





## THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1936

### EDITORIAL

An article in a recent issue of the Kansas City star was headed: "Furor Over Seed Wheat." The article reads in part as follows:

Announcement that the government had set aside 10 million dollars for the purchase of seed wheat to be planted in the drought 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 drought-stricken 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 leave 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 handling job on the big order. The recent message was voiced in several telegrams sent to J. W. Tapp, chairman of the department of agriculture drought committee 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 association has been extremely concerned over the distressed condition in virtually every part of the state regarding the scarcity of seed wheat and the inability of farmers to fi-

nance loans for seed where the grain is available. The announcement by the department of agriculture that 10 million dollars had been appropriated for this purpose and that it all would be expended in aiding the spring wheat territory of the Northwest was exciting considerable agitation among Southwest farmers who are deriding 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 allotting 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 loans but which has been wiped off the books and additional millions 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 money 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 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 states, 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 concentrated 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 of other important interests of the grain industry that have expressed willingness to cooperate and lend every possible assistance to this commendable program. I consider such action distinctly unfair and un-American and if carried out can bring nothing but criticism to 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 of the required seed grain without any favoritism."

The sense of the messages expressed very largely the opinion of the Board of Trade, W. B. Lathrop, its president, said.

Of course we all agree with the board of trade boys that the southwest farmers are hard up and will need aid from the federal government to enable a large proportion of them to put in another crop of wheat. We have the assurance of the authorities in Washington that our Kansas 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 certainty of lower and even lower prices at which it must sell. Just as violently as they are assailing the present administration for its AAA crop control, so these same fellows were assailing the Farm Board for buying up the surplus and storing it against a future shortage such as we are threatened with this year. We still remember the opposition of this clique to the Farm storage plan on corn, because it kept them from running the price down to nothing during the rush season and afterward reaping a rich reward for their help in breaking the corn farmer. We are often reminded of their friendship when they joyfully start a short-selling 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 trade terminal elevators to so mix wheat; that they can make deliverable No. 2 wheat out of a mixture of 3s, 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 farmer-owned 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 intimidated by all this noise into going again through the old COM-PELITVE 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, livestock, or any other thing handled by them.

### 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 make some grain besides lots of fodder.

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 grass perhaps more than do the folks where it is supposed to be regular, and they spare no time and expense to keep their parks in fine shape.

I met lots of folks that I knew and visited with the members until noon when we all lined up for one of those regular farmers picnic dinners.

After we ate all that we could hold of fried chicken and other good things, we listened to a fine program of band music and songs and readings by representatives of the various locals. After the program Ray Harter who acted as master of ceremonies in the afternoon, introduced me as the principal speaker. I spoke about an hour and then we had some more numbers by local talent. As my 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 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 Dr. O. O. Wolf, President of the Kansas Farm Bureau as the principal speaker for the evening. As we are printing a report on the picnic, written for the Stafford Courier by 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 locals.

From Stafford I took the train for Kansas City where I was met by M. R. Miller, State Secretary of the Missouri Farmers Union. Brother Miller and I drove to Bethany, Mo., where I was to speak at the 13th annual Harrison county picnic and Vocation- al Stock Show. I was surprised to see the amount of grass-hopper damage in Missouri. Many of their corn fields are as bare as are those around Salina. Even many of the trees are stripped of leaves and we saw apples on trees that had no leaves at all. Evidently the hoppers are wise to the stomach ache one gets from eating green apples, so let them hang and rather eat the leaves.

The picnic ground was about eight miles from Bethany in a natural grove. They had a nice rain the night before, but that did not keep the sun from beaming down on us just like it does in Kansas. After the baby show and a fine local talent program Mr. Miller introduced me as the speaker. I talked for about an hour as usual. The folks under the tent paid close attention to what was said, but as is usual with fair crowds, 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 among the Missouri brothers and sisters and hope that they found at least something worth remembering in my talk to them. I especially enjoyed my visit with W. E. Blakeman and J. 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 success and assure them that Kansas Farmers Union is ready and willing to help them in their good work in every way that we can. I almost forgot to mention that Brother 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 with us for a series of meetings some time this fall or winter.

INSECTS ADD INJURY TO DAMAGE BY DROUGHT

Unusual midsummer activity of important 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 chinch bugs, which are cleaning up many fields of grain and forage crops that survived the drought.

The heavy grasshopper infestation—known all along to be inevitable because of the enormous number of eggs laid last fall fully met expectations. Conditions were exactly right for egg hatching and continued right for hopper growth. Grasshoppers were particularly destructive last month in Colorado, Montana, Wyom-

ing Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma.

July weather accelerated chinch bug migration from small grains and grasses into corn. Scattered damage from this bug is reported from most 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 feeders—have swarmed over parts of the Northwest. In spite of control measures that completely wiped out many bands, Mormon crickets infested large, Montana also has enormous numbers of this cricket and Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, and Oregon have smaller infestations. Coulee crickets are unusually numerous in Washington.

Blister Beetles—which consume truck and garden crops, grasses, shrubs, and flowers—have been generally destructive in Maryland westward to North Dakota and Kansas, notably in areas overrun by grasshoppers in the last few years. Although the larvae do much damage to vegetation, the larvae feed on grasshopper eggs and may be of much aid in reducing hopper infestations for next year.

The fall army worm made an early appearance in Florida, North Carolina, and Puerto Rico, damaging grasses, corn, and young sugarcane. Other serious midsummer pests are the rose chaffer 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 injured tomatoes in Southern California.

After getting off to a slow start this spring, the cooling 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 scarce in the eastern part of the Cotton Belt, the boll weevil is present in large numbers in eastern and southern Texas.

Weebworms 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 Gulf.

FARMERS BACK CREDIT COOPERATIVES

Pointing to new evidence of farmer support for cooperative credit, S. M. Garwood, production credit commissioner of the Farm Credit Administration, today said farmers' purchases of stock in cooperative production credit associations reached the -10,000,000 mark as of August 1.

"In less than 3 years," Commissioner Garwood said, "farmers have acquired ownership of 12 per cent of the total capital stock of the 550 production credit associations. They were set up in 1933-34 to make crop and livestock production loans available on a cooperative basis throughout the United States."

Initial capital was provided by the Government with the idea that as loans were made, farmers would purchase stock until eventually complete ownership of the associations would be in the hands of the farmers.

Garwood said all of the \$10,000,000 of stock owned by farmers is voting stock. It may be purchased only by farmer-borrowers. There are approximately 250,000 farmer stockholders at present. Loans outstanding are \$140,000,000. The money is loaned at 5 per cent a year and is 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 associations shows that thousands of farmers are anxious to get more dependable and more economical short-term financing; and they are gradually convinced that they can gradually reach this objective through cooperative credit," Garwood said.

"Since January 1, this year, production credit associations have lent 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 completed technical courses and thirty finished general courses and thereby finished a cooperative leadership training course during a special Cooperative Leadership Training School conducted by the American Peoples School June 26 to August 15.

The cooperative courses were under the direction of Merlin A. 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, Education 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 lectures.

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 service that he had a permanent position before the course was half completed. A large number of the students had practical experience in cooperatives before taking the course.

## Neighborhood Notes

### BIG CROWD PRESENT 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 ever held.

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 time.

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

Slade's Team Won

In the morning, the punkin ball 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, Nelson, L. Lender, Zink, Litchfield and Titus. Dale's team was composed of J. Brock, K. Porter, P. Evans, Fritzmeier, 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 personal rights.

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 Bureau, gave the chief address.

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 organizations.

Stafford merchants closed from noon until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and most of them were at the picnic, 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 Aiken Lbr. Co.; Bernard Bartlett, 2nd, 50c in trade at Gray's barber shop.

Boys race, 11 years and under: Harold Kunz, 1st, \$1.00 cash by the Farmers Bank; Rex Weibing, 2nd, 50c in trade at Gray's barber shop; flashlight by Staff. Hdwr.; Lerly Kunz, 3rd, 50c cash by Farmers Produce.

Boys race, 15 years and under: Calvin Rosacker, 1st, 25 baby chicks from Stafford Hatchery; Jack Sanders, 2nd, ball and bat by Carey Hdwr.; 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, 50c in trade at J. C. Baxter.

Fat man's race: James Henry, 1st, shirt and Arkey-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 Stafford Grain and Supply; Jeanne Harter 2nd, \$1.00 in trade at Stafford Plum. Co.; Mildred Dickson 3rd, floor mop at Peacock and Soice.

Girls race, under 11 years: Barbara Slade, 1st, 1 year's subscription to Stafford Courier; Kathryn Tubbs, 2nd, shampoo and finger wave at 2nd, shampoo and finger wave at Permanent Wave Shop; Billie Hayden 3rd, car greased at Bell Oil Co.

Girls race, under 15 years: Maxine

Three had been active leaders in founding cooperative buying clubs, two others had actively participated in the organization of incorporated cooperative associations, ne had learned of Rochdale principles after founding a college cooperative buying club, one is closely associated with a group of doctors planning a medical cooperative, three had extensive business experience. A journalist, a sailor, and three students with experience in farm marketing cooperatives were members of the group.

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

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 McCulloughs; Doris Bowman, 3rd, coffee dipulator at Hoerners Grocery.

Free for all men's race: Willie 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 companion at Smart's.

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 auditorium at Morrowville at 1:30 o'clock. All delegates requested to be present.

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

HAYES LOCAL 1130

Regular meeting of the Ladies Auxiliary to Hayes 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 Local 782 in Marshall county, met August 21 at the Liberty school 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 the 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 Organ-bring 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 invent for 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 glow;  
One wound its way through the shadows so still  
In a valley that lay there far below.

He asked a man who was old and gray  
To kindly show him the proper way.  
But the old man said, "I do not know  
That depends upon where you wish to go."

cold does not kill the organism that spoils food. This indicates that all fruit should be thoroughly cleaned to remove decayed organisms before it is placed in cold storage.



## Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juvenile's from 6 to 16

### THE STUDENT LOOKS AT WAR

By Mildred A. Kay

**CLASS WORK:** Read aloud in 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 thoroughly. 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 have them secure newspaper clippings, 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, payrolls, 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 benefited 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 money 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 consistent in our fight for peace?

Prepare a mass recitation for local meetings using Carl Sandburg's poem, "Buttons." For help with mass recitation, write your state direct to DISCUSS THESE QUESTIONS: Is unemployment the result of, or the cause of, war? What do you think? If our nation pays millions of dollars to educate and train its people, does it still allow to be unemployed? What group of people make up our armies and navies?

What does a war do to the educated and trained group of people? How would you explain the effect that modern machinery has had upon war. Were the inventions wise or unwise?

How have the modern war machines affected society? How would you explain the effect that war has had upon civilization in general?

What are the economic trends that are the results of war? By what means or methods do we determine who were the victors of war?

Does temporary employment tend to build a stable society? What part does money play in war? What part politics? What part education? Which do we need?

Would a Democratic government, properly executed, be drawn into war easily? Would a dictator form of government be able to keep out of war?

What is caused by the result of dictator government? Is Fascist government built on a 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 plan work? Do we need plans or a different economic system? Why?

### SUMMER FROCKS



8691. Young Girl's Princess Frock. Designed in Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 6 requires just 2 yards of 35 inch fabric, plus 1-2 yard contrast. Price 15c.

8799. A Delightful Daytime Frock. Designed in Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44. Size 36 requires 4 1-4 yards of 39 inch material. Price 15c. Send orders to KANSAS FARMER Box 48 Salina, Kansas

Have good solutions been advanced? What do you think? Or don't you think about it at all?

What methods are being used in our nation today that make us think wars are inevitable?

Why do we say, "complete unity through organization" could bring democratic government, peace, or a new economic system?

Give an example of how complete organization works.

Do you wish to continue living a normal, happy life, free to be a good citizen, and free to give vent to the genius your education has given you; or will you join the long line of fore-gotten soldiers, and join the army? In other words, are wars inevitable?

### PARLIAMENTARY USAGE

Parliamentary Law is founded on common sense and the experience of mankind. The first principle of Parliamentary Law is "one at a time."

It emphasizes order: That is

1. Calling the meeting on time.
2. Adopting an order of business and following it.

It demands obedience:

1. The rules of society and Parliamentary Law.
2. Respect for authority and courtesy to officers and others.

It eliminates personalities:

1. Never speak of a member by name—refer, rather, to "the last speaker," or "member on my right."
2. The Chair (one who presides)

Given the House and the Chair, all business is introduced by MOTIONS.

A motion is a verbal proposition offered by a member and implies action. Action means a VOTE. A motion when stated by the Chair is called a QUESTION. Never speak of a proposition as a "move" or movement. OFFER motion—do not "make" motions.

In order to introduce business, you must first OBTAIN THE FLOOR by rising and addressing the Chair—"Mr. Chairman (or Madam Chairman)—giving your name. You must obtain the floor until the Chair has given you recognition by repeating your name. You may now debate the question which is before the house, or offer a motion by the words, "I move." (For example) "That we raise \$50 for a Farmers Union Library." The next step is a second to the motion. To second a motion one need not rise, nor obtain the floor. Just say, "I second the motion."

The name of the one who offers the motion must be entered in the minutes of the meeting. For instance, "Moved by Miss Smith that we raise \$50 for a Farmers Union Library." The purpose is to trace the motion to its source. The name of the second or is not entered in the minutes.

The MOTION is not open for debate until the Chair has stated it by saying, "It has been moved and seconded that we raise \$50 for a Farmers Union Library. Are there any remarks?" Then follows the debate, if any. Presuming the debate is finished, the Chair says, "Are you ready for the question?" All answer, "Question."

The Chair puts the Motion and all vote. "All those in favor say 'aye.'" (Count votes). "All those opposed 'No.'" (Count votes). The Chair decides the Motion carried or lost. Lost motions are just as important as carried ones and must be entered in the Minutes. Do not be afraid to say "No." Have the courage of your own convictions.

(Continued next week)

### JUNIOR DUES WILL DO

O. M. Lippert

Now boys and girls come join our ranks

And help us fight the battle.

The Gamblers they will steal your

Your horses and your cattle.

Chorus:  
Join the Union, pay your dues  
Help us climb the hill Sir.  
Co-operation is the way to  
And down the bitter pill Sir.

Our John Veceky is the man  
The Union folks delight in.  
There is no way to win the game  
Without a little fightin'.

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

The middle men they fix the price  
On all you sell or buy Sir.  
Their stuff is high, your produce low.  
And still you wonder why Sir.

So now wake up and do your part  
Let's start a Junior blizzard.  
They take your eggs and chickens  
And even get your gizzard.

We Junior boys and girls today  
Will be Men and Women tomorrow.  
We can loan our cash like Bankers do  
Instead of having to borrow.

Co-operation is the game  
Let's play the game together.  
So gather in and do your part  
Avoid the zero weather.

### THE USEFUL DRUMMER

Clara Rader  
Woodpecker is a drummer,  
A gay, wee drummer is he;  
Wearing his bright red cap,  
Tapping his rappy-rap-rap,  
On telephone pole or tree.

Woodpecker is a worker,  
Though he drums so merrily,  
He's tapping for sleeping bugs,  
He's tapping for worms and slugs;  
Oh, a useful drummer is he!

### MANY GREAT MEN WERE FARMERS

George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, General Robert E. Lee, James A. Garfield and Daniel Webster were farmers, and have left a rich heritage of advice, wisdom and demonstration. No one can visit Mount Vernon, Arlington and Monticello without discovering that the three men who left these shrines knew a great deal about the science of farming which modern science of today is now recommending for practice. One of the outstanding lessons that they have left with the Nation was the fact that they used architectural sense in farm and home planning and developed farms on an engineering basis. The entire farm layout, home and buildings are properly located, fields were powerfully drained, and the relationship of pastures and buildings was developed on what we call a scientific basis. The farm site was the home site. We would urge upon everyone 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 suggestions that will help develop farm homes of the future as these great men did in the past.

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 out of sight, and observe the clean, mellow surface of the land, I feel more enthusiasm than comes from my encounters in public life in Washington."

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 progress."

We would recommend particularly that you get books from the library and study the agricultural and the country life literature of some of these great men. When this is done you will learn a lot about soil conservation, reforestation, irrigation, soil moisture, rotation of crops and the proper management of land, plants and livestock.

### THE POSTPONED JOYS

Let others go what ways they will, together you and I

Will walk the long familiar lanes, where everything we spy

Brings back some tender memory of gladness we have known.

As every red rose calls to mind the roses we have grown.

So every friendly doorway that we pass along the way

Will bring us recollections of the friends of yesterday.

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

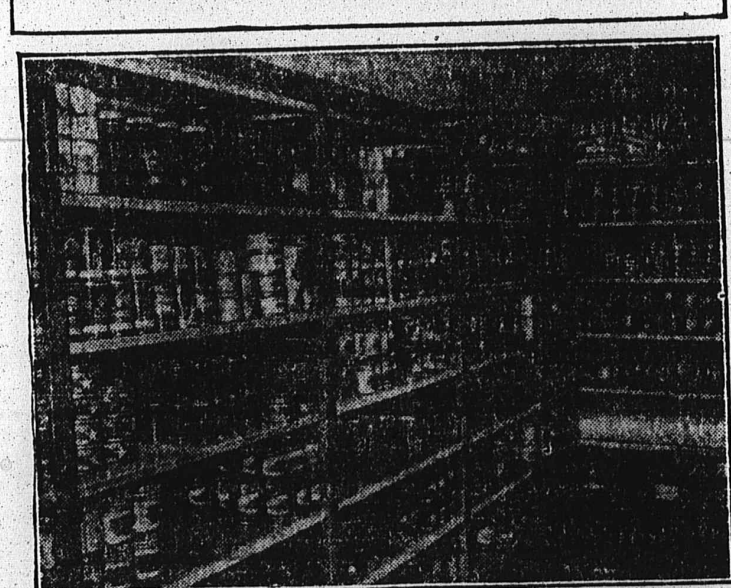
The books we read together to some lonely friend we take.

We'll walk the thresholds over which so long we've hurried by and reap the countless pleasures which scarcely knew were nigh.

Instead of going wandering in search of splendid new.

We'll stay and do the many things we long have wished to do.

## What Presidents Eat



The above is an authentic photograph of a corner of the study room in the White House at Washington. The next time you stop in at your grocer's, think of the fact that Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt or whoever buys for her if she's busy, which she invariably is—may be in a Washington grocery store buying exactly the same foods of the same brand as you serve to her distinguished husband, to statesmen and ambassadors.

At any rate hysterics can often be avoided by means of canned foods according to an interview in the New York World-Telegram with the First Lady of the Land, 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

That is how the White House comes to be well provided with canned foods. There are tomatoes, pears, fruit salad, sardines, salmon, lobster, pork and beans, pineapple, tomato juice, macaroni, corned beef hash and sweet potatoes to be seen in the picture, and remember that it shows only five sections of the shelves. We suspect that Mrs. Roosevelt's shopping goes farther than that.

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

### PROPER THINGS AT PROPER TIMES

By Francis W. Butts

It occurred to me that even as there was a great deal for us to learn about the actual movies, themselves, there was an equal amount for us to learn about the way we should conduct ourselves while at these same movies—that even as we were criticizing the movie, some one might be criticizing us.

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

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 poster past the movie-goer who has to change his seat several times before he is really located for the evening, 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 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 say, and you think you'll leave it on. All right, I do not care, but don't blame me if the usher asks you to take it off. If it is disturbing anyone, he has the right to do so.

You saw the news reel before. Oh, you saw the whole picture before. Well, that's your own hard luck. And for pity's sake don't tell the whole world what's coming next. It not only disturbs the people all around you, but it has really always seemed a logical excuse for a nice quiet murder.

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 childish. If your sentiment gets the best of you in a sad episode, at least control yourself and don't make yourself conspicuous. 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 I'm not. I have heard 'em crying all over the place, and taking pride in it.

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 incidentally, do you know what someone said when I told them how sweet she had been? They said: "I bet she has lovely folks." The nice things you do reflect back on your own folks, and I am sure you want them to be proud of you. Nice manners pay big dividends.

## ::: 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 cases of food poisoning of food handled by producers and dealers, combined with modern refrigeration have eliminated a vast amount of disease-producing bacteria. Nevertheless, 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.

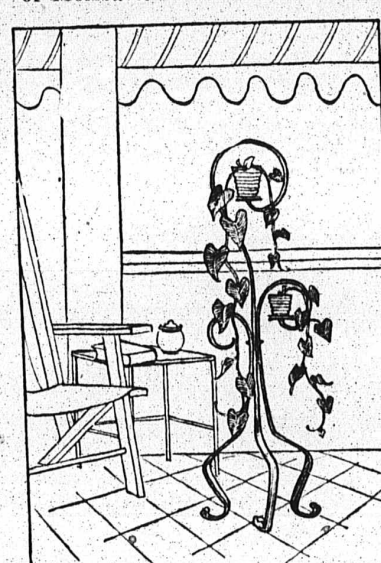
The inside of the refrigerator should be washed thoroughly at least once a week with warm water, soap and baking soda, followed by clean, warm water. Ice containers should have the same treatment and in case drains are used, they also should be kept clean.

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 temperatures the bacteria multiply rapidly, both the harmless lactic-acid type, which cause milk to sour but do not make it unwholesome, and the harmful disease-producing types. 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. Meat fresh from the market should be unwrapped and put in cold place until time for cooking. Fortunately, 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 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 they are generally even more delicate at such 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 often. A good treatment is to set plants 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 ornamental wire stand on the porch. Two or three plants can be suspended on such a stand, and the outdoor air will provide them with a healthful surrounding, as well as making the porch more livable. You can bring them indoors when the weather becomes cooler.

The caladium, with its fancy leaves in many colors, is a fine foliage plant now. So is the gloxinia with its hairy leaves. Scores of types of calypso can be had, many of which will bloom for a short time, although they 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. Sedums, echinarias and others should make your 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 a 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 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 discoloration is to boil a mild solution of vinegar, one tablespoonful to a quart of water.

### 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, and a considerable amount of 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.

### 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 distinctive qualities. Carbonic acid, carbonic acid, and sulphurated 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 resulting compounds are absolutely non-poisonous. Here, at a point, the contrast of Aluminum with (other metals named) is most decided."

It is not acids, but strong alkalis which harm Aluminum, and they are not present in foods. Highly alkaline soaps should not be used for cleaning Aluminum. The acids in foods, in fact any content, has no effect upon Aluminum.

The fact that Aluminum 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 previous use.

### 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 variations in 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-half teaspoon salt.  
One-fourth teaspoon cinnamon.  
Two-thirds cup milk.  
Eight egg yolks.  
Two cups flour.  
Two and one-half teaspoons baking powder.

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

#### FLUFFY CARAMEL FROSTING

One and one-fourth cups brown sugar.  
One-third cupful water.  
One teaspoonful pure cider or distilled 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 cake.

#### STEAK MOUNDS

Have 1 1/2 pounds steak 1-3 inch thick and cut into six pieces. Dip well in flour and fry in 4 tablespoons hot fat until browned on both sides. Pare 6 medium baking potatoes, sprinkle with salt and slide under each piece of meat and secure with a toothpick. Four 1/2 cup water around meat and sprinkle with 1 1/2 teaspoonful salt and 1/4 teaspoon pepper. Cover and bake in a moderate oven (375 degrees F.) 45 minutes or until meat and potatoes are done. Blend one 10-ounce can of mushroom soup with 2 tablespoons flour and pour over meat. Recover and continue baking 15 minutes. Serve on large platter and surround meat with gravy.

#### SALMON MUFFINS

2 cups red salmon  
1 egg, well beaten.  
1 1/2 cups milk.

### 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 material with 3-8 yard contrasting. Price 15c.

8777. Wee Maids Will Love This Sweet Frock.

Designed in Sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 2 requires 1 1/2 yard of 1 1/2 inch bias binding. Price 15c. Send orders to

Pattern Department

KANSAS FARMERS UNION  
Box 48  
Salina, Kansas

3 teaspoons baking powder.  
2 tablespoons sugar.  
2 cups flour, 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 salt. Mix thoroughly. Fill well-oiled muffin tins two-thirds full. Bake in hot oven (425 degrees F.) for 20 minutes.

### 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 white hot.

### MOLASSES PIE

Beat the yolks of four eggs with one cup brown sugar, then add 1/2 cup teaspoon cornstarch, 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  
3 teaspoons of nutmeg  
2 cups of water.

Pare and core the apples. Cut in 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, rib in single or double bone pieces. Season them with salt and pepper, then dredge them in flour. Put a 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 molasses, and 2 tablespoons melted butter. Sift together 1 1/2 cupful yellow cornmeal, 3-4 cupful flour, 4 teaspoonful baking powder and 1-2 teaspoonful 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, and let dough rise until double in bulk. Then punch it down and roll it out into a square one-third to one-half inch thick. Brush with a little milk or egg yolk. Sprinkle the surface with a sugar and cinnamon mixture and with raisins. Roll the dough jelly-roll fashion, sealing the edge by pressing it down with knuckles. Put rolled loaf into a greased bread pan, let rise until double in bulk; and bake at 160 degrees F. for about 40 minutes. When done top may be brushed lightly with milk or butter; and a cinnamon-sugar mixture sprinkled over it. Cooked, chopped prunes may be rolled into the bread instead of raisins. One loaf.



## FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK SALES

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

Week ending August 21st, 1936	
Carls Bros—Osborne Co Ks—26 str 1137	9.00
Chas. W. Schlobohm—Lynn Co Ks—36 str 720	8.00
James Blackmore—Cedar Co Mo—12 str 1089	8.00
R. D. Mochamre—Osage Co Ks—26 str 1003	7.50
T. R. Evans and Son—Coffey Co Ks—26 str 703	7.50
J. W. Cowle—Republic Co Ks—24 str 741	7.50
D. Schlobohm—Lynn Co Ks—24 str 668	7.50
Lawrence D vis—Osage Co Ks—24 str 957	7.25
T. R. Evans and Son—Coffey Co Ks—8 str, hfrs 581	7.00
Lawrence Ebert—Pottawatomie Co Ks—8 str, hfrs 727	6.50
G. H. Smith—Bates Co Ks—9 str 171	5.50
A. R. Johnson—Johnson Co Ks—11 calves 257	5.25
A. R. Johnson—Johnson Co Ks—17 hfrs 671	5.00
Hartman and Wright—Osage Co Ks—16 hfrs 808	4.75
Henry Harrison—Ray Co Mo—16 cows 1027	4.50
F. M. Sutcliffe—Gove Co Ks—11 hfrs 623	4.50
E. M. Arnall—Butler Co Ks—6 cows 930	4.50
E. M. Arnall—Butler Co Ks—5 cows 930	4.50
Alex Irvin—Riley Co Ks—5 cows 930	4.50
Roberts and Wilson—Neosho Co Ks—14 str 592	4.40
Solomon Mai—Trego Co Ks—18 str 591	4.25
G. E. Wren—Shawnee Co Ks—21 hfrs 521	4.25
Frank Stielow—Russell Co Ks—24 cows 971	4.25
H. H. Simpson—Clay Co Mo—22 cows 910	4.10
J. H. Turner—Clay Co Mo—22 cows 910	4.00
H. E. Turner—Clay Co Mo—27 cows 1007	4.00
Roberts and Wilson—Neosho Co Ks—14 hfrs 591	4.00
J. T. Ransom—Osage Co Ks—16 cows 897	4.00
John Kresse—Lafayette Co Mo—15 hfrs 550	4.00
Solomon Mai—Trego Co Ks—11 cows 945	3.75
A. H. Wilson—Clay Co Mo—20 cows 836	3.50
J. W. Easter—Chase Co Ks—21 cows 844	3.50
Arthur Miller—Republic Co Ks—11 hfrs 556	3.50
Arthur Miller—Republic Co Ks—11 hfrs 556	3.50
Harry Kline—Ellsworth Co Ks—9 cows 904	3.00

SHEEP	
L. O. Mustoe—Norton Co Ks—11 92	9.25
Hattie Marlow—Allen Co Ks—8 83	9.00
F. M. Sutcliffe—Gove Co Ks—9 89	9.00
Gus Han—Miami Co Ks—6 80	9.00
John Zully—Livingston Co Mo—10 79	8.75
J. D. Stephens—Caldwell Co Mo—10 79	8.75
Clyde Kaff—Osage Co Ks—7 65	8.75
A. M. Snyder—Grundy Co Mo—6 72	8.25
C. F. Greer—Bates Co Mo—6 85	8.00
Emma Coop Elev. Co—Lafayette Co Mo—7 83	7.75
Roy Love—Allen Co Ks—6 63	7.50
Ransom Ebert—Osborne Co Ks—13 69	7.50
Marvin R. Jones—Marshall Co Ks—25 66	7.25
S. J. Quigley—Vernon Co Mo—10 73	7.00
Ed Prothe—Miami Co Ks—10 69	6.75
T. N. Veatch—Grundy Co Mo—10 67	6.00
Robert R. Wehmer—Jas Co Mo—7 60	6.00
Wm. Gates—Harrison Co Ks—7 59	6.00
Reece Laughlin—Linn Co Ks—42 53	5.50
Grant Lewitt—Cedar Co Mo—4 73	5.50
Chas. Groves—Cedar Co Mo—5 63	5.00
I. B. Longstreth—Grundy Co Mo—8 125	2.75
W. S. Swart—Henry Co Mo—5 150	2.50
Rudolph Hase—Osage Co Ks—5 90	2.50

HOGS	
Steve Pratt—Clay Co Mo—12 214	11.55
Roy R. Hamblin—Henry Co Mo—9 205	11.55
W. S. Browning—Lafayette Co Mo—11 188	11.50
Isiah Mansur—Ray Co Mo—10 213	11.50
Rolla Disney—St. Clair Co Mo—22 209	11.35
Chas. Groves—Cedar Co Mo—4 73	11.30
J. B. Singer—Linn Co Ks—9 215	11.25
Bob Behringer—Lafayette Co Mo—12 180	11.25
Joe Meyer—Lafayette Co Mo—12 183	11.15
Wm. H. Bruer—Lafayette Co Mo—13 189	11.00
R. L. Nafziger—Johnson Co Ks—15 200	11.00
Harold Atchison—Franklin Co Ks—21 171	11.00
A. A. Kazmaier—Franklin Co Ks—21 171	11.00
H. P. Horst—Greenwood Co Ks—7 175	11.00
Fred Schmidt—Nemaha Co Ks—25 190	10.75
L. A. and A. Metzner—Livingston Co Mo—24 171	10.65
J. L. Ross—Anderson Co Ks—17 281	10.00
Robert Webb—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
P. B. Graham—Jackson Co Mo—21 156	10.60
Fred Wasota—Cedar Co Mo—15 152	10.25
Alva Proctor—Lafayette Co Mo—6 168	10.00
E. A. Parks—Franklin Co Ks—5 138	9.75
John Simmelink—Osborne Co Ks—7 152	9.75
G. B. Colton—Anderson Co Ks—6 151	9.25
L. C. Cleveland Mgr—St. Clair Co Mo—14 136	9.00
Herman Wendt—Miami Co Ks—7 155	9.00
D. L. O'Connor—Harrison Co Mo—13 144	8.00
Anthony Bauerle—Lafayette Co Mo—22 116	8.25
J. J. Chambers—Anderson Co Ks—8 90	7.00
G. C. Kuestersteffen—Woodson Co Ks—6 68	6.50
J. L. Martin—Lynn Co Ks—10 76	6.50
Geo. Young—Franklin Co Ks—16 70	6.25
Jerry Maskar—Johnson Co Mo—17 33	6.00
Goe Dove—Rooks Co Ks—6 43	5.00

SOVS	
D. L. O'Connor—Harrison Co Mo—9 261	9.75
L. E. Swantberg—Pottawatomie Co Ks—11 288	9.75
F. D. Cox—Linn Co Ks—9 206	9.00
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—6 200	9.25
W. M. Hagermaier—Riley Co Ks—13 265	9.00
John L. Larson—Riley Co Ks—6 248	8.75

## BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

By F. L. Betts

Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives Inc.

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 dealers 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 position 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 production show little change as compared with the previous week's report. 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 probability, the decline in production from these

areas will offset any gain that might be made in other sections where conditions 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 Eggs holdings continues favorable the same as Butter. 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 with other foodstuffs.

## GETTING THE BEST OF PLANT DISEASE PESTS

Insect pests and diseases which affect house plants are easily controlled. 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 refined oil spray with a little nicotine sulphate of pyrethrum in it. In the early stages of infestation scale insects can oftentimes be shaken off the foliage. The mealy bug, a small, white fuzzy fellow about one sixteenth of an

inch in size, is bad company for any plant. His waxy, wool-like covering makes him easily recognizable. He eats the leaves and his sticky secretion will soon kill them. Use a contact spray (nicotine, pyrethrum or rotenone) when you first discover his presence, and your worries will be over.

The red spider belies his name, because he really is green in color. You will find him on the underside of the 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 common. They are soft, green bugs about the size of a pin head. They also come in other colors. A contact 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 not been affected by 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 the average American consists of milk and other dairy products according to a survey made by the Milk Industry Foundation.

About 30 per cent of the nation's milk supply is used as "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 cream and 25 per cent on farms, the survey discloses. The dairy industry must utilize milk from 25 million 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 complicated problem, the survey states, as milk is highly perishable and must be delivered seven days a week.

Today, milk accounts for approximately one-fourth of all the farm cash income contrasted with one-eighth a decade ago. This increase has taken place without any stimulus from benefit payments, direct subsidies, processing taxes or production curtailments, according to the Foundation.

## SUMMER DIET

The kind of food with which we supply our bodies is just as important 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 vegetable 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 bodies will not be vigorous if they are denied sufficient water to carry off the poisons by way of the pores as well as the kidneys.

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 balanced 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 recommended. Be aware of overloading the stomach with too many cold or iced foods and drinks. It will hamper digestion seriously.

## 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 August 1 for the country as a whole was 35.8 eggs. This is considerably less than the comparable figure of 35.2 eggs on that date last year, as well as below the 5-year average of 37.8 eggs per hundred layers.

In the North-Central States, where drought conditions are most serious, the output was 33.6 eggs per hundred hens, this being the second lowest figure in the 12 years for which the bureau has records. In 1934, the egg production fell to 31 eggs per hundred hens.

The number of laying hens in farm flocks on August 1 was about 1.5 per cent greater than on the same date last year, but the increase was more than offset by the low rate of laying per hen, so that total egg production on August 1 was 3.6 per cent less than a year earlier. It was 13.6 per cent below the 5-year average for this date.

The higher prices of feed have led to rather heavy selling of poultry, and this probably will continue. Whereas farmers had hatched more young chickens than last year and were attempting to rebuild their laying flocks, it is now evident flocks this winter will be but little larger than last year. During the 5 weeks ending August 1, the receipts of poultry at some 250 packing plants in the Central West were about 65 per cent greater than during that period last year. The receipts of young chickens were about 81 per cent and of fowl about 40 per cent greater.

The average price of eggs received by farmers over the country as a whole on July 15—the latest date for which such an average figure is available—was 20 cents a dozen.

100 PER CENT LOCALS	
ALLEN COUNTY—Fairview	2154
BROWN COUNTY—Claytonville	1052

## The Aladdin Hotel

12th &amp; Wyandotte

Is Kansas City's first welcome to you. The Hotel is located right down in the "Heart-O-Things."

A rate of \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day on single rooms; \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00 per day for two. Also, furnished, kitchenette apartments with daily maid service—weekly and monthly rates.

Ample Parking Space adjoining and opposite the Hotel. Don't dress—Come in just as you are. We are all home folks. Under one roof, you will find Coffee Shop, Beauty Parlor, Barber Shop, Valet Service, News Stand and Service Bar.

Circulating Ice Water—Bath—4 Stationed Radio in All Rooms

Popular Prices Prevail Throughout

H. C. KYLE, Manager

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Post Office .....

Kansas Union Farmer

Box 48, Salina, Kansas.

Enclosed find remittance of..... Please

have the following advertisement (.....words)

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Copy of ad. ....

SIGNED.....

**NEWS!**

**STERLING**

**Dualized**

**FENCE CONQUERS RUST, CORROSION SHORT LIFE!**

**STERLING**

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**ALL-CLIMATE FENCE**

**STRETCHES EASILY AND STAYS STRAIGHT OVER EVEN OR UNEVEN GROUND**

Distributed by The  
**FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASS'N**  
Kansas City, Kansas

MARSHALL COUNTY—Murdock	972
NEMAHIA COUNTY—Downey	1127
Kelley	1253
Sunny Knoll	1377

NORTON COUNTY—Square Deal	923
NEOSHO COUNTY—South Mound	619

OSBORNE COUNTY—Alton	1375
Corinth	261
Covert	816
Eagle	800
Mayflower	287
Osborne	298
Portis	348
Rosedale	1014

OTTAWA COUNTY—Culver	2170
Grover	108
OSAGE COUNTY—Kinneyville	1522
Union	1412
Vassar	1779

RUSSELL COUNTY—Center	766
Pioneer	250
RUSH COUNTY—Lone Star	917
Pleasant Hill	810

RICE COUNTY—Pleasant Hill	1387
ROCKS COUNTY—West Coming	438
STAFFORD COUNTY—Antrim	1983
SHAWNEE COUNTY—Elevation	1916
SEDGWICK COUNTY—Valley Center	1695

SCOTT COUNTY—Modoc	2006
WABAUNSEE COUNTY—Pretty Creek	1652
Templin	1891
WASHINGTON COUNTY—Logan	582
Liberty	1142

DETROIT: WLW, Cincinnati; WHO Des Moines; WLW, Cincinnati; WDAF, Kansas City; KOA, Denver; WFOI, San Antonio; WFAA, Dallas.	
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## CLASSIFIED ADS

FOR SALE:—New endless tractor belt, seven inches by thirty-six feet inside. Has never been used. Price below cost. Bradley Battery Shop, 123 S. Seventh St., Salina, Kansas. 8-27p.

## Local Supplies

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

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

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

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**Kansas Farmers Union**  
Box 51, Salina, Kansas

WHO narrowed the spread in butterfat prices?

WHO forced other cream buyers to pay better prices?

Your only opportunity to help in these matters has been through your Farmers Union cooperatives.

**THE FARMERS UNION COOP. CREAMERY ASSN.**

Colony, Kansas WaKeeney, Kansas

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to patronize your own cooperative live stock marketing company. Your own firm has contributed more than any old-line firm in the favorable development of a farmers' market for Kansas live stock.

Best attention and service possible given to all consignments, whether one animal or several car loads.

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CATTLE	
Abortion Vaccine—For lasting or long time protection.	
Money back guarantee, per dose	53c
Blackleg Bacterin. Life protection in 100 dose lots per dose	7 1/2c
Bovine Mixed Bacterin. For prevention and treatment of shipping fever, Hemorrhagic, 100 dose lots, per dose	7 1/2c
Pinkeye Bacterin. For prevention and treatment, 100 dose lots, per dose	7 1/2c
Mastitis Bacterin (gargol), 10 doses	1.00
Calf Scours Bacterin, 10 doses	1.00
Branding Fluid—1 lb. can, (for approximately 100 head), used with cold iron	1.00
Branding Iron. 3 inch bronze letter	1.00
Special brands \$3.00 each.	
De-Horning paste—preventing growth of horns on calves and goats. For 50 head	1.00
Wound Paint—Used after dehorning or castration and on screw worms. Per gallon	\$3.00
Syringes, (Heavy Duty). Last a lifetime. 40 cc or 20 cc size	2.00
Two Needles 2EX, supplied with each syringe, free. Extra needles, 3 for	.50
HOGS	
Hog Serum—Cholera—per 100 ccs	.75
Virus, 100 ccs	1.65
Swine Mixed Bacterin—"Flu", swine plague, hemorrhagic Septicemia, Para-typoid, etc., per dose	.08
Hog Worm Capsules—Guaranteed to rid hogs of worms, per box of 50 with instruments	3.50
Cresol Dip Disinfectant, per gallon	1.00
HORSES	
Equine Influenza Bacterin—distemper, influenza, shipping fever, 10 doses	1.25
Equine Polyvalent Bacterin—for abscessed infections, fistulas, withers, etc. 10 doses	1.25
Colic Capsule for horses—indicated in colic and gastric indigestion. 3 in box	1.00
Purgative Capsules for horses. Rapid. Dependable. 3 in box	1.00
Balling Gun, Brass, heavy nicked. For giving capsules to horses and cattle. Only	2.00
POULTRY	
"Big Pay" mineral. For all livestock and poultry. 100 pound bag, (5 bags \$20.00)	\$4.25
Poultry Antiseptic Tablets. 100 tablets makes 100 gallons drinking water, box	\$1.00
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