many lines of business have been able to obtain premium prices for the products of their members."

"As you may have heard, the College of Agriculture, in its study of co-operative marketing in this state, has endeavored to ascertain if local associations have a beneficial effect on local prices. We used the data furnished by the Missouri Co-operative Crop Reporting Service and also those of the United States Department of Agriculture, and by averaging prices in towns having co-operatives and in those not having them, found very definite indications that prices in the co-operative towns are somewhat higher for farm products and lower for supplies. It has been said by some local private poultry buyers, for instance, that they were able to make a larger margin where there is a local produce exchange, because the latter is inefficient and must have a higher margin in order to pay dividends which will impress the members. These data claim they then do not have to pay more than the co-operative. This does not sound very logical from a theoretical standpoint, and the facts we have obtained show that at least in the majority of cases it is not so."

Simple rules for beauty and health, given by the extension specialists follow:

Use one quart of milk in some form every day.
Clean teeth morning and night.
Eat two vegetables besides potatoes every day and such as lettuce, cabbage, spinach, and other greens, at least twice a week.
Eat fruit twice a day. Tomatoes are considered a fruit.
Eat some whole cereals every day.
Drink four to six glasses of water a day.
Eat no sweets between meals.
Take a full bath at least twice a week, often if possible.

Sleep with windows open at night.
Keep bowels active by regular movement at regular hours without laxative.
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5289. Girls' Dress
Cut in 4 Sizes: 6, 8, 10, and 12 years. A 10 year size requires 2½ yards of figured material, and ¾ yard of plain 40 inches wide if made as illustrated. Price 15c.

5114. Girls' Dress
Cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10 year size requires 2½ yards of 36 inch material for the Dress, and 1½ yard for the Gimpes. Price 15c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE
Send 12c in silver or stamps for our Up-to-Date Fall and Winter 1926-27 Book of Fashions showing color plates, and containing 600 designs of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Patterns, a Complete and Comprehensive Article on Dressmaking, also some Points for the Needle (illustrating 30 of the various, simple stitches) and valuable hints to the home dressmaker. Pattern Dept. Kansas Union Farmer Salina, Kansas

AGRICULTURAL BRIEFS
Lice and mites in the poultry flock can be prevented by proper management. The use of blue ointment mixture prepared by mixing equal parts of blue ointment and vaseline, is a practical means of controlling lice. Rub a small amount of the mixture thoroughly into the feathers beneath the vent. Red mites can be controlled by thoroughly painting the house with carbolineum or spraying with coal tar dip.

If you don't pick and properly cure your own supply of seed corn before it freezes this fall and if the majority of other farmers don't do it, where will the seed corn for 1927 come from, especially should we have a rather early hard freeze.

PRICE LIST OF LOCAL SUPPLIES

Application cards 20 for 5c
Credentialed blanks 10 for 5c
Dimit blank 15 for 10c
Ode cards 12 for 20c
Constitutions 5c
Local Sec'y's Receipt Books 25c
Secretary's Minute Books 50c
Farmers Union Buttons 25c
Cash Must Accompany Order.
This is Necessary to Save Expense in Postage and Labor.
WRITE C. E. Brasted, Box 51, Salina, Kansas.

TAKE YOUR HOME PAPER FIRST

THEN SUBSCRIBE FOR

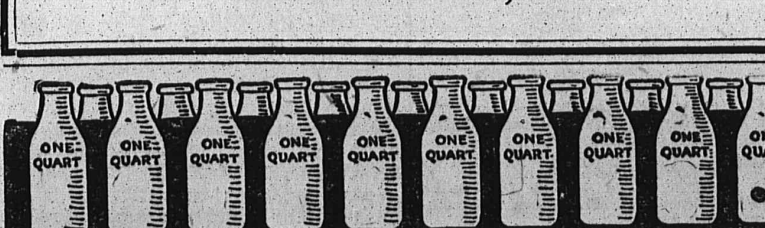
The Kansas City Star and Times

The Star and Times, reporting the full twenty-four hours' news each day in thirteen issues of the paper each week, are furnished to regular subscribers at the rate of 15 cents per week.

As newspapers, the Star and the Times have no rivals. No other publisher furnishes his readers with the full day and night Associated Press reports, as does the Star and Times. This should recommend the papers especially to the progressive merchant and farmer.

Enclose remittance at rate of 15c a week; \$7.50 a year and address:—

THE KANSAS CITY STAR
KANSAS CITY, MO.



20 Extra Quarts of Milk From Every Sack of International Special Dairy Molasses Feed

as compared to using wheat feeds or ground grains. We guarantee this increase has been secured in hundreds of actual tests.

INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL DAIRY MOLASSES FEED contains protein, molasses and fat combined in proper proportions to provide the necessary nutrients and energy required for maximum milk production. Both protein and molasses produce milk. Special Dairy contains both.

This great feed is digestible and palatable and is skillfully processed and mixed, thus insuring a big extra gain in milk. Accept no substitute. Inferior brands offered by other mills cannot produce the same profitable results as Special Dairy.

Ask Your Feed Dealer

INTERNATIONAL SUGAR FEED CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

T. F. SULLIVAN
SALINA, KANSAS
FARMERS CO-OP. GRAIN & MERCANTILE
COMPANY
Kipp, Kansas

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

If members of the Union have anything to Sell or Exchange, they should advertise it in this department. C. rate, 5 cents a word per issue. Count words in heading, as "For Sale," or "Wanted to Buy," and each initial or figure in the address. Compound words count as two words. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER—TRY THIS DEPARTMENT—IT WILL PAY YOU.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

FARM PRODUCTS

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS ON CHOICE Pinto and Navy Beans and Pinto Beans split. Jackson Bean Co., Woodward, Okla.

IRRIGATION LAND FOR SALE

SIX HUNDRED forty acres at \$50 per acre. No failures. Under irrigation corn, alfalfa or milo will make from fifty to ninety bushels per acre. Alfalfa five to seven tons. This land is undeveloped but can be developed at forty to fifty dollars per acre. If interested write L. J. Loux, Owner, Scott City, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS

WE HELP CHURCH SOCIETIES TO raise money. Sample and details free. Lusher Brothers, Elkhart, Indiana.

POULTRY

CO-OPERATIVE CHICKS—HIGHEST quality, 7c up. Prepared, live delivery. Quires 2% yards of figured material, and ¾ yard of plain 40 inches wide if made as illustrated. Price 15c.

SHINN CHICKS ARE BETTER. Leading breeds. \$8.40 per 100. Free book. Shinn Farms, Box 153, Greenport, Missouri.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas, God in his infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our sister, Mary Grothers,
Be It Resolved, That we the members of Stillwell Local No. 2019 extend our sincere sympathy to the husband and son in this hour of sorrow.
Be It Further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer paper. Stillwell Local No. 2019.

HENRY EGGERS, Sec.
H. H. ASHMORE, Pres.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas, It has pleased the Heavenly Father to take from our midst, Lester, the son of our brother, Ed Manderschied,
Be It Resolved, That we the members of Union Local No. 2019 extend to the family our sincere sympathy in their sorrow.
Be It Further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy sent to the minutes of our Local.

MRS. ANNA METZ,
MRS. PEARL O'CONNOR,
MRS. LAURA BRENN,
Committee.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to call home our brother, Thomas Curtis,
Be It Resolved, That we the members of Union Local No. 2019 extend our sincere sympathy to the wife and children in this hour of sorrow.
Be It Further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy sent to the minutes of our Local.

MRS. ANNA METZ,
MRS. PEARL O'CONNOR,
MRS. LAURA BRENN,
Committee.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to remove from our midst one of our members, Mrs. Lida Bell of Prospect Local No. 1884 of Baldwin, Kansas,
Therefore be It Resolved, That we extend our sympathies to the bereaved husband and children, assuring them of our regard for Mrs. Bell, and realizing that while they miss her from the family we too miss her from our organization.
Be It Further Resolved, That we send a copy of the resolution to the Kansas Union Farmer, one to the family and leave a copy on our records.

E. G. KREYTINGER,
BERTHA McPHEETERS,
Committee.

LETTER HEADS

\$6 PER THOUSAND

ENVELOPES

\$5 PER THOUSAND

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Farmers Union Bldg.,
Salina, Kansas

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John A. Simpson, V. P. Oklahoma City, Ok.
A. C. Davis, Sec. Springfield, Mo.
M. C. Landson, Lecturer Salina, Kan.

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Hon. John Tromble Salina, Kansas

GENERAL ATTORNEY

Jerome S. Koehler
811-13 Elks Bldg.,
Kansas City, Kansas.

Farmers Union Jobbing Association

643 Board of Trade Building
Kansas City, Missouri

Farmers Union Cooperative Produce Assn.

555 Board of Trade Bldg.,
Kansas City, Missouri

Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission

406-410 Live Stock Bldg.,
Kansas City, Mo.

Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Co.

Salina, Kansas

Farmers' Union Auditing Association

Thomas B. Dunn, Salina

Farmers' Union State Bank

Kansas City, Kansas

Kansas Union Farmer

Salina, Kansas.

Farmers' Union Managerial Association

A. M. Kinney, President, Huron, Kansas
Jack Stevens, Secretary, Kansas City, Mo.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

No. 26.
(H. R. 1341, Ch. 192)

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

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

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

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

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

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

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of original House Concurrent Resolution No. 26, now on file in my office.

(Seal)

FRANK J. RYAN,
Secretary of State

62-131

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to remove from our midst one of our members, Mrs. Lida Bell of Prospect Local No. 1884 of Baldwin, Kansas,
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E. G. KREYTINGER,
BERTHA McPHEETERS,
Committee.

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\$6 PER THOUSAND

ENVELOPES

\$5 PER THOUSAND

High Class Job Printing at Low Prices

THE GENERAL PRINTING CO.
Farmers Union Bldg.,
Salina, Kansas

Cures Piles Now Without Surgery

A most successful method for removing piles entirely and for good is now being used by Dr. O. A. Johnson, well known rectal specialist. He does not use the knife, acids, electricity, burning, tying off, cautery, ligatures or other painful, drastic means. Yet the piles are removed as cleanly and entirely as if they had been cut out. His method does away with pain, danger, expense, and inconvenience of a surgical operation and accomplishes even better results, as it leaves no scar tissues.

Every sufferer from bleeding, protruding piles, and other rectal troubles should write at once for his book that explains his amazing method. He will gladly mail any one who will write for one, as he wants every sufferer to know how easily, quickly and safely they may be rid of their piles for good. Simply send name and address to Dr. O. A. Johnson, suite 181-C, 1324 Main St., Kansas City, Mo. Piles often cause many other troubles, such as headaches, backaches, rheumatism, stomach trouble, colitis, nervousness, etc. Getting rid of piles means also getting rid of the many diseases they cause.

Quality home produced in South Dakota should be packed neatly in clean attractive containers. It should then be labeled attractively. It takes

Individual Investments Intrinsic Interest Invigorated Ideals

Three Requirements
For Each Sturdy Branch of
The Co-operative Tree.

Link Your Business
With Our Effort
And Watch
Each Branch Grow.

Consignments solicited.

Farmers Union
Jobbing Assn.
Kansas City, Mo.

a year to produce a good crop of honey, don't try to sell it in 15 minutes

New life insurance paid for during the first seven months of 1926 was 9.3 per cent greater than in the same period of 1925.

Farmers Attention!

Before seeding get my improved Climax Fanning Mill and seed grader. Cleans and grades all seed perfectly. Does good work cleaning smut from wheat. Having had over fifty years experience making this mill it is as near perfect as it is possible to make a mill. Write for circular, giving price.

Wm. Sullivan Mfg.
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Watson's Best Berries are just what the

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WATSON WHOLESALE GROCERY

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Department of Practical Co-Operation

ANDERSON COUNTY
AMOT LOCAL NO. 2180.
Meets the first Friday night of each month. H. O. Snodgrass, Sec.
BELLVIEW LOCAL NO. 2042.
First and third Thursday. John T. Anderson, Sec. Anderson Co.
CHASE MOUND LOCAL NO. 2148.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Sec. Joe Van Hercke, Anderson County.
CENTENNIAL LOCAL NO. 2096.
Meets every two weeks. G. H. Montgomery, Sec. Anderson County.
DEER CREEK LOCAL NO. 2052.
Meets the first and third Friday night of each month. Mrs. Laura Carter, Sec.
EMERALD LOCAL NO. 2137.
The third Tuesday of each month. Mrs. J. S. McLaughlin, Sec.
FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 2088.
Meets the first and third Friday night of each month. Mrs. Martha B. Myers, Secretary.
GALLIA LOCAL NO. 2044.
Meets every second and fourth Friday evening. Deane L. Smith, Sec. Anderson County.
IRVING CREEK LOCAL NO. 2050.
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday of each month. C. C. Beard, Sec.
IANTHA LOCAL NO. 2091.
Meets the second Friday night of each month. A. P. Thow, Sec.
LITZTOWN LOCAL NO. 2064.
Meets every second and fourth Friday. Mrs. R. W. Williams, Sec.
MT. JOY LOCAL NO. 2128.
Meets the first and third Wednesday. Lulu Shilling, Sec.
MT. ZION LOCAL NO. 2073.
Meets every two weeks on Tuesday. Maude Carnes, Sec.
PLEASANT HOME NO. 1655.
Meets first and third Monday. Minnie Carlock, Sec.
SPRINGFIELD LOCAL NO. 2082.
Meets on the first and third Friday of each month. Frank White, Sec.
SUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 2116.
Meets every two weeks on Friday night. Carl Henry, Sec.
TRIANGLE LOCAL NO. 2124.
Meets every second and fourth Thursday. E. L. Esterholt, Sec.
WELDA LOCAL NO. 2054.
Meets the second and fourth Saturday of each month. H. P. Ferguson, Sec.
ALLEN COUNTY
DIAMOND LOCAL NO. 2098.
Meets every second and fourth Friday. Mrs. J. W. Ryan, Sec.
LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 2148.
Meets the second and fourth Friday of the month. Roy Wilson, Sec.
ATCHISON COUNTY
HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 1588.
Meets on the first Wednesday night of each month. W. R. Fuhman, Sec.
BARTON COUNTY
ODIN LOCAL NO. 213.
Meets every two weeks on Wednesday. Fred M. Beran, Sec. Barton County.
STATE CENTER LOCAL NO. 213.
Second and fourth Thursday. Chas. Grossardt, Sec. Barton County.
CHASE COUNTY
COTTONWOOD VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1833.
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Lee Graham, Sec. Chase County.
DISTRICT 66 LOCAL NO. 1907.
Meets the second Wednesday and fourth Friday. Mrs. Charles L. Simmons, Secretary.
ELLIS COUNTY
MILLER LOCAL NO. 1929.
Meets the second and fourth Thursday. Velma H. McCandless, Sec.
PRAIRIE HILL LOCAL NO. 1944.
Meets every two weeks on Saturday night. Next meeting, August 21, 1926. Emily B. Duke, Sec.
CLAY COUNTY
FACT LOCAL NO. 565.
Meets every two weeks on Tuesday evening. Walter Knitter, Sec.
FOUR MILE LOCAL NO. 1128.
Meets the first Tuesday of each month. John H. Mugler, Secretary.
MARINE LOCAL NO. 643.
Meets the first and third Tuesday night of each month. Jas. Vitteco, Secretary.
WHEELER LOCAL NO. 1082.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Ernest Small, Sec. Clay County.
COFFEY COUNTY
CENTER LOCAL NO. 2143.
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Nellie F. Hughes, Secretary.
SUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 214.
Meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. A. H. Cellar, Sec.
CHESTER COUNTY
NEUTRAL LOCAL NO. 212.
Meets the first Tuesday of each month. C. A. Atkinson, Secretary.
COUNCIL CORNERS LOCAL NO. 1788.
First and third Monday. Ethel Roberts, Sec. Cherokee County.
COWLEY COUNTY
BITHELL LOCAL NO. 1969.
Meets on Friday night every two weeks. Harold F. Osburn, Sec.
BEAVER LOCAL NO. 1958.
Meets first and third Monday. Mrs. W. P. Kent, Sec. Cowley Co.
FLORAL LOCAL NO. 2094.
Meets the second and fourth Friday. Sherman Nichols, Sec. Cowley Co.
GIRARD LOCAL NO. 484.
Meets second and fourth Tuesday. Roy W. Holland, Sec. Crawford County.
KELLOGG LOCAL NO. 1809.
Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. Chester R. O'Neil, Sec.
LONG STAR LOCAL NO. 1463.
Meets the 1st and 3rd Wednesday of every month. Mr. J. Q. Rambo, Sec.
MERCER LOCAL NO. 1462.
Meets the second and 4th Wednesday of each month. W. M. Schmidt, Sec. Cowley County.
MAPLE GROVE LOCAL NO. 2107.
Meets on Tuesday night every two weeks. Rol Workman, Sec. Cowley Co.
ODessa LOCAL NO. 1571.
Every other Tuesday night. Burr Russell, Sec. Cowley County.
SILVERDALE LOCAL NO. 2081.
Second and fourth Wednesday. F. Lewis, Sec. Cowley County.
SHILOH LOCAL NO. 1573.
Meets the first Wednesday night of each month. Loyd W. Peck, Sec.
TISDALE LOCAL NO. 1986.
Meets every first Monday night in the month. Fred Alldridge, Sec.
CRAWFORD COUNTY
DUMR BELL LOCAL NO. 581.
Meets the first and third Thursday night in each month. C. W. McCluskey, Sec.
FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 682.
Meets every Tuesday of the month. Minnie Cunningham, Sec. Crawford County.
MONMOUTH LOCAL NO. 1714.
Meets the last Thursday of each month. Abram Boore, Secretary.
OWSLEY LOCAL NO. 2004.
Meets the first Wednesday. Joe Farmer, Sec. Crawford County.
STILLWELL LOCAL NO. 2060.
Meets the first and third Friday. H. Eggers, Sec. Crawford County.
WALNUT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1308.
Meets first and third Thursday. Robt. J. Miller, Sec. Crawford County.

CLOUD COUNTY
BUFFALO VALLEY LOCAL NO. 607.
Meets the second and fourth Thursday of each month. R. A. Hanson, Secretary.
DIST. NO. 103 LOCAL NO. 853.
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. H. A. Coates, Sec.
PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1788.
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. J. H. York, Sec.
CARMEL LOCAL NO. 1958.
Meets every second and fourth Monday in the month. E. J. Regnier, Sec.
EAST CRUSHER LOCAL NO. 1569.
Local meets first and third Monday of each month. W. J. Pollock, Sec.
DICKINSON COUNTY
AURORA LOCAL NO. 551.
Meets every last Thursday of each month. Al. Bruesman, Sec.
PRAIRIE DOG LOCAL NO. 1888.
Meets every second and fourth Tuesday at North Valley School House. Bruce Moore, Sec. Decatur County.
DOUGLAS COUNTY
WOODBINE LOCAL NO. 1980.
Meets the first Tuesday of each month. Harvey Shippy, Sec.
CARLTON LOCAL NO. 1911.
Second and fourth Wednesday. R. J. Lovins, Sec.
NAVARRE LOCAL NO. 1933.
Meets every first Tuesday of the month. H. C. Kitzinger, Secretary.
DOUGLAS COUNTY
CARGY LOCAL NO. 2136.
Meets first and third Tuesday of each month. E. J. Usher, Sec.
DISTRICT NO. 10 LOCAL NO. 1036.
Meets the first and third Thursday. Geo. Bittel, Sec. Douglas County.
EIGHT MILE LOCAL NO. 1211.
Meets the first Saturday night of each month. Fred Winters, Sec.
EUROPA LOCAL NO. 1851.
Meets every third Friday of the month. W. W. Gerstenberger, Sec.
FRANKLIN LOCAL NO. 1932.
Meets the first Friday of each month. A. McArthur, Sec. Douglas County.
HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 752.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Chas. J. Gleason, Sec.
LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 1882.
Meets the first Wednesday night of the month. Roy Flory, Sec.
PROSPECT LOCAL NO. 1684.
Meets on alternate Thursday. Bertha A. McArthur, Sec. Douglas County.
SIGEL LOCAL NO. 1689.
Meets the second Tuesday in each month. Lee Cox, Sec.
SUNNY SLOPE LOCAL NO. 1861.
Meets first and third Wednesday. Roy Stacker, Sec.
VERPERTINE LOCAL NO. 1817.
Meets every other Wednesday night. Fred C. Rhodes, Sec.
WORDEN LOCAL NO. 842.
Meets the second Thursday evening of each month. E. L. Fuhman, Sec.
ELLIS COUNTY
BUCKEYE LOCAL NO. 1031.
First and third Wednesday. J. J. Maske, Sec. Ellis County.
EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 606.
Meets first and third Monday of each month. Fred E. Eberle, Sec.
LYSIS LOCAL NO. 564.
Meets first Friday of each month at 2 o'clock at court house. Frank B. Pfeiffer, Sec. Ellis County.
ELLSWORTH COUNTY
ADVANCE LOCAL NO. 1859.
Meets the second and fourth Thursday at 8 o'clock. F. F. Svoboda, Sec.
BILLSWORTH LOCAL NO. 2099.
First and third Thursday. Brad Hooper, Sec. Ellsworth County.
LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 828.
Meets every first and third Monday of each month. Ed Moss, Sec.
SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 927.
Meets the second and fourth Monday of each month. L. E. Schult, Sec.
TRIVOLI LOCAL NO. 1001.
Meets the first Monday evening in each month. W. H. Fleming, Sec.
WALNUT GROVE LOCAL NO. 971.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. E. A. Huseman, Sec.
FRANKLIN COUNTY
COLUMBIA LOCAL NO. 1233.
Second and fourth Friday. Lee Bonar, Sec. Franklin County.
HAWKINS LOCAL NO. 1618.
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday evening of each month. Mrs. L. C. Rice, Sec.
PLEASANT RUN LOCAL NO. 2017.
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday at District No. 93 school house three miles west of Lyndon. John Reis, Sec. Franklin County.
SALEN HALL LOCAL NO. 1854.
Meets the first and third Monday of each month. H. L. Carpenter, Sec.
WILLIAMSBURG LOCAL NO. 2153.
Meets first and third Wednesday of each month. H. W. Wren, Sec.
GOOSE CREEK LOCAL NO. 1931.
Meets the second and fourth Friday. Alfred P. Hotten, Sec. Geary County.
LYONSDALE LOCAL NO. 1415.
Meets the second and fourth Thursday in each month. Oscar Latzke, Sec.
MOSS SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 1901.
First Tuesday of each month. Clarence Brown, Sec. Geary County.
GOVE COUNTY
HACKBERRY LOCAL NO. 1932.
Meets the first and third Wednesday night of each month. J. M. Tuttle, Sec.
PARK LOCAL NO. 990.
Meets last Saturday of each month. Jos. Hein, Sec. Gove County.
GREENWOOD COUNTY
LENA VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1598.
Meets the first and third Tuesday. H. F. Horton, Sec. Greenwood County.
NEAL LOCAL NO. 1318.
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. J. C. Graves, Sec.
SOUTH VERDIGRIS LOCAL NO. 1498.
Meets every two weeks on Friday night. H. L. Soule, Secretary.
SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 1574.
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Mrs. F. M. Hemphill, Sec. Greenwood County.
GRANT COUNTY
ULYSSES LOCAL NO. 2134.
Meets the first and third Saturday of each month. G. A. Johnson, Secretary.
HARVEY COUNTY
FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 2093.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. D. J. Detwiler, Sec. Harvey County.
JACKSON NOTICE
HARRISON LOCAL NO. 1106.
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. T. J. Cross, Sec.
JEFFERSON COUNTY
CRESCENT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1917.
Meets first and third Tuesday. Mabel Sayles, Sec. Jefferson County.
JEWELL COUNTY
COLLINS LOCAL NO. 605.
Meets the first Wednesday. Winifred Clapham, Sec. Jewell County.
LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 737.
Meets the first Thursday night of each month. W. W. Widie, Sec.
PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1309.
First and third Wednesday. W. T. Flinn, Sec. Jewell County.

ROSE HILL LOCAL NO. 601.
Meets the last Thursday of each month. Dotley Jackson, Sec.
JOHNSON COUNTY
SHARON LOCAL NO. 1744.
Meets the last Friday evening of each month. Mrs. Gussie K. Devault, Sec.
LYNN COUNTY
NINETEEN LOCAL NO. 1807.
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Ruben Cline, Sec. Lynn County.
NEW HOME LOCAL NO. 1640.
Meets the last Monday of each month. Harold Mooney, Sec. Lynn County.
PLEASANT HOME LOCAL NO. 2055.
Meets the first and third Monday night of each month. Mrs. H. C. Conrad, Sec. Lynn Co.
LOGAN COUNTY
MT. VERNON LOCAL NO. 1661.
Meets the first Tuesday of each month. C. E. Bedrank, Sec.
MARSHALL COUNTY
ANTHONY LOCAL NO. 1800.
Meets first and third Monday. Wm. Finchen, Sec. Marshall County.
BLANCHIE VILLAGE LOCAL NO. 7082.
Meets the first Tuesday of each month. Mrs. Irene Iles, Sec.
BLUE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 781.
Meets the second and fourth Monday. Chas. Muesel, Sec. Marshall County.
BREMEN LOCAL NO. 2123.
Meets the first Friday of each month. F. C. Fraile, Sec. Marshall County.
DIST. NO. 12 LOCAL NO. 1232.
Last Friday in each month. Mrs. Ernest Brauch, Sec. Marshall County.
DEER CREEK LOCAL NO. 1854.
Meets the second Friday in each month. M. C. Bothwell, Sec.
FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 944.
Meets the first Friday in each month. Mrs. Delphia Buton, Sec.
HERKIMER LOCAL NO. 1002.
Second and fourth Wednesday. Karl Rohde, Sec. Marshall County.
LILY CREEK LOCAL NO. 2138.
Meets the first and third Friday. Florence Koppes, Sec. Marshall Co.
MIDWAY LOCAL NO. 857.
Meets every first and third Tuesday of each month. Fred Greenwood, Secretary.
RICHLAND LOCAL NO. 868.
Meets first and third Friday of each month. Mrs. J. C. Chase, Sec.
SNIPE CREEK LOCAL NO. 924.
Meets every other Friday night. Russell Cassidy, Sec. Marshall County.
SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 859.
Second and fourth Wednesday. Mrs. E. H. Warner, Sec. Marshall County.
SUNRISE LOCAL NO. 1238.
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. J. S. Safford, Sec.
MARION COUNTY
EAST CREEK LOCAL NO. 1466.
First Tuesday of each month. Phillip Stenzel, Sec.
HARMONY LOCAL NO. 198.
Meets the first Friday night of each month. J. F. Schick, Secretary.
LOST SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 385.
Second Saturday of each month. H. D. Bevans, Sec.
PRAIRIE VIEW LOCAL NO. 2108.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. J. H. Scott, Sec. Martin County.
MIAMI COUNTY
BLOCK LOCAL NO. 1768.
Meets second Friday of each month. Wm. D. Block, Sec. Miami County.
BELLEVUE LOCAL NO. 1102.
Meets the first and third Friday. J. Sloan, Sec. Miami County.
BEAGLE LOCAL NO. 1678.
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday. L. O. Kuttler, Sec. Miami County.
FONTANA LOCAL NO. 1789.
First and third Friday. W. H. Syster, Sec. Miami County.
HIGHLAND LOCAL NO. 1689.
Meets the first and third Friday. G. W. Fort, Sec. Miami County.
HILLSDALE LOCAL NO. 1605.
Meets the first and third Thursday. R. W. Sullivan, Sec.
INDIANAPOLIS LOCAL NO. 1677.
Meets the first and third Friday. Herbert Joyce, Sec.
OSAGE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1683.
Meets second and fourth Friday. Jacob Smith, Sec. Miami County.
PLUM CREEK LOCAL NO. 1674.
Second and fourth Wednesday. Orth O. Miller, Sec. Miami County.
ROCK CREEK LOCAL NO. 1810.
First and third Friday. S. J. Lohr, Sec. Miami County.
SPRING VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1725.
Meets the first Friday in every month. A. C. Barricklow, Sec. Miami County.
UNION VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1679.
Meets the first and third Tuesday. J. M. Wagner, Sec. Miami County.
VICKERS LOCAL NO. 1667.
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Dick J. Johann, Sec. Miami County.
MORRIS COUNTY
LATIMER LOCAL NO. 1721.
Meets the second and fourth evening of each month. Wm. Tatlow, Sec.
PLEASANT RIDGE LOCAL NO. 1902.
Meets first and third Friday. Frank Friend, Sec. Morris County.
MCPHERSON COUNTY
CENTENNIAL LOCAL NO. 1863.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. H. D. Garst, Sec.
COTTONWOOD LOCAL NO. 1985.
Meets first and third Friday of each month. Basile M. Johnson, Sec. McPherson County.
JOHNSTOWN LOCAL NO. 749.
Meets the second and fourth Monday of each month. Alford Peterson, Sec. McPherson County.
NORTH UNION NO. 714.
Meets the second and fourth Monday of each month. Carl E. Clark, Sec. McPherson County.
NORTH SIDE LOCAL NO. 1061.
Meets the first Wednesday of each month. Fred Sundberg, Sec. McPherson County.
PIONEER LOCAL NO. 658.
Meets four Mondays of each month. 1st Monday, smoker. 2nd Monday, business meeting. 3rd Monday, social. 4th Monday, open meeting. C. O. Johnson, Sec.
SCANDIA LOCAL NO. 1152.
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Melford Nelson, Sec. McPherson Co.
MITCHELL COUNTY
CUSTER LOCAL NO. 206.
Meets second fourth Monday of each month. Henry Fuerer, Sec.
CAIR CREEK LOCAL NO. 802.
Meets every other Thursday. Leonard L. Ritt, Sec.
EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 388.
Meets every other Wednesday. Ralph E. Hauptli, Sec. Mitchell County.
LAWN CREEK LOCAL NO. 479.
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday. F. E. Hov, Sec. Washington County.
NEMHA COUNTY
BOARDMAN LOCAL NO. 1233.
Meets first and third Wednesday. G. W. Cashman, Sec. Nemaha County.
BUREAU LOCAL NO. 1648.
Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month. Nemaha County.
DOWNY LOCAL NO. 1127.
Meets every second Monday in the month. Herman Boeding, Sec. Nemaha County.

EAGLE STAR LOCAL NO. 923.
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Fred H. Lehman, Sec. Nemaha County.
HUNT LOCAL NO. 1107.
Meets the second Tuesday of each month. Ray Korte, Sec. Nemaha Co.
KORBER LOCAL NO. 914.
Meets first and third Tuesday. F. A. Korber, Sec. Nemaha County.
LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 888.
Meets every second and fourth Wednesday. Robert Steele, Nemaha County.
PRAIRIE GEM LOCAL NO. 540.
Meets the first Wednesday evening of each month. Mrs. Chas. Oplinger, Sec.
ROCK LOCAL NO. 829.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Mrs. J. M. Amos, Sec.
SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 5111.
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Wm. J. Wittmer, Sec. Nemaha County.
NEOSHO COUNTY
BARNEY LOCAL NO. 569.
Meets second and fourth Friday night of each month. T. H. Roberts, Sec.
BROGAN LOCAL NO. 226.
Meets the first Thursday. L. L. Venneman, Sec.
CLEVELAND LOCAL NO. 284.
Third Tuesday. Geo. J. Schoenhof, Sec. Neosho County.
ERIE LOCAL NO. 662.
Meets every third and third Friday of each month. Walter J. Schumisch, Sec. Neosho County.
NORTON COUNTY
FARMINGDALE LOCAL NO. 1047.
Meets the first and third Friday nights in the Union Hall, Almena, Kansas. M. M. Elcheberger, Sec.
MT. PLEASANT LOCAL NO. 856.
Meets the first and third Friday. Mrs. Grace Muesel, Sec. Norton County.
PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1025.
Meets the first Tuesday of each month. Mrs. H. E. Norris, Sec. Norton Co.
SQUARE DEAL NO. 925.
Meets the first Thursday of each month. Margie Stanley, Sec. Norton County.
UNION LOCAL NO. 970.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Will Atkinson, Sec. Norton County.
OSAGE COUNTY
PRIDE LOCAL NO. 1780.
Meets the first Thursday of each month. Sam Most, Sec.
COOK LOCAL NO. 1645.
Meets second and fourth Thursday. Mrs. S. C. Osage County.
JUNCTION LOCAL NO. 1456.
Meets second and fourth Friday of each month. Geo. P. Warren, Sec. Osage County.
SUNFLOWER LOCAL NO. 1061.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. C. W. Fincham, Secretary.
PHELOX LOCAL NO. 2139.
Meets second and fourth Friday. Mrs. A. R. Pheon, Sec. Osage County.
PLUM CREEK LOCAL NO. 1484.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Mary W. Vann, Sec. Osage County.
PLEASANT RUN LOCAL NO. 2016.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. John H. Scott, Sec. Osage County.
HIGHVIEW LOCAL NO. 2037.
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. F. O. Bice, Sec.
VALLEY BROOK LOCAL NO. 1370.
Meets the first Friday night of each month. George W. Tiller, Sec. Osage Co.
VASSAR LOCAL NO. 1773.
First and third Thursday. Herman Wigger, Sec. Osage County.
SNIPE CREEK LOCAL NO. 924.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. George W. Tiller, Sec. Pottawatomie County.
OTTAWA COUNTY
BATTLE CREEK LOCAL NO. 122.
Meets each Tuesday of the week at 8 o'clock. Wm. A. Shriner, Sec.
BURNHAM LOCAL NO. 405.
First and third Thursday. F. A. Dobson, Sec.
MINNEOLA LOCAL NO. 1228.
Meets at call of the President. B. C. Nelson, Sec.
SUMNERVILLE LOCAL NO. 1402.
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Edith S. Hubbard, Sec. Ottawa County.
SLEEPY HOLLOW LOCAL NO. 462.
Meets the second and last Friday night of each month. Harry Watts, Sec. Ottawa County.
POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY
ELBOW LOCAL NO. 1255.
Meets the second Friday of each month. M. Joy Hammett, Sec. Pottawatomie County.
OISBURG LOCAL NO. 1254.
Meets every other Monday night. F. E. Nelson, Sec.
PHILLIPS COUNTY
PLEASANT HILL LOCAL NO. 573.
Meets every first Monday of the month at Pleasant Hill. Carl M. Rothlin, Secretary.
TOWNLINE LOCAL NO. 569.
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. W. F. Kinsley, Sec. Phillips County.
WALNUT LOCAL NO. 871.
Meets every second Tuesday of the month. Frank Walker, Secretary.
REPUBLIC COUNTY
BEAUCHAMPE LOCAL NO. 1290.
Meets first and third Friday of each month. Horace Stephenson, Sec.
ENTERPRISE LOCAL NO. 687.
Meets every second Tuesday of each month. John J. Gorman, Sec.
GRACE HILL LOCAL NO. 1212.
First and third Friday. Homer Altkre, Sec. Republic County.
LINCOLN LOCAL NO. 688.
Meets Friday on or before full moon of each month. E. M. Glenn, Sec. Republic County.
ODELL LOCAL NO. 730.
Meets every first and third Tuesday in each month. H. Willcox, Sec. Republic County.
RYDALL LOCAL NO. 783.
Meets every second Wednesday of each month. Geo. Duncan, Sec. Republic County.
RILEY COUNTY
ARBOR LOCAL NO. 1196.
Meets second Tuesday of the month. R. Jennings, Sec. Riley County.
ASHLAND LOCAL NO. 1680.
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. John Linn, Jr., Sec.
BALDWIN CREEK LOCAL NO. 1380.
Meets every other Thursday evening. Mrs. Charlie Potts, Secretary.
DEEP CREEK LOCAL NO. 1790.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Harry Ryan, Sec. Riley County.
GRAND VIEW LOCAL NO. 1214.
Meets every other Friday evening. L. D. Buss, Sec.
OAK GROVE LOCAL NO. 1801.
Meets every other Friday evening. A. A. Pugh, Sec.
LIME LOCAL NO. 1545.
Meets the first Tuesday of each month. Myrtle E. Johnson, Sec.
MARINE LOCAL NO. 648.
Meets the first and third Friday. Albert Spoonman, Sec.
RICE COUNTY
WALKER LOCAL NO. 1472.
Meets the second and fourth Friday. H. E. Janzen, Sec.

FARMING MUST BECOME A CHEMICAL INDUSTRY
(Continued from page 1)
The hulls about ten per cent by weight of furfural is easily obtainable through a simple steam distillation process. This furfural is already finding a market. From the furfural we shall derive a large number of chemical compounds of considerable value. Though the hulls constitute but thirty per cent of the weight of the oats, the chemical compounds derivable from this fraction will certainly approach a value equal to that of the remaining seventy per cent of the oat kernels.
Sugar cane has been cultivated primarily for its sugar content, but one-fourth of the total weight of the sugar cane consists of the tops and these may serve admirably for silage. One-fourth of all the sugar cane and sorghum stalks grown in our southern states is now furnishing a by-product for further manufacture. In Louisiana we note the average yield per acre of twenty tons of sugar cane stalks which, after extraction of the ten per cent sugar content, yield a bagasse capable of giving another ten per cent of the original weight of cane, in the form of dry fiber, even stronger than cotton fiber. From this fiber is now manufactured celotex, a kind of board of non-heat-conducting properties, especially suited for the lining of refrigerator-cars and interior walls of buildings. In this connection we may assume that the stalks of wheat and corn will come into use in the preparation of similar, but coarser, wood substitutes.
Of greatest interest in the last few years is the development of the soy bean industry. This bean is distinctly rich in nitrogen. Soy bean oil is used for making lard and butter substitutes, for soaps and for edible oil. It is also used in the making of waterproofing materials, enamels, varnishes, and printing inks. The oil cake is an excellent stock food and finds use further in the manufacture of a flour for man's consumption and for special food for invalids and infants.
Corn gives a great number of products. The germ yields a fine cooking oil (one pound per bushel) and paraffin, a substitute for rubber. The germ residue is an excellent cattle food. The starch granules of the corn are convertible to laundry starch (33 pounds per bushel) and already 50,000,000 bushels of corn is diverted into this channel. From this corn starch we derive corn syrup, dextrose and crystalline maltose. This latter is a recent development of the Bureau of Chemistry and is made by mashing starch with malt and allowing the mixture to hydrolyze for a week. About twenty-five pounds of sugars can be made from a bushel of fifty-six pounds of corn and a residue of about fifteen pounds of molasses collected.
From the corn-hulls we obtain gluten (14.5 pounds from each bushel). This is a valuable tissue-building food for livestock. From this same source we also obtain phytin, a food containing twenty-one per cent assimilable organic phosphorus, especially valuable for those suffering from nervous disorders. The cobs of the corn, which amount all told to 20,000,000 tons of our total crop of 3,000,000,000 bushels, may be made to yield, by simple steam distillation, an adhesive substance valuable as briquetting material and also an appreciable quantity of furfural, previously mentioned in a century ago with the oat-hulls. From the corn which enters the butyl alcohol industry we obtain per bushel about ten to eleven pounds of solvents made up of about thirty per cent acetone, sixty per cent n-butyl alcohol and ten per cent ethyl alcohol, and certain high-boiling acids, all of which are meeting with increasing demands in the industries. In this fermentation of starch, present in corn to 6 per cent by weight, a large quantity of carbon dioxide and hydrogen in equal volumes is simultaneously evolved. These gases constitute a weight almost twice that of the combined solvents. The remaining 40 percent, or non-starchy material of the corn left after fermentation, contains 10 per cent of protein and considerable fiber and pentosans. This residual mixture when carefully dried is well adapted as food for stock and will be returned to the farm in ever-increasing proportions. The gaseous hydrogen evolved in these fermentation processes is soon to be employed for the synthesis of ammonia by combination with atmospheric nitrogen and thus is insured a high-priced ammonia. The ammonia may then be made to react with the waste carbon dioxide under pressure to yield urea, one of the most desirable forms of fixed nitrogen for fertilizers.
While we reflect upon the great waste in our corn today—some forty per cent for swine, twenty per cent for horses and mules, fifteen per cent for cattle, and only ten per cent for man and fifteen per cent for manufacture—we know full well that the chemical utilization of this crop is most inefficient. More of the corn must come into fermentation processes and more soy beans must be raised to furnish greater and greater amounts of food for livestock. Those vitamins which are present in the corn and have such beneficial influence upon hogs must be isolated and supplied to the hogs through some medium other than raw corn. The coming utilization of corn stalks in chemical processes will naturally lower the price of the corn grain and it may still be possible to feed livestock with appreciable quantities of corn without encouraging chemical waste.
Worry of particular attention is the part of southern landowners is the assuredly growing importance of peanut oil. From this oil by hydrogenation an excellent substitute for lard is obtainable. Hogs take particular delight in cooking out the ungarnished peanuts left in the ground. Each acre can thus afford nutrient to fatten thirty hogs up to within three weeks of sale when corn, for the present, must be used to bring the hogs into first-class condition.
Moreover, we must introduce new crops into various parts of the country for cultivation. A Chinese seed, *Aleuritis fordii*, has just recently been planted in Central Florida. From this seed we shall obtain tung oil, especially adapted to high-grade varnishes, paints and linoleums.
Upon poor southern land we shall grow dashens and yams which yield large starch crops, particularly

adapted for fermentation.
The long-leaf pine is destined to come into prominence by reason of the new developments in the chemistry of turpentine. From the pine fraction of turpentine, synthetic camphor is now produced abroad at such prices as to make it highly competitive with natural camphor. Whereas the remaining portion of the turpentine by careful halogenation and oxidation yields an excellent substitute for the best quality of linseed oil.
Upon poor northern lands, notably in Michigan, Norway spruce will be ready for cutting and shipment to artificial silk plants. With the replacement of young trees for those cut each year, this will give the Michigan farmers something to secure them against failure in other crops. A new waste product in the artificial silk industry is found to possess qualities approaching those of wool; though not so soft to the touch nor of the same warmth, in garment form these desirable properties will soon be supplied either by admixture with other organic chemical products or with wool itself.
There appears to be no end of possibilities for farm lands. We must, however, introduce a method of cultivation of right crop on the right soil and this under scientific control. It is appalling to reflect upon the frightful losses in our cotton crop, due primarily to the ravages of the boll weevil. In 1914 the average yield of cotton per acre was 209.2 pounds. In 1923 this yield dropped to 130.6, or a loss represented by 5,000,000 bales of cotton on the acreage planted; practically one-third of the crop was lost. Though the average yield of cotton per acre in 1925 rose to 167.2 pounds, the expense incurred in bringing this crop to the market restricts considerably any attractive financial returns to the grower.
When we consider the mounting costs attached to the cultivation of such well-known crops as cotton, we cannot overlook the possible introduction of the culture of weeds or such material inherently resistant to all ravages of disease and insects. It is not beyond hope that a new milkweed will more than likely claim the manufacturers. And certainly the expense of its cultivation cannot be overestimated. Such weeds will be grown primarily for their plant juices and secondarily for their cottonseed. The Jerusalem artichoke (*Helianthus tuberosus*), or the sunflower that grows wild on western lands, will soon be domesticated and diverted into chemical manufacture. The War Food Committee of the Royal Society of Great Britain reported this plant as capable of producing the greatest amount of food per acre. It can be grown on waste land and without cultivation. The average yield per acre may be made to approach twenty tons, whereas the Irish potato yields not more than three tons per acre. Freezing does not affect the tubers; hence they may be left in the ground all winter. These tubers contain a carbohydrate known as inulin, a product hydrolyzable into levulose or fructose, with a yield amounting to ten or twelve per cent of the weight of the tuber. This fructose is fifty per cent sweeter than ordinary sugar and its preparation in pure crystalline form has just been completed by investigators at the Bureau of Standards. Although this sugar is somewhat deliquescent, this need not interfere with its use as a sweetener. When fermented the carbohydrates of the artichoke yield alcohol and acetone, but this fermenting proceeds somewhat more slowly than in the ordinary fermentation of glucose. The artichoke may also be used as food in the same manner as potatoes and the seeds undoubtedly will find a market for the production of oils and meal.
The adaptation of all sorts of agricultural waste to a multiplicity of uses has only just begun. There are many possibilities ahead of this enterprise as there are a century ago for the utilization of coal tar. This statement may seem utterly absurd to the layman, but to the chemist it is a certainty.
When an end has been made of agricultural waste, recourse will be directed to those final wastes of a century ago for the utilization of coal tar. This statement may seem utterly absurd to the layman, but to the chemist it is a certainty.
The analogy between farm and organic chemical plant is certainly obvious. We should not, however, overlook that apparent discrepancy in the analogy which concerns the processing time periods. In the plant a process may require several weeks, sometimes several hours, for completion. Whereas upon the farm the active growing period extends from thirty to ninety days and after the harvest the rest of the twelve months finds the farmer with a closed plant.
The organic chemical manufacturer was once just as seriously handicapped by unusual and long-time processes. Operating and overhead charges retarded any real progress in his competition with nature. But the working up of by-products and the installation of co-products gave him at last his opportunity.
The agriculturist has only to adopt these same methods. The co-products of cellulose and allied compounds through long-time processes, as, for example, the growing of trees, will serve in a similar manner to cut down the overhead and operating charges on the farm. In fact, the latter item may become practically nil. The relative time factors—three months for a crop to twenty years for tree growth—obtains only at the inception of the enterprise. The actual rate will more nearly approach three months to two years in northern climates than the system is well under way. However, in arboriculture the farmer must not expect to reap much greater quantities of cellulose than about 50 cubic feet or 1,500 pounds a year an acre.
When appreciable portions of our farms are given over to the development of co-products, naturally there will remain less acreage for main products, but here again just the farmers follow the men in the plants. Increased use of fertilizer, a thousand pounds an acre and intensive cultivation of the rich soil will make, for abundant crops of desired quality and more handsome profits. Main products must be pushed to the limit if we would cut down operating expenses.

The actual growing period now required to raise given crop will be materially shortened as time goes on. Already we have at hand certain chemical methods for treatment of seeds that will reduce the germination period by twenty-five per cent.
It is these future arrangements in the chemical adaptation of cellulose that bring us directly to the crux of the entire problem of agriculture. If those who strive for publicity in solving the farmer's troubles could only read the signs of the times, if they could only look upon this chemical world from a chemical point of view and educate themselves to comprehend what chemical science is doing, these men might then lend a hand that would actually help.
Farmers all about us industriously pursue their time-worn practices. All fared well until this modern era of cellulose chemistry began to reveal itself. Now impending disaster stares these good men in the face. Certain politicians clamorously demand some form of price-fixing for farm products. What possible help will price-fixing bring? The farmer is primarily a manufacturer of carbohydrates, and that particular form known as cellulose which composes the large portion of his forests and the waste from grains is positively going directly from nature into our manufacturing establishments and will soon drive from the market all higher-priced cellulose which the farmer has been taught to raise from time immemorial.
Cotton, for example, consists of ninety-six to ninety-seven per cent pure cellulose and brings a price of about eighteen cents a pound. Norway spruce when subjected to special treatment is delivered at the mill for ninety-four to ninety-five per cent pure cellulose at the price of five and one-half cents a pound. From this spruce fiber the best of artificial silk can be made. Even the waste cotton lint at 4 cents a pound cannot be brought into a proper state of purity at a price as low as spruce fiber.
Nature has been extraordinarily kind to man and is continually endeavoring to afford him a better and better living. The chemists are diverting all of nature's waste into useful products for man's consumption and now must demand of nature her cheapest raw materials that can be worked to this end. Those products which mother earth supplies with little or no cost will continue to be many of the chemical transformations yet to be inaugurated. The farmers, therefore, are left with these three classes of activity: arboriculture for cellulose, animal husbandry for protein and milk, and the growing of highly valuable organic staples, chemically adaptable in the most diversified directions. Food and raiment will be manufactured in the manner of by-products and the agriculturist, acquainted of his millennium-old duties, will join the ranks of the organic chemical manufacturers in their never-ending inventions.—The Dearborn Independent.
HOW CONSIGNORS TO MISTLETOE WORK TO THEIR OWN UNDING
"Any one who wants a close up and a low down on how this thing of shipping direct to the packers works has only to look at what happened Tuesday to get it," a Kansas hog shipper, patron of the open competitive market said today.
"Tuesday Armour and Company had 60 carloads of hogs direct to the Mistletoe yards, and with that many hogs at the Mistletoe Armour and Company was able to stay out of the market to just that extent and was removed as competition to the other packers to just the extent of 60 carloads of hogs.
"Now here is what makes the thing better for Armour and Company and the Mistletoe than any other factor in the entire game.
Hogs were off 15 to 20 cents on the open market Tuesday because of the lack of competition, and Armour and Company, by getting out of the market, was able to stay out of the market to just that extent and was removed as competition to the other packers to just the extent of 60 carloads of hogs.
"The Mistletoe is what makes the thing better for Armour and Company and the Mistletoe than any other factor in the entire game.
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