



# The Kansas Union Farmer

ORGANIZATION

EDUCATION

COOPERATION

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## MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN

### DOZEN TEAMS TO GO INTO SIXTY COUNTIES

Starting on Monday, September 25, Volunteer Teams of Farmers Union Workers to Spend Week Working Throughout State

DEPEND MUCH ON LOCAL FOLKS

Intensive Campaign to Start in Counties and Locals Immediately Following County Meeting with Membership Teams

On Monday, September 25, an army is going into action in the state of Kansas. This army of volunteers is going to sweep across the state in one mighty concerted movement to accomplish a victory for the Farmers Union. This army will have as its objective the enrolling of thousands of new and old members in the Farmers Union.

Plans for the great campaign are now nearing completion. The volunteers have enlisted for the definite work of putting this campaign over. Details and plans have been discussed and decided upon. The stage is all set for the biggest and most effective membership campaign ever conducted in Kansas.

#### Acid Test of Cooperation

Whether this great Farmers Union march across the state will be triumphant or not depends largely on the willingness of the rank and file of the membership to enter into the spirit of the campaign wholeheartedly and without reserve or fear of defeat. This campaign for members in the Farmers Union is to be the final and acid test of the question of whether or not Kansas farmers will support the organization which has fought many battles for them and which is largely responsible for the insurance feature of the domestic allotment plan which is bringing millions of dollars into Kansas.

#### How It Will Work

On Monday, September 25, about a dozen teams of two men each will start out from Salina, the base point. They will go into assigned counties for the purpose of holding at least one meeting in each county. The meetings are to be held at night. After the meetings have been held in one county, that team will move into another county, and repeat the process. This will go on until the teams have held meetings in some sixty-odd counties.

Each team, as far as possible, will be made up of an able speaker who is thoroughly informed on Farmers Union matters, and a partner or team-mate who, in addition to making an

appeal from the platform, will be prepared to work closely with the local and county workers. Both members of the team, of course, will work together in these matters. After the speaking and program, the team will call an "after-meeting" of all those who are ready to continue the campaign within the county or community. Members, of course, will be urged to join at these initial county meetings, and it is believed that many memberships will be added before the county or community teams or crews launch their campaigns.

The work done or started by these main teams which go out over the state will, quite naturally, be continued on page 2)

### Schedule By Counties

The schedule of meetings in the various counties, to be held by the volunteer teams of Farmers Union membership campaigners, is published in tentative form below. Next week, we hope to be able to go more into detail, with actual locations of meetings, and possibly with the names of those who will be on the various teams, together with their schedules. County officers, or county leaders in counties having no county organization, are asked to study this schedule, and if, for any reason, it will be impossible for a meeting to be held in any county on the date designated, they are asked to write immediately to the state secretary in Salina so advising him.

In any event, such officers or leaders are asked to confirm the date selected, and to advise the state secretary at what point in the county the meeting will be held, giving name and location of meeting place. This is a matter in which the whole program will depend upon the prompt cooperation of the county officers. The meetings will all be held at night, unless a county requests an afternoon meeting. The schedule by counties:

Monday, September 25		Thursday, September 28	
Saline	Dickinson	Ness	Jackson
McPherson	Marion	Cowley	Anderson
Ottawa	Ellsworth	Nemaha	Gove
Cloud	Rice	Graham	Coffey
Republic	Lincoln	Trego	Shawnee
Clay	Mitchell	Johnson	Sheridan
Tuesday, September 26		Friday, September 29	
Stafford	Geary	Lane	Jefferson
Sedgewick	Osage	Brown	Woodson
Washington	Osborn	Logan	Miami
Smith	Morris	Thomas	Leavenworth
Jewell	Chase	Linn	Wichita
Riley	Phillips		
Wednesday, September 27		Saturday, September 30	
Rush	Pottawatomie	Scott	Atchison
Sumner	Franklin	Cherokee	Labette
Wabaunsee	Ellis	Douglas	Doniphan
Osborne	Greenwood	Sherman	Neosho
Russell	Lyon	Crawford	Allen
Marshall	Norton		

### HOLD A SCHOOL FOR ALL TEAMS BEFORE 'DRIVE'

All Men Who Are to Take Part in Organized Membership Campaign to Gather in Salina Sunday and Monday, Sept. 24-25

#### GOOD MEETINGS HELD

Ricker Inspired Numbers of Faithful Leaders Who Attended Preparation Meetings Last Week; All Pledged Support

That a "school" should be held just preceding the start of the state-wide membership campaign in the Kansas Farmers Union was one of the points brought out and definitely decided upon in the series of four preparation meetings held last week at Kansas City, Topeka, Salina and WaKeeney.

At this school all the team members are to be assembled at Salina, where a definite and unified program will be adopted. The school is called for Sunday and Monday, September 24 and 25. The Sunday session will be held in the afternoon at 2 o'clock and the workers on the teams will meet again Monday forenoon at 10 o'clock. The teams will go into action Monday evening with meetings in twelve counties, all close enough to Salina that the teams can easily get to the meeting places early in the evening or in the afternoon. It will be the plan throughout the campaign for the teams to get into the various communities as far ahead of the time of the scheduled meeting as possible, in order that the local members and leaders may be contacted ahead of meeting time, thus to insure the attendance of a large number of farmers and their families.

In working out the schedules for the various teams, long "jumps" between meetings have been avoided. It was first thought best to hold two meetings in each county, but it was found that such a program would run the campaign into two or three weeks. It is believed that with one meeting in each county, a definite effort on the part of the county and local officers and active members could be made which would result in one large meeting. That will give each local in the county an even start, so that as far as each county is concerned, the drive within that county can go ahead as one campaign.

The various state-wide Farmers Union cooperative business and marketing enterprises are cooperating in this campaign, just as they have always cooperated. The Jobbing Association is furnishing as many as three of their employees as team workers. Others are helping in the distribution of publicity and in other similar acts. The Live Stock Commission Firm, besides furnishing team help has been sending in hundreds of memberships throughout the year. The Creamery Association is furnishing man power, and other definite support. G. E. Creitz of the Royalty Company, and Rex Lear of the Life Insurance Co. are on the teams. The Union Oil Co. is in on the program with some men on the teams. The Mutual Insurance Company and the Auditing Association have also assured the state office that their services are at the command of the membership in this campaign.

In this connection, it is well to mention that a number of local and county-wide cooperatives have pledged themselves to work in this campaign and to support it thoroughly. The Farmers Union Managerial Association will also be definitely represented in the campaign. A wonderful response was accorded the call to the preparation meetings held last week. Representatives were present from some forty counties, and at every one of the four meetings enthusiasm was at a high pitch. All who attended pledged their best efforts, and it was the common opinion of all that the time is ripe for a most successful campaign. All seemed highly pleased with the plan of campaign to be followed since it affords every member the opportunity to do his or her part.

A. W. Ricker, editor of the Farmers Union Herald published in St. Paul, Minn., was present at the meetings in Kansas City, Topeka and Salina. The fact that he had to return to the Northwest states for the campaign being carried on there made it impossible for him to attend the WaKeeney meeting. Mr. Ricker, one of the outstanding leaders of the entire Farmers Union, inspired those present with his forceful language and his enthusiasm for the Farmers Union program. He told of the wonderful response being experienced everywhere to the call to support the militant Farmers Union which is responsible for so much that is good for farmers. He told of a volunteer movement which originated among the farmers in North Dakota and Montana, resulting in hundreds of farmers signing a statement to the effect that they would support the Farmers Union (continued on page 4)

### SEEK TO APPLY ADJUSTMENT ACT TO BUTTER FAT

North Dakota Authority Has Plan to Maintain Equitable Price for Butter Fat, with Production in Line with Demand

#### SUGGEST PARTY PRICE

County Butter Production Control Associations Named as Basis for Organized Market and Production Control; Market Agreements

A discussion of how the Agricultural Adjustment Act may be applied to the production of butter fat, as written by Editor Ronald of the Mitchell (South Dakota) Republican, will be of interest to Kansas farmers who are interested in producing dairy products. The article, published below, is mentioned this week by P. L. Betts, manager of Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives, in his market letter.

Mr. Ronald's Discussion An Application of the Agricultural Adjustment Act to the Production of Butter Fat—

Production of butterfat this year has run well in excess of that of 1932, so that the amount in storage is about sixty per cent greater. This, no doubt, together with the increase in consumption of leomargarine, accounts for the recent decline in prices paid for butter fat. Parity price now would be about 30 cents, so the producer is receiving only about half what he would get.

The problem of maintaining an equitable price for butterfat is in its essence that of relating supply properly to demand. Obviously, a greater amount would be consumed at a higher price than at a low price. The price of butterfat to the parity base for farmers would mean adjustment of the supply to the demand for butter at the higher price.

An improvement in general business conditions, particularly the elevation of the price level of ordinary farm products, would be of great assistance to the butterfat market. If and when the farmer obtains parity prices for wheat, corn and hogs and these bring up the whole level of the prices of other major products, then ordinary farm operation will pay an

### FARMERS UNION FIRM HANDLING MANY PIGS

Glance at List of Sales Published in This Paper Shows that Cooperative Firm is Doing Its Part in Marketing Program

A glance at the list of representative sales of live stock made on the Kansas City market by the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., published in this paper, will show the reader something of the picture with reference to the government pig sales being handled by this cooperative firm for hog producers in Kansas and other areas in the Kansas City territory. For the last two or three weeks, this list has been growing.

The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. is on the yards for the purpose of serving the farmers, and that is just what it is doing in connection with the heavy work attendant to the marketing of these government pigs and sows. It markets a large percentage of the total receipts, and cheerfully puts itself at the service of its customers.

Farmers having pigs to market, eligible to receive the bonus, are asked to get in touch with George Hobbs, Manager, Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co., Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. Pigs sent in to any firm without the owner first having a permit, cannot be sold as government pigs. This is a point which must be remembered by hog producers.

amount over and above all costs of operation and the farmer would continue to milk cows to sell butterfat at low prices. This in itself would tremendously support and assist the dairy industry.

In the meanwhile, however, the condition of overproduction threatens the market and there would always be a considerable extent of the necessity of relating the supply to the demand.

To attempt to apply the allotment plan to the dairy industry would be to propose an almost impossible procedure. Allotments to producers who in many instances sell small quantities would be most intricate and difficult of application and enforcement.

I believe, however, that the same result should be obtained by putting the producers into a cooperative organization for control of production and also tying up the processors so that they would coordinate their procedure with that of the producers in order to obtain the desired results.

Procedure to effectuate the parity price for butterfat and a balance of supply with demand is suggested herewith:

1-Give all producers of butterfat an opportunity to organize by joining county butter control production associations.

2-As a condition of membership, each producer would be required to sign a contract in which he would bind himself to cooperate with all others in obtaining the object of the association, by carrying out any and all requirements for control of production.

3-Marketing agreements, with the processors (with or without licenses, as may be deemed desirable) would obligate the processors to cooperate with the county production control associations. The processors would be required to differentiate between members and non-members of the county production control association. There should be a very decided difference between the price paid to members and non-members. It is suggested, for example, that the difference be forty per cent so that if members were receiving 25 cents per pound, non-members would be receiving 15 cents per pound. It would be absolutely necessary to have some such a provision to implement the plan. Mr. Black has so ably pointed out in connection with any permanent plan for (continued on page 3)

### CONTRACTED LAND MAY BE USED FOR SEVEN PURPOSES

Soil Building Operations and Various Methods of Prevention of Deterioration are Included in Uses to Be Made of Land

#### PARITY PRICE IS AIM

Fifteen Per Cent Reduction in Wheat Acreage is Called for by Government to Relieve Overproduction; Study Illustration

Nearly all the Kansas wheat farmers are going to take fifteen per cent of their wheat land out of wheat production this year, in conformity with the government's domestic allotment plan. What to do with this land is the subject of great interest to all these farmers.

According to information coming from Dean H. Umberger of the Kansas State College extension service, Director for the wheat program in Kansas, seven ways to use this land are available, including soil-building operations and various methods of preventing deterioration.

The seven approved uses include permitting the ground to lie idle or unplanted; summer fallowing; planting to permanent pasture; planting to meadow crops; growing of soil-building crops; practicing weed control, and planting forest trees.

Where ground is permitted to lie idle, the extension service advises that weeds should be mowed before they seed. Rolling land should not be permitted to lie unplanted because of loss from erosion.

Summer fallowing, generally practiced in the western part of the state, is very adaptable to dry, flat sections of Kansas.

In connection with permanent pasture or meadow crops, the acreage thus planted is eligible as contracted acreage only during the establishment of the crop, but after the crop becomes productive, other acres must be chosen so as to conform to the requirements of the contract. Pasture crops recommended in Kansas are blue grass, red top, orchard grass, meadow fescue, timothy, eed, alsike and sweet clover, and lespedeza in regions where there is plenty of rainfall. In the regions of less moisture, brome grass is recommended.

Clover, alfalfa, and timothy are among the meadow crops recommended by the extension service. Land seeded to alfalfa in the fall of 1933 will not be eligible for the 1934 reduction, but if land is left idle over the winter and seeded during the spring of 1934, it will be eligible for the 1934 reduction. New land will have to be chosen for the 1935 reduction.

Cultivation, mowing, or chemical treatment are suggested as suitable means of controlling obnoxious weeds. While forest trees may become productive later, land planted to such trees will remain as contracted acreage for the duration of the contract. Forest trees are strongly recommended (continued on page 3)

#### WIBW RADIO SCHEDULE

The schedule for the regular Farmers Union broadcasts over WIBW, Capper Publication Radio Station at Topeka, includes the following: September 14, P. U. Cooperative Creamery. September 21, Farmers Union Royalty Company. Sept. 28, Rex Lear. These programs begin at 7:30 o'clock each Thursday evening.

## Get Your County Ready

Within a few days, there is going to be a big Farmers Union meeting in your county. This should be one of the biggest Farmers Union meetings ever held in your county.

Determine when and where this main meeting is to be held, then exert every effort to see that as many farmers as possible, whether members or not, come out to this meeting. You will have a good speaker or two on the program, besides your local leaders. This meeting will be the starting of a real Farmers Union Revival—the kind you have hoped for.

AT THIS MEETING A NEW FARMERS UNION IS TO BE BORN.

Help advertise this meeting. Much depends on it. Use your local Newspapers. They are all friendly to a movement which is doing so much for Kansas farmers.

The campaign is a success so far. Your organization has many volunteers available who are willing to work and sacrifice in order that the membership may be increased. It's a success as far as these volunteers can carry it; it's up to you and your county to see that it is a success from then on.

### THERE'S A REAL NEED FOR A BIGGER AND BETTER FARMERS UNION IN KANSAS

The one we have has done much good; but our job is so big and important to farmers that we need thousands more members.

WILLINGLY DO YOUR PART

### Must Keep On Delivering

A friend of ours who indulges in bits of sarcasm all too often remarked the other day that the first president of the Farmers Union, back in 1902, was a dentist.

"They chose a dentist," he said, "because they knew it would be like pulling teeth to get farmers to pay their dues."

Now we don't believe that. We do believe farmers get careless; we believe they put off paying dues to pay other obligations, but for the most part they come through as readily as any other class.

Maybe they're like the parishioner who was being urged by the negro minister to contribute to the church. The darky demurred and appeared reluctant to part with any cash.

"Don't you believe you owe something to the Lawd?" queried the minister.

"Yassuh," responded the ebony-hued one, "but the Lawd ain't pressin' me like some of the others."

A famous editor once said that a mail man isn't the only one who has to keep on delivering.

How true that is! It is especially true of a class organization like the Farmers Union. The greater the number of active and aggressive members we have, the more promptly and that reflect their views on state and national matters to the

state office at Salina—the greater the service your state office can render. It is a mutual proposition.

Your organization played no small part in creating sentiment for the Agricultural Adjustment Act. It was instrumental in getting the basis for allotments on the average produced between 1930-32, instead of on the production for 1933 alone, and as a result there will be about \$25,000,000 coming to Kansas farmers this fall from the federal government.

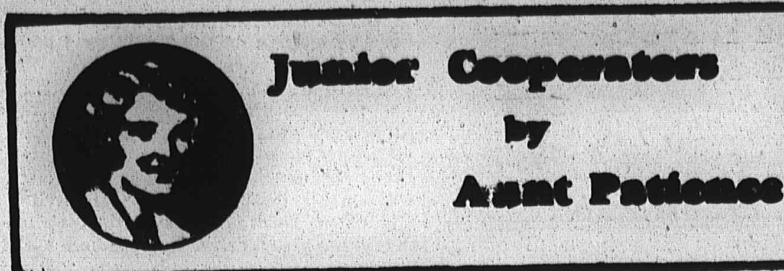
At the last session of the legislature, the Farmers Union, acting with other farm groups in this state, saved for farmers the exemption from paying taxes on gasoline used in the production of farm crops. Nebraska lost her exemption, and the farmers of that state are paying millions of dollars each year as a consequence.

The Farmers Union is going to bat for agriculture on many fronts. It will continue to do that so long as it has support from the field. As that support increases, the quality of its work will improve. Send in your dues today, and urge your neighbor who isn't a member, but who is "hitch-hiking" at your expense, perhaps unthoughtfully, to come in and help carry his fair share of the common load. "A mail man isn't the only one who has to keep on delivering."









## Junior Cooperators by Aunt Patience

**HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THIS DEPARTMENT**  
Any boy or girl between the ages of six and sixteen, whose father is a member in good standing of the Farmers' Union, who writes a letter for publication, can be a member of this department, and is entitled to a pin. The address to which all Juniors should send their letters is: Aunt Patience, in care of the KANSAS UNION FARMER, Salina, Kansas.

### JUNIOR LETTERS

Green, Kans., Aug. 28, 1933  
Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? I am fine. I would like a pin and a book when you get them. My birthday is March 21, and I am 11 years old and will be in the seventh grade. I would like to join your club, because I read the Farmers Union paper every week and it sounds very interesting. I would like the rose for a club flower. How soon will you have another essay contest. I'll try to send in each one if I can. I think it would be nice to win prizes like the other Juniors do especially the wrist watch. For pets I have six puppies and 2 old dogs, some chickens and a sheldland pony named Dan. School will be here soon won't it. Well, my letter is getting long, so I will close.

Your Junior  
Harriet E. Lang.

P. S.—I wish you would explain how to write the essays in the paper.

Dear Harriet:  
We won't have another essay contest for some time—but we are going to have another lesson soon. We will have another contest sometime, though—one that you can enter. Your pin will be sent at once, but we still do not have the notebooks. Yes, indeed, school will start before we know it—the summer has seemed short, hasn't it? I hope we can find your twin soon—you must watch the paper, too.

Opolis, Kans., Aug. 18, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience:  
I want to join your club. Will you please send me a pin. I have two gold fish. Their names are Flapper and Finley. I am ten years old and my birthday is December eighteenth. I would like the forget-me-not for a club flower. Please find my twin.  
Marjory Gould.

Dear Marjorie:

I am glad that you are to be one of our new Juniors—you pin will be sent right away. I love to watch gold fish—don't you? I had two once—their names were Jack and Jill. I'll be watching for your twin—Aunt Patience.

Baldwin, Kans., Aug. 19, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience:  
How are you? I am fine. It is pretty hot here. I live on a farm. My pets are a fox terrier dog named Gyp and a mother cat and her kittens. I would like to join your club. I am 9 years old and my birthday is January 20. I will be in the fifth grade this fall. Please send me a pin. I think the forget-me-not is nice for a club flower. I read the Junior Cooperators' page every week and think it is very nice. Is that your picture in the corner of the page? Well, I guess I will close as I have run out of things to tell you.  
Your friend,  
Geneva Reynolds,  
P. S. Please help me find my twin.

Dear Geneva:

I was glad to get your letter and to know that you want to become one of us. I've registered your vote for club flower and thank you for your compliment about the Junior page. We are sort of having a guessing contest about the picture—what do you think? I surely will be watching for your twin—and also for another letter from you—Aunt Patience.



7994. Ladies' House Dress  
Designed in Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46. Size 38 requires 4 1/2 yards of 32 inch material. To finish with bias binding requires 3 1/2 yards 1 1/2 inch wide. Price 15c.

7838. Boys' Two Piece Suit.  
Designed in Sizes: 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 6 requires 1 1/4 yard of 54 inch material. To line the coat, requires 1 1/4 yard of 35 inch lining. Price 15c.

BOOK OF FASHIONS, FALL AND WINTER 1933-34. Send 12c in silver or stamps for our FALL AND WINTER BOOK OF FASHIONS containing 230 designs of Misses' and Children's Patterns; also Hints to the Home Dressmaker.  
Order patterns from Aunt Patience, box 48, Salina, Kansas.

McPherson, Kans., Aug. 25, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience:  
How are you? I am fine. I expect you will think me funny for writing to you now, because it has been over a year since I wrote last. Did you enjoy your vacation? I haven't found my twin yet, but I read the letters every week. There was one December 21 that is very near mine for mine is December 20. I wish if I have a twin either he or she would write.

I think the forget-me-not would be a good flower for this club if every time you thought of the club you would think of the flower—"forget-me-not," and would write to me. I think some of the Juniors. I think I will vote for the forget-me-not.

I have two sisters, one is 9 years old, her name is Phyllis, the other one is 5 years, her name is Carolyn. Will you put her name on the cradle roll?

Well, I guess I will close.  
I wish some of the Juniors would write to me. I will answer all letters.  
Your member,  
Betty Jane Curtis.

Dear Betty Jane:

Indeed it has been a long time since you've written and you don't know how glad I was to hear from you. Yes, I had a nice time on my vacation—did you? I think, when we can't find our exact "twins," we can take one near our birthday dates—the fact that the ages are nearly the same should be more important than exactly the same birthday date. Yes, if the forget-me-not would have that effect on the members of the club—I'd be tempted to stuff the ballot box, so that it would win! I was glad to get Carolyn's name for our Cradle Roll—and I'm going to expect another letter from you soon—Aunt Patience.

Wellington, Kans., Aug. 18, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience:  
I would like to become a member of your club. I am 14 years old. My birthday is April 26. I will be a sophomore in school this year. Please send me a pin. I think the forget-me-not would be a good club flower.  
Your new member,  
Lorraine Gensch.  
P. S. Please help me find a twin.

Dear Dorraine:

We are all glad to have you as a new member of our club, and I hope you'll like us. Your pin will be sent right away—and I'm glad you've sent in your vote for club flower so promptly. I'll keep your birthday date in mind—I think we can find a twin for you soon—Aunt Patience.

Belle Plaine, Kans., Aug. 25, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience:  
How are you? I am well. I have a little pet chicken. I am 10 years old. I would like to join your club. I have a pet pig.  
My birthday is July 13. I would like a pin.  
Your friend,  
Junior Nugen.

Dear Junior:

I'm well, too, thank you, and I'm very glad that you are to become a member of our club. I had a pet pig when I was a little girl—he fell from a table one day and was injured. Your pin will be sent very soon—Aunt Patience.

Belle Plaine, Kans., Aug. 25, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience:  
How are you? I am well. I am glad the children are well now.  
I have a pet kitten. I like the kitten. We have 4 little kittens. I would like to join your club. I am 14 years old. My birthday is October 5.  
I would like a pin.  
Your friend, Charles Nugen

Dear Charles:

I'm glad that you are to become a Junior Cooperator and I'll send your pin right away. I'll try to find a twin for you—you must watch the paper, too. We have a great many October birthdays. We'll expect to hear from you again soon—Aunt Patience.

Belle Plaine, Kans., Aug. 25, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience:  
How are you? I am well. I have 4 little pet chickens. We have 7 little pigs.  
I would like to join your club. I am 11 years old. My birthday is December 18. I would like a pin.  
Your friend,  
Harold Lee Nugen.

Dear Harold:

You are lucky—I have a twin for you, all ready-made. Her name is Marjory Gould and she lives in Opolis, Kansas. She is ten years old and will be eleven on December 18. You must write to her. I'm glad you are going to be a Junior and I'll send your pin this week—Aunt Patience.

Galesburg, Kans., Aug. 8, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience:  
I thought I would write you a few lines now that I have time and thank you and the Farmers Union for the sewing set I received. I think it very pretty and also handy and useful.  
How do you like this hot weather? I wish it would rain. I will be a sophomore in Galesburg high school this year. I am fifteen years old and my birthday is on Christmas, December 25. Do I have a twin? If so, I hope to receive a letter from her. I would like for other Juniors near my age to write to me. What flower is in the lead for our club flower now? I hope the forget-me-not wins.  
I will close.  
As ever,  
Ruby Baldwin.

Dear Ruby:

I'm very glad that you liked the pencil—and I was glad, too, to get your vote for our club flower. I think we can find your twin soon and don't forget to watch for the next lesson—Aunt Patience.

Galesburg, Kans., Aug. 8, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience:

How are you? We are fine. The weather is sure hot isn't it? We need a rain awfully bad. We have eight geese, four little ones, four big ones. We also have a dog named Prince. We both vote for the forget-me-not. It won't be long until our school starts. We go to Meeker school. I am 10 years old. My birthday is May 31. My sister, Alma is 7. Her birthday is January 25. Have we either a twin.

Mother is canning some pickles. Our grapes are getting ripe now.  
Well we must close.  
Your two nieces,  
Ada Lee and Alma Baldwin.  
P. S.—Alma and I both vote for the club colors to be purple and gold—purple for the petals and gold for the center.

Dear Ada Lee and Alma:

I'm fine, too—thanks and I'm glad that you are. Yes, it's been awfully hot—and I was glad to receive your votes. Yes, school has started by this time for most of us—and I'm sure we can find your twins soon. Um-m-h! How I love home made pickles and grapes, too. I wish I could visit you. Those colors would be nice—be sure to write soon again—Aunt Patience.

Conway Springs, Kans., Aug. 18, 1933

Dear Aunt Patience:  
I would like to become a member of your club. I am 9 years old and my birthday is August 14. I had a dress and a pair of anklets. I am in the fourth grade. I have a cat named Tiger and a dog named Brownie. I read the Junior Cooperators' page every week. Will you put your picture in the paper. I think the forget-me-not would be a good club flower.  
Your friend,  
Dorothy Burnett.

Dear Dorothy:

Welcome to our Club—I hope you will like being one of us. Those were nice birthday presents and I'm glad that you like to read our Page. I think you'll like it more, now that you're a member. Your pin will be sent right away and some of the Juniors seem to think that my picture is already in the paper. The sunflower will have to hurry to get more votes, if it is to win the contest for club flower—for the forget-me-not is almost catching up with it—Aunt Patience.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

A VERSATILE FRUIT

The grape is really a versatile fruit. Grape butter, grape jam, grape jelly and the most popular jelly of all—grape jelly—can easily be made from it. As well as such unusual and delightful things as Venison jelly.

If your cupboard is among those which have suffered from the failure of one or more fruit crops, try some of these recipes. And even if you have "put up" quantities of other fruits, remember that no well-stocked cupboard is complete without a supply of grape jam and jelly.

Many Uses

For you can use them in dozens of different ways.

What better beginning for a cold winter morning than grape jelly? Or perhaps with English muffins. Grape butter on toast scones will delight the most fastidious tea guest. With roast pork becoming popular with the family again, how pleasant to have Venison jelly to serve with it! And, of course, spiced grape relish will complement any mild meat that needs a little tang to be thoroughly delightful.

Not only are jellies delicious to eat and a valuable food because the sugar in them is a splendid source of energy, but right now they are inexpensive to make. This probably will be the last season for some time, of even moderate prices, to judge from the way all commodities are going up.

Besides, jellies are no trouble to make nowadays if you use improved

1933 methods and recipes such as these:

Venison Jelly  
(Using fresh grapes)  
4 1-2 cups (2 1-2 lbs.) juice.  
8 cups (3 1-2 lbs.) sugar.  
1-2 bottle fruit pectin.

To prepare juice, stem 3 pounds fully ripe grapes and crush thoroughly. Add 1-2 cup apple vinegar, 1 teaspoon cloves, and 2 teaspoons cinnamon. Bring to a boil. Cover, and simmer 10 minutes. Place fruit in jelly cloth or bag and squeeze out juice.

Measure sugar and juice into large saucepan and mix. Bring to a boil over hottest fire and at once add bottled fruit pectin, stirring constantly (continued on page 4)

Contracted Land  
MAY BE USED FOR  
SEVEN PURPOSES

(continued from page 1)

mended as windbreaks and for beautifying the home.

Soy-beans, cow peas, vetch, rye field peas, crimson clover, and sweet clover are among the recommended green manure crops which may be planted on contracted acreage, provided they are plowed under for soil improvement.

While these rulings may seem rather strict, the extension service wants every wheat grower to realize that the ultimate purpose of the entire program is to bring the price of wheat back to a parity with the period of 1909 to 1914. By studying the illustration in this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer, it will be noted that the farmer must raise nearly three times as much wheat now as in 1914 to purchase the same goods.

This parity will be restored, partially, by the cash adjustment payments but more by reducing agricultural production. The government has called for 15 per cent reduction in wheat acreage to relieve overproduction. Should production of other nationally produced and consumed crops be increased, the purpose of the plan would be defeated.

SEEK TO APPLY  
ADJUSTMENT ACT  
TO BUTTER FAT

(continued from page 1)

control of corn and hog production that is an indispensable requirement that it be such that no producer could afford not to participate. Therefore, such a provision in this paragraph, which is absolutely necessary for the successful operation of the suggestions in this memorandum.

A more simple, but more stringent method of giving the price advantage to members would be to limit all purchases to the product of members. Then the non-members would be without a market. Under either procedure, some kind of evidence of membership would be required for the higher price. This could be a certificate number or a coupon form. Processors are of the opinion that this could be worked out in such a way as to avoid burdensome detail.

4-The contract with the producer would be used to put into operation any plan whatsoever deemed desirable for production control by writing into the contract as an obligation of the producer. It is not necessary to anticipate altogether in this respect. There should be in this contract a blanket provision obligating the producer to carry out any and all requirements made by the Secretary of Agriculture, whether set forth in the contract or not. This is exceedingly important because some superior plan of procedure not even conceived before the plan in inaugurated might be developed from experience with the plan. Furthermore, this would give the department complete freedom of action to deal with any unforeseen condition arising later.

5-In addition to the blanket clause any desired number of specific obligations could be written into the contract each to become operative upon proclamation by the Secretary of Agriculture. The following are suggested provisions, given herewith not as representing a final selection of proposals but rather to illustrate how comprehensive the plan would be:

A-Processors would be required not to buy or sell butterfat at less than the proclaimed price. They would thus support the processors, who would be helped by the marketing agreement (or under their licenses, if licenses are used) to pay the proclaimed price to all producers shown by county association certificates to be members in good standing.

B-The producer could be required to decrease his number of milk cows either by disposing of boarders or selling a given percentage of cows in reference to the five-year average number of milk cows on the farm. This could be worked out with the county as a unit. That is to say, if the members of a county association were milking 10,000 cows and it is desired to reduce by 10 per cent, the county could comply by showing sale of 1,000. But individual farmers could vary the percentage by agreement with one

another. If a farmer with ten cows wanted to sell two boarders and buy a good cow from a neighbor's herd of ten, the desired result would be obtained. This the reduction could be varied to suit conditions on farms.

C-Processors could be required to reduce arbitrarily their marketings either by holding off the market a percentage of production or by making a reduction as compared to a previous marketing record to be submitted by him satisfactorily supporting evidence.

D-Processors could be required to cooperate with the processor in taking a certain percentage of butterfat out of the market by a donation of it to relief agencies. This would mean that the processors for a given period of time would pay for perhaps eighty or ninety per cent only of the cream and balance would be turned over to relief organizations.

E-The producer, by all means, should be required to keep an accurate record of sales. Such a record, of course, would be the basis for a required decrease in marketings after the first year, since there would be a record of the amounts marketed in the same period of the preceding year.

F-The burden of proof at all times would be upon the producer to show compliance with contract. He should be issued a certificate just for one month showing his standing. His certificate could be used by him to secure the preferred price from the processors either by using the number of the certificate or by using a coupon form.

G-The county production control association should set up a state board, and the state board should be represented on a national Board which would cooperate with a similar body representing the processors in assisting the Department of Agriculture in administration of the plan. This would give the producers a voice at all times and their conclusions, as expressed by a majority, would go directly to the administration at Washington.

H-With the application of this plan, import duties on vegetable oils, entering butter substitutes should be increased to correspond with a higher price for butterfat. Frankly, I do not subscribe to any suggestion that a fair price for butter should be obtained solely by loading the competition with taxes. Producers of butterfat should be required to do their part by cooperative action to relate production to demand. On the other hand, such cooperation should be supported by increased duties on imports of substitute oils to maintain a reasonable parity between the two markets. They would then continue to be competitive but with no undue advantage to others. Some attention should also be given to the import duty on butter. If no processing tax is levied on butter, there would be no corresponding increase in the import duty. Either this or the higher duty on vegetable oils presumably could be secured either through licensing of imports under Section 3 (e) of the NRA or by action of the Federal Tariff Commission.

This memorandum is not an attempt to work out the proposals in details, but rather to suggest in skeleton form its essential elements. Its great advantage would be its comprehensiveness and flexibility, because under it the administration, with the assistance of the boards representing the producers and the processors, could deal with any situation that might arise. Producers would surely cooperate because failure to do so would subject them to a penalty prohibitive in its cost to them.

No reference is made in this memorandum of milk-producing areas, as the Department has announced a special plan for them. Of course any butterfat producers in these areas would be obliged to join the local butterfat production control association, in order to get the preferred price, whether or not he sells milk as such.

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