



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



VOLUME XXX

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1938

NUMBER 26

Kansas Union Farmer Will Be Semi-Monthly Paper

In Line With Other Farmers Union State Organizations and Their Publicity and News Medium, the Change Is An Economy Measure—State Board Also Selects New Editor

The decision has been made by the state Farmers Union directors that the Kansas Union Farmer shall be published twice a month, rather than weekly, and a new editor has been selected, Rex H. Troutman, relieving Mr. Vesecky to his duties as national president.

The report of the board is as follows: "In the January 6th issue of the Kansas Union Farmer, your state Executive Board solicited the advice and council of our membership, as to whether it might be advisable to discontinue the weekly publication of the Kansas Union Farmer, or change it to a semi-monthly paper. This is in line with the policy of the National Farmers Union, and all other state Farmers Union organizations, and is also a measure of economy.

"We received very favorable comment and approval of the suggested change and we want to thank our friends for their kindly interest, splendid advice and personal approval of the economy policy. We are being governed accordingly and, beginning with this issue, our paper will be published twice monthly instead of weekly as in the past.

"Will Relieve Mr. Vesecky. "Brother John Vesecky, as President of the National Farmers Union and editor of the National Union Farmer, was unable to bear the burden and responsibility of our state paper longer, so we were obliged to relieve him—much as we regretted to do so—wishing for him every success in his new and wider field of national usefulness.

"Your Board of Directors found it necessary to select an editor for the Kansas Union Farmer, and has chosen and installed Mr. Rex Troutman as editor in charge, effective immediately.

"Mr. Troutman was reared in genuine Farmers Union atmosphere—is a cooperater, and a graduate from the Department of Journalism, University of Kansas. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Troutman. Fred Troutman has for many years been on the staff of the Kansas Union Farmer.

"We trust our folks can and will give their full measure of support to Mr. Troutman, and will continue to send in their neighborhood notes, the activities of their locals, the progress and successes of their business institutions, in which we are all so vitally interested.

"In the interest of a stronger and more useful Kansas Farmers Union, we are depending upon you to help build it."

Ross Palenske, Alma, is chairman of the board. The other directors are: John F. Fengel, Lincolnville; Blaine O'Connor, St. John; P. C. Gerstenberger, P. Mound; and William E. Roosen, Quinter.

Meeting At St. Joe

Livestock Commission Holds Annual Sessions January 14—Shipments of 3,130 Cows in 1937

Live stock handled by the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission of South St. Joseph, Missouri, in the year 1937 amounted to the equivalent of 3,130 cars, compared with 4,699 cars in 1936, a decrease of 1,569 cars. The following table shows the number of each species of live stock handled in 1937 and 1936.

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
1936	62,942	129,974	56,066
1937	45,405	71,019	48,973
Decrease	17,537	58,955	7,093
Commissions collected, expenses, and the savings for 1937 compared with 1936 are as follows:			
1936			
Commissions	\$73,439.31	\$51,321.52	
Expenses	53,644.21	47,737.92	
Savings	19,795.10	3,583.60	

This represents a decrease of \$22,117.79 in commissions, \$5,906.29 in expenses, and \$16,211.59 in savings.

The Directors of our live stock commission met in annual session on January 14, 1938, and in view of the small amount of savings for the year 1937, and the cost of issuing a patronage refund, they voted not to pay a patronage refund on commissions collected during the year 1937. We handled live stock for practically as many customers during the year 1937 as we did during 1936, but our farmers simply did not have the volume of live stock to ship. The receipts of live stock on the South St. Joseph market for the year 1937 were the smallest since the market was opened about forty years ago.

A NEW KFU TRUCK

Greater patronage of the KFU truck operated by the Kansas Farmers Union Jobbing Association has necessitated the purchase of a new and heavier truck this week. It is a two ton International.

"Farmers Union associations can depend on regular service," assures H. E. Witham, manager. "The truck will leave one week on a Tuesday over a south route into Kansas and the following Tuesday will have a northern route." A more detailed schedule will be announced later, he said.

Cooperative Business Has Many Values Other Than Cash Dividends

National President John Vesecky Discusses Bi-Products of Cooperative Marketing and Purchases

In many industries the bi-products of the industry are found to be more valuable than the main product itself. In some ways this is also true of cooperative business. The idea which most farmers and others have when they join a cooperative is that they are banding themselves together to market their products or buy their supplies with less expense added to the cost of their supplies or deducted from the price they receive for their products. Too many of us only see the dividend which we may receive at the end of the year and hold that as the main purpose of cooperation.

There are many bi-products of cooperative marketing and purchasing which are more valuable than the dividends which may be paid to us at the end of the year.

Helps the Consumer. The first of these bi-products of cooperation is the narrowing of the margin between the producers and the consumers. This narrowing of the margin does not appear in the members' dividend check. In fact, it will very likely be noticed by decreasing the amount of the dividend rather than by decreasing it. But in total, as our cooperative enterprises grow, the narrowing of this producer-consumer margin will have more and more influence upon farm prosperity.

As the margins narrow and the waste is eliminated, it will become possible for consumers to purchase their supplies at less price while at the same time the producer will receive more for his products. The difference between the cost which the consumer pays and the price which the producer receives, instead of going to swell the already too much inflated coffers of the monopolies, will go back into the trade channels, to the benefit of both parties.

The next big bi-product of cooperation is the increase in their ability to work with each other for the common good of all, rather than for just an imaginary class benefit. If civilization is the increase in the understanding of our people, of each other's problems, and the increase in their ability to work with each other for the common good of all, rather than for just an imaginary class benefit, if civilization is to progress we must shed some of our cave-man individualism, some of our ideas that self is the only consideration, and take on in their place some of the Christian Doctrines of the Brotherhood of Man.

Another bi-product of cooperation is the training which our farmers get in business and in the necessary attributes of a successfully conducted business. We get more self confidence, we have a better appraisal of his own capabilities and he loses the fear or reverence he had for the men who handle millions and sometimes billions of dollars in industry. In place of an inferiority complex which too many of our farmers have now, we develop class consciousness, class pride and the knowledge that after all our forefathers in the Declaration of Independence did not only state, but it is a world wide principle, which they said, "all men are created equal, endowed with certain inalienable rights among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

One of the most important bi-products of cooperation is the development of the qualities which are necessary in our government to endure. The quality of reasoning. Of working with each other. Of understanding things. Understanding our economic system, our political system, and above all, understanding our responsibility to ourselves, our families, our country and our fellow men all over the world.

This bi-product of cooperation alone, if there were no others, would be sufficient reason for every honest thinking citizen of the United States to join a cooperative.

No Reason for War. By building up our cooperatives and dividing the excess between the consumers and the producers we will eliminate the reason for war, which is the piling up of such profits among the individuals that they cannot profitably invest them in this country and instead of great profits which should be divided up among our peoples, the millions which rightfully belong to the workers of the country and industry, they invest them in foreign countries and then expect us to send our sons to protect this property for them to sacrifice the lives and health and morals of our young people to protect gains made through the working of an uneconomic system of business.

This that I have given you is a brief outline of what I think are the most important bi-products of cooperation. I hope that in building our cooperatives we will always keep in mind those larger, those intangible products of cooperation rather than keeping our minds on the dividends, which after all are only a small part of cooperative marketing.

If we build this way by developing the good in man rather than the bad, we will be building towards the end that we all home will come some time, the Brotherhood of Man, Peace and Contentment and Love among all mankind.

John Vesecky

Kansas Agricultural Board Pioneers In Leadership

Its Record Is a Story of Progress, Achievement and Service—Has 67th Anniversary

From Kansas City Star

The sixty-seventh meeting of the Kansas board of agriculture, held in Topeka this week (January 13 and 14), directs attention to the fact that Kansas has one of the oldest state agricultural boards of any state in the Union. The Kansas board was recognized officially by the state thirteen years before the federal government established the department of agriculture under a cabinet officer. In 1872 the legislature actually took over the matter of the Kansas board of agriculture and established the state agricultural society as an important part of the service of government in the new state and made an appropriation of \$1,000 a year to help the society in its work. But it was not until 1879 that the legislature actually took over the society and made it an integral part of the state service. The federal department of agriculture was created in 1885 and Norman J. Coleman, who has been commissioner of agriculture, was the first cabinet officer with the portfolio of agriculture.

Organized agricultural activity in Kansas is more than eighty years old and was begun in territorial days. In 1857 the Kansas agricultural society was formed. That was two years before the Wyandotte constitution was written and long before Topeka became the capital. The first meeting, however, was held in Topeka and A. R. Larzelere, a farmer of Doniphan County, was chosen president. C. C. Hutchinson of Shawnee County was the secretary. This first society held only two annual meetings. The border warfare became so bitter and the difficulties incident to the admission of Kansas into the union of states were of such a nature that records of the society were taken to Lawrence for safekeeping. They were destroyed when Lawrence was burned. In 1882 the society was revived.

Kansas had been admitted as a free state. The Civil war was raging but Kansas at that time was fairly peaceful and was not torn by the ravages of war until later.

At this first meeting of the revived society, Lyman S. Leavenworth was chosen president and F. G. Adams of Wyandotte, now Kansas City, Kansas, was elected secretary. Adams remained as secretary of the society for several years and had a prominent part in building the society into a really useful organization.

Task of the Pioneer. In a review of the purposes of the new society, I. D. Graham, assistant secretary of the board, said: "A new agriculture had to be created under new and untried conditions, and the statewide meeting held by the society in those days of imperfect means of communication did much to disseminate the information that had been gathered by individual experience, but the organization of the society was purely voluntary, without responsibility to the state whose name it bore and without the necessary funds with which to do aggressive and productive work."

"Of necessity the work of the society for the improvement of the agriculture of the state had to be almost wholly experimental. Not only were the climatic and soil conditions of the state new to all previous experiences; not only were the means of transportation and communication elements; not only were the early years of its history new and untried conditions, but the society was not only the crops which would thrive under Kansas conditions and the methods of cultivating them unknown, but the implements of husbandry, the labor-saving devices as well as the types of horses and mules to which the farmer is now accustomed, were all wholly unknown or imperfectly developed."

"Perhaps it is not generally known, but since the Kansas State Agricultural society began its labors the improvement of livestock of the farm has kept pace with the improvements in the machinery of the art. A very large share of the early days on the farm was done with the aid of inferior horses, many of them ponies or having pony blood. The great draft horses of today were not available to the pioneer farmer of Kansas because they did not exist in Kansas and were few in the world. But due to the activities of the society and carried on by the board, Kansas in 1926 ranked third among the states in the number of purebred Percherons and is well represented among the other breeds of draft horses; has produced some world famous leaders on the turf and in 1926 had a larger number of horses than forty-four other states."

An Information Service. The work of the state society and later the board of agriculture was purely the dissemination of information about farm methods in Kansas. (continued on page 4)

Annual Meetings to Attract Big Farmers Union Crowds

First Week in February Will Find Local Leaders in Kansas City. Program Soon to Be Announced—Women to Have Special Meetings—Reservations for Banquet Should Be Made Early

Farmers Union people will crowd the highways and trains toward Kansas City the first week in February when the annual meeting of the Kansas Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company will be held February 3, the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, February 4, and also the Farmers Union Auditing Association. The Aladdin Hotel will be meeting headquarters.

The high spot of the business reports will be that of the Jobbing Association whose record grain volume last summer gives new assurance of the strength and vast possibilities of cooperative business methods.

Managers, directors of Farmers Union associations, and wives are all extended a hearty welcome. Speakers are being scheduled whose messages are sure to be well worth while. A banquet is planned by the Jobbing Association which will be long remembered by every person in attendance. Special meetings are being arranged exclusively for the women. Also there will be entertainment features.

"Please make a special effort to attend this meeting and help make plans for the future," urges H. E. Witham, manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association. "It is very important."

Need Always Be Alert. "Last year's records, he they ever so splendid, soon cease to be of interest in this modern world of ours and every organization, especially every cooperative organization, must be alert for ways to improve and add to its services. We want you to come to help your directors make plans for 1938 and the years to follow."

With the Market Letter of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association this week, a card will be enclosed so that it may be returned for banquet reservations. It is asked that the cards be returned as quickly as possible.

"In looking toward the future," continues Mr. Witham, "it is well for us to think of whom we will be serving ten, fifteen, or twenty years from now. Who will be engaged in farming? Who will be managing the local business cooperatives of our Farmers Union members? Who will be managing the local business cooperatives of our Farmers Union members? Who will be directing and managing your regional associations?"

Young Are Specially Invited. "It is the wise course for us to include these future cooperative leaders in our planning as well as to make plans for them. So this year, even though a more experienced person is elected as delegate, why not send one or two of your younger members to our meeting? If it will pay big dividends to encourage and aid in the development of a young leadership in your community."

"Having safely traveled through a record-breaking year of business we feel that the highways into 1938 have been cleared for forward-moving traffic and that the signal lights ahead read 'Go!'"

BIG OSBORNE COUNTY MEETING. On January 6, the Osborne County Farmers Union Cooperative Association held a meeting at Osborne at which, by unanimous vote, the present board of directors were reelected to serve as directors for the coming year.

J. C. Gregory, manager of the Osborne station, and also manager of the County Association, called the meeting to order, and C. R. Bradley, President of the Association, acted as chairman for the program.

Musical selections were given by representatives of the different local Associations; Tom Hall, of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association made a short talk on cooperation; and a group of Osborne women presented a splendid little play. Refreshments were served to "top off" the excellent program.

It is the plan of Mr. Gregory to have quarterly meetings of all the County Associations and to hold a meeting each week at one of the stations. The Osborne County Farmers Union Cooperative Association is comprised of Farmers Union Business Associations at these stations: Osborne, Bloomington, Alton, Forney, Corinth, Downs, Portis, Belleaire, and Waldo. If this first meeting is any indication, all the meetings will be enthusiastic, interesting, and well attended.

FINE PROGRAM SERVICE. Monthly Suggestions Sent Out by National Office Find Favor.

The program service sponsored by the National Farmers Union Educational Department is finding favor with many Kansas locals, reports Pauline Cowger, state secretary. The cost of the service is 60c.

"You receive each month a plan containing recitations, songs, discussion topics, outlines and general information which gives one new ideas and suggestions," advises Miss Cowger. "Don't miss out on a single number."

TO LOCAL SECRETARIES

Referendum Ballot Should be Clipped and Returned at Once

The Referendum Ballot printed in the last number of the Kansas Union Farmer should have been voted on immediately by local unions and returns kept on file. The ballot was forwarded to Pauline Cowger, state secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union, Salina, Kansas. They will be accepted until February 5, 1938.

The ballot printed was a National and State Referendum on changes in the constitution. The first suggested amendment was to strike out the following: "No person shall be eligible to serve on the State Board who is already a Director on another state-wide board." A second change suggested the addition of the following: "No Director or Manager of any cooperative organization bearing the Farmers Union name shall be eligible to serve as Director or Manager unless he is a member in good standing of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, Kansas Division, with his current dues paid each year."

PLAN MEMBERSHIP DRIVE. I am sending in a short report of our oyster supper and meeting held at Carr Creek, Local No. 302, Thursday night, January 13. The purpose of the oyster stew was to get out crowds and in that way, discussing and building up our membership.

The meeting was called to order by our Vice President, C. J. Seidel. All officers were present; J. L. Schulte, county manager, gave a very interesting talk on our county's business, and reasons why farmers should join the Farmers Union.

About 35 members were present; and eight members paid their dues at this meeting.

J. P. Streit, Sec. and Treas. Tipton, Kansas.

Percentage of Farm Land Investment

Not Belonging to Farm Operators, 1890 to 1930

	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930
Rented Land	31	35	39	43	43
Managed Farms	5	4	4	5	5
Mortgages on owner-operated farms	10*	6	7	7	10
Total	41	46	50	54	58

* Includes value of managed farms with mortgages on owner-operated farms; not reported separately.

"One point has usually been overlooked in discussion of farm tenancy," says Farm Research, "and it is that the same forces producing tenancy also lead to an increase in the ranks of the farm workers." In these areas where large-scale intensive farming has shot forward most rapidly, the independent working farmers have been forced into the tenancy ranks and from there into the ranks of the farm workers.

More Farm Workers. In Iowa, for example, out of every 1000 adult males engaged in agriculture, the Census figures show that there are 255 fewer farm owners in 1930 than there were in 1880. Their place has been taken by 139 tenants and by 116 farm workers. In Wisconsin there were similarly 177 fewer farm owners as compared with an increase of 52 tenants and 125 farm workers.

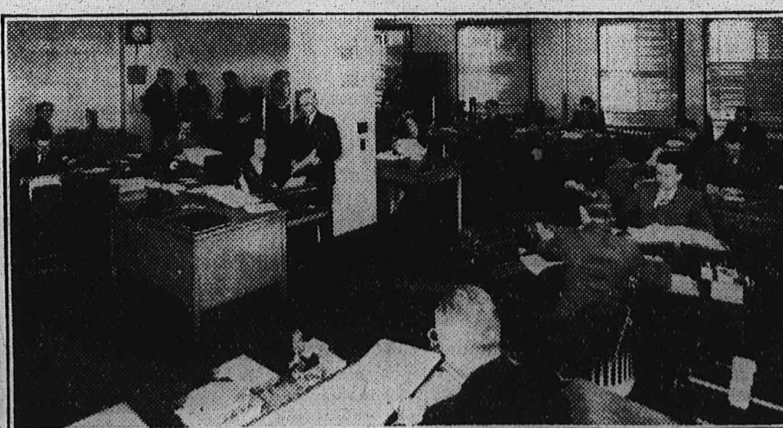
In areas such as California and New Jersey, where the shift to large-scale, intensive farming has been most impressive, farm owners could not even become tenants; if they stayed, they and their children had to become farm workers. In California, out of every 1000 adult males in agriculture, there were 300 more farm workers in 1930 than in 1880, while the number of owners declined (continued on page 4)

THEY WERE BUSY SELLING WHEAT



Left to right: Miss Marie McCarthy, secretary to Mr. Witham; H. E. Witham, general manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association; and Roy D. Crawford, floor salesman. On the 5th day of July, 1937, Mr. Witham and Mr. Crawford had samples on 517 cars of grain to take to the trading floor to sell, and for 30 days an average of 100 cars a day were handled through the office.

YOUR KANSAS CITY GRAIN OFFICE



Where a record-breaking grain business was handled during July and August, 1937, the office of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, 719 Board of Trade Building, Kansas City, Missouri.

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

KANSAS UNION FARMER EDITORIAL STAFF
 Rex H. Troutman Editor

Published every Thursday at Salina, Kansas, by THE KANSAS BRANCH of the FARMERS EDUCATIONAL & COOPERATIVE UNION, 119 South Seventh Street, Salina, Kansas.

Entered as Second-Class Matter August 24, 1912 at Salina, Kansas, Under Act of March 3, 1872.

Acceptance for Mailing at Special Rate of Postage Provided for in Section 1003, Act of October 3, 1917, Authorized July 30, 1918

Subscription Price, Per Year..... \$1.00

Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success. When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new address, and R. F. D.

All copy, with the exception of notices and including advertising, should be in seven days before the date of publication. Notices of meetings can be handled up until noon Saturday on the week preceding publication date.

NATIONAL OFFICERS

John Vesecky, President Salina, Kansas
 H. G. Keeney, Vice-President Omaha, Nebraska
 J. M. Graves, Secretary Oklahoma City, Okla.

KANSAS OFFICIALS

John Frost, President Salina, Kansas
 Pauline Cowger, Secretary Salina, Kansas
 John Tommer, Conductor Waterville, Kansas
 John Scheel, Doorkeeper Emporia, Kansas

DIRECTORS

Ross Palenske Alma, Kansas
 Blaine O'Conner St. John, Kansas
 John Fengel Lincolnville, Kansas
 F. C. Gerstenberger Blue Mound, Kansas
 Wm. E. Roesch Quinter, Kansas

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—719 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. H. E. Witham, General Manager.

FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE PRODUCE ASSOCIATION—Colony, Kansas; Wakeeney, Kansas, N. A. Ormsby, Mgr.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.—Suite 127 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kansas. Live Stock Exchange Building, Parsons, Kansas. G. W. Hobbs, Kansas City, General Manager; L. J. Alkire, Manager, Wichita Branch.

W. L. Acuff, Manager, Parsons Branch.

FARMERS UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.—Room 202 Farmers Union Ins. Bldg., Salina, Kansas. G. W. Bushby, President-Manager.

FARMERS UNION AUDITING ASSN.—Room 308 Farmers Union Ins. Co. Bldg., Thomas B. Dunn, Secretary-Manager, Salina, Kansas.

KANSAS FARMERS UNION—Salina, Kansas, Room 215, Farmers Union Ins. Co. Bldg., John Vesecky, President.

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

THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION ROYALTY CO.—Room 219 Farmers Union Ins. Co. Building, Salina, Kansas. G. E. Cretz, State Manager.

FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION

C. B. Thowe President
 T. C. Belden Secretary

FARMERS UNION LADIES AUXILIARY

Mrs. M. L. Beckman, President Clay Center
 Mrs. B. F. Rice, Vice President Conway Springs
 Mrs. Everett Alquist, Secretary-Treasurer Clay Center

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1938

Greetings to all. The new editor appreciates the fine friendliness which he has met everywhere, and hopes that he may soon meet many more Farmers Union people. Coming to the job the morning of January 18 we found this number of the paper right upon us, and promptly buried ourself in work. We herewith extend our thanks to Miss Pauline Cowger, state secretary, who has been especially helpful.

Organization Education Co-operation

These are the words immediately under the title on the first page of this Kansas Union Farmer. And these words mean success to the publication the same as they mean success to the local, state and national organization. The success of the organization depends on doing things; the success of the publication depends on reporting them. Perhaps more, of course, should be included; but not at this writing.

Newspaper people call anything they write for a newspaper, a "news-paper story." And so it is, even if an abbreviated form. Sometimes it is adventure, sometimes a little comedy, sometimes a tragedy, even if only a story of a few lines of type. Such stories make a readable, interesting newspaper. And the life and progress of the Kansas Farmers Union well provides many such stories. With the aid of the many local secretaries, reporters and other Farmers Union leaders we anticipate that the Kansas Union Farmer may be filled with such stories—NEWS stories.

The purpose of a publication is something more than simple reporting. There must be some interpreting of the news in a higher class of paper. We must review now and then the purpose of the Kansas Farmers Union itself. The three words organization, education and co-operation are surely suggestive of this purpose.

It was some educator that said there were three types of information. First, there are facts; again there is a philosophy about these facts; then, almost a different type of information entirely is the experimental knowledge that comes from personal experience. Experience is a hard school, and after all, there is nothing else like it. Theory comes from logic, and logic comes from experience. But when we think straight, correctly locating the right cause and effect, we can make many strides forward and with few back-slides.

A discussion group is the best place in the world to organize thoughts and to make a plan of action. The first plank in the Farmers Union program is Organization, and great organization quickly follows a

Farmers Union local, where farm people decide what's best for one and for all. And organization and education go hand in hand.

Miss Esther Ekblad, Junior Leader, writes, "It isn't enough for us to take just a passive interest in the Farmers Union, but if we are going to belong we want to know why we belong, what the Union can do for us, and what we as members can do in order to be asset to the organization. The logical thing to do then is to study farm problems; to take an interest in our government, and to become acquainted with the cooperative movement."

Farm legislation seems to be in a muddle right now. But there has been much farm legislation of benefit to the farmer. Individual farmers were not the cause and reason for the most of it, but farm organizations. There is an article on the first page of this number telling of the state agricultural board. One suspects that much of its leadership has resulted from organized farmer demands; if not, it will might have. The voice of the Farmers Union is strong. In the Farmers Union the voice of a member is strong; outside, the farmer's voice is lost in the mangle of the corporate interests.

Mr. Vesecky has a fine article on Page 1 discussing the Bi-Products of Cooperation. Farmers Union members know the benefits of cooperative business methods. They appreciate the savings of patronage dividends or rebates, both in cooperative marketing and cooperative purchasing. They know the three words which are inseparable in the Farmers Union.

Another article in this issue tells of the growth of farm tenancy. Facts come before remedies. The remedy may come slowly, as other benefits to the farmer usually have come. Demands of farmers must strengthen, as their strength increases and farmers agree on the means, and express their agreement through the Farmers Union channel. Soil conservation, grain surpluses, cost of production, marketing quotas—the problems are easier to find than their solution.

But the farmer lives and has life. Also does the Farmers Union.

The President's Column

—By JOHN FROST

There are three things that come first in the outlook for needs of the Kansas Farmers Union.

1st. More members. Membership gives power in freight rate hearings, before Boards and Commis-

sions of state and national government, before committees of Congress and State Legislatures. Membership gives influence in every appeal to the public.

2nd. More local meetings where farmers meet and mingle, and talk over their business, and feel the growing spirit of fellowship that leads to cooperative marketing and collective bargaining, and a class consciousness of our wrongs suffered and of our rights to be secured.

3rd. More studying of cooperative marketing and of farm programs. Ignorance leads to inefficiency, to drifting with the propaganda that deceives and enslaves us, to poverty and peasantry. Education awakens us to wrongs too long endured, to rights to which we are entitled, to power that is ours to grow into efficiency and profitable business and happy homes.

Expressed another way these three first things are: organization, more organization, and better organization. Organization is our big job.

Begin At the Grass Roots

It is the hope of the Kansas Farmers Union to stress organization work this year. This can be done by beginning at the grass roots. Locals are urged to close up their ranks and secure a paid-up membership equal to last year, and then increase it. Help that local secretary by paying up your dues and bring in one or more farm neighbors. Help your local president put on a good program. Select a local junior leader, and then help that leader to get the young folks going on our Junior Educational Program, and then the seniors will not want to be left behind, and they will begin to brush up on our Educational Program.

County presidents and secretaries and organizers (lecturers) are urged to get together, and plan a county membership drive to revive the Locals. It is suggested to plan open evening meetings for each Local in the county, to which every farmer of each community is urged to attend. Then the following day an auto load go out to sign up new members and collect dues from both new and old members.

The State Union, to the limit of its finances, will help. Please write me about this important matter, or write the state office.

Another matter. Let us forget differences and animosities that keep us apart. The 12th object of our Farmers Union, as given in our National Preamble is: "To strive for harmony and good will among all mankind, and brotherly love among ourselves."

There is so much bad in the best of us
 And so much good in the worst of us
 That it behooves any of us
 To criticize the rest of us.

The Cloak Room

W. P. Lamberton

Jan. 8, 1938
 There are 3400 Methodist preachers in the country that draw less than forty cents an hour.

"The Congress of the United States will not let the people down" if they prevent a dictatorship over farm, labor and the Independent offices.

"Prosperity is just around the corner" and "Happy days are here again" are in the dog-house together. Now we can proceed to save the nation on a non-partisan basis.

While Maverick was asking consent to insert in the Record the licks' attack on the 60 families, John O'Connor inquired of Maury as to what had become of the other 340. He said when he was a boy it was the 400.

Haven't you seen a game of football at times when the referee seemed

to be the most important man on the field? Maybe the game of life is being rather spoiled in our country by over-umpiring. Perhaps it is too much quarter-backing. It is something!

Rep. Nan Honeyman of Portland, Oregon, is the only woman member who is not a widow. Her husband is with a lumber concern. She was born at West Point, New York, while her father was an instructor in the Military Academy, and she knew Eleanor as a girl, as did Caroline O'Day and Mrs. Greenway.

Not so long ago, in the District of Columbia, an ambulance, lawfully running through a red light, to pick up an injured Chinaman, struck a car carrying a fine Virginia farmer, his wife and two children and killed them all. It was a pitiful sacrifice in a worthy cause. There is danger of reenacting it on a larger scale.

Gadget balancing and battleship building go hand in hand here, strange to say. The apostles of the Economy League and others, while chiding on a pittance for Vocational Agriculture or Federal Aid Roads, swallow Big Berthas. Ambassador Dodd says that greed wants war, and that some of the rich here are willing to accept dictatorship.

Seven Southern governors last week agreed to favor the Wage-Hour Bill in exchange for freight rate considerations. This pork-barrel idea was suggested from Washington. Our national ethics are going to the dogs.

Rep. Isaac was a naval officer in the World War. His ship was sunk for four months he was a German prisoner and then escaped. This Congressional medal man, representing the fleet at San Diego, was one of the people's lieutenants on the question of who should declare war.

An anniversary dinner was attended by 18 clerks of the House. Their combined service on Capitol Hill totals 506 years. Had Joe Sindt, doorkeeper with 48 years' duty, been present, the average service would have been raised a year.

Neighborhood Notes

Belle Plaine, Kansas
 January 15, 1938

Kansas Farmers Union, Gentlemen:

Redman Local met January 14 and elected new officers for 1938. J. P. McCormick was elected President, C. R. Carter, Vice-president, Milo Schiffbauer Secretary-treasurer, H. H. Zimmerman, Conductor and W. M. Gensch, Doorkeeper.

The local discussed the publishing of the state paper twice a month and voted to support the state office in its plan.

Milo Schiffbauer
 Secretary.

ENJOY OYSTER SUPPER

Elevation Local No. 1916 held its annual oyster supper and installation of officers January 1 with a good attendance. The following officers were installed:

James Hoffmeister, president; Joe Webb, vice president; Albert Swan, secretary-treasurer; and Mrs. C. L. Read, conductor.

We initiated Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hanson. We ate about five gallons of oyster soup which goes to show how good it was. We also decided to make every other Saturday night a social meeting and every other, Saturday night a business meeting.

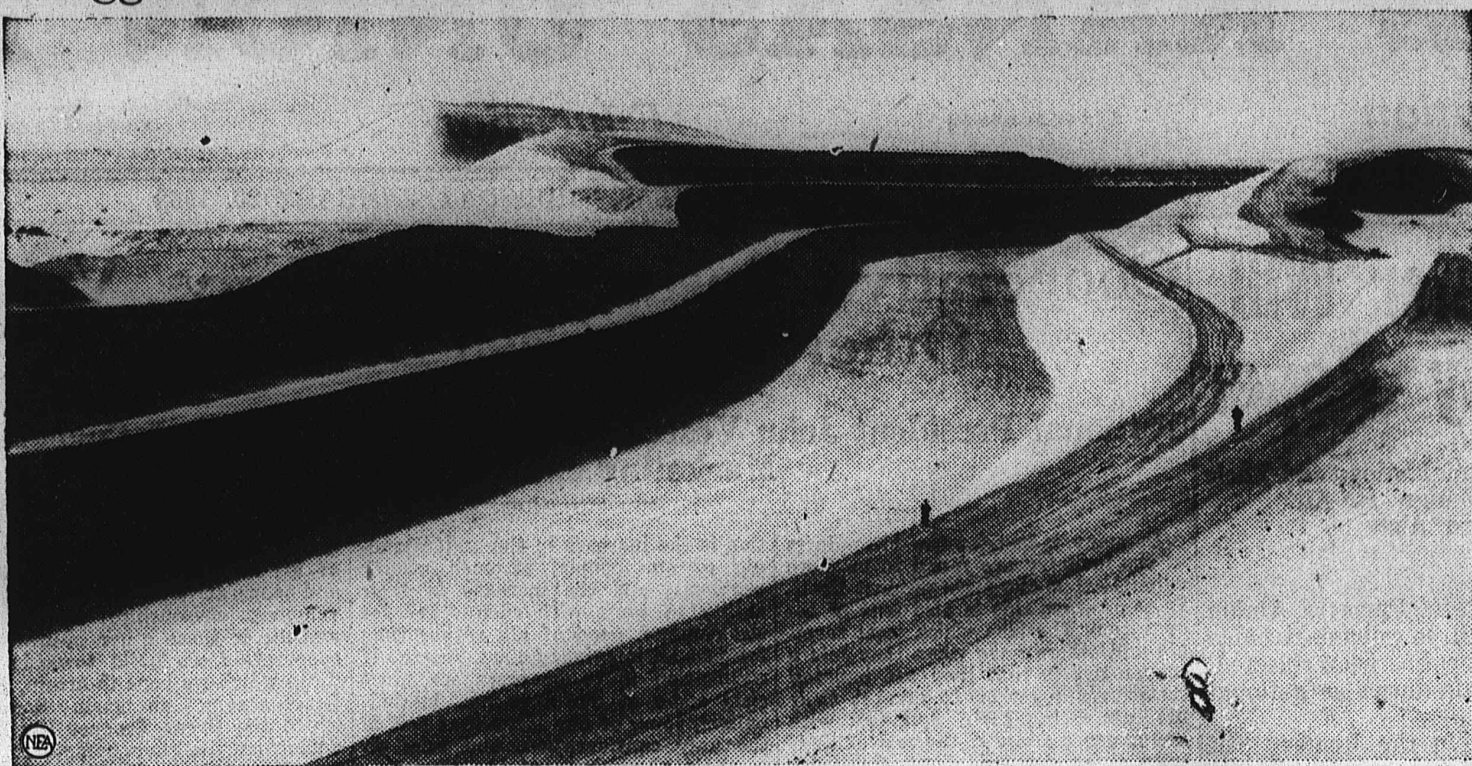
Reporter, Mrs. A. R. Swan, Rural Route, Topeka, Kansas.

To the editor and all of the readers of the Kansas Union Farmer, I wish a Happy and Prosperous 1938. Enclosed (in folder) find \$1.00 on subscription.

Good luck to you all is the sincere and friendly wish from your friend in Tekamah, Nebraska.

Frank Roth.

Biggest Ditch in the Americas—It's a Block From Bank to Bank



Only two miles of the 80-mile All-American Canal, largest irrigation ditch in the Americas, remain to be dug before the waters impounded by Boulder Dam will be sent through it to turn desert lands of the Imperial Valley of California into fertile, productive fields. Pictured above is a completed section through desert hills west of Yuma, Ariz., paralleling the Mexican border, which gives an idea of the immensity of this engineering undertaking. At this point the canal is 150 feet wide at the bottom, 110 feet deep, and more than a city block from bank to bank. Dwarfed by the gigantic size of the canal are the tiny figures of men, at right. Not half as long as the proposed, but now abandoned, Florida ship canal, the All American Canal is almost four times as deep, and three times as wide. The new irrigation project eliminates the main canal of the Imperial Irrigation District which now passes through 50 Mexican territory.

NEW YEAR'S WATCH

Dear Secretary:

We held our regular meeting December 31, 1937, and watched the old year out and danced the new year in with about 75 brothers and sisters and a few young folks.

The visitors were Past President of the county, C. B. Ingman, also County Secretary, Dan Combow, Mrs. Combow, Charlotte and Lee, who are sure Farmers Union folks.

Am sending you a resolution congratulating one of our oldest members.

Whereas, our worthy brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Hanshaw have recently passed that important milestone, marking their fiftieth wedding anniversary, we the members of Local 833 of the F. E. and C. N. of A hereby resolve,

That in recognition of their many years of faithful and devoted service in the Farmers Union, and the community, we extend to them our heartiest congratulations and our most sincere best wishes for many more years wedded life.

Hoping and trusting we will have a better Farmers Union year.

G. H. Barbour,
 Secretary.

OYSTER SUPPER AT BELLVIEW

Bellview Local No. 2042 held their annual oyster supper and dues paying night on January 6, 1938. The State and National referendum were voted on. Delegates regave her report of the state convention.

Sandwiches and coffee were decided on as refreshments for next meeting. Adjourned to enjoy oyster soup with all the trimmings.

Local Reporter.

REPORT FROM CORGY

Pauline Cowger, Secretary:

The following list of officers for 1938 for Corgy Local 2138.

President, Hershel Talley,
 Vice President, Lloyd Coffman,
 Secretary-Treasurer, LeRoy Rendell.

Conductor, Erwin Dodder,
 Doorkeeper, Chas. Foster,
 Enclosed find dues for sixteen members.

Yours truly,
 Le Roy Rendell
 Secretary.

I would like to state at this time that I think the proposed change for putting out the Kansas Union Farmer twice a month is a good one. I have always thought that a much better paper could be edited and at considerable less expense if this plan were carried out.

I am of the opinion that in the busy season, a farmer fails to read many of his copies where they are issued of tenner than twice a month. This causes a great loss in efficiency as well as expense in our program.

Mart Gwinner, Secv. Ellsworth Local 2099.

MEETING OF AGENDA LOCAL

Agenda local 2202 held their annual meeting last week. M. B. Houdok was elected president and Wesley Kolman was elected secretary-treasurer for the coming year.

In reporting the meeting, Mr. A. M. Thompson, the secretary-treasurer for 1937 remitted dues for 28 members who have paid their 1938 dues.

Officers of Local No. 2169 have been elected for the year 1938. They are M. J. Werhan, president; Carl Johnson, vice president; Sam M. Fox, secretary-treasurer, Lev Kinlon, conductor, and Alex Rehberg, doorkeeper.

Electricity is the best power for the farmer, both in convenience and in dollars and cents. Joseph Nelson, president of the Brown-Atchison Electric Cooperative Association of Horton declared recently at ceremonies marking the setting of the first pole of the project. "Not only are we here to celebrate the first pole setting of this project," Mr. Nelson said, "but also the first REA-financed line started in Kansas. We should be proud of this record because we live in one of the best agricultural communities in the State."

The project is designed to include 322 miles of rural electric lines to supply 868 customers in five counties. Steadman Ball, attorney for the cooperative, said that he hoped eventually the project would be expanded to 1,000 miles.—Rural Electrification News.

What They Say—

The I. C. C. granted lately the railroads some slight increase in passenger rates and will have to decide in the very near future whether or not to turn down the demand of the roads for substantial increases in freight rates. Considering the past of the American roads, their demand is certainly not surprising. But what is amazing is that the American people in cities and on the farms don't rise in protest and shout a thunderous NO!

Read the history of financial hijacking and buccaneering, of robbery, fraud and loot and you are reading the history of the American railroads. The people that financed the building of these roads never had the intention to serve their country. They had one aim only and that was to fleece their country. They were the real 100 percenters. Our government for the people and by the people turned untold millions of land on both sides of the roadbed in favor of landgrants over to them—without compensation. Millions, nay billions of watered stocks and bonds have been issued and the public skinned with. On top of all this our beneficial government gave these roads subsidies in staggering amounts, and still these same roads are in bad shape, want higher rates to keep going.

Eastman, the former co-ordinator of the railroads and a very able man, stated that for every dollar stocks and bonds issued the roads can only show up less than 50c actual value!

The solution seems simple to this writer. If the railroads cannot make it with all the landgrants, watered stocks and bonds issued, subsidies and RFC loans—they never will make it. Let us try another way. Squeeze the water out of them, let Uncle Sam run 'em and if he does as well by them as he does with running the U. S. mails, I think the American public could not complain.

Farm Research told us some time ago that for every dollar the farmer gets for his tobacco the manufacturer of that tobacco is getting \$2.19. Well you rubes don't get excited about it. Just think of those palatial homes the tobacco manufacturers have in Florida, those racing stables stocked with high priced racing horses and yachts on the waters of the seven seas. In a while you read in the papers that their daughters come out as debutantes. A night's feast in these swanky hotels of New York cannot be had for less than a few thousand dollars. You see, dear reader, it takes money to keep things going. But you may ask how about the other side of the picture? How about that old farmer with the bent back and the patched overalls on the Kentucky hillside that raises the tobacco? How about the underpaid laboring people, mostly women and girls in the tobacco manufacturing plants?

The answer to this puzzle, like the answer to a good many other puzzles that confront us, is to educate and organize. Stay with your cooperatives, build more co-operatives, lay brick upon brick. From farm to co-operative factory to co-operative store. And the tobacco farmer and the worker in the tobacco manufacturing plants will not have to support any more out of their tobacco and with their labor palatial homes in Florida, racing stables in Kentucky and yachts on the seven seas.

It is a long road to travel but the best road out.

John Fisher,
 Bazaar, Kansas.

At the beginning of this year there were 165,850 telephones in the system of the Brazilian Telephone Company, an increase of 16,500 over the previous year. In Dio de Janeiro, all but two of the exchanges have been converted to dial operation.

In her syndicated newspaper column, "Listen, World," Elsie Robinson wrote recently that at least 75 per cent of our social and business transactions are accomplished over the telephone.

Telephone service between the United States and Mexico was opened ten years ago, on September 30, 1927.

JUNIORS IN NEMAH COUNTY ORGANIZE

Nemaha county started the year out right by using the first week of January to give the Junior work a good send-off. It was a treat indeed, for me to spend a week around the vicinity of Seneca and meet so many of our Farmers Union folks there and to become acquainted with so many of the Juniors.

Wednesday evening, January 5, we discussed the need of education and the possibilities of organizing the Juniors at the Lincoln Local. Don't you worry, things are going to hum there on short order with Mrs. John Aziers to contribute her enthusiasm. A Farmers Union school, meeting every other week, is going to be held in that Local with Mrs. Aziers and one of the Juniors, Bernice Black, acting as Leaders. Everyone, old and young, are going to be urged to take part.

The Obendorf Local met Thursday evening; Ivan Conley, a young man, was appointed Junior Leader. Ivan's mother promised that the Juniors could meet at their home any time they desire; with that kind of cooperation, there is sure to be results.

The meeting Friday evening took on a little different nature; we met with a group of young folks at the Clem Wempe home and there we organized a Junior class. The Juniors selected Thelma Wempe as Leader, one from among their own group. They are going to meet every other week and at the homes, at least for the first few meetings. After we had attended our "business" we all had a jolly time feasting on popcorn and apples.

Saturday afternoon I had the privilege of visiting Mrs. Root's Cooperative School. That was really an inspiration for me and was a treat for any visitor. Members of the class were mostly Juveniles and Junior Reserves, although oftentimes grown-ups take part in the class work. That Saturday was review day, the review taking the form of a contest. Mrs. Root had a number of small cards that had written on them such things as "New Gresham," Point-Texas, Salina, Rochdale-England, and the many other important events and places that make up the history of the Farmers Union and the Cooperative Movement. Anyone missing a question went to the foot of the class and the one that answered the greatest number of questions correctly got first choice of the pretty sash that Mrs. Root had collected while on a trip to Texas. Those youngsters knew enough about the Farmers Union to make any adult member feel ashamed of his little knowledge.

Saturday evening we discussed the Junior work with the Farmers Union folks at Kelly. This is a small town that has as one of its main places of business, an up and coming Farmers Union store.

One of Nemaha's most active locals is the Rock Local; Monday, the 10th, we met with them. There were a number of Juniors present and immediately after the meeting they got together and organized. Miss Winifred Sack was appointed Junior Leader. These folks have been busy before and a few weeks after the meeting have just recently given a play.

My home during the week was with Mr. and Mrs. Root and Mr. Root's mother who is ninety years old and still "young." Mr. and Mrs. Root are very busy promoting the Farmers Union work and are doing all they can to help the Juniors along. Nemaha folks, you are coming right along; more power to you.

Esther Ekblad.

DOMESTIC ORDEALS OF SOAPLESS DAYS

Pilgrim Mothers Resigned To Back-breaking Job Of Washing Clothes

A cake of smooth, quick-sudsing soap—the kind commonly used today—would have been worth its weight in gold to our puritan ancestors who considered cleanliness next to godliness but who had to substitute elbow grease for soap under the primitive conditions of pioneer times.

One of the first things they did on arriving in this country was to set up their soap kettles and turn out the winter's supply. It was an exhausting job and the finished product was not only slippery and unpleasant to look at; it made the hands feel like horrid rubber, and it "bit" into the skin. Of course, the same soap was used for bathing, laundering, and cleaning the house. The novel "Paradise" by Esther Forbes, a recent best-seller, has some noble descriptions of the unpleasantness of soap-making in a pioneer home.

Crude Commercial Soaps There were several commercial soap-makers in the colonies but apparently their product was not much better than the home-made kind. Besides, it was far too expensive for the thrifty housewife of those times. Almost 200 years elapsed between the landing of the Pilgrims and the founding of the first large soap factory in America, and it was another half century before soap was wrapped in convenient-sized individual cakes.

Even then, it was crude and expensive. Small wonder the Saturday night bath was the standard, and women called wash day "blue Monday" while they resigned themselves to the back-breaking job of getting clothes clean. To add to the hardships, water for bathing and laundering had to be carried in buckets and heated before it could be used.

Today, good soaps of all kinds are plentiful and cheap enough for even the poorest to use lavishly. When Congress recommended a 10 per cent tax on toilet soap a few years ago the public protested so strongly that the tax was cut in half. Our lawmakers were convinced that soap could not be classed with luxuries like furs and jewelry; it belonged in the group of necessities such as milk and bread. However, a 5 per cent tax, although many Congressmen have expressed the opinion that this tax is not in public interest and should be removed. They know, as does the public, that soap is necessary, not a luxury, and that the freest use of it should be encouraged by every method possible.

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21

Juveniles from 6 to 16

Junior Motto: "He loves his country best who strives to make it best"

A BAG OF TOOLS

Isn't it strange
That princes and kings,
And clowns that caper
In sawdust rings,
And common people
Like you and me
Are builders for eternity?

Each is given a bag of tools,
A shapeless mass,
A book of rules;
And each must make—
Ere life is flown—
A stumbling block
Or a stepping stone.
—R. L. Sharpe.

Your Leader's Message

Esther Ekblad
Your Junior Class

Last week we defined "Junior" as it is used within our Farmers Union ranks, and discussed how you can become Junior members of your respective Locals. We also decided that it isn't enough for us to take just a passive interest in the Farmers Union; but if we are going to belong, we want to know why we belong, what the Union can do for us, and what we as members can do in order to be an asset to the organization. The logical thing to do then is to study farm problems; take an interest in our government, and to become acquainted with the cooperative movement, which forms a major portion of the Farmers Union program.

Shall we organize a Junior study group? All right, what shall we do first of all. It would be just grand if one of you would invite the young folks of your community to your home, and at that get-together make plans to meet regularly. Last week while I was in Seneca, the young folks of one Local there did that very thing. They met at one of the homes and the young folks there took the first steps in organizing a Junior class.

Well, let's say that we have a group together now; what is the first thing in the order of business at this first meeting? Find out if those present are in favor of meeting; do a little explaining as to why you should meet, and mention a few of the things which the class could do.

Decide how often you will meet; have a good discussion on that point and get the opinion of all those present. It is easier to hold interest when a group meets often. There is the possibility of meeting once a week, every other week, and if it is impossible to meet often than once a month that will be much better than not meeting at all.

Next, where to meet, most folks like the congenial feeling of meeting in the homes, and that might be a good idea if you can't get very many together at first—"From little acorns the mighty oak trees grow."

Perhaps before this time you should have your officers elected, and some time during the evening decide on the term of office. Several Junior groups in the state are going to have their officers serve for a term of four meetings, and in that way give the entire group a chance to gain experience in conducting a meeting.

And of course, the most important thing is what you will do when you get together. Don't you think a balanced diet would be the advisable plan, that is, don't make your meetings all study and don't make them all play, but use a little of one and a little of the other and the result will be a happy, friendly fellowship. We'll say more about that next time.

AT YOUR SERVICE

Farmers Union Cooperative Education Service
Gladys Edwards, Director
Jamestown, North Dakota
"Education... A Debt Due From the Present to Future Generations."

NEW YEAR—NEW PLANS

The Study Topic for 1938 will be "The Cooperative Movement." There will be an outline based on the text. Each Junior should have a copy of the text. The teacher only, will need the outline.

Sub-topics, which will give you a chance to do some practical work in studying and setting up cooperatives will be a part of the year's work. If your Local is interested in any one of the following subjects, send for the reference kit and the study outline.

FASHION FAVORITES



8025. Easy-To-Make Frock. Designed in Sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2 1/2 yards of 39 inch material. Price 15c.
8027. Wasp-Waisted Frock. Designed in Sizes: 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26 and 28. Size 14 requires 3 3/4 yards of 39 inch material with nap. With long sleeves and without nap 3 7/8 yards. 1 1/4 yards, 1 1/2 inch bias fold required for finishing neck and sleeve edges, together with 5-8 yard ribbon for bow. Price 15c.
Kansas Farmers Union
Box 51
Salina, Kansas

and set up the cooperative. These are the subjects: Cooperative Credit Unions; Cooperative Stores; Cooperative Petroleum Associations; Cooperative Medicine; Cooperative Recreation Service Cooperatives (Housing, Tenancy, etc.); and Farm, Tenancy and Soil Conservation. Complete plans for study of each topic will be sent with reference kit, which will not be more than 50c in price.

NEW MANUALS are in the process of being printed. Since these will be no contests in state or national, it is necessary to revise the manuals completely.

NEW LOCAL LEADERS' GUIDE BOOKS are also being printed. These will be the same size as the Manuals so that the Leader can put all three books in a notebook cover—Junior Manual, Leaders' Manual for Junior Reserves and Juveniles, and Leaders' Guide Book.

"I'LL BE TALKING TO YOU" on the National Farmers Union Broadcast, Saturday, January 29, on the Farm and Home Hour from 11:30 to 12:30, C. S. T. on the first National Junior Broadcast. I hope you'll be listening.

New Units for Reserves and Juveniles. The new units for Junior Reserves and Juveniles will not be ready for distribution until February 15. The time of the director has been so taken up with other work that it has been impossible to finish these two new books.

First, be sure that you have completed the first two Units for your class. Look up your leaders' Manual for juveniles and Reserves and if you haven't studied Units I and II, take up the one you should have for this year. They are arranged in order so that your class will get the most information if they are taken up in that order.

Those teachers who need the new units for their classes will be in need of suggestions as to what to do with the time until the new books are out. One class period should be spent in a thorough review of the Unit studied in 1937.

The next period should be spent in preparation for the new year's work. Decide just what you are going to put into your notebooks. Decide upon a project which the whole class may work upon.

Get your Juveniles to noticing the birds around their homes and ask them to tell a bird story, either one they have read, or one they know from observation. Get a bird guide (good ones can be obtained for ten cents) and study the birds of your community so you can recognize them. Arouse an interest in Bird Study before you really begin it. Always point out that the Birds are valuable friends of ours, and that we must begin conservation in our home community in every way we can.

The Junior Reserves

The New Unit—No. III for Junior Reserves is called, "A Friendship Bracelet Around the World." The bracelet is made up of cooperatives. As a preliminary to the study of this Unit, interest your young people in the habits and customs of other countries. Discuss just what you will study about these countries, besides their cooperatives. You should know something about the geography of these countries, the clothes worn by the people, their legends and their good times. Practice some of the folk dances of Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Finland, Scotland, England and Ireland, while you are waiting for the text book to come, and your Reserves will be better able to understand their cousins across the sea.

Decide upon different countries for your young people to take up as special studies. Let each one make a scrap book of a special country. Write to the Farmers Union Education Service, Jamestown, North Dakota for information upon correspondence between young people of different countries and get the Reserves in your class to writing to a young person in the country upon which they are making a scrapbook.

JUNIORS HAVE A NEW YEARS WAKE PARTY

The Juniors of the Morning Star Local, McPherson county, sponsored a New Year's Wake party. Some of the highlights of the evening were:

A program—"The Farmers Parade" sung by the group, the "Farmers Union Creed" repeated in unison, readings, songs, and two pantomimes, "Old Black Joe," and "The Old Oak Bucket," given by the Juniors. The county sheriff was present and gave a talk on "Alcohol."

A candy and cake walk proved very interesting and successful. Financially, the night was a success. Cookies, jelly and coffee was served just before midnight.

The evening closed with "Happy New Year" ringing in the ears of all.

THE OBJECTIVES OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM OF THE FARMERS UNION

To teach the farm children of America the principles of cooperation, its ideals and philosophy, that they may be a more enlightened and a happier class of society than their fathers have been.

To educate the farmers of America so that they may fully understand the necessity of belonging to the Farmers Union, and thus, through organization, accomplish what they, as individuals, have failed to do.

To create an interesting and a consciousness of the social and economic forces at work in the world, against which rural people must put their brains and energy and understanding.

To develop, through contact with their neighbors, a sense of social responsibility among farmers, toward one another and the rest of society.

To build, through the contacts and idealism of its educational program, a higher rural culture in America, in which the boys and girls may find fuller, more abundant, and more satisfying life.

—The Junior Manual.

DID YOU KNOW—?

That this is the eighth year Juniors have been studying a National Study Topic?

In 1931, the topic was World Peace.

In 1932, the topic was Money and Credit.

In 1933, the topic was again Money and Credit.

In 1934, the topic was This Machine Age.

In 1935, the topic was Living With Power and Machines.

In 1936, the topic was Peace and Patriotism.

In 1937, the topic was The Co-operative Movement.

In 1938, the topic is again The Co-operative Movement, with seven sub-topics.

Did you know that there have been six National Essay Contests on these topics? The winners of those contests are the following:

1931—Flora Noteboom, North Dakota.

1932—Elsie Eagle, North Dakota.

1933—Carol Gere, South Dakota.

1934—Marion Hokenson, North Dakota.

1935—Henry Osborne, Oklahoma.

1936—Lorraine Smith, North Dakota.

1937—Clara Schutteloff, Iowa.

There was no National Contest in 1937. Each state winner received a little gold torch badge, a constant reminder that he is a torchbearer of education.

There have been three National Four-Minute Speech contests beginning in 1934. The National winners are:

1934—Henry Osborne, Oklahoma.

1935—Vernon Green, Wisconsin.

1936—Dale Hight, North Dakota.

There was no contest in 1937. Each Speech winner received the gold torch badge, exactly as did the essay winners. Speeches were presented before the convention.

A National Junior Committee was set up seven years ago at the National Convention in St. Paul. It has functioned ever since although its work has been done upon the oft-mentioned financial shoestring.

In 1931 and 1932 the National Junior Chairman was Mrs. David Lovinger of South Dakota. In 1933, 1934, and 1935 Mrs. Elsie Olson of South Dakota served as National Director of Junior Education. In 1936 and 1937, Chester Graham of Michigan served as National Director and at the recent National convention, Gladys Talbot Edwards of North Dakota was elected to serve as Director.

—The National Junior Farmer.

The Ohio Bell Telephone Company had 626,316 telephones in service at the beginning of 1937, compared with 575,816 at the beginning of 1936, a gain of 50,500 telephones or 8.8 per cent.

'Champion Grandma' Has 198 Descendants



Mrs. McCabe

FIRST winner of the title, "Champion Grandma of America," Mrs. Terence McCabe, 89, of Cresco, Ia., has 11 children, 108 grandchildren and 79 great-grandchildren. She was awarded a rocking chair by Kansas Senator Capper.

A FEW THOUGHT PROVOKERS

CONSUMER PROBLEMS

1. Would you rather get a 10 per cent raise in the price of the commodity you sell from the farm—or get 10 per cent more goods for your money when you spend it. Why?

2. In your case which do you think would be easier? How can you increase your income? How can you get more for your money?

3. Can you give a few examples of products on the market that you think are overpriced? Is there such a thing as a "fair profit"? If there is, how much is it?

4. Try to figure roughly in your mind, in connection with a standard mouth wash, or tooth paste or cold cream, the percentages of flax seed, which go for raw material, freight, labor, manufacturer's profit, wholesaler's profit, retailer's profit.

5. If a cereal made from whole wheat sells for 11c for a four ounce package, how much is it a pound? How does this amount compare with anything extra in your buying? Is the farmer's profit justified?

6. What general change has been made in the past 20 years in regard to display and packaging of merchandise? Has this change cost you anything extra in your buying? Has it given you extra value? Why is cellophane used, instead of paper, for many packages? How much more does a two pound cellophane bag cost the grocer than a paper bag? Is the difference worth the cost? Do you usually buy sugar, raisins, peanut butter, etc., in bulk or packages and bottles? Why is this?

O SUSANNA

A Singing Game

Everyone knows the tune of this old song and both young and old will enjoy playing it.

Partners in a circle, lady on man's right. Everybody sing:

"I've come from Alabama with my banjo on my knee"

(Girls in to center of circle and back)

"I'm off to Louisiana for my true love for to see"

(Boys into center and back)

"It rained all night the day I left, The weather it was dry,

The sun so hot I froze to death, Susanna, don't you cry.

(But don't stand around circle)

"Oh, Susanna" (Take hand of next person you meet and promenade)

"Don't you weep for me,

"I'm off to Louisiana for my true love for to see"

A RELAY

If you need a good laugh-provoking game try this relay.

That we have resolved to have the men learn some of the hard work women must do. Line them up in two rows and give a pillow case and a pillow to the leader in each row.

At the whistle blast, he must put the pillow in the case and hand it to the next in line who takes it out of the pillow case and puts it in again. Repeat to end of line. Meantime the ladies cheer their heroes from the side lines.

HOLLAND SENDS CARAWAY

A survey made recently by the American Spice Trade Association showed that the spice used by the largest number of commercial bakers is caraway. Caraway for rye bread, caraway for seed cookies, caraway for roll toppings—this fragrant seed is a popular flavor among people who buy their baked goods.

Although caraway has been cultivated for over 2,000 years, it is only within the last century and a half it was much used in cooking. Before that time it was raised chiefly for the sake of the oil which is used in perfumes, and for making kummul. Now, however, its popularity is so great that the United States alone imports about 50,000 bags of it annually, and most of this comes from Holland.

The caraway farmer who raises for export, mows, binds and threshes the plant with modern machinery, much as wheat is harvested. Before threshing takes place, however, the sheaves are stacked in tall mounds for three weeks so that the seeds ripen, dry, and obtain a good color. The seeds are then cleaned with Dutch thoroughness and packed in burlap bags for export.

While baked goods account for much of the caraway use, this small crescent-shaped seed has many other culinary uses. A half teaspoonful in soup, a few seeds in cabbage, a generous amount in soft cheeses, a small quantity in beef stews—these are all excellent uses to bring out flavor and to give aroma to ordinary dishes. Any ordinary sugar-cook recipe may be given individuality by stirring in one or two teaspoons of caraway, or the seeds may be sprinkled over the cookies before baking.

From a membership of less than 50 in 1914, the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City, Mo., has grown to more than 1,000—335 business associations, 102 Farmers Union locals, and some 600 individuals. Organized originally for the purchase of farm supplies, its main activities since 1918 have been in grain marketing.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

HOMEMAKERS' HELPFUL HINTS

With colder months ahead, homemakers realize that the family will live closer at home than at any other time during the year. With this pleasant prospect in mind, keen observation will disclose flaws in furniture groupings and arrangements that can be remedied considerably without expense and which will result in increased comfort for everyone concerned.

"As this home inspection takes place, look at your curtains," suggests Rachel Martens, home furnishings specialist, Kansas State College extension service, Manhattan. "The wavy edges on your curtains give a shabby appearance to the room. To correct this difficulty, cut off the selvage and put an inch hem in the sides. Hems put in by hand do not draw and are neater than those stitched by machine," Miss Martens added.

HOME CURED MEAT

It is important that a good cure be obtained and that the meat be properly prepared for storage through the spring and summer months to follow.

There are two general methods of curing meat—the dry cure and the brine cure or pickle. Either one will give good results, and the one to follow will depend upon personal preference. The dry cure is a little faster than the pickle cure, however.

In the brine method, pack the hams in the bottom of a clean stone-ware jar or wooden barrel, then add the shoulders, and finally the bacon on top with skin-side down. Cover completely with brine, made at the rate of ten pounds of salt, three pounds of brown sugar, two ounces of saltpeter and five gallons of water per 100 pounds of meat. Allow the hams and shoulders to cure three days for each pound in the piece and one day for each pound in the bacon pieces. Rework the meat on the seventh day and again on the fourteenth day. At the end of the curing period, wash the meat in lukewarm water and hang up to dry for smoking or application of prepared smoke. Hickory, birch or maple are common woods used for smoking.

In the dry method, the salt preparation is thoroughly rubbed onto the pieces and then packed for five days, at the end of which time another treatment with the salt is given. Ordinarily, the meat is cured for two days to each pound in the hams and one day per pound for the bacon. The final step is to wrap the meat or place it in protective cloth casings. Wrapping is desirable to keep our contamination and insects, and also to keep deterioration at a minimum.

BISCUITS

Fluffy, golden brown biscuits put pep into any commonplace meal, if it be breakfast, lunch or dinner. Sometimes just this one crisp touch makes an otherwise prosaic combination of foods into a company dinner, providing, of course, the biscuits are to the point.

Perfect biscuits depend almost entirely on the shortening used, and the manipulation of the dough.

No other fat will give the high shortening power of lard for biscuit shortening.

One of the inexpensive wire pastry blenders does wonders toward speeding up the process of mixing biscuits. A few deft strokes and the lard is broken into small even pieces thru the flour and salt. It's interesting to note, too, that it's not advisable to cut the fat too small, for it is the small pockets of air and fat that form when the biscuits bake that make them fluffy and tender.

The liquid should be added all at one time and stirred in ever so lightly, just enough to moisten the flour. This bumpy, uneven dough may be kneaded light for not more than half a minute on a floured board and is then ready to cut. All this process takes place in the space of five or six minutes only. Last but not least, be sure to put the dough out for cutting rather than rolling it. The rolling pin usually gives the dough too strong pressure on such tender dough.

And don't forget that there's just as much chance for variety and interest in biscuits as in any single food item. From this one simple food item, comes the basis for quick coffee cake, fruit rolls, shortcake, tea breads and crusts for meat pies or cobblers.

Biscuit dough may be patted out, spread with jam, orange juice and sugar, ground dried fruit and nuts, or cinnamon and sugar, and rolled like a jelly roll. Slices of this, cut an inch thick, are baked like separate biscuits and make perfect breakfast breads.

Even for a very dainty tea, biscuits have their place. Cut with a tiny biscuit cutter, with a preserved strawberry or lump of orange soaked sugar baked in the center, they make most tempting bites. Cheese biscuits, too, fall into the class of tea or luncheon biscuits, delicious with fruit or vegetable salads.

CREOLE CHICKEN DINNER

(A meal-in-a-dish)

- 1 roast chicken or capon
- 5 tablespoons Crisco
- 2 onions, sliced
- 2 raw carrots, diced
- 1 cup canned tomatoes
- 2 whole cloves
- 1-2 teaspoon paprika
- 1-4 teaspoon pepper
- 3 teaspoons salt
- 3 cups boiling water
- 1 cup rice, washed and drained
- Stuffed olives, sliced.

Clean chicken, cut into frying pieces, flour lightly. Melt Crisco in fry skillet and brown onions nicely, then remove them. Use same Crisco to pan-fry chicken until well browned. Put chicken in center of large casserole or roasting pan (with cover). Combine carrots, tomatoes, all seasonings, and boiling water. Pour around chicken. Sprinkle in rice evenly around chicken. Bake for one hour in deep pie tin.

GERMAN APPLE PIE

Make a rich pie crust for bottom of pie pan only. Peel and slice four medium sized apples. Slice thin lengthwise of the apple. Place slices of apple in pie tin, lapping over each other like shingles on a roof at an angle of forty-five degrees, or half pitch. Sprinkle on top of apples one teaspoon of cinnamon, distribute evenly on top of apples, one cup of sugar, beat up two eggs, add to the beaten eggs one-half cup plain commercial cream, spread carefully mixture of egg and cream on top of pie. Cut up one tablespoon of butter into tiny squares and distribute over top of pie. Bake for one hour in deep pie tin.

TRY KOHLRABI RECIPE

Vegetable Is Delicious Creamed

Kohlrabi belongs to that class of unusual vegetables which the average homemaker is always meaning to try but seldom does. If you haven't become acquainted with this member of the cabbage family, you should now that it's making its annual appearance on the market again, for you are certain to like its distinctive flavor. Kohlrabi is a vegetable that does double duty—both the root and leaves (they make excellent greens) can be utilized. The simplest method of preparing the root is to cook and serve it in a cream sauce. Here's a recipe for creamed kohlrabi that's particularly delectable.

Creamed Kohlrabi.

Two bunches kohlrabi
1-2 teaspoon salt
Two teaspoons butter
One-half cup hot evaporated milk
Pepper
Wash kohlrabi. Pare and dice root portion. Add enough boiling water to cover, and the salt, and boil rapidly until tender, about 1 hour. Water should almost completely evaporate. Add the butter and hot milk, and season with pepper.

And now for the greens. Discard tough stalks and wash leaves carefully. Cover the leaves with boiling water, add a teaspoonful of salt and boil rapidly until tender. Chop greens very fine and season with butter.

Because of the decided contrast in texture, flavor and appearance, creamed kohlrabi and kohlrabi greens go well together.

JAPAN CUTS IMPORTS OF COTTON FROM U. S.

Figures released by the U. S. Department of Agriculture indicate that Japan has slashed her imports of cotton from the United States in favor of cotton from fascist Brazil. While the U. S. had formerly supplied Japan with half of her cotton imports and India had supplied the other half, recent reports show that Brazil is now supplying Japan with half of her cotton imports.

Japan's action in buying cotton from Brazil is not a result of the boycott movement, since the transfer of purchases preceded the spread of the Japanese boycott in the U. S. Its action is regarded as simply the drawing together of the fascist bloc of nations.

Last year Japan's cotton purchases in Brazil were negligible, but for the two months, September and October of 1937, Japan bought 85,000 bales

WELL COOKED DRESSING



As you would expect, the cook employed by the best dressed woman in the world, Mrs. Harrison Williams, was among the best-dressed women at the butler's ball, the year's big event in New York's "backstairs society." Here she is, Irma Jentch, pictured as she waited in the lounge for her escort.

In Brazil. In this same period, Japan bought 70,000 bales in India but only 20,000 bales in the U. S. Congressmen and other persons, who hesitated to endorse the boycott lest our cotton sales be curtailed are now generally agreed that this argument no longer applies.

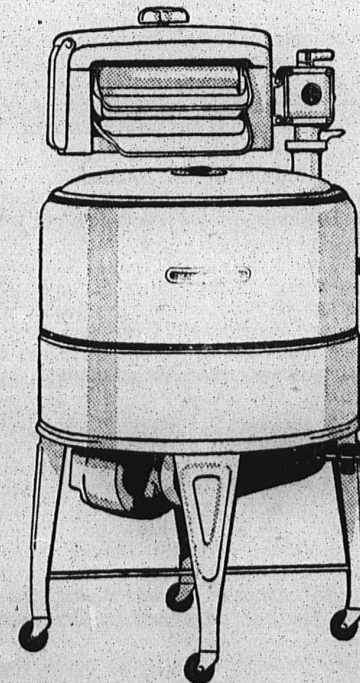
The bell rang for the First Annual Farm Folk School at the North Dakota Agricultural College, November 15. The school reviews the old farm short courses that were eliminated some years ago as an economy measure.

The school is intended primarily for young farmers and will be operated along modern lines. The school will include 2 years of 15 weeks, each year divided into three terms of 5 weeks each. The course includes a study of the cooperative movement.

A net saving of \$10,021 on sales totaling \$75,586 is reported by the Farmers Union Cooperative Oil Association of Winnebago, Neb., for the fiscal year ended October 31. In the preceding fiscal year the association had a saving of \$10,050 on total sales of \$80,748.

MODERNIZE MONDAYS

SHORTEN AND MODERNIZE WASH DAYS WITH A FAIRBANKS-MORSE WASHER



The improved Hydrolator, the "Heart" of the Fairbanks-Morse Washer is an exclusive feature. Its satin-smooth finish will not tarnish nor collect sediment. It revolves continually back and forth and its long-sweep movement covers 30 per cent more distance than other agitators. Its washing action is kind to clothes yet washes them cleaner in less time.

The model pictured here has an oversize tub 23 in. diameter, 14 1/2 in. deep, holds 18 gallons of water and has an 8 pound dry clothes capacity. Its turned in streamlined top prevents splashing. It has 2 coats of porcelain inside and outside, and there are no bolt holes through the tub bottom to cause leaks or catch clothes.

Fairbanks-Morse also has washers with gasoline engines. Ask your local Farmers Union dealer about the

FAIRBANKS-MORSE HOME LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT

Are You Listed Here?

Some of the outstanding sales made by Farmers Union Live Stock Commission on the Kansas City market.

CATTLE

	Weight	Price
Rolla Scott, Sedgwick County, Kans.—20 steers	1066	\$ 8.35
Walter Ellis, Osage County, Kans.—27 steers	937	8.00
J. G. Hyde, Lyon County, Kans.—14 steers	942	7.75
M. L. Martin, Allen County, Kans.—46 calves	482	7.50
J. K. Schmidt, Shawnee County, Kans.—16 calves	441	7.40
L. G. Hyde, Lyon County, Kans.—11 steers	951	7.40
L. S. Brown, Washington County, Kans.—20 steers	825	7.35
Wm. Ochs, Sumner County, Kans.—20 steers	802	7.00
Cecil Oskins, Jackson County, Mo.—5 steers	998	7.00
J. K. Schmidt, Shawnee County, Kans.—27 calves	383	7.00
Henry Proett, Lafayette County, Mo.—10 steers	796	6.75
Sturtevant, Osage County, Kans.—13 steers	732	6.75
Wm. Johnson, Dickinson County, Kans.—25 heifers	888	6.25
Milton Aebi, Vernon County, Kans.—7 steers	660	6.25
Dean Norman, Clinton County, Mo.—6 yearlings	794	6.25
M. M. Carpenter, Clay County, Kans.—7 cows	665	6.00
R. G. Powell, Lafayette County, Mo.—16 heifers	1200	5.85
J. M. Howard, Douglas County, Kans.—16 heifers	738	5.65
W. H. Homan, Miami County, Kans.—8 cows	571	5.71
W. H. Paramore, Grundy County, Mo.—5 cows	1030	4.75
J. S. Brown, Wyandotte County, Kans.—12 cows	830	4.60
James Herbert, Grundy County Mo.—7 cows	975	4.35
I. L. Henry, McPherson County, Kans.—9 cows	934	4.35

HOGS

Earl Powers, Putnam County, Mo.—10	185	\$ 8.40
Geo. Shields, Lafayette County, Mo.—14	208	8.40
J. A. Calhoun, Ray County, Mo.—6	187	8.40
Mrs. F. E. Disney, St. Clair County, Mo.—7	205	8.35
Fred Brown, Anderson County, Kans.—14	185	8.35
A. M. Nissen, Nemaha County, Kans.—18	229	8.35
Dayrel McClure, Grundy County, Kans.—15	201	8.35
John Chalmers, Miami County, Mo.—5	141	8.35
Tom Clay, St. Clair County, Mo.—21	194	8.35
John Knoche, Miami County, Kans.—11	206	8.35
Rolla Disney, St. Clair County, Mo.—10	212	8.35
L. E. Weber, Lafayette County, Mo.—6	204	8.35
L. L. Gardner, Miami County, Kans.—13	208	8.35
Herman Poertner, Osage County, Kans.—10	182	8.35
J. H. Nussmeier, Osborne County, Kans.—10	182	8.35
R. N. Trowbridge, Bates County, Mo.—8	165	8.35
John Barnhart, Allen County, Kans.—10	228	8.35
Earl Boyd, Allen County, Kans.—7	193	8.30
Frank Schmieding, Henry County, Mo.—7	233	8.25
S. L. Glenn, Osage County, Kans.—15	207	8.25
Harold Greenwood, Caldwell County, Mo.—17	243	8.25
A. A. Brush, Mercer County, Kans.—18	214	8.25
John H. Miller, Miami County, Kans.—7	224	8.25
Henry Wuerfel, Coffey County, Kans.—5	227	8.25
Arthur Scott, Anderson County, Kans.—14	161	8.25
Knoll Bros., Leavenworth County, Kans.—11	199	8.15
Art B. Heidel, Wabasha County, Kans.—11	229	8.15
Logan Farmer, Union, Phillips County, Kans.—10	138	8.15
S. C. Frame, Allen County, Kans.—6	253	8.15
W. H. Paramore, Grundy County, Mo.—13	198	8.15
A. R. Carpenter, Franklin County, Kans.—9	205	8.10
H. K. Kohlenberg, Miami County, Kans.—14	210	8.10
B. O. Hoover, Osage County, Kans.—19	220	8.10
E. H. Broyles, Wabasha County, Kans.—22	251	8.10
Julius Busch, Lafayette County, Mo.—8	260	8.10
Geo. Young, Franklin County, Kans.—20	213	8.00
A. L. Ingersoll, Osage County, Kans.—8	230	8.00
E. C. Finney, Lyon County, Kans.—16	229	8.00
Blanch Dorman, Nemaha County, Kans.—7	226	8.00
M. L. Owens, Nemaha County, Kans.—7	120	8.00
Ed Kroll, Leavenworth County, Kans.—12	278	7.95
Ed Hemmer, Jefferson County, Kans.—22	242	7.90
J. E. Sidford, Shawnee County, Kans.—22	227	7.90
A. A. Morrison, Shawnee County, Kans.—5	287	7.75
Ed Prothe, Miami County, Kans.—7	263	7.75
H. W. Neth, Clinton County, Mo.—15	277	7.75
W. F. Fletcher, Smith County, Kans.—6	261	7.75
E. H. Broyles, Wabasha County, Kans.—8	285	7.65
Walter Miller, Jefferson County, Kans.—14	278	7.50
Ed Hemme, Jefferson County, Kans.—6	290	7.50
E. C. Conover, Nemaha County, Kans.—6	350	6.80
M. L. Owens, Nemaha County, Kans.—5	350	6.80
Alva Strickley, Marshall County, Kans.—8	475	6.35

SHEEP

Elmer Ross, Linn County, Kans.—6	85	\$ 7.75
B. Murrow-Linn County, Kans.—9	77	7.75
Lyle White, Mitchell County, Kans.—7	77	7.75
Rolla Disney, St. Clair County, Mo.—6	80	7.75
H. S. Terry, Johnson County, Kans.—6	78	7.75
Mr. John W. Wood, Dickinson County, Kans.—13	76	7.50
Jack Gregory, Henry County, Mo.—10	115	7.50
Luther Green, Lafayette County, Mo.—11	125	7.00
Amos Barnhart, Franklin County, Kans.—11	68	7.00
Walter Miller, Gentry County, Mo.—40	56	6.00
W. A. Brush, Mercer County, Mo.—19		

Market Letter of Jobbing Association Gives Grain News

Higher Wheat Prices Result From Dust Storms—Buying Enthusiasm Is Not Strong, However

January 14
The high winds of western Kansas yesterday raised not only dust into the air but domestic wheat futures to the highest levels since last October. The spread between Kansas City and Chicago May futures has narrowed about 1 1/2¢ a bushel the past week and this has resulted in a much less active demand for spot wheat at Kansas City, and a decline of from 1 to 1 1/2¢ a bushel in the hard winter premium basis. Also, there has been a narrowing and no spread between ordinary and 16 per cent protein, with No. 1 hard, 11.25 protein, both of the same test weight.

The discount scales which we gave you in our market letter of January 7 are still approximately correct, with the possible exception of a little less discount on soft wheat of 55 to 57 pound test.

Moisture Is Needed
The weekly crop report by the Kansas Department of Agriculture was quite pessimistic, and until that state, as well as Nebraska, is given some relief in the shape of moisture or a good forecast of the same, we certainly do not look for any break of consequence in wheat futures. It is significant that July wheat this morning was down only 1/4¢ against 11¢ for May. On the other hand, if good rains or snows are received we feel that it would probably be reflected in the premium basis of wheat than it would in the futures market. We also believe that favorable moisture over the winter wheat belt would bring about a freer selling of farmers' stored wheat than would further advances in the market.

Corn futures seemed to have lost their taw. May corn at Kansas City is 2¢ lower than last Friday and corn options have been unable to make any material headway during our good advances in wheat. Futures are 3/4¢ to 7/8¢ lower today. In addition to the decline in the option market there has been from 1/4 to 1 1/2¢ decline in the trading basis for cash corn, although practically all of the weakness was in short-rate billing yellow and mixed corn originating in Missouri and eastern Kansas. Such billing takes from 1 to 4¢ per cwt. higher rate to Texas than corn originating in Iowa and paying in 14¢ or more to Kansas City. This market's outlook is to Texas points so it is natural that the longer rate billing is worth more money. Export sales of corn have also declined in the past few days but we feel that

this is only a temporary condition and that good volume will be sold abroad from time to time.

Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n., Kansas City, Mo.

FACTS FOR BLANKET BUYERS

To Make Money Count Most in Warmth and Wear

Some like them blue, some like them green, others prefer to sleep under billows of pink or plaid. Individual tastes pilot our choice when deciding what color blankets to buy, but when it comes to judging the practical values of "spanking" new blankets on a store counter, the most experienced shopper needs some assistance, light and touch are not reliable guides for gauging their warmth, durability, or launderability.

The American Home Economics Association, a listing that consumers need facts in order to know values in blankets, recently recommended that labels carry the following information:

- (a) Percentage of wool and cotton;
- (b) Tensile strength;
- (c) Weight in pounds;
- (d) Size in inches.

Some blanket labels carry one or two of these facts. Few carry all of them. Perhaps the most useful information which manufacturer and retailer pass on to the consumer is the size and weight of blanket, and the percentage of wool and cotton it contains. The latter, from the point of view of warmth, is most important.

When we say, "This is a warm blanket," we mean that it is good heat insulator. It has the ability to emesh a certain amount of air and to retain it so that zero winds can't whistle through the fabric, and the heat generated by our body will not escape through it too quickly.

Of Two Types

Cotton and wool are the two types of fibers generally used in blankets. Either they are made wholly of wool or of cotton or a combination of both. Wool, because its innumerable interlacing fibers make myriads of air pockets for retaining air, is considered the best insulator. It is also the more expensive of the two fibers. The difference in price between two blankets of the same size, made of the same quality fiber, should be largely dependent on the amount of wool used in each one. A cotton blanket, to have as much warmth value as an all-wool blanket, must be heavier in weight. A part-wool blanket, if it is to be appreciably warmer than an all-cotton cover, should be at least 25 per cent wool.

On many blankets labels one will find the percentage given. In 1933, after a group of blanket manufacturers agreed to certain uniform regulations for labeling for all-wool and part-wool blankets, the National Bureau of standards issued the following commercial standards:

"No finished blanket containing less than 5 per cent wool shall carry the word 'wool' in any form. Blankets labeled with the word 'wool' in any form and containing—

(a) Between 5 and 25 per cent wool, shall be labeled 'part wool, not less than 5 per cent wool.'

(b) More than 25 per cent wool, shall be labeled with the guaranteed (minimum) wool content in percentage.

"(c) Above 98 per cent wool shall be labeled 'all wool.'

"The wool percentage above refers to the fibers employed and means the percent of wool in the entire blanket and not in the filling alone."

The adoption of these standards is voluntary with the manufacturer. He may designate the wool content of his blankets or not, as he wishes, but if he does it in accordance with the above regulations.

How to Compare Blankets
In comparing two blankets, the fact that they are both all wool or have the same percentage of wool does not necessarily mean that they will have the same insulating value. The quality of the fiber used, the firmness of the weave, and the amount of nap raised on the fabric all affect insulating qualities as a first-rate protector against wintry blasts. An all-wool, loosely woven, overlapped blanket, for instance, will be far less satisfactory than one of cotton and wool which has been firmly woven and well napped.

Best amateur way to judge the warmth of a blanket is to hold it against a strong light. If the weave is uniform and there are no thin spots, the weaving has been well done and the yarns not impaired by napping. If you are considering a blanket with contrasting borders, stripes, or plaids, be sure that they are woven in the same way as the rest of the blanket. If they seem more taut of full than rest of the blanket, unsightly puckers and ripples may be the result of the first laundering. When you hold the blanket is a plain color, its end should run parallel to the filling threads. Badly cut blankets may appear straight when new, but they take on their true shape when washed.

The weave of a heavily napped blanket is often blurred when held against the light, but thin plaids in the body of the blanket, due to over-napping, will usually show up. Blankets are napped to create more air pockets in the fabric, and thus make better insulators. The trick is a good one if it is not overworked. In the napping process, one end of the fibers from the filling yarns are lifted from the foundation cloth. If the ends of too many fibers are pulled free to make fluff, the foundation cloth is weakened. To judge whether a blanket has been well napped, examine it to see that the nap is uniformly distributed and that the foundation fabric shows no thin spots. Also if the fuzz pulls off easily, you may take it for granted that either the fibers used in making the yarn were short ones or were broken during the napping process. Underneath the attractive fluff there may be many openings for cold drafts.

It is estimated that there are now in Kansas about 325 elevators founded by the Farmers Union, 75 stores, 75 oil stations, and 200 cream stations—a total of about 675 cooperative business associations.

STYLES IN HOGS VARY

Styles in hogs have varied widely from the short, fat type of years ago to the larger, longer, and narrower hogs of recent years. Just now the style trend is toward a medium type that gains as economically as the larger type hog but produces the medium-sized cuts of meat that the market now favors. Buyers like hams of from 10 to 14 pounds and bacon with plenty of lean meat.

In general the long, narrow hogs have a higher proportion of lean meat—ham, loin, picnic shoulder, and the shoulder butt—and less of fat cuts, including bacon. At the National Agricultural Research Center, breeders hope to develop hog strains that will butcher well both for the lean hams and loins and for a good proportion of bacon. Their most promising breeding stock for this purpose is the herd of Danish Landrace hogs imported recently for this purpose.

Favored weights vary over the country. In the Corn Belt buyers like 220-pound in the eastern centers, 250-pound animals farther west. New England packers prefer rather heavy hogs, 250 to 280 pounds. New York City slaughtering is mainly for the fresh-pork trade, and 175-pound hogs are favored. Baltimore likes them even lighter.

TWO AND A HALF MILLIONS PAID FOR NOT PRODUCING CIGARETTES

That farmers are not the only group paid for not producing is shown by the recently disclosed contract under which the United Cigar Stores receive 2 1/2 million dollars a year for not producing Herbert Tareyton and Malachino cigarettes. The American Tobacco Co. agreed to pay the United Cigar Stores this amount for a period of 99 years; the contract began in 1923.

The United Cigar Stores as well as Schulte had belonged to the original American Tobacco Trust dissolved. The United Cigar Stores later bought up many of the leading independent manufacturers of cigarettes and began to push Tareyton and Malachino.

By taking over leading independent cigarette makers and then selling them to the American Tobacco Co., competition in the industry was further reduced. It is pointed out that each of the Big Three producers of cigarettes is now many times larger than the original Tobacco Trust.

SEED SLEUTHS CAN TELL WHERE SEED COMES FROM BY THE COMPANY IT KEEPS

Seed sleuths of the Department of Agriculture are able not only to identify seed varieties, but also to tell where the seed comes from by the company it keeps. Origin of seed is often as important as variety, as the climate in which seed is grown determines adaptability to certain regions. Even the cleanest seed sample has a small amount of weed seed. The combination of weeds found in the sample generally gives a clear case as to its origin when it goes under the microscope in the Department's Division of Seed Investigation.

A good example of seed detection came in 1934 when large shipments of oats were received from Argentina. Although they cannot be distinguished by Red Rust-Proof tests of the United States they are not adapted to this country. Investigation showed weed seeds that do not grow in the United States.

It is also possible to determine origin of seed within the United States. Samples of white clover from Louisiana consistently carry a distinctive combination of weed seed—which includes blue-eyed grass, claspine cone flower, a wild plant of the carrot family, and shade betony.

Likewise, alfalfa seed from the irrigated regions of the southwest always have a combination of silver sheath knot weed, horse purslane, and sour clover.

For the 2 years ending July 21, 1933, the rate on interest installments coming due on Land Bank Commissioner loans has been reduced

We Manufacture—Farmers Union Standard Accounting Forms

Approved by Farmers Union Auditing Association
Grain Check, Scale Tickets, Stationary
Office Equipment Printing

Consolidated Printing and Stationery Co.
SALINA, KANSAS

by action of Congress to 4 percent. The contract rate, that is, the rate written in the mortgage, is 5 percent. Under present regulations both land bank and Commissioner borrowers will resume interest payments in July 1939 at the rate for which their loans were originally written.

KANSAS AGRICULTURAL BOARD PIONEERS IN LEADERSHIP

(Continued from page 1)
The prairies of Kansas presented unfamiliar soil to the settlers. The hot, dry summers and the extreme cold of the winters created a program different from any encountered in states east of the Mississippi, from whence came most of the early settlers. Those men were anxious to know what others were doing and how they were doing it.

The society established a paper, the Kansas Farmer, to distribute information of the farmers' expenses. It was at first a monthly. Later the paper was sold to private interests, but it has continued publication until the present.

At the annual meeting of the society in 1864 one of the outstanding papers was one on the cultivation of sorghum and the manufacture of sugar. The society awarded a prize of \$10 for the best 10 pounds of sugar made from Kansas grown Chinese sugar cane. C. B. Lines of Wabasha County won the prize. There was a similar prize for the best 10 pounds of sugar made from impure, Dr. C. A. Buck of Jefferson County, told the Kansas farmers that year that Kansas could grow the "best winter wheat in the world" and urged the farmers to sow winter wheat in August. That was long before the hard winter wheat were imported by the Mennonites from Russia. An interesting item in the proceedings of that meeting was that tobacco seed ought to be sown early, "but will do to sow in April if the seed has been soaked in milk."

There is no record of the acreages of various crops in Kansas in the earliest days of the state or territory. But the wheat production in 1860 was 168,527 bushels. By 1914 the wheat production had grown to 180,248,885 bushels and the bumper crop of all time in the state was that of 1931, when the aggregate production was 239,907,708 bushels.

The corn production in 1860 was 5,678,834 bushels from an undetermined acreage. The oats production in 1860 was 80,744 bushels. The usual Kansas oats crop runs around 50 million bushels a year and has been above 60 million bushels in a single year. Except for the recent drought years the corn production has been around 150 million bushels a year with a maximum yield of 273,888,321 bushels in 1889.

For many years the Kansas State Agricultural society held fairs in the state. Seldom did it hold a fair in the same county in succeeding years. The fair went to the county or city which offered the most money to be used for prizes and other expenses. In 1866 the society held a fair at Lawrence which was reported to be a great success, the receipts being \$4,459 and the expenses \$4,458, the fair returning a net profit of \$1.

Old Issues for Farmers
In 1873, just after the board of agriculture had been recognized officially by the state, the board called a farmers' convention to discuss the needs of agriculture. This session adopted a set of resolutions which, while sixty-four years old, sound similar to those

adopted by various farm groups in recent months. These resolutions said: That organization is the great want of the producing classes at the present time and we recommend every farmer in the state to become a member of some farmers' club.

That the taxes assessed and charged upon the people, both by national, state and local governments, are oppressive and just, and vast sums of money are collected far beyond the needs of an economical administration of government.

That we demand that the legislature of our state shall pass a law limiting railroad freight and fares to a just and fair sum, and that unjust discrimination against local freights must be abolished. That the act passed by the last legislature exempting bonds, notes, and mortgages, and judgments from taxation is unjust, oppressive and a palpable violation of our state constitution and we call upon all assessors and county boards to see that said securities are taxed at their fair value.

Alfalfa was first recognized by the board of agriculture as an important hay crop in 1891. The following year the late Prof. F. H. Snow of the University of Kansas entered his experiments for the control of the chinch bugs by inoculation.

The late Maj. J. K. Hudson, Martin Mohler, father of the present secretary of the state board of agriculture, and the late Foster Dwight Coburn were the three outstanding secretaries of the state society, and he state started working for the board of agriculture when his father was the secretary and continued as assistant secretary throughout the regime of the late P. D. Coburn. When Mr. Coburn retired "Jake" Mohler was advanced to his place and has continued in the position.

Throughout its history the Kansas board has published many outstanding pamphlets and books relating to agriculture. Thousands of these books have gone to every county on the globe. Hundreds of them and the biennial reports of the board have gone particularly to South Africa and to Australia, where climate and soil conditions are more or less similar to those in Kansas.

The board of agriculture always has been the chief statistical department

of the state, gathering figures not only on the crop but on the population and the movement of population and information upon every possible phase of agricultural activity in Kansas. Until the state joined the federal crop reporting bureau in a cooperative effort at gathering information on growing crops the board maintained its own complete crop reporting information service and for years the Kansas crop estimates during the growing season were regarded as highly accurate to directly affect the markets of the country—Cecil Howes.

AMERICAN FARMERS STEADILY LOSING FARM OWNERSHIP

(continued from page 1)
by 232, along with a drop of 68 persons from the tenant ranks.

In New Jersey, out of every 1000 adult males, there were 171 more farm workers in 1930 than in 1880; while owners dropped in number by 87 and tenants fell off by 84.

In the same article Farm Research surveys state legislation dealing with farm tenancy and concludes, "If a tenant makes any move to improve a farm, he is penalized by law." Only once in our whole history was a farm tenant so audacious as to sue the landlord for improvements which he had made, and the courts ruled against him.

Classified Ads

COMBS LEGHORNS. World Record ROP Hen, 355 Eggs. 1937 Egg Contest average, 255 Eggs; 266 Points per Hen, Texas Matings headed by Pedigreed Males from 250-355 Egg Hens. Bred for Egg Production, Big-Type, High Livability, Early Order Disposal, 1938 Chicks, Catalog, Combs & Son, Box 14, Sedgwick, Kansas. tfo

WANTED — To hear from owner of farm for sale for spring delivery. Wm. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin. 1-p.

RUBBER GOODS—Men and Women: Our sanitary rubber goods are mailed in plain sealed envelope, postpaid by us. We also have men's vacuum depoppers. Write for free, mail-order catalog, saving 50 per cent. P. O. Box 353, Dept. T-9, Hamilton, Ontario. lfe.

For Better Live Stock Sales

ship to

"Your Own Firm"

The Farmers Union

Kansas City - Wichita - Parsons

Price List of Serums And Other Remedies Supplied by the Farmers Vaccine & Supply Company

CATTLE

Abortion Vaccine—For lasting or long time protection	
Money back guarantee, per dose	75¢
Blackleg Bacterin, Life protection in 100 dose lots per dose	75¢
Bovine Mixed Bacterin, For prevention and treatment of shipping fever, hemorrhagic, 100 dose lots, per dose	75¢
Pinkeye Bacterin, For prevention and treatment, 100 dose lots, per dose	75¢
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-Morning 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 extra	2.00
Two Needles, 2 Ex. supplied with each syringe, free. Extra needles, \$ for	2.50

HOGS

Egg Serum—Cholera—per 100 cc	.75
Virus, 100 cc	1.65
Swine Mixed Bacterin—"Flu", swine plague, hemorrhagic Septicemia, Para-typoid, etc., per dose	.68
Hog Worm Capsules—Guaranteed to rid hogs of worms, per box of 50 with instruments	8.50
Droscod Dip Disinfectant, per gallon	1.00

HORSES

Equine Influenza Bacterin—distemper, influenza, shipping fever, 10 doses	1.25
Equine Polyvalent Bacterin—for abscessed infections, fistulous withers, etc. 10 doses	1.25
Colic Capsule for horses—indicated in colic and gastric indigestion. 8 in box	1.00
Purgative Capsules for horses. Rapid. Dependable. 8 in box	1.00
Balling Gun, Brass, heavy nickled. For giving capsules to horses and cattle. Only	2.00

POULTRY

"Big Pay" mineral. For all livestock and poultry. 100 pound bag, (5 bags \$30.00)	\$4.95
Poultry Antiseptic Tablets. 100 tablets makes 100 gallons drinking water, box	1.00
Caspirabats. Used in lung type poultry diseases. 100 tablets to box	1.50
Poultry Worm Tablets, adult size, per dose	1.50
We Sell Results—At Reasonable Prices—That's What You Want.	

Direct Orders, with remittance, to

Kansas Farmers Union

Box 51

SALINA, KANSAS

Phone 974

Kansas Farmers Union

Box 51

SALINA, KANSAS