

EDUCATIONAL NEEDS IN COOPERATIVE MARKETING

Excerpts From an Address by C. W. Pugsley, President of South Dakota State College, Before First South Dakota Co-operative Institute, Huron, South Dakota, February 24, 1926

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The co-operative method of conducting business is now firmly established in the United States, and co-operative organizations will steadily increase in number and influence from year to year, particularly agricultural marketing organizations. Although the next few years will see remarkable growth in co-operative and insurance organizations in both town and country, increase in co-operative enterprises, except in connection with the handling of unperishable staples, will probably be much slower.

During the past ten years, farmers' business organizations have more than doubled in number and co-operative membership has more than trebled. There were more than 12,000 active organizations in 1925, with more than 2,500,000 members. In 1915 there were but 650,000 members. The biggest actual increase in the number of associations and members has been in the district made up of North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas and Missouri. Here the past decade has seen almost as many members added as there were in the entire United States in 1915. The next largest increase has been in the states just to the east, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio. These two districts have added 800,000 members during the ten years.

More than 70 per cent of all the associations are in the North Central States; Minnesota leads the list, Iowa follows, and Wisconsin comes third. Grain marketing associations head the list, comprising about 30 per cent of the total. Co-operatives to handle dairy products take second place, then come livestock shipping associations, with fruit and vegetable associations occupying fourth place.

There have been reasons why co-operation has not taken a firmer hold upon this country, but these conditions are rapidly changing. Effective co-operative units must have their members living reasonably close together, and methods of communication and transportation should be quick and effective. Pioneer life and co-operative development do not go hand in hand. Pioneer families are scattered. Until recently, telephones were few. The auto has come only within the last few years. Products are not grown in large quantities. These crops in marketable quantities usually follow high land prices and are seldom found in new countries. Pioneer families are more or less self-sustaining, and independent and individualism are fostered to the nth degree.

Pioneer days are now about over. The pressure of population is changing our entire economic life. Farmers are being forced into groups for self protection and preservation. The most efficient method of marketing, providing it leaves a fair share of the final profits with the producers, will be the one finally adopted. A goodly number of co-operative organizations is the very best method of insuring economy in the entire marketing system.

A few years ago those who talked co-operation were unpopular. Legislatures were not interested in making appropriations for teaching the principles of co-operation or for making research. Commercial clubs and other business organizations were constantly passing resolutions against co-operative effort.

All this has changed. The federal government has just created a board of co-operation to help foster existing co-operative associations and encourage new ones. Many state legislatures are making appropriations to Agricultural Colleges for teaching and research. Chambers of commerce, banker associations and business associations are endorsing the principles of co-operation as sound and practical. The foundation is now laid for effective educational work, particularly in tax supported schools where public sentiment always dictates.

The greatest need of co-operation today is the education of the public in the principles, the members in their obligations, and the managers in their duties. If the education of the public is to be complete and effective,

it must be general. The agricultural extension forces can and should use every effort to disseminate accurate information on co-operation. Many people do not know what it is all about. Some regard it as a sort of magic word which will substitute profits for losses. It may do that, but the chances are it is only one of several things which will change the ledger balance.

The public should understand that co-operation is private business, not socialism in nature. No government money goes into co-operative enterprises. Stock in a truly co-operative company bears only a specified interest rate, and does not participate in the business beyond that. In other words, the stock is preferred stock only. Those who make the business possible are the ones who reap the benefits, and that in proportion to the business they do with their association. The man who markets a thousand bushels of grain or a certain grade, or who sells a thousand dollars worth of livestock gets twice the profits at the end of the year as the man who sells but five hundred bushels or does five hundred dollars worth of business.

The public can also be educated through the schools. Now that the principles of co-operation are becoming generally recognized as sound and practical and since the government has recognized co-operation as a desirable method of business, the movement of the National Educational Association to have the principles of co-operation taught in all public schools seems logical.

The association has asked a committee of noted economists and practical co-operators to write a text book on co-operation for the public schools. The preparation of the book is well along the way. Whether it finds its place in our schools will depend on how much interest is taken by the co-operators and their friends. After a few years of school service the public will be pretty well educated.

The education of members must necessarily be carried on largely by the co-operative associations. In Europe, many of the co-operatives spend large sums of money in campaigns to educate members. Many co-operative associations have failed because the members failed to realize their obligations, and the profits which would come by sticking with their association. Successful co-operatives are, as a rule, organized along co-operative lines, and each of these lines need special educational work. There would be fewer failures if more effort were spent educating members.

A successful co-operative college work has developed because of the rapid spread of co-operation. Every college should now have short and long courses for training managers of co-operative organizations. Co-operative management is a business peculiar to itself. It requires special tact and judgment, as well as a different system of bookkeeping and accounting. Even the methods of operation on market exchanges are different. The college must occupy this field or be open to a just criticism. Agricultural colleges should never allow a student to finish his course without a thorough knowledge of the principles of co-operation. College students become leaders. Leaders should know, not guess.

An interesting experiment in true co-operation is being tried at State College. The hundreds of students there are preparing for all walks of life—agriculture, homemakers, teaching, engineering in all its branches, pharmacy, commerce, etc. These students have for several years owned and operated a book store, where they have handled books, stationery, and necessary student supplies. That is not unusual, for nearly all colleges do that. Last year, however, they made the store a co-operative one. They charge the regular retail prices and give with each purchase a slip showing the amount of the purchase. At the end of the year these slips are to be returned by a certain date, and the profits prorated and given back to the students in proportion to the purchases made. Every student is thus getting a practical lesson in co-operation which he will carry into his home community and into his own profession.

INSPECTOR CLOSES CREAM STATIONS

Inspectors for the State Board of Agriculture, while making their regular investigations in Mound Valley and Cherokee, Kansas, found a cream station in each of these towns to be in such unsanitary condition that they, by the authority of the State Board of Agriculture, closed the stations.

One of these cream stations was located in a produce house and cream was being brought in the room where produce is handled. In the other station, although there was a vestibule door between the cream room and the storage room, the door was not nailed open, and cooking was done in the cream room. All of these conditions are strictly in violation of the Dairy Law.

The farmers who bring their cream as usual to these stations in Mound Valley and Cherokee this week, will find that when the State Dairy Commissioner, who is working for the

good of the farmer as well as for the wealth of the community, says that cream stations must comply with the law, he means it.

The State Dairy Commissioner is getting a better organization than at any time in the previous history of the state. The dairy industry of Kansas is producing more and more of its products are being given more rigid and more frequent inspection than before. As a result the standards of the dairy industry throughout the state will be raised, with improvement in the quality of its products.

WANTED: COMMON SENSE

Co-operative marketing does not need to be over-sold. It can stand upon its own merits, and when it is considered purely on its own merits, it will give 100 per cent satisfaction to whoever uses it. He is a foolish man indeed who will buy a dozen oysters—and then complain because he doesn't find in them a pearl. He is a silly dreamer who will buy a new Ford car—and then kick because it

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Condensed report of the Farmers Co-operative Association, Hays, Kansas, year ending December 31, 1925. W. M. Stanton, Manager.

Resources	
Current Assets:	
Cash in Office	\$ 94.12
Cash in Bank	4,802.38
Accounts Receivable	4,692.59
Notes Receivable	3,601.11
Interest Receivable on Notes	349.60
Inventories—	
Wheat	1,398.00
Merchandise	10,804.80

Fixed Assets:	
Hays Elevator and Equipment	\$19,371.66
Hays Implement House	2,129.99
Yocemento Elevator	7,500.00
Less Depreciation Reserve	7,111.18
Book Value of Buildings	\$21,890.47
Real Estate	250.00
Book Value of Fixed Assets	22,140.47

Investments:	
Farmers Union Jobbing Association Stock	10.00
	\$47,631.08

Liabilities	
Current:	
Notes Payable	\$ 1,400.00
Unpaid Expenses	130.00
Accounts Payable to Stockholders	6,503.05
	8,033.05

Capital Account:	
Capital Paid Up	\$30,495.37
Surplus	\$6,014.68
Net Gain, 1925	3,087.98
Total Surplus	\$ 9,102.66

Present Worth	\$39,598.03
	\$47,631.08

Summary—Loss and Gain	
Wheat:	
Sales	\$456,056.16
Cost of Wheat Sold	446,081.23
Net Gain	\$10,974.93

Merchandise:	
Sales and Commissions	\$93,378.12
Cost of Merchandise Sold	86,814.19
Gross Gain	6,563.93

Interest on Notes Receivable	413.08
Interest on Investments—	
Farmers Union Jobbing Association Stock	.60
Old Accounts Collected	15.00
Gross Profits	\$17,962.54

Losses	
Operating Expenses:	
Walter Stanton	\$ 1,800.00
G. C. Weber	1,200.00
Jas. Swires	1,500.00
J. P. Miller	1,200.00
Phillip Bittle	1,204.00
John Burgardt	1,103.15
Taxes	116.65
Interest	236.00
Insurance	325.04
Light, Power, Water	300.04
Phone and Telegrams	197.35
Advertising, Postage, etc.	422.25
Repairs	128.21
Directors' Fees	252.65
Audit	150.75
Manager's Bond	22.50
Leases and Rent	75.00
Ice	13.50
Testing Scales	46.15
Sundries	1,450.20
Depreciation	2,404.00
Interest on Stock	674.12
Bad Accounts charged off	
Total Expenses	\$14,874.56

Net gain after Refunds and Interest are deducted	\$ 3,087.98
Notes	
Refunds on Wheat	\$ 3,382.75
Refunds on Merchandise	16.30
Interest on Capital Stock	2,404.00
Depreciation on Building and Equipment	1,450.20
Total Additions	7,953.25

Preliminary profits before any deductions were made	\$11,041.23
Wheat bought from stockholders	225,517 bu. 79.3%
Wheat bought from non-stockholders	58,917 bu. 20.7%
Total wheat bought	284,434 bu. 100%
Refund on wheat, 1 1/2 cents on 225,517 bu.	\$ 3,382.75

Merchandise sold to Stockholders	\$35,815.00— 39%
Merchandise sold to non-Stockholders	56,240.95— 61%
Total Merchandise Sold	\$92,055.95— 100%
Refunds on merchandise 2c on \$35,815.00	\$ 716.30
Total refunds and interest being paid back to the stockholders	\$ 6,503.05

Volume of Business	\$549,429.28
Cost of handling one dollar's worth—2 7-10 cents.	
Cost to each stockholder to operate the elevator, per day, 18 cents.	

Auditors Statement	
This condensed statement has been prepared by us from the original copy of the audit we have made of your company books. The original copy of the audit is on file with the secretary and open to inspection of any stockholder.	
JOHNSON, WHITE & CO. PERRY S. WHITE.	
Hutchinson, Kansas, January 26, 1926.	

doesn't fly. And he is just as foolish, who will join a co-operative association—and expect it to bring him fantastic prices for his wheat. Co-operation does not need to be over-sold. And its merits are these: It will bring to the individual, year in and year out, a better price than if the individual dumped his wheat. It will raise the general price level. It will eventually make the farmer economically independent, because it will put into his hands the machinery for merchandising his own products for what they are really worth—Colorado Wheat Grower.

TEACH CO-OPERATION

Some wise man recently said: "We should quit preaching co-operation and begin teaching it."

"Bring a child up in the way he should go and he will not depart from it when he is old." So it should be in co-operation. It should be taught in the rural schools as it is something that must be learned to be conducted successfully.

There are over 4,000 co-operative organizations in Minnesota, the great majority of which are owned by farmers. Who will write a text book on co-operation for country schools?

Co-operation has gone a long way with simply preaching, but it will go much farther when it is made a subject for study—Land, O. Lakes News.

AN EXPLANATION

An explanation of the letter appearing over the Signature of John Tromble and C. E. Brasted in the Kansas Union Farmer of date of Feb. 25th. Some inquiries are coming in asking just what was meant by the suggestion that a dollar be sent by any who were so inclined. What we had in mind was to make this voluntary on the part of the individual. The idea was to take up the matter in the local, then they do as they see fit, each one do what they feel like in the matter. But of course there can be no objection in the local handling the matter as seems best to them.

CO-OPERATION

With apologies to the great majority of the members who read the Kansas Union Farmer and have noted from time to time the auditors reports, and your state secretaries annual reports, I am taking this means to inform a few who do not seem to have been able to understand those reports or have been too negligent to read them. The great burning question with the latter class mentioned seems to be how much salary does the state secretary get. Now, that is no secret. When I was appointed May 1st, 1922, my salary was fixed at \$200.00 per month, the same as the former secretary was getting. In the October, 1922 board meeting my salary was reduced to \$175.00 per month and has remained \$175.00 per month at this time. The Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Companies have paid me a total of \$100.00 per month for both companies. In addition to that I drew for the year 1925 as a member of the board of Jobbing Association \$30.00 for services for the year. Now the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company of Kansas City and St. Joe combined a total of \$4.00 for services for the year. Now to make it plain: \$175.00x12 equals \$2100.00. \$30.00x12 equals \$360.00. \$4.00x12 equals \$48.00. Total from Farmers Union activities \$374.00.

Now don't think for a minute that the above item constitutes my entire income for it does not by any means, but that is my business. And I suppose I should apologize because your business is being carried for from this office including paper for only between \$900.00 and \$1,000.00 per year less than you were paying prior to my taking the position. But I am not going to. And if anyone doubts the authenticity of the foregoing statement I very earnestly invite them to make a very thorough investigation and I assure you you will get all the assistance from the office here we are able to give.

Now just a few words personal. I do not say what is to follow boastfully nor am I ashamed to say it. I have worked as a boy as a farm hand, but I never worked for any one that I ask for the job. I was always asked to do it. I have taught school but I never taught a school that I applied for. They were always offered me. Have held several positions public and otherwise but never asked for one. Was always asked to take them, and further allow me to make this statement my living was provided for before I moved to Salina. And furthermore I have it yet so you will understand I am not asking for your sympathy. I could work for the Kansas Farmers Union and not draw a cent of pay. But I am not going to at least until conditions get different than now, and to the disgruntled all me to say if you have a friend who has made a failure of his business and you want to help him out and he will take the job for about one-half what the board is paying me don't hesitate to put them out. Don't worry about what will become of me for I am abundantly able to take care of myself. But to the great majority of those I referred to in the opening I want to say it is a pleasure to work for you and with you, in trying to better the condition of the farmer, and if not able to better his condition at least put up a stiff fight to prevent it being made more difficult than it now is.

Very respectfully,
C. E. Brasted.

TEXT OF TAX LAW RELATING TO CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

Both houses of Congress have passed a new revenue act which will be signed by the President before this bulletin reaches you. This law relating to exemption of co-operative associations is known as Section 231, paragraph 12 of the Act of 1926 and is as follows:

The following organizations shall be exempt from taxation under this title (12) farmers' fruit growers or like associations organized and operated on a co-operative basis (a) for the purpose of marketing the products of members or other producers, and turning back to them the proceeds of sales, less the necessary marketing expenses, on the basis of either the quantity or the value of the products furnished by them, or (b) for the purpose of purchasing supplies and equipment for the use of members or other producers, and turning over such supplies and equipment to them at actual cost, plus necessary expenses. Exemption shall not be denied any such association because it has capital stock, if the dividend rate of such stock is fixed at not to exceed the legal rate of interest in the state of incorporation or 8 per centum per annum, whichever is greater, on the consideration of the value for which this stock was issued, and if substantially all such stock (other than nonvoting preferred stock the owners of which are not entitled or permitted to participate, directly or indirectly, in the profits of the association, upon dissolution or otherwise, beyond the fixed dividends) is owned by producers of the products or purchasers through the association; nor shall exemption be denied any such association because there is accumulated and maintained by it a reserve required by a State law or a reasonable reserve for any necessary purpose. Such an association may market the products of nonmembers in an amount the value of which does not exceed the value of the products marketed for members, and may produce supplies and equipment for non-members in an amount the value of which does not exceed the value of the supplies and equipment purchased for members, provided the value of the purchase made for persons who are neither members nor producers does not

WHO PAYS THE TAXES?

THE FARMER, OF COURSE

Mr. R. T. Schofield the Able Manager of the Wakeney, Co-operative Business Association, Explains Why the Farmer Pays the Taxes, Making it so Simple that All Can Understand

In the Western Kansas World of February 18, 1926, appears an article with the heading above, and repeats a conversation that was had with a certain farmer, who he says tried to leave the impression that the farmer pay all the taxes, and that the city folks were just a bunch of leeches. And further says that one-eighth of the assessed valuation are within the towns of the county, which is true, but that does not prove where the taxes come from. Now I will go just a little farther and say that agriculture not only pays all the taxes of the county, but pays all other bills as well, both in the county and state and nation. Not directly but indirectly, of course.

Now you will say at once that it is not so, that we have merchants, doctors, laborers, manufacturers, railroad men and many other people, who can show by their tax receipts that they pay taxes, which they do, but they first had to collect it from some one else before they could pay them. Now have you ever tried to go up stream a little ways to see where this stream of currency has started? Let's follow a few of the dollars the railroad company has paid in taxes, and see from where they first received the dollars.

We find they charged the man who paid the freight a little extra with which to pay the taxes. Now you say the farmer is not the only one that pays freight, the doctor has paid some and the lawyer and every other consumer, and when we trace their supply we find that they too added on to the price of their services or merchandise a little with which to pay freight and taxes. And as we go on up stream we find we have all been collectors, collecting enough above the cost of our services, that we may be able to pay taxes, etc. So we find ourselves at the head of the stream, the farmer, who directly, or indirectly, pays all of the bills.

The farmer is the only man that

exceed 15 per centum of the value of all its purchases."

Those wishing to compare the new with the old acts will find below the text, under which exemptions have been granted for the past two years, it is known as Section 231, paragraph 11, of the Internal Revenue Act of 1924 and follows:

"(11) Farmers' fruit growers, or like associations organized and operated as sales agencies for the purpose of marketing the products of members and turning back to them the proceeds of sales, less the necessary selling expenses on the basis of the quantity of produce furnished by them; or organized and operated as purchasing agents for the purpose of purchasing supplies and equipment for the use of members and turning over such supplies and equipment to such members at actual cost, plus necessary expenses."

It is generally conceded that the new law will enable quite a number of the smaller co-operative associations to obtain exemption that were not able to obtain exemption under the Act of 1924. It will probably be several months before the Treasury will have completed its new regulations under the new Act.

While not definitely stated by Treasury officials, it is presumed here that co-operatives which have already obtained exemption will not find it necessary to make new application since the Act of 1926 is more restrictive, but rather broadens the Act of 1924.

The older the tree the more it should be pruned. Young trees can struggle along nicely without much pruning but as they get older and bear heavier they must be pruned carefully and often.

What Is Cooperation?

Below you will find two answers to the above question.

Mr. C. E. Brasted.
I must inform you what is taking place at your old home town. We have a sign-up of 75 members for a Produce Station at Logan, and while we have done this work voluntarily we also have the basement dug 22x28 and by the time you get these few lines the cement will be run and ready for the building to be moved on. All volunteer work. How is that for co-operative spirit?

Yours truly,
W. F. KINSLEY.

(Personal)
C. E. Brasted, Salina, Kansas.

Dear Sir:
Enclose you will find our vote on the amendments. You notice we all voted for the raise in dues, and we also voted for the initiation fee to be \$5.00 but of course there wasn't enough of us.

I don't see how the farmers ever expect to get anywhere very soon, if he doesn't put up a little money to fight with the other fellow who get it back any way. You will enclose find \$10.00 from local No. 792 for you to send to the farmers of Lyndon to fight the Banking case. 792 also sent \$20 to save the live stock commission when they were fighting for their rights.

If the rest of the locals of Kansas would do like 792 their dues at least wouldn't bother very much even though they were \$600. We have a business manager and order a good portion of our groceries, twine, nails, etc., from the Jobbing Association. Our business for 1925 was around \$1000, on which we saved our dues many times over. Hoping that the Union will soon have smooth sailing, I remain Yours very truly,
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JOHN TROMBLE Editor and Manager
W. O. 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.

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

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

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

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1926

KANSAS STATE EXPENSES

The attention of the editor has been called to the fact that the tabulation of state tax recently printed in this paper was not entirely fair to Kansas. There is merit in the criticism. Kansas expenses have increased in a very marked degree during the past ten years but the biggest item of expenditure was the bonus that the legislature and the people voted to the veterans of the World War in the amount of more than \$30,000,000. Of course this is not a recurring or a permanent expense and it is one that deserves praise rather than criticism.

In fact there was no criticism political or otherwise intended in the article. All we were trying to do was to publish the facts in relation to increasing taxation in order that the voters may know that the money is being spent by their own representatives and that the remedy, if any is required, is in their own hands. Taxes must go on increasing if the people go on asking for more and more expensive services from government.

All we want to do through the columns of this paper is to spread the truth and when anything is published that is untrue or misleading either in fact or in spirit we hope that our readers will call attention to it even if it is necessary to call us down.

THE BALANCE OF TRADE

In the month of January, for the first time in many years, the people of the United States bought more from foreign countries than we exported beyond the seas if we consider only the dollar value of commodities. This is a situation that alarms a good many people but is not really a cause for worry. In the first place the adverse balance was more than made up by interest paid to the United States governments and to American investors who own foreign securities. In the second place it is not likely to last for any length of time. In the third place it is nothing to worry over any way as it is substantial and tangible evidence that we are doing well and have plenty of money for the purchase of such foreign commodities as are likely to contribute to our comfort and happiness.

"The Senate restored in the naval bill two items which the House had eliminated, one of them providing \$4,962,500 for new airplanes and the other authorizing the navy to contract for new aircraft equipment up to \$4,100,000. The Senate also included an appropriation for continuing the Lakehurst air station.

As amended by the Senate the naval bill makes suitable provision for aircraft development and equipment for the navy, having in view the probable adoption of a five-year aircraft program which is now in preparation by the House committee on naval affairs. This program would authorize the expenditure of \$20,000,000 annually for five years, which would produce 1,000 new airplanes and two dirigibles, each three times the size of the Shenandoah.

"The more generous attitude of the Senate toward naval maintenance and development should be concurred in by the House conferees. True economy consists in reasonable development of the navy, rather than in piling down. Aircraft development, especially, must be provided for if the navy is to be efficient—and if not efficient, there is no economy anywhere.

The Senate's amendments are in line with necessary development and true economy. The House conferees can well afford to accept all the amendments."

The only worth while dominion in this world is the power to rule our own destinies.

The world owes the United States and various of our citizens a lot of money. Outside of this country the most of the world is terribly hard up and able to pay its debts only as it finds a profitable market for commodities. An adverse balance of trade is not the worst thing that can happen to this country.

CO-OPERATIVE BANKING

The whole theory and argument in favor of co-operative banking rests on two propositions that bankers and every one else should consider in

making up their minds whether such agencies shall be established in this state. A co-operative bank aids in savings in at least two ways. The money paid for shares is usually derived from the practice of economy. Like all other joint stock co-operatives would have been wasted or spent for merely transient and temporary purposes. Invested in bank shares it becomes a part of the permanent body of capital that is so essential to the prosperity and the security of any community. It is also beyond dispute that the shareholders in a co-operative bank are more than likely practically certain, to do considerable saving in order that they may increase their own savings accounts.

The second element of strength and usefulness in co-operative bank is that it enables a large number of comparatively poor people to organize or mobilize their cash and credit resources for use in their own interest. Our self help institutions should be independent of the favor and support of the regular commercial banks and should depend for their financial backing on institutions maintained by their own members.

There is no threat of banking as ordinarily carried on or to business in the proposal to establish co-operative banks. The general prosperity is always increased by any agency that promotes thrift, savings and self help.

RECLAMATION OF WASTE LAND

Nearly every attempt made to reclaim swamp, arid or cut over lands in this country has been speculative and has been promoted not in the public interest but solely for the purpose of making a market for otherwise unsalable property. Not the welfare of individuals nor of the country at large but profits for land owning corporations has been the impelling force back of drainage, irrigation and the cultivation of cut overs. The results have not been very fortunate and for several reasons. The swamp and dry lands are usually located far from centers of population and markets with the result that profitable farming is impossible. Also in many instances such lands are so distant from the modern conveniences of life that they are unattractive and undesirable.

It is time to consider whether our whole policy of reclamation is not founded on error and maintained by greed rather than in the public interest. It is now quite certain that swamp lands should not be drained. On the other hand it would be far better to construct dams and other necessary works to prevent rather than facilitate the flowage of water and the destruction of reservoirs that nature created for the conservation and proper distribution of moisture. Arid lands are often very fertile when brought under irrigation ditches but the cost of the water service, distance from markets and the isolation of homes built on such lands have all worked together to prevent any great measure of success.

Kansas is making a small beginning that should develop into great accomplishments. We are proposing to build a few lakes every year. Not meager ponds likely to be destroyed by the first spring freshet but wide spreading bodies of deep water in localities that suffer annually from droughts. There is no place in this state without sufficient rainfall to make crops? The only difficulty is that much of the precipitation is at the wrong season and is wasted and worse than wasted by being allowed to run off and carry a giddiot of our fertile soil along without to the Gulf of Mexico.

There are hundreds of locations in Kansas that lend themselves naturally to the construction of great reservoirs. They should be utilized. When utilized they will add to the health, comfort and pleasure of our people.

REFORESTATION VS RECLAMATION

Land companies, lumber companies, private real estate speculators and even state legislatures and municipal chambers of commerce have all done their best to encourage and assist in the occupation and cultivation of the cut over forest lands of the north and south. No great success has been made. The reason is obvious. The greater part of all cut over timber lands at this time is not suitable for homes or the production of crops. Instead of speculative and generally futile attempts to grow corn, wheat, cotton and the grasses in the cut overs all such areas should be replanted to trees. Timber is the one crop for which they are fitted by nature and it is a crop that the whole country needs.

Pennsylvania is doing more than any other state to restore her ravaged forests and bring back the wild life that was once so abundant in that state. Discussing this question the Philadelphia Public Ledger recently said:

"Several bills are pending in Congress—one of them introduced by Senator Pepper, of Pennsylvania—which intend to establish forest experiment stations in each of the ten principal forest regions of the United States. These bills emphasize the importance of the farm woodlots as yielding the enormous quantity of timber required by the farmers, amounting to more than 40 per cent of all the lumber cut in the United States. About a third of our forest area, that is to say 150,000,000 acres, is in these farm woodlots. But the productivity of the lots, for want of intensive development such as the experiment stations will teach, has fallen far behind what it should be. The cut of hardwoods in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois from 1899 to 1923 fell off about 85 per cent. Factories in the Ohio Valley which depend on hardwoods are compelled to get them from the Southern Appalachians or the Lower Mississippi Valley."

"That it would pay the farmer to raise crops of hardwood just as he would raise vegetables is shown by the fact that in forty years the value of standing timber in the central region rose from \$5 per 1000 feet to \$19. Because of the distance over which of late it has been necessary to haul lumber, Ohio pays a lumber freight bill of about \$19,000,000 per annum, while Illinois must pay about \$32,000,000. The lumber requirements are greatly increased by the demand for newspaper. The consumption of paper in this country has doubled with each decade in the last forty

years, and more than 90 per cent of the paper now made in America comes from wood. We have abundant natural resources that we are not utilizing. Whereas Europe has only thirty kinds of trees that are of commercial utility, the United States is so fortunate as to have about 500 kinds, of which about 100 are of economic consequence. Just how our timber may be used to best advantage, increased in quantity and improved in quality the forest experiment stations are planned to demonstrate."

There are a dozen states that should adopt a policy of reforestation. In a single generation it is possible to restore our woods and waters in all sections of the country and stop the present drift towards a condition of treeless wastes.

FARMERS UNION DUES

Advance information inclines us to the belief that the proposal to increase the annual dues of our organization from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per annum is practically certain to be defeated. This will be very bad for the organization. The members who decline to add 25 cents a year to their very small contribution to the cause of organized agriculture are too easily satisfied, too suspicious of their fellow farmers who are the officers of the Union or have too little faith in the results of farmers associations.

It is an old story to say that no man can estimate the actual, material benefits flowing from the Farmers Union to those who practice agriculture in Kansas. Where the organization has taken thousands in dues it has returned millions in advantages that could have been secured in no other way. The work of the state organization could be immensely enriched and broadened if there were more funds available. The membership refuses that request and the men in authority must accept that decision and in the future as in the past apply themselves to making the largest possible quantity out of the very smallest supply of straw.

Debating Question: Resolved, that tax reform should take the form of devising new sources of public income rather than of attacks on existing plans for spending the peoples money.

FARMERS AND THE TAX LAW

Under the provisions of the new revenue act only a comparatively small number of farmers will be called on to make any direct payments on account of federal revenues. The exemption of heads of families is increased to \$3,500 and the statutory deductions either remain the same or have also been increased. Until the agricultural situation very greatly improves personal income taxes will be the very last things to worry American farmers.

The new act for the first time definitely recognizes the claims of all real farmers co-operatives to exemption. In this respect it marks the end of a long struggle carried on mostly by the Farmers Union to have our co-operatives taken off the tax rolls of the federal government. To secure this result the officers of the Farmers Union have contributed time and effort. For the future our insurance companies and our bona fide co-operative business associations will be free from tax if they conform to the following provisions of the Revenue Act of 1926.

In respect the Mutual Insurance Companies Section 231, (11) provides in enumerating exemptions: Former or other mutual hail, cyclone, casualty, or fire insurance companies or associations, the income of which is used or held for the purpose of paying losses or expenses."

The exemption provision affecting co-operatives in Section 214, (12) and is as follows:

"The following organizations shall be exempt from taxation under this title (12) farmers' fruit growers or like associations organized and operated on a co-operative basis (a) for the purpose of marketing the products of members or other producers, and turning back to them the proceeds of sales, less the necessary marketing expenses, on the basis of either the quantity or the value of the products furnished by them, or (b) for the purpose of purchasing supplies and equipment for the use of members or other persons, and turning over such supplies and equipment to them at actual cost, plus necessary expenses. Exemption shall not be denied any such association because it has capital stock, if the dividend rate of such stock is fixed at not to exceed the legal rate of interest in the state of incorporation or 8 per centum per annum; whichever is greater, on the consideration of the value for which this stock was issued, and if substantially all such stock (other than non-voting preferred stock, the owners of which are not entitled or permitted to participate, directly or indirectly, in the profits of the association, upon dissolution or otherwise, beyond the fixed dividends) is owned by producers who market their products or purchase their supplies and equipment through the association; nor shall exemption be denied any such association because there is accumulated and maintained by it a reserve required by a State law or a reasonable reserve for any necessary purpose. Such an association may market the products of non-members in an amount the value of which does not exceed the value of the products marketed for members, and may purchase supplies and equipment for non-members in an amount the value of which does not exceed the value of the supplies and equipment purchased for members, provided the value of the purchase made for persons who are neither members nor producers does not exceed 15 per centum of the value of all its purchases."

A careful study of this provision discloses that all our Union co-operatives are included as to about all their income but that they must do at least 50 per cent of their business with members. That should not be hard to do. No one has yet been able to advance any sensible reason why co-operatives should do any business at all with outsiders.

The best market place for a score or more of things that Union members in Kansas have to sell is the classified advertising department of this paper.

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

Farmers Representing

The Middle Western corn belt were in Washington last week in the interest of the Dickinson Bill which is the lineal descendant of blood brother of the late lamented McNary-Haugen measure. Along with the representatives of the farmers and farm organizations were several governors including Gunderson of South Dakota and Hamel of Iowa.

Just what was accomplished or just what will finally be done no one can say with any certainty but this much is sure, the congress has most of the big routine matters out of the way and has plenty of time to devote to the business of saving agriculture. Some sort of measure designed to assist in promoting exports will probably be passed although the eastern members and senators are very much opposed to any legislation that looks like a paternalistic attempt to help farmers.

One of the singular things about our national legislature is the dread that agriculture will finally coalesce congress into some sort of socialistic experiment but so far this fear has never prevented our law makers from legislating for the assistance of railways and manufacturers.

Just now the only sure way to defeat a socialistic trend in government is to learn what the farmers want and then back fire against it by doing something equally socialistic for some other interest.

Bandits Without Guns

And wearing white collars are taking about a billion dollars a year from the people of the United States without any show of force or resort to arms. They do not confine themselves to any class or any locality and find pickings equally rich in great cities and in the more prosperous agricultural sections. If any thing the New Yorkers and other city folks are easier marks than the farmers and business men of the more rural communities.

The white collar robbers use the age old appeal to cupidity and sell their worthless stocks and bonds to men who are anxious to get rich right without making any great risks. Organized big business, operating along so called legitimate lines is very much put over the depredations of the stock selling sharpers and pirates. This is a natural sort of exasperation which diverts much money from the Wall Street brokerage business and reduces the markets for securities that are dealt in by the honest operators who function through the New York Stock Exchange.

To the unwary investor it is really not a matter of very much importance whether he loses his money on Wall Street or to a stock peddler who calls on him in the country. The result is almost invariably the same and the man who kides himself into the belief that he is on the way to fortune eventually wakes up with a box full of pretty stock certificates that might make good wall paper but otherwise are without any use or value.

It is a lot easier to protect people against bandits, robbers and other malefactors than against themselves. The average human being just naturally resents any law enacted to protect him against himself.

Tea Was Consumed

Last year by Americans in record breaking quantities. The Department of Commerce announces that 105,962,181 pounds of tea were imported last year at a cost of a little more than \$31,000,000. That means that the average adult in this country used a pound of tea last year which after all indicates no great degree of extravagance.

Tea and coffee are popular with nearly every one. Neither is a necessity but like all luxuries is something that we must have even at the cost of smaller supplies of food. This country can grow no tea or coffee so the beverages annually consumed must be brought in from other countries.

Substitutes for tea and coffee that can be produced in the United States are few in number and highly satisfactory. Postum is about the only proxy coffee that we have and the bark of sassafras roots is the only American commodity from which it is possible to brew even a fairly acceptable cup of tea.

The only industry of any importance carried on in Washington is the manufacture of paper money. The Bureau of Printing and Engraving turns out a few more than 350,000 new bills every working day in the year.

Superintendents Of Public Schools

Who attended the recent meeting of the National Educational Association in Washington were divided into two rival hostile camps over the pending proposition to create a federal department of education headed by a cabinet officer. Inasmuch as the federal government maintains no schools and has no authority to interfere with educational matters within the states it is just a little hard to see what use the country has for a Secretary of Education.

A. Lawrence Lowell, President of Harvard University is opposed to the plan. In an interview published in one of the Washington papers he said:

"I am opposed to the creation of a federal secretary of education, because I believe it would almost inevitably bring education into politics and make the appointment to that office a political one."

It is important to keep the educational, as well as the scientific work, of the Federal Government in the hands of experts.

"Action by the Federal Government is almost sure to mean a certain bureaucratic uniformity, whereas it seems to me that we need in this country a wide diversity in educational experimentation; for about educa-

tion we talk much and know little." That is the sort of talk that most plain people will call sensible. There is no field for a bureaucratic federal department of education.

In discussing the proposed federal department of education headed by a cabinet officer the president of Johns Hopkins University said, "According to the constitution of our country, education is not a federal function but belongs to the states. A new department would develop into a lobby for vast appropriations, and federal aid for schools is undesirable, tending as it would toward the standardization and uniformity of school systems in the various states."

Hogs Are So Scarce

That it is only a question of time until pork chops, bacon and sugar cured hams will be costly luxuries obtainable only by the very rich. The Department of Agriculture has just announced that there are only about 51,000,000 four legged hogs in the whole country. This is less than a half a hog apiece and is the smallest number of porkers that we have had for forty years. Looks like it would be a good time to get into the hog raising business if it were not for the fact that most farmers are probably planning to do that very thing.

The time to stick to business is when every one else is going out of the game. The farmers who started to increase their hog herds a year or two ago will make money during the scarcity. Those who are just now planning to get more sows will arrive after the prices have again been hammered down by over production. It is time for some hog farmer to start a slogan intended to induce more folks to eat more fresh and salt pork. Still and all it is not likely that many people are going to eat more pork than is good for them just for the privilege of paying higher prices for the bacon and head cheese that they do need.

One person out of every ten or eleven in the United States is some sort of an office holder but it must not be forgotten that among those who receive pay for their services to federal and local governments are all our soldiers, seamen and school teachers, to say nothing of firemen, policemen and the white winged snow shovellers of New York City.

Merger Of Railways

On the Van Sweringen plan received a knock out blow from the Interstate Commerce Commission when that more or less august body declined to approve the proposed billion dollar combination of the Nickel Plate, Chesapeake and Ohio, Erie and several other eastern roads. It appears that the project was all right from the point of view reducing operating expenses but that it provided for too many new securities and for the absolute control of the property through ownership of a very small issue of voting stock of which a majority is owned by the two young men who worked out the consolidation.

This paper has frequently pointed out that voluntary mergers of railway lines are extremely likely to include favoritism, lack of democratic control, and disregard of the needs of the public in caring for weaker lines. The Commission has not always worked to please the farmers and other producers of the country but as its members appear to be reading the Kansas Union Farmer it should do better things in the future.

Railroad consolidations formed by promoters are not likely to be in the public interest.

If it is worth anything to the public it is not known that one-half of the 10,000 graduates of Smith College are married and have families that average a baby and a half to each household.

Muscle Shoals Legislation and Regulation

Takes a good deal of the time of congress at each session and has for the past five or six years. There are indications, however, that at long last the long struggle is about over. No one knows exactly what will yet be done about the matter except that the government will complete the project and that in all human probability it will be operated by the Alabama Power Company or some other unit of the great water power trust that seeks to control all the power sites of the country.

The only satisfaction out of the probable result that contains any nutrition for the common folks is that Henry Ford was not able to get that splendid property for a song and use it in his business of piling up the greatest fortune that the world ever knew. No one knows whether any of the power developed and paid for by the taxpayers will be used in the manufacture of fertilizer for the enrichment of southern farms but it is certain that any interest that secures control of the plant will do as much or more in that direction as was promised by the Ford proposal.

The Tinner proposed to sell fertilizer at a reasonable price if he made any but was under no obligation to make nitrogen unless he could make money for himself at the same time.

The Colorado river has done a lot of damage in its day but is likely to be harnessed for the use and service of mankind in the near future. The dam project now assured of construction will provide water for a great area of arid land, generate a million horse power for use in southern California and Arizona, eliminate danger of floods and remove a fruitful cause of misunderstanding with Mexico.

Borah Continues

To be an aggravation to those Americans who believe that the powers of government should be used to promote the interests of special classes. He may not be right at times but even his bitterest foes ac-

knowledge that he is without fear and that he is always honest. In a speech which he made at Chicago on the birthday of General Washington he said:

"Zealously guard American traditions and American principles, 'Maintain our conceptions of constitutional liberty."

"Preserve American standards and American ideals, a policy which 'Refuses to sacrifice these sacred heirlooms for foreign investments; which will

"Hold sacred, as Washington and Jefferson held sacred, the uncontracted and unembarrassed independence of this Government; which will 'Make us strong in our own security and also strong and powerful in the cause of righteousness and justice throughout the world."

If any reader of this paper knows of any public utterance of higher thought or truer patriotism that has been made by an American during the past ten years please send it in. This paper wants to print everything of that sort that can be obtained.

The Wall Street poker game has been right hectic for a couple of years but shows some signs of breaking up. Many of the gamblers are trying to cash their chips and all the indications are that the banker will be forced to resort to I. O. U's. A single days sales on a falling market recently squeezed several billion dollars out of the paper value of securities traded in on the New York Stock Exchange.

Retirement Pensions for Clerks

In the public service and school teachers employed in Washington have taken a good deal of time from the deliberations of congress during the past few weeks. Except for the support of soldiers impaired in health by military service there should be no pension system in this country. The rewards of necessary labor should be sufficient to enable all workers to accumulate sufficient resources to pension themselves when their productive days are over.

The whole fabric of our business and governmental structure is organized with too little consideration for humanity and too much tender care of wealth. The average American gets too little out of the constant increase in the value of property. It is time for the great masses of workers, not only school teachers and clerks but farmers and laborers of all types to realize that they are entitled to safety, security and ease as a result of their lives of toil and that they should have comfort in their declining years not as charity but as their right.

Reed of Missouri and Borah of Utah have started out to make speeches against the re-election of their fellow senators who voted to ratify the World Court compact. They began in Illinois on Senator McKinley. They may not beat all the men who thought differently from themselves but they will make it right interesting in some states. Two more serious minded men never lived. They start out after senators they generally bring in quite a bunch of hair.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING ONE OF GREATEST NEEDS OF FARMING

(From Progressive Farmer)

There are many things to be happy as it should be. Some of us think one thing is needed most and some another. The Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation has just recently completed a survey in which 4,000 farmers were asked to answer the following question: "What do you consider the greatest single need of agriculture?" Replies showed that 31.7 per cent thought co-operative marketing was the greatest single need, 14.6 per cent named the solution of the marketing problem; 14.3 per cent said it was the education of farmers and the application of business methods to farming and agricultural industry; 5.4 per cent said it was the solving of the farm labor problem; 4.2 said it was the removal of the inequalities between agriculture and industry; and 4.4 per cent said it was the matter of farm credit. A few scattering ones named taxes and higher freight rates.

This survey shows very conclusively that The Progressive Farmer is right in its contention that co-operative marketing is one of the important problems facing the farmers of America today. It is true that we must first grow quality produce and grow it efficiently before we can make the most out of co-operative marketing. But after we have that, a quality product, then it is thought co-operative marketing that we are going to get the most of it. Therefore, we again say that the farmer who does not support co-operative marketing in reality, as well as in name, is standing in his own light. As long as we fail to support co-operative marketing as fully as we should we are keeping money out of our pockets that belongs there. This is an individual and personal matter with you, Mr. Reader, and not just the other fellow. Answer the question for yourself, as to how much longer you are going to continue to fail to do your duty along this line. We plead for every person to do his part, and then try to induce the neighbor to "see the light."

An Old Dolphin story brought up-to-date: Jimmie was driving his car with one hand on the wheel and one arm around Joan. The car lurched. "O both hands," "Can't," replied Jimmie. "I gotta drive with one."—Kansas City Gazette.

Herb Fryback in Colby Free Press says: "It's all right with us for the women to wear men's clothing, except that we are afraid that if they wore them in the same proportion, they'd own their own they'd be running around in a pair of box and B. V. D's."

The Country woman

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD
By Helen C. Newman

Spring Diet

Even though the cold winds may be swirling the snow into hillocks of all shapes and sizes; yet, we know, that by this time, the greater part of the winter lies behind us, and that we can begin to think and talk about spring, though not to feel it. Plans for spring sowing are now being made, and much thought to the making of garden and general farm work. In the midst of all this, the family diet should not be overlooked.

In all probability, ever since the butchering was done last November, many farm families have been living high on pork and beef and their accompanying dishes. And well enough that this is so. The cold of winter demands the use of rich, heavy foods, with plenty of fats. But there comes a time to call a halt, if good health is to be maintained. Back in the Middle Ages, when the Church authorities commanded the observance of Lent, that season of spring fasting, they builded better than they knew. Of course, in those days, education of any sort was confined largely to the clergy, so that, if the mechanical knowledge of Lent reveals the evils of too rich living and the need to give the intestines a rest, such knowledge came to the clergy and by them was passed on to the common people. But whether done in ignorance of health welfare or not, certainly there is a lot of good, sound common sense in observing such a period of light eating after the excesses of the winter. Surely, if good health is to be maintained, when spring comes Nature demands a relief from the rich and heavy food which has appeared on the table all winter long.

So that, even though the question of religious observance does not enter into the matter, the wise housekeeper knows that the health and general welfare of her household demands a change of diet as spring draws near, and that change means the use of plenty of milk and eggs, of vegetables and fruits and fish. However, the drop in food values should not be too sudden nor too great, especially if there are any in the household who are recovering from grip, pneumonia or any of the winter epidemics which are often so prevalent.

Instead of Meat
Ever since the war when we had to observe so many needless days, housewives have become quite expert in preparing dishes featuring eggs, cheese and nuts so that the meat is not missed from the diet. Hearty vegetables, such as beans, peas and lentils may be used in ways that suggest themselves readily. Instead of the not very satisfying white bread, some of the heartier breads, such as graham, whole wheat or corn meal, may be used. And waffles and pancakes are always a welcome addition to the menu for many a meal need include nothing more. Of course, the good work used on the stove does waste work, it is merely a matter of convenience. With all these aids, plenty of butter should be used, thereby keeping up the necessary supply of fats. And when serving vegetables cream—real cream—make them food for the gods.

Fish may form one of the staples in the lighter spring diet, fresh, if possible, otherwise salt or canned. For those who are not near a market the two last are probably the most convenient to use.

Fresh Vegetables
Even in the small town markets, it is now possible to get all manner of fresh vegetables—carrots, narspins, spinach and lettuce. The latter usually to be had all winter, while in our cellars, cabbages, turnips and onions are always with us. Of all these vegetables, spinach is acknowledged as being the most wholesome, having a splendid effect upon the entire intestinal tract. It might occur to the frugal minded farm housewife that some of these fresh vegetables, purchased at the market, sound rather expensive. There is another side to that question. Every year hundreds of dollars are still spent for spring tonics, or for medicine to cure the ills brought on by incorrect eating. People who would be horrified at the thought of paying fifty cents for a mess of spinach would never flinch at plunking down a dollar for some patent medicine. Now, of course, not every one is short sighted certainly not the enlightened ones. It would be far wiser, economically speaking, to give the family all the fresh vegetables that one can afford to buy. Very often it is only a question of whether one pays the doctor or the green grocer.

A Few Suggestions
A good fish chowder—Take ½ pound salt pork, 2½ pounds fresh codfish, potatoes peeled and diced to the same bulk as pork and fish. Cut the pork into small pieces, fry till crisp. Remove and line the bottom of kettle with it. Into the fat, put two good sized onions, sliced thin, fry till brown, stirring them constantly as they burn easily. Cut the codfish into fair sized pieces and put in the kettle with pork, potatoes and onions, cover with water and simmer twenty minutes. Season with salt and pepper. When done thicken with three tablespoons of flour mixed in cold water, milk added at the last instead of so much water is a great addition and oysters or clams may be substituted for the codfish.

A salmon dish.—Take one can salmon, 1 cup bread crumbs, two eggs, four tablespoons of melted butter. Drain liquor from salmon and save to be used in the sauce. Chop salmon fine, add bread crumbs, butter and eggs, well beaten, season with salt and pepper. Mix and pack well in buttered dish and steam one hour. Turn out on platter and garnish with thin slices of lemon. Serve with the following sauce.—Put one cup of milk and liquor from salmon into a saucepan, bring to boil and thicken with one tablespoon of corn starch moistened with milk, one tablespoon melted butter, one egg yolk well beaten and juice of half a lemon. The yolk of

one of the eggs used in the salmon dish may be used in the sauce, and the other half of the lemon used for the garnish.

Macaroni with tomatoes and cheese.—Put about one pint of broken macaroni into boiling salted water, boil till tender, about twenty minutes. Add one pint tomatoes, a little salt, pepper and sugar and about four tablespoons of melted butter. Stir in half a pound of cheese grated fine, cover with cracker crumbs, dot with butter and bake about fifteen minutes.

A cheese salad.—Chop two hard boiled eggs, mix with one-quarter cup of grated cheese and a few pounds of fresh bread crumbs (stale bread crumbs will not do) and a good salad dressing. Lay two or three lettuce leaves on each plate, pile the salad on them and garnish with beets sliced or cubed.

An egg omelet.—Making a good egg omelet requires quite a knack and it is much improved if cooked in



5099. Child's Dress
Cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6 and 8 years. A 4 year size requires 2½ yards of 32 inch material. Price 15c.

5421. Girl's Dress
Cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. To make as illustrated for a 10 year size in the large view requires ½ yard of taffeta 40 inches wide for collar facing and front of the waist, and 2½ yards of wool rep 40 inches wide for skirt, short sleeves, bolero, back of waist and underportion of collar. If made without the bolero ¼ yard less of the rep is required. If made with long sleeves 2½ yards of the rep is required. Price 15c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE
Send 12c in silver or stamps for our Up-to-Date Spring-Summer 1926 Book of Fashions, showing color plate, and containing 500 designs of ladies' and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various, simple stitches) all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

NOTICE TO PILE SUFFERERS

This advertisement explains that I have moved from Salina, Kansas, to St. Louis, Mo., and become associated with Dr. C. Matthews Coe. I invite the afflicted who desire a quick and permanent cure of their rectal trouble to come and see us.

DR. J. M. GAUME.

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Pistula, fissure and all Rectal Diseases cured by Our Soothing, Gentle, Method. Our Guarantee—Cure or No Pay. No Chloroform. No Danger. No Hospital. No Extension from Business. Call or write today. It will pay you.

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501 PINE STREET, ST. LOUIS MO.

PRICE LIST OF LOCAL SUPPLIES

Application cards	20 for 5c	Farmers' Union Song Leaflets, per dozen	10c
Credentia blank	10 for 5c	Business Manuals, now used instead of Ritual, each.....	5c
Old cards	15 for 10c	Farmers' Union Song Books published by Jobbing Assn. 20c	
Constitutions	15 for 20c	published by Hackney.....	25c
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 Expenses in Postage and Labor.

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

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

BEST

WATSON WHOLESALE GROCERY
SALINA, KANSAS

HARK!

THE VOICE OF VOLUME CALLS FOR YOUR COOPERATION IN CONSIGNING GRAIN AND HAY.

CONSIGN! TO AN ORGANIZATION WHOSE SERVICE MERITS A CONTINUATION OF YOUR BUSINESS.

F. U. J. A. CALL OR WRITE! FOR QUOTATIONS ON TANKAGE, FEED, FLOUR, COAL, COTTONSEED PRODUCTS, TWINE.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASS'N.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

If members of the Union have anything to Sell or Exchange, they should advertise in this department. Rate: 2 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.

POULTRY

CHICKS BRED TO LAY, STATE ACREDITED. Fourteen varieties, 100 per cent free delivery. Moderate prices. Catalog free. Standard Poultry Farms, Chillicothe, Mo.

Good laying strain, \$4.50 per 100 per S. C. RHODES ISLAND BIRD EGGS. Hatched, Mrs. O. Anderson, Dwight, Kas. DARK RINGLET BARRED ROCK \$4.50 per 100. Pen Stock \$5.00 per 15. Clara Phillips, Carlton, Kans. PURE BUFF ORPHINGTON EGGS \$4.50 per 100. Mrs. L. W. Bothin, Leola, Kans.

ROSS CHICKS CERTIFIED AND BLOOD TESTED STANDARD utility. America's leading egg strains, highest standard for egg production and shipping dates guaranteed or money refunded. Reasonable prices. Instructive catalog free. Ross Hatchery, Dept. 1, Junction City, Kansas.

WYCKOFF TANCRED S. C. WHITE Leshorn eggs \$8.00 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. North Slope Poultry Farm, Saur, Kans.

YESTERLAID SINGLE COMB WHITE Leshorn Chicks, \$10.00 per 100. Live delivery guaranteed. Eggs \$3.50. Mrs. John Zimmerman, Sabetha, Kansas.

CO-OPERATIVE CHICKS—HIGHEST quality, live delivery, live delivery. Write for prices. Co-operative Hatchery, Chillicothe, Mo.

SHINN CHICKS ARE BETTER! Leading breeds, \$4.40 per 100. Free book. Shinn Farms, Box 152, Greentop, Missouri.

BETTER CHICKS: ALL KINDS. OUR low prices will surprise you. Pictorial catalog free. Comfort Hatchery, North 11th, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

PLANTS AND SEEDS

FOR SALE—PURE GERMAN MILLET \$1.50 bushel sacks free. Barron Leckhorn eggs \$2 hundred prepaid. Fred Milroy, Milroy, Kans.

FOR SALE—SEED CORN. AGRICULTURAL College tested 93, 1924. Gold Improved Yellow Dent, \$2.50, on board Goff or Soldier. Certified White Rock Eggs \$8.00 per 100. Case \$18.00 Gus Gabbert, Bancroft, Kans.

GOOD HULLED SWEET CLOVER Seed \$5.00 bushel. Chas. F. Redding, Waverly, Kansas.

FOR SALE—PURE, CERTIFIED, RE-cleaned, and tested Pink Kafir, Dwarf Kafir, Early Sumac, Peoria, and Dwarf Yellow Sweet. Write for names and quotations. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kansas.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE AND ONION PLANTS. Grown in open field, strong, well-rooted. Cabbages, daisy moss packed to roots. Each bundle fifty plants. Sold separately with or without roots. Cabbage, Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield Succession, Copenhagen, Mammoth, Early Wonder, Dutch, Parcel Post, prepaid, 100, 200, 500, \$1.00, 500, \$1.25, 1,000 \$2.00, 5,000 \$20.00. Onions: White Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Parcel Post, prepaid, 100, 200, 500, \$1.00, 1,000 \$1.25, 5,000 \$5.00. \$7.50, 12,000, \$14.50. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS.

SUDAN \$2.25; ALFALFA \$7.00; SWEET Clover \$5.00; Millet \$1.50. Cuscuta \$1.25. Kentucky Blue Grass \$1.00 sacks free; Red Clover \$1.75; Red Top \$1.50; Timothy and Clover \$2.00. Grain and Country. Salina, Kansas. If you have any quantity send sample and ask for bid.

FARMS WANTED

I WANT FARMS FOR CASH BUYERS. Will deal with owners only. R. O. Spear, 471 Arlington, Elgin, Ill.

POSTS AND POLES

HEDGE POSTS FOR SALE, CAR LOAD Lewis Howell, Lawrence, Kansas, R. 4.

MACHINERY

FOR SALE—12 H. P. TYPE NO. 275 Rev. Fairbanks-Morse engine complete with generator, 100 volt, 50 cycles, 1000 watts. Condition, priced right. Write to the Farmers Co-operative Grain & Supply Co., Galva, Kansas.

STOCK FOR SALE

FOR SALE ONE REGISTERED JERSEY Bull and one Duroc Boar, both extra fine. Write to C. A. Hensinger, Berryville, Ark.

MISCELLANEOUS

YOUR BARREN COW CAN BE MADE "Safe with Calf," or money refunded. Remedy \$2.00. Booklet free. Breed-O-Remedy Co., Kansas St., Bristol, Conn.

LUBRICATING OILS

High grade paraffine base oils direct to Co-operative Managers. No traveling salesmen commissions. Write for price. Satisfaction guaranteed. Consumers Oil Company, Salina, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE

IMPROVED 287 ACRE FARM IN HICKORY County, Mo. For northern Kansas land. Miles Fortine, Flemington, Mo.

POSITION WANTED

POSITION WANTED AS MANAGER or General Agent with the Farmers Association operating one or more Elevators. Thoroughly experienced in handling Grain, Feed, Impurities, Coal, Twine, Groceries and Cream Station. Competent Bookkeeper. Will give references. A 100 per cent CO-OPERATOR. Address Co-operator, Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas.

AGENTS WANTED

WANTED—AGENT WITH FORD FOR each county. Our plan is from factory to consumer. Any man willing to work can make big wages. Fergus Falls, Woolen Mills Co., Fergus Falls, Minnesota.

SALESMAN WANTED

WE PAY \$200 MONTHLY SALARY, furnish car and expenses to introduce our guaranteed poultry and stock powders, cleaners, etc. Bigler Company, X 672, Springfield, Illinois.

The man who plowed late this fall is a lap ahead of his spring work.

FARMERS' UNION DIRECTORY

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GENERAL AGENT

811-13 Elys Bldg., Kansas City, Kansas
Farmers Union Jobbing Association 615 Board of Trade Building Kansas City, Missouri
216 F. U. Insurance Bldg., Salina, Kan.
Farmers Union Cooperative Produce Assn. 600 Board of Trade Bldg. Kansas City, Missouri

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission 406-8-10 Live Stock Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.
Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kan.
Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Co. Salina, Kansas

Farmers' Union Auditing Association Thomas B. Dunn, Salina

Farmers' Union State Bank Kansas City, Kansas

Kansas Union Farmer Salina, Kansas

Farmers' Union Managers Association A. M. Kinney, President, Huron, Kansas Jack Stines Secretary, Kansas City, Ka.

To see if the germination is injured test a few ears of corn which you intend to save for seed.

HOW SHE GOT RID OF RHEUMATISM

Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, who lives at 204 Davis Avenue D. 21, Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having healed herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell, merely cut out this notice, mail to her with your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.

Cured His Rupture

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. Trusses did me no good. Finally I got hold of some fresh milk and completely cured me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned, although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but will give full information about how you may find a complete cure without operation, if you write to me. Eugene M. Managan, Carpenter 75 M. Marcellus Avenue, Managan, N. J. Better cut out this notice and show it to any others who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least stop the misery of rupture and the pain.

CORRECT ENGLISH MONTHLY MAGAZINE

Authoritative Exponent of English for 24 Years Edited and founded by JOSEPHINE TURCK BAKER Famous World Authority on English

Send 10 Cents for Sample Copy. Correct English Publishing Co., Evanston, Illinois Agents Wanted Everywhere

INSURANCE

Farmers' Union Member—Your own Insurance Company gives you absolute protection at lowest cost. Your own Company has greater resources, in proportion to insurance in force, than any other state-wide mutual company in Kansas.

Your Hall Insurance Company is the biggest and strongest Mutual Hall Company in Kansas, and the lowest in actual cost per line.

The Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Company of Kansas

FRANK D. BECKER, Secretary

C. E. BRASTED, President, GRANT BLISS, Treasurer, SALINA, KANSAS

W. C. WHITNEY, Vice President, CHAS. SIMPSON, Field Rep.

USE UNION WANT ADS

FARMERS CLASSIFIED AD

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THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Salina, Kansas

RATE: 3 Cents a Word Straight Minimum charge is 50c

Count Initials or Abbreviations as Words

(Your Name)

(Town)

(State)

(Route)

(Note: Count your name and address as part of advertisement)

OUR AIM

To Promote Cooperation Is To

Finance our business properly, Assure patrons COURTEOUS TREATMENT

Remain true to our trust,

Maintain our reputation,

Excel in efficiency,

Retain our high standard,

Satisfy our patrons,

Unreservedly serve,

Negotiate highest sales,

Increase volume,

Operate with economy,

Neutralize competition.

In view of the above, we solicit your live stock shipments.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION
Kansas City, Mo.

Order Union Songs for Union Meetings

It Pays!

Dozen lots—15 cents per book.

Single lots—20 cents.

Local Unions like them.

Sold by

KANSAS FARMERS UNION

Salina, Kansas

and

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASS'N.,

Kansas City, Mo.

Be Prepared!

A Thought for 1926

Don't Travel Along Life's Road in a Hazardous Manner—Make Your Plans Well in Advance

Enlist the aid of Modern Insurance methods and facilities NOW, thus insuring for yourself comfort and security along that part of the road which is between half-way and the end.

"When considering the important question of insurance, remember that the main principle underlying "Mutual" Insurance is identical with the underlying "Co-operation" generally."

"The Greatest Good for the Greatest Number."

If you will let us know your requirements, stating your age and the sum you are prepared to set aside, we will advise you as to the best policy to fulfill your needs. You will be under no obligation.

Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Co.

416 Hubbell Building

Des Moines, Iowa

INSURANCE

Farmers' Union Member—Your own Insurance Company gives you absolute protection at lowest cost. Your own Company has greater resources, in proportion to insurance in force, than any other state-wide mutual company in Kansas.

Your Hall Insurance Company is the biggest and strongest Mutual Hall Company in Kansas, and the lowest in actual cost per line.

The Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Company of Kansas

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USE UNION WANT ADS

FARMERS CLASSIFIED AD

Mail This To

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Salina, Kansas

RATE: 3 Cents a Word Straight Minimum charge is 50c

Count Initials or Abbreviations as Words

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(Note: Count your name and address as part of advertisement)

Fill This Please!

Your Count of Words

No. Times to run

Amount Enclosed \$.....

Department of Practical Co-Operation

ARBOR LOCAL NO. 1196.
Meets second Tuesday of the month.
R. Benning, Sec'y, Riley County.

ADVANCE LOCAL NO. 1888.
Meets the first Monday of each month at 8 o'clock.
P. F. Svoboda, Sec'y, Ellsworth County.

AMT LOCAL NO. 2180.
Meets the first and third Friday.
M. Swaze, Sec. Anderson County.

BARNY LOCAL NO. 889.
Meets second and fourth Friday night of each month.
T. H. Roberts, Sec. Neosho County.

ANTIOCH LOCAL NO. 1121.
Meets first and third Monday.
Wm. Finchan, Sec. Marshall County.

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

BANNER LOCAL NO. 512.
Meets the second and fourth night of each month.
Anthony Wray, Sec. Washington County.

BETHEL LOCAL NO. 1969.
Meets first and third Friday.
Roy E. Gehl, Sec. Cowley Co.

BELLVIEW LOCAL NO. 2042.
Meets first and third Thursday.
John T. Anderson, Sec. Anderson County.

BLUE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 781.
Meets second and fourth Monday.
Chas. Musick, Sec. Marshall County.

BLUE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 574.
Meets every first and third Tuesday of the month.
Christina Stettinich, Sec'y Washington County.

BEAVER LOCAL NO. 1558.
Meets first and third Monday.
Mrs. W. P. Kent, Sec. Cowley Co.

BROGAN LOCAL NO. 226.
Second and fourth Thursdays.
T. L. Venneman, Sec.

BURNHAM LOCAL NO. 405.
Meets first and third Thursday.
O. J. Lampton, Sec. Ottawa County.

BUCKEYE LOCAL NO. 1021.
First and third Wednesday.
J. J. Masaka, Sec. Ellis County.

BEAUCHAMP LOCAL NO. 129.
Meets first and third Friday of each month.
E. J. Richards, Sec. Republic County.

BOARDMAN LOCAL NO. 322.
Meets first and third Wednesday.
G. W. Cashman, Sec. Nemaha County.

BLOCK LOCAL NO. 1798.
Meets second Friday of each month.
Aug. Kolisch, Sec. Miami County.

BELLEVIEW LOCAL NO. 1132.
Meets the first and third Friday.
J. Sloan, Sec. Miami County.

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

BANNER LOCAL NO. 512.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month at 8 o'clock.
P. M. Anthony Wray, Sec. Washington County.

BREMEN LOCAL NO. 2122.
Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month.
P. C. Fralle, Sec. Marshall County.

CARR CREEK LOCAL NO. 302.
Meets first and third Tuesday and fourth week of each month.
L. R. Ritz, Mitchell Co.

CENTENNIAL LOCAL NO. 2096.
Meets every two weeks.
G. H. Montgomery, Sec. Anderson County.

COTTONWOOD VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1832.
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month.
Lee Graham, Sec. Chase County.

CLAY BANK LOCAL NO. 2085.
Meets every two weeks beginning with Jan. 6th, 1926.
Margaret C. Saferte, Sec'y Woodstock County.

COOK LOCAL NO. 1645.
Meets second and fourth Thursdays.
Mrs. A. L. Lee, Sec. Osage County.
Geo. Butell, Sec'y Douglas County.

CENTER LOCAL NO. 2142.
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month.
Mrs. Grace Redding, Sec'y Coffey County.

COTTONWOOD LOCAL NO. 1985.
Meets first and third Friday of each month.
Mamie E. Johnson, Sec. McPherson County.

CHASE MOUNT LOCAL NO. 2145.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month.
Sec. Joe Van Hercke, Anderson County.

CENTER LOCAL NO. 2148.
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month.
Mrs. Grace Redding, Secretary Coffey County.

CARGY LOCAL NO. 2136.
Meets first and third Friday.
Fred Steele, Sec. Douglas County.

COLUMBIA LOCAL NO. 1233.
Second and fourth Fridays.
Lee Bonar, Sec. Franklin County.

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

CRESCENT LOCAL NO. 377.
First and third Thursday.
John Wolf, Sec. Sheridan County.

DEVELAND LOCAL NO. 354.
Third Tuesday.
Geo. J. Scholtenhof, Sec. Neosho County.

ELFTON LOCAL NO. 1911.
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday.
R. J. Sean, Sec. Dickinson County.

COLLINS LOCAL NO. 630.
Fourth Wednesday.
Winifred Crispin, Sec. Jewell County.

CENTER LOCAL NO. 2142.
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month.
Mrs. Jennie Hughes, Sec'y Coffey County.

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

DANE LOCAL NO. 456.
Meets the first and third Wednesday.
Leslie Nelson, Sec. Washington County.

DEER CREEK LOCAL NO. 884.
Meets the fourth Friday night of each month.
M. C. Bothwell, Sec. Marshall County.

DISTRICT 66 LOCAL NO. 1907.
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday and fourth Friday.
Mrs. Charles L. Simmons, Secretary Chase County.

DIAMOND LOCAL NO. 2081.
Meets every second and fourth Friday.
Mrs. J. W. Ryan, Sec. Allen County.

DISTRICT NO. 10 LOCAL NO. 1036.
Meets the first and third Thursday.

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

EAGLE STAR LOCAL NO. 928.
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month.
Fred B. Lehman, Sec. Nemaha County.

EUREKA LOCAL NO. 511.
Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month.
Nemaha County.
Mrs. Jacob Meisner, sec'y.

EAST CREEK LOCAL NO. 1466.
First Tuesday of each month.
Phillip Stessel, Sec'y, Marion County.

ELLISWORTH LOCAL NO. 4099.
First and third Thursday.
Brad Hooper, Sec. Ellsworth County.

EUROPA LOCAL NO. 1881.
Meets every third Friday of the month.
W. W. Gerstenberger, Sec. Douglas County.

EMMONS LOCAL NO. 782.
Meets second Friday of each month.
C. E. Wilson, Sec. Washington County.

EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 388.
Meets every other Friday.
Wednesday, Ralph E. Haudt, Sec. Mitchell County.

EMERALD LOCAL NO. 2127.
The third Tuesday of each month.
Mrs. J. S. McInden, Sec. Anderson County.

ELBOW LOCAL NO. 1786.
Meets the second Friday of each month.
M. Joy Hammett, Sec. Pottawatomie County.

EMMONS LOCAL NO. 782.
Meets second Friday of each month.
C. E. Wilson, Washington Co.

EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 406.
Meets first and third Monday of each month.
Frank G. Erbert, Sec. Ellis County.

ERIE LOCAL NO. 562.
Meets on the first and third Tuesday of each month.
Walter J. Schumlich, Sec. Neosho County.

EAGLE STAR LOCAL NO. 928.
Meets every Tuesday of the month.
Fred H. Lehman, Sec'y Nemaha County.

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

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 652.
Meets the second Friday of the month.
Jimmie Cunningham, Sec. Crawford County.

FLORAL LOCAL NO. 2094.
Meets the second and fourth Friday.
Sherman Nichols, Sec'y, Cowley Co.

FRANKLIN LOCAL NO. 1632.
Meets the first Friday of each month.
Mrs. P. P. White, Sec. Douglas Co.

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 905.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month.
D. J. Detweiler, Sec. Harvey County.

FREEMONT LOCAL NO. 3014.
First Friday in each month.
A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec. Wabunsee County.

GRACE HILL LOCAL NO. 1788.
Meets first and third Friday.
W. H. Syster, Sec. Miami County.

GRACE HILL LOCAL NO. 1212.
First and third Friday.
Homer Alkire, Sec. Republic County.

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

GIRARD LOCAL NO. 494.
Meets the first and third Tuesday.
Roy W. Holland, Sec. Crawford County.

GOOSE CREEK LOCAL NO. 1391.
Meets second and fourth Friday.
Alfred P. Hotten, Sec. Geary County.

GALLIA LOCAL NO. 2044.
Meets every second and fourth Friday evening.
Deane L. Smith, Sec'y Anderson County.

HACKBERRY LOCAL NO. 1322.
Meets the first and third Wednesday night of each month.
J. M. Tuttle, Sec. Geary County.

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

HAWKINS LOCAL NO. 1616.
Every two weeks on Tuesday.
Mrs. L. C. Rice, Sec'y Franklin County.

HORSE SHOE LOCAL NO. 1010.
Meets every first and third Friday of each month.
Henry Zumbahlen, Sec'y Washington County.

HUNT LOCAL NO. 1107.
Meets the second Tuesday of each month.
Ray Korte, Sec'y, Nemaha Co.

HEADLIGHT LOCAL NO. 378.
Meets first and third Wednesday.
Ross Claire, Sec. Sheridan County.

HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 752.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month.
Chas. J. Gleason, Sec'y, Douglas County.

HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 1582.
First and third Wednesday.
W. E. Fuhrman, Sec. Atchison County.

HERYK LOCAL NO. 1427.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month.
Henry Eden, Sec'y Wash. Co.

HIGHLAND LOCAL NO. 1469.
Meets the first and third Friday.
G. W. Fort, Sec. Miami County.

HAYS LOCAL NO. 864.
Meets first Friday of each month.
8 o'clock at court house.
Frank B. Field, Sec. Ellis County.

HILLSDALE LOCAL NO. 1605.
Meets the first and third Thursday.
R. W. Sullivan, Sec. Miami County.

INDIANAPOLIS LOCAL NO. 1977.
Meets the first and third Friday.
Mrs. Vedder, Sec. Miami County.

I. X. L. LOCAL NO. 1190.
Second and fourth Tuesday.
C. O. Taubler, Sec. Sumner County.

JUNCTION LOCAL NO. 1468.
Meets second and fourth Friday of each month.
Geo. P. Warren, Sec. Osage County.

JOHNSTOWN LOCAL NO. 749.
Meets the second and fourth Monday of each month.
Adel Peterson, Sec'y McPherson County.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 925.
Meets every first and third Monday of each month.
Ed. Mog, Sec'y Ellsworth County.

KELLOGG LOCAL NO. 1809.
Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month.
Chester B. O'Neil, Cowley Co.

KORBER LOCAL NO. 914.
Meets first and third Tuesday.
F. A. Korber, Sec. Nemaha County.

LARON CREEK LOCAL NO. 479.
Meets second and fourth Wednesday.
P. E. Hoy, Sec. Washington County.

LENA VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1538.
Meets the first and third Tuesday.
E. F. Horton, Sec. Greenwood County.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 2148.
Meets the second and fourth Friday of the month.
Ray Wilson, Sec'y Allen County.

LIZTOWN LOCAL NO. 2064.
Meets every second and fourth Friday.
Mrs. R. W. Williams, Sec'y Anderson County.

LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 1463.
Meets the 1st and third Wednesday night of each month.
Mr. J. O. Rambo, Sec. Cowley County.

LINCOLN LOCAL NO. 688.
Meets Friday on or before full moon of each month.
R. M. Glenn Sec. Republic County.

LIVINGSTON LOCAL NO. 1984.
First and third Fridays.
R. B. Jordan, Sec. Stafford County.

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

LOST SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 385.
Second Saturday of each month.
H. D. Bevana, Sec. Marion County.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 1988.
First and third Fridays.
R. Lawrence Wright, Sec. Stafford County.

LILY CREEK LOCAL NO. 2138.
Meets the first and third Friday.
Nurence Koppe, Sec. Marshall Co.

THE LOCAL NO. 2140.
Meets every other Friday.
A. F. Thowe, Sec'y Anderson County.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 882.
Meets every second and fourth Wednesday.
Robert Steele, Nemaha County.

MAPLE GROVE LOCAL NO. 2107.
Meets on Tuesday night every two weeks.
Rol. Workman, Sec. Cowley Co.

MERCER LOCAL NO. 1462.
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday of each month.
W. M. Schmidt, Sec'y Cowley County.

MT. VERNON LOCAL NO. 489.
Meets the first and third Tuesday.
J. P. Grubel, Sec'y Rock County.

MIDWAY LOCAL NO. 857.
Meets every first and third Tuesday of each month.
Fred Griswold, Secretary Marshall County.

MUNION LOCAL NO. 881.
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month.
R. A. Leiker, Sec'y Ellis County.

MT. ZION LOCAL NO. 2072.
Meets every first and third Tuesday.
Maude Carles, Sec'y Anderson County.

MT. JOY LOCAL NO. 2128.
Meets the first and third Wednesday.
Lulu Shillings, Sec'y Anderson County.

MT. PLEASANT LOCAL NO. 956.
Meets the first and third Tuesday.
Mrs. Grace Muske, Sec'y Norton County.

MILLER LOCAL NO. 1929.
Meets the second and fourth Thursdays.
Velma H. McCandless, Sec'y Chase County.

MARINE LOCAL NO. 643.
First and third Friday.
Albert Spoonman, Sec'y Riley County.

MOSS SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 1901.
First Tuesday of each month.
Clarence Brown, Sec'y Geary County.

NINETEEN-SIX LOCAL NO. 1807.
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month.
Reuben Cline, Sec'y Linn County.

NORTH UNION NO. 718.
Meets the second and fourth Monday of each month.
Carl E. Clark, Sec'y McPherson County.

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

NORTH SIDE LOCAL NO. 1061.
Meets the first Wednesday of each month.
Fred Sundberg, Sec'y McPherson County.

NEW HOME LOCAL NO. 1840.
Meets the last Monday of each month.
Harold Mooney, Sec'y Linn County.

NEW HOPE LOCAL NO. 2020.
First and third Thursday.
Fred Hahn, Sec'y Stafford County.

ODESSA LOCAL NO. 1571.
Every other Tuesday night.
Burr Russell, Sec'y Cowley County.

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

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

ODIN LOCAL NO. 232.
Meets every two weeks on Wednesday.
Fred M. Beatty, Sec'y Barton County.

ODELL LOCAL NO. 730.
Meets every first and third Tuesday in each month.
H. Wilkes, Sec'y Republic County.

PLEASANT HOME LOCAL NO. 2055.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month.
Mrs. H. C. Conrad, Sec'y Linn Co.

PLEASANT VALLEY LO. NO. 1025.
Meets the first and third Monday of each month.
Mrs. H. E. Norris, Sec'y Norton Co.

PACIFIC LOCAL NO. 1922.
First and third Monday.
R. J. Muckenthaler, Sec'y Dickinson County.

PLEASANT RUN LOCAL NO. 2017.
Meets every first and third Friday of each month.
No. 93 school house three miles west of Lyndon.
John Reis, Sec'y, Franklin County.

PRAIRIE DOG LOCAL NO. 1865.
Meets the first and third Tuesday at North Valley School House.
Bruce Moore, Sec'y Decatur County.

PHIELON LOCAL NO. 2189.
Meets the first and third Friday.
Mrs. A. R. Phelon, Sec'y Osage County.

PRAIRIE BELL LOCAL NO. 1305.
Meets second Thursday of every month.
L. B. Werner, Sec'y Thomas County.

PLEASANT RIDGE LOCAL NO. 890.
Meets the first and third Monday of each month.
Frank Sedacek, Sec'y Wabunsee County.

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

PROSPECT LOCAL NO. 1884.
Meets every second and fourth Thursday.
Martin Roke, Sec'y Douglas Co.

PRETTY CREEK LOCAL NO. 1652.
First and third Wednesday.
H. C. Mathias, Sec'y Wabunsee County.

PLEASANT HOME NO. 2055.
Meets first and third Monday.
Minnie Carrio, Sec'y Osage County.

PLEASANT RIDGE LOCAL NO. 1902.
Meets the first and third Friday.
Frank Friend, Sec'y Morris County.

PLUM CREEK LOCAL NO. 1484.
Meets the first Thursday of each month.
Mary W. Vann, Sec'y Osage County.

PARK LOCAL NO. 908.
Meets last Saturday of each month.
Jos. Hein, Sec'y Geary County.

PLEASANT RUN LOCAL NO. 2016.
District No. 93 School house three miles west of Lyndon.
John Reis, Sec'y Osage County.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1309.
First and third Wednesday.
W. T. Flinn, Sec'y Jewell County.

PLUM CREEK LOCAL NO. 1674.
Second and fourth Wednesday.
Orth O. Miller, Sec'y Miami County.

PUNKIN KOLIG LOCAL NO. 2084.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month.
Mrs. Elizabeth Dutton, Woodstock County.

RYDAL LOCAL NO. 763.
Meets every second Wednesday of each month.
Geo. Duncan, Sec'y Republic County.

RIVERSIDE LOCAL NO. 2025.
Second Wednesday of each month.
Mrs. McClelland, Sec'y Wabunsee County.

RICHLAND LOCAL NO. 988.
Meets first and third Friday of each month.
Mrs. J. C. Chase, Sec'y Marshall County.

RICHVIEW LOCAL NO. 2027.
Meets the second Friday of each month.
Chas. Basil, Sec'y Osage County.

REDMAN LOCAL NO. 1624.
Meets every Thursday night at the Wabunsee County Farmers Union.
N. Burrows, Sec'y Sumner County.

ROUND HOUSE LOCAL NO. 646.
Meets the first, third and fifth Tuesday of each month.
R. H. Yoder, Sec. Washington County.

ROCK LOCAL NO. 925.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month.
Mrs. J. M. Ames, Sec'y Nemaha County.

ROCK CREEK LOCAL NO. 1810.
First and third Friday.
S. J. Lohr, Sec'y Miami County.

RURAL REST LOCAL NO. 2133.
First and third Saturday.
Pauline Cowser, Sec'y Saline County.

SALEM HALL LOCAL NO. 1824.
Meets the first Monday.
A. F. Lidsky, Sec'y Rock County.

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

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 1574.
Meets the first and third Wednesday.
Sec'y Rock County.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 2111.
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month.
Wm. J. Wittmer, Sec'y Nemaha County.

SUNFLOWER LOCAL NO. 1051.
Meets first and third Tuesday of each month.
C. W. Fincham, Secretary Marshall County.

SUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 2144.
Meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month.
A. H. Celler, Sec'y Coffey County.

SPRING VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1725.
Meets the first Friday in every month.
A. J. Barticklow, Sec'y Miami County.

SPENCE LOCAL NO. 991.
Meets the last Wednesday of each month at Limestone.
John A. Martin, Sec'y Washington County.

SILVERDALE LOCAL NO. 2051.
Meets the first and third Wednesday.
F. Lewis, Sec'y Cowley County.

SAND CREEK LOCAL NO. 804.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month.
A. R. Wilson, Sec'y Rush County.

SNIPER CREEK LOCAL NO. 924.
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month.
W. Thier, Sec'y Pottawatomie County.

STONE LOCAL NO. 732.
Meets the last Friday of each month.
D. O. Marotte, Sec'y Rock County.

SLEEPY HOLLOW LOCAL NO. 462.
Meets the second and third Friday night of each month.
Harry Watts, Sec'y Ottawa County.

SUNNYSIDE LOCAL NO. 1402.
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month.
Edith S. Hubbard, Sec'y Ottawa County.

SPRING CREEK LOCAL NO. 1174.
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month.
C. W. Wertzberger, Sec'y Wabunsee County.

SHILOH LOCAL NO. 1573.
Meets the first and third Friday nights of each month.
J. C. Hankins, Sec'y Cowley County.

SUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 1100.
Meets every first Monday in the month.
Fred Hindebrandt, Sec'y Washington County.

SUNRISE LOCAL NO. 1233.
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month.
Edith S. Hubbard, Sec'y Marshall County.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 1574.
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month.
Mrs. P. M. Hemphill, Sec'y Greenwood County.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 859.
Meets the first and third Wednesday.
E. H. Warner, Sec'y Marshall County.

SUNNY SLOPE LOCAL NO. 1851.
First and third Wednesday.
Roy Stacker, Sec'y Douglas County.

SPENCE LOCAL NO. 991.
Meets every two weeks on Friday night.
John A. Martin, Sec. Marshall County.

STATTE CENTER LOCAL NO. 273.
Second and fourth Thursday.
Chas. Grossardt, Sec'y Barton County.

STILLWELL LOCAL NO. 2060.
Meets the first and third Friday.
H. Eggers, Sec'y Crawford County.

SCANDIA LOCAL NO. 1152.
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month.
Melford Nelson, Sec. McPherson Co.

SQUARE DEAL NO. 925.
Each first and third Thursday of each month.
Magie Stanley, Sec'y Norton County.

TEMPLE LOCAL NO. 1891.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month.
E. Kietzmann, Sec'y Wabunsee County.

TRIANGLE LOCAL NO. 2124.
Meets every second and fourth Thursday.
E. L. Osterholm, Sec'y, Anderson County.

UNION VALLEY LOCAL 1679.
Second and fourth Tuesday.
J. M. Wagner, Sec'y Miami County.

UNION LOCAL NO. 2013.
Meets the first and third Friday.
E. F. Lutz, Sec'y Jefferson County.

UNION LOCAL NO. 970.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month.
Will Atkinson, Sec. Norton County.

UNION LOCAL NO. 2019.
Meets the second and fourth Friday.
G. I. Brenn, Sec. Stafford Co.

ULYSSES LOCAL NO. 2134.
Saturday of each month.
G. A. Johnson, Secretary Grant County.

VICKERS LOCAL NO. 1667.
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month.
Diet J. Johann, Sec'y Miami County.

VASSAR LOCAL NO. 1779.
First and third Thursday.
Herman Wigger, sec'y Osage County.

VICKERS LOCAL NO. 1667.
Meets twice a month.
G. W. Kaiser, Sec'y Miami County.

VODA LOCAL NO. 742.
Meets every fourth Friday.
J. C. Stival, Sec'y Taylor County.

VALLEY BROOK LOCAL NO. 1970.
Meets the first Friday night of each month.
Iva Fishburn, Sec'y Osage Co.

WORDEN LOCAL NO. 842.
Meets second and fourth Thursday of each month.
Lucas Fleer, Sec'y Douglas County.

WALNUT GROVE LOCAL NO. 974.
Meets the first and third Monday of each month.
E. H. Huseman, Sec'y Ellsworth County.

WALNUT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1308.
Meets first and third Tuesday.
Robert Meyer, Sec'y Crawford County.

WOODBINE LOCAL NO. 1980.
First Tuesday of each month.
B. H. Oestelrich, Sec'y Dickinson County.

WHEELER LOCAL NO. 1062.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month.
Ernest Small, Sec'y Clay County.

WABUNSEE COUNTY.
The first quarterly meeting of the Wabunsee County Farmers Union No. 61 will be held at the court house at Albany, on Saturday, March 13, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., at which time such business will be taken up as may properly come before the meeting. Locals should elect their delegates before the meeting. A good attendance at the county secretary's hands five days is desired.
JOE RICHMOND, County Secretary.

NOTICE NEOSHO COUNTY.
The first quarterly meeting of the Neosho County Farmers Union will be held in the I. O. O. F. hall at Erie on Saturday, March 13, at 1 o'clock.
Sanford Miller, Pres.
Walter J. Schumlich, Sec'y.

RILEY COUNTY.
The first quarterly meeting of Riley County Farmers Union No. 45 will be held at Oak Grove schoolhouse Saturday, Feb. 27, 1926, beginning at 10 o'clock A. M.
Dinner will be served at noon.
GUST LARSON, Sec'y.

MARSHALL COUNTY QUARTERLY MEETING.
The first quarterly meeting of the Marshall County Farmers Union will be held at Frankfort, Friday March 19, commencing at 10 A. M. Let us have a full house, good program, basket dinner. All union members and ladies welcome.
R. H. Mackey, Sec'y.

OSAGE COUNTY.
The quarterly meeting of the Osage County Farmers Union will meet in Carbondale, Thursday evening, March 11, 1926. Come and have an interesting and instructive time. The following county officers elect are to be installed: President, E. L. Bullard; vice-president, W. A. Britte; treasurer, John J. Cooper; organizer, S. A. McCracken; conductor, T. L. Tiffany; doorkeeper, J. T. Adams; executive committee, W. C. Butel, R. M. Kaff, and Wm. Lyons.
E. L. Bullard, Pres.
J. J. Cooper, Sec-treas.

MITCHELL COUNTY.
The regular quarterly meeting of the Mitchell County Farmers Union will be held in Beloit at the G. A. R. Hall on Tuesday, March 16th, at 10 A. M.
A potluck dinner will be served at noon cafeteria style in the hall adjoining.
Every local in the county is expected to furnish at least one number towards a literary program.
Regular installation of officers will be held besides other business of importance.
Every union member in the county should attend this meeting and by your presence help boost for the Farmers Union.
C. L. Hendricks, County Sec'y.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.
Douglas County Farmers Union will hold their first quarterly meeting Saturday, March 20th at Hopewell schoolhouse commencing 10 A. M.
Basket dinner and outside speakers will be some of the attractions. Leo H. Higgins, district superintendent of the Farmers Union Life Insurance Co. will explain the advantages of this new field.
The banking situation will be thoroughly gone over, and legislative topics will be considered.
Every local is requested to be well represented. Let's make this the best county meeting ever staged in Douglas County.
C. C. Gerstenberger, Co. Pres.
J. M. Anderson, Sec'y-Treas.

POTTAWATOMIE CO. MEETING.
The first quarterly meeting of the Pottawatomie County Union will be held at Olsburg, Saturday, March 27, beginning at 10 A. M.
All locals in county are urged to send full quota of delegates. Also each local in county to furnish one number on program.
A speaker from the county or possibly from the Agricultural College will be with us. Also Olsburg Optimistic Owls. Come and let us have a good meeting. Remember the basket dinner.
F. E. NELSON, County Secretary.

STAFFORD COUNTY COLUMB.
The Stafford County Farmers Union meet March 2nd at St. John with over a hundred in attendance. Much interest was shown in the question discussed.
It was reported that over 1300 cattle owners of Stafford County signed the T. B. petition. It will not be long until the testing of the stock will be begun. A short program was given by the Union local.
Piano Solo ----- Mrs. Alice Kendall
Reading ----- Mrs. Laura Brenn
Vocal Solo ----- Mrs. Pearl O'Connor
Reading ----- Caroline Kennedy
Music ----- Union Stringed Orchestra
Livingston Local
Livingston Local No. 1984 of Stafford County met Friday night, Feb. 13 and 27th at regular business meetings of the local.
The committee which was previously appointed to look after an auto-thief association submitted plans for an organization. The plans were adopted by our local and were to be taken up before the county local for its approval.
Our local purchased four horns or forty-nine pounds of cheese to be sold to its members.
Livingston local decided to take a booth at the Stafford County Stock show and to prepare an exhibition in addition to other locals.
Our meetings adjourned with program by the west side and cats consisting of cake, rolls and coffee served by the north side.
Valley Center Local No. 2032
We had our local meeting Thursday, February 25th, on account of the storm on our regular meeting night. We had a fair crowd with a nice program.
Our new president Charles Darling had charge of the meeting.

The meeting night has been changed from Thursday night to Friday night with our next meeting coming on March 19th with a Saint Patrick's program.

Liberty Local 1988
Liberty local met last Friday night with a full house. Many plans for the good of the order were discussed. It was decided that Liberty local have a booth at the Stafford County Stock show next fall.
The Community Club presented the building committee with \$75.00. We are glad to know that the stage curtains will be installed soon. Many thanks to the business people of Stafford for their hearty co-operation.
We were delightfully entertained with a surprise program consisting of piano and vocal solos and readings.
After we had been served pie and coffee we departed at a late hour feeling the evening had been well spent. Those not attending these meetings are missing a good time.
Come you are welcomed.

North Star Local
Our last regular meeting on Feb. 26th was one of the best meetings we have had for some time, the attendance was good and much interest in Union affairs was manifested. After the business session a short literary program was given which was very much enjoyed by those present.
The "Radio Six" a new Stafford orchestra of six pieces who had kindred to entertain us on this occasion was present and gave a very popular and pleasing number, "Show Me the Way to Go Home," and many other numbers that were very much enjoyed.
We acted upon two new applications for membership and collected some dues.
A our next regular meeting we will have a literary program and a debate by the ladies.
We have reserved space for an agricultural display at the Stafford County Stock and Poultry show to be held this fall.
Union Local 2019
At a recent meeting the children had a very interesting time. Mrs. O'Connor gathered them about her and led them in a round a table. Dispute, bring our farms back on a paying basis. Get fair price for our farm produce plus interest on our investment. This we are justly entitled to as much as the railroads, the manufacturer and the banker.
We will be at the mercy of so called big business as long as each farmer tries to sell his farm products independently. Organize is my slogan as a dirt farmer.
L. E. HOLMES.

A SURPRISE ON BRO. WM. GOSHA AND FAMILY
Tuesday evening March 8 o'clock when Brother Wm. Gosha and family least expected any company their relatives and friends gathered together and gave them a real surprise. The ladies brought a well filled basket with lots of good things at the evening. The evening was spent in playing games and singing. At a late hour we all went home with a feeling that we were treated fine and had a dandy good time. We regret very much to lose these kind people from our neighborhood. They have been a good host, kind and true neighbor to us for many years, although our loss will be the gain to the community where they will move.
By one who was there.

FREEMEN OR PEASANTS
In the days when proud feudal barons were masters of men and their wives. The farmers were slave driven peasants. Wearing shackles all of their lives; But a spark of manhood burst into flame. And at last they threw off their fetters. Released from their bondage and shame. And then they arose in their freedom. Becoming bold leaders of men; Down through the pages of history. They wielded the sword and the pen. The wilderness gave way to farmers. Who ruled with their guns and their plows; The beasts of the forests and prairies. Were replaced with their horses and cows. Their homes were established in comfort. In new lands with rich fertile soil; The harvests they wrested from nature. Were honest rewards of their toil; But the farmers were lulled into slumber. Nor dreamed that their comfort and health. Were menaced by new forms of slavery. Prey by the barons of wealth. The men in control of the finances. The gamblers and traders in wheat. On profits from things which we eat. With their henchmen, the slick politicians. Are new feudal lords whom we serve; If farmers continue their vassals. They are reaping the things they deserve. They have only to wake up in earnest. And marshal their organized band. To regain the freedom that's vanished. And reclaim the fruits of their land. They can either be freemen or peasants. They can bow to these barons of gold. Or tear off their emblems as chattels. As did the brave peasants of old. A. M. KINNEY.

Whether a man is a stockman, dairy farmer, truck crop raiser, or agricultural engineer he will find something to interest him during the entire time of the course.
Corn, kafir, Sudan, and cane seed should be tested for germination.

as they can and hold it at the big terminal markets and reap the profits that justly belong in the pockets of the producers and who can only get it through our co-operative wheat pool association. If all the farmers would come in and make it 100 per cent membership, we would be able to get what we want through our organization. We would not have to go forth on the morning early and toil till late at night through the long hot days of summer and produce crops below the price of production. Why brother farmer if we can get more or much as we are now producing why be at the extra expense of handling the other one-half at a price below production. It seems the manufacturer is after the mighty dollar and all other branches of industry they hold for a price plus a profit above all expenses and they are protected by our federal government. Shall we as agriculturists declare that we are less independent than all other branches of industry. No, my friends and brother farmers never let this be your verdict. We are on the right road. I have studied this question from many angles and while the co-operative movement stands on just ground we want 100 per cent strong. Come on brother farmers. Every where then prices can be adjusted not until then if the big idea is that we are producing too much. It can be very easily adjusted by cutting down the farmers are able to take care of themselves but we must get organized up to our teeth. We do not want to hold up the wage earners. We want to shorten the route from the producer to the consumer. How many of us produce a crop equivalent to do us a lifetime. Why is it after we pay all expenses we have nothing left, these are the conditions the farmer is against, and these are the conditions we want remedied. We want the assistance of every red blooded farmer of this nation to get behind our organization. Everywhere help the good cause along. The farming of this nation owes \$7,000,000,000 of mortgages on their farms. Is it a lack of intelligence. No brother we have been producing below the cost of production; what is the solution? Organize, bring our farms back on a paying basis. Get fair price for our farm produce plus interest on our investment. This we are justly entitled to as much as the railroads, the manufacturer and the banker.
We will be at the mercy of so called big business as long as each farmer tries to sell his farm products independently. Organize is my slogan as a dirt farmer.
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