

DIRECTORY OF OFFICERS.

National Officers Farmers' Union.

President—Chas. S. Barrett, Union City, Georgia.
 Vice-President—W. R. Callicotte, Denver, Colorado.
 Secretary-Treasurer—Alex Davis, Rogers, Arkansas.
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State Officers Farmers' Union.

President—H. Q. Alexander, Route 17, Matthews.
 Vice-President—J. M. Templeton, Cary.
 Secretary-Treasurer—E. C. Fairles, Aberdeen.
 State Business Agent—J. R. Rives, Sanford.
 State Organizer—J. Z. Green, Marshville.
 Executive Committee—W. B. Gibson, Chairman, Statesville; I. P. Coggins, Bear Creek; C. C. Wright, Hunting Creek; W. H. Moore, Falkland; W. G. Crowder, Cary.
 Newspaper Committee—C. C. Wright, Chairman; W. S. Pharr, I. P. Coggins, W. H. Moore, J. R. Rives.

County Union Meetings.

County Union Meetings will be held at times and places mentioned below:
 Anson County, at Wadesboro, last Monday in each month.
 Union County, at Monroe, first Monday in each month.
 Davie County, at Mocksville, first Saturday in each month.
 Scotland County, at Laurinburg first Monday in each month.
 Caldwell County Union meets on first Saturday in each month, alternately with the different locals.
 Rowan County, at the court-house at Salisbury, last Saturday in each month, 1 o'clock p. m.
 Warren County, second Thursday in each month.
 Wilkes County, at Wilkesboro, first Monday in each month, 2 o'clock p. m.
 Pitt County, second Saturday in each month.
 Wayne County, at Goldsboro, on Saturday before second Sunday in each month.
 Person County, first Monday in each month.
 Person County, first Monday in each month in court-house at Roxboro.
 Alleghany County meets in court-house in Sparata first Monday in February, May, August, and November.
 Rockingham, at the court-house in Wentworth, on the last Saturday in January, April, July, and October.
 Iredell County, first Saturdays in January, April, July, and October, at Statesville.
 Halifax County, second Saturday in each month.
 Vance County Union meets Saturday before second Sunday in each month.
 Guilford County Union meets on the first Saturday in every month.
 Harnett County, second Tuesday in every other month—always at Lillington.
 Columbus County, at Chadbourn, Thursday before fifth Sunday in each month.
 Craven County Farmers' Union meets at court-house in New Bern second Saturday in each month.
 Caswell County second Saturday in May, August, and November.
 Johnston County—every second Saturday, 10 o'clock a. m., in court-house at Smithfield.

CHICKEN CHOLERA.

Chicken cholera is both epidemic and contagious, and is liable to appear during the hot months in large flocks where there has been a general lack of sanitary precautions. The disease in some cases works slowly, one bird dying after another for a period of several weeks, or it runs its course with great rapidity, decimating the flock in a week or less and then disappears. It is a germ disease, developing most rapidly in damp, hot spells and is often neutralized by mere dry weather.

It also yields readily to spraying houses and yards with disinfectants, such as carbolic, sulphuric and salicylic acids. All sick fowls should be removed as soon as possible from the rest of the flock and given a tonic, such as sulphate of iron and sulphuric acid in small quantities of water. Carbolic acid—one teaspoonful to each gallon of water is also prescribed as a remedy; but unless the birds are especially valuable it is scarcely worth while to attempt a cure, as the disease is almost invariably fatal in the end. Better kill and bury, or better still, burn, as soon as the true nature of the disease has been ascertained.—Industrious Hen.

PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT FOR FENCE POSTS.

Few farmers appreciate the great saving there is in treating fence posts with creosote. This saving is realized in three ways. First, by means of the added years of usefulness which the treated post has, for it is known that the properly treated post will last from two to four times as long as the untreated one; second, there is a saving in the labor necessary to keep up fences since they do not require re-setting so often; and third, cheaper species of wood can be used for posts. These are often more easily treated and will last fully as long after treatment as the harder and more expensive species.

The methods of treatment are simple and, compared with the advantage gained, inexpensive.

Methods of Treatment.

Three methods of treatment are in general use, known respectively as the brush, dipping, and tank methods.

The Brush Method.—This is the cheapest and also the least effective. In using this as well as the dipping methods the posts should be dry. The creosote should be applied with a large paint brush or a whitewash brush. After the first coat has "dried in" a second should be applied, care being taken to fill all checks and knots during each application. The objection to this method is that the quantity of creosote absorbed by the post is not sufficient to give it its greatest usefulness. The cost of such treatment is from one to two cents per post, and will add from two to five years to its life.

The Dipping Method.—This is more effective than the brush method and is somewhat more expensive. In applying this method tight barrels or tanks are necessary in which sufficient creosote is placed to immerse from one to two hours the butt ends of the posts. This treatment like the first should be made to cover from four to six inches of that part of the post exposed at the surface of the ground as well as the part below the surface. This method more completely fills the checks and knots, uses more of the preservative, and will add from three to six years to the life of the post. It is more effective on soft, porous woods than on hard close grain woods and costs from two to four cents per post.

The Tank Method.—This is the most expensive, but is by far the most effective. At least one metal tank is necessary under which a fire may be built for the purpose of heating the creosote to about 212 degrees Fahrenheit. If steam is available a wooden tank may be used. An additional tank or barrel for cold creosote is also indispensable.

In applying this treatment the creosote is placed in both tanks in sufficient quantity to immerse the posts as in the dipping process. The contents of one tank is then heated to 212 degrees Fahrenheit. The posts are placed on end in this and allowed to remain until thoroughly hot. This requires from thirty to sixty minutes. The water in the lower end of the post is transformed into steam and much of it escapes, driving the air out of the cells at the same time. The hot creosote permeates the wood to a considerable depth during this process. Then the post is taken out of the hot bath and quickly plunged into the cold bath. This condenses the steam and tends to form a vacuum in the submerged part of the post. Atmospheric pressure at once forces the creosote into these spaces, producing a deep and very thorough impregnation. After the posts are entire cool they should be removed and allowed to drain by standing them in a trough where the excess creosote may be recovered. This process costs

from five to eight cents per post and more than doubles the life of the posts made from all the softer and more porous woods. Posts from the common cottonwood, quaking asp, Lombardy poplar, balm of Giliad method, last as long as the best untreated hardwood post.

The hardwoods do not absorb so much creosote as the softer woods but are nevertheless much more resistant to decay after treatment than before.

Creosote can be purchased in quantity from any large point and oil company and the expense for tanks, barrels, or vats is not prohibitive. Where many posts are to be used this is soon offset by the great saving in labor, time and material made possible by the use of the process. Every farm should be equipped with the necessary outfit for treating fence posts and other timbers exposed to soil and moisture.

C. H. SHATTUCK,

Professor of Forestry, University of Idaho.

CO-OPERATION.

The business world seems to misunderstand the purpose of the co-operative businesses that have been established by the farmers over the country, and they look with envy and jealousy upon these institutions that have been organized by the farmers. The business world has not investigated the conditions of the farmers and knows nothing about the hardships that the farmers have had to undergo, and they have done nothing to help the farmer carry his burden. This thing has gone on until the farmers of the country were forced to band themselves together for self-protection, and every move the farmer makes is construed by the business world as a menace to the organized methods of business. The merchant has run his course so long without let or hindrance that he has come to look upon his customers as his lawful prey, and any institution that comes between him and his business is unholy and unlawful and must be gotten out of the way.

Co-operation is the outgrowth of a business condition, and as long as that business condition lasts, co-operative business will flourish. It is forced on the people and they are trying to get away from the oppression that the present business methods have forced upon the farmers of the country, and co-operation is doing a great work and it has only started on its mission. Since the organization of co-operative business the farmers have learned that in the sale of his product he was robbed and on what he bought he was forced to pay unjust prices for it. Co-operation is changing, and will change this condition and will regulate and put the business of our country upon a legitimate basis. The farmer now can't buy a plow but what he is held up by a State agent. He can't buy a wagon or a buggy but what he is held up by a State agent. The merchant has made no effort to abolish the robbery inflicted by the State agents, and the people in their own interest must put them out of business. The co-operative business is the only means that the farmer has to correct the present methods of business that has laid upon the farmers of the country a heavy hand.

Co-operative banks will be the next step in the program, and these co-operative banks will have their sales department that will eventually take away the present methods of marketing the produce of the farm. This thing must come. The farmers are being forced into it, whether they would of not, and co-operation will work a mighty revolution in the system of the present business world.—The Texas Co-operator.

FARMERS' UNION BUYERS' COLUMN.

Under this head we will print the names and business of dealers and manufacturers who are authorized to furnish supplies and implements to members of the Farmers' Union at wholesale prices according to contract, and any Farmers' Union Local can save money by buying direct from these people.

KITSELMAN BROS., Muncie, Ind.
 Wire Fencing.

UNION COTTON BAGGING CO.,
 Norfolk, Va.
 Bagging, Ties, Bag Cloth, Etc.

THE FEDERAL CHEMICAL CO.,
 Columbia, Tenn.
 Finely Ground Tennessee Phosphate Rock.

ADAMS GRAIN & PROVISION CO.,
 Charlotte, Richmond, and Fayetteville.
 Grain, Provisions, Flour, Hay-Feeds, Field Seeds, Meats, Lard, Groceries, etc.

PRODUCERS AND CONSUMERS' ALLIANCE.
 231-241 S. Market Street, Chicago, Ill.
 MADE-TO-ORDER CLOTHING.

UNION COTTON BAGGING CORPORATION.
 Bagging, Ties, Bag Cloth.
 Norfolk, Va. Spartanburg, S. C.

THE SPOTLESS COMPANY,
 Richmond, Va.
 "The South's Mail Order House."
 Sewing Machines, Washing Machines, Bicycles, Furniture, Wire Fencing, Barb Wire, Roofing, Paints, Stoves, Pumps, Buggies, Wagons, Harness, Cooking Utensils, Watches, Cultivators, Harrows, Mowers, Rakes, Plows, and all home and farm supplies.

Farmers' Union Badges, Watch Fobs, Minute Books, Receipts Books for Dues and Fees, Initiation Trees, Ballot Boxes, Gavel, etc. Write for price list.
UNION SUPPLY COMPANY,
 Marshville, N. C.

NANCY HALL AND OTHER SWEET POTATO PLANTS, Tomato, Beet, and Cabbage Plants. Ask for price list. Wakefield, Farms, Charlotte, U. C. (tf.)

SPICE BOX.

Pat—An' phwat is a chafin' dish?
 Wike—Whist! Ut 's a fryin' pan that's got into society.

 "There's no coal left in the cellar, ma'am."

"Why didn't you tell me before, Mary?"

"Because there was some, ma'am."

 Grandma, did you like that gum-drop?

Yes, I liked it very much, dear.
 Well, Towser didn't. He spit it out twice.

 Little Paul Clancey was born in India, his papa and mamma being missionaries. A little more than a year ago they returned to America and to their old home in Michigan. When the first snow fell, the first little Paul ever saw, he was taken out for a ride on a hand-sled. After enjoying it in silence for a time, he burst out: "Oh! it is so nice, a-yidin' on the clouds."

 It is related of an Irish coachman that, being in failing health, his doctor prescribed more animal food for him.

Remembering his case a few days afterward, he called upon Pat at the stable.

"Well, Pat," said he, "how are you getting on with the treatment?"

"Oh, sure, sir," Pat replied. "Oi manage all roight with the grain and oats, but it's mighty hard with the chopped hay."

 The vicar had been suddenly ill and his church warden was in great difficulty about getting a substitute, when the bishop of the diocese kindly offered to take the Sunday services himself. The church warden, wishing "to do the right thing," at the close of the service, went up to the bishop and, after thanking him, stammered out: "A poorer preacher would have done for such folk as us, your lordship, but we were unable to find one!"