

The Kansas Union Farmer

Published Every Thursday at Salina, Kansas, by THE KANSAS BRANCH OF THE FARMERS EDUCATIONAL & CO-OPERATIVE UNION
119 South Seventh Street

Entered as Second-Class Matter August 24, 1912 at Salina, Kansas, Under Act of March 3, 1879.

Acceptance for Mailing at Special Rate of Postage Provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917. Authorized July 30, 1918.

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

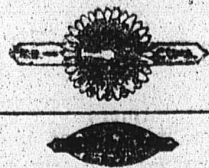
Subscription Price, per Year \$1.00

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

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

All copy, with the exception of notices and including advertising, should be in seven days before the date of publication. Notices of meetings can be handled by mail 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, APRIL 8, 1926

PREMATURE CO-OPERATION

Why blink at the fact that a good many co-operative enterprises fail completely and that another very large number of such self help projects fall short of realizing the hopes and expectations of their shareholders or members? There have been failures and failures will continue although it is reasonable to suppose that the number will diminish. But failure of a single such project or of many of them should not be accepted as evidence of the inherent weakness of the plan. The plan is all right and should succeed wherever it has a fair chance. The part of good sense is to undertake an analysis of the causes of failure for the future with knowledge based on the mistakes of the past.

Just now all who keep in touch with the co-operative movement are much concerned over the unfortunate situation that the Producers Live Stock Association of Chicago is in and the fact that it is impossible to secure a sufficient sign up of tobacco growers in Virginia and the Carolinas to justify a re-institution of the Tri State Tobacco Association for another five year period. Each of these enterprises is an ambitious undertaking carrying the hopes of thousands of farmers. The Live Stock Commission Company was suspended from all markets privileges for thirty days on account of proved violations of the Packer and Stockyards Act. The Tobacco Association is reported to have abandoned the effort to get new five year contracts from the producers of Tobacco in the three states in which it has been operating for the last four years.

The enemies of co-operation and that term includes most of the great business interests that thrive by exploiting the products of the farm are much elated over the situation. They are saying: "I told you so" in tones that are neither low nor uncertain. Co-operators everywhere are being warned against the danger of being led into similar organizations and many farmers have doubtless made up their minds that it is not worth while to attempt self help through organizations of producers. Only a few people understand the real causes that underlie the failures or partial failures of co-operators.

A good deal of light may be thrown on the subject by a careful study of the co-operators that are succeeding. The Associated Creameries of Minnesota are making a tremendous success of their enterprise. They are getting by because they are made up of local associations that in their turn are composed of producers who have had years of instruction in the history and principles of co-operation and years of experience in the operation of local co-operative enterprises. The Equity Creamery at Orleans, Nebraska, and the Farmers Union creameries at Superior, Humboldt and other points in Nebraska and our own Produce Association at Kansas City are all making a splendid success because the men who produce the cream, the directors who have charge of supervision and management and the managers and salesmen who have the responsibility for operating the concerns and selling the finished products are all trained co-operators.

The Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Companies of a half a dozen or more states are doing well. Without exception their business, their reserves and the confidence that they merit from their members are increasing. Every one of the nine Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Houses is growing in usefulness to its members and in the confidence not only of farmers but of the business world in general. The Arkansas Farmers Union Co-operative Cotton Marketing Association has satisfied the expectations of its members and will re-sign the producers with less difficulty than was experienced in securing the original contracts. The list of successes is long and the results achieved are a matter of pride and congratulation to all who are interested in farmers self help enterprises.

Our institutions are succeeding because they were organized by men and women who know what they are about. Members are neither ganged, mesmerized or are bull dozed into signing contracts or giving their patronage. They were convinced by plain solid reasoning, by educational effort extending over a long period of years and by their knowledge of their own necessities that they could help themselves by organizing co-operatively. Often we are impatient with farmers who are slow to accept the theory and adopt the practice of co-operation. We should all remember that our movement is necessarily a growth and that its success de-

pends on the knowledge, loyalty and confidence of the enrolled co-operators. It is far better to secure one new contract or patron as a result of the right sort of work than to get a dozen who are hurried in ahead of their information and all too often against their inclinations.

The Producers Live Stock Commission Company at Chicago is not made up of trained and enlightened co-operators. It was organized by men who had been active in the regular live stock trade. Managers and other administrative officers approached their duties and assumed their responsibilities with only the old Big Business ideals in their minds. Salesmen were taken away from the old speculative houses and paid salaries far higher than was necessary or than they had ever received before. With such a management and with no close contact between the house and the live stock growers it is not strange that getting lots of business any way or any how became a fixed policy and that finally many of the laws of the United States and the regulations of the Stock Yards were ignored or openly violated.

The Tri-State Tobacco Growers Association is another fine example of how co-operation should not be done. Its membership is composed largely of farmers who have never had any experience with real agricultural associations. It is just a big mob of tobacco growers bound together by a contract. They are strangers to each other. The directors are big men very little in sympathy with the field workers who make up the rank and file. The salesmen and managers have all been taken from the ranks of tobacco speculators and have been paid salaries out of all proportion to the value of the services rendered. Inevitably the result of such an agglomeration of diverse elements has been suspicion, distrust and lack of team work.

The members of Farmers Union co-operators are acquainted with each other. They know and have confidence in the leadership. They read, discuss and practice the principles of co-operation and have done so for years. The Union has based its program from the first on education. It has striven always to deserve and enjoy the confidence of its members. From the beginning it has realized that the construction of any building that is to stand must begin by laying a foundation broad enough and strong enough to withstand the attacks of organized opposition.

All of which when simmered down and reduced to words of syllables that are short and full of meaning indicates that co-operation is not likely to succeed except when it is organized and supported by co-operators. In short, as this paper has said a thousand times, the way to co-operate is to co-operate. It is impossible to get continued and loyal support from a diverse organization whose members are strangers to each other and whose leaders are interested only in the big salaries that they draw.

WATCH OUR CREAMERY GROW

The Farmers Union of Kansas is making a mighty good start at the biggest thing it has ever undertaken, that is in the organization and operation of a centralized creamery at Kansas City. It is only a little more than six months since the first shipments of cream were made. In that time the business has grown until it is now the biggest centralized co-operative creamery conducted co-operatively in the country. The inevitable losses of the first few weeks of operation have been recaptured in the fine profits that were earned in January and February. The directors will use their own judgment in making what might turn out to be premature reports to the members but no confidence is violated by stating that the institution is already on a good profit making basis. With proper support and with the increasing volume of business that it deserves there is no reason why the first years operation should not show a substantial profit for distribution as co-operative dividends.

It was no little job. The organizers were a good while at work before they secured enough contracts to justify beginning operations. No one was co-erced, bull dozed or blandished into signing a contract. The plan was presented in plain words by plain men who were interested only in convincing the judgment of the prospective members. Operation was no small problem but it was solved successfully. A fine product is being manufactured. A market that will grow if merit is maintained has been opened up. An operating personal Union to the heart and trained and experienced in co-operation has been secured.

Only one thing more is now necessary in order to assure that our creamery will be our biggest and most successful co-operative enterprise before the end of its first year of operations and that is more support. We should have at least 10,000 producers in this organization. We will have that many within a comparatively short time but there is every reason why they should come in now. Why ask the Association to spend the entire membership fee in securing new contracts? We need that money for operating capital. Five thousand volunteer members of the Association, signing contracts without expense, would supply enough funds to enable the directors to get at once into the business of handling eggs and poultry.

From now on contract fees and stock subscriptions should go into the operating capital of the Creamery instead of into the pockets of organizers. And this is no fling at the organizers. They have done their work well and have earned a good deal more pay than they have received but why should a farmer pay any one anything for the privilege of organizing in his own interest?

BIG CREAMERY FIGHT COMING

The air is filled with rumors and reports about what the centralized creameries are going to do to the co-operators and especially to the Farmers Union Produce Association at Kansas City. There is a lot of big talk but the old line creameries really cannot do a thing. In the past they were able to stampee and scare members of co-operators or to seduce such folks away from their own business by offer of high prices that about nine times out of ten were based on low tests.

Lets make it perfectly plain. The old line creameries are absolutely helpless to do any harm to the co-operators as long as the co-operators co-operate. They will try every scheme under Heaven. That is why the contract was devised. Just now it is a mighty good thing to have the

members tied to their own concern by a well conceived and fair contract. Otherwise they might be convinced that they are on the wrong track. Within five years our success will be so big that no contract will be necessary.

There is nothing to worry over. The centralizers cannot get our cream because we have a fair contract that binds the producer to delivery. Nor can the enemy shut us out of the markets. Already we have stabilized a reputation for quality of product and fair treatment of customers that is bringing a demand for Union Gold butter that it will soon take twice the present output to supply.

All that is necessary to assure successful co-operation in Kansas is for the co-operators themselves to stand hitched. No one outside the ranks of the farmers can do any harm to the co-operative movement.

PUT ON THE STARS

That is a fine list of Locals with meeting places and dates that we are printing on the fourth page of this paper. It grows and it may get so large that we cannot make room for it. Anyhow it is a privilege to be on that page but the advertising that a local and the neighborhood in which it meets can get may easily be doubled if the name is followed by four stars.

If you have not yet paid your dues lose no time in doing your part to make your local a proud member of the 100 per cent class.

DECLINING FARM VALUES

The rich folks of the big cities have a bad conscience about the condition of agriculture. They all know that the farming business has been on the decline for a good many years. If they have any sense they also know that the only reason for this condition is that producers of food must sell all they make for prices that not only provide no margin of profit but are actually far below the cost of operating the farms as food making factories. They should know and most of them do know that no business operated at a loss can keep on going for very long but they probably figure that if one farmer is forced out and compelled to move to town and join the ranks of wage workers some other man will take his place. The point is they are all certain that the farms will keep on being operated and from their point of view it makes no difference whether farming is done by owners, renters, hired men, serfs or peasants.

Still these people do a good deal of explaining. This, evidently, both to soothe themselves into forgetfulness of the really awful condition of agriculture and to convince farmers that things, after all, are not as bad as they look. At considerable length we are reprinting below an explanation recently printed in the editorial columns of the Washington Post from which it appears that after all there is little to worry about. The writer of this article is a clever, educated and well trained editor but we believe that there are 10,000 readers of this paper that can pick a hundred holes in his arguments and illustrations. Thus the man who thinks it might be worse:

"Discussing the agricultural relief question, a representative from Ohio said recently:

'Every county in my congressional district shows a loss of from 30 to 50 percent in farm assets. My State, Ohio, shows a loss of about a billion dollars to agriculture in the last five years, and the United States around \$20,000,000,000 loss. Secretary Wallace's vision was prophetic and his despondency was warranted. Think of one class of our people losing as much as the national debt during the past five years, and twice as much as all the nations of Europe owe us, upon which they ask 62 years of time to pay.'

Few persons who discuss the farm and agricultural question take into consideration the fact that all values have depreciated since 1920—not only farms, land and farm property, but all other property, including city homes, railroads, factory property, mills, etc. The depreciation is due not to a loss of real value, but a loss of apparent value due to the increased purchasing power of the dollar.

"In 1919 and 1920, when values were the highest, the purchasing power of the dollar was at its lowest. Then the dollar, compared with 1913, was worth about 40 cents, due to the war and postwar inflation. Since 1920 values have declined because the dollar has increased in purchasing power. This rule applies to all commodities and all property.

"It is not fair to state that Ohio, for instance, has lost a billion dollars in agriculture during the last five years unless it is also stated that Ohio gained nominally approximately a billion dollars during the five years previous to 1920. The gain before 1920 was due to war conditions and the inflation of the dollar; the loss after the war was due to a setting down to prewar values.

"To state the proposition fairly, it should be borne in mind that in 1909 the total cereal production in the United States was 4,512,000,000 bushels and in 1914 4,680,000,000 bushels; yet the value in 1909 was \$2,665,000,000 and in 1914 \$6,941,000,000. The value increase was many times the volume increase, due to the decline in the purchasing value of the dollar. The production in 1925 was 5,372,000,000 bushels, yet the value was only \$3,694,000,000. The decline in value was due to the rise in the purchasing power of the dollar. The year 1925 should be compared with 1909.

"All farm property increased in estimated value from \$40,000,000,000 in 1909 to \$77,924,000,000 in 1919; yet every farmer knows that more than one-half of this increase was due to the inflation in the value of the dollar, due to war and postwar conditions. The decline in value of farm property from \$77,924,000,000 in 1919 to about \$55,000,000,000 in 1925 is due to a rise in the purchasing power of the dollar.

"This same rule applies to all other property, including industrial property. Values in 1925 are lower than values in 1919 or 1920, and many billions of dollars have been struck off the books of industrial establishments since 1919. Thus, in comparing agricultural values, the year 1925 should be compared with the year 1909, not with 1919, the year of inflated values.

Membership in a Four Star Local is evidence of sincerity and determination to do something for agriculture and for yourselves as your dues and prove that you are in earnest.

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

Congress Has One Constitutional

Duty that is sometimes fails to perform, that is the reappointment of the membership of the House of Representatives among the states. Immediately after a redistribution of population disclosed by the enumeration.

The last census was taken in 1920, now more than six years ago. Congress should have enacted a reapportionment bill at that time, but neglected to do so and so far has failed to consider the matter seriously. It is now less than four years until another census will be in order and the House of Representatives has decided that it is not worth the trouble to make any reapportionment. Many newspapers in the east have lost patience with our law makers for omitting the discharge of a duty that is imposed by the constitution. The rich and thickly settled east believes that no reapportionment has been made and that the measure would deprive certain western states of members.

Representation In The Lower House

Is apportioned among the several states in proportion to their population. Relative populations constantly change. There were so many changes during the ten years from 1910 to 1920 that if a new apportionment had been made on the census returns and the number of congressmen had not been increased a number of eastern states would have gained members and several western states would have been deprived of one or more representatives each. Kansas would have lost at least one member, Nebraska and several other middle western states one or more. On the other hand New York, Pennsylvania and several eastern states in which growing cities are located would have gained.

Also it is certain that in the future there will be a steady decline in rural population and an even more rapid growth in the cities. Notwithstanding the big increase in city populations, under the apportionment of 1910 the agricultural states are able to control the senate and to a large extent the House of Representatives. The Senate cannot be reapportioned and it is safe to say that the house will not be as long as the south and west are on the job.

It may be possible to increase the total number of congressmen so that no state will lose in representatives by a reapportionment and it looks as if that is the only way that congress as now composed will ever redistribute seats.

Wine

For Religious Uses

Is lawful under the Volstead Act. Some religions appear to have considerable use for wine in their ceremonies. The law specifically authorizes the use of 5 gallons annually by each Jewish family. There are not so many Jews in the United States but what few there are withdrew almost 500,000 gallons of wine from bonded storage for religious uses during the celebration of the passover, which started on the Tuesday before Easter Sunday.

It is predicted that most of the allowance will be consumed during one week but perhaps our Hebrew friends can be measurably religious for the remainder of the year with out wine. It is certain, however, that with their allotment already used they will not convert many gentiles to their faith during the next nine months.

Cows

Are of Two Classes

Boarders and income producers. They are very gentle, kindly and well disposed cows in the country that never pay for their feed. Also there are plenty of them that pay their way and much more. The following short article from an eastern newspaper tells what one state proposes to do about separating the star boarders among the cows from the producers:

How to make the cow pay you wages on a bigger scale to make a bigger profit is explained in a bulletin issued recently for the benefit of Maryland farmers by an institute of animal economics. To ascertain exactly the hourly wage each cow is paying for the labor and care expended on her, just deduct the total expenditures from the total receipts of each cow and divide the difference by the number of hours of labor expended on her during the year.

On one of four neighboring farms, where careful records had been kept, it was brought to light that not only did the farmer receive no wages for the time spent on his cows but that he actually cost him 12 cents an hour each to have them hang around his place.

In the other three instances the farmers were paid at the rate of 6, 42 and 48 cents per hour for the time and labor spent on each of their cows. The two lots of cows bringing home the fattest pay envelopes were better bred than the others, although the right kind of feed and better care would have done much toward making the others profitable employees.

Science

Is All Work

Is all the time in the discovery of new truth, new methods of treating natural resources and new methods of converting raw materials into finished products for the use of humanity. Nitrogen is one of the most essential of the elements used in the modern arts. Without nitrogen we could have no gunpowder, no fertilizer, no wars and no crops. So it is a little difficult to decide whether it is a blessing or a curse.

For a long time the world relied on natural nitrate found in Chile and a few other countries that had little use for either ammunition or manure. Science is in a fair way to liberate us from obligation to Chile or any other country for nitrate for use in war or peace. The following article shows what progress we have made

in this direction in the last two years: "Forty-four per cent of the world's nitrate needs will be met this year by the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen. This statement of capital significance was made before the Princeton Chemical Club by Dr. Frederick G. Cottrell, chairman of the Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory at Washington. It points toward the end of international struggles over the possession of nitrate fields. A time will unquestionably come when the nation which has nitrate under its soil—for use in fertilizers and explosives—will have little advantage over those which command no such resources. Practical synthesis of petroleum—or invention of a substitute—might remove the cause for even this 'next war' which according to predictions, will be fought over oil. If the world can only wait awhile, science may save it a great deal of trouble.

Science

Serves Us Well

In developing methods for the fixation of nitrogen from the air, but there is a still better way to secure nitrate for the enrichment of the soils. Every farm in the country that will grow anything will produce some sort of leguminous vegetation. The legumes know how to fix nitrogen long before any German scientist dreamed of such a possibility.

Clover, alfalfa, lespediza, sweet clover, the vetches, cow peas, soy beans, and velvet beans are among the legumes that enrich the soils in which they are grown. This is not only without cost to the farmer but actually render their service and return a profit and one and the same time. Every farmer in the United States should know what legumes he can produce on his land and then should proceed to manufacture his own nitrates in nature's laboratory.

Of course this natural and sensible, profitable and easy way of producing nitrogen for soil improvement furnishes no ammunition for war making but perhaps it would be just as well for the world to forget all about gunpowder for a few generations.

Mexico

Takes a Good Deal

Of the valuable time of our state department and occupies a lot of space in American newspapers. Our sister republic is not behaving to suit a lot of folks in the United States but it is difficult to see just what we are going to do about it, if anything. The Mexicans seem to have made up their minds to run their own business in their own way.

Many Americans are interested in oil and lands in Mexico. Doubtless they have considerable amounts of money invested down there and naturally they are concerned both as to the safety of their property and to the rates of profits that hope to realize. The Mexican government is determined to secure the oil and land laws of that republic and insists that if Americans are to operate properties down there they must be satisfied to observe and obey the laws and regulations of that country.

The Americans appear to regard their adventure into Mexico as an excursion that should be protected and personally conducted by the government of the United States. They believe that the flag should follow the dollar and that the theory of self determination may be all right for the world conquering Anglo Saxons but it is something that the Latin race should indulge in with moderation and preferably under the supervision of some one who can speak English and knows how to make money. In other words they want our government to treat Mexico like a step sister.

Japan

Is Bugaboo

To most of the folks on the west coast and to a considerable number in other parts of the country. The latest scare story is that Mexico has granted a tract of something like 2,000,000 acres of land to the Japanese for some purpose not yet discussed by the newspapers. No one knows whether Mexico will cede jurisdiction or merely make title and retain authority to govern but a lot of our people including the Hon. Hiram Johnson of California want to know and want their information right away.

The chances are that like a number of similar reports circulated in the past the story is not true. It is true it is hard to see what we are going to do about it. Mexico appears daily more and more determined to rule her own destiny. She has that right. If she sees fit to grant certain concessions to a friendly power that is also friendly with the United States that would seem to be her own business.

Borah

Has Joined With

Senator Edge and other wets in support of the project to take a referendum on the Volstead Law and the modification thereof at the next general election. For men supported to be full of courage and statesmanship there are quite a number, both of wets and dries, in congress who are making a rather poor exhibition of themselves at this time. The truth is that both sides are afraid to put the prohibition question to a real test before the voters.

There is only one way to ascertain the wishes of the people on the liquor question and that is for congress to re-submit the Eighteenth Amendment, not the legislators of the states but to conventions selected by the voters of the states on the single issue of repeal or retention of prohibition. That would be just as easy as the proposed official straw vote and its result would settle something for a while at any rate.

All that is necessary to get a real vote on prohibition is for two thirds of each house of congress to adopt a resolution submitting the question to the voters of the states for decision through state conventions. If three fourths of the states in conventions elected for that purpose

vote for repeal that will end the matter of national prohibition for a generation or two. Just why prohibitionists, no matter how dry they may be, should object to this plan which would equate the wets to carry three-fourths of the states is quite a mystery.

Congress Has Been Considering

Some changes in the law that provides for the retirement of federal employees on pensions that they pay themselves by contributing a small percentage of each month's pay to retirement. The present law has been in effect only six or seven years but the fund for pensions now exceeds \$60,000,000. The maximum pension provided for an employee retiring at 70 years of age is \$60 per month.

It is now proposed that the government assume a part of the pension burden, sufficient at least to increase the maximum retirement annuity to \$1200. It is not at all likely that the measure will go through congress this session even if it ever does. Pensions for civilian servants of the government have never been popular in this country. There is a reason.

The need of an old age pension or retiring annuity is based on one or more of all of several conditions. The employee receives a salary so low that he is unable to save and provide for himself for the day of non-earning power. The employee has no capacity for saving and knows nothing about the proper investment of small accumulations in such a way that security results. An old clerk who died in Washington the other day left wild cat stocks of the par value of more than \$17,000 that were absolutely worthless and on which he had never received a dollar of income. That amount of savings invested in the best bonds or mortgages which are always available would have returned an income sufficient for comfortable living in old age. Another old clerk who has been in the service more than thirty years has saved money every year and needs no retirement pension although he contributes to and will save in the fund.

Germany

And Her Late

Enemies disagree on the amount of reparations already paid on account of the World War. The German government announces that more than \$14,000,000,000 has been paid. The French government says that the Germans have not paid more than \$4,000,000,000. No matter which is right it is certain that Germany is paying her obligations and equally certain that France is doing nothing of the kind.

Ultimately the Germans will pay most of their debts. Doubtless they will scale reparations down as much as possible. They would be less or more than human if they did not do so. But they will pay huge amounts and will be able to make such payments because they have only small obligations for the support of armed forces. On the other hand France still maintains the biggest standing army in the world at a cost that makes it impossible to use a single dollar of national income for the payment of debts.

Word now comes from Paris that the French government will pay its debt to the United States only and when it gets the money from Germany. France has already received money from Germany in amount more than double that she owes to the United States and has not paid a dollar of principal or interest to this country.

Autoists

Continue to Kill

Each other and a few pedestrians. In the face of all the regulations that have been made by the states and cities the killings increase. The number of fools and drunks driving cars grows, and the margin of safety on the streets and highways decreases.

Because juries have failed in many cases to convict drivers charged with killings it is now suggested that violators of traffic regulations shall be tried by a judge alone without the aid of the traditional good men and true. It is certain that there would be many more convictions but would the results obtained justify abandoning the right of trial by jury?

IT PAYS TO PRODUCE GOOD CREAM

If you were asked the question, "What kind of cream do you produce?" and you could truthfully answer, "Good clean cream," you are indeed on the road to success.

You will succeed financially, but financial success isn't all in gaining happiness. There is the pride that comes to the man that produces a good, clean product that people will enjoy. There is real enjoyment to send out a can of cream that you know is of good quality because you have taken good care in keeping it clean and pure.

We all know the gospel of sanitation. We know it pays in the end because clean cream, cold cream and cream rich in butterfat combine the secrets of producing the fine quality which we are all looking for.

We know it pays, that's why we are so careful about keeping things clean, and never use any utensils which are not absolutely clean.

And we tell everyone it keeps up the quality to place the can of cream in the water tank immediately after separating, and then not to mix different lots of cream before they are cooled.

A large part of the success with the spring litter will depend on getting the sow and litter on pasture when the pigs are from ten days to two weeks old or as soon after that age as possible.

If one is to brood chicks artificially, the brooder should be run at a temperature of 95 degrees at first. This may be reduced gradually as the chicks grow and weather warms. A heavy litter or alfalfa chaff on the floor with some sand about the hove helps to keep it warm and dry under foot.

The Country Woman

A WEEKLY HINT FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Corn Sugar Proves Best in Cookies

Corn sugar has made its appearance on the shelves of practically every corner grocery store. Whenever a new food product makes its appearance on the market, the housewife finds difficulty in using it in the old recipes. It has been thus with corn sugar. The housewife has found that either new recipes must be worked out, old recipes must be adapted to its use or she must abandon it completely in cooking.

The bureau of home economics of the United States Department of Agriculture has already done some experimental work with corn sugar. In a letter to the South Dakota State College department of home economics Louise Stanley, chief of the bureau, explains the work which has been done.

"We have experimented with corn sugar a little," she says, "and find that the most satisfactory kind is that which comes in the form of a very fine powder, somewhat like pulverized sugar. The most satisfactory work we have done with corn sugar has been in making cookies. In this we substituted corn sugar for cane sugar by weight. On this basis 1 1/4 cups of corn sugar may be substituted for each cup of cane sugar in any standard recipe for cookies. Even so, they will be less sweet than when cane sugar is used, but a larger proportion of corn sugar than this will make them heavy. I doubt if corn sugar could be used in making cakes because an amount large enough to make the cake sufficiently sweet would make too heavy a product. It cannot be used satisfactorily in making jellies because of its low solubility. Some recipes for using corn sugar follow:

Brownies
1/2 cup butter
2 ounces Bakers unsweetened chocolate
2 eggs
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 cup finely chopped nuts
1 cup pastry flour
1 1/4 cups corn sugar
1 teaspoon baking powder
1/2 teaspoon salt
Melt butter and chocolate together. When slightly cooled add to the lightly beaten eggs, in which the sugar is dissolved, and finely cut nut meats to which the flour and baking powder have been added. Stir together and pour into warm shallow greased pans or greased wafer pans. Bake about 20 minutes in a slow oven. Remove paper at once on removing pan from oven. In a pan 9 inches square 16 to 24 pieces can be cut, depending upon the size desired.

Date Bars
3 eggs
1 1/4 cups corn sugar
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon baking powder
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 pound dates
1 cup pastry flour
Cut the dates in small pieces and mix well with a portion of the flour. To the well-beaten eggs add the sugar then the fruit and the remainder of the flour, in which is the baking powder and salt, then the vanilla. Place the mixture in a well-greased pan and bake in a very slow oven. Cut in oblongs or squares while warm. Remove when cool and roll in powdered or granulated sugar.

Cookies From Corn Sugar
Grandmother's cookie jar has long been famous for its never failing supply of delicious cookies of the kind that tempts the appetites of little boys and girls and of grownups too. In those early days when we older folks were youngsters, cane sugar was about the only kind that was used extensively. Then the food chemist waved his magic wand and our cookie jars were filled with beet sugar cookies.

Just recently the farmer produced a big surplus of corn and the food chemist came to his rescue and placed corn sugar on the market. So far the best use found for corn sugar is in making cookies. We have recently received a shipment of corn sugar. Why not try some corn sugar cookies the next time your oven is hot? Here's a good recipe you might use:

Boiled Wafers
1/2 cup butter
1 egg
3/4 cup corn sugar
1/2 teaspoon vanilla
Cream the butter and sugar, add the egg and then the flour. So far the best use found for corn sugar is in making cookies. We have recently received a shipment of corn sugar. Why not try some corn sugar cookies the next time your oven is hot? Here's a good recipe you might use:

THE FARMERS SILO
The engineers of The Farmers Silo Company have been closely identified with the silo industry for many years and have been impressed with the fact that many silo builders miss the high standard set by our agricultural authorities for a perfect silo.

Silo Requirements
These requirements stated briefly are as follows:

1. Walls must be air tight.
2. A permanent structure.
3. Walls must be made of such material that will retain the heat and preserve the feed.

We believe that our famous "Farmers" vitrified hard burned multiple wall tile best fills all of these requirements. We have found that the ordinary cheap "hollow brick tile" is not permanent enough.

The Why of a Silo
There is probably no movement among progressive farmers that has attracted such wide spread attention as has the silo. It has been barely 30 years since the first silos were built in the United States. No material progress was made until silos were commercialized between 15 and 20 years ago. Now over 40,000 of the



5407 Misses' Dress
Cut in 3 Sizes, 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18 year size requires 4 yds. of 40 inch material, and 1/2 yard for the vestee and overlap facing of material 9 inches wide. The width of the skirt at the lower edge with plaits extended is 2 1/2 yards. Price 15c.

5274 Ladies' House Dress
Cut in 8 Sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 4 1/2 yards of 36 inch material if made with long sleeves, with short sleeves 4 1/2 yards will be 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, misses and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dress-making, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various, simple stitches) all valuable hints to the home dressmaker. Address Pattern Department, Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas.

brightest and best farm owners in the country bought silos last year and the number buying silos is increasing each year. Every agricultural paper and writer, every agricultural college and experiment station, every county agent, and the best and most progressive farmers in the United States are all recommending the silo. There is not one authoritative dissenting voice. In 1919 four of our progressive agricultural experiment stations tested silage by feeding comparative lots of two-year-old steers. One lot was fed the usual ration of shelled corn and either no silage or a small silage ration. In the table below we speak of these lots as the "Corn Lots." The other lots were fed no corn whatever and a heavy ration of silage and in the table below are referred to as the "Silage Lots."

From the feed grown on an acre of land—	Corn lots gain in lbs.	Silage lots gain in lbs.
Wisconsin produced	235	499
Missouri produced	376	654
Iowa produced	256	746
Kansas produced	294	648

Average of four states—290 637
The above figures prove that over twice as many pounds of gains can be produced from the feed grown on an acre of land when a heavy silage ration and no shelled corn is fed as where a light silage ration (or none at all) is fed with 15 to 17 pounds of shell corn per day.

Additional Tests
Early in 1920 further tests were made at the Kansas Experiment Station, this time at the Ft. Hays branch. This was a 90 day test of 60 good average feeding heifers. They were divided evenly in four feed lots. Each lot was fed kafir corn in some form, also straw, and each heifer got 2 lbs. of cottonseed cake cake per day. Here is the way they were fed:
Lot No. 1 had 30 lbs. of kafir corn silage, heads included.
Lot No. 2 had 30 lbs. of kafir corn silage but the heads were left out.
Lot No. 3 was fed shocked kafir corn but the heads were left out.
Lot No. 4 was fed shocked kafir corn with the heads on.

Here's the Results
The figure at the right represents the cost of the feed necessary to produce 100 lbs. of gains.
Lot No. 1, 30 lbs. kafir silage, heads on \$ 8.93
Lot No. 2, 30 lbs. kafir silage, heads off 3.47
Lot No. 3, shocked kafir corn, heads off 7.47
Lot No. 4, shocked kafir corn, heads on 23.43
The experts making these tests also point out that the above figures show by comparing lots 2 and 3 that an acre of kafir corn in the silo with out heads is equivalent to 2.2 acres shocked in the field, without heads. Also a comparison of lots 1 and 4 show that one acre of kafir corn, with heads, in the silo is equal to 2.58 acres of kafir corn, with heads, shocked in the field.

This set of experiments show us how to produce a pound of beef for less than 3 1/2c, and show that the si-

LETTER HEADS
\$6 PER THOUSAND
ENVELOPES
\$5 PER THOUSAND
High Class Job Printing at Low Prices

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

lo way is the only way this can be done.

Hollow Building Tile
The Farmers Silo Company also have the same qualities of glazed and unglazed hollow building tile for residences, barns, implement sheds, hog houses, milk houses, etc. When you buy that Farmers tile silo you will be so well pleased that you will want to convert all of your old buildings to tile as fast as they wear out, because you will know by that time that the famous Farmers hollow multiple wall fire clay tile will never wear out.

Thoughts for the Thinker
Silage is succulence. Which do you like best, dried apples or nice ripe succulent apples?

Feeding silage is like having June pastures the year around.

The silage feeder saves and utilizes 100% of the crop he has produced. The farmer without a silo saves and uses little over one-tenth of the crop he has produced.

Silage is enjoyed by all the live stock on the farm—beef cattle, dairy cows, calves, sheep, and even the hogs, horses and chickens relish silage.

The Farmers Silo Company makes a specialty of salt glazed and unglazed hard burned vitrified fire clay tile silos of the multiple wall type. Counting the yearly upkeep as a part of the cost the Farmers Silo is the cheapest and the only silo if you want the best.

Write us today for any facts or figures not covered by this circular. We are silo specialists. We believe in silos and silage and have been silo students many years. We are making silos and silage our life work.

Our Line
Tile silos, water tanks, grain elevator tanks and warehouses.
Tile for all kinds of buildings: residences, barns, hog houses, poultry houses, implement sheds, etc.

Ensilage cutters, galvanized steel grain bins and corn cribs.

Our Motto is "Honest Service"
Write The Farmers Silo Co., E. W. Curtis, Manager, Gateway Sub-Post Office Station, Kansas City Mo.
Southwest Blvd. State Bank Building, 1822 Main Street, Room 6, Bell Phone, Grand 1672.

200 RATS KILLED

AT ONE BAITING—NOT A POISON

H. Stenfort of Route 10, Detroit, Mich., writes: "I was over-run with rats. I seemed to be several hundred of them. Dog, ferret, traps and poison failed. Tried imperial rat killer and was rid of them all in short order. Found rat skeletons all over the farm."

Mr. Stenfort's experience is typical of thousands of users of this new method of killing brown rats, mice, gophers and other rodents. It is safe, harmless to humans, poultry, pets, stock, etc. Gives the pests a fever and they die outside hunting and water. So confident are the distributors that Imperial Killer will do as well for you, that they offer to send two regular full size 1.00 bottles for only one dollar, on 10 days' Free Trial.

Send no money—just your name and address to Imperial Laboratories, B-533 Oak Colls building, Kansas City, Mo., and the shipment will be made at once. If at the end of 10 days you are not entirely rid of brown rats, mice or gophers, as the case may be, this trial costs nothing. Your offer is fully guaranteed, so write today as you do not risk a cent.

HOW SHE GOT RID OF RHEUMATISM

Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, who lives at 212 E. 4th Ave., E. 21st, Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having been healed by this pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their tortures by this safe way.

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 free of charge. Write her at once before you forget.

All shippers of Timothy are receiving TOP prices on this market. Demand especially good for Timothy at this time.

Demand is good for top qualities of Prairie and Alfalfa. In return for hay volume, we offer satisfactory service and prompt returns.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASS'N.
643 Board of Trade Bldg.,
Kansas City, Missouri

Watson's Best Berries are just what the

Brand Indicates—They Are the

BEST

WATSON WHOLESALE GROCERY
SALINA, KANSAS

PRICE LIST OF LOCAL SUPPLIES

Application cards 20 for 5c
Credentia blank 10 for 5c
Dimit blank 15 for 10c
Ode cards 12 for 20c
Constitutions 25
Local Sec'y's Receipt Books 25
Secretary's Minute Books 50c
Farmers Union Buttons 25c
Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expense in Postage and Labor.

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

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

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

FARMS

COME TO COLORADO. WHY RENT?
I can sell you good wheat, corn and bean land where one crop will pay for the land. Write for description, prices and terms. C. E. Goodner, Hugo, Colo.

POULTRY

S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS.
Good laying strain. \$4.50 per 100 prepaid. Mrs. I. O. Anderson, Dwight, Kans.

DARK RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS
\$4.50 per 100. Pen Stock \$3.00 per 15. Clara Phillips, Canton, Kans.

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

YESTERLAD SINGLE COMB WHITE
Leghorn Chickens. \$10.00 per 100. Live delivery. Mrs. J. O. Anderson, Dwight, Kans.

CO-OPERATIVE CHICKS—HIGHEST
quality. 9c up. Prepaid, live delivery. Catalog free. Co-operative Hatchery, Chillicothe, Mo.

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

STOCK

FOR SALE—8 PURE BRED DUDOC
Boars, serviceable age, prize winning stock. Write C. B. Woodell, Winfield, Kansas.

WANTED TO BUY. WHITE OR ROAN
Shorthorn year old bull calf, 1 rather have white. Ray Pospisil, Marion, Kans.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

KANSAS ALFALFA SEED.
cleaned 99.63 per cent pure. Frank Baum, Salina, Kansas.

FOR SALE—PURE GERMAN MILLET
\$2.50. Express Collect. \$3.00. Mrs. J. O. Anderson, Dwight, Kans.

PROOF PROOF CABBAGE AND ONION
Plants. Growers' and dealers' stock. Strong, well-rooted. Cabbage, damp moss packed to roots. Each bundle fifty plants. Write for prices. Various varieties. Cabbage: Early Jersey Wakefield, Charolais, Wakefield Succession, Copenhagen Market, Early and Late Flat Dutch, Parcel Post. Prepaid, 100, 50c; 200, \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1,000 \$2.00; 5,000 \$9.50. Express Collect. \$10.00. \$2.25. 10,000 \$10.00. Onions: White Crystal Wax, Red Bermuda, Parcel Post. Prepaid, 100, 50c; 200, \$1.00; 500, \$1.50; 1,000 \$2.50; 5,000 \$12.00; 10,000 \$14.50. Full count, prompt shipment, auto arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS.

TOBACCO

KENTUCKY'S BEST LEAF TOBACCO.
Guaranteed 3 lbs. chewing \$1.00; 4 lbs. best smoking \$1.00; 6 lbs. medium smoking \$1.00. Free tobacco and postage when received. Co-operative Tobacco Growers, Havesville, Ky.

POSITION WANTED

POSITION WANTED BY MAN 43 YRS.
old with years of experience in feed and produce business in connection with Farmers Union. Can get and keep business. Address "Produce."

HELP WANTED

WANTED—EXPERIENCED FARM
hand. Single, must be good clean dry milker and a good hand with stock. Give experience and wages expected. Eight months or longer. Carl Goddard, Phillipsburg, Kansas.

MACHINERY

HAY GROWERS WANTED. EARN 40
per cent stacking hay with the reliable latest improved, time-tried Jayhawk Stacker and Swoop Rakes. Tractor hitch for stackers. Lowest prices. Fully guaranteed. Write Lyvatt Mfg. Co., 217 North Fifth Street, Salina, Kansas.

FOR SALE—UNDERMOUNTED AVERY
Engine, 36 Case separator; good outfit. Art Johnson Parsons, Kansas.

FOUNTAIN PENS

Sample etc.
New unbreakable Fountain pen, beautiful red, green, black or purple. Ladies or gentlemen. Guaranteed for two years. Send for sample and selling plan. Padgham Co. Federal Dam, Minn.

TILE SILOS AND BUILDING TILE

Glazed and Unglazed
Permanence
Great Strength
Fine Appearance
Low First Cost

And the first cost, the only cost—
Your advantage to buy early—
Write today

THE FARMERS SILO COMPANY
Main Street Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo.

FARMERS UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
E. E. HAZEN,
Hiawatha, Kansas
District Manager
Let us hear from you.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY
Whereas it has pleased our Heavenly Father to take to his eternal home our beloved Brother Wilbur Powell.
To the sorrowing wife and children we extend our sincerest sympathy and be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to our brother, a copy spread on the minutes of this meeting and a copy sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication and a copy spread on the minutes of this local.

Signed,
W. J. John, Vice,
O. E. Garrett,
Geo. Michael,
Committee.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY
We are grieved to report the departure from our midst of our friend and neighbor, Mrs. S. E. Rozelle, Mother of Mrs. M. L. Amos, 624 South Ninth St., Salina, Mo. We, the Farmers Union Local No. 2132, extend to the daughter and family, our sincere sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family.
Also published in the Kansas Union Farmer and a copy spread on the minutes of our association.
By the Committee.

TILE SILOS AND BUILDING TILE
Glazed and Unglazed
Permanence
Great Strength
Fine Appearance
Low First Cost

And the first cost, the only cost—
Your advantage to buy early—
Write today

THE FARMERS SILO COMPANY
Main Street Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo.

FARMERS UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
E. E. HAZEN,
Hiawatha, Kansas
District Manager
Let us hear from you.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY
Whereas it has pleased our Heavenly Father to take to his eternal home our beloved Brother Wilbur Powell.
To the sorrowing wife and children we extend our sincerest sympathy and be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to our brother, a copy spread on the minutes of this meeting and a copy sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication and a copy spread on the minutes of this local.

Signed,
W. J. John, Vice,
O. E. Garrett,
Geo. Michael,
Committee.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY
We are grieved to report the departure from our midst of our friend and neighbor, Mrs. S. E. Rozelle, Mother of Mrs. M. L. Amos, 624 South Ninth St., Salina, Mo. We, the Farmers Union Local No. 2132, extend to the daughter and family, our sincere sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family.
Also published in the Kansas Union Farmer and a copy spread on the minutes of our association.
By the Committee.

TILE SILOS AND BUILDING TILE
Glazed and Unglazed
Permanence
Great Strength
Fine Appearance
Low First Cost

And the first cost, the only cost—
Your advantage to buy early—
Write today

THE FARMERS SILO COMPANY
Main Street Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo.

FARMERS UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
E. E. HAZEN,
Hiawatha, Kansas
District Manager
Let us hear from you.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY
Whereas it has pleased our Heavenly Father to take to his eternal home our beloved Brother Wilbur Powell.
To the sorrowing wife and children we extend our sincerest sympathy and be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to our brother, a copy spread on the minutes of this meeting and a copy sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication and a copy spread on the minutes of this local.

Signed,
W. J. John, Vice,
O. E. Garrett,
Geo. Michael,
Committee.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY
We are grieved to report the departure from our midst of our friend and neighbor, Mrs. S. E. Rozelle, Mother of Mrs. M. L. Amos, 624 South Ninth St., Salina, Mo. We, the Farmers Union Local No. 2132, extend to the daughter and family, our sincere sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family.
Also published in the Kansas Union Farmer and a copy spread on the minutes of our association.
By the Committee.

TILE SILOS AND BUILDING TILE
Glazed and Unglazed
Permanence
Great Strength
Fine Appearance
Low First Cost

And the first cost, the only cost—
Your advantage to buy early—
Write today

THE FARMERS SILO COMPANY
Main Street Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo.

FARMERS UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
E. E. HAZEN,
Hiawatha, Kansas
District Manager
Let us hear from you.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY
Whereas it has pleased our Heavenly Father to take to his eternal home our beloved Brother Wilbur Powell.
To the sorrowing wife and children we extend our sincerest sympathy and be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to our brother, a copy spread on the minutes of this meeting and a copy sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication and a copy spread on the minutes of this local.

Signed,
W. J. John, Vice,
O. E. Garrett,
Geo. Michael,
Committee.

FIGURES

which tell the story of marvelous progress made by the

FARMERS UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Since it began business, October 17, 1922.

Amount of Insurance in Force	December 31, 1922 \$783,000	
December 31, 1923 3,014,250		
December 31, 1924 3,947,75		
September 31, 1925 4,755,750		
Amount of Reserves	Surplus	Total Assets
\$2,424.85	\$458.51	\$7,254.58
27,650.80	8,438.65	40,036.00
77,341.70	26,705.98	110,564.29
120,564.14	37,172.36	168,043.14

NOW 5 1/2 MILLION IN FORCE

Will you help make it \$15,000,000 by December 31, 1926?

Do your part in creating the financial independence of Agriculture.

Let us hear from you

FARMERS UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

A Service—Not for Profit

Main office, 706 Grand Ave., Des Moines, Iowa, Fifth Floor

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: Hail Insurance Company is the biggest and strongest Mutual Hail Company in Kansas, and the lowest in actual cost. Get in line.

The Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Company of Kansas

FRANK D. BECKER, Secretary

SALINA, KANSAS

C. E. BRASTED, President GRANT BLISS, Treasurer
J. C. WHITNEY, Vice President CHAS. SIMPSON, Field Rep.

Co-Operation---

Links effort with success
Eliminates waste
Unites energy
Removes speculation

"In Union there is Strength"

Ship to

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

Kansas City Stock Yards

Department of Practical Co-Operation

ANDERSON COUNTY
AMOT LOCAL NO. 2130.
 Meets the first Friday night of each month. H. O. Snodgrass, Sec.

BRILLVIEW LOCAL NO. 2042.
 First and third Tuesday of each month. John T. Anderson, Sec. Anderson Co.

CHASE MOUND LOCAL NO. 2125.
 Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Sec. Joe Van Hercke, Anderson County.

CENTENNIAL LOCAL NO. 2095.
 Meets every two weeks. G. H. Montgomery, Sec. Anderson County.

DEER CREEK LOCAL NO. 2052.
 Meets the first and third Friday night of each month. Mrs. Laura Carter, Sec.

EMERALD LOCAL NO. 2137.
 The third Tuesday of each month. Mrs. J. S. McInden, Sec. Anderson County.

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

INDIAN CREEK LOCAL NO. 2050.
 Meets the second and fourth Wednesday of each month. C. C. Beard, Sec.

IANTHE LOCAL NO. 2140.
 Meets every other Friday. A. F. Thove, Sec. Anderson County.

LIZTOWN LOCAL NO. 2054.
 Meets every second and fourth Friday. Mrs. R. W. Williams, Sec. Anderson County.

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

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

PLEASANT HOME NO. 2055.
 Meets first and third Monday. Minnie Carver, Sec. Anderson County.

SUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 2116.
 Meets every two weeks on Friday night. Carl Henry, Sec. Anderson County.

TRIANGLE LOCAL NO. 2124.
 Meets every second and fourth Thursday. J. L. Osterholt, Sec. Anderson County.

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

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 2145.
 Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Ray Wilson, Sec. Allen County.

ATCHISON COUNTY
HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 1585.
 First and third Wednesday. W. E. Fuhrman, Sec. Atchison County.

BARTON COUNTY
ODIN LOCAL NO. 232.
 Meets every two weeks on Wednesday. Fred M. Beran, Sec. Barton County.

STATE CENTER LOCAL NO. 213.
 Second and fourth Thursday. Chas. Grossardt, Sec. Barton County.

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

DISTRICT 66 LOCAL NO. 1907.
 Meets the second Wednesday and fourth Friday. W. H. Fleming, Sec. Chase County.

MILLER LOCAL NO. 1929.
 Meets the second and fourth Thursday. Verna H. McCandless, Sec. Chase County.

CLAY COUNTY
FAIT LOCAL NO. 556.
 Meets every two weeks on Tuesday evening. Walter Knitter, Sec.

WHEELER LOCAL NO. 1932.
 Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Ernest Smith, Sec. Clay County.

COFFEY COUNTY
CENTER LOCAL NO. 2142.
 Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Mrs. Grace Redding, Secretary Coffey County.

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

CHEROKEE COUNTY
COINCH LOCAL NO. 1783.
 First and third Monday. Ethel Roberts, Sec. Cherokee County.

COWLEY COUNTY
BETHLE LOCAL NO. 1959.
 Meets first and third Friday. Roy E. Gibson, Sec. Cowley Co.

BEAVER LOCAL NO. 1958.
 Meets first and third Monday. Mrs. W. P. Kent, Sec. Cowley Co.

FLORAL LOCAL NO. 2034.
 Meets the second and fourth Friday. Sherman Nichols, Sec. Cowley Co.

GRAND LOCAL NO. 494.
 Second and fourth Tuesday. Roy W. Holland, Sec. Crawford County.

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

LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 1468.
 Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. J. O. Rambo, Sec. Cowley County.

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

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

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

SILVERDALE LOCAL NO. 2051.
 Second and fourth Wednesday. F. Lewis, Sec. Cowley County.

SHILOH LOCAL NO. 1573.
 Meets the first Wednesday night of each month. Loyd W. Peck, Sec.

CRAWFORD COUNTY
BROGAN LOCAL NO. 226.
 Second and fourth Thursdays. I. L. Venneman, Sec. Crawford County.

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 662.
 Meets every Tuesday of the month. Jimmie Cunningham, Sec. Crawford County.

OWSLEY LOCAL NO. 2094.
 Meets the first and third Thursday. Joe Farmer, Sec. Crawford County.

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

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

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1758.
 Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. J. H. York, Sec.

DICKINSON COUNTY
WOODBINE LOCAL NO. 1980.
 Meets the first and third Monday. Harvey Shipley, Sec.

CARLTON LOCAL NO. 1911.
 Second and fourth Wednesday. R. J. Logan, Sec. Dickinson County.

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

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

DOUGLAS COUNTY
COOK LOCAL NO. 1645.
 Meets second and fourth Thursdays. Mrs. L. Lee, Sec. Douglas County.

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

DISTRICT NO. 10 LOCAL NO. 1038.
 Meets the first and third Thursday.

BUDORA LOCAL NO. 1551.
 Meets every Friday of the month. W. W. Gerstenberger, Sec. Douglas County.

FRANKLIN LOCAL NO. 1532.
 Meets the first Friday of each month. Mrs. P. F. White, Sec. Douglas Co.

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

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

PAXICO LOCAL NO. 1922.
 First and third Monday. R. J. Muckenthaler, Sec. Dickinson County.

PROSPECT LOCAL NO. 1634.
 Meets every second and fourth Thursday. Martin Robe, Sec. Douglas Co.

SUNNY SLOPE LOCAL NO. 1861.
 First and third Wednesday. Roy Stacker, Sec. Douglas County.

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

DECATUR COUNTY
PRAIRIE DOG LOCAL NO. 1855.
 Meets every second and fourth Tuesday. Bruce Moore, Sec. Decatur County.

ELLIS COUNTY
BUCKEYE LOCAL NO. 1921.
 First and third Wednesday. J. J. Maska, Sec. Ellis County.

EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 605.
 Meets first and third Monday of each month. Frank G. Diers, Sec. Ellis County.

HAYS LOCAL NO. 864.
 Meets first Friday of each month. 8 o'clock. Mrs. J. E. Svoboda, Sec. Ellis County.

MUNJOR LOCAL NO. 881.
 Meets every first and third Thursday of each month. R. A. Leike, Sec. Ellis County.

SUNNY DEAR LOCAL NO. 2121.
 Meets the first and second Tuesday of each month at some members home. F. C. Herman, Sec.

ELLISWORTH COUNTY
ADVANCE LOCAL NO. 1837.
 Meets the first Monday of each month at 8 o'clock. F. E. Svoboda, Sec. Ellis County.

ELLISWORTH LOCAL NO. 2099.
 First and third Thursday. Brad Hooper, Sec. Ellisworth County.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 925.
 Meets every first and third Monday of each month. Ed Moe, Sec. Ellisworth County.

TRINOLI LOCAL NO. 100.
 Meets the first Monday evening in each month. Dick J. Johann, Sec. Ellisworth County.

WALNUT GROVE LOCAL NO. 972.
 Meets the first and third Monday of each month. E. A. Huseman, Sec. Ellisworth County.

FRANKLIN COUNTY
COLUMBIA LOCAL NO. 1233.
 Second and fourth Fridays. Lee Boni, Sec. Franklin County.

HAWKINS LOCAL NO. 1615.
 Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. H. D. Garst, Sec.

PLEASANT RUN LOCAL NO. 2017.
 Meets every first and third Tuesday at District No. 92 school house three miles west of London. John Reis, Sec. Franklin County.

SALEM HALL LOCAL NO. 1824.
 Meets the first Monday. A. F. Lidaky, Sec. Franklin County.

GEARY COUNTY
GOOSE CREEK LOCAL NO. 1931.
 Meets second and fourth Friday. Alfred P. Hotten, Sec. Geary County.

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

GOVE COUNTY
HACKBERRY LOCAL NO. 1332.
 Meets the first and third Wednesday night of each month. J. M. Tuttle, Sec. Gove County.

PARK LOCAL NO. 2099.
 Meets first Saturday of each month. Jos. Hein, Sec. Gove County.

GREENWOOD COUNTY
LENA VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1533.
 Meets the first and third Tuesday. H. E. Horton, Sec. Greenwood County.

NEAL LOCAL NO. 1513.
 Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. J. C. Graves, Sec.

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

GRANT COUNTY
OLYSSSES LOCAL NO. 2124.
 Meets the first and third Saturday of each month. G. A. Johnson, Secretary Grant County.

HARVEY COUNTY
FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 2035.
 Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. D. J. Delwiler, Sec. Harvey County.

JEFFERSON COUNTY
CRESCENT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1971.
 Meets first and third Tuesday. Mabel Sayles, Sec. Jefferson County.

UNION LOCAL NO. 5019.
 Meets the second and fourth Friday. G. I. Brenn, Sec. Stafford County.

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

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1309.
 First and third Wednesday. W. T. Finn, Sec. Jewell County.

LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 727.
 Meets the first Thursday night of each month. J. W. Wildrig, Sec.

LINN COUNTY
NINETY-SIX LOCAL NO. 1807.
 Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Reuben Cline, Sec. Linn County.

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

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

MARSHALL COUNTY
ANTIOCH LOCAL NO. 1121.
 Meets first and third Monday. Wm. Fincham, Sec. Marshall County.

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

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

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

DEER CREEK LOCAL NO. 834.
 Meets the fourth Friday night of each month. M. C. Bothwell, Sec. Marshall County.

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 364.
 Meets the third week in each month. Mrs. Delpha Burton, Sec. Marshall Co.

HEIKKIMER LOCAL NO. 1002.
 Second and fourth Wednesdays. Karl Rohde, Sec. Marshall County.

LILLY CREEK LOCAL NO. 2138.
 Meets the first and third Fridays. Florence Koppes, Sec. Marshall Co.

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

RICHLAND LOCAL NO. 368.
 Meets first and third Fridays of each month. Mrs. J. C. Chace, Sec. Marshall County.

SNIPE CREEK LOCAL NO. 924.
 Meets the first and third Friday night. Russell Cassidy, Sec.

SUNRISE LOCAL NO. 1238.
 Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Hel Sathoff, Sec.

MARION COUNTY
EAST CREEK LOCAL NO. 1466.
 First Tuesday of each month. Phil Stengel, Sec. Marion County.

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

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

MIAMI COUNTY
BLOCK LOCAL NO. 1568.
 Meets second Friday of each month. Wm. D. Block, Sec.

BELLEVILLE LOCAL NO. 1192.
 Meets the first and third Fridays. J. Sloan, Sec. Miami County.

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

MIAMI LOCAL NO. 1789.
 First and third Friday. W. H. Syster, Sec. Miami County.

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

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

INDIANAPOLIS LOCAL NO. 1677.
 Meets the first and third Friday. Mrs. Vedder, Sec. Miami County.

OSAGE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1883.
 Meets second and fourth Friday. Jacob Smith, Sec. Miami County.

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

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

SPRING VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1725.
 Meets the first Friday in every month. A. C. Burlew, Sec. Miami County.

UNION VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1679.
 Second and fourth Tuesday. J. M. Wagner, Sec. Miami County.

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

MORRIS COUNTY
PLEASANT RIDGE LOCAL NO. 1502.
 Meets first and third Friday. Frank Friend, Sec. Morris County.

CENTENNIAL LOCAL NO. 1843.
 Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. H. D. Garst, Sec.

COTTONWOOD LOCAL NO. 1885.
 Meets first and third Friday of each month. Bessie M. Johnson, Sec. Johnson County.

JOHNSTOWN LOCAL NO. 749.
 Meets the second and fourth Monday of each month. Niel Peterson, Sec. Johnson County.

NORTH UNION NO. 716.
 Meets the second and fourth Monday of each month. Carl E. Clark, Sec. Johnson County.

NORTH SIDE LOCAL NO. 1061.
 Meets the first Wednesday of each month. Fred Smith, Sec. Johnson County.

STANDIA LOCAL NO. 1152.
 Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Melford Nelson, Sec. Johnson County.

CARR CREEK LOCAL NO. 302.
 Meets every second and fourth Thursday of each month. J. L. Ritz, Sec. Mitchell County.

EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 388.
 Meets every second and fourth Wednesday. H. Hauptli, Sec. Mitchell County.

BOARDMAN LOCAL NO. 922.
 Meets first and third Wednesday. G. W. Cashman, Sec. Nemaha County.

BUREKA LOCAL NO. 911.
 Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month. Nemaha County.

DOWNY LOCAL NO. 1127.
 Meets every second Monday in the month. Herman Boeding, Sec. Nemaha County.

BAILEY STAR LOCAL NO. 923.
 Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. H. Lehman, Sec. Nemaha County.

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

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

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 833.
 Meets every second and fourth Wednesday. Robert Steele, Nemaha County.

ROCK LOCAL NO. 929.
 Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Mrs. J. M. Amos, Sec.

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

NEOSHO COUNTY
BARNEY LOCAL NO. 865.
 Meets second and fourth Friday night of each month. T. H. Roberts, Sec. Neosho County.

CLEVELAND LOCAL NO. 364.
 Third Tuesday. Geo. J. Schlenhofer, Sec. Neosho County.

BRIE LOCAL NO. 562.
 Meets on the first and third Tuesday of each month. Wm. J. Schumich, Sec. Neosho County.

MT. PLEASANT LOCAL NO. 956.
 Meets first and third Tuesday. Mrs. Grace Murre, Sec. Norton County.

PLEASANT VALLEY NO. 1022.
 Meets the third Tuesday of each month. Mrs. H. E. Norris, Sec. Norton Co.

SQUARE DEAL NO. 629.
 Each first and third Thursday of each month. Maggie Stanley, Sec. Norton County.

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

OTTAWA COUNTY
BATTLE CREEK LOCAL NO. 122.
 Meets each Tuesday of the week at 8 o'clock. Mrs. Anna Shriver, Sec.

BURNHAM LOCAL NO. 405.
 First and third Thursday. F. A. Dobson, Sec.

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

SLEEPY HOLLOW LOCAL NO. 482.
 Meets the second and last Friday night of each month. Harry Watts, Sec. Ottawa County.

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

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

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

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 859.
 Second and fourth Wednesday. Mrs. E. H. Warner, Sec. Marshall County.

PHILON LOCAL NO. 2139.
 Meets second and fourth Wednesday. Mrs. A. R. Phelps, Sec. Osage County.

PLUM CREEK LOCAL NO. 1434.
 Meets the first Thursday of each month. Mary W. Vann, Sec. Osage County.

PLEASANT RUN LOCAL NO. 1916.
 District No. 32 School house three miles west of London, meets every first and third Friday. Sec. Osage County.

RICHVIEW LOCAL NO. 2037.
 Meets the second Friday of each month. Chas. Ensl, Sec. Osage County.

VALLEY BROOK LOCAL NO. 1270.
 Meets the first Friday of each month. Iva Fishburn, Sec. Osage Co.