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A, A, A, ANNOUNCES STATE MEETINGS TO

The Agricultural Adjustment Admministration announced today that a series of meetings, beginning probably in the latter part of August, would be held in the states to discuss recommendations of farmers concerning an Agricultural Conservation Program for 1937.

"The new program will be considered in the light of the experience gained in 1936," H. R. Holley, Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and related Acts said. "This experience, we believe, has demonstrated that the principles of the Agricultural Conservation Program are sound and that the program is practicable from an administrative standpoint.

Conferences looking to the development of a range program for the remainder of 1936 and for 1937 already have been held in Western states. The Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1936 does not authorize payments on Federally owned land and, consequently, the program for the immediate future must be restricted to the privately about 150,000,000 bushels, indicating must be restricted to the privately

owned range. drought has caused a heavy loss in both new and old seedings for soilconserving crops. This has made it desirable that the 1937 program encourage a material increase in new seed-ings of grasses and soil conserving

In many areas it is very difficult to get a good stand of soil-conserving crops without the use of nurse crops. One of the subjects for discussion at the meetings will be the advisability of encouraging additional plantings of grasses and legumes with nurse

crops this fall and next spring. In areas affected by the drought where the soil is too dry for germination of grasses and legumes, consideration will be given to practices which control wind erosion and which will prepare the soil for the seeding of permanent soil conserving crops at a later date.

Farmers may wish also to consider a provision for the maintenance of and from a radius of approximately and in soil conserving crops. This ty miles for Dairy Day, Friday, October 1981 a provision for the maintenance of land in soil conserving crops. This proportion could vary as between areas and would be determined after recommendation of State and County

Information with respect to demand conditions and prospective supplies of agricultural commodities will be made available to farmers for consideration in making their recommendations for the 1937 program. The wheat situation was recently summarized by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics as follows:

"The acreage seeded to wheat for the 1936 crop was the second largest on record, and seedings as large for the 1937 crop would produce enough wheat for average domestic utilization even if per acre yields should turn out to one fourth below average. Stated another way, on the basis of the 1925-34 average yield per seeded acre (11.8 bushels), acreage in excess of 60,000,000 acres would probably result in a surplus for export. With the likelihood of an acreage considerably larger than this, average yields in 1937 would result in United States prices being lower relative to Liverpool than they have been in the past 3 years, and it is altogether possible that they might result in farm prices in the United States averaging 20 to 30 cents below what they would be if we continued on a domestice or import basis."

Similar information with respect to other commodities will be made available at the conferences. This information will be summarized in the annual outlook statement of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics which will be issued in November.

The conferences, and other opportunities for farmers to transmit their recommendations for a 1937 program, are being arranged by the regional directors of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The directors are: East Central Region, J. B. Hutson; Southern Region, Cully A. Cobb; Northeast Region, A. W. Manchester North Central Region, Gerald B. Thorne; and Western Region, George E. Farrell.

MID-SUMMER WHEAT OUTLOOK

Total supplies of wheat in the United States for the 1936-37 season have prevented, is as rare as hen's are large enough for the usual domestic requirements, with short supplies of two types—red spring wheat and durum, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics said today in its annual midsummer wheat outlook statement. As a result, imports of the two will

However, imports of milling wheat may be less than last year. Reduced production of hard red spring wheat and durum is due to the drought, which has reached its greatest intensity in the spring wheat area. The domestic winter wheat crop is materially larger than last year and is of good quality. Good yields also are in prospect in the Pacific Northwest.

a larger percentage of hard winter and Pacific Northwest wheat than last year," says the report. "A larger than usual quantity of soft red winter wheat is also likely to be used persons who start fires do not realize their guilt does not mitigate the results of their offense. No American is so far beyond "school age" that he shouldn't take lessons in fire prevention.

in bread flour. As a result, imports of milling wheat may be less than last year.'

Wheat prices in the United States may be expected to average about as high relative to world wheat price CONSIDER PROGRAM

Ingh relative to world wheat price levels as during the 1935-36 season, when the price of No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City averaged 15c over parcels at Liverpool. During the past three years, short crops together with other influences resulted in wheat prices in the United States being maintained unusually high relative to the "world market" price.

> "Farm prices probably have been 20c to 30c higher than might have been expected with more nearly nor-mal yields in the United States. A return of average or greater than average yields in the United States would result in an export surplus and prices would adjust towards an export basis. The acreage seeded for the 1936 crop (74,000,000 acres) was the second largest in history, and seedings as large for the 1937 crop would produce fully enough wheat for total domestic utilization even if yields should turn out to be onefourth below average."

Wheat production this year in this country, as of August 1, was estimated at 632,745,000 bushels, which is somewhat below the domestic utilization of the past two years for feed, seed, and food but above the five-year (1923-27) average. The carwned range. | total supplies for the current crop of In the general farming area, the | 783,000,000 bushels. In 1935-36 domestic disappearance amounted to 655,000,000 bushels and in 1934-35 to 661,000,000 bushels while the fiveyear average was 620,000,000, bush-

COOD RATES TO AMERICAN ROYAL

Kansas City: Plans are being made for the 38th annual American Royal Live Stock and Horse Show to be held in Kansas City, October 17-24. The Railroads have just announced that they would grant special coach excursion rates to Kansas City of approximately one-cent per mile each way from all points in Kansas for Kansas Day, Monday, October 19; from all points in Missouri for Missouri Day, Tuesday, October 20; from all points in Oklahoma for Oklahoma Day, Wednesday, October 21, tober 23.

Tickets will be on sale for two days prior to above dates for the respective days and for all tra riving in Kansas City up to 2:00 P M. of the day for which they were purchased and are good leaving Kansas City up to midnight of the second day after such respective date.

For those who wish to spend more time in Kansas City the railroads will make an open rate of two-cents per mile each way, good in pullman cars if so desired, from any point west of the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains, and from some points beyond, which are good for returning ten days from date of sale. For coach travel a rate of 1.8 cents per mile each way will be available, good for returning ten days from

These rates will enable every one within a reasonable radius of Kansas City to come by train at a purely nominal cost.

FIRE LOSS RISING

The national fire loss, according to the National Board of Fire Underwriters, is again on the rise. During the first five months of this year, i was some \$20,000,000 in excess of the loss experienced in the same period of 1935.

It is possible that part of the in creased loss is due to the fact that property values are somewhat higher now than they were a year ago, and another part to increased industrial activity, which naturally increases fire hazards. Evon so, fire loss is nothing short of a disgrace, and is a black monument to human carelessness, human ignorance, human indolence.

It cannot be too often repeated that at least eighty per cent of all fires, minor and great, are preventable. The fire that consumed a splendid home could have been prevented had wiring been checked and repaired—the fire that destroyed a church could have been prevented had the heating plant been periodically inspected—the fire that destroyed a factory could have been prevented had inflammable liquids or solids been properly stored and handled. So it goes, down the whole gamut of fire. The inevitable fire, that nothing could

This summer, as usual, the country has undergone a number of serious forest fires. More will occur before the fall rains set in. The great human causes of such fires are sparks from faulty smokestacks, donkey engines, careless disposal of smoking materials, and ignorance as to building and extinguishing camp fires Hundreds of thousands of acres of magnificent timber, the growth of centuries, have thus been burned to ashes. Wild life has been cremated as forest fires roar across miles of

territory. Fire is a calamity-and it is like-"It is probable that spring wheat wise a crime. And the fact that most mills in the 1936-37 season will use persons who start fires do not real-

U.S. Highway 81 Holds Interests For Tourssts

Travelers under the delusion AMERICAN GUIDE that Kansas is a dull expanse to be avoided or stoicially endured as they rush through to view the "scenery beyond, may have a pleasant awakening. Uncle Sam will, in the guise of the American Guide, grasp the acurist warmly by the hand and with pointing finger or nudging elbow attract at-tention to the oddities, novelties, beauties and wonders strewn on either hand along each of the fourteen major tours across this state. These now are in prepara-tion by the Federal Writer's Proect for the national travel book. Many of these points of interest will bring ejaculations of amazement of the sigh that often express a deeper appreciation for unexpected pleasure. The Kansas State Guide Book will give the traveler an even more detailed acquaintance with features that often times he had not known ex-

Tour No. 10 enters the state at the Nebraska line over Highway U. S. 81. About 5.5 miles south of the state line and 11 miles to the west of the highway, the traveler may view a spot marked with an appropriate monument. Near the present site of Republic City, Lieut. Zebulon Pike raised the United States flag at the head chief's lodge in the Pawnee Indian village, September 29, 1806. This was the first time the Stars and Stripes met the breeze of Kansas after the Louisnana Purchase. The state has built a public park there to commemorate the event. .

Belleville, seat of Republic County, is the first town along the highway, U. S. 36 crosses at this point. Highway 36 was organized at Belleville in 1913, and A. Q. Miller, publisher, now state director of the American Guide, organized the first tour over it, from St. Joseph, Mo. to Denver,

The town is a division point on the Rock Island Railroad. The North Central Kansas Free Fair, third largest in the state, is held there annually. Belleville is market center for a rich agricultural community, and is built around the courthouse square, now under improvement as a WPA project.

A side tour begins 10 miles south of Belleville, and goes 12 5 miles to the west where is located Republic County State Park transformed from the Great Salt Marsh infested by rattlesnakes and prairie dogs into a sportsman's paradise with good fishing and shooting. South of the State, Park and across the Cloud County line, Sportsman Lake of more than 500 acres has been developed in the Salt Marsh.

Lake Sibley, three fourth mile west of U. S. 81, and two miles north of Concordia, was the site of the historic ferry, established in 1836, across the Republican River on the old military road, 'The Great Parallel Route to the Colorado Gold Fields." Junction was made here a few years later by the Ft. Riley-Ft. Kearney mil itary road. The old ferry site has been transformed into a modern recreation lake three miles long since the restless Republican left its bed and shifted miles to the westward.

Concordia, county seat of Cloud County, is noted for its hospitals and homes. The longest overpass in Kansas, carries traffic safely over the railroads. The modern highway bridge spans the Republican River A bandshell built with WPA funds adds to the attractiveness of Concordia's beautiful parks. Nazareth Convent, a home for Catholic sisters, is located here.

About three miles southwest of Minneapolis, Ottawa County seat, is located Rock City, one of the most interesting geologic formations in Kansas. The huge sandstone conceptions, many of them spherical in shape, lie in groups. Rock City covers an area of about 2,500 feet long and 100 feet wide. According to an indian legend, the Great Spirit rolled the stones there and told the Indians the whites would never return across the ocean until the winds had blown the stones into the sea and the waves had lashed them into

sand again. Seven miles east of Minneapolis is the large Ottawa County State Lake, Lake Goodwin, sponsored by the State Fish and Game department. Boating and fishing are among the recreations it offers. Salina, seat of Saline County, is noted for its milling industry, in which it ranks fifth in the United States. One elevator has a capacity of a million bushels. U. S. 1 is bisected here by U. S. 40. Kansas Wesleyan University, Marymount College and St. John's Military Academy make Salina noted as an educational center. WPA improvements have added to the 18-hole golf course with grass greens are among the show places. Lindborg lies almost within the shadow of Coronado Heights, a range of hills that are credited smoke of the with serving as a lookout and lazy fashion.

US 36 -REPUBLIC -US 24 CLOUD OTTAWA adsborg MEPHERSON HARVEY SEDGWICK

300 feet above the Smoky River. On the sumit was found a fragment of chain mail, left by some spirit of gaiety and good will perforgotten cavalier. The Works | vading the scene. Progress Administration has built a serpentine drive to the summit, and set into the brow of the Southern-most hill, circular walled pits with picnic tables and benches. These ramparts give the Heights the appearance of an armed citadel, grim and majestic.

Coronado Heights gives the spectator a feeling of loftiness as he stands upon its crest, gazing at the table-land below stretching flatly away to the distant horizon. Easter time is marked by the pioneer music festive of Kansas, presentation of Handel's "Messi-ah" at Lindsborg. In 1882, Dr. Carl Swenson introduced the custom of group singing so common in Sweden. In 1926, Presser Hall was completed, containing the auditorium, now home of the Messiah Chorus. The chorus is composed of students of Bethany College, the townspeople and country folks for miles around. Two and three generations of singers appear in the same production. Rivalry runs high among the singers for assignment of parts.

Head of the art department at Bethany College is the artist Birger Sandzen, whose paintings, lithographs, etchings and woodcuts have given Lindsborg its reputa-

tion as an art center. In this atmosphere of music and art, a newer form of expression has developed — woodcarving. Among several who ply this craft, Anton Pearson and John Altenberg are the woodcarvers extraordinary. With tools few and simple, they achieve a remarkable characterization. Pearson has more than 300 figures of varied subjects, historic personages, local citizens, and animals. Occasionally he uses the extremely hard alabaster for carving. Altenberg confines his work to mintaure human figures, the allure of its parks. Jo-Mar and has achieved some rare ex-Farm, Country Club Heights, and pressions of humor and realism. and has achieved some rare ex-Near McPherson the plains are dotted with a forest of oil derricks their skeleton structures standing nakedly against the sky, the smoke of the drill rigs rising in

camping spot for the Spaniards c McPherson was named for Maseeking the gold of the fabled jor General James D. McPherson, Seven Cities of Cibola. Two and commander of the Army of Ten-Seven Cities of Cibola. Two and commander of the Army of Tenone-half miles northwest of Linds nessee, whose equestrain statue statue shot up the town." His brother, borg, they rise to an elevation of stands in the courthouse park.

Here is located McPherson College supported by the Church of the Brethern, otherwise known as Dunkards. McPherson is one of two towns in the United States with two Carnegie libraries, one maintained by the city, the other by the college. The Free Methodist, Central Academy and College, is

Since the discovery of oil in 1929, McPherson has prospered, and the county has the smallest relief load in the state. The Globe Refinery, located south of town, sponsored a basketball team that won the national championship, and is participating in the Olympic games in Germany.
Twelve miles west of Mound-

ridge on a side tour, the traveler may see a sinkhole of unknown depth, large as a city block. It appeared four years ago. The drainage of Big Basin west of McPherson may have caused the sink, which appeared after the drainage began, Moundridge is in the center of the sil fields.

ter of the oil fields. Newton, succeeding Abilene as northern end of Old Chisholm trail, was a great cattle shipping point of the late 60's, with the typical cow town wildness. The ter-ritory roundabout was later settled by a group of people from Russia, who occupy an area 40 miles square. They founded Bethel College, oldest Mennonite college in America. It was the Mennonites who introduced hard wheat into America, an innovation which gave Kansas its fame as the great wheat-growing state. In front of Science Hall at Bethal College are old threshing stones, deeply corru-gated cylinders brought from Rus-

sia by the pioneers.

The Athletic Park at Newton is one of the finest and best equipped playgrounds in Kansas. It has a swimming pool with submarine lighting, a huge stadium and bandshell now being built with WPA assistance, tennis courts, ball park and picnic accommodations. An artificial lake has been created by dredging the stream bordering the

The Santa Fe railway shops are outstanding among Newton's in-

The traveler must plan an extended stop at Wichita for proper enjoyment of its many interesting features. Oak Park, with its scen ic lagoon and landscaped gardens, Riverside Park with its winding drives, swimming pools and playgrounds, the scattered smaller parks, bringing relaxation and recreation to residents in all sections of the city. During the drought the federal government has supplied funds to irrigate the parks pumping water from Little Arkansas in an effort to save the trees.
"Cosmopolitan" describes the airport of Wichita at the time of the arrival of transcontinental planes from all directions. Crowds throng the port to view the spectacle of the huge planes alighting and taking off. National figures merge with citizens of Wichita, a

The advent of aviation has marked a great contrast in Wichita as a great cattle center, a position held since the Civil War. Th eold Chisholm Trail, most traveled cattle had its rail terminus at Wich-

In oil, Kansas stands sixth Wichita's great refineries and battalions of derricks contribute their share to the machine epic. The museum at Friends Univer

sity, a Quaker school, places that institution in a unique class. The paleontological display features the tusks and jaw bones of mammoths and mastodons, rare specimens of early animal life. tusks of the mammoth, which roamed the plains of Kansas centuries ago, reach more than thirteen feet in length.

The United States war veterans hospital east of the city, surrounded by beautiful landscaped gardens, provides the latest advancement in medical and surgical science, the government can furnish its disabled defenders. Twenty-seven miles south and

two and one-half miles east of U. S. 81 south of Wichita is Plaine. Annually, thousands of visitors are drawn to the Bartlett Arboretum. For twenty-five years Dr. Walter E. Bartlett has been planting and experimenting with trees, shrubs and flowers. The Arboretum is unlike any park in Kansas. It contains in its sixteen acres more than 4,000 specimens and varieties, brought from all over the world. It is divided into an English rock garden, a juniper section, a Japanese section, Rocky Mountain section, in addition to a formal Italan garden. In the pool of the formal garden are species of the rare European golden trout.

Each spring more than 200,000 tulips in 200 colors are seen by tourists and other visitors. Also more than two million irises of various shades, and a variety of other flowers are included in the garden.

Wellington thirty-three south and west on U. S. 81 holds the unusual distinction of having a man hanged from the scaffold of the court house while it was under construction. The victim was

long legal battle was awarded one

The attractive park house in Community Park is unusual in that it was remodeled from the build-ing of an old artificial gas plant maintained by the city of Wellington. The park house contains a parlor, dining room and fully equipped kitchen, and may be rented for accommodation of group gatherings for a total exxpence of

A notable sight at Wellington is the huge pile of railroad ties at the processing plant.

Lake Wellington, municipally owned, eight miles west and two miles south of the city, provides recreation for the community with fishing and boating. Its water surface, covering several hundred acres adds a refreshing touch to the broad plains of this prairie cattle country.

South Drury is the sight of one of the few remaining mills still operated by water power. The old mill, erected in 1882, stands by a dam on the Chikaskia River which provides the water sports of a

summer resort.

Caldwell, several miles to the west, is the last town on the high-way in Kansas. Only two miles from the Oklahoma border, it was a vantage point for the spectacular race for claims at the opening of the Cherokee Strip in 1893. It was at Caldwell, too, that the old Chisholm Trail crossed from the Indian Territory. Grassgrown depressions marking the route of the trail over which millions of Texas cattle came bawling northward are still visible just north of the state line.

On Lookout Hill, whose red sandstone face frowns on Caldwell, Coronado is reputed to have camped with his Spanish explorers. Traces of a small mound are visible, said to be the grave of a Texas cowboy killed in a fight at the original "Last Chance Saloon.

These are only a few of the highlights to be found along the route of Tour No. 10, covering U. S. 81. Hundreds of sights and novelties not mentioned here will keep the traveler interested from the time he enters the state until he crosses its borders outwardprovided he first plans his itinerary by the American guide, or the Federal Writers' much more detailed gazzetteer, the Kansas State Guide Book.

AIR STREAMS GONE WRONG KEEP RAIN FROM FALLING

The heavenly set-up this summer has been all wrong for adequate rainfall between the Rocky and Appalachian Mountains, according to C. L. Mitchell, forecaster for the Washington, D. C., district of the Weather Bureau. From the first of June till the latter part of July the air streams that make weather persistently followed abnormal paths. Unchecked by polar air, a great current of tropical air went round and round in a vast irregular circle-up the western part of the Great Plains and the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions, across southern Canada, down the eastern part of the central valley region, and back across the contin-

There was no lack of moisture aloft. Mr. Mitchell says, but the machinery for squeezing it out was lacking. Nature produces rain by bringing together two air masses-a cold mass and a warm, moist mass. When the two opposing masses meet, the warm air i forced up over the cold, denser air. The warm air is soon cooled to a point at which if can no longer hold all its moisture.

To keep the United States cool and moist, cold air masses ("highs") must either come down from Canada or they must come in from the north Pacific Ocean. This year the "highs" have been in the south and the "lows" in the north—a situation that makes normal summer weather impossible. Mr. Mitchell ascribes the summer's

unusually high temperatures, in large part at least, to the failure of "highs" from the north Pacific to move often enough over Washington and Oregon and thence eastward over Montana, Wyoming, and the Dakotas. These polan air masses from the Pacific effectually interrupt the northward movement of tropical air over the vestern half of the United States, and, if they occur at east once every 6 days, prevent the development of a heat wave over northern areas west of the Mississippi River.

FARM EMPLOYMENT AUGUST FIRST 1936

The number of hired workers employed on farms of crop reporters declined seasonally during July as the harvesting of fall-sown grain crops was completed in the principal areas of production, and the cotton crop was laid by over a large part of the Belt. Labor requirements also were reduced as a result of the widespread drought.

Crop correspondents averaged 99 hired workers per 100 farms reported on August 1, compared with 101 a month earlier and 103 persons a year ago. The decline registered in the employment of family labor was even more sharp only 215 workers being reported per 100 farms on August 1, compared with 223 a month earlier and 233 on August 1, 1935.

The National income rose to \$52,-660,000,000 in 1935-And a hundred and other details, million of us kept on feeling poor.

NEW RUSSIAN GRASS MAY BECOME A BAD WEED IN THE FUTURE

A Russian grass recently introduced under the botanical name, Calamagrostis epigejos, and sometimes erronouslsy called "Chee" grass has possible value in semi-arid regions, although under more humid conditions the plant gives every evidence of becoming a dangerous weed, warns the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The true Chee grass, Lasiagrotis splendens, was introduced from Russia 20 years ago. It is a bunch grass without underground stems or rootstocks, shows no tendency to spread, is not difficult to eradicate, and gives

no indication of becoming a pest. The more recent importation, which is being distributed commercially as "Chee" grass, has been under close scrutiny of department field stations and state experiment stations for the past 10 years.

Under semi-arid or dry-land farming conditions this species has shown exceeptional ability to withstand drought and endure alkali conditions. Unlike the true Chee grass, it is a vigorous spreading type of grass with abundant underground stems or rhizomes. These stems often reach a length of two to four feet.

'Growth starts early in the spring, the department tests have shown. The new shoots are palatable and nutri-tious. As the grass nears matur-ity, however, it becomes coarse or harsh and no longer is relished by cattle. The seeds are usually of low germination. They are also light and fluffy and cannot be sown satis-

factorily with a grain drill. In western South Dakota crested wheatgrass, slender wheatgrass, and brome grass were killed by the 1934 drought while the false Chee grass survived. The same year at Brookings, S. D., it made one cutting of hay and left a nine-inch aftermath which maintained a dense sod and kept out Russian, thistle and other In this section, too, it is reported that one plowing will destroy

But where it has been grown experimentally in the humid areas the grass has invaded adjoining plots and ordinary hoe cultivation did not prevent its spread. At the Kansas Experiment Station it was necessary to sink 18-inch strips of sheet iron edgewise into the ground to halt the spread of the underground stems. Two years of clean cultivation was required to kill the grass.

Dr. L. E. Kirk, Dominion Agrostologist, Ottawa, Canada, writes under date of June 8 as follows: "With reference to Calamagrostis epigejos (Chee grass) we have this species growing in our forage nursery at Ottawa, and . . . we find it a most vigorous, creeping-rooted type, much more so than Agropyron repens (Quack grass) . . . I think it may become a very obnoxious weed under eastern Canadian conditions."

FORESTRY FISH AND GAME COMMISSION

Department of Public Information Dave Leahy, Jr., Director

Fred L. Hans, State Fish and Game warden, announces that the season on ducks, geese, jacksnipes and coots opens in Kansas 7:00 a. m., November 1 and continues until 4:00 p. m. on November 30. Daily shooting hours are to be from 7:00 a. m. to 4:00 p. The hunter must use a shot gun not larger than a 10 gauge. The kiling of wood ducks, ruddy ducks, buffieheads, canvasbacks, redheds, Ross's gcese and swans is illegal.. The daily bag and possession limit has been set at 10 ducks and 4 geese of the un-

Wooden decoys only may be used. The previous regulations requiring blinds to be 100 feet from the shore line have been withdrawn.

Everyone over 16 years of age must be possessed of a federal duck stamp to hunt migratory water fowl. The use of automatic shot and pump guns is permitted if magazine has been plugged to limit the guns to a three shell capacity.

The season on mourning doves op-ens September 1 and closes October 15. Daily bag limit. 20 birds.

SEED BUYING PROGRAM

Chicago, Augg. 21. - The announcement of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace in Washington, August 20, that Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation would begin a seed-buy-ing program through Farmers Na-tional Grain Corporation, was confirmed for the grain cooperative here today by W. C. Engel, its vice-president and general manager.

Spring wheat, durum wheat, oats, ilax, barley, and other grains and seeds, will be purchased and impounded until next spring, when the stocks will be sold to farmers in the drouth areas of the Northwest, Mr. Engel said. An agronomist for FSCC will pass upon the quality of seed stocks purchased under the agreement which makes \$10,000,000 available to agreement, Farmers National from Farm Credit Administration to carry out the pro-

Convincing evidence that such program should be undertaken, farmers were to have adequate suppliess of seed next spring at reasonabel cost, was presented at a conference in St. Paul, Minn., July 20, called by the federal department of agriculture, he asserted. Quantities of the various seeds to be purchased, remain worked out, he added.

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1936

EDITORIAL

Kansas City star was headed; "Furor 10 million dollars had been appropri-Over Seed Wheat." The article reads ated for this purpose and that it all in part as follows:

ment had set aside 10 million dollars west exclusively is exciting consider-Announcement that the governfor the purchase of seed wheat to be able agitation among Southwest farplanted in the drouth areas of the Northwest next spring created a storm among Kansas City grain men today. They have been working with officials and farmers of the high plains area of the Southwest several weeks to obtain similar assistance for the winter wheat farmers of this territory, whose crop normally is drilled in the coming month.

The government announcement stated the purchase and storage of the spring wheat would be made by the Farmers' National Grain Corporation of Chicago, with funds advanced by the farm credit administration and supervised and underwritten by the federal surplus commodities corporation. The Farmers' National, government financed cooperative marketing association, is being instructed to buy 7 to 9 million bushels of spring and durum wheat, oats, barley and flax seed for the use of farmers in the Dakotas and Montana. .

Southwest Need Discussed Widely The need for helping the droughtstricken farmers of the Southwest in financing their crop this fall has been discussed widely through this section. It first was taken up by Will G. West, Republican candidate for governor in Kansas, with members of the Kansas City Board of Trade several weeks ago. Just this week, when Prof. Rexford G. Tugwell and the other members of the President's high plains drought committee were in this section, they were told many times that the immediate emergency facing the section was seed wheat. · Professor Tugwell replied his rural resettlement administration intended to take care of its clients when the necessity arose, but that would !cave out all farmers handicapped by the drought, but not yet so destitute they could qualify as Tugwell clients.

Just as upset over the government acting months in advance of the Northwest need while keeping silent on the pressing problem out here was the action of Washington in giving the Farmers National the handing job on the big order. The resentment was voiced in several telegrams ery possible assistance to this comsent to J. W. Tapp, chairman of the department of agriculture drought action distinctly unfair and un-Amercommittee in Washington today.

A Telegram of Protest W. L. Drake, Humboldt, Kansas, president of the Kansas Grain, Feed and Seed Dealers' Association who was in Kansas City today on business, sent Mr. Tapp this message:

"For the last several months my of the required seed grain without association has been extremely concerned over the distressed condition and the inability of farmers to fi- president, said.

nance loans for seed where the grain 15 available. The announcement by An article in a recent issue of the the department of agriculture that would be expended in aiding the spring wheat territory of the Northmers who are decrying the policies continuously pursued by the administration in its so-called farm relief efforts. The Kansas Grain, Feed and Seed Dealers' Association, representing hundreds of line, independent and farmers' cooperative elevators, is particularly aroused over the extreme favoritism shown by the farm credit administration in alloting this huge seed fund to the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, which has been the recipient of millions of dollars of government money referred to as

> poured into this organization. Eager to Assist at Cost "Country elevators in Kansas are eager to assist in procuring and distributing seed at cost and do not have hands out for government moncy such as will go to the Farmers' National out of this seed fund in handling and storage charges. Please reconsider your action in not permitting open, competitive channels to

> leans but which has been wiped off

the books and additional millions

participate in seed distribution." Fred I. Houser, president of the Associated Southwest Country Elevators, which has a membership of 8,500 elevators and mills in nine stat-

es, sent Mr. Tapp this telegram: "It is surprising when considering the distress in nine Southwestern states, that our wheat producers have been ignored entirely and relief con-

centrated in the Northwest." Mr. Houser also took exception in his telegram to what the trade considered favoritism to the Farmers' National.

Protests at 'Preferential' Move Frank A. Theis, president of the Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., sent this message:

The Associated Press reports your announcement for the purchase of seed as given exclusively to the Farmers' National. If this is correct, I am amazed at any such preferential treatment, with complete exclusion make some grain besides lots of fodof other important interests of the der. grain industry that have expressed willingness to cooperate and lend evmendable program. I consider such ican and if carried out can bring nothing but criticism on the administration. I most respectfully urge reconsideration and adoption of a competitive program that will permit all branches of the grain trade to participate in the buying and distributing

any favoriteism." The sense of the messages expresin virtually every part of the state re- sed very largely the opinion of the garding the scarcity of seed wheat Board of Trade, W. B. Lathrop, its

board of trade boys that the southwest farmers are hard up and will things, we listened to a fine program need aid from the federal govern- of band music and songs and readings ment to enable a large proportion of by representatives of the various lothem to put in another crop of wheat. | cals. After the program Ray Harsas farmers will be taken care of. I have no reason to doubt that funds will be made available with which to buy seed wheat and also the other seed grains when the proper time arrives. Our farmers who are in need of seed wheat and cannot get loans from the regular Federal lending agencies, should write to the state office in Salina and tell us what they need and why they are not able to get money for seed through the established channels. Immediately upon receipt of your letters I will take the matter up with Washington and press them for quick service.

But it is not whether our farmers get the seed or not that is worrying our self-styled friends on the various boards of trade, it is the fact that the Administration has at last awoke to the fact that a Farmers own cooperatives is the proper channel through which the purchases should be made and in whose care the seed grains should be entrusted from the time they are purchased until they are called for in the spring, We farmers have not forgotten how these same friends of the farmer sold short millions upon millions of bushels of grain during the time the Farm Board was trying to stabilize the price of wheat by buying it and storing it for future resale. Nor shall we forget the propaganda sent broadcast over the whole world about the ENORMOUS storage holdings of Farm Board wheat and the resultant

in breaking the corn farmer. We are hang and rather ate the leaves. often reminded of their friendship when they joyfully start a short seiling campaign after a rain or even a forecast of rain. There are some in the government who are acquainted with the ability of the regular wheat; that they can make deliveris, 4s, and 5s. Although under the rules of the various boards of trade such synthetic No. 2 wheat can be delivered on a futures contract calling for No. 2 wheat the government officials are afraid that owing to long time habits the wheat they would get back in the spring might be deliverable on contract but probably

would not be fit for seed, because it would not germinate. Our farmers have their own farm organizations and their own farmerowned cooperatives to which they can and should turn when in need of aid. If they deal through their own organizations and business associations they can be sure of faithful service at actual cost. I hope that the Administration will not permit itself to be irtimidated by all this noise into going again through the old COM. PETITIVE channels. It is but the cooperatives right to expect the government to deal directly with them and through them in anything that concerns farm supplies, seeds, feed, ivestock, or any other thing handled

TRAVELOGUE

Wednesday, August 19th I spoke in the afternoon at Stafford, Kansas. The occasion was a joint Farmers Union-Farm Bureau picnic, I had to leave the evening before so as to get there in time for the afternoon program. I stayed in Hutchinson over night and just as I was ready to take the bus in the morning Director Bert Winchester and his wife came up, enroute to the picnic from Topeka, and took me along in their car. As we neared Stafford county I noticed that corn and the sorghums looked greener. Some of the sorghums near Stafford are headed out and with fair weather promise to

The picnic was held in the city park. This park covering about four city blocks, is one of the best kept up parks in Kansas. Nice green grass, shade trees, also nice and green in contrast with many Kansas parks where nearly half of the trees are either dead or dying. Western Kansas folks appreciate green trees and chinch bugs, which are cleaning up grass perhaps more than do the many fields of grain and forage crops folks where it is supposed to be regular, and they spare no time and expense to keep their parks in fine

Of course we all agree with the After we ate all that we could hold ing Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Kanof fried chicken and other good

We have the assurance of the auth- ter who acted as master of ceremonorities in Washington that our Kan ies in the afternoon, introduced me as the principal speaker. I spoke about an hour and then we had some train did not leave until after ten o'clock in the evening I stayed for the picnic supper and for the Farm Bureau program in the evening.

Mr. Slade who is secretary of both

the Farmers Union and the Farm numbers of this cricket and Utah, Bureau had charge of the evening program. There was some more of the fine band music by the Stafford band and several excellent local talent numbers. Then Mr. Slade introduced numbers. Then Mr. Slade introduced truck and garden crops, grasses. Dr. O. O. Wolf, President of the Kan-shrubs, and flowers—have been gensas Farm Bureau as the principal speaker for the evening. As we are printing a report on the picnic, brother Briles, I will not go into any more particulars. The picnic was a very enjoyable affair and showed that Stafford county farmers and business men know what cooperation means and can really put on a good picnic. Stafford county farmers Union has long been known as one of the liveliest bunches of farm folks in the state. I greatly enjoyed my brief visit with them and feel sure that this fall when farm work lets up they will again show us what can be done in the way of getting new members in the Union and in the percentage of 100 per cent paid up lo-

From Stafford I took the train for Kansas City where I was met by M. certainty of lower and even lower R. Miller, State Secretary of the Misprices at which it must sell. Just as souri Farmers Union. Brother Miller violently as they are assailing the and I drove to Bethany, Mo., where present administration for its AAA I was to speak at the 13th annual crop control, so these same fellows | Harrison county picnic and Vocationvere assailing the Farm Board for al Stock Show. I was surprised to buying up the surplus and storing see the amount of grass-hopper against a future shortage such as damage in Missouri. Many of their we are threatened with this year. We corn fields are as bare as are those still remember the opposition of this around Salina. Even many of the clique to the Farm storage plan on trees are stripped of leaves and we corn, because it kept them from run- saw apples on trees that had no leaning the price down to nothing dur- ves at all. Evidently the hoppers are ing the rush season and afterward wise to the stomach ache one gets reaping a rich reward for their help from eating green apples, so let them

The picnic ground was about eight

grove. They had a nice rain there the night before, but that did not ministration, today said farmers' beep the sun from beaming down on purchases of stock in cooperative us just like it does in Kansas. After production credit associations reachtrade terminal elevators to so mix the baby show and a fine local talent 1. able No. 2 wheat out of a mixture of the speaker. I talked for about an lioner Garwood hour as usual. The folks under the acquired ownership of 12 per cent of tent paid close attention to what was said, but as is usual with fair crowds, were set up in 1933-34 to make crop those on the outside were more interested in the cattle judging and the concession tents than they were in the speaking. I enjoyed my visit Government with the idea that as among the Missouri brothers and sisters and hope that they found at least something worth remembering in my talk to them. I esspecially enjoyed my visit with W. E. Blakeman and J. 000 of stock owned by farmers is C. Courtney, two of the old wheel horses of the Harrison county Farmers Union and of the local cooperatives. Mr. Blakeman kept several of the Farmers Union locals active all through the time that the M. F. A threatened to swallow the whole union. These loyal old timers and others like them in Missouri are helping Secy. Miller rebuild the Farmers Union in that state. I wish them suc associations shows that thousands of cess and assure them that Kansas Farmers Union is ready and willing to help them in their good work in every way that we can. almost forgot to mention that Bromer Doyle Gass and his Lucky Strike entertainers were the features of the day's program. Brother Gass was chosen as one of the judges to decide which girl baby was the best in a total of ten entered. I did not envy him the job as "firstly" all the ten babies entered were so cute that it was almost impossible to tell which was best, "secondly and mostly" I certainly would not relish the job of convincing any of the mothers that her baby was not the prettiest baby on the grounds. I wish to convey to Brother Miller my appreciation of the hospitality shown me among his folks and of the fine visit I had with him while enroute to and from the picnic. I hope that we can have him

time this fall or winter.

TO DAMAGE BY DROUGHT Unusual midsummer activity of mportant crop insects is following the widespread, hot, dry weather according to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Conditions have been ideal for grasshoppers and that survived the drought.

with us for a series of meetings some

The heavy grasshopper infestation known all along to be inevitable because of the enormous number of eggs laid last fall fully met expecta-I met lots of folks that I knew and | tions. Conditions were exactly right visited with the members until noon for egg hatching and continued right when we all lined up for one of those regular farmers picnic dinners.

for hopper growth. Grasshoppers dents had practical experience in code those regular farmers picnic dinners.

for hopper growth. Grasshoppers dents had practical experience in code the statement of the state

sas and Oklahma.

July weather accelerated chinch oug migration from small grains and grasses into corn. Scattered damage of its range, especially in northeastern Ohio, in the western tiers or two of Indiana counties from Lake to Greene, in central Illinois, in west central Wisconsin, and throughout the southern half of Iowa.

Two varieties of cricket-Mormon and Coulee, both general feedershave swarmed over parts of the Northwest. In spite of control measures that completely wiped out many bands, Mormon cricket infestations in Idaho and Nevada are alarmingly large. Montana also has enormous Wyoming, Colorado, and Oregon have smaller infestations. Coulee crickets are unusually numerous in Washing-

Blister Beetles-which consume crally destructive in Maryland westward to North Dakota and Kansas, notably n areas overrun by grass hoppers in the last few years. Although written for the Stafford Courier by the adults do much damage to vegetation, the larvae feed on grasshopper eggs and may be of much aid in reducing hopper infestations for next

The fall army worm made an early appearance in Florida, North Caro-lina, and Puerto Rico, damaging grasses, corn, and young sugarcane. Other serious midsummer pests are the rose chafer that, has damaged corn, garden crops, and shade trees in Wisconsin and roses in Minnesota. The turnip seed weevil, a comparatively new pest, has ruined a lot of mustard and cabbage seed in western Washington and Oregon, and the tomato pinworm has ingured tomatoes in Southern California.

After getting off to a slow' start this spring, the codling moth increased so fast in June and July that it has already damaged a great many apples in the East Central States and now threatens fruit in the Middle Atlantic States.

Although generally carce in the eastern part of the Cotton Belt, the boll weevil is present in large numbers in eastern and southern Texas, Webworm's have ruined several thousand acres of cotton in Oklahoma and damaged truck crops, corn, sugar beets, and flax in Minnesota,

North Dakota, and Nebraska. Heavy infestations of red spiders on a wide variety of plants are reported from Maryland westward through Kentucky and Ohio to the Pacific coast and southward to the

FARMERS BACK CREDIT COOPERATIVES

Pointing to new evidence of farmmiles from Bethany in a natural cr support for cooperative credit, S. M. Garwood, Production Credit Commissioner of the Farm Credit Aded the -10,000,000 mark as of August |

> "In less than 3 years," Commiss-"farmers have the total capital stock of the 550 production credit associations. They and iivestock production loans available on a cooperative basis throughout the United States." Initial capital was provided by the

loans were made, farmers would purchase stock until eventually complete ownership of the association would be in the hands of the farmers. Garwood said all of the \$10,000,voting stock. It may be purchased only by farmer-borrowers. There are ar proximately 250,000 farmer stocknolders at present. Loans outstanding aggregate \$140,000,000. The money is loaned at 5 per cent a year and s being used to finance the growing of crops, raising of livestock, purchase of farm equipment, and for practically every other type of farm

production purpose. "The rapid growth of farmer-ownership of stock in production credit farmers are anxious to get more dependable and more economical shortterm financing; and most of them are convinced that they can gradually reach this objective through cooperative credit," Garwood said.

"Since January 1, this year, duction credit associations have over \$128,000,000, which is a 20 per cent increase over the amount loaned in the corresponding period last year."

STUDENTS FROM SIX STATES COMPLETE COOPERATIVE LEADERSHIP COURSE Fourteen students from six states

ty finished general courses in Consumer's Cooperation during a speciai Cooperative Leadership Training School conducted by the American Peoples School June 26 to August 15. The cooperative courses were un-der the direction of Merlin Miller, professor of history and economics, College of Emporia, Emporia, Kansas. R. N. Benjamin, President of the Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Cooperative Association; Robert Smith, Educational Director Eastern Cooperative League; Mark Starr, Educationai Director, International Ladies Garment Workers Union; Esther Greenleaf, Director, Cooperative Design Service and Wallace Campbell, Assistant Secretary, Cooperative League of the U. S. A. delivered special lec-

Technical courses covering the Theory of the Cooperative Movement, Technique of Cooperative Organization and Administration, Case Studies in Cooperation, and in Historical Appraisal of the Cooperative Movement were given at morning sessions. The afternoons were devoted to field trips to visit cooperative organizations in and around New York City. More than half the students gave voluntary service to cooperatives in the city during the summer. One of the students rendered such valuable strvice that he had a permanent position before the course was half completed. A large number of the stu-dents had practical experience in co-

Neighborhood Notes

AT PICNIC WEDNESDAY

Program One of the Best Ever; the Speakers Gave Good Talks

The annual Farmers Union-Farm Bureau picnic, held in the Stafford city park, was one of the finest picnics these two organizations have ev-

The crowd was immense. The program was fine, from first to last. And, if appearances may be used as any sort of basis for judgment, every body at the picnic was having a swell

The refreshments stand, with 4-H workers in charge, found the only difficulty was keeping stocked with cold drinks. There was an immense trade at this stand all day long.

Slade's Team Won

In the morning, the punkin game, played at the fair grounds diamond was the high spot on the program, with El Slade's team from Lamoreaux dishing out a 16 to 6 trouncing to Joe Dale's team. This game has become an annual feud, and the interest in it seems to be mounting. Slade's players were Helmers, Dykes, Dickson, Tubbs, E. Lender, Nel-

son, L. Lender, Zink, Litchfield and Titus. Dale's team was composed of J. Brock, K. Porter, P. Evans, Fritz-emeier, S. Hildebrand, Hayden G. Brock, Schneider, A. Hildebrand, and Dale.

At noon, the usual process of cramming full of swell food was in order, and after the dinner, the Stafford band played briefly. Hugo Kohrus sang some songs and other numbers were enjoyed before Mr. John Vesecky, Salina, state president of the Farmers Union addressed the crowd.

Vesecky Union's Speaker

Mr. Vesecky stressed "Peace and

Patriotism," showing how these two factors are essential to the progress of any nation. He explained the importance of personal or human rights as against dollar rights, and gave as his opinion that the use of cooperatives in purchasing materials for farming, and for the marketing of farm products is a prime factor in bringing about a realization of per-

Following his talk, the athletic events were run off with races etc., being held in the park. The winners of these events are listed elsewhere. Following the evening meal, the Stafford band presented another concert, and, following Mr. O. O. Wolf of Ottawa, state president of the Farm Burcau, gave the chief address.

Wolfe Evening Speaker Mr. Wolfe spent some time on the necessity and advantages of saving the soil value by farming it correctly, and stressed the advantages that may be gained by cooperation in or-

Stafford merchants closed from noon until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and most of them were at the picnie, enjoying a chance to visit with friends from the farms over the country. The picnic, all in all, was one of the best the two organizations have

ever enjoyed. The winners in the contests and events at the Farmers Union-Farm Bureau picnic held in the city park Wednesday this week have been compiled by members of the organizations and are being listed herewith.

The prizes for all the events have been donated by Stafford merchants. Boys race, 6 and under: Buford Titus, 1st \$1.00 in trade at Aitken Lbr. Co.: Bernard Bartlett, 2nd, 50c in trade at Spickards; Keith Hall, ord, hair cut at Gray's berber shop. Boys race, 11 years and under: Harold Kunz, 1st, \$1.00 cash by the Farmers Bank; Rex Webring, 2nd, flashlight by Staff. Hdw.; Lerly Kunz, 3rd, 50c cash by Farmers Pro-

Boys race, 15 years and under: Cal vin Rosacker, 1st, 25 baby chicks from Stafford Hatchery; Jack Sandcrs, 2nd, ball and bat by Carey Hdw.; Ken Meireis, 3rd, \$1.00 in mdse, at

Golden Krust Bakery. Boys free for all race; Chas, Tubbs, 1st, \$1.00 in mdse, or cash if spent in Stafford by J. V. Corley; Junior Brock 2nd, 75c, cleaning from Ramey Bros.; August Hildebrand, 3rd, 500

in trade at J. C. Baxter. Fat man's race: James Henry, 1st, shirt at Ardrey-Lantz; Joe Dale 2nd, \$1.00 pipe at Schwein"s Recreation; Ray Henry, 3rd, wash and grease job at Sinclair station, Wayne Reed, Mgr.

Girls race, 8 years and under: Rosalind Heyen, 1st, 2 gals oil at Staford Grain and Supply; Jeane Harter 2nd, \$1.00 in trade at Stafford Plum. One wound its way through the completed technical courses and thir-Co.; Mildred Dickson 3rd, floor mop at Peacock and Soice. bara Slade, 1st, 1 year's subscription He asked a man who was old and Girls race, under 11 years: Barto Stafford Courier; Kathryn Tubbs,

3rd, car greased at Bell Oil Co. Girls race, under 15 years: Maxine to go.

ing club, one is

Three had been active leaders founding cooperative buying clubs. two others had actively participated in the organization of incorporated to remove decayed organisms before had it is placed in cold storage. cooperative associations, ne learned of Rochdale principles after founding a college cooperative boardclosely associated with a group of doctors planning a medical cooperative, three had extensive business experience. A journalist, a sailor, and three students

cooperatives were members of the An unusual feature was the opportunity to participate in folk school activity afforded by the American Peoples' School. All of the students participated n at least one course in drawing, sketching, sculpturing, handicraft, or folk dancing in addition to cooperative courses.

with experience in farm marketing

CAUTION IS NECESSARY

Tests of the United States Department of Agriculture show that intense

Bonham, 1st, \$1.00 in merchandise at Fields Variety Store; Betty Marie Sanford, 2nd, 75c cleaning from Mc-Culloughs; Doris Bowman, 3rd, coffce dripolator at Hoeners Grocery.

Free for all men's race: Meireis, 1st, 4-piece Frigidair set at Herman W. Brown; Ed Slade, 2nd, two meals at Tan Top cafe; Hugo Kohrs, 3rd battery recharged by I.

N. Giles.
Married woman's race: Mrs. Lee Claypool, 1st; \$1.00 in merchandise from Horton Jewelry; Mrs. Ralph Henry, 2nd, 1 grease coupon book from Johnson Motor Co.; Mrs. Jesse Sims, 3rd, car cleaning brush from

Luckhardt Bros.
Girls race: Maxine Bonham, 1st, 12 lbs., poultry tonic from S. T. Bonner; Barbara Slade, 2nd, hair cut and shave at Logan's Barber Shop; Kathryn Tubbs, 3rd, 50c scholar compan-

ion at Smarts. Horse shoe pitching contest; Union, 1st, 5 gals oil from Independent Coop Gr. and Merc. Co.; Lamoreaux, 2nd, 1 gal ice cream from Fairmont, L. M. Harmon, mgr.; North Star, 3rd, 4 tickets to Nueva.

Punkin ball game: Lamoreaux, 1st. 1 gal. ice cream from Wells cafe;: Joe Dale team, 2nd, 1 carton cigarettes from Charlie Burns.

WASHINGTON COUNTY FARMERS UNION

Will hold their quarterly meeting September 1, in the High School au-Morrowville at 1:30 clock. All delegates requested to be present.

C. B. Ingman, Pres. Dan H. Combow, Secy.

HAYES LOCAL 1130

Regular meeting of the Ladies Auxiliary to Hays Local 1130 was held in Hunters Park in Clay Center, August 18, 1936. Eight members and two visitors from Pleasant View Auxiliary were present. The Secretary being absent. Matilda Beckman was appointed to take her place. After repeating the Lord's Prayer, short sketches were read. Various articles were then read and discussed after which we adjourned to the refreshment stand for ice cream. The Ladies of Pleasant View Local extended an invitation to our Auxiliary to meet with them September 8th.

Matilda Beckman. Secy. pro tem.

LIBERTY LOCAL 782

Liberty Loca 782 in Marshall couny, met August 21 at the Liberty

chool house. The attendance was small. After a short business meeting, delegates were chosen to attend the quarterly meeting at Frankfort, Kansas, September 8. They were Martin Bonin, Frank Musil, Mrs. Arthur Mapes and Mrs. John Tommer. We enjoyed a fine program under ne leadership of Misses Catherine Tommer and Marjorie Mapes. Yes,

we enjoyed something else-a watermelon feed. The members who were not there really missed a treat. A speaker was invited for the evening but he failed to appear. Our next meeting will be September 18. Miss O'Tilla Musil will be the

refreshment committee; the Organbright sisters will have charge of the entertainment. Mrs. John Tommer,

Reporter. TWO CONTRIBUTIONS

We are indebted to Mrs. John Tommer for the following poems:
It's Hard—

To apologize, To begin over To admit error,

To be unselfish To take advice, To be considerate, To keep on trying,

To think and then act, To profit by mistakes, To forgive and forget, To take a deserved blame,

But It always pays. -Exchange

Life's Ways An infant soul at dawn of day Started a journey along life's way. There was doubt and fear in his little heart:

When he saw that the way had branched apart. One way was straight, and led up hill,

To the summit, lit with the sunlight

In a valley that lay there far below.

2nd, shampoo and finger wave at Permanent Wave Shop; Billie Hayden But the old man said, "I do not know

That depends upon where you wish cold does not kill the organism that spoils food. This indicates that all fruit should be thoroughly cleaned

We Manufacture Farmers Union Standard Accounting Forms

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

> the C CONSOLIDATED printing and stationery co. SALINA: KANSAS

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juvenile's from 6 to 16

Have good solutions been

Why do we say, "complete through organization" could

PARLIAMENTARY USAGE

liamentary Law is "one at a time."

1. Calling the meeting on time.

Adopting an order of business

1. The rules of society and Parlia-

2. Respect for authority and cour-

1. Never speak of a member by

name-refer, rather, to "the last

There are two things to consider

1. The House (people assembled)

2. The Chair (one who presides)

Given the House and the Chair, all

In order to introduce business, you

must first OBTAIN THE FLOOR by

rising and addressing the Chair-"Mr. Chairman (or Madam Chair-

man)-giving your name. You have

not obtained the floor until the

debate the question which is before

the house, or offer a motion by the

second to the motion. To second a mo-

tion one need rot rise, nor obtain the

The name of the one who offers the

"Moved by Miss Smith that we raise

The purpose is to trace the motion to

The MOTION is not open for de-

saying, "It has been moved and sec-

ished, the Chair says, "Are you ready for the question?" All answer, "Ques-

The Chair puts the Motion and you

posed "No." (Count votes). The Chair

decides the Motion carried or lost

as carried ones aand must be en-cered in the Minutes. Do not be

(Continued next week)

JUNIOR DUES WILL DO

O. M. Lippert

Now boys and girls come join our

The Gamblers they will steal your

And help us fight the battle.

Your horses and your cattle.

Join the Union, pay your dues Help us climb the hill Sir.

And down the bitter pill Sir.

Our John Vecesky is the man

There is no way to win the game

The farmers now all o'er the State Have a heavy load to carry. So boys pitch in h,elp clean things up Some day you'll want to marry.

The middle men they fix the price

And still you wonder why Sir.

Let's start a Junior blizzard.

And even get your gizzard.

We Junior boys and girls today

Instead of having to borrow.

Let's play the game together.

So gather in and do your part

Oh, a useful drummer is he!

Co-operation is the game

Avoid the zero weather.

On all you sell or buy Sir. Their stuff is high, your produce low

So now wake up and do your part

They take your eggs and chickens

Will be Men and Women tomorrow. We can loan our cash like Bankers do

THE USEFUL DRUMMER

Clara Rader

The Union folks delight in.

Without a little fightin'.

Co-operate in all we do

of your own convictions.

ranks

home

Chorus:

(for example)

speaker, or "member on my right.".

It emphasizes order: That is

It demands obedience:

tesy to officers and others.

It eliminates personalities:

and following it.

mentary Law.

"make" motions.

you think about it at all?

wars are inevitable?

organization works.

THE STUDENT LOOKS AT WAR

By Mildred A. Kay CLASS WORK: Read aloud class. Allow each Junior to ask questions at the end of the chapters. If the class is only once per month, divide the class and give certain groups part of the questions to answer as review. Review each lesson. If classes are held bi-monthly or weekly, discuss each chapter thor-Have each Junior prepare a short outline for each chapter after it has been read. Time limit two minutes. After completion of entire booklet, let them again outline their reactions to the booklet. Keep this in the notebooks. For next lesson In other words, are wars inevitable? have them secure newspaper clip-

pings, articles, comments, pictures,

bearing out their reactions. CHARTS: Use charts such as Black and red figures showing the number of deaths in the United States, in six months' time, due to the accident. Then, the money spent to prevent accidents, represented by highway patrols, signals, police, signs, posters, etc. In contrast, show the number of deaths of United States soldiers in six months' time during the World War, Then, the money used to increase deaths during that period, represented by army training, war machines, ships, pay-rolls, foodstuffs, homes lost, land devastated, etc. Is our reasoning consistent?

GRAPHS: Use graphs showing: Money that is spent for institutions of Education, Science, Invention, Chemistry, Art, Athletics, etc. Then the number of each generation who are benefitted by the institutions. In contrast, then, show the amount of money spent for one war that doesn't last much longer than it takes to build one institution and the number of deaths through war in each generation. Do we spend mon-

ey consistently? Keep a notebook of newspaper clippings and analyze, in your own way, the pronounced trend toward international conflicts. Describe your reactions to the "war propaganda" you read and hear. Are we consist-

ent in our fight for peace? Prepare a mass recitation for local meetings using Carl Sanburg's poem, "Buttons." For help with mass recitation, write your state director.

DISCUSS THESE QUESTIONS: Chair has given you recognition by Is unemployment the result of, or the cause of, war? What do you think? debate the question which is before If our nation pays millions of dollars to educate and train its people, does it still allow educated and words, "I move." (for example) "that we raise \$50 for a Farmers Union library." The next step is a trained people to be unemployed? What group of people make up our

armies and navies? What does a war do to the educat- floor. Just say, "I second the moed and trained group of people? tion." How would you explain the effect that modern machinery has had upon war. Were the inventions wise or utes of the meeting. For instance, unwise?

How have the modern war machines \$50 for a Farmers Union Library." affected society? How would you explain the effect its source. The name of the secondthat war has had upon civilization in er is not entered in the minutes.

What are the economic trends that bate until the Chair has stated it by are the results of war? By what means or methods do we onded that we raise \$50 for a Farmdetermine who were the victors of ers Union Library. Are there any war? Then follows the debate,

Does temporary employment tend it any. Presuming the debate is finto build a stable society? What part does money play in for the war? What part politics? What part tion."

education? Which do we need?

The Would a Democratic government, all vote. "All those in favor say properly executed, be drawn into war "aye." (Count votes). "All those op-

Would a dictator form of govern-Lost motions are just as important ment be able to keep out of war?

What is usually the result of dictator government? Is Fascist government built on a afraid to say "No." Have the courage plan for "reasoning" or "force"? What does force mean?

What are the major and basic causes of war today? What can we do about it? LIST: The number of plans that you think would be suitable to advance as means for keeping our country out of war. Will your plans work? Do we need plans or a different economic sys-

SUMMER FROCKS

tem? Why?



Designed in Sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 6 requires just 2 vards of 35 inch fabric, plus 1-2 yard

> Box 48 Salina, Kansas

George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, General Robert E. Lee, James A. Garfield, Daniel Webster, Calvin Coolidge and many others were farmers, and have left a rich heritage of advice, wisvanced? What do you think? Or don't knew a great deal about the science of farming which modern science of What methods are being used in today is now recommending for pracour nation today that make us think One of the outstanding tice. sons that they have left with the Na-tion was the fact that they used arunity bring chitectural sense in farm and home democratic government, peace, or a new economic system? planning and developed farms on an engineering basis. The entire farm layout, home and buildings are prop-erly located, fields were powed and Give an example of how complete Do you wish to continue living a soil erosion was well controlled even normal, happy life, free to be a good in that early date; relationship of citizen, and free to give vent to the pastures and buildings was developed genius your education has given you; or will you join the long line of foron what we call a scientific basis. The farm site was the home site. We gotten soldiers, and join the army? would urge upon evedyone the importance of visiting these shrines not only for the purpose of getting information of historic value but for the purpose of getting plans and sug-gestions that will help develop farm homes of the future as these great Parliamentary Law is founded on common sense and the experience of mankind. The first principle of Parmen did in the past.

MANY GREAT MEN

WERE FARMERS

Daniel Webster said, when out in the field plowing: "When I have hold of my big plow, in a bush covered pasture and hear the roots crack, see the stumps go under the furrow, go say, and you think you'll leave it out of sight, and observe the clean, on. All right, I do not care, but out of sight, and observe the clean, mellow surface of the land, I feel don't blame me if the usher asks you my encounters in public life in Wash-

Thomas Jefferson was a pioneer in the development of the plow moldboards, made in different sizes with different patterns. Introduction of the moldboard was referred to by Thomas Jefferson as "an era in agriculture and the root of all real prog-

We would recommend particularly when organizing a meeting; namely, that you get books from the library and study the agricultural and the country life leadership of some of these great men. When this is done we learn a lot about soil conservabusiness is introduced by MOTIONS. tion, reforestation, irrigation, soil A motion is a verbal proposition ofmoisture, rotation of crops and the proper management of land, plants fered by a member and implies action. Action means a VOTE. A mo-

tion when stated by the Chair is called a QUESTION. Never speak of a proposition as a "move" or movement. OFFER motion — do not Let others go THE POSTPONED JOYS Let others go what ways they will, together you and I

Will walk the long familiar where everything we spy Brings back some tender memory gladness we have known, As every red rose calls to mind the roses we have grown.

So every friendly doorway that pass along the way. Will bring us recollections friends of yesterday.

We'll fil our days with visits which we've promised long to make.

The books we read together to some lonely friend we'll take; We'll walk the thresholds over which

of splendors new,

We'll stay and do the many things we of you. Nice manners pay big divilong have wished to do.

PROPER THINGS AT PROPER TIMES .

By Francis W. Butts It occurred to me that even there was a great deal for us to learn about the actual movies, themselves, there was an equal amount for us to dom and demonstration. No one can learn about the way we should convisit Mount Vernon, Arlington and duct ourselves while at these same Monticello without discovering that the three men who left these sprines ing the movie, some one might be criticizing us.

Let's walk in the entrance of theatre, and talk about the proper way to conduct ourselves while there. Have you the tickets? Fine. In we

If we are met by an usher, the lady may follow him down the aisle. but if there is no usher the gentleman should go first. If there are several seats available, choose the ones you feel will be best before you enter the row. If there is any pestier pest than the movie-goer who has to change his seat several times before he is really located for the evening, I haven't met one. And if you must walk in front of people, excuse yourself. And, if people walk in front of you stand up and let them Strangers, you say? What of by. Strangers, you say? What of it? Are you only polite to the people you know? Then yours is a very poor sort of politeness.

There, we're settled. Ladies remove their hats. Yours is small, you more enthusiasm than comes from to take it off. If it is disturbing anyone, he has the right to do so.

you saw the whole picture before. Well, that's your own hard luck. And for Pity's sake don't tell the whole but it has really always seemed a logical excuse for a nice quiet mur-

Try to sit still. A well-poised person is able to sit still, even when the action on the stage gets exciting. By that I mean, both applauding and wiggling. They're both child-ish. If your sentiment gets the best of you in a sad episode, at least control yourself and don't make yourself conspicious. Lots of us live in a picture so deeply that we feel ourselves choking up at a particularly sad moment, but it scarcely calls for sobs. I am exaggerating, you think? But Im not. I have heard 'em crying all over the place, and taking pride

Lights on, and show is over. There isn't a fire, so there's no need of dashing for the exit. Let the dashers do their dashing, and you take your turn, the gentleman waiting in the aisle so that the lady may

precede him. Don't forget to thank the payee for the show, girls. I'll long have a tender spot in my heart for the nice little girl who thanked me at the camp for the show that all the Reserves were taken to. And inciso long we've hurried by and dentally, do you know what someone reap the countless pleasures said when I told them how sweet she which scarcely knew were nigh. had been? They said :: I bet she has lovely folks.' The nice things you do Instead of going wandering in search reflect back on your own folks, and I am sure you want them to be proud

:-: Of Interest To Women :-:

HOME REFRIGERATION OF FOODS

One of the many responsibilities of the housewife, is the proper care of foods. In olden days there were many more cases of food poisoning of food handling by producers and dealers, combined with modern refrigeration have elimiated a vast amount of discase producing bacteria. Neverthe less, the housewife must be constantly on the alert to keep her ice-box immaculately clean and to give the foods in her commissary the best possible protection from contamination.

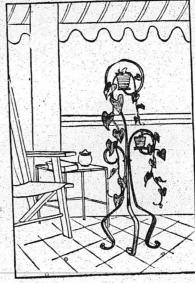
The inside of the refrigerator should be washed thoroughly at least once a week with warm water, soap and baking soda, followed by clean, warm water. Ice containers should have the same treatment and in case drains are used, they also should be kept

Food ordinarily shows when it is spoiled by an unpleasant look, taste or smell. This, however, is not a safe criterion, as it may be contaminated and still appear to be good. Most foods are sensitive to cold and bacteria growth is usually checked by a temperature of 40 to 50 degrees Fahrenheit. If food is allowed to remain in the icebox too long, even though low and steady temperatures are maintained, mold appears and spoilage takes place. It is important to keep milk very cold. In warm tem-You saw the news reel before. Oh, peratures the bacteria multiply rapidly, both the harmless lactic-acid type, which cause milk to sour but do not make it unwholesome, and the world what's coming next. It not only harmful disease producing types. disturbs the people all around you, Milk and butter should be tightly covered to prevent their taking on the flavors and odors of other foods. Celery, lettuce and other vegetables lose their crispness and fresh flavor if wilted by evaporation, and should be washed, allowing some of the dampness to remain, then wrapped snugly in waxed paper, before placing in the icebox. Cooked foods should be allowed to cool in room temperatures (protected from flies) before putting them into the refrigerator Meats fresh from the market should be unwrapped and put in coldest place until time for cooking. Fartunately, the thorough cooking of meats usually kills any bacteria

present in the raw state. All containers for refrigerator foods should be light, easily washed and fitted with covers.

HOUSE PLANTS NEED CARE IN AUGUST

They Suffer From Heat and Dryness Just as Humans. Give Them Plenty cleaning Aluminum. The acids in of Moisture.



During August we should be particularly watchful of house plants. They suffer from the heat and the dry atmosphere as much as we do, with the exception that they do not always recover from neglect, and must be replaced or nursed back to health at much expense of our time and money.

The least we can do for them is to see that they get plenty of moisture.

The glassful a day for each pot which is sufficient in May might not last two hours now if plants are kept in an airy and sunny room. Watering twice a day is not excessive and when it seems necessary, water oftener. A good treatment is to set clay pots in a tray of water, and let them absorb every drop possible. Another is to set them in a tray of moss or other absorbent material, which will keep the soil damp, and to which we can add water.

Do not keep plants in a window where they will get sun throughout the day. It is almost impossible for them to withstand such a continuous onslaught of heat, and their foliage will burn up under it. Trim all withered or decayed foliage; this will assure nourishment in the parts which need it.

There are not so many house plants in August as there will be next month, but those available are particularly hardy and can be depended upon to survive almost any type of weather. The lovely philodendrons are still with us. A fine way to display them is on an oramental wire stand on the porch. Two or three plants can be suspended on such a stand, and the outdoor air will pro-vide them with a healthful surrounding, as well as making the porch more livable. You can bring them indoors when the weather becomes

The caladium, with its fancy leaves in many colors, is a fine foliage plant under each piece of meat and secure now. So is the gloxinia with its with a toothpick. Pour ½ cup wahairy leaves. Scores of types of cactus can be had, many of which will bloom for a short time, although they and keep for months. Sedums, echeverias and others should make your and continue baking 15 minutes. indoor garden as colorful now as almost any other time.

THINGS SOME PEOPLE WANT TO KNOW

My Aluminum Utensils Have Become Discolored. What Should I Do

About Cleaning Them? "The mere trace of iron which discolors Aluminum is in no sense threat to health. If this compound is dissolved in vegetable acids of any kind, the soluble iron which is produced may be beneficial, rather than injurious. Our modern Method of refining our foods tends to remove those parts which contain the greater part of iron." Dr. Harvey W. Wiley.

The discoloration is harmless. It is formed by compounds of iron and other metals, together with the coloring matter of foods which are dark in appearance and which are deposited from the water and foods on the surface of the utensil. Use a metal sponge with any of the good Aluminum cleaners that are on the market. Another effective way to remove dis-coloration is to boil a mild solution of vinegar, one tablespoonful to a quart of water.

Occasionally an Aluminum Utensil "pits." Can this be Avoided? How? Pitting is usually caused by electrolysis which is started by deposits, on the surface of the Aluminum, of tiny particles of other metals. These may come from the water or from particles of soil which have not been removed from the food. The two metals in contact in the presence of moisture form a little electric cell; ial with 3-8 yard contrasting. Price and after a considerable period of 15c. time a tiny speck or "pit" forms. This can be avoided by cleaning, rinsing thoroughly and drying the utensil well after using. For stubborn stains, or burned spots, clean with a metal sponge. If the pitting has, not gone too far, it can be halted the same way. Nothing about pitting is injurious to health. It only means the untimely, and avoidable, unsightliness of a good utensil.

Is It All Right To Cook Acid Foods

In Aluminum? Hospital Progress Magazine, editorial, August, 1924: "With respect to the actions of acids, also, Aluminum has destinctive qualities. acid, carbonic oxide and sulphureted hydrogen do not act upon it; and, more important still, practically no one of the vegetable acids or those used in ordinary culinary operations, has any appreciable effect upon it. In this respect it contrasts decidedly with (other metals named). But even when chemical action takes place, the 20 minutes. important fact remains that the resulting compounds are absolutely nonpoisonous. Here, again, especially from the hygenic standpoint, the contrast of Aluminum with (other metals named) is most decided." It is not acids, but strong alkalies

which harm Aluminum, and they are not present in foods. Highly alkaline soaps should not be used for foods, in fact any content, has no effect upon Alunimum.

The fact that Alumium utensils are brighter after acid foods are prepared in them is due to the fact that the acids remove the dark-colored mineral salts which may have been left there as a deposit from a prev-Can An Aluminum Coffee Pot Affect

The Taste of Coffee? No! The most important factor in determining the taste of coffee is the water from which it is made, and not the container. The mineral and bacteriological content of drinking water varies in every city, and town, and in any given city, from month to month. Differences in taste (not counting varlations i recipe) may be traced to this variable; or to an improperly cleaned pot.

A clean Aluminum coffee pot cannot affect the flavor of the coffee.

RECIPES

CHOCOLATE LOAF CAKE

Two-thirds cup fat One and one-third cups sugar Two squares chocolate, melted One teaspoon vanilla One-eighth teaspoon salt One-fourth teaspoon cinnamon.

Two-thirds cup milk. Eight egg yolks. Two cups flour. Two and one-half teaspoons baking

Cream fat and sugar. Add rest of ingredients and beat two minutes.
Pour into loaf pan lined with waxed paper. Bake 40 minutes in moderateslow oven. Serve plain or covered with white or chocolate icing.

FLUFFY CARAMEL FROSTING One and one-fourth cupfels brown

One-third cupful water

One teaspoonful pure cider or disilled white vinegar. One egg white. One teaspoonful vanilla.

Place sugar, water and vinegar in a saucepan and stir thoroughly. Cover and bring to a boil. Continue boiling for three minutes. Allow to stop boiling, then stir into the unbeaten egg white, using an electric beater (may be beaten with Dover egg beater but takes much longer). Beat until quite thick and will stand up in peaks. Add vanilla and spread on

STEAK MOUNDS Have 11/2 pounds steak 1-3 inch thick and cut into six pieces. Dip well in flour and fry in 4 tablespoon-fuls hot fat until browned on both sides. Pare 6 medium baking potatoes, sprinkle with salt and slide one with a toothpick. Pour 1/2 cup wa-ter around meat and sprinkle with bulk. Then punch it down and roll it Serve on large platter and surround meat with gravy.

2 cups red salmon 1 egg, well beaten. IT'S FUN TO SEW

8313. Chick Frock. Designed in Sizes: 14, 16, 18, 20; 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Size 18 requires 4 1-2 yards of 39 inch mater-

8777. Wee Maids Will Love This Sweet Frock. Designed in Sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and years. Size 2 requires 1 5-8 yard of 1-2 inch bias binding. Price 15c. Send orders to

Pattern Department MANSAS FARMERS UNION Box 48 Salina, Kansas

3 teaspoons baking powder. 2 tablespoons sugar. 2 cups flour.

1/2 teaspoon salt. 4 tablespoons melted shortening or cooking oil. Sift flour, measure, and sift with

baking-powder, salt, and sugar. Add egg, shortening or cooking oil, milk and salmon. Mix thoroughly. Fill well-oiled muffin tins two-thirds full. Bake in hot oven (425 degrees F.) for

PORK TONGUE POLANAISE

Place two sliced onions in a frying pan with two tablespoons of lard and fry till brown. Add left-over tongue cut into small pieces; one-fourth pound of rice, boiled; two ounces grated cheese; with salt and cayenne pepper. Cook until cheese is melted and serve while hot.

MOLASSES PIE

Beat the yolks of four eggs with ne cup brown sugar, then add onehalf teaspoon grated nutmeg, one cup cooking molasses, four table spoons melted butter, one tablespoon cornstarch mixed with one-half pint cream and then the whites of eggs beaten until stiff. Line two pie tins with pastry and pour half the mixture in each shell. Bake in fairly hot oven for one-half hour.

CARAMELIZED APPLE SAUCE

6 large, tart apples 1 cup of brown sugar 1 tablespoon of butter

1 tablespoon of flour 1 teaspoon of lemon extract 1 teaspoons of nutmeg 2 cups of water.

Pare and core the apples. quarters. Line a buttered baking dish with the apples. Mix the sugar, butter, flour, extract and nutmeg with the water and pour over the apples. Bake in a moderate oven until tender.

LEMON SAUCE

Add one cup boiling water slowly to one-half cup granulated sugar and one tablespoon cornstarch mixed together, stirring constantly to prevent lumping. Cook slowly about five minutes or until thickened; remove from fire. Add one-eighth teaspoon salt, two tablespoons lemon juice and one tablespoon butter.

FRIED SPARERIBS

For fried spareribs buy the smaller, more tender ones. Then cut the ribs in single or double bone pieces. Season them with salt and pepper, then dredge them in flour. Put small amount of fat in a hot skillet and brown the ribs over quickly. Some extra fat will cook out of the ribs, so this should be poured off. Then add a tablespoon of water to the skillet, cover it and reduce the heat. Cook at this temperature about 20 minutes. Then uncover the skillet, raise the flame and cook until the crust is again crisp.

GERMAN CORN BREAD

Combine 2 well beaten eggs, 1 cupful sweet milk, 2 teaspoons molas-ses, and 2 tablespoons melted butter. Sift together 11/2 cupful yellow cornmeal, 3-4 cupful flour, 4 teaspoonfuls baking powder and 1-2 tea-spoonful salt. Add to egg mixture. Pour the batter into a heated, buttered pan and bake 30 to 40 minutes at 375 degrees (moderately hot.)

> RAISIN OR PRUNE ROLLED LOAF

Follow the recipe for white bread, out into a square onethird to onehalf inch thick. Brush with a little milk ca loaf into a greased bread pan, let rise until double in bulk; and bake at 100 degrees F. for about 40 minutes. When done top may be brushed lightly with milk or butter, and a cinna-mon-sugar bixture sprinkled over it. Cooked, chopped prunes may be rolled into the bread instead of raisins.

SALMON MUFFINS

are always attractive. One or more of the many well-loved begonias should be on hand; they have attractive foliage when not in bloom and keep for months. Sadums ache. One loaf.

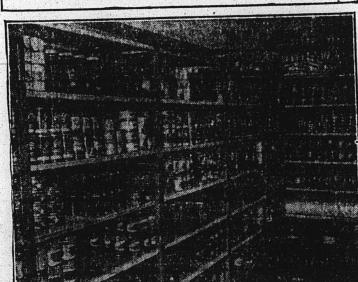
8691. Young Girl's Princess Frock.

42 44 and 46. Size 36 requires 4 1-4 yards of 39 inch material. Price 15c. Send orders to KANSAS UNION FARMER

Woodpecker is a drummer, A gay, wee drummer is he; Wearing his bright red cap,

contrast. Price 15c. 8799. A Delightful Daytime Frock. Designed in Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, Tapping his rappety-rap-rap, On telephone pole or tree. Woodpecker is a worker, Though he drums so merrily, He's tapping for sleeping bugs, He's rapping for worms and slugs;

What Presidents Eat



THE above is an authentic pho- in the land. Its efficient housetograph of a corner of the sup-ply room in the White House at keeper must be prepared to change her estimates of the amount of food that will be needed for any stop in at your grocer's, think of the fact that Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt—or whoever bats for her if she's busy, which she invariable in way he in a Will be needed for any meal or on any day not by what is necessary for merely two or four but literally for dozens of people. One of the inalienable variably is-may be in a Washington grocery store buying exactly the same foods of the same brands as you to serve to her distinguished

shortly after her husband was inaugurated President. The girl who has hysterics when her husband telephones that he is bringing an office mate home to dinner, she was quoted as saying, has a lot to learn. In a well-run household, Mrs. Roosevelt believes, there should be certain things in reserve -canned foods that can be rushed into service at a moment's notice if the dinner that was planned seems rather slim for company.

White House Well Provided

remember that it shows only five skinned and all unusable parts resections of the shelves. We suspect that Mrs. Roosevelt's—or her food is usable. housekeeper's-shopping goes far-

An emergency shelf of easily prepared foods is probably more necessary in the White House ther than that. than in any other single dwelling House shell

First Lady is that of rapid changes of mind. Canned Foods the Answer be avoided by means of canned foods according to an interview in the New York World-Telegraphy. the New York World-Telegram is equal to that of home-cooked with the First Lady of the Land food and generally even greater because the canned food is more easy to digest on account of being more thoroughly cooked. A higher percentage of vitamins is retained in canned foods than in foods cooked at home by the ordinary methods. Perfect sterilization renders canned foods absolutely

privileges of the President and his

stroys harmful organisms as no home cooking can do. Then there are the aspects of convenience and economy. Canned foods are always ready to serve. For cold dishes they need only be mixed with other things, in salads That is how the White House comes to be well provided with canned foods. There are tomatoes, pears, fruit salad, sardines, sale pears, fruit sale pe mon, lobster, pork and beans, pine-apple, tomato juice, mackerel, corned beef hash and sweet pota-toes to be seen in the picture, and the state of the state of

safe. The sterilization process de

Finally canned foods save time as well as labor. It is no wonder

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK SALES

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

_ 11 12 13 13 13 13 13 13 14 1		á
	Mary profession	
Week ending August 21st, 1936		
Carla Prog. Ochorne Co Ks-26 strs 1137	9.00	
Carls Bros—Osborne Co Ks—26 strs 1137	8.00	
James Blackmore—Cedar Co Mo—12 strs 1089	8.00	
James Blackinore—Ceda: CC 75 80 hfm 643	7.50	
R. D. Mochamer—Osage Co Ks—20 hfrs 643	7.50	
R. D. Mochamer—Osage Co Rs—20 htts 043	7.50	
J. W. Cowle—Republic Co Ks—6 strs, hfrs 703	7.50	
D. Schlobohm—Lyon Co Ks—24 hfrs 741 Lawrence D vis—Osage Co Ks—20 hfrs 668 Lawrence D vis—Coffey Co Ks—24 strs 957	7.40	
Lawrence D. vis—Osage Co Ks—20 hirs 608	7.25	
Lawrence D vis—Osage Cc Ks—20 hrs 505	7.00	
T. R. Evans and Son—Colley Co Rs—8 strs, hfrs 581 Lawrence Ebert—Pottawatomie Co Ks—8 strs, hfrs 581		
G. H. Smith—Bates Co Mo—17 strs, hfrs 727	6.50	
G. H. Sillita Bates Co Ks—9 clvs 171	5.50	
A. R. Johnson Johnson Co Ks_11 calves 257	5.25	
A. R. Johnson—Johnson Co Ks—17 trs, firs 121 A. R. Johnson—Johnson Co Ks—9 clvs 171 A. R. Johnson—Johnson Co Ks—11 calves 257 A. R. Johnson—Johnson Co Ks—17 hfrs 671 A. R. Johnson—Johnson Co Ks—16 hfrs 808	5.00	
A. R. Johnson—Johnson Co Ks—16 hfrs 808	4.75	
Hartman and Wright—Games 1027	4.60	
Henry Harrison—Ray Co Mo—16 cows 1021	4.50	
Henry Harrison—Ray C3 Mo—16 cows 1128 F. M. Sutcliffe—Gove Co Ks—11 bfm 623	4.50	
E. M. Arnall—Butler Co Ks—11 IIIIs 022	4 50	
E. M. Arnall—Butler Co Ks—6 cows 350	4 50	
Alex Irvin—Riley Co Ks—5 cows 930 Roberts and Wilson—Neosho Co Ks—14 strs 602 Roberts and Wilson—Neosho Co Ks—14 strs 592	4.50	
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	4.25	
H. E. Turner—Clay Co Mo 22 cows 910	4.10	
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H. E. Turner-Clay Co No-27 cows 14 hfrs 591	4.00	
H. E. Turner—Clay Co Mo—27 cows 1007 Roberts and Wilson—Neosho Co Ks—14 hfrs 591 J. T. Ranson—Osage Co Ks—16 cows 897	4.00	٠
J. T. Ranson—Osage Co Ks—16 cows of	4.00	
J. T. Ranson—Usage Co Ks—10 tows 945 John Kresse—Lafayette Co Mo—15 hfrs 550	4.00	
Solomon Mai-Trego Co Ks-11 cows 945	3.10	
John Kresse—Lafayette Co Mo—15 hrs 550 Solomon Mai—Trego Co Ks—11 cows 945 A. H. Wilson—Clay Co Mo—20 cows 836	3.50	
J. W. Easter—Chase Co Ks—21 ccows 844	3.50	
Arthur Miller—Republic Neb—11 hfrs 556 Arthur Miller—Republic Neb—11 hfrs 556 Arthur Miller—Republic Neb—12 hfrs 556	3.50	
Arthur Miller Republic Neb-11 hfrs 556	3.50	
Harry Kline—Ellsworth Co Ks—9 cows 904	3.00	
Harry Kine—Elisworth Co Rs 5 cons		

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L. O. Mustoe—Norton Co Ks—11 92		
L. O. Mustoe—Norton Co Ks—11 J2 Hattie Marlow—Allen Co Ks—8 83	9.00	
Hattie Marlow—Allen Co KS—8 83 F. M. Suctliffe—Gove Co Ks—9 89 F. M. Suctliffe —Gove Co Ks—9 89	0.00	
F. M. Suctliffe—Gove Co KS—9 89 Gus Han—Miami Co KS—44 74 Gus Han—Miami Co KS—6 80	9.00	
Gus Han—Maint Co Mo—6 80	9.00	
Gus Han—Miami Co Ks—44 14 John Zullig—Livington Co Mo—6, 80 J. D. Stephens—Caldwell Co Mo—10 79	8.75	
	8.75	
Clyde Kaii—Osage Co Ks—7 65	8.75	
Clyde Kaff—Osage Co Ks—1 65 A. M. Snyder—Grundy Co Mo—6 72	8.25	
A. M. Snyder—Grundy Co Mo—6 85 C. F. Greer—Bates Co Mo—6 85		
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TI I Ochowno Co KS-13 by	7.50	
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S. J. Quigley—Vernon Co Mo—10 73 Ed Prothe—Miami Co Ks—10 69 T. N. Vearch—Grundy Co Mo—14 67	7.25	
S. J. Quigley—verified Ks—10 69	7.00	
Ed Prothe-Main Co Re 10 00 14 67	6.75	
Robert R. Wehneyer—Cass Co Mo—7 60	6.00	
Robert R. Wenmeyer—Jass Co Mo—1 00	6.00	
Recce Laughlin—Linn Co Ks—42 53	5.50	
Grant Lewitt-Cedar Co Mo-4 (3	5.50	
Grant Lewitt—Cedar Co Mo—4 73	4.00	
I B Longstreth—Gilling Co Mio 120		
	CONTRACTOR OF CO	
Rudolph Hase—Osage Co Ks—5 90	2.50	
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HOGS	
Butchers 170 Pounds Up	
	11.55
W. C. Branning, Infavette Co Mo-11 188	12.55
W. S. Browning—Larayette Co Alo	11.50
Roy R. Hambin—Henry Co Mo—9 200 W. S. Browning—Lafayette Co Mo—11 188 Jsiah Mansur—Ray Co Mo—10 213 Rolla Disney—St. Clair Co Mo—22 209	11.40
Chas. Groves—Cedary Co Ks—13 174 J. B. Singer—Line Co Ks—9 215 J. B. Singer—Line Co Ks—9 215	11.30
Joe Meyer—Lafayette Co Mo—12 183	11.15
Joe Meyer—Lafayette Co Mo—12 183 Wm. H. Bruer—Lafayette Co Mo—13 189	11.10
Wm. H. Bruer—Latayette Co Mo-13 100	11.00
R. L. Nafziger—Johnson Co Ks—9 207 Harold Atchison—Franklin Co Ks—15 200	11.00
A. A. Kazmaier—Franklin Co Ks—15 200 A. A. Kazmaier—Franklin Co Ks—21 171	11.00
A. A. Kazmaier—Franklin Co KS—21 111	11.00
H. P. Horst—Greenwood Co Ks—7 175	10.77
L. A. and A. Metzner—Livingston Co Mo—24 171	10.50
I I Poss - Anderson Co Ks-7 1/2	10.00
Hobout Wohl-Gentry Co Mo-17 281	10.00
D. L. O'Connor—Harrison Co Mo—8 175	10.00
Light Lights and Pigs	
A. Blaser—Bates Co Mo—13 161	11 00
A. Blaser—Bates Co Mo—13 161	10.60
F. B. Graham—Jackson Co Mo—15 156	10.00
Fred Wasota—Cedar Co Mo—15 152	
	10.00

16. 19	Fred Wasota—Cedar Co Mo—15 102	10.00	
	Alva Proctor—Lafayette Co Mo—6 168	10.00	
	To A Parks—Eranklin for NS—3 108	. 0.19	
	C D Caltar Andonesis Co Ks-6 151	9.20	
	I C Cleveland Mor-St (lair to M0-14 150	. 5.00	
1	Herman Wendt-Miami Co Ks-7 155	9.00	
	D. L. O'Connor—Harrison Co Mo—13 144	8 00	
	Anthony Bauerle—Lafavette Co Mo—22 116	7.25	
	Anthony Bauerie—Dilayette Co Mo—22 110	7.00	
	J. J. Chambers—Andersia Co Ks—8 90 G. C. Kuestersteffen—Woodson Co Ks—6 68	6.50	
	G. C. Kuesterstellen—Woodson Go Ks—0 00	0.50	
	J. L. Martin—Lyon Co Ks—10 76	. 6.50	
	J. L. Martin—Lyon Co Ks—10 76 Geo. Young—Franklin Co Ks—16 70 Jerry Maskar—Johnson Co Mo—17 33	. 6.25	
	Jerry Maskar-Johnson Co Mo-17 33	. 6.00	
1	Goe Dove—Rooks Co Ks—6 43	. 5.00	
	• SOWS		
	D. L. O'Connor-Harrison Co Mo-9 261	. 9.75	
	L. N. Swanterg-Pottawatomie Co Ks-11 288	9.75	
	F. D. Cox—Linn Co Ks—9 206 Fred Schmidt—Nemaha Co Ks—6 241	. 9.60	
	Fred Schmidt—Nemaha Co Ks—6 241	. 9.50	
	O. S. Switzer—Jewell Co Ks—5 288	9.50	
	B. L. Lash—Republic Co Ks—6 290	9.25	
	W. M. Hagermaier-Riley Co Ks-13 265		
	John L. Larson-Riley Co Ks-6 248	8.75	

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER By P. L. Betts Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives

Week ending August 19

BUTTER MARKET The downward tendency in the Butter market which developed the first week in August has continued in both the Chicago and New York

markets ranging up to 1 1-4 cents.
While supplies have not been heavy, the demand has been very light due to prevailing high prices. Many qealers have turned temporarily to storage stocks which were accumulated at lower prices and which now can be moved at substantial gains. This has resulted in a lighter demand for current arrivals and particularly Standards. While the statistical posi-tion continues very favorable, recent reports on trade output have not been so good. Late reports show a net increase of the into storage movement which for several weeks has been showing a decrease. Figures on proauction show little change as com-pared with the previous week's re-port. However, cooler weather and some rainfall in many areas has been beneficial to the extent of checking deterioration and has in some instances been sufficient to help pastures. Generally speaking, however, it is doubted whether conditions have improved sufficient to result in any increased production. Much of the west and northwest continues dry and hot with little or no signs of relief in evidence. In all probabilty, the decline in production from these

areas will offset any gain that might oc made in other sections where con-uitions are more favorable. Only fractional changes have been recorded in the Egg market during

the past week with the tendency downward. Receipts on Eggs in terminal markets have shown marked increases and stocks have not been cleared satisfactorily although the present statistical position on Egg holdings continues favorable the same as BButter. The out of storage movement has not been so favorable the past few weeks. The cooler weather has resulted in improved quality from some areas although fine quality of Eggs is still very scarce. It is felt that when the weather turns cooler, the consumption will show marked increases and especially in view of the fact that practically all other foodstuffs are high and continue to advance, this should be beneficial to Egg consumption particularly in that Eggs are not high as compared

GETTING THE BEST OF PLANT DISEASE PESTS

with other foodstuffs.

Insect pests and diseases which affect house plants are easily controled. Like garden plants, they have their

share of trouble. Scale is probably the most frequent insect enemy. Juice sucking bugs gather on the underside of the leaves. Ferns, ivy, oleanders, myrtle, aspidistras and some of the citrus trees are most affected by them. Use a refin-

inch in size, is bad company for any plant. His waxy, wool-like covering makes him easily recognizable. He eats the leaves and if left at this nefarious work will soon kill them. Use a contact spray (nicotine, pyre-thrum or rotenone) when you first discover his presence, and your wor-

The red spider belies his name, be-cause he really is green in color. You will find him on the underside of leaves, and can always tell him by the fine web covering he spins and the tiny red spots on the leaves. Use a contact spray to dispose of him.

The white fly comes in two forms The full grown type is a very tiny white fly resembling a moth. The immature form, or nymph, is green and attaches itself to the leaf. They suck the leaves of plants and cause them to dry up and finally die. Nicotine or pyrethrum are the best remedies. The aphids, or plant lice are very

spray will easily remove them. The spring-tail insects can most often be seen just after you water the plant, and a foam surges to the top of the soil. They are a very small white bug, and feed on the small roots. The best remedy is to soak the ground with a solution of pyrethrum. House plants have few diseases. This is due to careful attention by the florist, and their ccomparatively segregated situation in the house, where they are unlikely to contact the ailments of neighbors. Mildew is the most common one. It is most often caused by too frequent or insufficient watering, also irrregularity. Recognize it as you do on bread or spoiled food. A slight dusting of sulphur or one of the organic compounds of mercury will usually fix them cp. Begonias are most often affected with this fungus disease, and develop soft, decayed spots in stems and leaves.

LIFE BEGINS AND ENDS WITH MILK

Where would civilization begin; where would it end without milk? This seems to be a perfectly natural question to ask in view of the fact that more than 25 per cent of the 1,-500 pounds of food eaten each year by he average American consists of milk and other dairy products acccording to a survey made by the Milk Industry Foundation.

About 30 per cent of the nation's milk supply is usedas "fluid milk' for cooking and drinking; about 33 per cent for butter; 5 per cent for cheese; 4 per cent for canned milk; 2 per cent for ice cream and 25 per cent on farms, the survey discloses. The dairy industry must utilize milk from 25 miliion cows on five million farms, or three fourths of the farms in the United States every day, according to a very interesting booklet, "Milk for Millions."

More than a quarter of a million people are needed for the nation-wide daily milk delivery of 45 million quarts and to make butter, cheese, ice cream and other dairy products: Dairy milk delivery, often compared with the mail, is a far more compilcated problem, the survey states, as milk is highly perishable and must be delivered seven days a week.

Today, milk accounts for approxi-mately one-fourth of all the farm cash income contrasted with oneeighth a decade ago. This increase has taken place without any stimulus from benefit payments, direct susidies, processing taxes or produc-tion curtailments, according to the

SUMMER DIET

The kind of food with which wo supply our bodies is just as impotrant as is oil with which a motor is supplied. The same parallel holds true with the changes that should occupy the various seasonal temperatures. It is a great mistake, however, to limit the summer diet to a preponderance of fruits, green vegetables, iced drinks and other cold foods. We need a balanced diet of meat, potatoes and cereals also, the whole year around. The starches and fat meats should not be eaten in as great quantities as in the cold weather, for of course they do generate heat. However, they should be included. It would be just as injurious to eliminate such foods entirely in the summer, as it would be to deny ourselves the fruit and ve-

getable vitamins in the winter. Owing to the fact that we perspire freely in the summer, it is necessary that we drink larger quantities of water than in cold weather. Our bod ies will not be vigorous if they are denied sufficientt water to carry off the poisons by way of the pores as well as the bladder.

Milk is the ideal summer drink, not only for children but also for adults. It is the one perfect food, containing most of the elements of a well balanceed diet and also supplying the all important water. Milk, with chocolate or other flavorings. well chilled, can be made palatable to those who do not care for it in its natural state. Ice cream is strongly

Beware of overloading the stomach with too many cold or iced foods and drinks. It will hamper digestion ser-

The housewife, in preparing summer meals, should take extra pains with the appearance of her table and in the manner of serving foods. An appetite, lazy and jaded by the heat, can be greatly stimulated by an attractive table—set with nicely garnished food. clean linen, gleaming silver and sparkling glass. This need not involve additional expense—just a little extra work and imagination, whch will be well repaid by family enjoyment of meals and by good health.

DROUTH CUTS EGG PRODUCTION

A sharp decrease in egg production is shown by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in its monthly report on poultry and egg production issued today. The average production of eggs per hundred hens on Aug-

In the North-Central States, whe rought conditions are most seriou the output was 33.6 eggs per hundr hens, this being the second lowe figure in the 12 years for which the bureau has records. In 1934, the eg production fell to 31 eggs per hi dred hens.

The number of laying hens in far flocks on August 1 was about 1.5 p cent greater than on the same da last year, but the increase was mo than offset by the low rate of layi per hen, so that total egg product on August 1 was 3.6 per cent than a year earlier. It was 13.6 tent below the 5-year average for t

The higher prices of feed have to rather heavy selling of poulti and this probably will continu Whereas farmers had hatched mo young chickens than last year a were attempting to rebuild their la ing flocks, it is now evident floothis winter will be but little large common. They are soft, green bugs about the size of a pin head. They also come in other colors. A contact than last winter. During the 5 wee ending August 1, the receipts of po try at some 250 packing plants in Central West were about 65 per c greater than during that period year. The receipts of young chick were about 81 per cent and of fo

about 40 per cent greater. The average price of eggs receive by farmers over the country as whole on July 15—the latest date which such an average figure available—was 20 cents a dozen.

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