



The Kansas Union Farmer



ORGANIZATION

EDUCATION

COOPERATION

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PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSOCIATIONS ARE EXPLAINED IN TALK

Secretary-Treasurer of Salina Production Credit Association Gives Facts and Figures on Farmers Union Radio Program

IS A COOPERATIVE

Wilfred Nelson Tells of Advantages of Loan Setup, and Pleads for More Complete Cooperation Among Kansas Farmers

The work and progress of the Salina Production Credit Association, which has offices in the Farmers Union Insurance Company Bldg., Salina, was explained recently in a talk by Wilfred Nelson, Secretary-Treasurer of the Association. Mr. Nelson spoke on the regular Farmers Union period of broadcast on Station KFBI, the Abilene station. This paper is glad to print this talk as a matter of information to all who may be interested. The talk follows:

Production Credit Association

Three years ago the economical structure of the nation was so demoralized that credit institutions supplying farmers' borrowing needs were paralyzed and the resulting liquidation of farm commodities and farm livestock was so terrific that farm commodity values dwindled to practically nothing. Because of this serious situation the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporations were set up to loan money to farmers to enable them to hold their farm products and livestock until such time that farm prices were reestablished.

These were emergency organizations, and the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation at Wichita for the 9th Federal Reserve District in a short time loaned some 50 millions of dollars to farmers in the four states of Oklahoma, Colorado, New Mexico and Kansas. That crisis and the resultant depletion of farm commodity values made apparent the need of a permanent credit institution for farmers unaffected by the status of the loanable deposit fund in the local community. Consequently the Production Credit Corporations were set up, and the Production Credit Corporation of Wichita with its 42 local Production Credit Associations, of which your Salina Production Credit Association is one, was established for the purpose of affording you as farmers a permanent credit institution unaffected by the stringencies of a depositary system. It was established to loan you money at cost and on a plan with repayment privileges in accordance with your operations.

The rate of interest at the present time is only 5 per cent and this is the first time in the history of agriculture that the farmer has had an opportunity to stand with other industry on an equal footing in the money markets of the nation and secure his working capital at cost. Not one cent of the money loaned to you by the Salina Production Credit Association is loaned from government funds, but is rather derived from the sale of debentures issued by the Federal Intermediate Credit Corporation of Wichita, backed by your notes and chattel mortgages.

Through the Salina Production Credit Association, operating in the six counties of Salina, Ottawa, Lincoln, Ellsworth, Rice and McPherson, you can borrow money for all agricultural purposes, including the harvesting and production of crops of all kinds; the raising, breeding, fattening and purchasing of livestock of all kinds on a reasonably long term basis, not to exceed one year without renewal and on a plan designed to fit into your farming program.

When your loan is originally made you may budget your operating expenses for the year and borrow enough money to take care of those expenses but you do not need to accept the use of all this money at the time you borrow it. You may accept the use of this money in installments as you need it, paying interest on it only as it is disbursed for your use and only for the period of time you use it. This alone results in a considerable saving to you.

You may repay your loan as you market your crops and your livestock during your regular marketing periods. This gives you a plan sufficient to elastic to meet any requirements you might ask of it. For your ultimate protection as a borrower, loans are made only on a business like basis in a business like manner with adequate security and a repayment plan, and it is not intended, nor desired that your Association should loan you a lot of money when times are good and credit is easy and then shut down when credit is otherwise tight. It is rather intended that this Association shall serve you in hard times as well as in good times.

Business Welcomes It

Business and professional men welcome the Production Credit plan. Money is said to have a turnover of about 8 or 9 times a year. This means that when \$50,000.00 of new money is loaned in your community, the resultant turnover in the year's time is approximately \$400,000.00. This turnover of business activity assists in creating a demand for farm products and stimulating farm commodity prices.

Members of the Salina Production Credit Association are proud to be obtaining their credit needs from it for they realize they are reaping the benefits in savings which heretofore represented expenses. A reduction in the interest rate paid by the farmers of Kansas of only 1 per cent would

be equivalent to an average reduction in taxes of 20 per cent.

The popularity of your association is reflected in the fact that it extended over \$40,000.00 in loans to farmers during the month of April and has made loans aggregating over \$90,000.00 during the first four months of the year. The soundness of the plan is evidenced by the fact that during the same period over \$50,000.00 in repayments have been made. Loans range in size from \$50.00 to over \$15,000.00 and average approximately \$900.00 each. Just as much consideration is given to the large borrower as well as to the small borrower. Whether you are a small operator or a large operator your problems and needs are same, and seriously considered with you. Application writers are set up in each county seat town to whom you may go if you wish to make your application. The different application writers are Harold Russell at Minnehass, Edgar Baker at Lincoln, W. H. Holt at Ellsworth, H. C. Shenkley at Lyons and C. W. Steves at McPherson. These men are all well acquainted with our plan and can take your applications for loans or if you prefer you may come to our office in the Farmers Union Insurance Building in Salina, Kansas.

Is Cooperative

The Salina Production Credit Association is organized on a cooperative plan. It is cooperative because through it you pool your credit needs together in such a manner that you tap the moneyed interests of the nation to secure funds for your borrowing needs at cost. It is cooperative because you buy 5 per cent of the amount of your loan in the Association in stock and elect your own directors. It is cooperative because the directors you elect manage the affairs of the Association and the government supplying the original capital in a supervisory capacity only.

Vital Program

Farmer friends, this is one more step in cooperation which is so vital to the welfare of agriculture. Agriculture, from the time Abraham came from his herds and flocks has been the basic industry of the world, and it will continue to be the basic industry of the world but it needs more organization. It has been hindered in the past by selfish industrial interests and widespread propaganda is today being hurled at your "Triple A" program by selfish industrial interests; but as a farmer myself, I believe that farmers will wisely protect the tariff instituted for their benefit. Our "Triple A" program has not been perfect in all its phases and it will not and cannot be perfect, but it is an organized plan, cooperative in nature, that has accomplished much for agriculture and if given a reasonable chance it will accomplish much more in the future.

TEMPORARY FORAGE CROPS FIT BACK-TO-GRASS MOVE

Temporary or supplemental hay and pasture plants have an important place in the farm crop program. They retard wind and rain erosion, improve the soil, and control the weeds. They also supplement the hay and pasture crops. A big job this year because of the injury to pastures and meadows by drought. In 1935 they must take care of much of the 25,000,000 acres of permanent acreage of permanent pastures, because of their greater carrying capacity for short periods, says H. N. Vinal, forage crops specialist in the Department.

The careful farmer resists his permanent pastures at critical times and shifts to temporary pastures. He makes the greatest use of all pastures when the grass is immature, and high in protein and palatability.

TWO RAINDROPS IN DAKOTA EQUAL TO THREE IN TEXAS

Knowing the annual rainfall for any region is not enough to determine the effect of this climatic factor on crops. High temperatures in the year around offset rainfall by increasing the effectiveness of the moisture available for plants. Thus an annual rainfall of 20 inches in North Dakota may be equivalent in producing crops to 30 inches in Texas, where the yearly evaporation is twice as great as near the Canadian border. The natural vegetation and crops characteristic of the humid East may be found as far West as the ninety-ninth meridian in the Dakotas and Nebraska, while in the States to the south the shift from humid to semiarid crops takes place more nearly at the ninety-seventh meridian.

Of the four factors which usually determine what crops are to be grown—precipitation, temperature, soil, and topography—temperature is, of course, the most important in the humid East and in a small area along the Pacific coast in Washington, Oregon, and northern California, while rainfall is the determining factor in the Great Plains, and the western inter-Mountain section.

We know a printer who pays dues of \$5 per month to his Union and wouldn't think of dropping his membership. Why should a farmer, at \$2.75 per year, think of dropping his membership in his own organization?

FARMERS READY TO PLANT ROW CROPS IN WESTERN KANSAS

Ward, in Trip to Western Kansas, Finds Farmers Thankful for Wheat Benefits, and with Wonderful Courage to Go Ahead

WANT 'FARMER TARIFF'

Kansas Farmers Beginning to Realize Benefits of Cooperation; Farmers Union Offers Setup through Which Farmers Can Cooperate

In his radio talk on Wednesday last week, Cal Ward, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, spoke of the changed appearance of the western Kansas farm picture brought about by the recent rains. He also spoke of the unbroken spirit of the western Kansas farmer who have gone through one of the worst droughts in history. Mr. Ward's talk was made on the regular daily broadcast period of the Kansas Farmers Union over KFBI, which is from 12:10 to 12:25 p. m. each day. The text of the talk follows:

We have had good rains and everybody is happy. The rains have effected a pretty well over the state and our dust storms are probably a thing of the past, for this season.

We will not have to worry any more about the farmers of western Kansas listing up their wheat fields. All over our great state farmers are taking on new courage and vigor. This is a democratic nation and our dust storms are probably a thing of the past, for this season.

I have just returned from a two-day trip into northwestern Kansas. I spoke to a large group of farmers at Hoxie Monday afternoon and to a large delegation at Oberlin yesterday. In both cases, the farmers of western Kansas are not giving up the ship, even though they have had two or three drought years and have raised little or nothing. They know western Kansas will come back, and I admire their spirit.

I expect to go into Oklahoma and hold large meetings the last three days of this week. As I go from place to place I find farmers are becoming more acquainted and familiar with the various programs which are being offered them by the government. This is a democratic nation and everybody is permitted to speak their own minds without fear.

It is my contention that the farmers of Kansas and of the nation are going to hold on to our present farm program until we can get something better. We are not going to junk it and throw it to the lions in a day. Simply because it is beginning to bear fruit.

Farm commodity price levels, take it the United States over, are twice as high as they were two years ago, and thus benefit payments which have come back to the farmer have saved literally thousands of farmers. Why being thrust entirely onto the emergency relief pay rolls of our Government.

The processors tax is the farmers' tariff. The industrial east has always been recipient and beneficiary of tariffs and the processors tax is only the means by which money is raised to pay the tariff. A party price, or the difference between what he receives at his market place and what he ought to receive.

Therefore, the farmers of the United States will not be hamstringed and hounded out of the first national legislation in the history of the country which has helped out so wonderfully well.

The farmers of Kansas are also beginning to realize the benefits which come through cooperation. Our elevators, our stores, our cream stations, our cooperative oil companies, and other cooperatives are becoming stronger and stronger. Farmers should stand up collectively if we want to obtain the best results.

The farmer must get in a position where he has something to say about the price he receives for his commodity. He can do that if he will join hands with his neighbor and patronize his cooperative. If he still continues to boast of his personal independence and his rugged individualism, then he will have to take matters as they come; but it is my firm belief that we are approaching better days for agriculture and that we must continue to keep ourselves tied together by contract in order that we may regulate our production, either upward or downward, in such a way that we can receive cost of production, or an American price for our labor and soil.

The Farmers Union of Kansas offers the avenue through which farmers can cooperate. We need your membership, as farmers, in this organization. It does not cost you but a little, to join the Farmers Union. If you do not have a local in your community, write a letter or postal card to the Kansas Farmers Union at Salina, Kansas, telling us your desires and wishes.

I have been in this work as a farm leader for several years and I am convinced beyond any possible question of doubt that the farmers of this country will receive benefits, both for themselves today and our children tomorrow, comparable to the way we join hands in organization.

I sincerely ask you to join the Farmers Union, which is a militant practical organization of dirt farmers.

NO OBLIGATION

"Voting in the national wheat referendum on May 25th places no obligation upon any farmer to sign a new adjustment contract," George E. Farrell, director of the division of grains of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced this week. "Reports that participation in the referendum obligates the producer to sign another wheat contracts are incorrect."

Mr. Farrell pointed out that the referendum is simply upon the question of whether farmers favor continuing a wheat adjustment program after the present one expires, that it is open to both signers of the present contract and non-signers and that "Every eligible farmer may vote in the referendum without obligating himself in any way," Mr. Farrell said.

2ND SHIPMENT OF CO-OP OIL GOES ACROSS THE SEA

Cooperative Wholesale Society of France Orders 50 Barrels of Lubricating Oil from Consumers Cooperative Association

SECOND IN 3 MONTHS

First International Shipment to Cooperative Wholesale Society in Estonia; French Cooperative Operates Big Business

An order for 50 barrels of lubricating oil was received yesterday by the Consumers Cooperative Association, North Kansas City, from the Cooperative Wholesale Society of France. Shipment will be made at once from the compounding plant by rail to New Orleans and thence to La Havre by boat. This is the second shipment to a European cooperative within three months, the first having gone to the Cooperative Wholesale Society of Estonia on March 8. In both cases, the purchaser will later receive the net profit on his purchase in the form of a cooperative patronage dividend.

The French society has a membership of 1274 local consumers' societies and does a gross annual business of \$35,000,000. It operates four canneries, a chocolate factory, three coffee roasteries, three shoe factories, one slipper factory, a dress-making establishment and perfume factory. It also owns a salt mine and operates 200 win tax cars for bringing wine from the vineyards of southern France to the local consumers' stores. Other articles handled are automobiles, trucks, tires, electric lamps and household appliances and supplies.

A. Clever, general manager of the French organization, is also president of the International Cooperative Wholesale Society, which numbers 25 national cooperative groups and arranges international trade between its members on a basis of non-profit service. Howard A. Cowden, president of Consumers Cooperative Association, was one of the U. S. representatives at the annual meeting of the International cooperative Society in London last September.

DUST STORMS IN OTHER LANDS

Spectacular dust storms, such as have been frequent recently in this country, occur from time to time in many other parts of the world, says the United States Weather Bureau.

One of the most remarkable dust-falls in history resulted from a great storm which swept over the steppes of southern Ukraine in 1923, blowing up such dense clouds of dust that day was turned into night. Such events are known on the Russian steppes as "black storms." It was estimated that 15,000,000 tons of earth was swept up from the soil. The greater part of this was deposited within the Ukraine, but about 2,000,000 tons fell in Rumania and 1,500,000 tons in Poland.

In March 1901, heavy dust storms occurred in the deserts of southern Algeria. A cyclonic storm sucked up dust and deposited it over an area extending as far as 2,500 miles from the place of origin. Reports from hundreds of observers indicated that 1,800,000 tons of dust fell over Europe, one-third of which fell north of the Alps. On the African coast the deposit was estimated at 150,000,000 tons.

In 1902, a dust storm swept nearly the whole of Australia and the surrounding ocean as far away as New Zealand. At Melbourne, according to one account, "the dust was at times suffocatingly dense and the upper air was loaded with it; that the sun was rarely visible. In many inland towns the darkness produced almost equaled that of the blackest night, and in the houses nothing could be done without the aid of artificial means of lighting." Added to this were some phenomena of an even more terrifying character. At Boort and in some parts of the Riverina the storm was accompanied by a sort of global lightning, and "fireballs" were seen falling on the fields and roads.

Electrical displays in the form of brush discharges (St. Elmo's fire) are not uncommon in connection with our American dust storms.

Treating sorghum seed with copper carbonate dust often increases germination from 10 to 40 per cent. With good seed so scarce, every care should be taken to obtain a good stand. Seed treatment also will control kernel smut.

FRAZIER-LEMKE BILL WILL PASS IF VOTED UPON

Petition to Force Vote Now Has 162 Signatures, but Powerful Money Interests of Non-Agricultural East Continue to Block It

KANSANS FOR BILL

Entire Kansas Delegation Openly Favors Refinance Bill; Great Need for Membership in Union which has Long Fought for the Bill

Speaking of the progress of the Frazier-Lemke Refinance bill in Congress, William Lemke, congressman from North Dakota, and co-author of the bill has this to say in a recently released letter:

"We now have 162 signers on the petition at the speaker's desk to discharge the committee, and bring the Frazier-Lemke Refinance bill on to the floor for a vote. The bill has been before Congress since 1931. There never was a time since then that, if those in charge of the legislation had been honest with the people of this country and permitted the bill to come out for a vote, but what it would have carried. The reason that we cannot get it out on the floor is because those who advise the administration know that it will pass, because the majority of the members are not vote against it. The truth is that the majority of the members of the House are for this bill wholeheartedly, because they know it will resurrect agriculture, and thereby give material assistance to every other industry and business in this nation."

In this connection, it may be stated that Kansas farmers have shown beyond any question of doubt their overwhelming support for the passage of this measure. The Kansas Farmers Union has gone on record repeatedly for it, in unmistakable demands. The Kansas state legislature has asked Congress to pass it. The entire Kansas delegation in Washington stands pat for the passage of the law. One of the Kansas Congressmen, Clifford Hope, is a ranking member of the House Committee of Agriculture, and the committee has reported the bill out and has recommended its passage. All the other Congressmen from the state of Kansas, have signed the petition asking for swift action, and asking, further, that the committee be discharged and the measure brought to a vote. Our Kansas Senators are also for the bill.

The fact that powerful interests, representing a small class of non-agriculturalists in the East, have thus far been able to prevent a vote on the Frazier-Lemke Refinance bill, shows them up as being opposed to the best interests of our farmers. Such a thing only emphasizes the urgent need for more membership in the farmers' own organization which has consistently fought for this measure.

ARGENTINE METHODS OF MARKETING

John B. Gage looked out upon the stock yards at Kansas City, where numerous buyers move in and out among thousands of cattle of all descriptions. Whereupon he recalled the lamentations of several South American cattlemen that in the whole of the great Argentine cattle area there is no scene of the kind depicting competition in the purchase of live stock, because there are no public stock markets in Argentina.

What a situation does the cattle industry of Argentina, particularly to the small raiser (the "Forro" man) of Argentina, who is graphically described by Mr. Gage as "When our live stock prices were so low last year and the year before, millions of pounds of Argentine beef entered consumption channels of the United States after jumping over our tariff wall. Can you appreciate how little the South American stockman must have received for the cattle whose beef went into those cans?"

Approximately 20 per cent of Argentine cattle die on the range because no market is available for the surplus of off-grades. The marketing methods followed there have resulted in a live stock industry dominated and controlled by a comparatively few landowners, who manage their great estates with the help of peon labor. The independent small farmer, who is the backbone of United States agriculture, does not exist in the Argentine. The big cattle producer makes a dicker with the packer buyer and the smaller fellow, who may be the big fellow's neighbor, is completely at the buyer's mercy."

Mr. Gage went on to say that equality of price to all, irrespective of the size of the consignment or personality of the owner, which is characteristic of the public markets of the United States, is unknown in the Argentine. It is lamentable, however, that the trend in the United States is toward the Argentine marketing system. Mr. Gage cited figures to show that since this trend began about fifteen years ago the percentage of the meat consumer's dollar realized by the stockman has practically been cut in two while the processing and distributing percentage has doubled.

In the light of all these disclosures doesn't it seem that stockmen and farmers can hasten better days by facing about and re-establishing the competitive market as the only method or guaranteeing fair prices?—Kansas City Drivers-Telegram.

CORNFIELD MEASURING TO START IMMEDIATELY

Measuring of corn acres under 1935 AAA corn-hog contracts will be in full swing by May 27 and will be completed in Kansas by June 20, according to present plans.

In preparation for launching the measuring drive, Kansas AAA officials Saturday attended a regional corn-hog compliance meeting in Kansas City, Missouri, where details of the work were explained by Arden McKee, AAA fieldman, Claude K. Wickard, Washington, D. C., chief of the corn-hog section, and W. O. Fraser, also from Washington, administrative officer of the corn-hog compliance division.

Kansans attending the meeting, included L. C. Williams, who is in charge of AAA compliance; E. H. Leker and O. B. Glover, college extension service representatives; E. H. Hodgson, Little River, member of the state board of review; and H. W. Behrens, Lyndon, and Emmett Blood, Wichita, AAA fieldmen.

FIND BINDWEED SEEDS PLANTED WITH THE OATS

Farmers Discover Bindweed Seeds Were Mixed in Oats and Steps Must be Taken to Eradicate Weeds Now

SUGGESTED REMEDIES

The seriousness of bindweed menace to Kansas farmers in many sections of the state has caused some concern to follow the announcement that considerable bindweed seed was planted this spring along with the oats crop, due to the fact that seed of the noxious weed was mixed with the oats seed in many instances. Of course, the farmers did not know of the presence of the weed seed.

Ways to repair the damage done have been the object of study on the part of agronomists of the Kansas State College. One way suggested is to disk or pasture out the oats at once, in order to kill all growth, then to cultivate often enough to prevent weeds from starting.

Then, after June 1, this ground should be plowed and sown thickly to cane for hay. Repeat this process next year, or plant to a cultivated crop.

Another method can be used if the land was disked to kill weeds before the middle of May. It should be cultivated again as soon as weed growth starts, plowed about July 1, and seeded to a crop of wheat. Oats may be seeded later to wheat for fall and early spring planting. If the latter seeding is done, the land should be broken by May 1 next spring and planted to a cultivated crop after May 15.

A third method is to disk out the oats early to kill bindweed seedlings, disk again in about two weeks, and plant to corn or sorghums. The land should be cultivated thoroughly.

In any event, if bindweed seed has been distributed, it will be necessary to watch the field closely for three or four years.

WHEAT FARMER NOT TO BE FOOLED

Dan Casement, Manhattan, Kan., stockman, and critic of all farm legislation, in an attack upon the farm program before the Missouri Bankers' Association asked, "Did we demand for farmers as an investment. It comes from folks with money, in every walk of life. Oil operators are 'salting down' some properties, and even since the improvement in the securities market favored it, there has been some cashing of securities for reinvestment in farm lands—prices for which all agree, had touched bottom."

"The situation is national. Each of the 12 Land Banks sold its land higher in 1934 than in 1933, the average gain being 20 per cent. Our price gain in this district was 38 1/2 per cent for 1934 over 1933, and 20 per cent for 1935 over 1934. The rate at which we are now selling farms is double that of last year."

Corn apparently has hit its peak and is headed for some lower levels during the remainder of the spring and summer feeding period, says Vance M. Rucker, Extension Marketing Specialist, Kansas State College. This is indicated by several things as follows:

First, when wheat had some strength a few weeks ago, corn did not rally and come back with it. Second, the visible supply or disappearance has been materially lower in the past week or two than it was in the same period a year ago. A much lower consumptive demand is indicated.

Third, the price on Argentine corn for May and June shipment has worked into relations for shipment to the United States. Argentine corn laid down on the Atlantic seaboard would cost 7 1/2 cents a bushel, including the 25 cent a bushel duty. This is enough lower than the domestic price that large shipments into this country may result in spite of the inferior quality of the Argentine corn.

Fourth, the Corn Belt has plenty of moisture to start 1935 corn crop as well as average. These facts indicate that steady to lower corn prices are the best that can be expected.

"How's your wife getting along with her driving, Abe?" "She took a turn for the worse last week, Mose."—Bibi Brith Magazine.

FARMS SELLING FASTER AND AT HIGHER PRICES

Land Bank at Wichita Has Sold 33 Kansas Farms in Four Months Averaging \$23.38 per Acre; Only 33 Sold All Last Year

LIST AVAILABLE FARMS

Now Notice a Demand for Farms for Investments, Says President Hugh Harrell; Oil Operators Investing Money in Farms

"In 1933 the Federal Land Bank of Wichita sold 167 farms and ranches at an average price of \$8 per acre. In 1934 it sold 137 at an average price of \$11.16 per acre. For the first four months of 1935 we have sold 94 farms and ranches (or at the rate of 282 a year) for an average of \$23.38 per acre." Thus does President Hugh L. Harrell of the Land Bank, answer the question: "Is the demand for farm land improving?"

"For Kansas, the Land Bank sales for the first four months of this year were 33 farms, totaling 7,284.7 acres and bringing \$70,350.88. This is an average of \$23.38 an acre. In the first five months last year only four of our Kansas farms were sold and in the whole year, only 33, the same number, for almost the same amount of money realized prior to May 1 this year."

"These figures," President Harrell says, "are from summaries in the reports of Assistant Treasurer Geo. H. Harrell, who is in charge of real estate sales. As is well understood, no 'drive' to sell land owned by the Land Bank, has been attempted. The drought situation which until recently, has prevailed over much of the drought region of the Ninth Farm Credit District (Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico) has made special selling efforts inadvisable. At all times we have available lists, by states, of the farms and ranches available for sale. The sales largely have been to parties who wrote or called for these lists."

"In many cases buyers are farmers of the neighborhood in which the farms are for sale and in spite of the difficult crop and financial conditions, not of just last year, but for several years back, have the best knowledge of the real value of these properties."

"Now, however," Mr. Harrell continued, "there is a very marked demand for farms as an investment. It comes from folks with money, in every walk of life. Oil operators are 'salting down' some properties, and even since the improvement in the securities market favored it, there has been some cashing of securities for reinvestment in farm lands—prices for which all agree, had touched bottom."

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CORN HAS HIT PEAK

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bread furnished to the heavily populated centers at prices below cost of production, the responsibility for feeding at that low figure should not be borne by only the million or so half wheat raisers. This is a responsibility for the nation's entire population of 125 millions. The processing tax is the tax levied on consumers to adjust the price only on that wheat domestically consumed, so that the producer will receive a living wage at least on that portion of his crop which is consumed within the United States. It is the same tariff principle that protects the American market for industry.

The wheat farmers are familiar with all these facts, however, and Dan Casement's Allegheny east propaganda will have little effect on the vote at the referendum May 25.—Salina Journal.

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FARMERS UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.—Room 200, Farmers Union Ins. Co. Bldg., Rex Lear, State Manager, Salina, Kansas.

THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION ROYALTY CO.—Room 215, Farmers Union Ins. Co. Building, Salina, Kansas, G. E. Creitz, State Manager.

FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION

C. B. Thove.....President
T. C. Belden.....Secretary

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1935

COOPERATIVE MANAGERS

The managers of the many Farmers Union cooperatives over the entire state are meeting this week in Kansas City in annual conference. Their meetings are on Tuesday and Wednesday, and as this is written, it looks as though quite a large number will attend.

The fact that the cooperative managers can meet each year—or twice a year, for that matter—and find new subjects, new problems, to discuss, is proof of the fact that cooperative marketing and purchasing is making steady progress. Furthermore, the fact that these managers do meet, and maintain a live organization devoted to the progress of cooperation in farm marketing and purchasing, is proof that they are interested in the welfare of cooperation. Perhaps that is one reason for the progress which is being made.

Now there is a definite relationship between the success of cooperatives, and the state membership or educational organization. The Kansas Farmers Union is dependent on membership, and the size and strength of the membership is dependent on the state Farmers Union. With a strong membership in the Kansas Farmers Union, the success of the cooperatives is assured. But with a scattered, disinterested membership, the cooperatives have a hard struggle for existence; and have a natural tendency to break away from the cooperative plan and slip back into a competitive existence. The danger is that such firms may lose everything cooperative except their name.

The manager of a cooperative serving a community wherein the membership in the Farmers Union is slipping—or has already slipped—has a real problem on his hands. He may or may not be partly to blame. Certainly he may share the blame with his customers and stockholders who have become careless as to their paid-up membership in the state or parent organization.

Often, too much is expected of the manager. He is expected to maintain a successful cooperative, no matter what happens. It is too much to expect him to do this if the would-be cooperators are not loyal enough or sufficiently cooperatively-minded to support their own institution. The first sign of lagging loyalty is the failure or neglect to pay dues into the state Farmers Union.

Then, of course, there are managers who are cooperative managers in name only. They may never have been completely informed or thoroughly sold on the idea of cooperation. They may have the idea that cooperation is a fine thing as long as it brings customers to their cooperatives, but that it is a nuisance when it seeks to confine their buying or selling operations to cooperative channels. Such managers need an intensive course in cooperative education—and maybe should be allowed to watch the cooperatives from the outside until they change their points of view.

Then, there are managers who have tasted success—that is, their cooperatives have become successful—and they have taken full credit for themselves, thinking it was all due to their individual effort. Such managers, if they lack the true cooperative spirit, are likely to place too much emphasis and attach too much importance to their own initiative, and to forget the underlying principles of cooperation. Some times they even get to feeling that they are above cooperation. They usually ride to a fall.

However, the fact remains that most of the managers are good cooperators and that the cooperatives which they manage are built upon sound cooperative foundations. These managers know the value of membership in the parent or membership organization, and work to the end that the membership is enlarged. Most of them remember that the Farmers Union is what has made their cooperatives possible. Most of them remember that the constitution and by-laws of the state organization say on the matter; which, in effect, is that their own set-ups must be approved by the board of directors of the Kansas Farmers Union.

So, the managers, when they meet this week in Kansas City, will talk about cooperation and new cooperative developments or applications. They have plenty to discuss. The two-day meeting will be another milestone in real cooperative progress.

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

CAL A. WARD

President Kansas Farmers Union

ALL FEELING BETTER NOW

I am sure that everybody is feeling better now that the rains have come. Reports bring us the good news that every part of the state had at least some rain and many parts have a sufficient amount to start pastures and spring crops growing.

The rains are still early enough in May to permit farmers all over the state to get out and plant row crops. Kansas can still raise a big corn crop, as well as feterita, kafir corn, cane, etc. The rains will help the wheat in some sections, but as I have stated before, the Kansas wheat crop this year will be a small one, as large areas in the state have no wheat at all.

It is our hope that we can grow big crops this year and that the price we receive for our products will be much more than we received last year. I am sure our farmers agree with me that we must keep fighting away for greater membership in the Farmers Union.

Real Educational Program

I speak with absolute confidence when I say that the Farmers Union has a very worth-while program. The farmer cannot expect, to properly cope with his problem unless he understands it. Hence, the necessity of

the farm organizations carrying on a real educational program.

All down through the years the Farmers Union has held its school house meetings. Among other things we have discussed the one big problem of cooperative marketing and purchasing. Hundreds of successful cooperatives are operating today. These cooperatives have brought to the farmers not only direct, but indirect dividends.

The cooperative marketing system has been the means of stabilizing price levels. Through this system, the farmer has been able to receive more of the consumer's dollar as margins have been narrowed. The Farmers Union has a cooperative system of grain marketing through our elevators and our central agency. We have our live stock commission firms. We have our creameries and produce stations. We have one of the strong insurance companies of the state. Life insurance in the Farmers Union Life Insurance Co. is written. Also, we have many cooperative oil stations and some stores. If farmers would market their products and make their purchases cooperatively in mass numbers, we would have little need of any farm legislation in order to maintain fair price levels for our products.

Urge All to Cooperate

I urge every farmer who may read these lines to cooperate with his local cooperative. There is still a great field for the organization of new cooperatives and it is safe to say that many new cooperative business associations will spring up during the next few years.

The principle of cooperative marketing and purchasing is sound because the farmer should have the right to say something about the price he is going to receive for his products. We now ask every farmer listening in to join the Farmers Union in order that you may help develop and carry on a system that is right. The farmers of this state and this nation still have a big fight before them. Most of the old line interests are fighting our present farm legislation. The handlers of our commodities are interested in volume because the more volume they have, the more profit they make.

The farmer is interested in price and it is my belief we cannot maintain fair and honest prices for our farm commodities, in face of world conditions, without very definite planning and organization. The present national farm program is not arbitrary. The farmer himself voluntarily chooses to sign a contract and go into an association with his neighbor.

Processors Tax

It is my prediction that for many years to come the farmer will be a lot better off, who cooperates with his neighbor and with the Government in any sound program that is offered. The last couple of weeks many speeches have been made in Congress and out through the states in defense of the processors tax on major farm commodities. I agree with Senator Capper, Congressman Hope and many others that the processors tax is the farmer's tariff.

Industry of the east has enjoyed the benefits of the protective tariff for years and the processors tax simply makes the tariff effective to the farmer. I sincerely urge and hope that those of you who read these comments will write your Congressmen and your Senators and urge them to put up the best possible fight to retain the processors tax and the ground we have gained through our national farm organization.

A Forward Movement

I want to congratulate every one of the 75 or more teachers who took the course of training that was sponsored by the Farmers Union. Some 200 or more meetings are being held each week, mostly in Farmers Union territory and, at these meetings the farmers are learning more about the Farmers Union what it has stood for what it is doing, and the value of organization.

It is up to the farmers of the various communities, themselves, as to whether or not you build up membership in the Farmers Union. There is no better time than right now to spend a few days collecting in the dues from the membership. Now that we have had good rains all over the state, I believe that the farmer will pay his dues if some one will speak to him about it.

Every forward movement in behalf of agriculture is sponsored by the farm organizations. In a state like Kansas, every business man and everybody else should be vitally interested in the farmers joining their organization. If business men had the proper foresight and understood the relation of agriculture to their business, they would be boosters for the Farmers Union.

The Farmers Union, the one organization of, by and for farmers, is the only organization which must depend entirely on the farmer for support. It is only natural that it should be the only one in that class. It will never reach its full effectiveness until every farmer avails himself of its advantages and offers his support by membership.

The Cloak Room

W. P. Lambertson

May 18, 1935

The Senate this week passed an extension of the NRA and an enlargement of the TVA while the AAA's filled the city.

When a farm group comes to Washington, nine-tenths of them have never been here before and never will be here again. They come to the home with them that brings the government nearer their people emphasizing our democracy.

During the Connally-Lewis-Hastings confab about the farm visitors, correction was offered as to which side of the White House the President addressed them. It drifted from the north or the south to the right or the left and then to the right or the left and finally terminated as to whether anything was left.

Rep. Karl Stefan, of the northeast district of Nebraska, was born in Austria; his colleague, Charles Binderup, of the northwest district is a native of Denmark.

The two great institutions here which run twenty-four hours each, with three shifts, six days a week, are the Navy Yard and the Government Printing Office. 10,000 working in the former and 5,000 in the latter. It is a question which furnishes the more grape.

Senator Patrick McCarran, who has been a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Nevada, is strange to say, one of the most militant progressive Democrats out of the west. James G. Scrugham, who is a mining engineer by profession and an ex-Governor of Nevada, is the member at the Nevada in the lower house. Key Pittman, the other member at the north end, is the President Pro Tem of the Senate. Nevada's entire population is just a third of our first district.

When the delegates visit the tomb at Springfield, they will be led by a guard way below the surface and told that Lincoln's remains are several feet farther down and under a foot of steel. Washington's castle is where you can reach through the iron fence and touch it. Lincoln's friends had a strange conception of burial.

The old colored guard at Washington's tomb was buried last week. He was past eighty, had been born a slave in the left of the main entrance and had never lived away from the Mt. Vernon estate. He left the impression with visitors that he had known George and all his people, answering every question with finality.

TRIPLE "A" FACTS

H. Umberger, Director Kansas State College Extension Service

Q: If a farmer votes in the wheat referendum, does that obligate him to sign a new wheat contract?

A: No. Every eligible farmer may vote in the referendum without obligating himself in any way. Both contract signers and non-contract signers may vote, the only requirement being that the voter be eligible to sign a wheat contract.

Q: Will a producer's vote be kept secret?

A: Yes. Secret ballots are being used in the wheat referendum. In fact, the whole procedure is practically the same as that used in regular elections.

Q: If I have more than one wheat crop, does that give me several votes?

A: No. Each producer is entitled to only one vote in the referendum, no matter how many farms he may have under contract.

Q: What questions are on the ballot?

A: There is only one question on the ballot: "Are you in favor of a wheat production adjustment program to follow the present one, which expires this year, 1935?" Below the question are two squares, one headed "yes" and the other "no". The producer will indicate his answer to the question by placing an "X" in one of the squares. He must not sign the ballot.

Q: Are we expected to vote blind?

A: What kind of program can we expect if the referendum shows farmers in favor of continuing production control?

A: George E. Farrell, Director, Division of Grains, AAA, has indicated that the program proposed to follow the present one would provide a four-year contract using the same base period as that now used and allowing the Secretary of Agriculture power to set the adjustment required for each crop year. The maximum adjustment which he would be permitted to make would be 25 per cent of the producer's base.

Q: I reduced my acreage during the base period years, and now my wheat base is too small for the most efficient operation of my farm. Will the proposed contract make any allowance for remedying this?

A: The new contract will provide for varying a producer's base acreage to permit adjustment in line with a producer's approved crop rotation and summer-fallow practice. Within a county, the new contract will permit minor adjustments in acreage among contract signers that will encourage sound farming practices.

Trained experts can now recognize sex of chicks at hatching time with considerable accuracy by examination of the vent, state expert poultrymen. Male and female Leghorn chicks can be distinguished through comb development with fair accuracy at three weeks. But in most heavy breeds, sex cannot be accurately determined before the chicks are six or eight weeks old.

Lambs should be marketed as soon as they weigh from 50 to 60 pounds, provided they are carrying enough finish, says W. W. Bell, animal husbandman of the Kansas State College. Early lambing and creep feeding produce desirable market lambs at weaning time. This method of handling the farm flock is the most profitable.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

GOOD LETTER FROM BLAINE

Blaine, Kas., May 17, '35.
Dear Brother Lynn:
I heard your broadcast over KFBH the day you were explaining the Frazier-Lemke Refunding Bill, and wish to congratulate you on your very good explanation of the bill. I hope there was a very large audience listening in that day.

I wrote our good Congressman, Randolph Carpenter, and had him send me a copy of the "Hearing before House Agricultural Committee on the Frazier-Lemke Bill, H.R. 2066." And would advise all Farmers Union members to write their Congressman for a copy of these hearings, which are free for the asking, and use it at their Local meetings. The testimony of the following are well worth reading: First, our good National Secretary, E. E. Kennedy; also good old stand-by Wm. Lemke; Hon. Wright Patman, Texas; Hon. C. G. Binderup, Nebraska; Hon. Harry Jarvis of Michigan; Rev. Father Kaufman of Ohio; Louis B. Ward representing the National Union for Social Justice, and many others.

You Farmers Union members, get these hearings; you will be well repaid for your trouble. Here's hoping we will soon have the Frazier-Lemke Bill and the Thomas-Massingale Act of Production Bill—and we'll be able to look toward the future with some security.

W. H. Pierson, Co. Pres.
Pottawatomie Co.

WASHINGTON CO. NOTICE

The Washington County quarterly meeting of the Farmers Union will be held Tuesday, June 4, at Greenleaf, Ky. pavilion. The meeting is called for 10:30 o'clock. Basket dinner. Free ice cream by the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company. Speaker and entertainment. Secretaries bring full delegation.

A. C. Hansen, President.
Dan H. Combow, Sec.

EUREKA LOCAL MEETING

Eureka Local No. 2199 in Stafford county met for its regular business meeting Friday night, May 10. After a very interesting meeting the entertaining committee took charge and put on a very good program to a large crowd. The program follows:

Music—Lloyd and Alpha Litchfield, Eugene Dicks.

Reading: Mrs. Homer Gue.

Quartet: R. J. Wadsack, Hobert Felen, Elmer Graham, Ralph Rosacker.

Dialogue "Foolin' Father." Mr. and Mrs. Harold Minks, Helen Newell, Ralph Rosacker.

Song—Lloyd Litchfield.

Reading: Mrs. Handley.

Music: Mrs. Winfield Sanford.

Harmonica Music and Stunt—Lloyd Litchfield.

Reading—Mrs. Brent Newell.

Old time music—Mr. and Mrs. Jasper and Mr. Mooney.

After the program all were invited to the basement where luncheon was served by the following committee:

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Litchfield, Mr. and Mrs. George McCoy, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Gue, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Minks.

J. C. Rosacker, Cor. Secy.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

(Marshall County)

Whereas Our Heavenly Father, in his infinite Wisdom, has called from our midst, our Brother's, esteemed wife, Mrs. John F. W. Wenke. Be it therefore resolved that the members of Pleasant Ridge Local No. 960, extend sympathy to the bereaved family.

Be it therefore resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy to our official paper and a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local meeting.

John A. Peenka,
Milo Svoboda,
Frank J. Sedlack,
Resolution Committee.

OTTAWA COUNTY MEETING

The Ottawa County Farmers Union held their regular monthly meeting last Friday evening with the largest crowd of the season in attendance.

Mr. A. M. Kinney, state vice-president of the Farmers Union, gave a splendid talk on the present monetary question and also explained the progress of the Frazier-Lemke Bill, and the affects of direct shipping as related to the price of livestock.

A good program was also furnished by members of the various Locals.

It was decided to have the annual picnic on June 13.

Lunch was served, and the rest of the evening was spent in dancing.

PLEASANT RIDGE MEETING

The following report comes from Pleasant Ridge Local in Morris county. We hope to have more reports from this Local, as well as from every other local.

Due to measles in the community, only a small crowd attended the meeting on April 19. The regular order of business was taken up, with the following topics as the main discussions:

Farmers Union Insurance; Government Aid; Junior Organization.

The Junior meetings have not been well attended. Let's get more pep and interest in these meetings, and learn more of what we need to know about to make us better farmers and citizens.

Committees for May: Entertainment, Henry Seibert and Waldon Leighton; Refreshment, Mrs. Waldon Leighton and Mrs. Roy Haag.

SCHOOLS ESTABLISHED

An Institute for Workers Education was held in Topeka, Lawrence and Manhattan from March 22-April 20 for the training of teachers to go back into their home counties to conduct schools in Workers Education. Sumner County has two of these teachers; one in the western, and one in the eastern part of the county.

Mrs. Carrie Zimmerman has charge of three schools in the eastern half of the county. The schools are located at Starlight school house near Belle Plaine, Community Hall at Cleon, and at the Berger schoolhouse near Portland.

The aim of the school is to study and discuss agricultural problems of today, the causes and solutions; also to create a group consciousness of the existing conditions; and that group action among the farmers is necessary to improve the farming situation. The above mentioned schools meet once a week at each place at eight p. m. They are to be in session until June 15. The dates of the meetings are as follows: Berger school, Monday; Starlight school Thursday; Cleon, Friday.

People within reach of these schools should avail themselves of the opportunity to attend and take an active part.

SHIPPS LETTER

Belleville, Kan, 5-19-35

Dear Cooperators:

There's bin rain in them than clouds. I first discovered the four greatest alphabetical letters: R-A-I-N—that God-given quantity called moisture. Yes Sir! While experts ponder about agricultural surpluses and shortages, and people roast, sizzle and starve, having surpluses of foodstuffs removed from your midst beyond human imagination; and then to have Old Mother Nature come right back with a real old soaker, we find faces brightening and parched acres again smiling back in a wonderful cloak of green. Even the cows look happier.

I spent the past week around Axtell, Seneca, Waterville, etc. While on the subject of Waterville—me, John Tommer, Marshall county president, yesterday and congratulated him on his good Farmers Union letter in our Kansas Union Farmer last week. I hope every Kansas member read it. It's a good one.

Our Waterville station is going nicely. We will soon be going in Randolph, too. Axtell just getting started.

I still preach the same old story—market everything you raise cooperatively; purchase your requirements by the same method. If practiced by as many as took part in the Triple "A" program you would be surprised how many extra dollars would stay at home, and you would be the boss.

The Triple "A" is only a temporary program and has been a God-send to many. However, many poor farmers were not in a position to get in on it, but regardless of how poor they could save through their own cooperative, and saving on purchases means at least a greater variety—if one does not care to put the savings in his sock, it has been my conviction for years that that was the purpose of the FFCU of America.

Now if every local, county and state, would but cooperate to the end we have a great united cooperative program, selling farm commodities together and purchasing in like manner. What a tremendous selling and purchasing agency we would be. It would solve more of our enormous problems than any other agency could possibly do, and would make for a solid, unshakable program. We could then ask for, and receive, legislation for our protection. It would make present monopolistic exporters look for something else to do. The present capitalist system would melt away and we could have a country wherein happiness would take the place of sorrow; where greed and selfishness would give way to live and let live principles.

In conclusion, the purpose and intent of the Farmers Union are based on just those principles. Let's live accordingly; let's administer it no other way.

In closing I want to personally

thank such cooperators as Anton Peterson, Mr. Ingman, John Tommer, Frank Roots, Mr. Boeding, and so many others who have given much time and shown such fine cooperative spirit.

So long until later.
Cooperatively,
J. E. Shippy.

ON PROCESSING TAX

"Whereas hog raisers are opposed to hog processing tax, and whereas the cattle producing associations are fighting Ed O'Neill's cattle processing tax, and whereas the cotton process tax holds down purchases of cotton goods, and whereas in general all processing taxes are contrary to a general farm recovery; Therefore we urge all wheat farmers to vote against the wheat allotment program on May 25 and thereby increase possibility of securing Cost of Production instead."

This resolution was adopted by Center Hill Local No. 1147.
E. G. Kaump, Secy.
Ralph, Kansas.

SHOW FARM HOUSING NEEDS

Outstanding needs of the farm home, as indicated by 17,981 cases investigated by the Department of Agricultural Extension of Purdue University, are principally sewerage, paint, percent, foundation repairs; 25 percent, more closet space; 14 percent, kitchen sinks.

The purposes of the Purdue investigation were to promote sound and attractive building and to protect the farm home from unnecessary depreciation; to develop conditions which promote health and comfort; the provision of conveniences which will end needless drudgery; and to encourage a suitable setting for the farm home, and screening, according to a report received by the Federal Housing Administration.

Of the farms investigated the following percentage table was formulated: 95 percent were found to be in need of a safe method of sewage disposal; 55 percent were in need of new paint; 41 percent required more adequate screening; 31 percent, miscellaneous repairs and replacements; 28 percent, kitchen sinks.

DON'T LET CUTWORMS REACH MILLER STAGE

The cutworms that were so plentiful in the wheat, gardens, and corn earlier in the spring have grown to about full size and taken up their abode in alfalfa and sweet clover fields.

The fact that the worms are about ready to enter the pupa stage and change to moths, or "millers," reminds E. G. Kelly, insect control specialist of the Kansas State College extension service, that the worms in the alfalfa fields should be "attended to" right away.

"The cutworms in alfalfa should be destroyed before they have the chance to lay to moths," Mr. Kelly says. "The day the crop is cut and raked into windrows will be a good day to destroy them. Leave the hay in the windrow all night to give the worms a place to hide early next morning. Then do whatever you had planned to do with the hay and in the afternoon scatter poison bran mash where the windrows were."

That procedure should kill many worms, Mr. Kelly believes. Ingredients for the mash are bran, crude white arsenic, lemons, molasses, and water. Cutworms feed at night, and for that reason the mash should be put out late in the day.

Ground from which early vegetables have been harvested should be kept fallow for a time and then made ready for the late garden. It will be recalled that the fall vegetable garden was much better than the summer garden last year.

REGARDLESS OF THEORY...

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 16 to 6

Conducted by Mrs. Art Riley

Kansas Junior Leader



Mrs. Art Riley

fer, Cottonwood Falls, Mrs. Nevada Orr, Conway Springs.

Mr. Hoyt gave everyone present a list of possible sources for free material on agricultural and economic subjects—it is printed elsewhere on this page this week.

Mrs. James Henry, in her report on her classes, told us that the ages of her audiences ranged from 14 to 80 years. She has found interest in her community very good.

The classes of Mrs. John Orr, are studying Cooperation and Agricultural Economics. She has four classes weekly and the attendance has been very good, in spite of our recent rains—the spring work on the farm, and commencement exercises. Mrs. Orr has been providing her classes with a mimeographed outline of her subject of the evening and she finds these outlines very stimulating to discussion, on the part of her audiences. She includes with these outlines a bibliography and when possible a lexicon giving the best definitions of unusual words relating to the subject under discussion. She also has taught her classes by means of preparing a series of questions—having her classes choose sides—and have a contest, to see which side will have the more right answers. Mrs. Orr also mentioned that she had been furnished a well known encyclopedia, absolutely free, for use in her class work—by the publisher of the books. The only stipulations are that they must be placed before the class in plain sight—and that they cannot be checked out by the class members. However, they may be read and examined during the class meetings. If others of our KAN-WE-C teachers would be interested in receiving these books, they can obtain more information from the State Junior Leader's Office.

Mrs. Zimmerman's report was also most encouraging. Mrs. Zimmerman has four schools weekly. On Saturday, May 18th, the north central group of teachers, with Floyd Meyers as Chairman, met in the I. O. O. F. Hall in Minneapolis. This was also a most successful meeting. In the morning it was a closed meeting for teachers only, and in the afternoon, an open meeting. Dr. Hoiberg spoke to the group in the afternoon on the effect of technological developments on unemployment. He spoke of the fact that a man at 40 or 45 is no longer usable in industry.

"The purpose of workers' education," Dr. Hoiberg said, "is to broaden minds, so all may see how complex the situation is. The Workers' Education movement is not attempting to bolster up any particular organization. The program itself has advanced beyond our expectations."

Mr. Jay Besore, of Topeka, Mr. A. W. Hoyt, and Mr. Walter Brennan of Maple Hill also were at the meeting. Mrs. Hoiberg led the group singing.

The teachers present were: David Goodman, Clay Center, Maurice J. Schmitz, and Milton Martin, of Herington, Edward Moyer, Chapman, Clarence Hooper, Ellsworth, Ernest Deschner, Ed Martz, Osborne; Freda Maelzer, Delphos; Mrs. Wilma Wilson, Delphos; Mrs. Lawrence Stettinich, Barnes, Lloyd Meyers, Minneapolis; Ernest Tschann, Tampa and Robert Clark, Clay Center.

Among those of the audience whom I met, were Mr. and Mrs. Ira Sewell, of Minneapolis, Mr. Lawrence Stettinich, Miss Zadie Maelzer, of Delphos.

A very nice lunch was served at 12 o'clock. The members of the serving committee were: Mrs. John Meyers, Mrs. A. Pickering, Mrs. Arthur Johnson, Mrs. Ira Sewell, Mrs. Merle Smith, Mrs. Alice Harlan, Mrs. R. R. Richards, Mrs. Tom Hametson, Mrs. Gene Cook and Mrs. H. D. Heicus.

There were about sixty interested persons in the audience during the afternoon, in addition to the teachers themselves. This is all the more surprising, when we consider the heavy rain which fell all day Saturday.

This week, on Saturday, May 25th, at Manhattan, we will report for the meeting of the northeast district of teachers. Mr. Joe Holly is chairman of this district.

CORRECTION

In the issue of April 25th, we reported that Mr. R. R. Frager of Washington, was elected as vice-chairman of the KAN-WE-C Club. This was a mistake—as Mr. Christian L. Ikenberry, of Quinter, is vice-chairman of the Club.

THE POWER OF ORGANIZED GROUP ACTION

"Standing off by yourself in your dreaming, And your dreams are all in vain; No grandeur of soul or of spirit Can man by himself attain. It is willed we shall dwell as brothers

As brothers then let us toil, And act with a common purpose As we work in a common soil. For he who would see accomplished

The things he is proud to own Must strive for the good with his fellows For no man can do it alone."

Our Junior Program

(This is the third in a series of talks on the Junior program of the Farmer Union of Kansas, made by Mrs. Art Riley, State Junior Leader, over station KFBI, Abilene. The next talk in this series will be given on Friday, May 24th, at 12:10.)

Last week, those of you who listened to me may remember that I continued my explanation of the Junior program of the Kansas Farmers Union, describing the set-up of the national department, and our system of achievement awards, or service records. Our national and state Junior projects were also described, with particular emphasis upon the two national projects—the 4-minute speech contest, and the essay contest.

This week, I want to describe the three state projects in detail: first, the Junior essays. These are published in the Kansas Union Farmer, one during the first issue of each month. The topic is "We Live With Power and Machines," and every month an essay contest is held. The essays to be submitted in the national essay contest, must be on a subject connected with this topic, this year.

Second, the Juvenile lessons are printed, one each month, in the Kansas Union Farmer. The lessons are sent to the State Junior Leader's office and the juvenile lessons are the one which is considered the best—in preparation, understanding of the subject, and neatness, receives a prize.

Then, the third project is the Junior essay contest. This is a very important and popular one in the northwestern states, but it is doubtful whether Kansas will be able to undertake it this year. However, the principal reason for this is that the Junior essays are now being taken by stenotype operators and would be supplied to each teacher.

"We are very anxious indeed to have a set of these here in connection with other lesson materials which have been gotten out by various groups, and would greatly appreciate your sending us a copy."

May we also say that we greatly enjoy reading your stories of the institute, and were very much thrilled over the whole program.

OUR INSTITUTE INTERESTS OTHERS

As proof that our Institute and its resulting program of work, is attracting the attention of persons out of the state, we are printing a letter received from Mr. E. R. Bowen, General Secretary of the Cooperative League of the United States. The headquarters of this organization are in New York City. Mr. Bowen writes:

"In one of the reports of the four weeks, Teachers Institute, the state-wide reading your stories of the institute, and were very much thrilled over the whole program."

"We are very anxious indeed to have a set of these here in connection with other lesson materials which have been gotten out by various groups, and would greatly appreciate your sending us a copy."

May we also say that we greatly enjoy reading your stories of the institute, and were very much thrilled over the whole program."

A LETTER FROM CENTRALIA

We received a very interesting letter this week from Miss Doretta Katz, of Centralia, another of our Institute teachers:

"Just another friend from the Workers' Institute. How are you and all the rest of the gang in Salina? I had 38 in this meeting and the discussion topic was Organization and Cooperation. We surely have nice programs at these meetings. At my home local the community had arranged a fine program with a 35 minute play."

"Mr. Azie, Mr. Boeding and I visit each other's schools every chance we get. I am sure glad we live so close together. They have nice schools also. We would like to go to some of the district meetings, but they are all so far away. However, I suppose you will be at our meeting at Manhattan, May 25th. I forgot to mention at one of my meetings, Mr. Tom DeWitt, of the Consumers' Cooperative Company spoke. We all appreciated his speech and wish he could come again."

"Well Mrs. Riley, I have thought so often of writing, but have surely been busy. So thought I had better do it tonight."

Bordeaux mixture is one of the best fungicidal sprays for the control of many garden diseases, according to experts. Timely application of the spray often will save a vegetable crop from destruction.



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Designed in Sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52. Size 44 requires 4 1/4 yards of 35 inch fabric with 3-4 yard contrast. Price 15c.

8460. Neat Apron Frock.

Designed in Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44. Size 38 requires 4 3/4 yards of 35 inch material. Price 15c.

familiar with the aims and purposes of the Farmers Union?"

The Juniors answer that they are. The President then says: "Do you promise to give your best efforts to furthering these aims and purposes?"

The Juniors again answer in the affirmative. Then the President asks: "Do you promise to do your utmost to live up to the Farmers Union Creed?"

The Juniors' answer is again yes. The President next asks that the Juniors repeat with him the Farmers Union Creed. Everyone repeats the Creed.

The President next states: "It gives me great pleasure to present the Junior membership cards to you and to welcome you as Junior members of this Local."

The Juniors turn to face the crowd. The President gives two taps with gavel, and the crowd rises.

The President now says: "Fellow members of the Farmers Union, I present to you the Juniors—who are now full fledged Junior members of our Local. They have all the rights and privileges of membership—the right to vote at elections, to hold office, to be elected to office, and to be members of the Junior organization."

All of the Local members then say in unison: "Juniors, we welcome you and help and enthusiasm and we pledge you our help and cooperation."

The Juniors are then seated and the business of the Local is continued. This ceremony should come under the head of "new business."

Here, I'd like to call your attention to the fact that in the outline of the Junior program which we have made in Kansas, we have inserted the clause referring to the right of the Junior member to vote in all Local affairs—that is, the Juniors have this right, subject to restrictions which may be imposed by the Local.

Now in regard to the duty of the Local to its Juniors. The Farmers Union is an educational organization. The Local is the unit of this educational body. Therefore, the Local is the school where our Juniors should be taught. Every Local should have a Junior Leader, whose duty it is to guide the Juniors in their educational activities of the Junior members. The monthly State Programs are a help here. This Leader will have charge of the Junior and Juvenile project work in the Local.

Each Local Leader should keep a notebook with records of all activities of Junior Members. A suggested form, both for the Local Leader's own use, and for use in making a report on Junior work to the State Leader's Office—will be found on the last two pages of the Kansas Junior Outline. A Junior Secretary can assist in keeping this record up to date at each meeting. Credits should be given Juniors for activities, with suitable awards for achievements, as described last week. Those who achieve high records are expected to receive consideration for Leadership positions such as serving as delegates to Junior camps, conventions, and so on.

It is suggested by our national organization, that the Juniors in each state who achieve the highest scores each year, be honored as the All-Stars of the state. County organizations are fortunate enough to produce such All-Stars should provide traps to the state convention or other suitable awards. Since these are potential leaders, leadership activities should be encouraged and some permanent leadership group developed from these most active workers. Insignia such as letters arm-bands, or other significant awards, will be made by the state organization.

Perhaps a few days close to today's talk with you—will be to repeat for you, the goal of the Junior Department. First, a Junior educational Leader in every state, county, and every Local in the nation. Second, a Junior and Juvenile member organized into classes to study the Topics prepared for them by their organization. Third, every Junior in the State carrying a Junior card.

There are about 500 active Local Leaders as soon as the Junior Leader reports the names of the Juniors and their dues-paying parents' names, and the age of the Junior. The Parent should be in good standing, in order that cards may be issued. The name and number of the Local must be sent with Junior's name. We have a long way to go in Kansas before we can obtain a glimpse of this goal in the distance. At present, we have the names of twenty-five Local Junior Leaders—and four County Leaders. There are about 500 active Locals in Kansas. Elect your Junior Leader in your Local this week—send in the name to the State Leader's Office—and let us see how many names of newly elected Local Junior Leaders we can announce during next week's broadcast.

Remember our Junior motto—"He loves his country who gives to make it best." If you are asked to undertake the Junior Leadership of your Local—think of this motto—and know that if you decide to shoulder this responsibility—you are actually taking part in a program that has for its aim and purpose, the desire to attain the end described in this sentence—better conditions in this country through a systematic course of training.

This is all for today—and next week I'd like to discuss with you, your County Leader—and the ways in which your Local may make money to carry on your Junior program.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

MOCK GOOSE

Prepare enough of your favorite poultry dressing to make a quart, and spread it in the bottom of a greased pan. Scald one and one-half pounds of thinly sliced liver, drain, and lay slices over the dressing. Season well with salt and pepper. Over this place a layer of potatoes that have been mashed and seasoned (about

(continued on page 4)

THE COUNTY LEADER

At present, three of our Kansas counties have appointed County Junior Leaders. The names of these counties and their leaders, are:

C. B. Ingman, Barnes, County Leader of Washington County; Vincent Larson, Manhattan, County Leader of Riley County; Mrs. Leona S. Dobson, Manhattan, ass't. Leader, Riley County; Walter Brennan, Maple Hill, County Leader Wabaunsee County.

In Mr. Brennan's County, three Local Junior Leaders have been elected. They are: John Bernitter, Jr., Maple Hill, Junior Leader of Turkey Creek Local—Dan McClellan, Maple Hill, Junior Leader of Riverside Local and Orville Swankey, Maple Hill, Junior Leader of Spring Glen.

In Riley County, I have the name of Dan Seigle, of Manhattan, Junior Leader of Pleasant View Local No. 882, and his assistants, Mrs. L. H. Wiley, of Washington, and Mrs. Clara Barber, also of Washington.

The County Junior Leader has a most important part to play in our Junior program. One of the duties of the person occupying this position, is to see that the papers in your County carry a column of Farmers Union County news each week.

The County Leader keeps in close touch with the Local Leaders in his county. He should visit the various meetings of his Locals—and keep a notebook, in which he keeps close tally of the work being done by the Juniors and Local Leaders. For instance, if an interesting meeting is held by which he may grade the Locals in the County. One of these forms should be used for each Local in the County.

Score Sheet

Juniors registered at the State Office 10 points
Properly organized Junior Department (without Junior officers) 10 points
Study class held on national study topic 10 points
Four Minute speech 10 points
Essay Contest held 10 points
Junior served on committee or held office in Local 5 points
State pin won by Junior 5 points
Reporter on County paper or to County Junior paper 10 points
Juniors having written to Junior page of Kansas Union Farmer (for each Junior) 5 points
Entrant in any contest sponsored by the County 5 points
Total 95 points

The County Leader makes an annual report to the State Leader's Office, as follows:

THE RAINS HAVE COME

The good Kansas dirt has quit blowing around, and has settled down again ready to resume its customary job of producing Kansas crops.

Just as soon as the ground gets dry enough on top to work, corn planters and listers are going to be seen in hundreds of fields. (By the way, doesn't it seem queer to be saying "as soon as the ground gets dry enough"? A few weeks ago, we thought we would never say that again.)

How Are You Fixed for Seed?

There is none too much good seed in the country. You'll be wanting to get that sargo, millet, kaffir, milo maize, cane or other field seeds right away. Don't wait too long, or you may have to take inferior seed—or be too late to get any at all.

Read the classified ads in the Kansas Union Farmer, and place your order.

OR—Go to your cooperative store or elevator and get your seeds.

OR—Mail your order to the Kansas Farmers Union Seed Department, Salina, Kansas. Listen to the daily noon broadcast on KFBI for Farmers Union prices.

Here Are Some of the Seeds and Prices

Affidavit Genuine Atlas Sargo, good germination, grown in Kansas from Kansas certified seed. Good tonnage, 15 cents per pound.

All the following, 8 cents per pound:
Sumac Cane (also called Red Top) 99% pure, 90% germination; African Millet, recleaned, good color, 98% pure, 85% germination; Darso; Texas Seeded Rib bon Cane; Black Amber Cane; Grohoma; Feterita; Leoti Red Cane.

Milo Maize, all kinds, 5 cents per pound.
Oklahoma Higari, 4 cents; Arizona Pedigreed Higari, triple run over cleaners, 5 1/2 cents per pound.

Kansas Hardy Common Alfalfa, bright color, 18 1/2 cents per pound.
California-Tex Sudan, 90% germination, good quality, 14 1/2 cents per pound.

Write Farmers Union, Seed Department Salina, Kansas

(Orders of 100 pounds or more shipped freight prepaid to your station)

Farmers Union Live Stock Sales

Below is published a representative list of the sales by Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, of Kansas City.

Week Ending May 17, 1935

CATTLE	
Taul and Butell—Douglas Co Ks—37 str 1087	12.35
C J Chambers—Geary Co Ks—38 str, hfrs 698	12.50
H H Vann—Osage Co Ks—38 str 1165	9.35
C V Hunt—Cass Co Mo—9 hfrs 581	9.25
Henry Eichen—Pott. Co Ks—5 hfrs 654	9.00
S H Schrader—Osage Co Ks—5 hfrs 536	8.00
O H Koeling—Buchanan Co Mo—38 str 865	8.00
Allen Morgan—Sullivan Co Mo—3 cows 923	7.50
R A Shaw—Ray Co Mo—17 hfrs 802	7.40
Tommy Sump—Riley Co Ks—9 cows 904	7.00
Ross and Son—Clay Co Mo—13 cows 970	7.00
Marion Spencer—Vernon Co Mo—5 cows 980	8.40
J M Boileau—Ellsworth Co Ks—33 cows 922	6.35
Thos. Stejskal—Rush Co Ks—8 cows 425	6.00
M G Swenson—Johnson Co Ks—15 cows 796	6.00
Ross and Son—Clay Co Mo—20 cows 560	5.75
W S Denton—Johnson Co Ks—12 cows 1040	5.75
J E Pritchard—Wyandotte Co Ks—27 cows 921	5.60
J M Boileau—Ellsworth Co Ks—6 cows 830	5.50
Thos. Stejskal—Rush Co Ks—8 hfrs 520	5.25
Jerry Dordland—Russell Co Ks—19 cows clvs 445	5.00
R L Clark—Coffey Co Ks—9 cows 870	4.50
M G Swenson—Johnson Co Ks—14 cows 782	4.10
M G Swenson—Washington Co Ks—7 str 646	4.00
Walter Lause—Washington Co Ks—7 str 646	4.00
L E Lewis—Jasper Co Mo—11 cows 781	3.50

SHEEP	
Ernest White—Osage Co Ks—8 82	9.10
J H Driskill—Haskell Co Ks—16	8.75
J A Sheets—Dickinson Co Ks—24 130	3.75
J A Sheets—Dickinson Co Ks—8 118	1.50
J A Sheets—Dickinson Co Ks—8 118	1.50

HOGS	
John Hanna—Nemaha Co Ks—18 238	9.00
A F Gugler—Dickinson Co Ks—7 278	9.00
Chas Decker—Washington Co Ks—21 287	9.00
J R Protre—Miami Co Ks—5 252	8.00
Robert Luerance—Anderson Co Ks—16 231	8.00

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

By P. L. Betts
Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives Inc.

CHICAGO MARKET

Moderate declines have been recorded in the butter market during the closing prices 3-4 c to 1c lower than the opening. Extras 25 1/2c. Standards 25 1/4c, 89 score 24 1/2c, and 88 score 23 1/2c.

The egg market has also worked to lower levels during the week with closing prices 2c to 1c lower than the opening. Extra Firsts 24 1/4c, Fresh Firsts 24c, Current Receipts 23c, Ditties 22c, and Checks 21c.

New York Market
The New York butter market has declined more than the Chicago market during the week. However, this market has been relatively higher as the difference between Chicago and New York has been and still is considerable more than the freight differential. New York closes with Extras at 27 1/4c under the opening, and Firsts 26c to 28c 1/4c to 1 1/2c lower than the opening.

New York eggs finished the week with Standards 25 1/2c, Firsts 24c both down 1 1/2c for the week.
Both Chicago and New York butter markets appear to be firm at this writing. Variations of opinion as to what constitutes a safe price level for storage has resulted in an unsettled condition in all the butter markets during the week reviewed. The speculative element, still maintaining butter prices must work to lower levels for storage purposes, points to the falling off in butter consumption and prospects for increased production as two reasons why the market should go lower. Those who are more concerned about the welfare of dairy producers point to improved economic conditions, increased costs, and ultimate lighter production based on fewer producing cows, and feel that prices are low enough.

This in trading circles has developed what is termed as a "wing market" with the result both buyers and sellers are waiting for more definite facts on which to establish values. In the meantime buyers are operating very conservatively while many of the dealers and receivers are placing their surplus above the actual requirements in storage rather than force the market down to levels that would interest buyers.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture monthly storage report issued May 13th shows less butter in storage May 1st than either May 1st a year ago or the five year average. However, the U. S. Department of Agriculture report of the 15th shows 10,898,354 pounds of butter in the ten principal markets as compared with 9,541,600 pounds the same time a year ago. These reports indicate the cold storage holdings at interior points are very light.

The egg market has been less active the past week. Lighter demand from breakers and lack of aggressiveness on the part of buyers for storage purposes has resulted in an easier feeling in all markets. The statistical position, however, still continues very favorable with no indications for any radical decline in the immediate future.

Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives Inc.
A. W. Seaman, Asst. Manager.

100 PER CENT LOCALS

Below are listed, by counties, the Farmers Union Locals of Kansas which have, to date, reported and paid the dues of all members who were paid up for 1934. Watch the List Grow—and HELP IT GROW. See that your own Local gets on this list as soon as possible.

ANDERSON COUNTY—
Indian Creek 2050.

TUNE IN EACH DAY AND GET THE LIVESTOCK MARKET as interpreted by the salesmen of the

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.
at Kansas City

(On Farmers Union Program, KFBI, at noon)

Oettinger and Son—Clay Co Ks—6 245	9.00
Philip Odette—Clay Co Ks—70 234	9.00
W R Stinner—Douglas Co Ks—6 235	9.00
Carl Prothe—Miami Co Ks—23 259	8.35
C M Miller—Chase Co Ks—13 73	8.30
Wm A Duensing—Lafayette Co Mo—10 258	8.50
Guy R Dorman—Trego Co Ks—5 260	8.30
C J Chambers—Geary Co Ks—30 242	8.85
Harry McCandless—Chase Co Ks—5 286	8.85
Herman Anderson—Coffey Co Ks—5 232	8.85
H M Stanley—Marshall Co Ks—17 281	8.85
Dan Hosler—Franklin Co Ks—19 230	8.75
E L Hennessy—Linn Co Ks—10 252	8.75
L C Gretten—Anderson Co Ks—10 255	8.65
Dan Younklin—Clay Co Ks—26 281	8.75

Light Butchers, 170 to 230 Lbs. Averages	
Alfred Amor—Lafayette Co Mo—23 192	9.00
DeWitt Henderson—Allen Co Ks—8 218	9.00
Ira Shulze—Henry Co Mo—8 205	8.95
Joe Remaker—Mitchell Co Ks—5 212	8.50
E R Adams—Cedar Co Mo—12 215	8.90
Henry Hedke—Riley Co Ks—35 191	8.90
Chris Beck—Coffey Co Ks—5 208	8.90
W A Moss—Allen Co Ks—5 218	8.90
Frank Shembaum—Riley Co Ks—13 228	8.90
Jim Wilson—Washington Co Ks—9 210	8.90
Frank Mooney—Nemaha Co Ks—17 227	8.85
Guy R Dorman—Trego Co Ks—22 218	8.85
Paul Poppelmeier—Lafayette Co Mo—15 221	8.75
Albert Tempel—Lafayette Co Mo—5 226	8.70
James A. Campbell—Lafayette Co Mo—5 226	8.65
Jesse Bartley—Washington Co Ks—6 201	8.60
W L McIntire—Bates Co Mo—12 177	8.60
Harry Donham—Johnson Co Ks—10 188	8.50
Miss Alice Darwin—Lafayette Co Mo—12 200	8.50
C H Schrader—Osage Co Ks—6 173	8.35
Ernest W. George—Pott. Co Ks—6 173	8.25
Mr Joe H Lierz—Marshall Co Ks—13 193	8.25
John Becker—Nemaha Co Ks—13 193	8.25
Chas L. Stewart—Allen Co Ks—15 178	8.15
Asa Powers—Allen Co Ks—8 172	8.10

Light Lights, 140 to 160 Lbs. Average	
Emma Co-Op Elev.—Lafayette Co Mo—5 162	8.50
Elsie Hunzicker—Franklin Co Ks—8 166	8.25
W L McIntire—Bates Co Mo—6 145	7.55

lettuce; garnish with watercress and cheese balls. Serve with mayonnaise. Serves 6.

BANANA-CHOCOLATE CAKE

1/2 cup shortening.
1 cup sugar.
2 bananas, sliced.
3 eggs.
2 1/2 cups cake flour.
1/2 teaspoon salt.
2 1/2 teaspoons baking powder.
3 tablespoons cocoa.
1/2 cup evaporated milk diluted with 1/2 cup water.
Cream shortening and add sugar. Add bananas and blend. Add unbeaten eggs and beat. Add sifted dry ingredients alternately with diluted milk. Bake in three layers 15 to 20 minutes at 375 degrees F. Frost with chocolate butter icing.

CHOCOLATE BUTTER ICING

6 tablespoons butter
3 cups sifted confectioner's sugar.
1/4 teaspoon vanilla.
2 1/4 squares unsweetened chocolate, melted.
2 tablespoons milk.
Cream butter, add 1 cup sugar and cream together thoroughly. Add the chocolate and vanilla. Add remaining sugar gradually, beating well after each addition. Thin with milk until of the right consistency to spread.

LAMB FRICASSEE WITH TOMATO SAUCE

Two pounds shoulder or breast of lamb.
Two small onions.
Two cups tomatoes.
Two tablespoons lard.
Salt and pepper.
Have the shoulder or breast of lamb cut into pieces as for stew. Heat the fat, add the onions, cut fine, and the meat seasoned with salt and pepper. Brown the meat and onions in hot fat, then add the tomatoes. Cover and cook the meat slowly for two hours adding water only if necessary. Just before serving, thicken the liquid with flour which has been smoothed in cold water.

PEAS AU GRATIN

Heat the contents of a No. 2 can of peas in their own liquor until it is almost entirely absorbed, then spread the peas out in a buttered glass pie plate or shallow baking dish. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, and pour over six tablespoons cream. Cover with one-half cup grated cheese, and dust with paprika. Place under broiler flame or in a very hot oven until the cheese melts and browns and the cream bubbles. Serve from the dish in which baked. Serves five to six.

STEAMED BOSTON BROWN BREAD

1 cup corn meal.
1 cup graham flour.
1 cup flour.
1 teaspoon salt.
2 teaspoons soda.
1/2 teaspoon baking powder.
4 tablespoons sugar.
1/2 cup molasses.
1-2 cups buttermilk or sour milk.
Mix ingredients. Beat well and pour into buttered molds, filling half full. Cover tightly. Steam 3 hours. Unmold carefully, place on shallow pan and bake 10 minutes in moderate oven. Serve warm or cold.

CORNED BEEF HASH WITH VEGETABLES

Two cups diced corned beef. Add two cups diced cooked potatoes, one cup diced cooked carrots, half cup chopped cooked cabbage, one finely minced onion, half cup white sauce. Mix all together well. Melt a large lump of butter in a frying pan, add hash and allow to cook slowly until hash is well browned on the bottom. Invert with a cake turner onto a heated platter. Garnish with parsley or a row of poached eggs and serve immediately.

SCRAMBLED EGGS AND BACON

1-4 cup diced bacon.
3 eggs.
3 tablespoons cream.
1-8 teaspoon salt.
1-4 teaspoon paprika.
1-8 teaspoon celery salt.
Place bacon in frying pan. Cook slowly and stir constantly until bacon becomes crisp. Add rest of ingredients. Cook slowly, stirring constantly until creamy mixture forms. Serve immediately.

CARROT-ASPARAGUS CASSEROLE

12 young, tender carrots
1 can of asparagus
2 cups of well seasoned white sauce
1-2 teaspoon of onion juice
1-2 cup of soft bread crumbs
1 tablespoon of butter.
Wash and scrape carrots. Cook in boiling water until tender. Cut into strips. Arrange alternate layers of carrots and drained asparagus in a buttered baking dish. Season the white sauce with onion juice and pour over the vegetables. Mix bread crumbs with butter and sprinkle over the top. Bake in a moderate oven for from twenty-five to thirty minutes.

CHOCOLATE CREAM PIE (General Favorite)

1 baked pie shell.
1 cup sugar.
1-3 cup flour.
2 squares chocolate, cut
2 cups milk.
1 tablespoon butter.
1 teaspoon vanilla.
2 egg yolks.
Blend sugar and flour. Add chocolate and milk. Cook twenty minutes in double boiler, stir frequently. Add rest of ingredients and cook two minutes. Pour into pie shell and cover with meringue.
Beat whites until stiff, add sugar and beat until creamy. Roughly spread on filling. Bake twelve minutes in slow oven.

ORANGE CREAM CUSTARD

Three eggs.
One-half cup sugar.
Two tablespoons flour.
Sprinkle of salt.
One cup orange juice.
One cup rich milk.
One teaspoon orange rind.
One cup orange pieces.
Beat egg yolks, add flour and sugar mixed together. Add milk, then slowly pour the orange juice into milk, stirring constantly. Cook over boiling water, stirring constantly, until mixture thickens and coats the spoon well. Cool and add salt and rind. Pour into serving dish over the orange pieces and cover with meringue made with the egg whites to which sugar has been added.
If you prefer, you may brown the meringue, and in that case you will have to use a casserole for the service.

FRENCH FRIED LIVER

Remove the membrane from liver and cut in one inch cubes. Salt, roll in eggs and crumbs and fry in deep lard at 350 degrees F., until well browned. Serve with French fried onions which may be cooked in the same lard after the liver is finished. Drain, place the liver on unglazed paper, and keep in a warm place, while the onions are being fried.

PIN-WHEEL COOKIES

1-2 cup of butter
2-3 cup of sugar
1 egg yolk, beaten
3 tablespoons of milk
1-2 cups of flour.
1-2 teaspoons of combination baking powder.
1-8 teaspoon salt.
1-2 teaspoon of vanilla.
Combine ingredients in order given. Divide dough in half. To one part add one square of chocolate or two tablespoons of cocoa. Roll the white dough into a thin layer, then the chocolate layer, and place on top of the white. Roll up as for jelly roll, chill and slice for baking.

WIDESPREAD BENEFITS FROM NEW CHATTEL MORTGAGE LAWS

Chattel mortgage, regulations and "recording" charges—which in certain states ran as high as \$5.00 for one mortgage—lately in some cases, have been supplanted by legal "filing" charges as low as 25 to 50 cents in line with modern practice. Thus another "age old" expense and procedure is being reduced and simplified, by state legislatures, with Farm Credit Administration units cooperating by supplying needed information when requested.

In calling attention to this contribution to the public welfare, President Mullenbore of the Production Credit Corporation, whose unit of the FCA has most to do with chattel mortgages, emphasized the very broad nature of this saving. "Loans made by units of the Farm Credit Administration probably do not now represent two percent of the loans on which such legal fees must be saved by those who most need it," Mr. Mullenbore pointed out. "Even after the Production Credit Associations—the FCA local units which make chattel mortgage loans—have been long enough established to operate normally, they may not do five percent of the chattel mortgage lending to farmers. For every Farm Credit Administration customer benefited by these acts of the recent legislatures, there will be at least 20 borrowers from other sources equally benefited. "In Oklahoma, for instance," Mr. Mullenbore continued, "we made 5-170 Production Credit Association chattel mortgage loans to farmers in 1934—about eight months actual operation. But for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, a total of more than 200,000 chattel mortgages were recorded for loans to Oklahoma farmers and probably a far larger number to city borrowers. In the two counties containing the state's largest cities—Tulsa and Oklahoma counties—about 80,000 chattel mortgages were recorded. It is plain, therefore, that any worth-while time saving or fee reduction means very large combined savings to those who have to borrow on chattel security. In eight states where laws first were enacted to reduce these charges, Scott W. Hovey, General Counsel of the Farm Credit Administration at Washington, estimates the saving to Production Credit Association borrowers alone, for the first partial year, was \$20,000. On that basis, figures I have just quoted, indicate a million dollars saved to all the chattel borrowers of those states.

"At any rate," Mr. Mullenbore concluded, "the savings to so many persons, city and country, in time, money and uncertainty, richly justify the legislatures which have taken action, and encourage Farm Credit Administration workers in their continuing efforts for simplified, economical and adapted services to borrowers.

Strawberries have greatest need for water while the berries are ripening. If they can be irrigated on days alternating with picking days during even a brief drouth the crop will be increased in size and toward the end of the season, in quality as well.

Sudan grass is ideal summer pasture for Kansas conditions, because it resists drouth and is at its best in midsummer when other pastures usually are showing the effects of hot weather. Seeded late in May, it can be pastured late in June.

CLASSIFIED ADS

PLANTS FOR SALE

FROST-PROOF CABBAGE, — each bunch, fifty, mossed labeled variety name, Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early and Late Dutch, Postpaid: 300, 300, 75c; 500, \$1.00, 1,000, \$1.75. Onions Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Prizetaker, Postpaid: 500, 60c; 1,000, \$1.00, 6,000, \$4.00. Tomato large, well rooted, open field grown, mossed, labeled with variety name, Livingston Globe, Marglobe, Stone, Baltimore, June Pink, McGee, Earliana, Gulf State Market, Early Detroit, postpaid: 100, 50c; 200, 75c; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50. Pepper mossed and labeled, Chinese Giant, Bull Nose, Ruby King, Red Cayenne, postpaid: 100, 75c; 200, \$1.00; 500, \$2.00; 1,000, \$3.00. Full cost, prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed.—Union Plant Company, Texarkana, Ark. 5-30-c

FOR SALE

WALNUT GROVE STOCK FARM—3 good Registered Shorthorn Bulls, coming yearlings, 1 grade.—C. E. Blik, enstaff, Quinter, Kansas. 5-23c

SEED FOR SALE

SEED SPECIAL—All cane seed \$2.00 bu.; cleaned; bags free. Buy where it grows.—Cedar Vale Cooperative Co., Cedar Vale, Kansas. 5-11c

FOR SALE

One John Deere No. 1 Combine or one No. 8 McCormick-Deering Combine. Reasonable. Write, Cooperative Elevator Company, Victoria, Kansas. 5-11c

Local Supplies

Below is a Price List of Local Supplies, printed for the convenience of all Local and County Secretaries in the Kansas Farmers Union.

Cash must accompany order. This is necessary to save expense in postage and mailing.

Application Cards, 20 for 5c
Credential Blanks, 10 for 5c
Demit Blanks, 15 for 10c
Local Sec. Receipt Book 25c
Farmers Union Watch Fob 50c
Farmers Union Button 25c
F. U. Song Leaflets, dozen 10c
Farmers Union Song Book 20c
Business Manual 50c
Delinquency Notices (100) 25c
Secretary's Minute Book 50c
Book of Poems, (Kinney) 25c
Above, lots of 10 or more 20c
Above, lots of 100, each 15c
Militant Voice of Agriculture (John Simpson) each 75c

Write to

FLOYD H. LYNN

Secretary

Box 51, Salina, Kansas

DIRECT SHIPPER

IT COSTS MONEY TO RUN A FARM—GET THE MOST FOR YOUR PRODUCT—

With feed crops short this year and production cut, it is very necessary that you get the most for your product.

WE WANT MORE SHIPPERS. GIVE US THE OPPORTUNITY TO SERVE YOU. We give prompt service on return of checks and empty cans

REMEMBER—WE PAY TRANSPORTATION

Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery Association

Colony, Kansas

Wakeeney, Kansas

"I dreamed last night I had invented a new type of breakfast food, and was sampling it—
"Yes, yes, go on."
"I woke up and found a corner of the mattress gone."—Mo. Pac. Magazine.

The kernel smut of grain and forage sorghums cause heavy losses each year in Kansas, but they can be controlled for less than 1 cent an acre. This amount will buy copper carbonate dust with which to treat the seed.

Last year's drought has created a need for extra mineral supplement for the dairy herd, and it will pay the owner to provide it, believes W. H. Riddell, Kansas State College dairyman. For cows on pasture, a mixture of equal parts bone meal, limestone, and salt can be furnished in boxes. It can be added to the grain mixture if desired, at the rate of 2 or 3 pounds to 100 pounds of grain.

Recent imports of farm products have caused undue alarm, declares W. E. Grimes, head of the agricultural economics department at the Kansas State College. Most of the imports have been made because of the drought and resulting short crops. They help to overcome the feed shortage and may also make it possible to increase exports of farm products from the United States. They are temporary in character.

Considering the present high price of grain, it is advisable to limit the amount of grain fed to late pig until this year's corn crop is harvested. Pigs farrowed in May or June cannot be ready to market before November, and the most of the late farrowed pigs will not be ready before January or February.

"What pretext did your wife have for giving you that black eye, Mose?"
"Pretext? She done used her fist."

We Manufacture—Farmers Union Standard Accounting Forms

Approved by Farmers Union Auditing Association
Grain Checks, Scale Tickets, Stationery
Office Equipment Printing

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