



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER



Organization

Co-operation

Education

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What Kansas Farmers Think Along Certain Lines

President John Tromble, in His Address at Pittsburg, Kansas Gave a Summary of the Thoughts of the Farmer Along the Lines of Market Gambling, Freight Rates, High Rates of Interest and Banking. J. E. Snyder of Crawford County Addresses the Crowd on "The Way Our Foreign Neighbors Co-Operate."

By J. E. Snyder

Farmers must take over their own business and set the price on their product, drive the speculators out of the market place, establish their own banking system, and in their assembled local unions study the problems of economics that govern the farmer and his farm. That is about the gist of the advice of John Tromble, president of the Farmers Union of Kansas. He was speaking at a Farmers Union picnic seven miles southwest of Pittsburg, Kansas. The farmers there are about the average of small farm owners in Kansas. From the way they received their presidents speech and the one I made following his, I should judge that there is a decided tendency toward revolt against the present system of market gambling, railroad discrimination in freight rates, bankers hold ups by mortgages and high interest and price fixing by everybody that either buys or sells from or to the farmers.

He cited the enterprises that are now being established by the Farmers Union, such as Live Stock, Produce, Grain and other commodity exchanges and that a combined national conspiracy exists among the speculators to destroy these enterprises. An attempt was made to keep the Farmers Union out of the Stock Yards at Kansas City, the bankers Association has it so fixed that they can decide whether there are to be many banks in a town and a Farmers Union Bank is "to many."

A professor from the teachers training school in Pittsburg, Kansas advised the farmers to study up on the use of the many elements in fertilizer and that prosperity would come by the use of more fertilizer. Tromble answered the professor but what was the use of using fertilizer to increase the crops when the farmers cannot sell what they produce now for enough to pay the interest on the debts they owe, besides when every time they raise fifty bushels of wheat to the acre there is an over production and the bottom drops out of the market.

He claims that everybody, in every business is organized to get the price of what they sell except the farmer, that the buck is handed down all along the line to the producers on the land, that the farmers dollar is only worth thirty five cents and that it is going to get worse unless something drastic is done. In 1923 65 per cent of the farmers borrowed money to pay their taxes, 75 per cent are mortgaged and 60 per cent cannot pay if foreclosure were threatened today. In other states things are worse, thousands of farmers are being deserted, there being 4,000 vacant farms between Kansas City and St. Louis.

"THERE NEVER WAS SUCH DANGEROUS TIMES AS NOW," Sometime ago Tromble said he was speaking at a meeting where there were representatives of big business and he was telling of the conditions in America when one of them came to him and said "You must not tell all these terrible things to the farmers, it will destroy confidence in the country and the government." Tromble asked him if what he said was true, the fellow acknowledged that it was, then Tromble said "If the truth is going to ruin this country let it be right away and be the fault of the farmer."

The general impression in the world is that the "farmer is a failure," it is continually repeated and the farmer has been an apt scholar and has lost confidence in himself and his own country. Nobody trusts anybody. During the war the propaganda of big business encouraged the farmers to produce and prosper but as soon as the war was over Wall Street called in Julius P. Barnes from the Food Administration department and made him chief of the agents to stop the farmer from gaining any foothold in the market place. They are determined that the farmer shall not learn to know a grater when he sees one and that he shall not establish sales agencies of his own. The International Harvester Company for instance that holds the farmer up perhaps more than any other trust in America, will do all in its power to force the farmer to patronize their selling agency, which is nationally organized, currency out let as they like, all credit is tied up in the hands of the Bankers Association.

He showed Ford as a big wealth absorbing sponge and that if he keeps on accumulating wealth at the rate he is doing it now and lives to be ninety years of age, he will have accumulated ninety billions of wealth, and when the Rockefeller family running him is close to this figure making the average country elevator price \$1.10 from the pool's net return of \$1.23, gives the pool the advantage of 13 cents per bushel over the price received by non-members.

In the eastern one-fourth of Kansas the corn and soybeans combination has come to stay. In five years time growing succotash has become an established practice of good standing on it.

After the meeting I asked him if he

though the big business interests would submit without a struggle, even at arms to the farmers taking over the industrial and financial interests and doing their own exchange business all down the line? He answered that he did not think they would. That he feared that things were leading to a terrible situation unless the producers wake up to the enormity of the situation.

I was invited to address the audience and told them of the International Trades Union Unity movement and their urgent invitations to all farmers organizations in America to join in the battle to wrest the market places of the world from the hands of the speculator. I called their attention to the fact that the Wheat Market is in Liverpool England, the Cotton Market in Manchester England, the meat Market in Chicago, and the money Market in Wall Street. That the same international group of capitalists, form an interlocking directorate over these and that the producers of wealth are divided and propagandized into hatred while the big fellows gobble up everything. They nationalize and localize us into serfs to their industries while they internationalize the wealth into fewer and fewer hands.

I told them of the worker and farmers movement in Russia and the splendid cooperative movement there. The cooperatives have a 98 per cent of the farmers as members in the farm organization work as well as handling the markets. That in Russia the speculation price was not allowed in text books such as we find in American text books, that while we are making our farmer neighbor into a cooperator the capitalist teacher is making our children into boosters for the capitalist system.

The farmers present were much interested and invited me to their local to speak further on this subject as I only had a few minutes at the picnic. A feature that is of importance to all farm and wage workers is the fact that many farmer songs, had farmer recitations and had a big community dinner. The social culture idea is one of the big needs of our farm and labor movement and we were glad to see this feature, so long as capitalism furnishes our culture for us we will get nothing but perversion for our children and ourselves. Our entertainment, school teachers, school books, our news papers, movies, pictures, radio, phonographs, Sunday comics and churches and all are being used today to pervert the workers minds away from the real problems that confront us, and that we must own and control these institutions as well as the institutions of production and exchange.

I seconded the advice of their president that their Local Union must become the forum where these economic problems must be studied and practiced, and that I thought the distrust and lack of confidence in each other could thus be destroyed and transferred to the capitalists shell game and confidence men who have always hood-winked and robbed the farmers at every turn.

The Kansas Farmer is reaching out for something better. He is seeking education. He is beginning to sense the size of his opponent. Tromble tells me that his organization is ready to go more than half way to meet the labor organization, but that it has been hard to get any response on such matters as reduction of freight legislation etc, but the farmers are still hopeful.

KANSAS WHEAT POOL NETS \$1.23—The Kansas Wheat Pool netted members \$350,000 more money than it had sold their wheat on the open market as did non members, according to the conclusions of Earnest R. Downie, manager of the pool. If all the wheat farmers in Kansas had pooled their wheat they would have received approximately 21 million dollars more for their wheat.

The average net price to the members for the 1924 crop after all expenses had been deducted was \$1.20. In the deductions made, which arrived at that figure was one of 2.9 cents per bushel paid members for storing pooled wheat on their farms, as this storage fee was paid back to the members, Mr. Downie adds it to the net return to the growers approximately \$1.23 per bushel. Much difficulty is experienced in arriving at the average price of the open market. Secretary of Agriculture, J. C. Mohler states it as being \$1.07, but in order to be fair, Mr. Downie adds 3 cents to this figure making the average country elevator price \$1.10 from the pool's net return of \$1.23, gives the pool the advantage of 13 cents per bushel over the price received by non-members.

MIAMI COUNTY AND THE FARMERS UNION

Miami County is still on the Union Map and is going strong. Folks that were charter members in some of the locals are still boosting for the Union. A series of meetings were arranged by the Board of Directors of the Paola Farmers Union Co-operative.

Poplar Ridge school house had the first meeting. Thirty men parsons attended according to the count made by Ralph Chapman who is now manager at Paola.

About fifteen gallons of ice cream were consumed by the people who had listened to the speeches, including those who got away with George Franks clothes which had been left in the car.

A very pleasant evening was enjoyed by all and the only regret that was heard of is that George Frank lost his breeches.

Only Grove with Jim Doherty as President and Carl Williams as Sec. had a crowd that equalled the one of the evening before. Ice cream and cake after the speeches by Ralph Chapman, George Frank and the writer.

An effort is going to be made this winter to get more of the young people interested at Oak Grove. It is a beautiful little place and the folks seem to be as intelligent as other communities. The old "wheel hoes" Carl Williams is still on the job and folks just can't help being for the Union when they talk to Carl. It does not take long for any one to find where Carl Williams stands on the questions concerning the Union.

His like scores of others "speaks out in meeting."

Osage Valley found a fine group of folks assembled. George Knispel is the live leader. A program with "Hill and Minard" singing the "Old Grey Bonnet" included "Dutch Recitations" by T. A. Reiter and Bro. Shiefelbusch. Ralph Chapman talked on the business that he was managing.

George Frank as County Lecturer, which position he has held for about nine years, urged that the Locals adopt the plan of putting on programs at each of the schoolhouses and then a return program by each of the localities would keep alive the cooperative spirit. "George" left a very favorable impression despite the fact that only two nights before he had lost his breeches. Osage Valley had the spirit, the grit and the members to win. No use to worry over Osage Valley.

H. A. Frothe as president opened the meeting at Block Local. The crowd was getting larger each night. Possible a hundred attended the meeting at Block. This Local was organized with one hundred members. It broke the record of the State Union at that time. A very appreciative audience listened to my story for more than one and one half hours. Chairman touched the Paola Business in his talk and also advised the members in ante for their efforts and their interest in making this project a suc-

Attention Ottawa County Farmers

We will start our COUNTY MEETINGS that have been discontinued during the busy season, the first meeting will be Friday evening, Oct. 2. Every one come. Let's start the year with a big meeting.

ALBERT WATTS, Pres.

Frank refused to talk because the hour was late and folks were anxious to go home. He could not be prevailed upon to even tell how he came to lose his breeches.

Highland Local saw the largest crowd of the week. A great many were compelled to stand. N. J. Kaiser made a nice talk on Union Insurance. The "Old Man" is one of the "Main Stays" in the Union. He is "Dutch" but Union to the core.

George Frank is the President of the Local. He is supported by such men as J. R. Williams, Chas. and Fred Kohlenberg, P. H. Heidecker, H. D. Kettler, and others whose names I have forgotten. One hundred and forty seven members belong to Highland Local. As far as I know at this time it is the largest Local in the State.

Coffee and sandwiches followed the speeches by Kaiser, Chapman, Danford and the writer. We ate till we were full. A great many heads tottered on the pillow that night. H. D. Kettler got up at three o'clock and shot an owl that persisted in hooting. I stayed at Brother Franks that night and slept part of the time.

The County Union Meeting and Picnic at Osawatomie on Saturday afternoon finished the weeks campaign. Miami County has men who have the courage of their convictions. They are considered contrary by those who disagree with them. They may always be right but "By their good work ye shall know them"—M. O. Gleason.

CONTEST NEWS

Three butter package names have been chosen by the Judges of the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery. These names have been forwarded to the U. S. Patent Office in Washington for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not a copyright has been previously issued; if not, these names will be published in the Kansas Union Farmer immediately and prize-winners announced.

Approximately 300 butter packages were submitted, and the manager of the Paola Business in his argument wishes to thank all contestants for their efforts and their interest in making this project a suc-

cess. Watch for the announcement of the winners, O. W. Seamans, Manager.

NEW FARMERS UNION CREAMERY STARTS OPERATIONS

The wheels of the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery moved on schedule time Monday morning, September 21. Approximately one hundred cans of cream were received, which represents a very fair volume for the first day.

Not all stations under contract have reported to date, but we believe every station will add to the line of volume by the close of this week.

Cream volume in Kansas will necessarily be light during this period because of the short pastures effective by the drought this summer. Recent rains will be of benefit in a number of localities, however, and we expect a steady increase this fall and winter over our present volume.

A good many people are wondering just what will happen to the first cream they ship thru co-operative channels. Until the creamery equipment becomes seasoned, all butter will be rated as second-grade, and will be sold in tubs; but after the first three or four weeks, the Farmers Union Creamery will be in position to produce as good a grade of butter as ever produced in the middle west.

It will take from thirty days to two months to secure the butter name patent and the package boxes themselves; but by December 1, everything will be ready to operate efficiently and to the very best interests of all cream shippers within the State of Kansas.

FARMERS UNION MANAGERS ASSOCIATION OF KANSAS

Huron, Kansas Sept. 20, 1925.

Dear Board of Directors:

I am writing you to ask you to send your manager as delegate to the State Convention at Hays, October 13th. The Managers Association will meet on the 13th, a day ahead of the main meeting, and your manager can attend both the meetings with only the one expense.

You owe it to your manager to give him the chance of meeting with the rest of the managers, and we want him in our association. Give him permission to join.

This association of ours is not organized for profit; there is not a single member who will profit personally by belonging to this association; it is you folks, the farmers who are stockholders in your local associations, who will be benefited by the time and labor we are putting into this association of managers.

We know that by our associating together, the exchanging of ideas, the talking over of our problems, we can and will increase our efficiency as managers of your local institutions; we also know, that through our asso-

Call for the Twentieth Annual Meeting of the Kansas Division of the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America which will Be Held in Sheridan Coliseum Hays, Kansas, October 14-15-16, 1925

The Kansas Division of the National Farmers Union and the state cooperative business associations it has lent its support to establish, will convene at Hays in the Sheridan Coliseum, October 14, 1925, at 10 a. m.

The Managerial Association will meet at 2 p. m. Tuesday, October 13th.

Tuesday evening will be general get-together meeting.

Wednesday morning, October 14, at 10 a. m. the Farmers Union will convene in annual session and, with a few intermissions will continue in session until all the business necessary to come before the meeting is transacted.

The balance of the time is left to the Committee on Order of Business to divide as they see fit. Thursday morning the Convention will proceed to nominate its officers and two directors. One director from each of the Fourth and Fifth Districts.

Friday morning will be the election of officers.

Delegates to the Farmers Union annual meeting are required to have their credentials in the hands of Secretary Brasted 10 days before the date of the annual meeting.

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.

1. One delegate for each local union in good standing in the State Union, October 10, 1925.

2. One delegate for each county or district union in good standing as above. A county and district union, to be in good standing must have five or more local unions in good standing in the state Union October 10, 1925.

3. One delegate for each Farmers Union Co-Operative Association and in case of county Farmers Union Co-operative Association each unit of such association is entitled to a delegate. All delegates must have credentials of the organization they claim to represent.

A delegate must be a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent at the annual meeting.

Delegates are required to send their credentials to C. E. Brasted state secretary, Salina, Kansas, at least ten (10) days before the date set for the opening of the annual meeting.

JOHN TROMBLE, President.

C. E. BRASTED, Secretary.

DELEGATES' CREDENTIALS

The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America

This is to Certify That Farmers

..... who are members

In good standing of Union No. State were elected as delegates to the Twentieth Annual Meeting of the Farmers Union which meets at Hays, Kansas on October 14th, 1925.

..... Secretary

..... President

Danger Policy Pointed Out to the Business Men

Walton Petzet Says Dealers Destroy Own Business Structure by Advocating Abuse of the Co-Operative Contract. See How Quick the Business Man Would Squelch if the Farmer Violated a Contract with Him. Co-Operative Marketing Must Be Conducted on the Contract Plan. Verbal Agreements Will Not Work

A warning to business men that they are inviting trouble for themselves by permitting a small minority of their number to encourage the violation of cooperative marketing contracts, is sounded in a statement by Walton Petzet, secretary of the National Council of Farmers Cooperative Marketing Associations.

Dealers in farm products are said to have referred to producers' contracts as "scraps of paper" in a certain southern section. "By questioning the integrity of contracts," Petzet told them, "you have placed a pry pole under the foundation of your own business which demagogues may seize at will and wreck your whole

"What you teach farmers about the sanctity or lack of sanctity of contracts will go with them into the jury box," Petzet continued. "Imagine yourself a litigant in court with your fortune dependent upon the enforcement of a contract, and suppose upon the jury were a number of farmers you had advised to violate their marketing contracts, and several farmers who had had their costs of marketing increased by the 'welching' you had counselled. Can you imagine what thoughts would run through the minds of these jurors as your lawyer plead in your behalf for the inviolability of your contract?"

"It should be like turning coals to Newcastle to give this advice to business men, but many recent happenings and certain plain tendencies call for plain speaking on this subject.

"The right of private property, the right of inheritance, the right of contract, all rest on no more secure foundation than the will of a majority expressed at the ballot box. They can be altered or abolished any time a majority wills it. On the extreme Left powerful influences are at work to undermine, and if you believe it is a bad thing for farmers you have a perfect right to advise them to stay out of cooperative organizations. But if they join and make a pledge or sign a contract to market their crop through their association, you violate the ethics of the business and offend against the moral code if you counsel or aid the repudiation of pledge or contract."

"You have a right to think as you please about cooperative marketing, and if you believe it is a bad thing for farmers you have a perfect right to advise them to stay out of cooperative organizations. But if they join and make a pledge or sign a contract to market their crop through their association, you violate the ethics of the business and offend against the moral code if you counsel or aid the repudiation of pledge or contract."

After it was set out against its growth which has continued for these some fifty-five or sixty years.

Although this bush was sort of a family treasure, Dave Swartz did not hesitate a moment in letting the government agents remove it after he was told that it was a bush that spread black stem rust to wheat and other grains which causes farmers in Illinois and other grain growing states millions of dollars damage each year.

J. L. R.

CIVIL WAR SOLDIER SENT BARBERRY SEED TO HOME IN ILLINOIS

Little did grandfather Swartz realize that the beautiful red berries that he plucked from a showy road side bush, as he marched with Sherman on his heroic dash thru Georgia back in 1864, and sent back to his wife in Macon, Illinois, would ever give rise to a bush that would spread the devastating black stem rust to the grains and grasses in his home community.

This is the history of a large bush of Common Barbary found, recently by John L. Richardson, Lewis M. Turner and R. C. Harmon, representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture, who were conducting the barberry eradication campaign in Macon county.

As these barberry field men were making a survey south of the little town of Argenta, they discovered an exceptionally large specimen of common barberry. It was located in the front yard of a small homestead, and was loaded with beautiful red berries. The bush was very attractive, but it was common barberry and was capable of spreading black stem rust to grains and causing great loss to the farmers in that vicinity, therefore, there was only one thing to do—that was to remove it.

When the owner of the property, Mr. Dave Swartz, was interviewed, it was learned that this barberry bush had a very interesting history.

Back in the closing days of the Civil War, when the eyes of the world were turned towards the activities of the Southern States, Mr. Swartz's father was giving his best to help the Union forces on to victory. But his thoughts were not altogether centered on the victory that was coming, but also upon his young wife back in Illinois.

As he was marching with his fellow soldiers, he one day noticed some bushes growing along a road side. These bushes were very attractive, due no doubt to the fact that they were loaded with pretty red berries. The young soldier was quick to see the beauty of the shrub, and gathered a handful of berries. Some of these were sent to his wife at Mt. Auburn, and she planted them.

Thus started the history of the big barberry bush. It was only one of a few seedling bushes that started from the berries that was successful in making a satisfactory growth. After Mr. Swartz returned from the war, he moved to Macon County, and the

scale business. Business cannot be conducted on general understandings and verbal assurances. All vital matters must be reduced to writing and executed in the form of contracts. Without written contracts and agreements, modern business becomes impossible. Destroy the doctrine of inviolability of contracts and you have destroyed business.

"Farmers cooperative marketing organizations are based on contracts, just as every other business is. Deny them the right of contract, or impair the validity of their contracts, and you have destroyed cooperative marketing."

"For narrow and selfish reasons, very hard for you to understand, many merchants, bankers and other business men have sought to deny farmers the same rights of contract they claim for themselves. Others have gone farther and have openly and brazenly counseled and aided in the violation of these contracts in letter and spirit. These men are playing with dynamite."

"If a farmer has not the right to contract with his fellow farmers to market his crops through a cooperative for five years, you haven't the right to rent a store house for five years."

"If by statute law you make farmers marketing contracts cancellable at will, that same provision will go into all your contracts and that will be the end of contracts of organized business."

"If by precept and example you teach a farmer how to evade his contract with others, his next step will be to violate his contract with you."

"You have a right to think as you please about cooperative marketing, and if you believe it is a bad thing for farmers you have a perfect right to advise them to stay out of cooperative organizations. But if they join and make a pledge or sign a contract to market their crop through their association, you violate the ethics of the business and offend against the moral code if you counsel or aid the repudiation of pledge or contract."

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J. L. R.

ALL IS NOT WELL ON THE FARM

"All is not well on the farm, when the aggregate money value of a larger crop is less than the value of a smaller crop," said George M. Kelley, President of the Missouri Farmers' Association, at a recent meeting in West Plains, Howell county.

A few days ago, the government statisticians discovered that there were about two million bushels more wheat in the country than they had previously estimated. As soon as this information became known in the markets, the wheat market broke immediately," he continued. "I have always been taught to produce as large a yield as possible but when I see 10 bushels of wheat worth more than 12 bushels of wheat and 45 bushels of corn worth more than 60 bushels of corn, I get disgusted with the marketing system."

"There is no music sweeter to my ears than the patter of rain drops on the roof in breaking a drought, but I cannot tell to save my life, whether that welcome rain is a bearer of benefit or bankruptcy. When the hot winds begin coming from the southwest and scorch the corn and when the chinch bugs are getting their fill, I don't know whether to pray for rain or thank the Almighty for the drought and the bugs."

President Kelley pointed out that all other lines of industry had taken the advantages of organization and were exerting a voice in the selling of their products but the farmers, who have been the last to realize the value of organization. Organization is the difference between mob action and the procedure of a highly organized unit of society and until the farmers awake to the situation, they are going to be the victims of the speculators and manipulators on the markets.

The business men of West Plains gave a unanimous endorsement of the M. F. A. Contract and the Missouri Farmers' Association and expressed themselves ready to help the farmers.

Give the rhubarb bed a liberal application of barnyard manure this fall.

To adjust production to the demands of the market is the pertinent problem of farm management.

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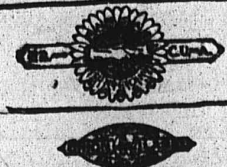
Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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, OCTOBER 1, 1925



SOME MORE DEBATEABLE QUESTIONS

The French Commission in settlement of debts due the United States is now in Washington or will be in a few days. It is reported that an offer of settlement will be made that means a cancellation of something like 60 per cent of the debt. Whatever arrangements are made must finally be approved by congress. Therefore the question will be open for debate for some months. It might be discussed this way:

"Resolved, that the United States should accept the French debt settlement offer if it involves the payment of more than fifty per cent of the money loaned to France during and since the progress of the war."

Or those who want to talk about the matter on a forthright basis of complete payment might frame the question this way:

"Resolved, that the United States should insist that France repay the principal of her loans from the United States dollar for dollar and that the interest on the bonds providing for such payment should not be less than the interest rates provided for in the British debt settlement."

Probably there are a few farmers in Kansas, not many, who believe that the interrelated war debts should be wiped out. They might frame up a discussion with the question stated this way:

"Resolved, that all the interrelated war debts should be cancelled together with a corresponding proportion of the claims for reparations from Germany and that England should share in the provisions of such cancellation."

VOLUME OF CREAM NEEDED FOR SUCCESS

The Farmers Union Creamery is in business in Kansas City. About 2000 members of organizations have already signed contracts for the delivery of all their cream to our own Association. That is mighty good but is not nearly good enough. To make the sort of success that will be worth while to the farmers of Kansas our creamery must have at least ten times the quantity of cream that has yet been signed.

Cream can be handled from every part of the state. Members in Greeley county are just as eligible for membership as are members from Johnson and Wyandotte counties. We have a good plant, a board of directors chock full of the spirit of cooperation, a plant superintendent and butter maker who knows his business, and a managerial office thoroughly familiar with Kansas conditions and profoundly impressed with the need of co-operative marketing agencies for Kansas farm products. Only one essential to complete is lacking, that is the assurance of support and patronage by a sufficient number of producers.

It is not enough to wish well for the enterprise and to promise to come in if it turns out all right. As we have said something like ten million times, the way to cooperate is to cooperate. The only way for Farmers Union folks to cooperate in this creamery business is to get their names on the dotted lines of the membership agreements and marketing contracts. No member can pretend that he is cooperating or that he hopes for the success of the creamery as long as he sells his cream outside the Union.

The agricultural college of Oklahoma held a school for cooperators from the 4th to the 7th of August. It was well attended and was helpful as well as interesting. But why have only a four day summer course in cooperative marketing? The time for teaching the history, practice and principles of cooperation in every agricultural college has come. Farmers should insist, not on four days of lectures, but on year round courses of instruction covering all phases of the co-operative movement.

OKLAHOMA COTTON ASSOCIATION

For the year ended July 31, 1925 the Oklahoma Cooperative Cotton Growers Association had 15,086 participating members who delivered an average of a little more than 9 bales of cotton each or a total of 141,440 bales of 513 pounds during the year. Members received an average net payment of \$2.77 a pound which is about three times the price that prevailed before cooperative marketing was attempted.

The total cost of the marketing, for all pur-

poses, was \$4.97 a bale. As the average price received was \$2.77 a pound and the average bale delivered weighed 513 pounds it is evident that the total cost of marketing through the cooperative agency was only four per cent of the sales price of the commodity handled.

The total turnover for the year was a little more than \$17,000,000. On this showing it is not strange that the members are satisfied and that new producers are daily joining the organization. There is no doubt that the Oklahoma cotton association will be reconstituted more than 100 per cent strong at the expiration of the existing contract.

Nothing succeeds like success and in cooperation the only thing essential to success is cooperation.

COTTON POOL ACHIEVEMENTS

The Texas Cooperative Cotton Association has just reported on its operations in handling the 1924 crop. It received 182,821 bales and settled with its members on the basis of a net average payment of 23.27 per pound which is several cents above the average paid to farmers by country buyers throughout the state.

In his annual report the president of the Association calls attention to three outstanding results obtained by the cooperation, (1) the establishment of credit on a basis which permits the association to borrow for all its business needs at the lowest rates on the best terms; (2) the development of consumer outlets for cotton in the principal markets of the world; and (3) the development of a warehousing program which insures charges for both storage and insurances and makes orderly marketing possible.

SUCCESSFUL EGG POOLING

The Central California Poultry Producers Association was about the first pooling organization of its kind in this country and is still the biggest. During the first half of 1925 this organization handled 472,928 cases of eggs and made advances to members in the amount of \$4,408,636. These figures indicate a very substantial growth of 23 per cent in volume of deliveries and 50 per cent in amounts advanced to members.

Hereafter all eggs will be received ungraded and all grading will be done at the packing plants of the Association which is able to do this work for an average cost of 8 cents a case against an average of 15 cents a case when done by producers. The Association is increasing in membership and has recently taken in many of the largest producers of central California.

COTTON POOLING GROWTH

The great cotton pools are now entering the fifth year of their operations with more members, more cotton under contract and the assurance of a higher per cent of deliveries than at any previous time. Since the first pools were started there has been a steady growth in this movement. Last year the total deliveries amounted to 1,125,376 bales or approximately one tenth of the crop.

The campaign for re-sign up which will be made during the next twelve months should double the membership and the deliveries. With five years of success as a basis for their arguments friends of pooling should not have much trouble in getting new contracts.

Although far short of a controlling volume the pooled cotton has steadied and stabilized the markets. Four years ago the crop opened in July at 8 cents a pound. As soon as it was proved that the poolers would be able to finance their storage and other operations the price advanced and for several years has not been under 20 cents a pound.

Cooperation has put millions of dollars into the incomes of cotton growers, directly through the results of the pooling operations and indirectly through the results of the pool on local markets. While country prices have not been as high as pool prices they have been much higher than would have been paid if the pool had not been on hands to establish justice and fair play.

LOSSES OF NON-POOLERS

After all the poolers who are sorry for themselves because they lost money by selling their wheat through their own agency have been heard from it may be well to figure just a little on the losses that the non-poolers and the state at large have sustained because the Association was not able to persuade every wheat grower in Kansas to sign a contract.

The Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association has just made its final settlement with members who delivered their 1924 crops according to agreement. The average price paid to growers is not quite as high as was anticipated but it is high enough to prove that pooling is both practicable and profitable. Deliveries of last year crop amounted to 6,198,112 bushels and the final crop amounted to 6,198,112 bushels and the final average price per bushel for all grades was \$1.21 a bushel. That looks low for a year in which some sales were made at local stations for around \$2.00 a bushel but it must be kept in mind that it is the average price.

The best figures obtainable from Washington and Topeka indicate that the average farm price for all the 1924 wheat crop in Kansas was not more than \$1.06 per bushel. If so it is evident that the average pooler got 15 cents more per bushel for his wheat than the average outsider. In round numbers Kansas produced about 156,000,000 bushels of wheat last year and of that volume 150,000,000 bushels were marketed outside the pool for an average of 15 cents a bushel below the price realized by the pool. All of which indicates that the wheat crop of Kansas for 1924 would have brought \$22,500,000 more than was realized for it if all Kansas growers had sold through the pool.

The bankers and other business men who fought the pooling movement and who are still opposed to it would do well to consider what an increased income of \$22,500,000 for the wheat growers of Kansas last year would have meant to them in the way of loans retired and merchandise sold. With farm incomes as low as they have

been for several years past that amount of money is enough to measure the difference between a good year and a bad one.

Another thing that must be considered is that the pool would have been in a much stronger market position if it had control of the entire Kansas crop which usually and for several years past has just about equaled the American export of wheat. Undoubtedly a considerably better price would have been secured and instead of the \$22,500,000 based on last years prices that was lost through lack of pool support there would have been additional income of two or three times that amount. With America rapidly going to an import basis in wheat production it should be easy to get good prices in this country and to get the long delayed benefits from the tariff that the farmer has not yet realized.

Within the next five years it will be possible for ORGANIZED AGRICULTURE to secure fair prices, a decent income, and to win the respect of other business interests. Without organization for education and cooperation the farmer will continue to be at the mercy of the other business interests.

AN AGE OF WASTE

We are wasting money in so many different ways and places that it is wonder enough that any of us are able to pay the rent and taxes and buy candy for the kids. Suppose we say nothing about the wastes of the farms and consider for a minute the situation in our larger cities. The building in which this is being written cost more than a million dollars. Not half the rental space is occupied. Within five blocks there are a dozen such office buildings that are not anything like half way full of tenants. Within the same territory there are another dozen such buildings under construction. Such buildings are wholly useless and unnecessary and the cost of the materials and labor that go into them is wasted.

But the story of waste is only started when the new building is completed. Professional and business men who have been using old but comfortable offices feel that they must move into a modern building. They give up the old rooms and pay double or treble prices for a smaller area of space in the new buildings. For one of the strange things about this over production of office buildings and apartment houses is that the rent gets higher all the time. Why not? The new building that cost a million is usually loaded with \$2,000,000 of bonds or other debts before it gets a dollar of income. The manager knows that under the most favorable conditions he can not rent more than half the space in the building. That means, therefore that one half the rooms must be rented for enough to pay interest and sinking fund charges on securities sold for twice the cost of the property. Then there are abandoned offices, still good, comfortable and inviting they cannot be rented at all because they have ceased to be modern.

Talk about waste on the farms. Mr. Hoover and the other gentlemen who criticize farmers over much for their extravagance take it for granted that all who direct business in the cities are competent and efficient. They are mistaken. The farmer may do a little wasting but as a rule the cities are the centers of folly of every sort including extravagance and waste.

CARE OF FARM MACHINES

Some one fond of speculative estimates has figured out that the average automobile is discarded just about the time half its usefulness is gone. If that is true of automobiles what about farm machinery and equipment. A good binder, properly cared for, kept in repair and used with sense will last for twenty five years. There are quite a number of Kansas farmers who are still using machines that are that old. On the other hand the average useful life of a binder in Kansas is not more than five or six years.

What is true of binders is equally true of all other farm implements. A good farm of 160 acres engaged in diversified production has an investment of from \$1,000 to \$3,000 in implements and machinery. There are 160,000 such farms in Kansas. Losses due to neglect of farm machinery during the past twenty five years have cost the farmers of this state enough to pay every farm mortgage in Kansas.

A good many farmers really believe that it is cheaper to buy new machines every three or four years than it is to prolong the life of old ones by keeping them under shelter and making necessary repairs at the right time. They are mistaken. Waste is one form of luxury that no farmer can afford.

BRAZILIAN COFFEE PRICES

Brazil produces most of the coffee consumed in the United States. We are now paying about twice as much per pound as we did a few years ago. This is because the government of that country has provided instrumentalities that make the orderly production and the orderly marketing of coffee possible.

One of the most strenuous objections made to our American pooling system is that we cannot get the money to finance crop storage and orderly marketing movements. Brazil gets the money required to finance the holding of coffee in storage and curiously enough gets it from the folks who are paying twice as much for coffee as they did before the Brazilian valorization policy was established by the government in the interest of the coffee planters.

Properly organized cooperative marketing never has much trouble in getting all the money it needs.

Have you talked over the Union with any of your non-Union neighbors during the past week. That is one way to help the organization — let the folks know what we are doing.

If the farmers of this country would stop all marketing of every sort and discription for ten days it would be an easy matter to get fair prices for all kinds of farm products forever afterwards.

Riffs

Are Africans Arabs

More or less dark as to complexion

but members of the somewhat over-

advertised Caucasian race, who love

liberty and are willing to fight and

when necessary to die rather than sub-

mit to the tyranny of Franco, Spain,

Italy and other European nations. Just

now the north African Arabs are en-

gaged in a desperate struggle with

the armies of France and Spain. They

have held their own fairly well al-

though they have been hunted like

wild animals with every devilish in-

vention that modern ingenuity has

contrived for the aid of murder and

oppression.

For quite a while there have been

stories in the newspapers describing

the heroism, high spirit and military

effectiveness of a bunch of Americans

serving with the French army in Af-

rica in the war that seems to have no

other purpose than to further reduce

and restrict the areas of this earth

where men may live in the sort of

freedom that seems best to them.

These American soldiers of fortune,

adventurers or free booters have or-

ganized themselves into what they

call the La Fayette Escadron under

the command of a Colonel Sweeney,

the non working son of a hard work-

ing father who made the money that

he now spends by developing the

mining resources of the northwest.

La Fayette

Came to America

During our revolution and volun-

teered to serve as a private in the

ragged army that was fighting Eng-

land for the privilege of living in free-

dom on this continent. He risked his

life and spent his fortune to serve

the cause of liberty. Just what would

he think or say if he were to return

and find a gang of American idlers,

worn out by loafing around Paris

since the Great War, organizing un-

der his name to assist his own be-

lieved France in the sacred work of

freeing men of the right to live their

own lives in their own land?

It is extremely probable, however,

that the gallant Frenchman who hated

oppression in every form would pause

to wonder whether his sacrifices for

the cause of American liberty were

worth while. The men who are serv-

ing against the Fififans in Africa are

not soldiers of fortune or soldiers of

any sort in any true sense. They are

mere hunters who are flying over

Africa not because they want to help

the French or the Spanish or even be-

cause they want to fight the Riffs.

They simply want to kill something

and in all ages of the world man has

been the most desirable of all game

animals and so they take advantage of

the alleged insurrection in Africa to

kill their primitive instincts in

the killing of their fellow men who

do not happen to be as light colored

as modern standards require of a

ruling race.

Washington

Has Official

Notice of the American aid in the

was against liberty in Africa and will

or perhaps already has notified

Sweeney and his associate men hunters

that they are violating the law and are

subject to punishment by the authori-

ties of their own country. In the in-

terest of common sense and common

decency it is to be hoped that the

State Department will follow the mat-

ter up and prosecute and punish the

Americans whose service in Africa

violates every noble tradition of the

republic.

If there were any unusual hazards

in the service to which the seventeen

Americans have dedicated themselves

all might end as it should, but all

of the gallant air men are at all like-

ly to get killed. They have good ma-

chines, they are experienced aviators,

and they know all the tricks of their

trade. They have to do to fly

around, in perfect safety, until they

locate a village or a band of Riffs.

They then drop bombs, poison gases

and other infernal agencies devised

for the destruction of human life en

masse making no distinction between

the men and the women and lit-

tle children.

The "enemy" forces have neither

planes nor anti-air craft guns. When

found they are butchered with as much

safety as is enjoyed by the brave

European sportsmen who shoot tigers

and lions from the security of an ele-

phant back. If these restless Ameri-

can souls must fight they might bet-

ter come home and enlist in the law

enforcement army now being mobilized

by General Adams. The only trou-

ble about that is, however, that most

of them are living abroad because they

have been deprived of certain per-

sonal rights at home.

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

If no one ever accuses Robert Mar-

ion La Follette, Jr. of any fault more

serious than youth and the ownership

of a famous name he will have better

luck or be a better man than most

that have served in the senate.

Clay

Was Elected

To the senate from Kentucky while

he was still in his twenty ninth year

and was forced to wait for his thir-

tieth birthday before he could qualify

and begin his duties. Later, while

still a good many years short of for-

ty, he was elected to the house of

representatives and was chosen speak-

er of that body on the very first day

of his service. Tradition says that

this signal and unique honor was con-

ferred on the young Kentuckian be-

cause of his reputation as a fighting</

The Countrywoman

IS THAT YOUR BEST?
Is that your best? Whatever task
is yours, your duty is to ask
Yourself the question—this the test
Of every job—“Is that my best?”

For nothing less than that will do.
No job is finished, work is through,
No task is done beyond a doubt,
Until your fully work it out—

Until your study fails to find
One bolt to tighten, knot to bind,
One word to change, one sum to prove
One need to pull, one rock remove

So many only fairly well
Make what they make, sell what they
sell—
Do fairly well the thing they're at
And stop and let it go at that.

They might have sung a better song,
Or made a dimer doubly strong,
Or wiped a joint or set an end
A little better than they had.

Some other time—but were content
With yesterday's accomplishment,
Yet yesterday is but to show
New things to do, new roads to go.

It isn't just the chief you cheat
When leaving something incomplete,
We must move upward—none the still
Will climb by always standing still.

The one you cheat the most is you!
Because the better job you do
The better job you always can—
The better job the better man.

For men are made of better stuff
Than those content with "good
enough."

And so, my boy, make this the test
Of every job: "Is this my best?"
—Douglas Malloch.

ANDERSON COUNTY WOMEN ORGANIZE FARMERS UNION CLUBS

At the last state convention a committee was appointed by President Tromble to work out some plan for the organization of the Farmers Union.

This committee you will recall made a report to the delegates recommending that the organization be formed.

Immediately upon receiving the report of our delegates to the convention a number of the ladies of the Anderson County Union began to formulate plans for carrying out the recommendations of the above committee.

The first organization was held following a meeting of the County Union at Garretts last February. At this meeting a county organization was effected by laws adopted and the following officers elected, President Mrs. Thos. Murray who was chairman of the committee at the convention referred to above, Vice President Mrs. Nellie Johnson, Sec. Treas. Pearl Gretten, Conductor, Lora Oatley, Door Keeper, Mrs. Steneman, Lecturer and Chaplain, Pearl Stickle, Assistant Lecturer and Chaplain, Mrs. Joe Ensey.

A name for the organization was then discussed and it was finally decided that inasmuch that there was about every kind of a club on earth except a Farmer's Union Club there should be one of that name.

The County Union had as guests at the meeting State Secretary Brasted Insurance field man Simpson and State Director Lippert.

Mrs. Brasted made a short address to the Club after which smiling his usual genial smile he enriched the so far empty treasury by a handsome donation.

Mr. Simpson and Mr. Lippert each followed with short addresses which smiled smiles and donated donations and everybody especially the ladies were happy.

Organization work has gone forward as rapidly as home duties would permit. Clubs have been organized in a number of localities in the County and also meetings held in Woodson County where a five county organization was started.

We have endeavored to follow the purposes expressed in the convention committee's report. Our clubs are intended to assist the local unions, plan entertainments, build up the local, collect dues, boost our business organizations, educate ourselves and especially our children along cooperative lines and do everything in our power to advance the cause of cooperative through the medium of the Farmers Union.

PEARL GRETTE, Co. Sec.

TEN COMMANDMENTS ON CARING FOR THE HOGS

1. Use a purebred boar.
2. Retain only good brood sows.
3. Raise two crops of pigs per year.
4. Provide green feed for summer.
5. Feed hay to sows in winter.
6. Prevent infestation by round worms.
7. Use high protein supplements with corn.
8. Provide mineral matter.
9. Observe careful sanitation.
10. Cure meat for home use.

Egg production from hens is dependent not only upon the ability of the hens to lay eggs, but upon an abundance supply of the kind of feed out of which eggs can be produced.

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Watch Your Diet, Says Prima Donna

Cyrena Van Gordon, prima donna of the Chicago Opera company, believes in the fatter and her privileges.



Cyrena Van Gordon.

believe in the practice of this much-discussed person in wearing a corset, in wearing short skirts, going in for athletics and outdoor life and in thoroughly upsetting the theories and practices of the mother and grandmother.

Miss Van Gordon, who is, in private life, Mrs. S. Bogart Munn, the wife of Doctor S. B. Munn, says that all of these things are woman's right and are necessary if a woman is anxious to keep her youth and beauty. But exercise is not the only thing that is necessary for the woman who is desirous of being attractive. She must watch her diet and be careful not to eat anything that will, in any way, be fattening.

There are certain dishes to which Miss Van Gordon is partial and to which she gives the credit for the retention of her beauty. These dishes, she prefers to prepare herself and, when on tour with the Chicago Opera company, she carries a small electric stove in order that she will not be deprived of the food she deems necessary. These dishes are easily prepared.

Miss Van Gordon uses for:

- 1 cup cheese
- 1 cup chopped
- 1/2 cup evaporated milk
- 1/2 cup water
- 2 tsp. flour
- 1 tsp. butter
- 1 cup cooked spaghetti
- 1/2 cup buttered bread crumbs
- 1/2 tsp. salt

She makes white sauce of milk, water, butter, flour and salt, and mixes it with all ingredients except crumbs. She then places it in an oiled baking dish and covers with crumbs, baking in moderate oven until brown.

Chicken a la King.
3 cups cold chicken, diced
1/2 cup butter
1/2 cup flour
1/2 green pepper, shredded
1/2 pint milk
Salt and pepper
Cook the peppers (also mushrooms, if they are used) in the butter for 15 minutes, keeping them covered while cooking slowly. Add the flour and seasonings, also the milk and broth. Stir to a smooth sauce. Put chicken in sauce to heat, and just before serving, stir in beaten egg yolk. Cook in double boiler to prevent curdling.

SIMPLE TESTS FOR CHOOSING TEXTILES

During September, women begin to buy silk and wool materials for new fall and winter dresses. Good materials are expensive and one should be careful in the selection; to find a material that will not only wear well, but also those that will look well after much wear. Here are a few simple tests for protecting women from buying reworked or adulterated wool and weighted silks.

Hold wool material to the light. It should be firmly woven, otherwise it will not hold its shape. Ravel out and wool threads and break them. Wool pulls apart with kinky ends while cotton breaks. Wool burns very slowly, gives off an odor of burning feathers, and leaves a large amount of ash. Cotton makes a flame while burning, has the odor of burnt leaves, and leaves a fine gray ash. If cotton is present in the wool, it will burn with a flame.

This is one of the most simple and satisfactory tests for detecting cotton in wool materials. The ends of cotton threads spread out when burning. Brush the surface of napped cloth briskly. If the nap loosens and drops off, the cloth will soon wear threadbare and will look shabby. Pure silk is light in weight and has long endurance. When silk dresses and blouses crack or give at the seams soon after they are made up, the silk is weighted. Before purchasing silk, burn a sample of it. True silk burns slowly, giving off an odor of burning feathers. The ash coils up into a tiny ball on the edge of the burning material. Weighted silk burns slowly, holding its shape after being burned.

FOOD FOR THE SCHOOL LUNCH
The question of what the school lunch box shall contain is answered by the need it is called upon to supply, says Miss Mary Dolve, extension specialist in foods and nutrition at the South Dakota State College. To the child it is to satisfy a big empty feeling, but the wise mother knows that it is to meet the requirements of a growing body under the abnormal conditions of the school room.

The lunch should include such growing foods as sandwich fillings of eggs, meat or cheese, fruits, vegetables, custards, milk; milk drinks and other milk dishes prepared at school or carried in thermos bottles.

Fuel foods, such as bread, butter, plain cakes or cookies, Parisian Sweet, etc., are the next consideration and, if possible, the packed lunch should be supplemented with a hot dish. In packing the lunch, care must be taken first of all to see that it is attractive so that the child will eat what is provided for him. Carriers should be so constructed as to be easily

cleaned, scalded and aired. For liquid or semi-liquid foods such as cooked fruits, non-leakable jars should be used. A thermos bottle is good for hot or cold liquids. Paper napkins or other napkins should be placed in the lunch box. Cut the bread evenly and not too thick. Cut the sandwich into convenient sizes.

HOW A GROWER MAY TELL HIS SOIL NEEDS LIME

By ALVIN FOX, B. Sc. Ph.D. Agric. Botanist

Considering the hundreds of years in which agricultural data have accumulated and the quantities of material which have been published concerning its use, it is remarkable that so few people engaged in farming have a thorough understanding of the use of lime in the fields. Many people regard it as a fertilizer, and look surprised when they are told it is not.

It is not easy to understand the properties of lime, which perhaps accounts for the want of correct knowledge concerning it, and which also doubt accounts for the popularity of lime as an agricultural topic. Most liming is done by ignorant farmers, the fact that lime has a constructive and a destructive effect on the soil. Its constructive effect is observed in the correction of soil acidity, the stimulation of leguminous growth, the improvement of bacterial activity, and the improvement of the mechanical condition of the soil.

It is evident, therefore, that in liming, provision must be made for the restoration of this organic matter of the green manuring or the use of organic manures, such as farmyard manure, and also by avoiding the burning of the land. On soils deficient in organic matter, ground limestone or dilute lime should be used in preference to caustic lime.

As has often been pointed out, liming must not be regarded as a substitute for manuring. Phosphates must be used in conjunction with lime to secure the best results, and the supply of organic matter, or humus, must also be maintained. Unless these points are borne in mind, liming will deplete the soil of its fertility.

This brings to mind the question: When does a soil need lime? The nature of the vegetation often indicates whether lime is wanted or abundant in the given soil. The regular presence in the crops of certain weeds such as sorrel, which are fairly tolerant of acid soil conditions, is an indication of the lack of lime, just as the continual appearance in the pastures of certain legumes is a fair indication of the presence of sufficient lime. The nature of the vegetation is a reliable through not an infallible indication of the requirements of a soil as regards lime.

There are several simple tests which thoroughly indicate whether or not a soil is in need of lime. If a soil is acid or sour in character, it is deficient in lime. A rough practical method of determining whether a given soil is acid is to take a strip of blue litmus paper, obtainable from any drug store, and place it between the broken halves of a ball of moist soil. If, after standing for some little time, the litmus paper turns red in color, the soil is clearly acid in character and in need of lime.

If a soil contains a sufficiency of lime in the form of carbonate, it cannot be acid in character. A rough test of the amount of carbonate of lime in a soil may be made by taking a hollowed-out ball of earth and pouring in a few drops of strong spirits of salts or hydrochloric acid. If the lime in the form of carbonate exists, a brisk effervescence will take place, while if small quantities only are present only a few bubbles will appear.

Some idea of the requirements of a soil for lime may be gained by studying its chemical analysis. The total quantity of lime in the soil may be determined with accuracy by chemical analysis, but such analysis can throw little light on the form in which the lime is present. If the greater portion of the lime is present in the form of phosphate or silicate or sulphate, it will be of practically little value in keeping the soil sweet.

Paradoxical as it may appear, some soils known to contain large quantities of lime have given increased returns when dressed with lime; while, on the other hand, some soils with a relatively low percentage of lime have proved unresponsive to further applications. Therefore, the natural conclusion to which I am led is that the form in which the lime is present, rather than the total quantity, is the important factor in deciding whether lime is required or not.

Lime improves the soil in many ways, and most soils require and appreciate a dressing of lime. Small and frequent applications give the best results. Heavy dressings are harmful. Spring and autumn are the most satisfactory times of the year for supplying lime to land. Ten to twenty hundred pounds per acre is a good dressing.

As a result of growing one kind of crop continuously for a number of years on the same field, or the use

of acid fertilizer, a soil will become sour or acid. Acidity or sourness of soil is due to the surplus of acid left in the soil by acid fertilizers, or produced by the roots of plants in the process of dissolving plant food. Applications of lime will correct this.

On many soils, plant food in the form of nitrogen, phosphates, and potash is present in abundant supply, and being available or insoluble, cannot be made use of by plants. This is particularly true of soil rich in vegetable matter, and heavy black loams. The action of lime on this kind of land is unmistakable. It helps greatly to set the plant food free for use of the plants, thereby benefiting the crop considerably.

Lime has the effect of improving heavy clay land mechanically. Clay particles are very small, and contact with moisture renders them very sticky or adhesive. Consequently a clay soil will break up in large lumps, which are so tough and leathery that cultivation is almost impossible. When dry, these lumps become very hard. Lime has the effect of counteracting a great deal of the natural adhesive action of such soils, rendering them easier to work, improving the texture, and making the seed-bed more friable. Lime is absolutely necessary for the growth of leguminous crops such as beans, clover, peas, vetches, and particularly lucerne. In fact, it is impossible to grow any of these crops successfully if the soil is deficient in lime. It is not necessary to give an application each time a leguminous crop is sown, because a good dressing of lime will last for several years, but it is necessary to find out whether it is lacking before attempting to put the seed of a leguminous crop into the soil.

FEED BEES TO AVOID WINTER LOSSES

Feeding each colony of bees from ten to fifteen pounds of sugar syrup in preparation for the winter, where ever bees do not have frequent flights, is recommended by the Bureau of Entomology, United States Department of Agriculture, unless it is certain that the bees' stores of honey are of excellent quality for winter use. A satisfactory syrup for this purpose can be made up according to the following formula furnished and used by the Carbohydrate Laboratory of the Bureau of Chemistry in preparing a non-crystallizing sugar syrup.

"Prepare a solution according to the following mixture, a good grade of granulated sugar being used in all cases:
50 lbs. sugar, 25 lbs. (3 gals.) water, 1 oz. tartaric acid crystals.
Boil gently for 1/2 hour in a loosely covered kettle. At the end of this time, test the density of the syrup, using either a Baume hydrometer or a thermometer. The density should be very nearly 37 degrees Baume (measured at the boiling temperature), or should boil at about 228 degrees Fahrenheit. The density, however, may be slightly lower or higher than this, depending on the amount of sugar and water given in the above formula. If the syrup tests lower than 37 degrees Baume or 228 degrees Fahrenheit, continue the boiling until this density is reached; if it tests somewhat higher, add carefully a small quantity of water, keeping the syrup gently boiling until the required density is reached. The time required accurately to adjust the density in this way is only about 2 or 3 minutes.

By using the proportions of sugar and water given in the above formula, and boiling for one-half hour, a syrup is obtained which is very nearly completely inverted.

"Make up a second batch of syrup without inversion as follows:
50 lbs. sugar, 14 1/2 lbs. (7 qts.) water.
Heat slowly to boiling in a covered kettle until the sugar is completely dissolved. Do not heat any longer than is necessary to dissolve the sugar.

"Mix the two batches thoroughly in the proportions of 3 to 2 (3 gallons of the inverted syrup with 2 gallons of the un-inverted syrup). It is best to make the invert syrup first, and to let it cool until the batch of un-inverted syrup is prepared. In this way the temperature of the resulting mixture is reduced somewhat, so that the small amount of acid present produces practically no further inversion. We have found that the composition of the resulting mixed syrup is such that it will keep for an almost unlimited length of time in cold weather without crystallizing.

"It might seem at first that this method of making two batches of syrup and mixing in proportions to produce inversion is a little more troublesome than it would be to attempt to prepare a syrup of suitable composition in one operation. From the practical standpoint, however, we are convinced that the method gives more certain results, and is therefore preferable. We have found it very difficult to secure the exact degree of inversion desired by varying the length of time given to boiling, the variation in degree of inversion being so great that it is not considered a safe process to recommend.

Statistics gathered by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics show that the beekeepers of the United States

lost 16.4 per cent of their bees during the winter of 1924-25. Since much of this loss was caused by poor winter stores, the importance of properly feeding bees in preparation for winter is obvious.

THE SEED BED AND HOW TO MAKE IT MOST PRODUCTIVE

That the seed bed is the home of plant roots, and should be made so that it provides all of the requirements of maximum production was emphasized in an article specially written for The Furrow by W. E. Taylor, who has charge of the Department of Agriculture, Dr. Taylor pointed out that the seed bed should be as deep as conditions will permit. It should contain a sufficient amount of organic matter or humus to maintain soil bacteria and nitrogen, and it should also be disked until lumps are pulverized and the soil is sufficiently kneaded or stirred to stimulate bacteria or chemical action.

"A deep seed bed—if properly prepared—acts as a reservoir to hold water until it can pass down into the deeper soils, and, as it passes down, a greater volume will adhere to the particles of soil and be available to the plant roots. Again, air is necessary to both micro-organisms and plant roots, and it is reasonable to expect more to be available in a roomy seed bed than in a shallow one.

MINNESOTA CO-OPS GIVE MORE FOR EGGS

"Through the agency of the Minnesota Co-operative Egg and Poultry Exchange, as the selling medium, the farmers are getting from 6 to 8 cents per dozen more for their eggs than they received a year ago," says the Minneapolis Tribune. Results of this kind are recommendation enough for any marketing organization. They are credentials in themselves.

In the first six months of 1925 the exchange handled 3,812,510 dozen eggs with an aggregate value exceeding \$1,000,000 representing the products from more than 20,000 farms.

To a great extent, Minnesota has been a pioneer in the field of co-operative marketing. With their co-operative creameries they have secured for the dairy farmers approximately 10 cents per pound more for their butter fat than they were getting when the cream was brought at an old line price.

OMAHA CO-OP HAS CATTLE INCREASE

The receipts of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission at Omaha show that they received 46 cars more of cattle during August 1925 than they did in August 1924. This repudiates the "old line dope" that the Farmers Union can not get the price. Even though the Omaha receipts are

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 WANTED

FARM WANTED—For cash. Send details. E. S. Burns, 620 Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

Wanted—To hear from owner of good farm for sale. State cash price, full particulars. O. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

FLORIDA LANDS

Can furnish expert opinion on your Florida property. Without obligation to you. Write, John J. Scherer, 1210 Boatmens Bank Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

POSTS FOR SALE

For sale car load Catalpa fence posts, length seven feet. Write Oral Botterell, Parkers, Kans.

CORN HARVESTER

RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER POOR man's price—only \$25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing picture of harvester. P. O. Box 628, Salina, Kan.

PERSONAL

6000 Blood Tablets are safer than 600. Money back guaranteed. Price \$2. Particulars free. Welch Medicine Co., Atlanta, Ga.

THE SEED BED AND HOW TO MAKE IT MOST PRODUCTIVE

That the seed bed is the home of plant roots, and should be made so that it provides all of the requirements of maximum production was emphasized in an article specially written for The Furrow by W. E. Taylor, who has charge of the Department of Agriculture, Dr. Taylor pointed out that the seed bed should be as deep as conditions will permit. It should contain a sufficient amount of organic matter or humus to maintain soil bacteria and nitrogen, and it should also be disked until lumps are pulverized and the soil is sufficiently kneaded or stirred to stimulate bacteria or chemical action.

"A deep seed bed—if properly prepared—acts as a reservoir to hold water until it can pass down into the deeper soils, and, as it passes down, a greater volume will adhere to the particles of soil and be available to the plant roots. Again, air is necessary to both micro-organisms and plant roots, and it is reasonable to expect more to be available in a roomy seed bed than in a shallow one.

FARMERS

If you have smut in your wheat, try Climax Fanning Mill and Seed Grader good work in separating it from the wheat. Write for circular giving particulars. WM. SULLIVAN, Manufacturer Salina, Kansas

In the first six months of 1925 the exchange handled 3,812,510 dozen eggs with an aggregate value exceeding \$1,000,000 representing the products from more than 20,000 farms.

To a great extent, Minnesota has been a pioneer in the field of co-operative marketing. With their co-operative creameries they have secured for the dairy farmers approximately 10 cents per pound more for their butter fat than they were getting when the cream was brought at an old line price.

OMAHA CO-OP HAS CATTLE INCREASE

The receipts of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission at Omaha show that they received 46 cars more of cattle during August 1925 than they did in August 1924. This repudiates the "old line dope" that the Farmers Union can not get the price. Even though the Omaha receipts are

RHEUMALGO

FOR RELIEF OF RHEUMATISM
Compounded under the supervision of a registered pharmacist from formula which has been used by medical profession for over fifty years.
GUARANTEED TO GIVE RELIEF OR YOUR MONEY REFUNDED.
Use Rheumalگو Liquid, \$1.50
—PREPAID—Guaranteed—Price Prepaid.
If your druggist cannot supply you direct, sending your druggist's name.
W. C. THOMPSON CO.
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS
P. O. BOX 447, SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA

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

(Your Name)

(Town)

(State)

(Route)

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

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JUST TO GET YOU ACQUAINTED WITH THE GREAT DIVIDE

A Breezy Western Farm Weekly We will send you a 1 weeks trial subscription for 10c.

THE GREAT DIVIDE

297 Post Bldg. Denver Colo.

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Department of Practical Co-Operation

MEETING NOTICES.

It has been necessary for us to change the form of the meeting notices, making them uniform and set in six point type, in order to conserve space. We are glad to do this, and hope to see the notice of every active local in the state in this space in the near future.

ATHELSTANE LOCAL NO. 1006

Meets first and third Monday night, Mrs. Alice Headley, Sec. City Co.

AMOT LOCAL NO. 2180

Meets first and third Friday, J. M. Swartz, Sec. Anderson Co.

BARNEY LOCAL NO. 889

Meets the second and fourth Saturday night of each month, T. H. Roberts, Sec. Neosho Co.

ANTONCH LOCAL NO. 1181

Meets first and third Monday, Wm. Finckh, Sec. Marshall Co.

BATTLE CREEK LOCAL NO. 122

Meets each Tuesday at 8 p. m. I. E. Sewell, Sec. Ottawa Co.

BETHLE LOCAL NO. 1008

Meets first and third Friday, Roy E. Osburn, Sec. Cowley Co.

BELLEVUE LOCAL NO. 2042

Meets first and third Thursday, John T. Anderson, Sec. Anderson Co.

BROGAN LOCAL NO. 228

Second and fourth Thursday, L. L. Venneman, Sec.

BURNHAM LOCAL NO. 405

First and third Thursday, O. J. Lamberson, Sec. Ottawa Co.

BUCKEY LOCAL NO. 1081

Meets first and third Wednesday, J. J. Macka, Sec. Ellis Co.

BEAUCHAMP LOCAL NO. 1720

Meets first and third Friday of each month, E. J. Richards, Sec. Republic Co.

BOARDMAN LOCAL NO. 922

Meets first and third Wednesday, G. W. Cashman, Sec. Nemaha Co.

BLOCK LOCAL NO. 1708

Meets the second and fourth Tuesday, Aug. Kelch, Sec. Miami Co.

BELLEVUE LOCAL 1192

Meets the first and third Tuesday, J. Sloan, Sec. Miami Co.

COOK LOCAL NO. 1645

Meets second and fourth Thursday, Mrs. A. S. Lee, Sec. Cowley Co.

CARGO LOCAL NO. 2186

Meets first and third Friday, Fred Steele, Sec. Douglas Co.

COLUMBIA LOCAL NO. 1233

Second and fourth Friday, Lee Bonar, Sec. Franklin Co.

COUNCIL CORNERS LOCAL NO. 1788

First and third Monday, Ebel Roberts, Sec. Cherokee Co.

CRESCO LOCAL NO. 877

First and third Thursday, John Wolf, Sec. Sheridan Co.

DEAGLE LOCAL NO. 1678

Meets the first and fourth Wednesday, L. O. Keithly, Sec. Miami Co.

CLEVELAND LOCAL NO. 364

Third Tuesday, Geo. J. Schoenhofen, Sec. Neosho Co.

CARLTON LOCAL NO. 1911

Second and fourth Wednesday, R. J. Logan, Sec. Dickinson Co.

COLLINS LOCAL NO. 682

Fourth Wednesday, Winifred Crispin, Sec. Jewell Co.

CRESCENT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1917

Meets first and third Tuesday, Mabel Sayles, Sec. Jefferson Co.

DANE LOCAL NO. 546

Meets the first and third Wednesday, Leslie Nelson, Sec. Washington Co.

DIAMOND LOCAL NO. 2081

Meets every second and fourth Friday, Mrs. J. W. Ryan, Sec. Allen Co.

DIST. ST. LOCAL NO. 1232

Last Friday in Each Month, Mrs. Ernest Brauch, Sec. Marshall Co.

EAGLE STAR LOCAL NO. 928

Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month, Fred R. Lehman, Sec. Nemaha Co.

EAST CREEK LOCAL NO. 1468

First Tuesday of each month, Philip A. B. Phelon, Sec. Sumner Co.

ELBOW LOCAL NO. 1786

Meets the second Friday of each month, M. Joy Hammett, Sec. Pottawatomie Co.

ELLSWORTH LOCAL NO. 2009

First and third Thursday, Brad Hooper, Sec. Ellsworth Co.

EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 608

Meets first and third Tuesday of each month, Frank G. Erbert, Sec. Ellis Co.

ERIE LOCAL NO. 662

Meets on the first and third Tuesday of each month, Walter J. Schumacher, Sec. Neosho Co.

ELMONS LOCAL NO. 788

Meets second Friday of each month, C. E. Wilson, Sec. Washington Co.

EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 888

First and third Wednesday—Ralph E. Hauptli, Sec. Mitchell Co.

EMERALD LOCAL NO. 2187

Meets the third Tuesday of each month, J. S. McFadden, Sec. Anderson Co.

ELBOW LOCAL NO. 1881

Meets the third Friday of each month, W. Gerstenberger, Sec. Douglas Co.

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 664

Meets the third week in each month, Mrs. Delpha Burton, Sec. Marshall Co.

FRANKLIN LOCAL NO. 1632

Meets the first Friday of each month, Mrs. P. F. White, Sec. Douglas Co.

FREEMONT LOCAL NO. 2014

First Friday in Each Month, A. W. Elsenmenger, Sec. Wabunsee Co.

FONTANA LOCAL NO. 1189

First and third Friday, W. H. Syster, Sec. Miami Co.

GRACE HILL LOCAL 1212

First and third Friday, Homer Alkire, Sec. Republic Co.

GRAND VIEW LOCAL NO. 1214

Meets every other Friday evening, L. D. Buss, Sec. Riley Co.

GIRARD LOCAL NO. 404

Second and fourth Tuesday, Roy W. Holland, Sec. Crawford Co.

GEORGE UNION NO. 51

Meets first Friday in every month, Mrs. A. P. Hotten, Sec.

GOOSE CREEK LOCAL NO. 1891

Meets second and fourth Friday, Al Fred P. Hotten, Sec. Geary Co.

HAPPY LOCAL NO. 1008

Meets the first and third Tuesday of every month, G. A. Dorman, Sec. Trego Co.

HACKBERRY LOCAL NO. 1202

Meets the first and third Wednesday night of each month, J. M. Tuttle, Sec. Cove Co.

HEBURN LOCAL NO. 1427

Meets first and third Tuesday, Henry Bates, Sec. Washington Co.

HERKIMER LOCAL NO. 1002

Second and fourth Wednesday, Karl Rohde, Sec. Marshall Co.

HEADLIGHT LOCAL NO. 878

Meets first and third Wednesday, Rens Claire, Sec. Sheridan Co.

HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 1568

First and third Wednesday, W. R. Fuhrman, Sec. Atchison Co.

HIGHLAND LOCAL NO. 1000

Meets the first and third Friday, G. W. Fort, Sec. Miami Co.

HAYS LOCAL NO. 804

Meets first Friday of each month, 8 o'clock at court house, Frank B. Pfeiffer, Sec. Ellis Co.

HILLSDALE LOCAL NO. 1003

Meets the first and third Thursday, R. W. Sullivan, Sec. Miami Co.

INDIANAPOLIS LOCAL NO. 1677

Meets the first and third Friday, Mrs. Vedder, Sec. Miami Co.

I. X. L. LOCAL NO. 1400

Second and fourth Tuesday, G. O. Taulbee, Sec. Sumner Co.

KORBER LOCAL NO. 814

Meets first and third Tuesday, T. A. Karber, Sec. Nemaha Co.

LABON CREEK LOCAL NO. 479

Meets second and fourth Wednesday, F. E. Hoy, Sec. Washington Co.

LENA VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1838

Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month, H. F. Horton, Sec. Greenwood Co.

LIZION LOCAL NO. 2064

Meets every second and fourth Friday, Mrs. Esther Williams, Sec. Anderson Co.

LINCOLN LOCAL NO. 688

Meets first and third Friday of each month, H. M. Glenn, Sec. Republic Co.

LIVINGSTON LOCAL NO. 1964

Meets first and third Friday, Clyde B. Wells, Sec. Stafford Co.

LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 1882

Meets the fourth Wednesday night of each month, Roy Flory, Sec. Douglas Co.

LOST SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 385

Second Saturday of each month, H. B. Hoffman, Sec. Marion Co.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 1988

First and third Friday, B. Lawrence Wright, Sec. Stafford Co.

LILY CREEK LOCAL NO. 2188

Meets the first and third Friday of each month, J. J. Marshall, Sec.

MARLE GROVE LOCAL NO. 2107

Meets on Tuesday night every two weeks, Hol Workman, Sec. Cowley Co.

MERCER LOCAL NO. 1403

Meets the second and fourth Wednesday of each month, W. M. Schmitt, Sec. Cowley Co.

MILLER LOCAL NO. 1929

Meets the second and fourth Thursday of each month, H. McCandless, Sec. Chase Co.

MT. ZION LOCAL NO. 2072

Meets every two weeks on Tuesday, Maude Criss, Sec. Anderson Co.

MT. PLEASANT LOCAL NO. 2128

Meets the first and third Wednesday, Lulu Shilling, Sec. Anderson Co.

MARINE LOCAL NO. 648

First and third Friday, Albert Spoonman, Sec. Riley Co.

MOSS SPRINGS NO. 1901

First Tuesday of each month, Clarence Brown, Sec. Geary Co.

NEW BASIL LOCAL NO. 1781

Second Monday of each month, Henry Hoffman, Sec. Dickinson Co.

NEWBERRY LOCAL NO. 1922

First and third Monday, R. J. Muckenthaler, Sec. Dickinson Co.

NEW HOPE LOCAL NO. 2020

First and third Thursday, Fred Hahn, Sec. Stafford Co.

ODESSA LOCAL NO. 1571

Every other Tuesday night, R. A. Reynolds, Sec. Cowley Co.

OSAGE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1883

Meets second and fourth Friday, Jacob Smith, Sec. Miami Co.

OWSLEY LOCAL NO. 2004

Meets the first and third Thursday, Joe Farmer, Sec. Crawford Co.

PHELON LOCAL NO. 2139

Meets second and fourth Friday, Mrs. A. B. Phelon, Sec. Osage Co.

PRAIRIE BELT LOCAL NO. 1808

Meets second Thursday of every month, E. B. Werner, Sec. Thomas Co.

PRAIRIE VIEW LOCAL NO. 2103

First Tuesday of Each Month, J. H. Scott, Sec. Martin Co.

PROSPECT LOCAL NO. 684

Meets every second and fourth Thursday, Martin Rohde, Sec. Douglas Co.

PRETTY CREEK LOCAL NO. 1032

First and third Wednesday, H. C. Mathias, Sec. Wabunsee Co.

PLEASANT HOME NO. 2055

Meets first and third Monday, Minnie Carrico, Sec. Anderson Co.

PLEASANT RIDGE LOCAL NO. 1802

Meets first and third Friday, Frank Friend, Sec. Morris Co.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1200

First and third Wednesday, W. T. Finn, Sec. Jewell Co.

PLUM CREEK LOCAL NO. 1674

Second and fourth Wednesday, Orth O. Miller, Sec. Miami Co.

PUNKIN KOLIG LOCAL NO. 2084

Meets the first and third Friday of each month, Mrs. Elizabeth Dutton, Woodston Co.

RYDAL LOCAL NO. 788

Meets every second Wednesday of each month, Geo. Duncan, Sec. Republic Co.

RICHEYVIEW LOCAL NO. 2037

Meets the second Friday of each month, Chas. Basil, Sec. Osage Co.

RIVERSIDE LOCAL NO. 2026

Second Wednesday of each month, Mrs. Frank Cocieland, Sec. Wabunsee Co.

ROCK CREEK LOCAL NO. 1816

First and third Friday, S. J. Lohr, Sec. Miami Co.

RURAL REST LOCAL NO. 2183

Meets first and third Saturday, Pauline Cowger, Sec. Saline Co.

SUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 1100

Meets first Monday in month, Fred Hildebrand, Sec. Washington Co.

SALEM HALL LOCAL NO. 1824

Meets the first Monday of each month, A. E. Litany, Sec. Franklin Co.

SOLOMON VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1808

Meets the first and third Tuesday, H. M. Schrock, Sec. Sheridan Co.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 2111

Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month, Wm. J. Wittmer, Sec. Nemaha Co.

SPRING VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1725

Meets the first Friday in every month, A. C. Barricklow, Sec. Miami Co.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 1574

Meets each first and third Wednesday, Alice Ames, Sec. Greenwood Co.

SCIENCE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1948

Meets every other Friday night, J. D. Reasling, Sec. Cowley Co.

SILVERDALE LOCAL NO. 2061

Second and fourth Wednesday, J. P. Leach, Sec. Cowley Co.

SNIPER CREEK LOCAL NO. 824

Meets every two weeks on Friday night, H. M. Cope, Pres. Marshall Co.

SPENCE LOCAL NO. 891

Last Wednesday of each month, John A. Martin, Sec. Washington Co.

STONE LOCAL NO. 792

Meets the last Friday of each month. Other meetings called. D. O. Marcotte, Sec. Hooker Co.

SPRING CREEK LOCAL NO. 1174

First and third Wednesday, Nell Lobengier, Sec. Douglas Co.

SHILOH LOCAL NO. 1578

Meets the first and third Friday nights of each month, J. C. Hankins, Sec. Cowley Co.

SUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 1100

Meets every first Monday in the month, Fred Hildebrand, Sec. Washington Co.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 850

Second and fourth Wednesday, Mrs. E. H. Warner, Sec. Marshall Co.

SUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 2144

Meets the third Wednesday of each month, A. H. Celler, Sec. Coffey Co.

STILLWELL LOCAL NO. 2090

Meets the first and third Friday, H. Ezerra, Sec. Crawford Co.

SHARPE DEAL NO. 823

Each first and third Thursday of each month, Maggie Stanley, Sec. Norton Co.

TEMPLIN LOCAL NO. 1891

Meets the first and third Friday of each month, H. E. Kietzmann, Sec. Wabunsee Co.