

Producers Bargain Effectively for Price

The Streator Farmers Union Cooperative Association Contracts With the Milk Distributors of Streator For The Sale of Whole Milk

Farmers around Streator, Illinois, will receive an average of \$100 a year increase for their whole milk under the terms of a two-year contract just signed between the Farmers Union Cooperative Marketing Association and the two dairy companies of that city. Effective on December 1st, whole-milk prices are raised from \$2.30 per cwt. for 3.5 milk to the new price of \$2.70 per cwt., with provision for grading at 4c a pound on butterfat content above or below 3.5 standard. Livingston counties come under the two-year contract which affects 490 farmers who have joined the Farmers Union of Illinois. Of this number 195 are milk producers. The increase adds 5c a gallon to the price of their whole milk amounting to \$25,000 additional revenue each year for this district.

This cooperative milk-marketing contract is history-making in some of its provision principles. Farmers Union members have been placed on a marketing basis which enables them to meet commercial interests on equal terms in price negotiations. The Farmers Union Cooperative Marketing Association of Streator was able to provide the dairy companies with absolute guarantees of performance by members under the contract. The milk producers in the association were assured against violations by neighbors and the interests of the entire group of 490 farmers were protected by the agreement.

By the terms of the contract, the dairy companies are guaranteed against over-production of milk in the trade territory and they are also assured against non-delivery of the quantity and quality needed for their trade. The Farmers Union pledged itself not to construct a farmer-owned distributing plant in Streator, and not

to deal with, or permit its membership to deal with, competing dairy companies during the life of the contract. The Farmers Union is able to enforce these promises and guarantees because 90 per cent of the milk producers in the Streator trade territory are signed to a ten-year cooperative marketing contract obligating them to market their products through the Farmers Union Cooperative Marketing Association. The State cooperative law under which these contracts are drawn provided heavy penalties for violation by members. It also provided penalties for dealers or distributors accepting, or even soliciting delivery to them of products under contract to the marketing association. To fully grasp the meaning of this milk-contract and the marketing principle developed by the Farmers Union, it must be examined in relation to sales of grain, livestock, poultry and produce. The plans of the Farmers Union call for similar agreements on all farm products as rapidly as possible.

Streator, Illinois, has for several years been a central distributing point for whole milk. The farmers in that territory have at no time exercised a real voice in fixing the price of their milk. They were completely at the mercy of distributors in respect to prices. The dairies were competing for consumer patronage and engaged in a price-war which reduced farm prices and increased demands for high prices and quality of milk. The farmers were delivering a high quality milk at rock-bottom prices and as the result of the competition between dairies, the people of Streator enjoyed a superior quality of milk at the State of Illinois.

The organization of the Farmers Union has been proceeding quietly for

U. S. Trade in Latin America

The Nation this week issues a special number devoted to Latin America. In the leading article, "The Key to Latin America," Julius Kline, director of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, points out that the United States is taking 40 per cent of the total exports from Latin America—"far more than any single European country or even two or three major Old World consumers taken together"—and that our share of the total imports is just under 29 per cent.

In answer to fears for our market in case of sharp European trade drives in Latin America, Mr. Klein points out that close analysis of the situation country by country reveals that our gains in almost every single case have been made up of peculiarly North American specialties—automobiles, motion picture films, ready-made clothing, agricultural implements, office appliances, etc., which have never been supplied by Europe in any quantity.

The rapid growth of buying power in South America is indicated by trade with Venezuela and Colombia which in pre-war days were among the most primitive markets in that part of the world. Since 1913 there has been a nine-fold increase in the amount of goods purchased from the United States by these two countries. "It is therefore," says Mr. Klein, "the height of folly for an American merchant to dismiss from his plans for 1929 any Latin-American trade prospects for his commodities simply on

MARKETING OF FOOD ANIMALS

By M. W. Borders

(Continued from last week)

On the point that the big packers in this matter are controlled and influenced solely by self-interest, I desire to make a statement of fact, and challenge successful contradiction. That statement is that within the last year one of the large packers deliberately attempted to make a test shipment of carcass beef from South America into this country, in order to have that beef admitted generally. This beef is now excluded solely by an embargo because of the foot and mouth disease in certain parts of South America. In South America they have cheap grass and cheap labor. We cannot compete with that beef. If South American carcass beef were shipped into this country, the cattle men would fade out over night. It would be the greatest calamity that the human imagination could conceive. It would give us the greatest panic that we ever had. The people would then realize the importance of having the live stock industry prosperous in this country.

That effort on the part of this big packer was to break cattle prices, and I challenge contradiction either of the effort or the purpose in the effort. I mention this important fact because it demonstrates the influence that is operating on the big packers in seeking to establish in this country generally, the private system of marketing, which, if generally in force, would give the big packers an absolute Food Monopoly in this country, but at a cost to the country generally that is said to contemplate; for if South American beef is once shipped into this country, then the small packer that handles cattle will be destroyed, because he would not have the capital for large modern packing plants in South America, such as the big packers now have.

Let me here sound a note of warning in this particular situation. The manufacturers of the East want the South American market, and very properly so. South America will give them that market in exchange for the privilege of shipping their meat into this country. One good turn deserves another. Argentine has already sent a representative to this country to study this situation, and while he came under the protection of the American government, he was endeavoring to establish more friendly relations between the agricultural interests of the two countries, his only purpose was to secure the importation of cheap South American beef into this country, which would utterly and hopelessly destroy our cattle raisers. At the proper time, this South American effort is going to have the support of the manufacturers and the consumers of the East. The big packers will make the fight to have this cheap meat admitted into this country through the Consumers Leagues of the East, who will clamor for cheaper meat, and, as politics control this country, they will make that plea on behalf of labor. Do not underestimate the importance, or the danger, in this situation. It means that the people who are interested in livestock in the Middle West must take a hand in this matter at Washington this Winter. This will make necessary that all friends of the live stock producers taking an intelligent and effective hand in this matter before Congress in December, not only with regard to revision of the tariff concerning South American meats, but also with regard to an amendment of the "Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921" that will correct the evils of private marketing, be of one and the same scheme of the packer to get his raw material cheaply and to control the sale of the finished product.

In regard to this attempted shipment of cheap South American beef into this country, let me quote you the words of Dean Curtis, which, at the time, were given to the Associated Press:

"I regret that I have been misquoted or misunderstood in regard to this matter. I have not said that the embargo on Argentine beef will be lifted. I have said that if it should be lifted, the present prosperity that the beef cattle interests are enjoying would not last over night, and that, in all probability, the prices of cattle would drop \$5.00 per hundred or more in 30 days.

I know that tremendous pressure has been brought to bear to have the embargo lifted and that it came dangerously near succeeding, but I think that the danger has been averted for the time being. The present duty of 3c per pound on fresh meats would not be a barrier at all. Prime beef

cattle have been selling in the Argentine recently at 3 1/2c to 4c a pound. If it were not for the present embargo on account of the existence of foot and mouth disease in that country, it would require a duty of not less than 15c per pound to keep the Argentine beef from coming into our markets, under beef prices now prevailing in the Argentine and the United States.

The embargo does not apply to canned meats, and large quantities of Argentine canned beef are being consumed in the United States. A man connected with one of the largest chains of restaurants in the United States told me recently that their restaurants were using Argentine canned beef exclusively.

In view of the foregoing language, deliberately put out to the public by Dean Curtis, surely nothing further from me is needed on this subject. This incident in, and of, itself shows exactly where the big packers stand, and that selfishness alone is influencing them in their determined and expensive effort to install in this country, generally, the private system of marketing. The big American packers last year, according to Government figures, shipped 17,000,000 pounds of canned meats into this country from South America, which demonstrates what they will do to give the chance. They are now making contracts with the big chain stores for their entire canned meat requirements to come from South America, which will greatly increase this importation. You need make no mistake about this being a really grave question.

Now, for one brief moment let us look at the "Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921." That law was intended to give the Government jurisdiction over the marketing of live meat animals and was aimed particularly at the big packers in the public markets. No one can dispute that fact. The history of the Act, as established by the Congressional record, settles that question. In the enforcement of that Act, Attorney General Daugherty ruled that this Act did not apply to "private" yards. The packers then took advantage of this important and far-reaching opinion and installed their own "private" yards at the same time evaded this system of private marketing. So, today, we have across the street from, and in the very shadow of, the public markets, the "private" yards of the big packers, in which there is no Governmental control and in which the packer, at his own weight and the price of the animal. Today, we have the ridiculous situation of a law that was passed to regulate the big packers, being evaded by them and, at the same time, our Government, at tremendous expense, is administering and enforcing this law, practically speaking, as to everyone but the persons at whom it was aimed. I do not favor Government in private business. I am bitterly opposed to Government Bureaus. But this "Packer and Stockyards Act, 1921" should not be amended, so as to bring the big packers within its provisions or it should be repealed altogether.

The fact that we are dealing with the prime necessity of life and the further fact that the very existence of the open, public, competitive market is threatened is sufficient to demand that every citizen study this question honestly and carefully and lend his assistance to the passage of amendatory legislation to correct this evil. For several years the live stock producers have been trying to secure the passage by Congress of an amendatory law bringing the big packers within the terms and provisions of this regulatory law. That question will be before Congress at the coming December session. It will be attempted to increase the tariff on South American beef. If you bankers in this agricultural section are interested in these two laws, then I would suggest, if I may, that you take a hand in this legislation and let us get fair legislation on these two questions and get these matters settled, and stop this agitation, which is hurtful all around.

You are entitled to know that this remedial legislation has been defeated in the past through the influence of one United States Senator, who should be the friend of the producers. He is himself a cattleman and is, therefore, regarded by other Senators as an authority on all live stock questions. A few years ago he op-

MACDONALD PREDICTS LABOR GOVERNMENT FOR ENGLAND

J. Ramsey MacDonald, prime minister of England under the last Labor Government, in an article in the current issue of The Nation predicts that the labor party will again win control of the government in the forthcoming elections.

"The by-elections this year have told heavily in our favor, and the municipal elections have been successful beyond expectation. The country expects us to do well, and it is quite content that we should do so. Lord Rothermere makes no secret of his belief that we shall have an actual majority; Mr. Garvin groans and moans and vociferates his unwilling belief that Lord Rothermere may be right and that at any rate we are the only party with that chance. The calmness of the country at the prospect is an extraordinary tribute to

TARIFF AND THE FARMER CAN FARMERS HOPE FOR ANYTHING IN THE NEW TARIFF BILL?

By H. A. WALLACE

Extracts from Address Before Indiana Farm Bureau Federation

The farmers feel that they have a right to get their fair share of the unusual wealth which has come to the United States because of our wonderful natural resources, our machinery and our mass production. A hundred years ago most of the farmers believed with Henry Clay in the infant industry idea. They wanted manufacturing done inside the United States so that there would be large numbers of wage earners to feed close at hand. In 1833 Henry Clay said, "The theory of protection supposes, too, that after a certain time, the protected arts will have acquired such strength and perfection as will enable them subsequently, unaided, to stand up against foreign competition."

If the farmers of today studied the tariff in the same hard-headed way as the farmers of 100 years ago, they would soon reach the conclusion that tariffs on most manufactured articles had served their purpose. Our infant industries have grown into towering giants. Moreover, our relationship to the rest of the world is entirely changed and this change has affected the farmer tremendously, especially the farmers of the middle-west and south.

During the seventies and eighties we borrowed from Europe several billion dollars and we paid the interest of that great sum, amounting to several hundred million dollars a year, by sending Europe our extra wheat, pork and cotton. Since 1914 we have, as a result of the World war, not only paid off the debt which we formerly owed Europe, but we have loaned Europe on government and private account something like fifteen billion dollars. At any rate, Europe now owes us over half a billion dollars every year instead of us owing Europe two hundred million dollars. We still have our extra pork and cotton to send to Europe and Europe has been buying it but under difficulties. In spite of all we hear said about tourist travel, immigrant remittances and other invisible balances of trade, the fact remains that Europe, in order to

buy her present volume of products from the United States, must borrow about half a billion of dollars every year from us.

Unnatural Situation Prevails

It is an unnatural situation which can not continue indefinitely. What good does it do us in the United States to get bonds against European cities and securities representing ownership in European industries if we do not sooner or later bring goods into the United States which our people can enjoy. Or if we do not want to accept the price of goods, at any time under any conditions, perhaps it would be better if we would stop loaning Europe money and promulgate a government policy for utilizing this money inside of the United States, because in order to give the farmer a fair share in the national income, it is essential to know why he has been getting such a small share during the past eight years. The outstanding reason which I see is that the farm-ers' prices are determined too largely by the weak purchasing power of the European laboring man. The farmer is out in the open, subject to all the winds that blow, whereas most of the other folks in the United States, except those who are directly dependent on the farmers' welfare, are hiding behind sheltered walls.

What can be done interit revision to help the farmer to gain the place to which Hoover says he is entitled? Frankly, I don't think much of the tariff as a long-time method of solving the agricultural problem. However, as long as we have a high tariff party in power which he declared in favor of using the tariff to do justice to agriculture, we might as well get what we can. By putting a strong tariff on black strap molasses from Cuba we can enlarge the market for our corn by forty million bushels. It should improve the price of corn 3 or 4 cents a bushel. I want to warn you, however, that the farm organizations of the United States will have to be on their job continuously to put across a strong tariff of this sort because the sugar people, who have money invested in Cuba, probably have more influence with the Repub-

NOTICE OF PRODUCE ASS'N ANNUAL DISTRICT MEETINGS

The annual district meetings of the stockholders of the Farmers Union Co-operative Produce Association will be held at 1:00 P. M. as follows:

District No. 1	Court House Paola	Monday January 21
District No. 2	Cozy Theatre LaHarpe	Tuesday January 22
District No. 3	Farmers Union Hall Pomona	Monday January 21
District No. 4	State House Topeka	Tuesday January 22
District No. 5	Court House Clay Center	Wednesday January 23
District No. 6	Court House Emporia	Wednesday January 23
District No. 7	Court House Wakeeney	Friday January 25

The purposes of the meetings are to nominate one in each county as member of the Board of Directors of the Association for each respective district; elect one delegate for each county in each district; and to elect one delegate for each twenty contract signers or major portion thereof in each county in the respective districts. Those chosen are to attend the Annual Stockholders' Meeting to be held in Kansas City, February 6.

In accordance with the By-laws of the Association, each stockholder will be notified at least ten days before the date of the meetings as to the meeting which he should attend.

E. L. Bullard, President.
A. W. Seamans, Secretary.
FARMERS UNION Co-operative Produce Assn.
Kansas City, Mo.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

LETTER OF APPRECIATION

The value and esteem in which policyholders hold the Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Company is exemplified in the following letter from a Holstein, Ia., woman:

Holstein, Iowa, Jan. 4, 1929.

I desire to take this early opportunity of thanking you for the service rendered and satisfactory settlement of my late husband's \$1,000 policy with your company.

Farmers Union Mutual Life Ins. Co. 706 Grand Ave. Des Moines, Iowa; Gentlemen:

This policy was taken out in 1922 when your company was formed and I want to urge upon the people of this community, who are carrying insurance with the Farmers Union, to be sure and pay their premiums regularly and thus keep their protection intact.

(Continued on page 4)

Auditing Association Annual Meeting of Members

The annual meeting of the members of the Farmers Union Auditing Association will be held at the Coates House Hotel in Kansas City, Missouri, on Friday, February 8, 1929, immediately following the adjournment of the Auditing Association annual meeting, in accordance with the by-laws of the association.

We are anticipating an interesting meeting and would like very much to have all members present with us at that time.

We trust we may have the pleasure of meeting you in Kansas City on the above date, or that you will appoint a delegate to represent you there, we are,

THOS. B. DUNN, Secretary-Manager.

Ladies' Auxiliary

NOTICE

ALL LADIES AUXILIARY DUES SHOULD BE SENT DIRECT TO THE STATE SECRETARY, MRS. MAY INGLE, MICHIGAN VALLEY, KANSAS.

THE AUXILIARY DUES ARE \$1—YOU KEEP 80c IN YOUR LOCAL SEND 20c TO THE STATE SECRETARY. THEN 20c OF THIS IS

SENT BACK TO YOUR COUNTY ORGANIZATION IF YOU HAVE ONE. IF YOU DO NOT HAVE ONE THE STATE WILL KEEP IT IN THE TREASURY UNTIL YOU DO ORGANIZE, THEN YOU ARE ENTITLED TO ALL THE COUNTY DUES FROM DATE OF ORGANIZATION.

Junior Co-operators

MEMBERSHIP LIST

ADDIE HARDIN—Kincaid.
JULIA POWELL—Colony.
HELEN HOLCOM—Baldwin.
LORETTA SIMCECA—Della.
NAOMI KIRCHEN—Lyndon.
HELEN CENTILVRE—Mont Ida.
KEITH CENTILVRE—Mont Ida.
PETE CENTILVRE—Mont Ida.
CLINTON DONALD—Kincaid.
HOWARD DONALD—Kincaid.
GEORGIA GRACE COFFMAN—Madison.
HELEN BARTZ—Rush Center.
MILDRED NELSON—Ottawa.
MARGERY JEAN KRESIE—Meriden.
PHYLLIS TURMAN—Ransom.
NADINE GUGGISBERG—Burns.
MARIE NEWTON—Ulica.
VERA FUNK—Ulica.

DOROTHY KRAISINGER—Timken.
LUCILE GRETEN—Kincaid, Kansas.
GEORGANA OLEJNIK—Rossville.
NADINE E. NEIDENTHAL—Timken.
RICHARD SCHIEFELBUSCH—Oswatimie.
LUCILE WILSON—LaCrosse.
GLADYS M. COLLINS—Ulysses, Kansas.
MELBA PECENKA—Bremen, Kansas.
MAX SCHIEFELBUSCH—Oswatimie, Kansas.
KATHLEEN RUDOLPH, Scott City.
JUNIOR RUDOLPH, Scott City.
MILDRED ROGERS, Ogallah.
NAOMI JEANE ROGERS, Ogallah.

Junior Lessons in Co-operation

HISTORY

When we read stories about people who lived a long time ago, the stories of the first people, those whom we read about in our Bibles and Sunday School papers we find them grouped into families, and for the most part living on farms.

These families had many duties that are now unheard of. They made, grew, or hunted everything they wore or ate. There were no stores where they could go to buy shoes or ready made clothes of any kind. They killed the animals, tanned the hide and made their own shoes, many times using the hair, or wool to make clothes for clothing.

The table was set with the products of the home farm and the meat was raised or hunted by the members of the family.

We realize how much was thought of the farmers of Bible times from the fact that Jesus in teaching many of His lessons, gave as example the experience of the farmer.

It has also been said that if it had not been that the Jews of ancient Palestine had such strict laws regarding every one owning the land that he worked, our religion would not have been possible. Meaning that, that people who own their own home farm, are better able to be good law-abiding citizens, and can understand the other neighbors' problem, so that he will not become selfish and indifferent.

These few statements have been made to start you to thinking, and to see how much you can add to this from your own knowledge of long ago. This may be found in your study of History, Bible, and the reading of stories that are all founded on facts as they were in that time.

CONSTITUTION

"The constitution that we will study is the constitution of the Farmers Union, as made up by the people of Kansas. Take the State Preamble and study it just as you studied the Preamble of the Constitution of the United States."

STATE PREAMBLE

The objects of the Kansas State Union of the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America shall be to organize the farmers of Kansas into local and county unions.

To educate the members of the organization in better business methods for farmers and in the principles and practice of co-operative business as practiced by the Rochdale system.

To promote the voluntary organization of co-operative business associations to handle the purchases and sales of members a chance to exercise his natural right to control the production and the marketing of the products of his own labor.

To accomplish these purposes there must be no conflicts among members.

This preamble can be studied and understood by any student of the sixth grade or over. It would be well for you to ask your parents to explain any places that seem not clear to you. This would be good for you and also would help whoever studied it with you, in refreshing their minds.

Ogallah, Kansas, Jan. 9, 1929

Dear Aunt Patience:

My birthday is May 8th. Have I a birthday twin? If I have I wish she, or he, would write to me. I am in the 8th grade. My teacher's name is Nadine Ellis. She walks on crutches.

My father is a Farmer's Union member so you see we get the paper every week.

We had a box-supper at our school and we sang some of the songs that the Farmer's Union convention sang at Marysville. We got them out of the Farmer's Union paper.

I belong to the "Regular Fellers" club and correspond with Louie Bagdale of Waverly, Kans., and Marcella Kalivoda of Cuba. I wish Miss Kalivoda would write to me.

Was Santa Claus good to all of the members? He was pretty good to me.

My little sister, Jeanne is writing to the club, too.

As my letter has grown into a

ARITHMETIC

Problem for children from eight to twelve years old:
John worked the three months of vacation for his uncle for \$20.00 per month. Charles planted ten acres of corn on his father's farm and cared for it. When it was husked and sold his father gave him 1-4 of the money which was \$80. Which boy made the most money?

Not taking the money value into consideration which boy got the most out of his summer's work? This is for you to form your own opinion and write it for publication.

Problem for Juniors of 12 years or more:
Marie paid \$5.00 for 100 eggs. \$6.00 for wire for a chicken pen. She raised 75 chickens out of the 100 eggs. She paid \$100 per month for feed for seven months. Then she sold her chickens and they averaged 4 pounds apiece. How much per pound must she ask in order to receive 40 cents each clear on her investment?

READING
In this reading lesson we have selected a story that you have not read many times, but maybe you did not get the lesson out of it that we will try to help you see. Read the story, then I will tell you what we mean.

THE SEVEN SONS
Selfish persons often quarrel. It never pays to quarrel. Fighting, selfishness and jealousy never got things done that are worth while. In the following fable, an old farmer taught his sons the value of getting along well with each other. See if you can tell from the fable just what the sons found to be true.

A farmer had seven sons who could never agree among themselves. He had often told them how foolish they were to be always quarreling, but they kept on and gave no heed to his words.

One day he called them before him and showed them a bundle of sticks tied tightly together.

"See which one of you can break this bundle," he said.

Each one took the bundle in his hands, and tried his best to break it, but it was so strong that they could not even bend it. At last they gave it back to their father and said:

"We cannot break it."

Then he untied the bundle and gave a single stick to each of his sons. Each one broke his stick with great ease.

"My sons," said the farmer, "if you will only stand together, you will be as strong as hard to overcome, but if each one stand by himself he will be weak and easily mastered."

This is true in families, as you all know. So let's look a little further. Supposing a farmer tries to get along by himself, and never asks a favor of his neighbors, or does them a kind deed, is he as apt to get along as well and happily, as the neighbors who work together in harmony? This is the beginning of Co-operation.

In each set of lessons we will have a story. Look for it.

Ogallah, Kansas, Jan. 9, 1929

Dear Aunt Patience:

I would like to join your club. I read your paper every week and I certainly enjoy it. I wish more of the members would write.

My birthday is May 8th. Have I a birthday twin? If I have I wish she, or he, would write to me. I am in the 8th grade. My teacher's name is Nadine Ellis. She walks on crutches.

My father is a Farmer's Union member so you see we get the paper every week.

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Was Santa Claus good to all of the members? He was pretty good to me.

My little sister, Jeanne is writing to the club, too.

As my letter has grown into a

newspaper I'll sign off. This is station M.C.R. of Ogallah or MILDRED ROGERS, Ogallah, Kansas.

P. S. I am ready to start to your school. Is every body else?

Ogallah, Kan., Jan. 19, 1929

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am 12 years old and I am in the second grade. I walk two miles to school every day. I want to join the club.

Your little niece,
NAOMI JEANE ROGERS.

Burns, Kansas, Jan. 5, 1929.

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am just fine. We sure are having a bad blizzard. I received your Christmas card. I sure enjoyed it very much. But I would like to hear from you again and find out who you are. I have three sisters and brothers.

NADINE GUGGISBERG.
Scott City, Kans.

Dear Aunt Patience:

I have been thinking of joining for some time and as soon as I read about your lessons I decided right then I would send you.

I am 13 years old and in the seventh grade. My daddy has been a member



6364 Ladies' Dress.

Cut in 9 Sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust. Measure A 45 inch size will require 5 yards of 39 inch material. For facing of contrasting material on vestee a 1 panel 3/4 yard is required. For facing on vestee along 3/4 yard is required. Price 15c.

5821 Child's Play Dress.
Cut in 4 Sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 4 year size if made with long sleeves will require 2 1/2 yards of 36 inch material together with 1/4 yard of contrasting material. If made with short sleeves 1 1/2 yard less will be required. Price 15c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE FALL AND WINTER BOOK OF FASHIONS, showing color plates, and containing 500 designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns a concise 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, Salina, Kansas. Box 48.

of Farmers Union for a long time. I believe the club will help to make better boys and girls don't you?

I hope you will help me join at once I have 2 brothers and 2 sisters. Yours very truly,
JUNIOR RUDOLPH.

Dear Aunt Patience:

My brother is sending in his application for membership in your club and I want to become a member also. I am 11 years old and in the fifth grade. I like to study so I know I shall find the lessons interesting, and I think by clubbing together we will be helping one another in our studies as the case may be, and perhaps help us to grow to be better farmers.

Yours very truly,
KATHLEEN RUDOLPH.
Scott City, Kans., Jan. 11, 1929.

LaCrosse, Kans., Jan. 10, 1929.

Dear Aunt Patience:

I think these lessons on Co-operation will be fine because these will be lessons on team work and that is something everybody should be familiar with. Team work will help us through life. We can do few things alone so co-operation is needed in school work and also home life so I think these lessons are just what we all need.

I received the lovely letter sent me some time ago. Thank you ever so much. I hope these lessons will be a success and I'm sure that they will be for a think that all of the Junior Co-operators will take part in them.

Your Rush county friend,
LUCILLE P. WILSON.

Colony, Kansas, Jan. 11, 1929

Dear Aunt Patience:

I have not written to you for some time so I thought I would try to write once again.

I am interested in the welfare of the "Junior Co-operators" and I think it will be nice for the farm boys and girls to study the lessons. As for grading I think you should grade according to age and divide the papers by neatness, accuracy, and the manner in which the subject is treated.

I will answer as many of the lessons as I can. I am a "Junior" in High School and go six miles and a quarter to school nearly every morning. I am majoring in commercial work. We have had a test in Short Hand every day this week.

I thank you for the Christmas Greetings.

Your friend,
JULIA POWELL.

AUNT PATIENCE LETTER.

At last you have your promised lessons. Read them over, cut them out, and paste them in your note books. If there are things you do not understand, write and ask about them. After we have had a little time there will be some questions for you to answer, so that we will know that you have studied the lessons.

I have seven letters. I am so proud of them. I am sending out the books you will have your book before you get the paper, I am sure. I am sending only one book to a family. At first, is this alright? If you do not like to share with your sister or brother, write and tell me, and I will send you a book for yourself.

We have some new members. Mildred Rogers of Ogallah, writes a mighty fine letter, also her younger sister Naomi Jeanne who is seven years old. We are glad to welcome these kids. I am sure they will make fine Junior Co-operators. Then we have Kathleen and Junior Rudolph of Scott City who are about to become members so that they can study the lessons. They sure do give some good reasons why they want to learn to co-operate.

Then the letters from our old friends Julia Powell, Lucille Wilson

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

PLANTS AND SEEDS

FROST PROOF CABBAGE and Bermuda Onion Plants. Open field grown, well-rooted, strong. Trussed heads. Cabbage variety name. Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early Dutch, Late Dutch, Postpaid: 200, \$7.50; 250, \$10.00; 500, \$18.00. Express Collect: 2500, \$25.00. Onions: Priesterker, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda Postpaid: 500, \$3.00; 1000, \$5.00; 2000, \$8.00. Express Collect: 5000, \$15.00. Full count, prompt shipment. Write for catalog. Union Plant Company, Texarkana, Arkansas.

RED CLOVER, \$13; Alfalfa, \$9; Alsike Clover, \$18; White Sweet Clover, \$3.00; Mixed Red Clover and Timothy, \$4; Timothy, \$8.50. Bags free. Samples and prices sent upon request. Standard Seed Co., 21 East Fifth street, Kansas City, Mo.

MEN WANTED

MEN—Interested obtaining information about work in South America. Write to: South American Service Bureau, 14,000 Alma, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED—Sudan, Millet, timothy, oats, clover, or best. Offer Alfalfa \$8.50 bu., Clover \$4.00; Sudan \$2.00; Millet \$1.20 sacks incl. Salina Commission Co., Salina, Kans.

POSITION WANTED

EXPERIENCED Elevator manager wants position. Co-operative Elevator Co., 1000 W. 12th St., Box 48, Salina, Kans.

POULTRY

MATHEIS QUALITY CHICKS, heavy layers. Leading breeders. Free. Chicks guaranteed. Matheis Farms, Box 113, Parsons, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE inexpensively overcome, without drugs. Send ad. Dr. S. H. Stokes, Mohawk, Fla.

YOUR KODAK negatives enlarged to 5x and mounted on heavy card. Send ad. John Wederhold, Photographer, 3361 Rohme Ave., Detroit, Mich.

SALESMEN WANTED.

SALESMAN for Lubricating Oil and Paint. Two lines combined. Salary or Commission. The Royce Refining Co. or The Royce Paint Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

MEETING NOTICES

FONTANA LOCAL NO. 1789—Meets the second and fourth Friday—W. Meets the second and fourth Friday—W. Meets the first and third Friday nights. Meet with us when you can.—S. J. Lohr, Sec.

ROCK CREEK LOCAL NO. 1310—Meets the first and third Friday nights. Meet with us when you can.—S. J. Lohr, Sec.

and Nadine Guggisberg. They are all fine, and I am sure you are all going to enjoy reading the Junior page this week, more than ever. Nadine is just a little curious, as to what my real name is. I suppose some of you know, for sure, write and tell Nadine. I would myself but I am so busy I might forget it.

Hoping to hear from all of you right soon, and any other news that you might know, I am,
Yours lovingly,
AUNT PATIENCE.

DUMBWAITERS SAVE WOMEN MANY STEPS

Dumbwaiters, home-constructed at very small cost, has proved to be important time-savers and conveniences to homemakers in Brown county, who have installed them as a result of the "Make Kitchens Work Easier" project conducted by the women's home extension clubs.

Mrs. S. O. Humphries who had a dumbwaiter constructed at a cost of \$1.70 says: "The dumbwaiter is a great help. It makes no noise, is out of sight, is active, cannot speak, but waits on you at any time you order anything from below. I never could imagine the use or value of what dumbwaiters are and I have had one installed until it was suggested by our extension service specialist and our home demonstration agent that I should have one, since I didn't have ice."

"It is a great step-saver on the farm where ice is not stored nor electrically provided. It saves food that would otherwise be wasted. It provides food that one would do without when too much fatigued by many trips to the basement. It keeps the milk sweet and the butter cool. Storage during hot weather used to be my biggest problem. The problem is solved now at cost of \$1.70 and some planning and labor that we all enjoyed."

Mrs. E. B. McCulloch is another Brown county woman who says that her dumbwaiter is the best step-saver she has ever known. She wonders now, she says, how she previously managed to go up and down the basement stairs so often.—North Dakota College.

TEA IS READY—AND HOW

"Drop in for tea sometime—anytime," urged the hospitable housewife, encountering a friend whom she had not seen for goodness knew how long.

"I would adore to," the friend hesitated, "but I know how it is with people drop in unexpectedly."

"Don't but me," laughed the volunteer hostess. "Just come. Tea is always ready in my house."

The friend shook her head in amazement. "I always have said you are the best manager I know. But I don't see how you do it."

"Drop in, then," the h.h. added, "and I'll show you."

Early in life the hospitable hostess had discovered that one of the pleasantest and certainly the cheapest way of entertaining friends—new or old—was to serve them afternoon tea. From her mother she had learned that it was a wise woman who was always prepared for the unexpected tea guest.

Her ever-ready tea tray or wagon, subsequent experience had taught her, was a very real asset in the home.

Much of the charm of an informal tea party, this particular hostess knew, lay in the uniqueness of the silver, the china, the daintiness of the

table, the little extra touches. That

usually this particular housewife kept a box of cream mints or hard candies in reserve in her buffet drawer to be emptied onto a small silver or crystal compote and passed at the end of a party such as this.

By restraining her natural impulse of hospitality to such simple tea menus and making a practice of always having an extra tin of cavair or tube of anchovy paste or marshmallow or nuts or something on hand, there were no embarrassing moments when her friends took her literally and accepted one of her informal invitations to "Drop in for tea sometime—anytime."

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Thomas E. Dunn, Salina, Kansas.

Kansas Union Farmer

Salina, Kansas.

Why she chose for her tea tray

an immense oval-shaped black tin server which she had rescued from a rummage sale, painted the most delicate of antique greens and adorned with an old hunting scene which she had clipped from a magazine advertisement and shellacked on. Against such a colorful and charming background the current old silver service ground she had inherited from her grandmother and the chintz-patterned china tea plates and cups she had bought with her last birthday money shone with real distinction.

Being her own maid of all work, the h.h. set the tea tray in the kitchen—set it, as a matter of fact, while the water for the tea was boiling merrily in the kettle—as a maid might have set the tea table in the dining room. Placing a sheer tea cloth of cut-work embroidery she arranged lace upon a server, she arranged the tea, not in the middle of one of the long sides; the tea napkins and plates to the right of it, the tea cups and spoons to the left. In front of the pot she set the cream pitcher and the bowl filled with cut sugar or, on special occasions, pink rose crystals. She placed the plates containing the other viands on either side of them. The last thing she did before carrying the tray into the living room where she set it on a low table before her favorite chair was to make the tea.

The h.h. rather prided herself on being able to brew what her friends enthusiastically referred to as "the perfect cup of tea." First she rinsed her net earthenware teapot with boiling water. Then she put in the tea—a heaping teaspoonful of her favorite black tea for every person to be served—and poured freshly boiled water over it. Allowing the tea to steep four to six minutes, according to the strength desired, she strained it into her grandmother's net (previously rinsed out with hot water) and it was ready to serve.

Traditionally she accompanied her afternoon tea with something sweet. Sometimes the "something sweet" were sandwiches, cut very thin and small and filled with some simple but delicious cheese or ground nut or fruit marmalade frosting, or very thin cookies, or even slices of layer cake.

But sweetest to the taste of her always appreciative guests were her cinnamon strips for which she was quite famous. Her marguerites, her toastettes. And this is how she made them:

Cinnamon Strips
Toast bread (two slices per guest) in narrow strips. Roll them first in melted butter, then in cinnamon which has been mixed with powdered sugar. Set them in a slow oven and allow them to remain there until the coating has melted, making a delicious caramellized covering. Serve them, of course, hot.

Marguerites
Mix into the stiffly beaten white of one egg one-half cup of cut-up marshmallows and one-half cup chopped nuts or dates. Drop on fresh saline crackers and bake in moderate oven until a glaze has formed on top. Also serve piping hot.

Toastettes
On thin stars and crescents and figures of toast bread spread anchovy paste or cavair which has been mixed with cream or melted butter and seasoned with lemon juice, salt and pepper. Serve immediately.

666

is a Prescription for Colds, Grippe, Flu, Denge, Billious Fever and Malaria.

