

The Kansas Union Farmer

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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.

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



THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1926

PAY FOR LEGISLATORS

The voters of Kansas will have another chance to raise the pay of the members of the legislature when they go to the polls in November. The last session of our law making body submitted a constitutional amendment providing for an increase in the per diem of members from \$3 to \$8 for not more than sixty days. This would make the total pay for services for one session amount to \$480. To this must be added the small amounts realized from mileage allowance which do not average as much as \$20 to the man out of which railway fares must be paid.

This amendment should carry and the farmers of the state should be its most ardent and active supporters in the campaign and on election day. There are thousands of farmers who are better qualified than any one else to represent their own people at Topeka. Comparatively few volunteer for the service because they cannot afford to leave the work and their home interests for two or three months and serve the state in the legislature at their own expense. That is exactly what the present rate of pay means. The maximum now is \$150 for a session. This means besides loss of time that each member on an average must spend from \$200 to \$500 for the privilege of representing a district or a county in the house of representatives or the senate of this state. Few men of moderate means care to make this sacrifice for the common good. This results in our legislature being made up of bankers, lawyers and others who either have plenty of money of their own or are employed by corporations and other interests to whom money is no object.

The result is that legislatures so made up are sure to function in the interests of privilege, greed and wealth. All propositions looking to the readjustment of taxes are either defeated or emasculated until they have no value. Kansas has the worst taxing laws in the United States. Practically the entire burden of property taxation falls on the farms and the railways of the state and that means that the farmers finally pay it all. The state needs a lot of new tax legislation. We should have a state income tax; a state occupation tax, a tax on production from natural resources, a reconstruction of the law for taxing intangibles and various other changes in our taxing statutes. We need never expect any of these things or any material change in our antiquated system of taxation with its penalties for owning property in land until we send a different type of men to the legislature. We shall go on getting the same sort of representatives and senators that we have always had as long as we require our members to serve at their own expense and get their pay from special interests or, in the opportunity to protect themselves against the just demands of those who are now the burden bearers of the state and local governments.

Farmers should make no mistake in this matter. The prop sed additional pay is a trifling item when its amount is compared with the appropriations made by the legislature. Farmers who want the people represented and who want to reduce the power of special privilege in our legislature will support this measure.

The Co-operative Pure Milk Association, of Cincinnati, Ohio, recently recovered a judgment for \$15,000 against the Milk Exchange of that city, an organization composed of independent milk dealers, on account of libelous statements which it was claimed the Exchange had made with respect to the Association.

COST OF POOLING

Some of the supporters of the co-operative wheat marketing movement are still using a good deal of time in presenting arguments that pooling costs less than old line marketing. Every man with any sense who understands the problems and conditions involved knows that pooling is cheaper than commercial selling. No man or group of men takes any profit from the producer who sells directly to the exporter or manufacturer through his own organization.

Until a controlling volume of a commodity is organized and sold through its own agency it is impossible to determine the legitimate cost of co-operative marketing. The Canadian pools will operate on a much small margin than the American wheat marketing associations. The pools across the border have a majority of the wheat growers under contract and sell much more than half the annual crop. Of course they get by cheaper than our small organizations all of which combined do not control much more than ten per cent of the wheat of this country.

LEGISLATION OR CO-OPERATION

Henry Ford has made a billion dollars because he has just one sales manager for the products of his factory. There in Detroit at the Ford general offices they know the exact cost of every machine that is manufactured. The sales agents throughout the country are required to sell every Ford article at exactly the price fixed at Detroit. Either and increase or decrease to the customer is almost certain to be followed by loss of a dealers job if the price cutting is called to the attention of the sales department of the company at Detroit.

Roughly speaking the Ford organization annually sells products about equal in value to the annual wheat crop of the United States. But equality of volume is the only parallel between the business of selling flivvers and the methods that are employed in selling wheat. The flivvers are all sold by one central sales agency. The wheat is sold by its individual producers about 2,000,000 in number all of whom are in competition with each other. Farmers will never get fair prices for their crops until they learn to keep account of their costs and organize for their marketing in such a way that can get back the cost of production with pay for management and interest on their investment and on top of all that a fair profit. That is what Ford gets and that is what every successful business man gets.

Some legislation is necessary. Agriculture must have its own financial system because under the conditions now prevailing co-operative marketing no matter how well organized or how efficiently it may be conducted is at the mercy of credit institutions over which it has no control. True there has been no lack of money for moving crops through co-operative marketing associations but that is because so few crops move that way. Let co-operation once achieve its real purpose, higher incomes for the farmers, and the consuming public will make such a howl over the increased cost of living that credit will be shut off over night and the whole system of marketing through farmers co-operatives will be destroyed.

No man in his senses will dispute that many of the industries of the United States are enjoying the benefits of class legislation in their interest. The farmer is not anxious to be regarded as a public charge. That is the one thing that he would avoid but he knows that manufacturers, railways and labor enjoy conditions that he is refused. He will not be satisfied until through legislation he is made equal before the law with other business men who are not more essential to the public good.

The inequalities of which the farmer so justly complains have been created by legislation. It is unfair or unpatriotic for him to insist that they be removed by legislation.

Twenty-one farmers' co-operative purchasing associations bought farm supplies to the value of \$41,100 during 1925. Three associations made purchases of over \$5,000,000 each, and eight associations reported purchases between one and five millions each, while ten associations purchased less than one million each. These associations were located in 19 different states.

HOW TO AROUSE FARMERS

There are a lot of folks who believe that it is impossible to arouse farmers and induce them to make any united and organized effort to secure economic equality with other industries. It is not impossible. It is difficult because a great majority of the farmers do not realize or understand the unjust conditions under which they are producing and selling their crops. Most of us know that there is something wrong but only a comparatively few realize that after all there is only one thing the matter with agriculture. Our great basic industry is facing bankruptcy and ruin because farm products have always been sold and are still being sold below the cost of production. Only a few farmers understand and realize the bare simplicity of this problem because only a few know anything about keeping track of costs.

There is not another business in the country that would survive for a single year if conducted with the reckless disregard of economic principles that characterizes farming. There is not a farmer in the state of Kansas who would not become an agitator for equality to agriculture if he would just keep an account of his costs for a single year. During the coming fall and winter every Farmers Union Local in this state and in other states should devote the bulk of its time to a study of the cost of production.

More than 6,400 signatures to the new contract of the Mississippi Farm Bureau Cotton Association, Jackson, were secured in the first seven weeks of the campaign. It is reported that this number was practically 90 per cent of all the farmers seen by the field force.

OUR INCREASING TAX BILL

Are the farmers of Kansas giving any thought to taxation? If they are not they are likely soon to see a day when the matter will be of no interest to them because all their property will have been used in paying the unequal tax burdens that are carried by the agriculture of this state. The Association Press has been collecting some tax information. It may be that all our customers have not read the dispatch that was sent out from the Washington office last week. It contains many facts that require consideration but the outstanding thing of it all is that taxes have more than doubled in the last ten years and are still increasing. Better cut this out and carry it in your pocket for reference as you go about trying to get the voters to elect members of the legislature who know something about taxation.

It cost more in taxes to be a citizen of Nevada in the fiscal year ending in 1925 than of any other of 41 states for which financial statistics have been made public this year by the census bureau.

Ohio and Georgia stood at the other end of the line. Per capita property and special taxes amounted to \$1.79 in Ohio, \$2.21 in Georgia, and \$1.79 in Nevada. Per capita expenditures for maintenance and operation of general departments of the state governments, exclusive of payments in connection with public service enterprises, interest on debts and permanent improvements, were \$4.67 in Georgia, \$5.16 in Ohio and \$2.75 in Nevada.

Oregonians, however, shouldered the greatest per capita state debt, \$47.08, while Nebraska

nothing, and Floridians, whose share of such obligations was only 22 cents each, were best off in this respect.

Figures on the basis of preliminary statistics from each of the 47 states disclosed expenditures for all purposes amounting to \$1,614,562,230 during their fiscal years ending prior to January 1, 1926, compared with \$1,513,628,021 in the preceding year and \$517,517,220 in 1917.

Revenues of the 48 states from all sources totaled \$1,485,242,240 in 1925. This was \$373,703,981 more than payments required for general government expenses, but \$129,319,990 less than gross outlay, including permanent improvements. Only 17 states obtained sufficient revenue to cover all outlays.

Calculated on a per capita basis the cost of state governments, exclusive of expenditures for permanent improvements, rose to \$9.20 for each citizen in 1925, from \$9 in 1924, and \$5.19 in 1917.

Total per capita revenue receipts of the 48 states were \$13.19 in 1925, \$12.32 in 1924, and \$5.14 in 1917. Per capita property and special taxes, which produced 40 per cent of the gross revenues in 1925, amounted to \$5.23 in that year, \$5.20 in 1924, and \$2.86 in 1917.

Net indebtedness of all the states increased to \$1,251,702,639, or \$11.12 per capita, in 1925, compared with \$1,064 per capita in 1924, and \$4.93 in 1927. Assessed valuation of property increased \$4,850,932,000, to a total of \$186,184,049,433.

A series of advertising programs are being broadcasted by the Mutual Orange Distributors from Middlewest and Eastern radio stations.

NEW DIVISION OF CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING CREATED

Pursuant to the provisions of the Co-operative Marketing Bill, which was approved and signed by the President just before Congress adjourned, a Division of Co-operative Marketing has been created in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture. The work and personnel of the former Division of Agricultural Co-operation will be transferred to the new Division of Co-operative Marketing. Chris L. Christensen, who has been leader of the co-operative work will be in charge of the new division.

The research, educational and service work of the Department of Agriculture relating to co-operative marketing will be considerably enlarged under the provisions of this act. The Department, through the new division, will now be able to give the same attention to the development of co-operative marketing among farmers' as has been extended to problems of production. This will be done by the collection, study and dissemination of information regarding the farmers' co-operative movement in the United States and foreign countries. Business technique and market methods evolved by farmers' co-operative enterprises will be analyzed and studied by Department experts. The experience and knowledge acquired by successful co-operative marketing associations will also be summarized and set forth to serve as guide posts in the movement. It is further planned that commodity co-operative marketing specialists shall be employed and that these men shall be familiar with the needs of co-operative organizations and with the research and service of the Department. These specialists will form contracts between the twelve thousand co-operatives and the Department, and will assist in the dissemination of crop and market information, data regarding price trends, and conditions of supply and demand, with such analyses and explanations as are necessary to make this information of practical value to the co-operatives and their members. The act enables the Department to co-operate with educational agencies. It is planned that assistance will be given agricultural colleges and co-operative associations in work along a comprehensive educational program in co-operative marketing.

Such additional personnel as may be needed by the Bureau in carrying out the provisions of the new act will be selected in accordance with the requirements of the United States Civil Service Commission.—Bulletin of Agricultural Co-operation.

LAND O'LAKES BUTTER SOLD IN ORIENT

A continued increase in the export business of the Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., is reported. Butter for export is put up in half-pound, one-pound, and five-pound tins, hermetically sealed, or is packed in cartons in tin-lined cases. A recent number of Land O'Lakes News reproduces an advertisement which appeared a number of times in the principal newspaper of Shanghai, China, giving the people of that country an opportunity to read in their language a list of the dealers who handle this sweet-cream butter from the United States.

Thirty more creameries have qualified for the certified Land O'Lakes list, bringing the number to 250, after withdrawing the privilege from three creameries not now qualified.

Four main outlets for this high grade butter are utilized: chain stores, jobbers, milk companies, ice cream manufacturers. The most direct outlet is the chain store system, and the association is now supplying with butter, 25 large chains, operating 20,000 stores. Connections have also been made with one or more jobbers in each of the large cities, and with milk companies which deliver butters of high quality from their milk wagons. Many orders are also received from ice cream companies which store large quantities of unsalted butter for use in the event that there should be a shortage of cream in the summer months.

During the month of April 1,406,669 pounds of butter was printed in the print room of the main warehouse in Minneapolis, or about one-fifth of the total sales. In this same month 156,925 pounds of butter was sold in the Twin Cities to the retail and hotel trade. Butter, eggs and cheese are sold weekly to about 1,200 grocers.

In addition to the print butter the association is shipping 10 cars of 40 per cent sweet cream weekly to eastern markets.—Agricultural Co-operation.

At a meeting of the United Farmers' Co-operative Company held at Toronto, Canada, June 17, it was decided to organize an association for the marketing on a pool basis of the wheat crop of the Province of Ontario.

Comment On World's News For Week

Reed Of Missouri

Has made a couple of announcements that are very interesting. He says that he is not responsible for the endorsement of the democratic nomination for the presidency in 1928 that have been handed to him by quite a number of district and county organizations of his party. He shows little interest in his boom to succeed Mr. Coolidge and leaves the impression that he would do little to secure the nomination. Just the same there are a lot of folks throughout the country who believe that Senator Reed would make a great president.

The second bit of news is much more startling. Reed says that he can imagine no circumstances that would induce him to be a candidate for a fourth term in the senate in 1928. Like many another man of first rank ability he has neglected his private affairs while he has been attending to the peoples business in Washington. He wants to get back to the practice of the law in order to earn a competency before he is too old to earn anything at all.

It is reported that the senator has been retained as one of the counsel for Henry Ford in that libel suit for a million dollars which Aaron Sapiro has brought against the silver king. If that is true he should drag down a fee that is big enough to enable him to serve at least six more years in the senate. The west and in fact the whole country will regret to see Reed retire. He is easily the foremost man in the body of which he has been a member for nearly sixteen years and to put it in the mildest possible form he is at least as useful as any of his colleagues.

Arresting

Free Born American. Because he lacks common sense is something new but it was done the other day at Lavellette, a small beach town in New Jersey. A young fool from Philadelphia insisted on going into the sea on a rough and stormy day that made such diversion extremely dangerous. He got tangled up with the undertow and would have been carried out and down to the bottom of the Atlantic if a half a dozen or more men had not gone in to save his life.

After it was all over and the simpleton was safe on dry land the mayor of the village had him arrested on the charge of deficient common sense. It should not be difficult to make a case but it is dreadful to contemplate the consequences of a single conviction on that charge. If the police are free to arrest and the courts can try and convict every one who lacks common sense the taxes of the country must be hiked again in order to get income for building the thousands of new jails that will be necessary.

It may sound a little cold blooded but after all the best medicine to give a fool is the consequences of his own folly. The difficulty with this treatment is that no man is wise enough to protect himself against the folly of a fool.

Germany

Is Recovering. From the effects of the war so rapidly that other European countries are filled with amazement as they contemplate the recuperative power of the country that was prostrate under the legions of seventeen conquering armies only eight years ago. The following paragraph reprinted from an eastern paper is filled with news that will surprise a lot of people:

"A compilation of international trade statistics indicates that Germany has so far recovered her pre-war foreign trade prestige that she now stands third among the leading nations in the world's export and import commerce. She has surpassed France and stands next to the United States in total trade. The United Kingdom leads the list."

"In 1925 Germany's foreign trade was valued at \$5,052,000,000, as compared with \$4,970,000,000 in 1913. The article dealing with the foreign trade of the United States for the year was \$9,136,000,000, and that of the United Kingdom 10,867,000,000. The trade of France in that period was \$9,053,000,000."

And yet it is easy enough to understand. For one thing the German people always work hard and never waste. For another Germany, alone of all the great nations is not confiscating the

fruits of industry for the purpose of maintaining armies and navies. All Germany is busy with wealth creating tasks that are rapidly rebuilding the economic strength of that country. So Germany meets her reparations obligations while France repudiates her debts.

Within twenty years Germany will have paid her foreign debts, including that portion of reparations not cancelled but France will still be wasting her substance on armaments.

Farming

Still Lags Behind. Industries even in this era of so well advertised prosperity. The following extract from a statement recently released by the Department of Agriculture is at once illuminating and discouraging:

"Farm products reached the lowest general price level in nearly twenty years by August 15, the Department of Agriculture announced today. The monthly price index was placed at 132 per cent of the pre-war level, continuing the drop which carried it from 139 in June to 130 in July, and was 20 points, or about 13 per cent, lower than in August last year. The purchasing power of agricultural products also is down, dropping to 85 in July, the lowest level since December, 1924."

"Small price gains in cotton and grains were more than offset by declines in the meat animal and fruit and vegetable groups. Farm prices of corn advanced about 11 per cent, while hogs dropped about 8 points. The hog-corn ratio was reduced to less than 15 bushels, the lowest since November last year. Rye increased 7 per cent, in farm price and potatoes dropped nearly 20 per cent."

"Only five of the more important farm products were equal the level of wholesale prices of non-agricultural products, which was 159 per cent of the pre-war level for July. Purchasing power of agricultural products decreased for grains, fruits, vegetables, cotton and cottonseed. Meat animals held their own and dairy products advanced a point."

Bankers and Merchants

In the dark tobacco districts hired hands and put on a big parade when the Co-operative Association for marketing tobacco blew up. After two seasons of experience with the returned loose leaf warehouse system and the alleged auction sales of crops they are all singing from the other sides of their mouths. No sooner did the Association release its members from their contracts than the price of tobacco began to decline and at last reports it is still going down.

The tobacco buyers are well enough satisfied with the present situation. They are getting the crops for songs that they sing for themselves and in another year or two will have back all they lost during the all too short lived year of co-operative marketing and common sense. The bankers and the merchants are not nearly so happy as they anticipated. The farmers got nothing or next to nothing for the crop they made and sold last year. They still owe the bills at the stores and the notes at the banks that they contracted for supplies with which to make the crop of 1925. They had to borrow as much more as they could get before they could start their preparations for the crop of 1926.

So the bankers with notes which they cannot collect, and the merchants with unsold stocks of goods and with a big load of accounts receivable are now demanding the restoration of co-operative marketing. It is a safe bet that the man who fights the new movement will enjoy some very bad health unless he moves into some region far remote from the tobacco fields of Kentucky and Tennessee.

Crime

Costs Far More. Than any other evil that wastes the substance and the opportunities of the American people. In a recent issue dealing with the increasing of criminal pursuits in this country the following almost unbelievable statement appears:

"Of the total cost of crime every year to the 115,000,000 inhabitants of the country, \$3,500,000,000 represents the value of property stolen through acts of violence or fraud. The remaining \$6,500,000,000 is accounted for by

the cost of protective and punitive activities, both official and volunteer, and the loss of productive power through diversion to criminal pursuits. This is the dollar cost of crime. "On the human side, the average yearly record of crime is even more appalling. Last year, for instance, 12,000 persons in the United States lost their lives through acts of violence committed by others. Competent analysis attribute more than 70 per cent of this total to violence committed by professional criminals in cold blood for personal gain."

"Estimates furnished to the writer show 1,500,000 persons in the Nation engaged in criminal pursuits and growing numbers of young men in large cities who adopt a life of crime as a comparatively safe way of getting easy money."

This may well be true when it is a proved fact that while the population of the republic has increased only ninety per cent during the past thirty five years the volume of crime has increased more than 700 per cent. Do you know why? Possibly because more than seven eighths of the known criminal escape punishment through the weakness of our law enforcing machinery.

Wisconsin

Republicans Defeated

Senator Lenroot in the primary election held there last week. There were a lot of things about his record that his home folks do not care much about. He voted for the World Court, while hogs dropped about 8 points. A patriotic act it did not endear him to the progressive wing or any other wing of his own party at home. He voted against the farm relief legislation demanded by the middle west and north west and doubtless had good reasons for so doing but his explanations were not at all satisfactory to the farmers of Wisconsin. Then he was once a progressive and is now extremely conservative. But he has the courage. Some may doubt the volume and value of his brains but the fact that he entered the race against Governor Blaine carrying the handicaps that he did is ample proof of his courage.

A lot of folks thought that Lenroot would receive the Scandinavian vote of Wisconsin because he is a Swede. That was a natural expectation but took no thought of the fact that most of the Wisconsin Scandinavians are Norwegians who are not looking around for chances to help Swedes get office.

On state issues it looks a little like the La Follette's may have slipped a cog or two. They backed Atch, now attorney general, for governor, but the voters nominated a man of the name of Zimmerman who was once a progressive but is now showing symptoms of conservatism.

Oddie

Was Renominated. For the senate from Nevada. He beat his republican opponent, former Congressman Roberts who is the father of the wife of Walter Johnson by a vote of nearly two to one. His troubles are not over by any means. There is a very active democratic party in Nevada which has nominated a high class candidate, Ray Baker who was director of the mint a few years ago. The republicans polled only a few more votes than the democrats in the primary and may not be able to get quite so many in November.

In New Hampshire former Governor Bass made an active campaign in his contest with Senator Moses for the republican nomination but all he got out of it was less than half as many votes as were cast for his opponent and an opportunity to pledge his support to Moses in the senate race that will be waged with the remnants of the democracy that still survives in New Hampshire.

The last nomination will be made in a week when the New York conventions get together to name the candidates. Wadsworth will be the republican candidate to succeed himself and the democrats will probably name a judge of the name of Wagner as their entry in the race. Al Smith will run again for governor and will be elected. The republicans have not yet selected their lamb for the slaughter in the governorship mix up but whoever he is will know his fate in about a week.

NEW WHEAT YIELD RECORDS MADE

Good Price and Generally Good Yields Restore Confidence in Wheat Growing—Can Fertilize Two Crops With Wheat Drill

With acre yields of 55, 58, 61 and more bushels reported from various localities, records of long standing have been shattered by the 1926 wheat crop. Coupled with high yields generally throughout the winter wheat-growing states has been a satisfactory price for the new crop which has done much to renew interest and confidence in wheat as a profit-making grain crop.

So favorable has been the wheat growers' lot this year that even low yielding fields have, in many cases, returned production costs an unusual occurrence except in the wheat lands of the semi-arid regions where extremely large scale power-farming operations have made it possible to secure profits from 8 or 10 bushel yields. As usual, however, it has been the big yields of good quality wheat that made the real profits this year. At the Delaware station the fertilized wheat has weighed 6 pounds more per bushel than unfertilized wheat, as an average for 10 years. With quality of wheat so important in determining its market price, farmers can not afford to overlook the possibility of adding extra value to each bushel as well as extra bushels to each by adequate soil treatment.

The campaign for more and better fertilizer and other legitimate given a decided boost by fertilizing at wheat sowing time, seedlings to be made next spring in the wheat. By this means two crops—wheat and clover—are benefited by one application. This "residual" effect of fertilizer is an important one economically, but tests experiments have shown that it is

of readily available plant food so that fall growth may be rapid and vigorous until freezing weather sets in. In regions where winter-killing is otherwise likely to do serious damage, farmers find that they practically insure against loss of stand by adequate fertilization and thorough seed-bed preparation.

Fertilizer Benefits in Many Ways. Because it is so important and most apparent, farmers sometimes forget that increased yield is only one of the many beneficial results of supplying adequate fertility for the wheat crop. Better yields alone justify the expenditure for fertilizer but the observing wheat producer will find that along with more bushels per acre he will have grain of higher quality, earlier and more even ripening and a decided improvement in the clover or other seedling made.

The Ohio Experiment Station reports a test in which wheat grown without fertilizer had only 51 per cent plump kernels, while the fertilized wheat had 64.4 per cent plump kernels. At the Delaware station the fertilized wheat has weighed 6 pounds more per bushel than unfertilized wheat, as an average for 10 years. With quality of wheat so important in determining its market price, farmers can not afford to overlook the possibility of adding extra value to each bushel as well as extra bushels to each by adequate soil treatment.

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greater on clover or other seedlings made with the wheat than upon the succeeding grain or corn crop.

NATIONAL SCOUT DIRECTOR ADDRESSES W. P. F. A. CONVENTION

One of the most interesting features of the Annual Convention of the Women's Progressive Farmers' Association in Salina last week was an address by Miss Alice Sandford, 8th Regional Director of the Girl Scout Work.

Miss Sandford congratulated the W. P. F. A. on its strides forward in the development of this work among the boys and girls of the rural sections. She stated that many other organizations of women had endorsed the movement but few of them had gone any further with the work.

The Girl Scout Movement, according to Miss Sandford, strives to combine the practical with the inspirational phases of a girl's life, so that Girl Scouts will be better prepared to meet life at all angles. It affords the girl an opportunity to fill her leisure time with something which is both interesting and instructive, but teaches a sense of values, which should be stressed at all times.

Miss Sandford stated that Girl Scout Movement is not something apart from the home, the church or the school but should be combined. Unless the movement be built up what has already been started it will become a burden and of no practical value. The Girl Scout work is inclusive in the Girl Clubs can be credited in the Girl Scout Work. All that is practical, goes hand in hand with the character training which is the uppermost objective of the Scout work.

The Country Woman

"THEY SAY"

(Ethel Whitney)
Why your look of grim intent,
Why your armor bright,
And the vengeful killing lust,
That ill becomes friend of peace?

"A demon of night is yet loose
That makes a person act a silly goose
Enough to speak his ugly thoughts
And then to name the thing 'they say'."

"They say" has always robbed the earth
Of peace and joy and love and mirth,
Made widows and orphans, sad and lone
And tumbled kings from off their throne.

Lets make a vow, no more to use or hear
The words that sear the heart and fill with fear,
The words that from the dark must leech
And hit their victim behind the ear.

HOW TO SELECT SHOES FOR THE BAREFOOT BOY

When the frost is on the pumpkin and the corn is turning brown, the barefoot boy must be shod. Economy in shoes is important to the specialists in clothing at South Dakota State College offer these suggestions for their selection and care.

Carefully fitted shoes wear longer than poorly fitted ones. Shoes wear longer when two pairs are alternated. Cheap shoes are not economy.

Plain, neat, sensible styles should be selected. The faddy kind should not be purchased, because they cost all the way from 25 to 100 per cent greater; the life of a fancy shoe is shorter; and their adaptability is less and their upkeep and care much more expensive in both time and money.

Substantial heels do not wear off nor run over as easily as fancy heels. They are in good style and better for health. Rubber heels prevent jarring in walking and for this reason are very comfortable.

Promptness in having shoes repaired is highly important, if economy in shoes is the aim.

Good posture in standing and walking prolongs the life of shoes. A slipshod gait wears shoes unevenly; but an erect carriage tends to wear soles and heels level.

Shoes need to be aired after wearing in order to prevent the perspiration from rotting the lining. When wet, they should be dried out slowly and carefully, for heat will crack the leather. Moisture may rot the threads with which shoes are sewed; so repairs should be made in wet weather. Leather shoes may be rubbed with vaseline occasionally to keep them soft, and also to prevent moisture from passing through so quickly.

TALKING THE GUESS OUT OF JELLY MAKING

(By Aunt Aggie of K. S. A. C.)

"Your jelly did not jell!" Maybe the fruit was not of the jelly kind. Perhaps it lacked pectin, or perhaps it lacked acid, or it may have been overripe. Did you test for pectin to ascertain its jellying qualities? You may have removed the skin and core from the apple and thus lost some of the pectin.

Green apples, crabapple, underripe grapes, and quinces are those fruits having sufficient pectin in them to jell. Peaches and rhubarb lack pectin. Use equal amounts of apple and rhubarb and equal amounts of apple and peach and you will have an excellent jelly.

Use the Epsom Salts Test for Pectin which follows:

Mix together 1 tablespoon cooked fruit juice, 1 teaspoon Epsom salts, and 1/2 teaspoon Epsom salts. Stir until salts dissolve. Let stand for 20 minutes. If fruit juice contains sufficient pectin to make jelly the mixture will form into a gelatinous mass, or large, flaky particles.

Balance the sugar with the pectin. Too much sugar causes the jelly to be gummy. Too little sugar makes a tough jelly. Use equal quantities of sugar and underripe grapes, or wild apples, or gooseberries. Two-thirds as much sugar as juice is satisfactory with most other fruits.

Two quarts of juice is about as large a quantity as is desirable to work with at one time for quality jelly. Boil the juice and sugar rapidly for five minutes, stirring to dissolve all the sugar. Jelly is cooked sufficiently if it sheets from the testing spoon and two drops hang together from the side of the spoon. Remove from the fire to test. Skim when finished.

If the jelly is not jelled in a day or so, placing the glasses where the sun will shine upon them for a few days will finish the cooking.

ENFORCING THE LAW

Cream buyers in Kansas are having it brought to their attention that the State Board of Agriculture, through the Dairy Commissioner's office, is enforcing the Dairy Law.

During the past three weeks fifteen cream stations have been closed on account of insanitary conditions or because the persons in charge were unlawfully operating cream stations without permits.

One cream buyer in Yates Center and one in Altamora were each fined \$25.00 and costs in justice court, for operating their stations and buying cream after their stations had been closed because of violations of the law.

Many farmers are prone to think that if they do not have a large volume of wheat or livestock or produce to market, the Farmers marketing association will never miss their trade, and so are not as careful about marketing through their own organization as they might be. This lethargic attitude may spell the doom of co-operative effort. Every member's business is needed to make the co-operative market successful, and it makes no difference whether the volume from each individual is large or small. If we could see a few years

into the future and visualize the farmers condition without his own marketing system, it would be the best tonic in the world for lukewarm co-operation.

NEW BULLETIN REGARDING MARKETING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Copies of a new bulletin dealing with "Management Problems of Co-operative Associations Marketing Fruits and Vegetables" are now available for distribution. The authors are A. W. McKay and W. J. Kurth of the Division of Co-operative Marketing, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Among the more important subjects discussed are: Control of delivery, inefficient sales service, retailing methods and margins, membership control, contracts, by-laws, accounting records, pooling, methods of sale advertising, and functions of the cooperative association. Charts and pictures have been used to supplement the text. Requests for copies may be addressed to Division of Co-operative Marketing, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

Estimates and forecasts of wheat production to date indicate that the world's wheat supply outside of Russia and China for the year may be close to that of last year. The demand, on the other hand, may be stronger than last year because of low stocks of old wheat, reduced supplies of rye and potatoes, and short wheat crops in the Orient.

The estimates and forecasts of production in twenty-one countries of the northern hemisphere reported to date indicate a production of 2,351,000,000 bushels as compared with 2,320,000,000 bushels last year. These countries last year produced 78 per cent of the total production of the northern hemisphere and 70% of the world's supply exclusive of Russia and China. This indicated increase in production barely offsets the reduction in reported stocks of old wheat as of July 1 in exporting countries, afloat and at ports of the United Kingdom, which amounted to 219,000,000 bushels as of July 1, 1926, compared with 238,000,000 bushels as of July 1, 1925. Furthermore, conditions in the three important producing countries, France, Germany and Yugoslavia, which have not yet made definite forecasts, indicate a crop smaller than last year. The European countries which have reported indicate a production of 736,000,000 bushels last year, compared with 768,000,000 bushels last year. Fairly good yields are expected in Germany but this year is not likely to equal that of last year. The French crop is reported recently to have improved, but it is still not likely to be the unusually good crop of last year.

It seems probable that wheat production in European countries, exclusive of Russia, may be about 100,000,000 bushels less than last year. If these indications should be borne out and the southern hemisphere should produce an average crop, the total world production exclusive of Russia and China, would be slightly larger than last year. Reports generally indicate that the crop of Russia may be slightly better than last year while the crop of China, including Manchuria, is not so good as last year.

The outlook as to the demand for wheat for this year, on the other hand, seems to be somewhat better than last year. Estimates and forecasts of wheat production indicate a date this year indicate a considerable reduction in supply. Reports from twelve countries indicate a production of 390,000,000 bushels compared with 455,000,000 bushels last year. In many European countries rye competes with wheat in the supply of breadstuffs.

This reduction in the rye crop should strengthen the demand for wheat. The European potato crop which is generally believed also to affect the demand for wheat, or wheat flour in Europe, is also not quite so good as last year. The reported short crop of Manchuria and other parts of China indicates a probable increase in the demand in the Orient for wheat and flour from Australia, the United States and Canada. Efforts on the part of Italy and France to conserve their bread supplies in order that they may reduce imports to the minimum may have some effect upon the demand for wheat, but it is not believed that the measures undertaken by these countries will greatly reduce their imports. The decrease in Italian production should mean an increased demand for our durum wheat, unless Russia comes into the market with greater supplies of wheat of this character.

Recent cablegrams received in the department of agriculture report the following new estimates and revisions of estimates. The wheat crop of England and Wales is estimated by the British Ministry of Agriculture to be nearly 2,000,000 bushels greater than last year. The estimate is 2,500,000 bushels as compared with 50,800,000 bushels last year.

The forecast of the wheat crop of Poland from the condition as of August 1 was reduced nearly 1,000,000 bushels below the July forecast. The probable crop is now estimated at 54,000,000 bushels as compared with a forecast of 55,000,000 bushels as of July 1 and an estimate of 58,000,000 bushels produced in 1925.

The first forecast of wheat production in Austria is 9,800,000 bushels as compared with approximately 12,000,000 bushels produced last year. Tunisia has revised her estimate of wheat production to 10,300,000 bushels compared with 11,000,000 bushels forecast in June and the production of 11,800,000 bushels last year.

India has increased her estimate of area harvested from 30,238,000 acres to 30,470,000 acres and accordingly increased the estimate of production from 323,600,000 bushels to 324,000,000 bushels.

Japan reports 1,500,000 bushels less than last year, the forecast being 27,700,000 bushels compared with 29,600,000 last year.

It's better late than never—work your wheat land now—'twill be better than September plowing.



5282. Boys' Suit
Cut in 3 Sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. A 4 year size made as illustrated in the large view requires 2 1/2 yards of one material and 1/4 yard of contrasting for collar, cuffs, pocket and belt. Price 15c.

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Cut in 5 Sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 4 year size requires 2 yards of 32 inch material if made with wrist length sleeve. If wrist length sleeve is omitted 1 1/2 yard will be required. Price 15c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE
Send 12c in silver or stamps for our Up-to-Date Fall and Winter 1926-27 Book of Fashions, showing color plates, and containing 600 designs of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Patterns, a Complete and Comprehensive Article on Dressmaking, also some Points for the Needle (Illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches) all valuable hints to the home dressmaker. Pattern Dept. Kansas Union Farmer Box 48 Salina, Kansas

SCHOOL—FIRE PROTECTION

Section 72-4601, Revised Statutes of 1923, provides: "That the doors of all public and private school houses of more than one story shall open outwards, and all doors of school houses remain unlocked while school is in session."

Is the protection of the lives of the school children of Kansas to be thought of in terms of "stories" of buildings? Why should not the doors of one story school houses, including rural schools, also open outwards? Are not the children who attend school in one story buildings entitled to the same protection and safeguard from fire, as those in two and three story buildings?

The doors in every school house in Kansas, without regard to "stories," should open outward. The parents of the children should demand this. They should pledge their members of the legislature to strike out the words, "or more than one story."

Fire Drills

All boards of education or school boards of all public and private schools are required by Section 31-208, Revised Statutes, to have Fire Drills in schools at least once each month. They must see to it that teachers comply with this law.

The State Fire Marshal provides and places in the hands of school boards and teachers a Bulletin, or Text, on the causes and dangers of fires. The boards, teachers, janitors and custodians must comply with the instructions as to Fire Drills, and conform to all requirements made by law, or the State Fire Marshal. For each failure to comply with this important law, the fine for each offense is from \$5.00 to \$10.00. School boards and teachers who do not have the Fire Drill Report Cards can secure the same by writing to the State Fire Marshal Department, Topeka, Kan.

Members of school boards, teachers, janitors and custodians, must keep all doors and exits to or from school rooms unlocked during school hours. The use of kerosene for kindling fires in school houses in Kansas is absolutely prohibited by law.

W. A. Elstun, State Fire Marshal

"The root system of the clover and timothy furnish a lot of decaying organic matter," he says in answering the question how he keeps up the humus of the soil. "And anyhow, I'm not farming for humus—it's yields I want."

This experience does not lessen in

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 heading, as "For Sale," or "Wanted to Buy," and each initial or figure in the address. Compound words count as two words. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER—TRY THIS DEPARTMENT—IT WILL PAY YOU.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

FARMS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—160 acres of farm land on Victory Highway. Good improvements. Some timber and fine water. J. E. M. Reed, Owner, Kanopolis, Kansas.

FARM PRODUCTS

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

IRRIGATION LAND FOR SALE

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

LIVESTOCK

FOR SALE—POLLED MERFORDS, 11 cows, 15 calves, 4 yearling heifers. W. E. Brownell, Wilson, Kansas.

MUSIC

MUSIC LOVERS—JOIN OUR MUSIC Lovers Club and secure New Popular and Standard Classic music at 72% discount. Catalogue free. Weaver Music Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

FOULTRY

CO-OPERATIVE CHICKS — HIGHEST quality, 7c up. Prepaid, live delivery. Write for prices. Co-operative Hatchery, Chillicothe, Mo.

SHINN CHICKS ARE BETTER. Lead- ing breeds, \$3.40 per 100. Free book. Shinn Farms, Box 153, Greenport, Missouri.

any way the importance of livestock manure where available but it does show conclusively that run-down or worn-out farm land need not be left so because of scarcity or entire lack of livestock manure. Lime and fertilizer enough to start clover for a green manure crop and additional plant food as needed for the grain crops will work wonders in rebuilding the worn-out soils which may be found in almost every community. Prof. Gooding points out to the heads of people who inspect this unusual demonstration farm each year.

TREBLE BEEF GAIN BY SOIL TREATMENT

How to treble the amount of beef produced on each acre of depleted pasture land has been well demonstrated by R. M. Thomas, an Ohio farmer living in Scioto county. At the beginning of the demonstration ten acres of pasture land were treated with limestone and acid phosphate and fenced off from a 25-acre field which constituted the remainder of the pasture. The same number of Angus cattle were put in each pasture and so divided that the total weights on each field were approximately the same. At the end of the season when the cattle were weighed it was found that the total gain on the treated portion was 164 pounds per acre, nearly three times that of the unfertilized land.

Under the leadership of a committee appointed by the board of directors, the membership of the Dairy-men's League Co-operative Association, Inc., New York City, is planning a region-wide celebration of the tenth anniversary of the beginning of the organization. On October 1, 1916, the first milk strike was called and it has been suggested that the proposed celebration be on October 1 or 2 of this year. The plans being considered, include pageants by local groups all over the League territory, also meetings with suitable addresses.

No wise farmer objects to new ideas—he wants to see them tried.

It has been hot and dry for many a week; but I guess the mercury has reached the peak.

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

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

No. 26
(L. 1926, ch. 192)

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

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of the members concurring thereon:

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

The members of the legislature shall receive as compensation for their services the sum of eight dollars per day for each day's actual service during any regular or special session and five cents per mile for each mile traveled by the usual route in going to and returning from the place of meeting; but such compensation shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum of four hundred dollars for any special session; and such sums shall constitute all of the compensation of members of the legislature for all purposes whatsoever.

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

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

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

FRANK J. RYAN,
Secretary of State

(Seal)

TEAM-WORK

(Personal Efficiency Magazine)

I take my horse out to plow,
Or sow, or run the mower,
One pulls away right down the row,
One goes a little slower.
They've often taught me in the past,
Pulling in double leather,
They only get along as fast
As both can go together.

In every human progress we
Together do the striving,
And toward the better day to be
Together we are driving.
By team-work we must win at last,
Whatever be the weather.
We only get along as fast
As all can go together.

Clarence E. Flynn.

The 8,000 4-H Club members in Kansas make up the state's best farm crop.

Take your best to the county fair—don't let the dry weather get your goat—it hit the other fellow, too.

Piles Now Cured Without Surgery

Dr. O. A. Johnson, well known rectal specialist, is using with remarkable success a new, mild, and non-surgical method for treating piles. Without using the knife, cautery, acids, electricity, burning, tying off, ligatures or other painful, drastic means, he removes piles completely and for good.

Every sufferer from bleeding, itching, protruding piles and other rectal troubles should get Dr. Johnson's new book which fully explains his method. Simply send name and address to Dr. O. A. Johnson, suite 181-B, 1324 Main St., Kansas City, Mo., and it will be mailed free and postpaid. He wants everyone to know how they can be rid of piles easily, quickly and permanently, and also rid of other diseases caused by rectal troubles, such as nervousness, backaches, stomach troubles, rheumatism, flatula, etc.—all without the pain, danger and inconvenience of a surgical operation.

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How She Got Rid of Rheumatism

Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Huff, who lives at 204 Davis Avenue, E-14, Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having healed herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home. Mrs. Huff has nothing to sell. Merely cut out this notice, mail it to her with your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.

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Your dollar paid to your own organization will buy the biggest possible dollars worth of insurance.

AND IN ADDITION

Will build up your control of reserves and surpluses, which are loaned to Union members only, on farm loans at lowest rates of interest.

If you control your mortgages thru your organization, will you foreclose as quickly on your farms as other interests will?

You are protecting your families' welfare doubly by building reserves which are used in this way.

For further information write

Department of Practical Co-operation

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Meets every two weeks. G. H. Montgomery, Sec. Anderson County.

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FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 2088
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GALLIA LOCAL NO. 2044
Meets every second and fourth Friday evening. Deane L. Smith, Sec. Anderson County.

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Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. C. C. Beal, Sec.

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Meets every second and fourth Friday. Mrs. R. W. Williams, Sec.

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Meets the first and third Wednesday. Lulu Stilling, Sec.

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Meets every two weeks on Tuesday. Maude Carney, Sec.

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Meets every two weeks on Friday night. Carl Henry, Sec.

TRIANGLE LOCAL NO. 2124
Meets every second and fourth Thursday. E. L. Osterholt, Sec.

WELDA LOCAL NO. 2054
Meets the second and fourth Saturdays of each month. H. V. Furgason, Sec.

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

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

ATHLSON COUNTY
HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 1886
Meets the second night of each month. W. R. Fuhrman, Sec.

BARTON COUNTY
ODIN LOCAL NO. 203
Meets every two weeks on Wednesday. Fred M. Boring, Sec. Barton County.

STATE CENTER LOCAL NO. 212
Second and fourth Thursday. Chas. Grossardt, Sec. Barton County.

CHASE COUNTY
COTTONWOOD VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1825
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Lee Graham, Sec. Chase County.

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

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

PRAIRIE HILL LOCAL NO. 1944
Meets every two weeks on Tuesday night. Next meeting, August 21, 1926. Emily B. Duke, Sec.

CLAY COUNTY
FACT LOCAL NO. 565
Meets every two weeks on Tuesday evening. Walter Knitter, Sec.

FOUR MILE LOCAL NO. 1128
Meets the first Tuesday of each month. John H. Mugler, Secretary.

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Meets the first and third Tuesday night of each month. Jas. Vittetoe, Secretary.

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Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Ernest Small, Sec. Clay County.

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Meets the second Tuesday of each month. Nellie F. Hughes, Secretary.

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Meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. A. H. Callar, Sec.

CHEROKEE COUNTY
NEUTRAL LOCAL NO. 2107
Meets the first Tuesday of each month. C. A. Atkinson, Secretary.

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

COWLEY COUNTY
BETHEL LOCAL NO. 1963
Meets on Tuesday night every two weeks. Harold F. Osburn, Sec.

BEAVER LOCAL NO. 1958
Meets the 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. 484
Second and fourth Tuesday. Roy W. Holland, Sec. Crawford County.

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

LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 1461
Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. Mr. J. O. Rambo, Sec.

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

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

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

SILVERDALE LOCAL NO. 2031
Second and fourth Wednesday. F. Lewis, Sec. Cowley County.

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

W LOCAL NO. 1886
Meets the first Monday night in the month. Fred Abildgaard, Sec.

CLAWFORD COUNTY
DUMB BELL LOCAL NO. 581
Meets the first and third Thursday night in each month. C. W. McCluskey, Sec.

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 62
Meets every Tuesday of the month. Jimmie Cunningham, Sec. Crawford County.

MONMOUTH LOCAL NO. 1714
Meets the last Thursday of each month. Abram Boore, Secretary.

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

STILLWELL LOCAL NO. 2080
Meets the first and third Friday. H. Eggers, Sec. Crawford County.

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

CLOUD COUNTY
BUFFALO VALLEY LOCAL NO. 507
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. R. A. Hanson, Secretary.

DIST. NO. 1 LOCAL NO. 185
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. H. A. Coate, Sec.

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

CARMEL LOCAL NO. 1086
Meets the second and fourth Monday in the month. E. J. Regnier, Sec.

COWLEY COUNTY
EAST CRESSWELL LOCAL NO. 1559
Local meets first and third Monday of each month. W. J. Pollock, Sec.

AURORA LOCAL NO. 551
Meets every last Thursday of each month. Al Briggeman, Sec.

PLAINVIEW LOCAL NO. 1885
Meets every second and fourth Tuesday at North Valley School House. Bruce Moore, Sec. Deatur County.

DICKINSON COUNTY
WOODBINE LOCAL NO. 1980
Meets the first Tuesday of each month. Irene Shipley, Sec.

CARLTON LOCAL NO. 1911
Second and fourth Wednesday. R. J. Navarre, Sec.

NAVARE LOCAL NO. 1883
Meets every first Tuesday of the month. H. C. Kilgus, Secretary.

DOUGLAS COUNTY
CARGY LOCAL NO. 2136
Meets first and third Thursday of each month. R. E. Tucher, Sec.

DISTRICT NO. 10 LOCAL NO. 1036
Meets the first and third Thursday. Geo. Butel, Sec. Douglas County.

EIGHT MILE LOCAL NO. 1211
Meets the first Saturday night of each month. Fred Winters, Sec.

EUDORA LOCAL NO. 1851
Meets every third Friday of the month. W. V. Gantenberg, Sec.

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

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 third Wednesday night of each month. Roy Flory, Sec.

PROSPECT LOCAL NO. 1884
Meets on alternate Thursdays. Bertha A. McPheters, Sec.

SIGEL LOCAL NO. 1859
Meets the second and fourth Friday in each month. Lee Cox, Sec.

SUNNY SLOPE LOCAL NO. 1881
Meets first and third Wednesday. Roy Stacker, Sec.

WORDEN LOCAL NO. 842
Meets the second Thursday evening of each month. Mrs. Lucas Fier, Sec.

BUCKEYE LOCAL NO. 1031
First and Third Wednesday. J. J. Mas-Fred M. Boring, Sec. Ellis County.

EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 606
Meets first and third Monday of each month. Frank G. Erbert, Sec.

HAYS LOCAL NO. 86
Meets first Friday of each month at 8 o'clock at court house. Frank B. Pfeiffer, Sec. Ellis County.

MUNJOR LOCAL NO. 881
Meets every first and third Thursday of each month. E. A. Leiker, Sec.

BELLEVUE LOCAL NO. 2131
Meets first and second Tuesday of each month at some members home. F. C. Herman, Sec.

ELLIS COUNTY
ADVANCE LOCAL NO. 1889
Meets the first Monday of each month at 8 o'clock. F. F. Svoboda, Sec.

ELLSWORTH LOCAL NO. 2089
First and third Thursday. Brad Hooper, Sec. Ellsworth County.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 2025
Meets every first and third Monday of each month. Ed Mog, Sec.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 292
Meets every second and last Monday of each month. E. A. Schuller, Sec.

TRIVOLI LOCAL NO. 1001
Meets the first Monday evening in each month. W. H. Fleming, Sec.

WALNUT GROVE LOCAL NO. 973
Meets the first and third Monday of each month. E. A. Huseman, Sec.

FRANKLIN COUNTY
COLUMBIA LOCAL NO. 1232
Second and fourth Friday. Lee Bonar, Sec. Franklin County.

HAWKINS LOCAL NO. 1618
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday evening of each month. Mrs. L. C. Rice, Sec.

PLEASANT RUN LOCAL NO. 2017
Meets every first and third Tuesday at 8 o'clock. J. B. School house three miles west of Lyndon. John Reis, Sec. Franklin County.

SALAM HALL LOCAL NO. 1824
Meets the first and third Monday of each month. H. L. Carpenter, Sec.

WILLIAMSBURG LOCAL NO. 2153
Meets the first and third Wednesdays of each month. M. R. Wren, Sec.

GOOSE CREEK LOCAL NO. 1331
Meets second and fourth Friday. Alfred P. Hotten, Sec. Geary County.

LYONSDALE LOCAL NO. 1415
Meets every last Thursday in each month. Oscar Attkie, Sec.

MOSS SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 1801
First Tuesday of each month. Clarence Brown, Sec. Geary County.

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

PARK LOCAL NO. 808
Meets the first and third Monday of each month. Joe Hein, Sec. Geary County.

GREENWOOD COUNTY
LENA VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1888
Meets the first and third Tuesday. H. F. Horton, Sec. Greenwood County.

NEAL LOCAL NO. 1318
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. J. C. Graves, Sec.

SOUTH VERDIGRIS LOCAL NO. 1498
Meets every two weeks on Friday night. H. L. Soule, Sec.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 1874
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Mrs. F. M. Hemphill, Sec. Greenwood County.

GRANT COUNTY
ULYSSES LOCAL NO. 2114
Meets the first and third Saturday of each month. G. A. Johnson, Secretary.

HARVEY COUNTY
FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 2085
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. D. J. Detwiler, Sec. Harvey County.

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

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

LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 737
Meets the first Thursday night of each month. J. W. Widrig, Sec.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1809
Meets first and third Wednesday. W. E. F. F. Jewell County.

ROSE HILL LOCAL NO. 601
Meets the last Thursday of each month. Delley Caskey, Sec.

JOHNSON COUNTY
SHARON LOCAL NO. 1744
Meets the last Friday evening of each month. Mrs. Gussie K. Devault, Sec.

LINCOLN COUNTY
NINETY-SIX LOCAL NO. 1807
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Reuben Clins, Sec. Lincoln County.

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

PLEASANT HOME LOCAL NO. 2085
Meets the first and third Monday night of each month. Mrs. H. C. Conrad, Sec. Lincoln Co.

LOAN COUNTY
MT. VERNON LOCAL NO. 1661
Meets the first Tuesday of each month. C. E. Bedard, Sec. Marshall County.

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

BLANCHEVILLE LOCAL NO. 7922
Meets the first Tuesday of each month. Irene Smith, Sec.

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

BREMEN LOCAL NO. 2121
Meets every first Wednesday of each month. F. C. Pralle, Sec. Marshall County.

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

DEER CREEK LOCAL NO. 854
Meets the second Friday in each month. M. C. Bothwell, Sec. Marshall County.

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

HERKIMER LOCAL NO. 1008
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday. Karl Rohde, Sec. Marshall County.

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

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

RICHLAND LOCAL NO. 968
Meets first and third Friday of each month. Mrs. J. C. Chase, Sec.

SNIPER CREEK LOCAL NO. 924
Meets every other Friday night. Russell Cassidy, Sec.

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

SUNRISE LOCAL NO. 1232
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Hel. Saathoff, Sec.

MARION COUNTY
EAST CREEK LOCAL NO. 1468
First Tuesday of each month. Philip Stengel, Sec.

HARMONY LOCAL NO. 196
Meets every first Friday night of each month. J. F. Schick, Secretary.

LOST SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 385
Second Saturday of each month. H. D. Evans, Sec.

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

MIAMI COUNTY
BLOCK LOCAL NO. 1768
Meets every Friday of each month. Wm. D. Busk, Sec.

BELLEVUE LOCAL NO. 1192
Meets the first and third Friday. J. Sloan, Sec. Miami County.

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

FONTANA LOCAL NO. 1789
First and third Friday. W. H. Slyter, Sec. Miami County.

HIGHLAND LOCAL NO. 1669
Meets the first and third Friday. G. W. Fort, Sec. Miami County.

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

INDIANAPOLIS LOCAL NO. 1677
Meets the first and third Friday. Herbert Joyce, Sec.

OSAGE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1583
Meets second and fourth Friday. Jacob Smith, Sec. Miami County.

PLUM CREEK LOCAL NO. 1874
Second and fourth Wednesday. Orth O. H. Smith, Sec. Miami County.

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

SPRING VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1795
Meets the first Friday in every month. A. C. Barkley, Sec. Miami County.

UNION VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1679
Meets the 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
LATIMER LOCAL NO. 1721
Meets the second and fourth evening of each month. Wm. Tallow, Sec.

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

COTTONWOOD LOCAL NO. 1385
Meets first and third Friday of each month. H. D. Garst, Sec.

COTTONWOOD LOCAL NO. 1385
Meets first and third Friday of each month. H. D. Garst, Sec.

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

NORTH UNION LOCAL NO. 714
Meets the second and fourth Monday of each month. Carl E. Clark, Sec. McPherson County.

NORTH SIDE LOCAL NO. 1041
Meets the first Wednesday of each month. Fred Sundberg, Sec. McPherson County.

PIONEER LOCAL NO. 658
Meets four Mondays of each month. 1st Monday, smoker. 2nd Monday, business meeting. 3rd Monday, social. 4th Monday, open meeting. C. O. Johnson, Sec.

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

MITCHELL COUNTY
CARR CREEK LOCAL NO. 202
Meets every other Thursday. Leonard L. Ritz, Sec.

EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 388
Meets the first and third Tuesday. E. Hauptli, Sec. Mitchell County.

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

BOARDMAN LOCAL NO. 822
Meets first and third Wednesday. G. W. Cashman, Sec. Nemaha County.

EUREKA 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.

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

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

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

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 818
Meets every second and fourth Wednesday. Robert Steele, Nemaha County.

PRAIRIE GEM LOCAL NO. 540
Meets the first Wednesday evening of each month. Mrs. Chas. Oplinger, Sec.

ROCK LOCAL NO. 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. Wittmer, Sec. Nemaha County.

NEOSHO COUNTY
BARNEY LOCAL NO. 859
Meets second and fourth Friday night of each month. T. H. Roberts, Sec.

BROGAN LOCAL NO. 236
Second and fourth Thursday. I. L. Vennema, Sec.

CLEVELAND LOCAL NO. 864
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Walter J. Schumisch, Sec. Neosho County.

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

FARMINGDALE LOCAL NO. 1047
Meets the first and third Friday nights in the Union Hall, Almena, Kansas. M. C. Bothwell, Sec. Neosho County.

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

PLEASANT VALLEY LO. NO. 1028
Meets the first Tuesday of each month. M. C. Bothwell, Sec. Neosho County.

SQUARE DEAL NO. 928
Each first and third Thursday of each month. Maggie Stanley, Sec. Neosho County.

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

NESS COUNTY
PRIDE LOCAL NO. 1760
Meets every second Thursday of each month. Sam Most, Sec.

OSAGE COUNTY
COOK LOCAL NO. 1645
Meets every second and fourth Thursday. Mrs. A. B. Lee, Sec. Osage County.

JUNCTION LOCAL NO. 1436
Meets second and fourth Friday of each month. Geo. P. Warren, Sec. Osage County.

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

PHOLON LOCAL NO. 2139
Meets second and fourth Friday. Mrs. A. B. Pholon, Sec. Osage County.

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

PLEASANT RUN LOCAL NO. 2016
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. D. Evans, Sec.

RICHVIEW LOCAL NO. 2037
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. F. O. Bice, Sec.

VALLEY BROOK LOCAL NO. 1370
Meets the first Friday night of each month. Wm. D. Busk, Sec. Osage Co.

VASSAR LOCAL NO. 1779
First and third Thursday. Herman Wigger, Sec. Osage County.

SNIPER CREEK LOCAL NO. 924
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. George W. Thiers, Sec. Pottawatomie County.

OTTAWA COUNTY
BATTLE CREEK LOCAL NO. 122
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Mrs. Anna Shriver, Sec.

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

MINNEOLA LOCAL NO. 1328
Meets at call of the President. B. C. Nelson, Sec.

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

SLEEPY HOLLOW LOCAL NO. 468
Meets the second and last Friday night of each month. Harry Watta, Sec. Ottawa County.

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY
ELBOW LOCAL NO. 1256
Meets the second Friday of each month. M. Joy Hammett, Sec. Pottawatomie County.

OLSBURG LOCAL NO. 1354
Meets every other Monday night. F. E. Nelson, Sec.

PHILLIPS COUNTY
PLEASANT HILL LOCAL NO. 578
Meets every first Monday of the month at Pleasant Hill. Carl M. Soethin, Secretary.

TOWNLINE LOCAL NO. 569
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. W. F. Knisley, Sec. Phillips County.

WALNUT LOCAL NO. 871
Meets every second Tuesday of the month. Frank Walker, Secretary.

REPUBLIC COUNTY
BEAUCHAMP LOCAL NO. 720
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Horace Stephenson, Sec.

ENTERPRISE LOCAL NO. 687
Meets every second Tuesday of each month. John A. Isaacson, Sec.

GRACE HILL LOCAL NO. 1211
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Homer Alkire, Sec. Republic County.

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

ODELL LOCAL NO. 780
Meets every first and third Tuesday in the month. H. Wilkes, Sec. Republic County.

RYDALL LOCAL NO. 782
Meets every second Wednesday of each month. Geo. Duncan, Sec. Republic County.

RILEY COUNTY
ARBOR LOCAL NO. 1195
Meets second Tuesday of the month. R. Benning, Sec. Riley County.

ASHLAND LOCAL NO. 1860
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. John Linn, Jr., Sec.

BALDWIN CREEK LOCAL NO. 1380
Meets every other Thursday evening. Mrs. Carrie Potts, Secretary.

DEEP CREEK LOCAL NO. 1790
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Harry Ryan, Sec. Riley County.

GRAND VIEW LOCAL NO. 1214
Meets every other Friday evening. L. D. Busk, Sec.

OAK GROVE LOCAL NO. 1801
Meets every other Friday evening. A. Paige, Sec.

LEE LOCAL NO. 1543
Meets the first Tuesday of each month. Myrtle E. Johnson, Sec.

MARINE LOCAL NO. 643
First and third Friday. Albert Spomman, Sec.

RICE COUNTY
WALKER LOCAL NO. 1478
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Wm. Helman, Sec.

ROCKS COUNTY
MT. VERNON LOCAL NO. 488
Meets the first and third Tuesday. J. P. Grabel, Sec. Rocks County.

SLATE LOCAL NO. 536
Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. Virgil McMahon, Sec.

STONE LOCAL NO. 792
Meets the last Friday of each month. Other meetings called. D. O. Marcotte, Sec. Rocks County.

SAND CREEK LOCAL NO. 792
Meets the first Tuesday after the first Monday in each month. J. B. Senecal, Sec.

RUSH COUNTY
BANNER LOCAL NO. 995
Meets the second Wednesday evening and fourth Saturday afternoon of each month. S. G. Lawie, Sec.

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

SALINE COUNTY
BAVARIA LOCAL NO. 1978
Meets at the call of the president. C. A. Olson, Secretary.

RURAL REST LOCAL NO. 2133
First and third Saturday. Pauline Cowger, Sec. Saline County.

SCOTT COUNTY
MODOC LOCAL NO. 2004
Meets the first Wednesday in each month. Mrs. R. A. Douglas, Sec.

SHERIDAN COUNTY
CRESO LOCAL NO. 377
First and third Thursday. John Wolf. Sec. Sheridan County.

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

SOLOMON VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1952
Meets the first and third Tuesday. H. M. Schrock, Sec. Sheridan County.

SMITH COUNTY
OAK CREEK LOCAL NO. 1185
Wishes their farmers' Union. Brethren to know that the Smith County as a unit has been dissolved there are still local farmers in the county of Lebanon with the business management of the F. U. J. A. are restoring the spirit of co-operation in this half of the county.

STUART LOCAL MEETS
The second Monday in each month. Optional meetings at Lebanon. H. J. Schwarz, Sec. Treas.

STAFFORD COUNTY
LIVINGSTON LOCAL NO. 1984
Meets every second Thursday. R. J. Jordan, Sec. Stafford County.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 1988
First and third Friday. R. Lawrence Wright, Sec.

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

UNION LOCAL NO. 2019
Meets the second and fourth Friday. G. L. Brenn, Secretary.

SUMNER COUNTY
L. X. L. LOCAL NO. 1194
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday. C. O. Taubee, Sec. Sumner County.

REDMAN LOCAL NO. 1624
Meets every Thursday night at the members of Pleasant Ridge local. N. Burrows, Sec. Sumner County.

TREGO COUNTY
HAPPY LOCAL NO. 1008
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. G. A. Norman, Sec. Trego County.

OGALLALA LOCAL NO. 2046
Meets on the first and third Thursdays of each month. W. A. Tawney, Sec.

VODA LOCAL NO. 742
Meets every fourth Friday. J. C. Stradal, Sec. Trego County.

THOMAS COUNTY
PRAIRIE BELL LOCAL NO. 1105
Meets second Thursday of every month. E. B. Warner, Sec. Thomas County.

WAUBANSEE COUNTY
FREEMONT LOCAL NO. 2014
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec.

LONE CEDAR LOCAL NO. 1884
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Arnold Nehring, Sec.

MILL CREEK VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1871
Meets the first Tuesday of each month. Albert TenEyck, Sec.

PANICO LOCAL NO. 1922
Meets the first and third Monday of each month. H. E. Kietzmann, Sec.

PRETTY CREEK LOCAL NO. 1462
First and third Wednesday. H. C. Mathias, Sec. Waubesa County.

PLEASANT RIDGE LOCAL NO. 860
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Henry Sedacek, Sec. Waubesa County.

RIVERSIDE LOCAL NO. 2025
Second Wednesday of each month. Frank McClelland, Sec. Waubesa County.

SUNNY SLOPE LOCAL NO. 1861
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. C. W. Vertberger, Sec. Waubesa County.

SPRING GLEN LOCAL NO. 1976
Meets on the third Wednesday night of each month. Mrs. J. R. Christian, Sec.

TEMPLE LOCAL NO. 1891
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. H. E. Kietzmann, Sec. Waubesa County.

BANNER LOCAL NO. 612
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month at 8 o'clock. P. M. Anthony Wray, Sec. Washington County.

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

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

EMMONS LOCAL NO. 783
Meets second Friday of each month. C. E. Wilson, Washington Co.

HERYK LOCAL NO. 1427
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Henry Eden, Sec. Washington County.

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

PLEASANT RIDGE LOCAL NO. 960
Meets the first and third Monday of each month. Frank J. Sedacek, Sec.

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

SCURRY LOCAL NO. 1921
Meets the first Friday of each month. B. F. Bollinger, Secretary.

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

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

BURT LOCAL NO. 2089
Meets the fourth Tuesday night in each month. W. A. Suber, Sec.

CLAY BANK LOCAL NO. 2088
Meets every two weeks beginning with Jan. 1926. Margaret C. Saterlie, Sec.

MT. PISQUA LOCAL NO. 2118
Meets the first Friday night of each month. C. G. Gunnels, Sec.

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

PIQUA LOCAL NO. 2161
Meets the second and fourth Saturday of each month. Wm. Helman, Sec.

LINN COUNTY
Instruction have received by County Clerk O. M. Gray from the state board of equalization to add 6 per cent increase to the farm land valuations of Linn county. This change is supposed to equalize the valuations in this county with those in other counties. The increase in the county amounts to \$670,337. The state board also ordered an increase in the valuation of milk cows of 10 per cent, amounting to \$15,566 in the entire county. An increase of 10 per cent on registered cattle 6 to 12 months old adds another \$254, and an increase of 30 per cent on registered cattle one to two years old adds \$1,695. The board increased the valuation of the Linn County Telephone Co., \$1,293. The Parker Telephone Co. was increased \$1,285, the Peoples Mutual of La. Cygne, \$6,798, and the Pleasant Telephone Co., \$305. The Sinclair Pipe-Line Co.'s assessment was lowered \$56,302. The general state tax levied for 1926 is 1.0754 mills, and the soldiers' compensation levy, \$246 mills. Linn county will pay \$44,742 in taxes to the state on tangible property, and \$389,017 on intangibles. In addition she will pay \$14,147.22 for soldiers' compensation.

WASHINGTON COUNTY PICNIC
The Washington County Farmers' Union held their third quarterly meeting in the Pleasant Ridge schoolhouse commencing at 10:30 a. m. Six locals were represented. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Our county secretary and treasurer, J. H. Laird, was elected as a delegate to attend the state convention, to be held in Arkansas City in October. After some discussions on various subjects, in regard to Farmers Union work, we then adjourned and partook of the bounteous dinner, that the good ladies of the different locals had prepared. After every one had satisfied their appetites, we were then treated to ice cream. The house was again called to order at 2 p. m. We were entertained for 30 minutes with music by Peckenas Orchestra. Our State President, Uncle John Tromble was the main speaker for the afternoon. His talk was filled with good common sense, good advice and was very interesting and instructive. Short talks were also made by some Marshall county visitors. Mr. Muldoon, county president of Marshall county, Mr. Frost of Blue Rapids, Kan., and our representative, Geo. Gehring, of the members of Pleasant Ridge local. They are good entertainers, and deserve many thanks for the hearty welcome and the courteous treatment which we received. Every body seemed to enjoy themselves and went home, hoping that we can meet on many more such occasions.

W